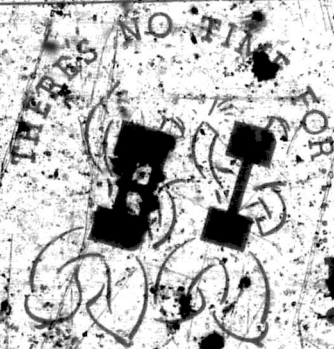


# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 22, 1942  
Volume 18 (New Series)

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

AFRICA HAS TO SOLVE MANY PROBLEMS of welfare work and general development, for its progress is slow and swift. None carries of greater importance than those concerned with education (taking the term in its widest sense), and considerable space in this issue is therefore devoted to a report of an address given in London on Tuesday to the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts by the Rev. H. M. Gondo, who was at one time a missionary in Uganda and afterwards principal of the great Achimota College in the Gold Coast Colony.

### Education in Africa

Not all of his statement will cause unqualified pleasure to educational officials and others, but for the most part it is wise to consider deficiencies, expose blunders, probe causes, and promote freer thought for the future with a wholly commendable candour. It is true that they have striven to do so in an official or semi-official capacity, men of great experience in the Colonial Empire are too often inclined, when addressing audiences in this country, to content themselves with an uncritical historical review of their subject, instead of seizing the opportunity to make an analysis of successes and failures, and to discuss the policy which they believe to be advisable. The causes of our ills are that our officials so often tend to dullness, that senior officials in Whitehall frequently absent themselves from meetings at which they ought to be present, and that the Press, and in such a paper as this, all too

frequently, that the briefest reports are adequate. Veterans in the field and those who can in no other way command publicity in the daily newspapers, mere recitation must expect either to pass unrecorded or to be noted, and then probably in much abbreviated form. The specialist journals, on the other hand, to be borne in mind, are not the main who is invited to address a learned body may have an immediate audience of not more than a few dozen people, yet, if the main part of his subject deals with the general principles of his argument to be heard by a body of members of the general public. It is, indeed, the educative function of the bodies as the Royal Anthropological Society, the Royal African Society, the Royal Society of Arts, and many others, which gives them the authority which makes newspapers wise to be responsibly ready, even eager, to report their proceedings for the world at large.

So much has been heard of education in Africa, and, in particular, there has been much publicity for Achimota College, that East Africans generally will be perhaps surprised

to find that the living of a person's life is a more favourable point than upon the Gold Coast. In his opinion, "the whole of life in Uganda has



Medical Corps, which staffs the Rhodesian military hospital at Napier, the Rhodesian Survey Unit, now merged with the East Africa Survey Corps, and the Rhodesian Coloured Mechanical Transport Company, men of the same race as the Cape Coloured Corps, who have done the important work of the mud and dust of Abyssinia. No Rhodesian soldier is without a microphone, is fully staffed, maintained and equipped by Southern Rhodesia.

Rhodesians are training two combat squadrons, fighter and bomber, for Great Britain. In the casualty lists lately show that they are taking part in fighter sweeps over the Channel and in bombing raids on Germany. We are therefore providing both a staff and personnel for three squadrons of the Royal Air Force, in co-operation in Africa and these in Great Britain.

#### Part in Empire Air Training Scheme

You have heard of the Empire Air Training Scheme in Southern Rhodesia, a matter which not only young Rhodesians and men from Britain are being trained as pilots, air gunners and observers, but also men from South Africa, Australia and Allied countries. It is managed by South Africa, and the navy and air force of Australia are supplying technical staffs in the streets of Salisbury, Harare and Gwelo, the great bluffs of the N. E. A. S.

The idea of having such a scheme in Rhodesia took shape only at the beginning of 1940, and it was not until April that a start was made at the only military air training station then existing in the country. The stations had to be created from the wild air and a few were determined to do it with Rhodesian labour only. The Government's Air Force staff, the building industry, the railways, in fact everybody, put their backs into the job, providing a wonderful lesson in co-operation. Although we had started much later than Canada, we managed to open the first elementary flying training school in the Empire at Salisbury on Empire Day, 1941, when Sir Robert Brooke-Burman told us that we had beaten Canada by three days.

Work went on at a feverish pace, until now there are elementary and advanced flying stations throughout the country, air observers training schools and an initial training wing. Fully trained pilots and air crew are pouring from Southern Rhodesia at the rate of over 2,000 a year to reinforce the Royal Air Force on the frontiers. We are contributing over £1,000,000 a year to the running costs, besides covering the capital expenditure involved in building the stations.

#### Provision for R.A.F. Families

In addition, the Rhodesian Government has spent more than £500,000 in providing housing estates at certain stations for R.A.F. families from England. Every house is furnished and equipped, and there are gardens in the 100's of acreage, so that the R.A.F. family wants to complete the job. That, we feel, is the least we can do for people who have suffered the loss of bombing raids in Britain. This expenditure on the housing estates is not just a mere generosity on the part of the Rhodesian Government, but the numerous pilots and the nucleus of municipal housing schemes, so that the country itself should be able to benefit from them.

The Air Training Scheme is introducing to Southern Rhodesia many thousands of young men from all over the Commonwealth. We hope that after the war many of them will stay with us and settle down. Rhodesia's greatest need is a larger white population, and the Air Training Scheme may be a simple and indeed a valuable new step. It is the first fruit of the Empire Air Training Scheme, and the first of the Government's National Service and Forces

and the population minded up than anywhere else in the Empire. As the result, the economic life of the country has almost a standard. We are producing many war essentials, such as chrome, asbestos, sulphur, mica, soya beans, important foodstuffs, and the Government introduced the National Service

and each man is to be trained in a full-time or part-time training scheme, first, with men under 19 to 10 years so as to have to do a minimum of 200 hours training a year. We are all in the Rhodesian military which provides for the internal security of the country and thus allows men on full-time service to get away. In 1942, the part-time battalions are to be fully mechanized and reorganised into armoured car units training for two full weeks each every month. The part-timer's life, with his civilian job and his military training, is a full one.

#### Magnificent Work of Women

Ever since the war started, magnificent work has been done by the Women's National Service League, which sees that Rhodesians in service are kept supplied with comforts in whatever part of the world they may be. They man canteens at the training camps and do all they can to make the lives of soldiers better and brighter.

Large numbers of women are now in uniform. Rhodesian women have been in service in Kenya for some time as nurses and P.M.S.'s, and now our Auxiliary Military Service, Auxiliary Air Service and Auxiliary Police Service are releasing men to the Army, Air Force and Police for more active duties. Women are also making munitions. In fact, the demand for women in these services, commerce and industry is so great that the supply cannot keep pace with it.

The same thing applies to the men. The job of supplying the Army and Air Force with men and keeping mines and farms and industries going falls to the Chief Recruiting Officer, who is also Controller of Man-Power. His task is no easy one. Our munition factories in Salisbury and Bulawayo make all the practice bombs used in air training and component parts for munitions made in the Union. The Government is considering the production of tank parts for the Middle-East.

On the financial front our contribution of 7000 tons does not sound so badly. In the present financial year, out of a total budget of £1,500,000, the Government is spending £3,000,000 on war purposes alone, which is a great increase. It is true, though, the country has had a great deal more to do in paying at the moment. The war effort has been on every well supported. The National War Fund, for instance, totalled nearly £200,000 at the end of September, and the money is marked for post-war purposes, food, transport and supplies, such as the National Air Raid Mistress and Help-Britain Funds all help to the war response.

#### Air Services after the War

A forecast of post-war Imperial air services was given by Captain Balfour, Under-Secretary for Air, when he addressed the Over-Sea League at Loughborough last week. He suggested that there would be a great deal of traffic operated by stratosphere air-craft, probably flying at 50,000 feet or less than 1,000 miles, and carrying mails, passengers in a hurry, and urgent messages, probably from transporters carrying supplies and other important cargoes, and possibly for services from the tropics to the seaboard of the different continents. At the end of the war, the British will probably have more than 100 million tons of cargo to be carried by air, but ten years or more will have to pass before we can provide this with the same number of the planes that the Government will have to build on the day after the British air







# Background to t

**Empire Co-ordination.** During the last two months I have had an opportunity of examining the British War Cabinet's methods, especially as actually practice defective of the present system of Empire consultation, just as in a laboratory experiment, and of testing methods of improvement. The inescapable conclusion to which I have come is that the machinery necessary to secure the essential principles that should govern consultations on common policy must be of two dimensions at least. Its construction may be both horizontal on the political plane and vertical, on the administrative plane. It must have, a family resemblance to the machinery which is successfully functioning in co-ordinating British departmental efforts under the British War Cabinet. This system enables departments to know, while policy is still fluid, what other departments think while at the same time it places in the hands of members of the War Cabinet full information as to all relevant facts. This inter-departmental knowledge lessens the number of points of conflict in ultimate policy, and where conflict still persists it gives a basis for full discussion in the War Cabinet on issues that cannot be resolved by the departments. Our slow progress in Empire co-ordination has been due to the fact that we have confined our efforts to measures in the horizontal plane—there has been too much emphasis laid on the political machine. Any political makeshifts, Imperial Conferences, and so on, because of our immediate difficulties, are urgent. Domestic problems are necessarily spasmodic and in-and-out-of quality. We must build up well administered foundations for the solidifying of which is permanent and continuous and the quality of which will always be standard. What I feel is needed to remedy this is that the fullest information should be conveyed to and from—the Departments, and the views sought and exchanged, and criticism given and taken.—Sir Earle Page. At the end of a special envoy to Great Britain.

**War News Blunders.** There will be in many official quarters some of the gravity of the Empire correspondents who in interpreting the war to the British people over the air and the printed page, that the small group of official correspondents, each with their own responsibilities, will be all the better for some time. It is a pity that some of them, when their briefings were often the right in their own minds, brought psychological observations and equally the absence of news.

**Air Prospects.** The defeat and destruction in a large part of the Luftwaffe in Russia is possibly the most important happening in the war since the surrender of France. The German Air Force remains strong enough to hit hard, but not to keep on hitting in the face of heavy losses. Her aircraft industry is turning out about 2,000 aeroplanes a month and even the most ardent professed and hearty ally will have built up the fighting strength of the Luftwaffe by May in machines of not in men. Fighting liner lines Germany's striking power can be concentrated quickly to give local numerical superiority. We may be able to screw another 10% out of British output, but America intends to multiply the production by five times during the next two years. The U.S.A. will soon be producing every 10 days as much as she turned out in 10 years before the war. One of the great demands from America must be fighters. The new Republic Thunderbolt, with a 2,000 h.p. Double Wasp motor, the Americans seem to have an aeroplane which can be compared with the Spitfire in speed and handling qualities. Experienced British fighter pilots who have flown in America are enthusiastic about its qualities. If America can build the Thunderbolt as a fighter on a regular basis, it will be an enormous contribution towards victory. On the other hand, the Martin Maryland, a dive bomber, and the Consolidated P-30, a dive bomber flying like a biplane, of which we cannot have many, America has on the stocks. So the new Republic Thunderbolt, the Consolidated P-30 and the Consolidated B-20 and the Consolidated Liberator, will be the backbone of the new American bomber force. Whether the new Republic Thunderbolt will be the best, and the Consolidated Liberator will be the best, are questions which will be settled in the air.

**An African Governor-General.** Governor-General Ebeling of French Africa is the blackest of heavy build and great many much blacker than any of his subjects in Equatorial Africa. He was born in the West Indies, acquired his status by Frenchification, passed all his examinations like any Frenchman and in the pursuit of Colonial Administration, he was governing Chad when France fell. He was the first Governor to join de Gaulle and he is the white race an example of courage, integrity and decision. Governor-General Saurat is a white man.

**Retribution.** Whereas our policy since the beginning of the present conflict which arose out of her policy of aggression, has insisted in the occupied countries a régime of terror characterised in particular by imprisonment, mass executions, the execution of women and massacres, and whereas these acts of violence are being similarly perpetrated by the allies and associates of the Reich and in certain countries, by the accomplices of the occupying Power, and whereas international solidarity is necessary in order to avoid the repression of these acts of violence simply by acts of vengeance on the part of the occupied public and in order to satisfy the sense of justice of the civilised world, regarding that international law, and in particular the Convention signed at The Hague of 1907 regarding the laws and customs of land warfare, do not permit belligerents in occupied countries to perpetrate acts of violence against civilians, to bring into disrepute the laws in force for the protection of national institutions, the undersigned representatives of the Government of Belgium, the Government of Czechoslovakia, the Free French National Committee, the Government of Greece, the Government of Luxembourg, the Government of Hungary, the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of Norway, the Government of Poland, and the Government of Yugoslavia, (1) affirm that acts of violence thus perpetrated against the civilian populations are a crime which accepted ideas concerning the law and justice offences as they are understood by civilised nations, (2) take note of the decision made in this respect on 11th September 1941 by the President of the United States of America and by the British Prime Minister, (3) note amongst their principal aims and the punishment, through the channel of organised justice, of those guilty and responsible for these crimes, whether they have ordered them, perpetrated them, or in any way participated in them, (4) deem it in a spirit of international solidarity to seek so that (a) these guilty and responsible whatever their nationality, are brought for handed over to justice and judged, (b) that the sentences pronounced are carried out. Declaration of representatives of Poland, Belgium, the Free French, Greece, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and









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### News Items in Brief

The new Italian school in Kimberley has been completed at an early date.  
Northern Rhodesia's Ministry of Agriculture has become a Ministry of Supply.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has advised the public to avoid wasting bottles.

A branch of Glaxo Ltd. (Agency, Ltd.) is now established at Exchange Buildings, Birmingham.

Motor-car tires may not now be purchased in Kenya without production of a certificate that a new tire is necessary.

Despite war conditions, the Society for the Preservation of the British Empire elected 23 new members during 1940.

The value of landed property transferred in Southern Rhodesia during 1940 was £1,335,833, compared with £1,075,295 during 1939.

Because there was shortage of Native labour, Boy Scouts of the 8th Mchakos Troop recently volunteered to pick coffee on a local estate.

Income tax, including surtax, collected in Southern Rhodesia during the financial year ended March 31 last totalled £2,087,507, and excess profits tax £147,081.

During September last, 2000 people visited Nyasa Land. The passage through the Protectorate is transit, and there were four thousand people arrivals to take in rest.

The Imperial Service Corps, Windsor, with which Southern Rhodesia has for many years had special relations, is to be amalgamated with the Indian Brigade.

Nyasaland is to publish from time to time new schedules of maximum prices. This arrangement will replace the order fixing all prices at the level ruling on October 11, 1941.

Excluding those attached for military service at the end of October there were 20,000 Natives in employment in Kenya out of an estimated Native able-bodied population of 527,840.

The Select Committee appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia in connection with the Excess Profits Tax Bill will hear evidence in Bulawayo from February 15 and in Ndola from February 22.

The treaty between Great Britain and Ethiopia is understood to be signed immediately. It will be found to recognise the full sovereignty of Ethiopia and to provide for a British loan.

Messrs. Alexander Leitch & Co., who have large commercial interests in East Africa, announce an interim dividend of 2% in respect of the year ending June 30 next. It is the first year the same distribution was made.

We recently published a statement that cost of living allowances on a sliding scale were to be paid to married employees of the Government of Northern Rhodesia. We have now been informed that that information was inaccurate.

The London Committee of the Companhia de Mocimboa states that the Customs receipts of the Port of Beira for the month of October, 1941, amounted to £35,277, compared with £26,567 for the corresponding month in 1940.

In announcing the imposition of an extra war tax of 1s. upon Natives in Nyasaland in 1942, the Governor, Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, told the Legislative Council that if these days of rising prices taxed taxes upon the African peoples were, in his opinion, preferable to those which rose directly with the increasing cost of essential commodities.

A motion of congratulatory presentation for Malibele and Mosebiri and on the Council of the proposed Rhodesian National Farmers' Union was carried by a large majority at a recent meeting of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce and Farmers' Association.

The railway telegraph service from the Rhodesias to Africa is understood to be instituted some time in the next week of railway service from this country.

Yield of the current Kenya coffee crop had totalled 6,000 tons when the last mail left the Colony, the all-over average price being 12.18s. per cwt. Deliveries to the Coffee Control Board to the end of October had totalled 5,284 tons, and initial payments had averaged 25s. per cwt.

The Postmaster-General desires to remind the public that money orders may not be sent to members of the Forces in East Africa or other parts of the Middle East. Remittances to those serving abroad should normally be made by postal order, the limit being 42s. in any one day from any remittance.

Northern Rhodesia has quickly followed the example of Southern Rhodesia in measures for greater economy in the use of petrol. As from the beginning of this week motor spirit may not be sold on Saturdays, public holidays, Saturday afternoons, or on weekday evenings. Moreover, all sales of petrol, whether wholesale or retail, must be for cash. Penalties for infringement of these regulations are as high as a fine of £500 and two years' imprisonment.

Cotton Importers and Distributors, Ltd., the company formed last year in fact for the Ministry of Supply in the production of raw cotton requirements as to be regulated by plans for the importation of raw cotton will come into operation on April 1. Mr. Frank Platt, the Cotton Controller, announcing these new arrangements, says that the dual control between raw cotton traders and the Cotton Control had failed, and that complete responsibility must therefore be assumed by the Control. Members of the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations have accepted this view, and have agreed that the expert advice of their members shall be available.

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## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Tanganyika Central

The 14th annual report of Tanganyika Central Gold Mining Co. for the year ended June 30 last states that after providing for directors and London Committee fees in respect of the previous year, operations resulted in a net loss of £1,837, which, after deduction of a credit of £17,000 brought forward, leaves a debit of £1,864. Expenditure on capital works during the year amounted to £8,068.

The property in the Mkolama district of Tanganyika Territory consists of 3,087 acres and during the year a lease for four years over the small Kirokoti mine was obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Mr. W. V. P. Minter, who succeeded, after J. E. McDonnell, in the management. Says Mr. Minter in his report that development of the mine was seriously impeded by difficulty in obtaining competent and other technical personnel and by the non-arrival until June, 1941, of equipment ordered nine months earlier. He estimated production at the end of the year at 10,500 tons averaging 0.77 dwt. Of 30,726 tons of ore treated, 3,718 tons were from surface rubble and 3,573 tons accumulated sand and slimes. The mill yielded 884 oz. fine gold for an average of 2.10 dwt. compared with 7419 oz. and 3.4 dwt. in 1940.

Mr. George Mackenzie, the Chairman, revisited the mine during the year, and Mr. M. Elsie, the resident director on the property. Other members of the board are Mr. J. N. Woodcock and Mr. D. C. Greig. Messrs. J. S. Govey and W. O. Hunter comprise the Finance Committee.

The issued capital of the company is £1,49,925, and a further 35,605 shares of 35 sh. each are available on option until June 30 next at 75 sh. Further finance becoming imperative, Messrs. Fraser, Munro and Finlayson Ltd. secretaries to the company, have guaranteed to the directors of £10,000, the amount of £12.50 more advanced, and the material to be outstanding from loans totaling £45,375 was repaid on June 30 next.

## Company Progress Reports

**Tail Holdings.**—The estimated mine profit for September was £1,266 from a 330 tons of ore milled.

**Glenc and Phoenix.**—December treatment of 6200 tons yielded 3,714 oz. fine gold for a total of £15,735.

**Portman.**—4,400 tons of ore milled in December yielded 1,796 oz. and a working profit of £5,393. Capital expenditure for the month amounted to £453.

**Bushick.**—In December 17,800 tons milled, yielding 2,964 oz. gold. Working revenue totaled £27,891, and working costs £14,521, leaving a mine profit of £7,770.

**Normal Reef.**—During December 4,500 tons of ore and 2,000 tons of accumulated slimes were treated for a total output of 39 oz. gold and a mine profit of £322.

## Mining Personalia

Sir Herbert Stanley, until recently Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the board of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., and of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

Mr. E. H. Clwirth, President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and consulting mining engineer to the British South Africa Company, President when Sir William Bragg, President of the Royal Society, was the guest of the Institution a few days ago, on the occasion of its fiftieth birthday.

## News of Our Advertisers

Mr. Francis Fraser, for the past 46 years secretary of the British Thomson-Houston Company, and for more than 22 years a member of the board, has retired.

**"Atlantic Order,"** by Elspeth Huxley (Chilton, 1s.). This small book, written by a well-known Canadian, tells the true story of Mary Cornish, a young girl who, though a prisoner, who, imprisoned in the lines of the Red Cross, while outward-bound for Canada, devoted herself to eight days in a lifeboat to the care of the party of boys, her splendid conduct earning her the British Empire Medal. Mrs. Huxley's realistic but restrained account is deeply impressive.

**"The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised at low prices should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for sale."**

## Dalgety &amp; Company

Messrs. Dalgety & Co. Ltd., who have extensive interests in East Africa, report a profit for the year ended June 30 last of £147,915 after providing for depreciation, debenture interest, taxation and the conversion of overseas profits into sterling. To this had to be added the balance brought forward of £121,844. After deducting £25,000 in respect of a 2% preference dividend and £43,000 in respect of a 4% interim ordinary dividend, there is a balance of £289,759. The directors recommend that £15,000 of this be transferred to the staff provident fund, that £1,000 be appropriated to payment of a final ordinary dividend of 1s. per share, less income tax, making altogether 7% for the year and that £194,759 be carried forward.

The issued capital is £2,000,000, £2,000,000 is outstanding in 4% and 1% redeemable debenture stock, £500,000 in 4% redeemable debenture stock and £1,085,000 in terminable debentures. There is a reserve fund of £1,000,000, a general reserve of £300,000, and the staff provident fund of £50,000. Cash appears in the balance sheet at £1,105,845, investments at £212,614, advances on land, stock and produce at £5,732,642, sundry debtors and customers' balances at £1,422,842, prepayments at £172,721, premisses at £103,570 and sundry securities representing investment of the reserve funds at £1,000,000.

The report states that in East Africa the short rains were scattered and inadequate and drought conditions were experienced, but heavy rain fell in Kenya in February with the result that the season is likely to be the best for some years. In the Northern Province of Tanganyika, on the other hand, the long rains were largely a failure and a poor season must be expected. Elsewhere the season is described as only moderate.

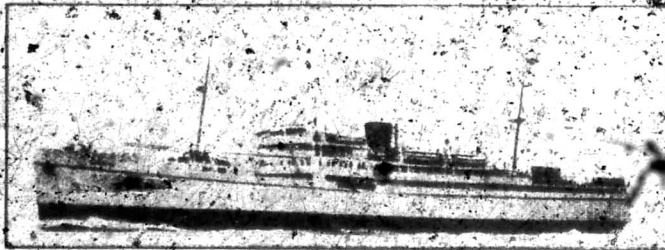
Major-General Sir John Davidson, the Chairman, Sir Lionel Plotcher and Mr. John Macmillan, the retiring directors, offer themselves for re-election at the annual meeting in London on February 9. The other members of the board are General Sir Herbert Lawrence, Mr. A. K. Graham and Mr. D. Abel Smith. The general manager is Mr. Lionel Spackman. Appreciation is expressed of the services of the Hon. Edmund W. Parker, who has been associated with the company since 1931, and was Chairman from 1919 until his recent resignation when his colleagues elected Sir John Davidson to the chair.

The annual meeting is to consider amendment of the articles of association in order to provide that the remuneration of the Chairman shall be £2,000 per annum and of other directors £750. Since the incorporation of the company in 1931 the directors have been remunerated by a fixed fee of £600 per annum each and 5% of the net profit remaining after the shareholders have received 5%. For the 20 years to June last the average payment per director (excluding the Chairman) was £1,095, and in the last two years it was £250 and £1,200 respectively. At present the Chairman is paid a fee of £2,000 plus his usual remuneration as a director. In the past, all payments to directors will be subject to tax.

## United Tobacco Companies (South)

United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd. are to pay a final dividend of 1s. and a special bonus of 8d., making 1s. 8d. net 10s. ordinary share and 10s. deferred ordinary share for the year to September 30 last against 6s. 8d. in the previous year. The report shows net profits of £1,067,403 (against £1,088,386), and a carry forward of £444,304 (£452,804) after payment of dividends and taxation. The profits do not include the undivided profits of subsidiaries. Stocks were valued at £1,258,343 4 (£1,019,222).

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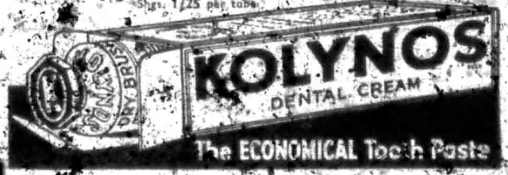
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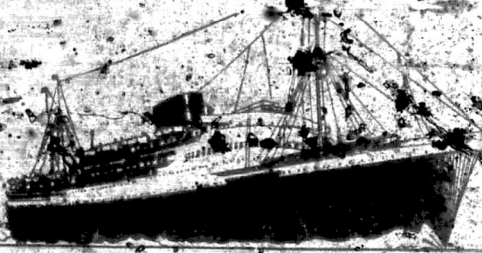
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

CHARACTER, resource and like attributes of the spirit in the true British and Imperial tradition are strikingly illuminated in the story of the Sudan's part in the recent East African operations, as told by Lieutenant-General Sir William Platt in a

### Character in Action

port published elsewhere in this issue. The narrative (it was given as an address before the Cultural Centre in Khartoum) provides from the most authoritative source fresh and astonishing details about a campaign the broad facts of which are already known, and at the same time drives home both a lesson and a contrast of the greatest significance at the present time. Here is another historic case in which a resolute British commander, directing equally resolute officers, non-commissioned officers and men, was faced at the outset with what seemed a hopeless task—the defence of a boundary of fantastic length of a key territory of enormous area against an astronomically outnumbered, chemically possessed and equipped force on the assault. The task of the defenders of the Sudan when the Italians entered the war looked a forlorn hope. Yet General Platt and his men ignored the odds, successfully about their own necks with what lay to hand, took their own share of the mettle of the foe, performed with their backs to the wall whatever retrospect seems miraculous, and were content with that

snatched triumph from a threatening disaster which feinted just enough to make what appeared a reckless chance, but was in fact the very advantage, an offensive of calculated daring.

The lesson of this story, told with such vivid starkness by General Platt, is that in the crucial hour the human factor and the cause are to be ranked above material advantage alone, however formidable. During this wonderful campaign, beneath the shadow of an apprehension felt by all but the dauntless leader and his staff, and brought to shining success by an army of widest variety as to race, colour and creed, every man was inspired by that leader's clarity and simple purpose to defeat and destroy the enemy.

### The Moral of Victory

The words ring like a call through the long and chequered tale of British history. They are of the authentic spirit of Nelson, Clive, Lasalle, Anson, Bayly, and all who have done the same thing—affronted the face of frowning circumstance inspired by a cause. For who can suppose that the men and the men who fought, held, and then broke the Italian hordes from the time of Kassala and Suakin to the time of Masawa and Amba Alagi did not know for what they were fighting? It was the cause of freedom which sustained them in reverse, and when the

hour came to strike made their strokes irresistible. By contrast, what was the fate with the Italians? They do not lack bravery, they repeatedly proved it. But their cause was bad, and they knew it. Their inspiration, if such it could be termed, was treacherous. It is not given to such a cause as that to force heart and nerve and sinew to serve their turn long after they have served, or to enable them to hold on when there is nothing in you except the will which says to you "Hold on." That is the moral of this astonishing tale. It is one which should strengthen us today, when shadows even darker than those dispersed from the Sudan by General Platt and his men more widely overhang the earth. By the spirit that inspired those who campaigned from the Sudan, no less than by growing material strength, will those dark and greater shadows in their turn be assuaged, dispelled and the sun of freedom shine forth again over our common earth.

**SIR WILLIAM LEAD**, whose death in Nairobi after several months of illness we announce with deep regret, occupied a unique position in the public life of Tanganyika Territory, which is better known to the world as **Sir William Lead's** of his well-informed **Death a Great Loss** mind, balanced judgment, and tactful leadership at a time when all were necessary both to the discharge of the Territory's maximum effort in the war effort and in laying sound plans for post-war progress. Though he bore himself with dignity at all times, he was in the fullest sense the non-official spokesman for the Territory. He was deeply attached to the land and he rendered exceptional services to it over many years. Although appointed to the Legislative Council as member from the Tanga area, in which sisal growing is the main industry, he was never regarded by the public at large or by the Government as being concerned primarily with any locality or industry. His attitude towards the Territory was broad-minded, and he was always eager to persuade others to think and act on broad lines. With a special authority on the problems of his own constituency and industry, he spared no pains to acquire a mastery not merely of the problems of Tanganyika Territory, but of Eastern Africa as a whole, for he was convinced of the need of the union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territories, and that harmonization of the existing territorial administrations was to their detriment individually and collectively. Had he lived he might well have had an important part to play in political and administrative

adjustments after the war. It is, indeed, not too much to say that his death weakens the ranks of the associates of East African union, and obstructivists may not be slow to argue (in private, needless to say) that the removal of the outstanding public man in Tanganyika would inevitably handicap that Territory in its representation of its case. For the moment it would be impossible to deny such a suggestion, but since union is not likely to be consummated during the war and since the decision has a way of producing its man, the damage it inflicting cannot permanently handicap a cause for which he had worked with a conviction that grew more profound as the years passed. Happily he was always careful during his long career to avoid any appearance of partiality, and the presence of the elected members of the Legislative Council of that country, he was always regarded by many people, both African and European, as much more than a good Tanganyikan. They esteemed him a good East African concerned to promote co-operation, co-ordination, cohesion and cordiality over the whole East area.

As his mind encompassed more than his own particular Territory, so it drew no narrow bounds between races or communities. The policies for which he stood were fair to African, Indian and European alike, and his sympathies were to the civil servant no less than to the mine, merchant, missionary or planter. Some of the most trusted members of the Indian community have told us at different times that they could always rely on him for help. Sir William Lead is the one man here that they could understand and seek to help, and his officials have frequently spoken in the same sense. Indeed, before any problem came to a head, it was foregone conclusion that he would be asked to go to Dr. Es. Malim, to discuss developments, and there was more than an even chance that his intervention would at best help to solve at least avert a crisis. Yet, and these pressing preoccupations he remained so uniformly imperturbable that the superficial onlooker could not have assessed the true value of his contribution to the building of a great new Dependency under British rule. While Governments came and went he remained, exerting upon all a varying measure of influence, as also upon chief Secretaries and other departmental heads. The only sort of activities, if it could be so termed, which were his were in East Africa, in the subject of the new Tanganyika. To William Lead his own Territory and its neighbours owe a deep and a lasting debt.







# Background to the

**An Empire Cabinet.**—The British War Cabinet is responsible to the British Parliament. If it contained, say, an Australian representative, he would doubtless be primarily responsible to the Australian Government, not accountable to Mr. Churchill, and this would make the formal constitutional practice, firstly, by impairing the responsibility of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, Parliament of the United Kingdom, secondly, by impairing the normal authority of the Prime Minister of that Cabinet. I mention this point because I know it is strongly held in responsible quarters in London. He it does not appear insupportable since it is based on questions far more of form and procedure than of substance. The great majority of Australians would say that even if Canada and South Africa do not feel the need of representation in the British Cabinet, they do. The feeling is equally particularly acute in the entry of Japan into the war, because we feel that Australia and New Zealand and Dominions whose territorial integrity is most directly threatened.

It is the time to have your own Cabinets where arguments are speedily discussed, decisions made, and the emergency decisions made. It is quite another to get everything in accord of three hands when it has filtered through two or three intervening minds and may have lost a good deal of its flavour. — Mr. R. G. Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia.

**Britain's Air Error.**—When it is decided pre-war that we, a maritime Empire, utterly dependent on the sea lanes, to have a large separate Air Force with a quasi-naval section known as Coastal Command and a small Fleet Air Arm, we made an error. Such came near to costing us the war. Fortunately the necessary adjustment is not so difficult as might be supposed. Twenty-eight months of war have proved the imperative need of a well-organized and intelligent Air Force. The art of war must now be aware of the fact. If the final direction is given from the top, everything will fall into line. In my own wide experience of warships with the R.A.F., I have always found that it is only necessary to give the cast with logical reasons in support of it. — Admiral Sir R. Pinkett, Director of Drax.

**Russia's Great Recovery.**—An estimate of Russian successes and of the Red Army's position at the beginning of the eighth month of the bloody struggle with the Reich is best obtained by reverting to those grave October days when the fourth phase of Hitler's all-out offensive was under way. The 16 weeks since then fall into two almost equal periods, during the first of which the Germans indisputably held the initiative and during the second of which, i.e. the first weeks in December, the Russians have held it just as certainly. October saw a forbidding series of towns captured by the Russians. They announced the evacuation of Briansk on October 12, Vyasma on October 13, Mariupol on October 14, Odessa on October 17, Perekop on October 22, and on October 29—worst blow of all—Khar'kov. During this month we heard successively mentioned of the capture of Kalinin, Mezha, Maloyaroslavets, Sokolovsk, Narafominsk, and Luga, and the beginning of the last week of October the German armies had surged forward on the Moscow sector along the course of the Molow river from Mezha towards Nara from Maloyaroslavets to around disputed Kalinin and—most dangerous of all—through Volokolamsk, south-eastwards against the capital. Today, after almost eight weeks during which the Russians have decisively held the initiative, the situation is such that on the stretch of front between Lake Ilmen and Krasnoyarsk, 300 miles away, the battle lines are steadily approaching the situation in the middle of October, and this has been done despite the handicaps of winter weather. When temperatures are registered at which the bare skin peels off when it touches steel. — T. M. Special Correspondent in Moscow.

...the demand for administrative which correspond directly with the schools are gradually converting the schoolmaster into a kind of minor civil servant. In the writer's experience, however, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Trade, the War Office, the Admiralty, the Air Ministry, the Ministry of Pensions, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Home Security, Mr. G. G. Vernon.

**Malaya: Last Fruit of Appeasement.**—What are Malaya and the Malayan States today? It is not a carefully measured punishment for years of slack appeasement in the conduct of British foreign policy in the East, and of an industrialism gone sour with the diseases and the passions of private profit? We gave up the Japanese alliance soon after the last war and allowed Germany to take our place in Japanese relations. We showed neither initiative nor foresight in building up the only alternative effective policy, namely, a working agreement with the U.S.A., with teeth to make such an agreement effective. Nor did we bestir ourselves in any way of which history takes account in encouraging the Chinese in their struggle against Japanese aggressive imperialism, a struggle which never ceased in the years between the two world wars. On the contrary, it was a British Foreign Secretary who whitewashed a Generalissimo's cynical outlook of Japanese aggression in Manchukuo, our own sins of omission have a large responsibility for the failure through the years the locusts have eaten to establish a common policy between Britain and the U.S.A. to defend China. Just as the mind of appeasement in Europe refused to believe that Germany would ever attack France and Britain and spent years in the futile policy of buying off the Nazis at the expense of others, so in the East the same mentality has persisted. In consequence, Japan, like Nazi Germany, has had a maximum encouragement from the Powers she most wanted to destroy to make herself powerful through long preparation for eventual success in the big business of military aggression. The well-known U.S.A. journalist, Roland Snow, wrote from Rangoon the other day what goes to the heart of the matter. The physical odds are still heavy against the Allies, all of whom are now being battered with airplanes and bombs forged from American, British or Dutch raw materials and loaded with petrol furnished to Germany by the Allies over the past four years. To single out a person or two as scapegoats is on the level of the New Russian trick of blaming the Jews for the German defeat in the First World War. — Mr. Kemp Smith.

# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.** We should show Australia no mercy. General Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister.

The first five French fighter squadron of the R.A.F. has been formed. *Daily Telegraph*.

The object of the war is to delay decision until a more favourable opportunity. Major General A.J. McCulloch.

Halfhearted preparation means defeat for the bravest fighting men. That is the lesson of Malaya. *Daily Express*.

This year of war speeds reaching more than 600 miles per hour will be achieved by military aircraft. Mr. Boris Shpitskiy.

With the resources of science applied to agriculture we could double or triple our production. Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.

The number and mobility of aircraft carriers is shown to be as vital to the Navy as are mechanised units in the Army. Lord Semphill.

Of the 13 million soldiers whom Hitler created after his victory over France six have already been dismissed. *Times* correspondent.

The daily death rate from starvation and exposure in Athens and Bizakia alone exceeds 3,000. *Times* correspondent in Istanbul.

This war will not be won until our Air Force makes it impossible for enemy aircraft to leave the ground. Lieut. Gen. Sir J.R.E. Charles.

Fire-blooded German girls have a war duty no less concerned with wedlock. This duty is to become a mother by a soldier off to the front. Himmler.

Great Britain, the home of liberty, is the only country outside the totalitarian world which permits a broadcasting monopoly. Sir Ernest Barnes.

60,000 tons of war materials and supplies have been sent from Canada to Britain. Mr. Angus Macdonald, Canadian Minister for Naval Affairs.

You can see behind the number of submarines killed by the Royal Navy is twice as many as those claimed. Mr. A.W. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Australia is at those gates on the Yellow Peril. She needs Spitfires, not speeches. Americans pay Hitler the reinforcement of a pogrom. Mr. E. Bennett, M.P.

The German army can be beaten and the whole Nazi Empire can disintegrate with a speed and completeness equal to that of the French collapse in 1919. Mr. Angus Lloyds Banks.

The Germans are psychologically a caste people like the Hindus. Count Kaysersberg.

Ten thousand officers and men of the Merchant Navy have given their lives in this war and 70,000 have been honoured by The King for gallantry. Admiral of the Fleet Lord Cresswell.

The essence of the German bread and of German practice for the last 100 years is that they are aggressive animals. That is why we are at war with them. Lord Duff, Foreign Secretary.

The war film, 'An Parade' has earned its entire production cost in the first three months of its exhibition in this country alone—a most remarkable achievement for a feature film. Mr. Michael Powell.

There is urgent need for every individual to curtail still further his or her consumption of goods and to follow a more direct to the Government. Mr. Colin Campbell, Chairman, National Provincial Bank.

The weakness and unpreparedness of the Empire's Pacific defences are to some extent due to the faults of Imperial strategy, heed of ignorance and prejudice, for which a bitter price may be paid. *Melbourne Herald*.

Between December 6 and January 15 the Germans lost on the Russian front 900 tanks, 1,000 armoured cars, 1,300 armoured cars, 1,300 tanks, 3,070 trench mortars, and 33,000 lorries. Mr. Sheber Akabov, President, Moscow Soviet.

A social order should be sought which is not a catered order of exclusive caste, of administrators, intellectuals, farmers and industrial workers, but is integrated as an orchestra is integrated. The score of the social music is the common purpose of the people. Miss Dorothy Thompson.

Russia, which has provided the supreme example in history of an atheist State may in future be one of the chief sources of religious life. If the Russians had broken in their lot with Germany the forces of irreligion would have gained a terrifying power. *Christian News Letter*.

We have been urging the public to withdraw their balances with the banks to the greatest extent possible and invest them in the various forms of war savings which the Government has put at their disposal. This is a patriotic duty as well as an advantage to the individual. Lord Rindingsby, Chairman, Lloyds Bank.

It is a cardinal article of faith with me that the Germans are fundamentally a stupid people who blunder in a big way. Mr. William Basil.

It now seems clear that the First Lord of the Admiralty and a few other public men in British will, at long last, learn the lesson that the defeat of Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies is in truth the defeat of Britain as well as the defeat of Australia. Dr. H.C.V. Evans, Australian Minister for External Affairs.

We have a Ministry of Imperial Defence, presumably to devise the grand strategy of the war and an Imperial General Staff, presumably to execute that strategy. Surely it is only reasonable and logical that we should have an Imperial War Cabinet to co-ordinate and direct our whole war effort. Sir Thomas Moore, M.P.

What qualification was there for the Prime Minister and his party of British colleagues and advisers not to be hazarded in one aircraft in returning from America? The Prime Minister's love of individual industry to the British people, but that is not the same thing as deliberately risking a heavy loss with no adequate and compensating prospective profit. Mr. Hugh Wilson, M.P.

Between November 10 and January 1 the total losses sustained by the Germans in their last offensive on Moscow and during the Russian counter-offensive were 2,200 tanks, 2,270 lorries, 1,901 guns, 1,758 mortars, 2,481 machine-guns, 142,480 men killed, 280,400 men wounded. They lost enough tanks to form 11 tank divisions and enough guns to arm 60 regiments. Colonel A. Vasiliev.

The Duke of Connaught was one of those who have helped to make this country great, not because of his Royal parentage or the numberless titles which were heaped upon him, but because as a man he possessed a sterling character. What ever he was given to do he did it with all his might. As an officer he won the affection of his men. As a Governor he was beloved by the people. Mr. Francis Lawrence, M.P.

The British home front is not fighting. It is organized for total war. It is not activated for total war. In Russia the home front is discipline and organization in a manner which we accept as a military services, but which is apparently incomprehensible to our civilian population, so our politicians believe. In Russia gross blunders are made on the home front and blunders are severely punished. With us the blunders are very often the even sacre. *National News Letter*.

## PERSONALIA

Sir Isidore Salmon, M.P., who had important interests in East Africa, left £40,000.

Mr. J. P. Birch, Assistant District Officer, is now editor of the *Uganda Gazette*.

Mr. E. G. Rowe is now District Commissioner for Mbutu, Tanganyika Territory.

Dr. R. Nixon is now Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. T. J. R. Dashiwood has been appointed District Commissioner of Uppa (Tanganyika Territory).

A son was born recently to the wife of Mr. J. G. M. King, of the Colonial Agricultural Service.

Mr. W. G. Lely, of Messrs. Wallace Brothers & Co., Ltd., has joined the board of directors of the National Bank of India, Ltd.

Mr. R. H. L. Langford-James, Chairman of the National Bank of India, has joined the board of Steel Bros. and Co., Ltd.

Mr. L. G. Margach has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda for a further three years.

Mrs. A. L. Montgomery, wife of the Director of Agriculture in Cyprus, is now back in Kenya, where Mr. Montgomery previously served.

Messrs. J. W. Stead and A. V. Johns are now District Commissioners respectively for the Masaka and Arusha districts of Tanganyika Territory.

A son was born on January 11 in Port Royal, the wife of Mr. James P. Murray, of the Administration Service of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. B. H. Shackles, Registrar of the High Court of Uganda, is acting as Judicial Adviser, Buganda, in addition to his substantive duties.

Mrs. M. Coshan Chennells, daughter of the late Sir Charles Gosling, first Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been visiting the Cape.

Following evidence given at a recent inquest, the Northern Rhodesian Government has appointed a Commission of Inquiry to report upon the death of Assistant Inspector Frank Bethworth.

Mr. C. K. Bovell, of the Malayan Police, elder son of the late C. W. L. Bovell, of the Uganda Police, and of Mrs. Bovell, of Weymouth, was recently married in Malaya to Miss Virginia Jane Pettin.

Mr. Leo Wallisley, the novelist, who served in East Africa during the last war, writing the M.C., has taken over a farm in the Karoo, and is somehow finding time to teach in the village school also.

The marriage took place recently in Norbiton, Surrey, of Sergeant Pilot Dennis Desmond, R.A.F.V.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Dudman, of Nuuanetsi, Rhodesia, to Lenora, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Syde, of Norbiton.

Have you tried

**BOVRIL**  
SANDWICHES

Mr. J. A. Calder, of the Colonial Office, who represents the Colonial Empire on the Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, has been elected Vice-Chairman.

Sir Cecil Graves, now Joint Director-General of the B.B.C. with Mr. Robert Foot, was the first director of the Empire Broadcasting Service. He contributed the chapter on broadcasting to "Eastern Africa Today and Tomorrow."

Sir John Russell, who is well-known to many of our readers as Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden, Herts., has been appointed Adviser to the Soviet Relations Branch of the Ministry of Information. He continues his duties at Rothamsted.

Suicide by shooting with no evidence of insanity was the verdict (delayed through difficulty in securing evidence) on Mrs. de Jaffard, former Countess de Janze, who was found shot dead in her farm on September 30 last.

The marriage took place in Burnham, Bucks., last week of Mr. Philip Timothy Guly, youngest son of Mr. Cecil Platten-Wilcock of Kenya, and of Miss Robin Gimlay, of Newton Valence, Alton, Hants., to the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gary Roger, of Bookham, Burnham.

Owing to the illness of Lieut. Colonel Orde Wingate, D.S.O., E.C., who was in command of Abyssinian Patriot forces during the campaign for the liberation of Ethiopia, the late lieutenant to whom Mrs. Orde Wingate and he were to have been the guests of the Royal African Society and the Overseas League on January 29 has had to stand out.

A dog in which Mr. N. R. Reid, veterinary officer in charge of the anti-rabies campaign in the Maeva district of Tanganyika, was travelling, was attacked by a lion while passing through the Kukuwa Valley recently, but the dog managed to shoot the animal as it clamped its jaws on the vehicle. Mr. Reid received the M.B.E. and the Victoria Cross Honours for it.

John Amey, who was arrested last November on the rough Riviera with three other British subjects, is now said to have been released from detention some time ago on account of his health. The arrest was stated by the Vichy authorities to be a reprisal for the detention of seven Frenchmen in Syria. A few years ago Mr. Amey spent some time in East Africa on film business.

Councillor J. Thom recently paid the foundation stone of Ndole, a new municipal office. Mr. Carmel Robinson recalled that Councillor Thom was Njala's first mayor, and that his brother, Mr. George Thom, to whose memory part of the building was to be dedicated, was the first European whom he (Mr. Carmel Robinson) met when he was first posted to the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia nearly 30 years ago.

Dr. Percy C. C. Isherwood, managing director of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., has been appointed Chairman and managing director of the company and President of its associated companies, W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, and W. J. Bush & Co. (Canada), Ltd., Montreal. The Bush companies have long been large buyers of East African products, including cloves, piperitium, clove oil, and other essential

being Farouk of Egypt has conferred the Order of the Nile, 3rd Class, on Mr. M. S. Lush, Governor of the Eastern Province of the Sudan. Mr. E. Campbell, Governor of the Sudan, Sayed Mohamed Osman, Minister of Education, the Meis Ahmed Lokar, Minister of Finance, F. R. F. Fostick, O.C., Corps in the Sudan Defence Force, Mr. F. M. Chinn, Director of Irrigation, Mr. A. J. T. Flemish-Sandes, a judge of the Sudan High Court, and Dr. R. M. Humphreys, Senior Physician, Sudan Medical Service.

126th Week of War



## Sir William Lead's Services

(Continued from page 351)

He leaves a void which no other officer could have filled. Sir William Lead has left behind him a period of inter-war quiet and seen Tanganyika raised from the depths of post-German tragedy to prosperity under British tutelage. He knew everyone and everything worth knowing, and had friends everywhere. No man in the whole country was better informed or more widely trusted.

To Lady Lead, who had helped him greatly in the post-war period, Sir William Lead has left behind him a void which no other officer could have filled. He knew everyone and everything worth knowing, and had friends everywhere. No man in the whole country was better informed or more widely trusted.

### Major Conrad Walsh's Tribute

Major Conrad L. Walsh writes:  
"I first met Bill Lead in 1921 when I was home in our London office, after having formed Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., and succeeded to my joy in persuading him to abandon his intention of going out to India and join us in Tanganyika instead. In the first instance, he was not prepared to spend more than a year in that country. His record of public service shows the grip which that Territory and its problems had on him, and after getting married he decided eventually to stay down in Tanganyika.

"In all his work he had the help and inspiration of a very charming wife, and a great measure of the time that Lead devoted to public affairs was due to the energetic manner in which his wife associated herself with his interests. She took control of the estate and was largely responsible for helping Bill to make it into the big and fine show that it now is. His married life was an exceedingly happy one, and the arrival of young Bill was a great joy to them.

"Our friendship was a long and outstanding one, and we kept in touch with each other through the whole of this time. One of the outstanding features in Bill Lead's character was his very kindly heart and his readiness at all times to help the underdog. None can replace him in the position he held in the country and in the hearts of all who knew him.

### Obituary

Mr. Geoffrey Mwangi died in Nairobi, Kenya, this month at the age of 43 years.

Mr. James H. Orr, whose death in Bulawayo at the age of 52 years is announced, had lived in Bulawayo since 1916. A native of Aberdeen, he went to South Africa in 1904 and was on the staff of the Standard Bank in Cape Town and later in Gaborone. On leaving banking he settled in Gwelo. He had been W.M. of the Gwelo Lodge and he also held District Grand Lodge rank. He also took a prominent part in the work of the local Caledonian Society. His genial disposition and wit made him widely popular.

## Mr. Smit's New Party

Mr. J. H. Smit, Finance Minister of the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet until his recent resignation, is to form a new political party, planned to quote his own words as "a democratic principle which I have advocated in the past." In a letter to his constituents, Mr. Smit has stated that although it had been agreed that the dividing line by election would be against the interests of the Colony's war effort, it was essential for him to ascertain the feelings of voters. Accordingly, if at least 100 voters in his constituency in Salisbury do not request him to resign his seat by February 15, he will assume that the wishes of his constituents desire him to continue to represent them in Parliament. Mr. Smit's new party is to be named the Democratic Party.

## Native Policy in Africa

### General Smuts on the Changing Outlook

General Smuts, addressing a Cape Town meeting organised by the South African Institute of Race Relations, said last week that there had formerly appeared only two possible courses in Native policy—either complete equality or permanent European "top-downism." The new principle of trusteeship which had emerged in recent years and been enshrined in the League had raised Native policy from the area of politics into the realm of morality and ethics.

Trusteeship implied that the trustee regarded the rights of his ward as sacred. South Africa had tried segregation, which had failed, and the provision for health, housing and nutrition had been shamefully deficient. These problems were tackled. In the Union the problem was made more difficult by the fact that Natives from all parts of Africa came to work in the mines, industries, and on the land; but if the European lived up to the principles of trusteeship there was cause to hope for a solution.

Great mutual respect had grown up between South African troops and the Native troops in the territories further afield. That was a good basis for the future. South Africa's hope was that the Natives and European would live together in helpful co-operation.

We want to take a holiday from old ideas which have brought nothing but bitterness and strife to our country and try to the best of our ability to fashion a segregated but harmonious race pattern in South Africa," added General Smuts.

## Italy in Ethiopia

Miss SYLVIA PARKERST says in an article in *The Fortnightly Review* on "Italy's African Rule"

"All fair-minded persons should consider whether, if they happened to be born in Ethiopia, they would prefer to live under Mussolini, who ruled on the basis of a proclamation, 'The worst Italians better than the best Ethiopians,' followed by a series of rigid colour-bar regulations; or under a ruler chosen by the Ethiopians themselves, like the Emperor Haile Selassie, who stated on returning to his country, 'I make no distinctions on account of race or creed between my subjects, whether they are Gallas or Amharas, Muslims or Christians. They are all Ethiopians with equal rights.'

The success of the Italians in Eritrea was marred by their seizure of potential lands and denial of all rights to Native cultivators. Consequently, after a period of Italian occupation cultivation was greatly inferior to that in Ethiopia just across the border.

Even Marcellino Bono, in his book on the invasion of 1941, tells that he and his soldiers when crossing into Ethiopia were delighted by the intensive cultivation and great wealth of cattle in the country. He says, "The richness of the soil, character as Eritrea, seemed to be forgotten."

Italian occupation from 1936 to 1941 reduced the quality and extent of cultivation in Ethiopia. Resistance by patriotic guerrilla warfare never ceased. Italian Bombing raids destroyed people, animals and crops. Prices fixed at arbitrary and unfair rates, robbery by lawless Italian soldiers, and so on, as was obtained in the market, with the raiding of farms and seizure of crops and cattle, deprived the cultivators from producing a surplus. The Italians continued to force labour on the Emperor's great model farm at Erzer and others developed by his Government with some of the former peasant lands, but coercion, espionage, public executions and punitive raids failed to maintain the former standard of production and stirred the people to a wider revolt.

## War News Items in Brief

### An Operations in East Africa

**ADMIRAL** WHIPPLE, S.O. 105, D.F.C., an Officer Commanding in East Africa, who was recently awarded the C.B.E. since the outbreak of war with Italy, been responsible for air operations over an area as large as the British Isles, France, Spain and Italy combined, and through his force was employed by the Italian air force at least three to one, in skillful operations of a number of types, such as the Italian air force being driven out of the skies. While the air force of Kenya itself, Kenya Auxiliary Air Unit, through its Italian liaison, has more modern machines.

Commissioned in the Royal Air Force, he got his start in the war as an Officer Commanding in the Royal Flying Corps, in which he won the D.F.C. and after the war he remained in the R.F.C. In 1920 he received the D.F.C. for gallantry in the Mesopotamia instruction, and later he commanded squadrons in Iraq and China. At the opening of this war he was commanding a bomber squadron in England, and was then in charge of a wing in the Western Desert before being posted to East Africa.

### From East Africa to Malta

**Vice Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, K.C.B.**, who has been appointed Flag Officer in Charge in Malta, in succession to Admiral Sir Wilbraham T. R. Ford, has since been in the forefront of the war. He has been in command of the East Indies Station, where he was responsible for the recent successful operations in East Africa and the Red Sea waters.

The battleship **BARHAM**, which is officially stated to have been sunk, was flying the flag of Vice Admiral H. M. Wippenham-Wippenham, Second-in-Command of the Mediterranean Fleet, a Vice Admiral Godham-Wippenham, who was a very active in East African waters some years ago.

**Brigadier C. G. Phillips, D.S.O.**, who has been promoted to the acting rank of major general, General Phillips, the son of Major G. B. Phillips, who was killed in operation against the island of Mullaitivu in Ceylon in 1912, entered the Army in 1914 and was seconded from his regiment, The West Yorks, to the K.A.F. with the 6th Battalion of which he served in the Mediterranean (Gaba) and Punitive Expedition of 1918-19. He was subsequently transferred to "German East" during the last war, and became a temporary lieutenant colonel in command of the 3rd Battalion of the 2nd K.A.F. He commanded "Blanco" in Portuguese East Africa during the operations against von Lettow, being wounded during that campaign.

### Casualties and Awards

**Squadron Leader Marmaduke Thomas St. John Parry, D.F.C.**, who is now missing and now presumed killed in action, was a South African who, commissioned in the R.A.F. in 1936, saw much active service last year in the Middle East, including the attack on El Daba, and was awarded the D.F.C. a month later, for gallantry and devotion to duty. Sergeant **E. H. (Dick) Knapp, R.A.F.V.C.**, is still missing from a raid by Bomber Command on the night of January 20-21. The son of Mr. R. W. Knapp, an officer in charge of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London, he was born in Kenya, educated at Forest School, Essex, and was on the staff of Barclay's Bank, Moorabie, until he joined the Royal Air Force. No message was received from the aircraft to indicate damage or other difficulties, but it is hoped that the crew may have landed safely in enemy territory.

The D.F.C. has been awarded to **Captain C. A. van Vleet**, of No. 1 Squadron, S.A.A.F., for skill in handling his formation of fighters against enemy planes while escorting bombers during an attack upon Derna. The citation refers to the splendid service of this officer while previously engaged in the East African Campaign.

About 1,500 male Italian inmates are shortly expected to reach the new internment camp at Kafue, Northern Rhodesia.

Companies of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps recruited in Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland have already arrived in the Middle East. Many thousands of them have volunteered for such service and recruiting began in July.

Two golf courses are being made in Ethiopia for the use of the British forces there.

The photographic exhibition illustrating the work of the British in Africa has completed its tour of the railway towns and townships of Northern Rhodesia. It was attended by no fewer than 1,400 Europeans and 2,700 Africans.

### Gifts for War Purposes

Before America's entry into the war the Freemasons of the U.S.A. had given \$140,000 to the Freemasons of Great Britain and here for the prosecution of the war. Messrs. Moon's (General) Ltd. announced all refreshments at the bar at the Metropolitan Hotel, Mosh, during the town's recent War Weapons Week, through which £3,000 was raised.

The Nehanga War Fund has now raised £500 for Northern Rhodesia's Aid to Russia, and has received £2,000 last week.

As the result of a one-day collection in the small community of Monze, Northern Rhodesia, £255 for war charities.

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# Rhodesian Amalgamation

Views of Mr. L. S. Page, M.L.C.

In the *Times* of 11th and 12th May and Rhodesia

...of a major issue as regards the two territories... to be no means dead, and though it is... necessary to postpone discussions at the outbreak of this war, there should be no reason for that postponement to be prolonged until the end of the year.

That aspect of the matter which comes uppermost at a time like this might be put in the form of the questions: "How can we assist in the progress of the war by setting up joint power and material through joining these three territories? Can this be effected? What are the main difficulties? Are they insuperable?"

They are three neighbouring territories under the British flag. Each has a population of Europeans and Africans in different ratios, but even in Southern Rhodesia, which has the largest European population, the African is largely in the majority. Each territory is largely dependent on the other for many things. Each has its own complete administration from Governor downwards, with separate Customs and Immigration rules restricting communications. There are separate departments for agriculture, veterinary services, education, health and so on, completely set on their feet and organisation working separately with the minimum of co-operation or co-ordination. War effort has recently been co-ordinated and a Secretariat set up in Salisbury, but in no other way has anything been done to simplify matters.

In the cases of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia administration is greatly impeded by their dependence on the wishes and control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Not only are matters of policy referred to

Slum, but many minor subjects and petty details, causing delays and extra and unproductive work. This was serious in the days of peace when it mails were regular and speedy; today the position is impossible.

Great Britain is not only bearing the brunt of the war, but is suffering as we are not likely to be called upon to suffer. She is putting every ounce of her weight into the war effort, while we do very little in comparison. While running we see that our manpower and effort is the best that can be given. Is there not much waste of both which could be eliminated? What should it be necessary to maintain large staffs of able-bodied men who are engaged in duties which are duplicated through lack of union? Great Britain had worked on the lines laid down for these territories. Hitler would have been well woken ere this.

What is supposed to be the main obstacle? Divergence of Native policy. Is this divergence what is the result of variations caused by a divergence of circumstances? Let those who understand the position get together and work out a solution of any difficulties, real or imaginary. Let us concentrate on getting rid of this duplication and duplication, and let a Greater Rhodesia do its best, but cannot do now, for King and Empire. Let us hope that practical results will mature from the conference which is to be held early in the New Year of representatives of these three separate territories which should be united.

East Salisbury,  
Northern Rhodesia

Wm. S. Page

Nyasaland's representatives at the forthcoming inter-territorial conference, of which Mr. Page is one of the principal members of the Legislative Council, namely Sir William Tait Bowie, Mr. H. B. Wilson and Mr. M. P. Barrow.

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## Governors and Whitehall

MR. WALTER BLECHER, who spent some time in business in Tanganyika Territory after the last war, and has since become one of the world's leading dealers in rubber, said in the course of a letter to *The Times* last Thursday:

The advent of cheap and rapid communication through the cable and more recently the airmail and the telephone, has done much to disrupt and undermine the local authority of Colonial Governors, unfortunately this development coincided with a lowering of the standard of personnel. The result of these modern inventions was the great composite of what might have been a number of things with which everything could be referred back to Whitehall, and the greatly increased volume of direction from the Government offices, the matter far removed from pure policy, has introduced all Governors into postmortem, and has left virtual control in the hands of the civil servant sitting in the office at home. This is an effective end to local decision.

### Wanted, Men of Alert Mind

The deterioration of the system in Malaya is probably typical of other cases. How was it possible in a country where the British chiefs had been largely denuded of authority, where a completely non-war atmosphere of prosperity prevailed, where money could buy nearly all the things unobtainable elsewhere, to expect anything but complacency, false optimism, and an "eat drink and be merry" for to-morrow things will be even better" atmosphere?

It seems unfair to blame too harshly the higher authorities on the spot, although in many cases they have for years not possessed the type of mind needed from now onwards to preserve and rebuild the Empire—i.e. men, irrespective of their age, of young heart and receptive minds, leaning towards short cuts, swift decisions, and the habit of examining yesterday's decisions and circumstances in the light of today's allegations and tomorrow's probable *voilà*.

There are other sleeping beauties in the Empire, and I suggest that those who are left in the coming days will do well to devote their attention to translating the lesson of Malaya, Hong Kong, etc., to other Colonies and Protectorates rather than to try to lay blame on the shoulders of individuals. Reform must begin at home without a waste of time of the Home.

Mr. Noel Sabine, Public Relations Officer to the Colonial Office, wrote next day:

It is true that the recent rapid development of communications has quickened the tempo and increased the volume of correspondence exchanged between the Colonial Office and the Governors. It is not however, true to say that this increase has resulted in a flood of requests for instructions coming into, and a flood

of directions going out from Whitehall. The air mail and the cable, and more recently the telephone, have given Governors opportunities of representing their views to the Colonial Office more quickly and therefore more forcibly than ever before, of which many of them have not been slow to take advantage.

It is, of course, necessary on occasions for directions to be given to Governors, particularly on matters which have been the subject of decisions in Parliament, and I cannot think that Parliament or the public would have it otherwise. Particularly is this the case during wartime.

It has, however, been accepted in principle and in practice that the Colonial Office should formulate broad lines of policy in close consultation with the Governors, and leave the local application of policy to the Governors. And in the years before the war the Colonial Office, which had been expanding, was becoming more and more an advisory and supervising function. The creation of a social service department and the appointment of agricultural, labour, business, medical, education and other advisers were designed to enable the Secretary of State to make available to Governors to an ever-increasing degree the best advice and guidance possible.

There are in many Colonies local legislative bodies with widely varying powers, upon all of which to quote *The White Paper*, rests a large measure of responsibility for the improvement of conditions in their several territories. A good deal of evidence could be brought to show that there had been a consistent improvement in the standard of quality of senior officers in the Colonial service.

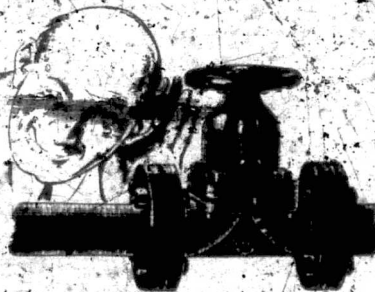
### Colonial Office Welcomes Discussion

It must be remembered that in these days the problems confronting those in authority anywhere in the world are inevitably more difficult and more complex than they were, say, 30 years ago. The Colonial Governors are now called upon to deal with political, economic and social problems of the same order as those which have vexed the best of our wisest statesmen, brains and imaginations which we possess in this country.

Mr. Sabine concluded with the assertion that the more the whole question of our Colonial administration is ventilated, the better the Colonial Office will be pleased.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Committee to consider the establishment of a tropical diseases hospital and centre in London, the Chairman being Mr. George Hall, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The Seaman's Hospital Society, London, School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Medical Research Council, Colonial Office, Ministry of Health, Foreign Office and Trade Office are all represented on the committee.

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### Questions in Parliament

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether reconsideration could be given to the Askaniya Shikwana Order, promulgated in the Gazette of Southern Rhodesia of August 29, 1932, which provides for the flogging of Native volunteer soldiers, and whether all such disciplinary punishments of men in the fighting forces of the territories for which he is responsible could be reviewed.

Mr. Shakespeare replied that the regulations in question did not differentiate between Europeans and Natives, and were well within the competence of the Southern Rhodesia Government. While the question would be communicated to that Government, it was right to point out that it had been considered necessary in other African territories to retain the power to impose corporal punishment in the case of African military personnel.

Mr. Creech Jones asked, to what degree corporal punishment operated, and if it was restricted in particular offences.

Mr. Shakespeare: Yes. The powers taken in the Code are severely restricted, and are applied in the case of African military personnel in the case of very grave offences, like rape and looting when the troops are on the march.

Mr. Sorenson asked if corporal punishment had been inflicted on any white soldiers.

Mr. Shakespeare asked for notice of detail question.

#### Kenya Pyrethrum Production

Mr. Harvey asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies what pyrethrum may be grown in Kenya only under licence, how many licences had been issued to Africans during 1940, whether he was satisfied that the charge of 75s. per annum for a licence is not in practice prohibitive to Africans, and whether he would consider reducing the cost to say 5s.

Mr. George Hall replied that considerable care was necessary in the production of pyrethrum if a proper standard of quality were to be reached, and that prices were dependent both on quality and on the quantities available not exceeding the requirements of the market. Careful control in these respects was essential to the prosperity of the industry, and this control was exercised under the Pyrethrum Ordinance of 1938. Producers of the 50s. licences were used to fund the work of the Pyrethrum Board established under the ordinance and of research, advertising and other objects connected with the industry's welfare. Having regard to the needs of the country, a smaller sum than 75s. would be inadequate, and those competent to produce pyrethrum were at present well able to bear a charge of 50s. The Office did not know how many licences had been granted to Africans and Europeans, but was making inquiries.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Hall said he was prepared to discuss the general subject with Mr. Harvey.

#### Rhodesia and Nyasaland Native Labour

Mr. Creech Jones asked what agreement was recently reached at the Governors' Conference in Salisbury regarding inter-territorial labour arrangements between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, what proposal was adopted in respect to Nyasaland labour, and what new labour legislation was contemplated in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Hall said that, as an instance of the Government of Nyasaland, the 1936 tripartite agreement had been revised so as to provide for a greater measure of control over the migration of Native labour. The revised provisional agreement had been initiated by representatives of the participating Governments, and was to be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for approval so far as Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were concerned. He (Mr. Hall) would arrange for Mr. Creech Jones to be supplied with a copy. He had no information regarding any further labour legislation contemplated by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Sorenson asked if the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies was satisfied that the best possible air-raid precautions, emergency food conditions and medical services were being adopted for the Native and white populations of the Colonial Empire, and whether advice and assistance deriving from our own experience had been considered for appropriate application to Colonial conditions.

Mr. Hall replied that specially trained A.R.P. officers had been sent from the United Kingdom to a number of the Dependencies to advise Colonial Governments on A.R.P. measures. Particular attention had been given to fire-fighting organisation, and anti-gas precautions, measures taken in regard to emergency food stocks, and with regard to medical attention. All Colonial Dependencies had also been supplied with copies of the circulars issued to and published in this country by the Ministry of Home Security, and special reports on the lessons to be learnt from air raids in this country had been supplied in appropriate cases.

#### Southern Rhodesia Hawkers' Licences

Mr. Riley asked the Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs the grounds on which the Southern Rhodesian Government imposed a licence fee of 10s. per annum on itinerant hawkers who sell soap, matches and the like, and asked for information about the approximate takings of such pedlars.

Mr. Shakespeare replied that the Southern Rhodesian law involved no discrimination between Europeans and Natives and was therefore entirely within the competence of the Government of the Colony, to which Mr. Riley's inquiries should, as customary, be communicated.

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