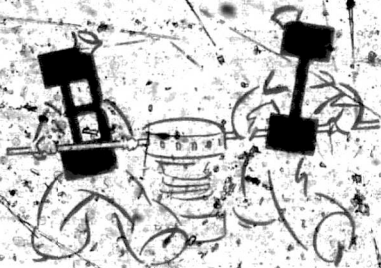


# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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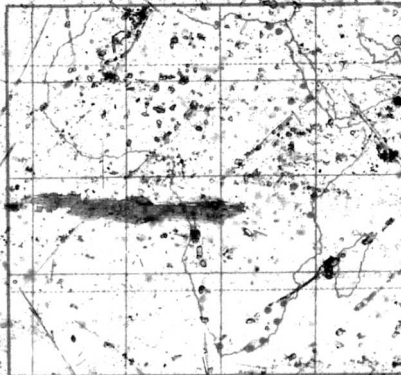
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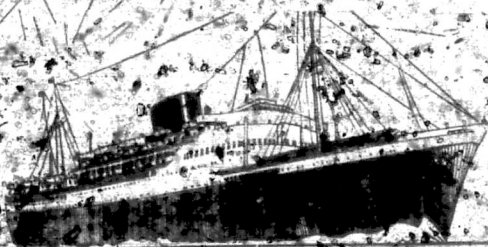
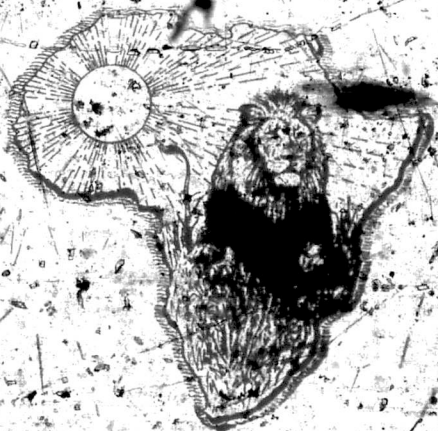
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## Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	1208	Personalia	134
S. Rhodesia's Native Policy	428	Search for New Districts	348
War News Items	430	Company Meetings	351
S. Rhodesia's New Cabinet	434	Comp. Ltd.	432
Background of the War News	452	London, L.C.C.	436
		Post War Plans	445

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WE HAVE BEEN ASKED to repeat and elaborate that part of last week's leading article, which read: "In too many parts of the Colonial Empire the old convention persists in administrative circles that the Red Tape enthusiast, official or non-official, in War must be restrained and discouraged even in the most urgent cases."

It is not a very good taste, and that the general aim must be to preserve in and through the war the time-honoured, time-wasting, time-consuming dispensations of the past. Red tape and rules in the Colonial Office and the Colonial Empire, and mediocre men continue to the posts which they have reached merely by the force of seniority, and which they demonstrated their incapacity to fill satisfactorily in peacetime, to say nothing of these days of stress and strain. Since almost every

part of Eastern Africa, those words will have had for them a content and context which could not be assumed in the case of people with little or no experience of Colonial administration and they will appreciate that by the operation of the case-specific instances of the weaknesses in question, and that they will be quoted in the public Press, since that would inevitably involve individual details when the urgent requirement is to obtain amendment of the system. That need should be attainable in war time without the State having to pillow

In the first place, it is from the top that inspiration must flow; in the second, there is more than a little evidence that many senior members of the Colonial Service have in many cases been well along their career paths, and their seniors to the department which would should make upon their shoulders. Their generous enthusiasms have often been the only ones, and any tendency to thrust aside routine in order to get more time and attention could be given to productive effort has, we know, produced curt reminders that the usual routine must be punctually complied with, that routine as usual must be given first place. Some improvement might be achieved—and it would be better this late hour than not at all—if the leading non-political members of each Legislative Council were to furnish details of the comparative numbers of returns required nowadays and before the war by the Secretariat and each other department of the Administration. Such a series of statistical facts, if they could be obtained, would show which territories and which departments would have been most and least likely to reduce clerical labour—which, well enough in its way in peacetime, might well be curtailed in war in order that more necessary work might be done in the time. There are too many men in high places who regard this war, not as a desperate threat to the life of the Empire and its citizens, but as a disturbing interruption of their plans and

**Routine as Usual?**

...ing interruption of their plans and

comes back, in fact, to that want of a sense of urgency for which we have so often pleaded, and for which stirring appeals have been made during recent days in Sir Stafford Cripps and

**Small Sense**—The members of the new War Cabinet, who are regarded by the Empire generally as viewing the war with a realism which bears comparison with the Prime Minister's own standards. As Minister of State in the Middle East, Mr. Churchill has been concerned directly with promoting the primary and secondary production of East Africa and Rhodesias for the war purposes of the Middle East Command, and, as will be seen from the words reported in another page, his private message to the Press before he left Cairo for London was an emphatic declaration of the necessary sense of urgency—and he used the very phrase which *East Africa and Rhodesia* has felt it a duty to repeat so frequently. His still-lacking, though his words were naturally intended for general application, they should come home with special force to the Imperial and Colonial Governments which have the duty, opportunity and high privilege of showing imaginative initiative, and which, through their control of information services, are often assumed the responsibility for what might be called the psychological

pliancy of the authorities. The Milner of His Generation has been a main factor in keeping the exhortations of the Press. Who can dispute that the crying need is for right direction at and from the top, and that in its absence the earnestness of public passion cannot find an adequate outlet? In his reconstruction of the Government Mr. Churchill has swept aside the two political heads of the Colonial Office, Lord Morne and Mr. George Hall, replacing them by Lord Cranborne and Mr. Harold Macmillan. That is so much to the good that we have not seen one single adverse comment upon this change in any British newspaper, and it is only welcomed it. And in both Houses of Parliament there have been generously encouraging references to Lord Cranborne, who has even been described by Mr. Cripps as "the Milner of his generation." There could scarcely be higher praise, for Lord Milner was above all things a realist, a leader ready to accept responsibility and encourage talent wherever it was found, a man impatient of inefficiency, an activist quick to get to the heart of a matter, a patriot never deceived by German schemings and ever blind to Empire requirements. A Secretary of State who could rise to half the stature of Lord Milner would gain himself with immense credit and serve the Empire memorably. A modern Milner at the Colonial Office at this crisis of our Imperial history would be of immeasurable value to the British cause. If the coming months and years provide justification for Mrs. Gurn's striking phrase, as we trust they may, the cause of Africa and of freedom will be mightily served.

The newspapers which serve East Africa have unquestionably been much more alert, in this matter than the local Governments and the Colonial Office. Indeed, the undisguised

## Southern Rhodesia's Native Policy

Points from Sir Godfrey Huggins' White Paper

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, has issued a statement on the Native Policy in Southern Rhodesia which has been published as a White Paper by the Government of that Colony.

In his review of the various policies followed in different parts of Africa, Sir Godfrey expresses his belief that the ultimate future of the African will be much better in those territories in which European settlement is possible than in purely Native territories.

"While the fundamental change to a European level is being made in the African," he writes, "the European in Africa, by the occasional infusion of new blood from Europe and with the aid of modern science and methods, can and should preserve the quality in spite of his environment, which is different from the environment of the original settlers in African areas. It is our duty to preserve the conditions which produced the African in the first place. That is what we should visualize in framing Native policy, and that is the policy of this country.

If working for the ultimate aim there are two particular factors to consider. First, the European quality and the African quality, by their own

action, are exceptional examples, and there is nothing extraordinary in the fact that the European in Africa, by the occasional infusion of new blood from Europe and with the aid of modern science and methods, can and should preserve the quality in spite of his environment, which is different from the environment of the original settlers in African areas. It is our duty to preserve the conditions which produced the African in the first place. That is what we should visualize in framing Native policy, and that is the policy of this country.

a short space of time. There are exceptional Africans, and there are exceptional Europeans, and there is nothing extraordinary in the fact that the European in Africa, by the occasional infusion of new blood from Europe and with the aid of modern science and methods, can and should preserve the quality in spite of his environment, which is different from the environment of the original settlers in African areas. It is our duty to preserve the conditions which produced the African in the first place. That is what we should visualize in framing Native policy, and that is the policy of this country.

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"We cannot divorce the white race and the African race from the problem of the color of the skin. The result is a policy which is necessary and essential to the future of the African in the main, and it is our duty to preserve the conditions which produced the African in the first place. That is what we should visualize in framing Native policy, and that is the policy of this country.

Now of the European area in the future according to our plans at the time. In addition areas have been reserved for acquisition for Native Village Settlements for the use of Africans working in European towns. Local authorities may set aside Native Urban Areas for Africans who work in the town or are providing services for the other Africans resident in the town.

**The Industrial Conciliation Act**

Under the Industrial Conciliation Act wages are fixed by the Industrial Council, and in municipal areas in provisions trades no lower wage may be paid to an African than the prescribed for Europeans. The Conciliation Act may apply to any industry where the employers of the employees were to form an industrial council, but the fixing of the same wage for all races in proclaimed industry only apply in municipal areas. This provision made to protect the European standard from being pulled down by cheaper unorganised labour and to prevent unfair competition.

This Act does not prevent an employer who is not ordinarily engaged in a particular industry from employing an African. As an example, the African cook may wash the dishes or paint if without infringing the Conciliation Act. In the same way African carpenters, painters, etc., may be employed by individuals living in the towns unless the employer is ordinarily engaged in the business of building, in which case the duty of the industrial council of the trade would apply. The African artisan is free to offer his services to the mines and the farms without any wage qualification. We consider that the protection offered to the white artisan is the minimum that should be given with the racial differences and the disparity in mode of life that exist today between the European and African.

We hope to open up a future for the more advanced African in his own areas. We recently require more African teachers and medical officers in the Native Areas. We are making a start with secondary education for the Africans, so that ultimately a more highly qualified teacher may be produced, and so that medical officers may qualify as doctors for the African areas; the training of African midwives will be increased.

We hope that with more and better education, African storekeepers and organisers of African co-operative associations for improving African trade will come to light. We already have a large number of valuable African agricultural demonstrators, etc. There is an increasing demand for African artisans to work in the African Areas and it is only in the European towns that standard wages are prescribed to protect European living conditions.

As the African advances there will be increased demands for advanced Africans to serve their own people. It is essential for the preservation of the European civilisation that the African should be advanced. No country can prosper with its masses living in ignorance and poverty. It may be asked: If you advance the African in his own area, where will you get your unskilled labour for your white industries? As the African advances his requirements become greater. Only the more enlightened will earn a good wage in the African Areas; the others will go out to work and their health is improved and as they learn they will be better labourers and command a better wage in the European areas and so advance some of their needs and needs.

The openings for the Natives who wish to become clerks will be found in Native Courts, Native committees, Native stores, post offices, etc. In the Native Areas with the demand for their services will be provided by Africans.

**Steps to Raise the African**

Here we are attempting to raise the African. We are concentrating on education and public health, developing of husbandry and raising of crops. The education is chiefly done by the missions, and the grants-in-aid have increased from £39,270 in 1932 to £65,813 in 1941. It does not say that is enough, and it will have to be increased, but money is not the only factor. We require teachers of the right type, and especially African teachers, and in these there is an unmet demand. In order to increase the number of Africans who receive a higher education, we have two Government schools and three committee schools in addition to the mission schools.

On the public health side we have Jeanes teachers and community workers and a white instructor in domestic sciences. Prior to 1936 there were 11 dressing stations, and the end of 1938 there were 25 clinics and now we have 53. The clinics are permanent structures. The number would be greater but we have had to enlarge those established before 1936. In addition to the demand for beds there are 19 which are built to accommodate more than 100 patients. There is now accommodation for 3,000 patients, 30 more clinics are urgently required. In addition to this we have the urban areas

supply, and we are endeavouring to overcome this difficulty by reclamation and by providing facilities for growing bananas.

It will be seen that those who advocate more opportunities for Africans in the European Area at this stage are claiming a natural desire by the Africans as it will give them a chance of concentrating on agricultural civilisation. The Africans live close to the land, and the first thing to teach the African is to produce for himself and his family on a small basis. We wish to avoid famine and to conserve the soil and its fertility. The method natural to the African is to select an area and crop it himself, it is exhausted and then move on to another area. It is quite impossible to farm land intensively, even if we wished to, for the African lets himself be lulled into a position that the African lets himself not only exhausts the soil and moves on but also depopulates large numbers of inferior cattle and goats and more recent times, ducks, etc. It is not so that the African system, i.e. half peasant farming plus ranching, is quite impossible.

I quote from the report of the agricultural officer to the Native Affairs Department for 1940: "The statistics regarding the utilisation of the centralised survey for demarcation of arable and grazing lands were continued, and four more land inspection centralised approximately 350,000 acres of Reserve areas during the year. The 200,000 acres now centralised is approximately 1,762,570 acres on 24 reserves and four Native Occupational Areas. Reference to the beneficial results of centralisation to the African people has often made under Community Demonstration Work. Other great benefits in putting a check on destructive shifting tillage; placing the individual cultivation on a more permanent basis; improvement of livestock; better grazing; decrease in soil erosion; better crops; increase in areas under tillage; a decided increase in natural timber supplies; and stabilisation of Native life on a high economic and social status."

**Technical Education for the African**

The African to be being educated by agricultural demonstrations and by his conservative officers. In addition we are making our own roads, for bus, stock farms, constructing dams and building a shelter and basic extension of this process we expect that the funds to assist for African use, will be sufficient.

In 1937 there were 68 demonstrators in the Reserves, and in 1940 there were 99, a 43 per cent increase. The number of demonstrator plots was 1,722, and in 1940 2,619, and most important, the number of African co-operative farmers, their own plots in 1937 was 7,224 and last year nearly 9,000.

In 1947-1948 inclusive, 7,027,890 yards of contour ridging were done, 5,362,241 yards of stonem drains, and the number of dams constructed was 9,236. It was also for water supply, from 1936 to 1946, 416 dams and weirs were constructed and 215 borings were sunk.

The assistance to the African is necessary from two points of view—first, unless we are complete hypocrites we have got to help him, secondly, unless we do the latter set aside for the time being, our own land will steadily deteriorate and the African will have to move and more land to produce his own conditions, and which should be occupied by Europeans to maintain the necessary balance for the advancement of the country and the races in it as a whole.

It must also be recognized that land which is climatically suitable for general farming, whether by Africans or Europeans is most definitely limited. Some considerable part of Southern Rhodesia can be described as first or second class African land, therefore the land and its resources available for the use of the African is most limited. The land now available to him, particularly if consideration is given to the steady natural increase in population.

The underlying principle of all this is to enable an African as a present farmer to earn a living for himself and his family from the land reserved for his use.

One of the most important tasks in front of us is to induce the African to reduce his vast stock of goats, cattle, and as he loses how to look after them; to substitute a higher quality of cattle, less in number but of equivalent value, so that, without despoiling his wealth, he can live on the land reserved for him.

The African is, unfortunately in a country such as this, because necessary farming does not appeal to him or can always find work and earn wages in the European Area.

The policy here enunciated will not please those who believe that the African was created to wait on the white man, to be a slave wage—in other words, it will not please those who are convinced that racial differences do exist, and adopting the common principle of man, consider that an immediate mixing of the races should take place at once, regardless of the consequences to our people which would be disastrous for all. The statement then dealt with the question of maize

## War News Items in Brief

The following East African casualties are reported killed in action—Lieut. Col. J. Y. Ormsby, R.A. Lieut. S. V. Walker, R.E. Wounded Capt. C. E. Onslow, R. O. Logan, and C. E. Corbett; Lieut. H. T. Davy, and Lieut. N. R. K. Davis and A. G. Woodcock, Serjts. D. W. L. Read, E. R. Wheeler and J. E. Gorman, all K.A.R.; Capt. D. J. Hartman, R.A. and A. Carr, H. B. Swan, K.S. C. E. Missing—Sergt. C. M. North, R.A.

Thirty-two Rhodesian casualties in Libya are announced as killed in action—Rim. A. G. Mitchell, and R. J. W. Ault, Missing—Gnr. A. H. Haskins. Died of wounds—Capt. J. H. G. M. Kenny. Previously reported missing, now known to be prisoners of war—Ran. R. M. Smith, B. J. Gemma, D. R. Winterspoon, A. M. Wood, G. W. Willis, R. Pottigrev, F. Elliott and H. S. Herud, Cpl. C. F. Manning, Cpl. H. H. Phillips, B.S.M. C. J. Garside, Gnr. F. P. McCabe.

Sub-Lieut. Michael E. Millar, R.N., only son of Commander F. Millar, D.S.O., R.N., and the late Mr. Millar, of Lewarne, formerly of Kenya, who has been missing since September, is now officially presumed killed in H.M. Submarine P. 22. Sub-Lieut. Millar was only 20 years of age.

Gunner J. G. Nell, R.A., formerly of Northern Rhodesia, is officially reported to have been wounded.

Private Eric Wood, The Southern Rhodesia Reconnaissance Regiment, who is reported missing in Libya, had been a member of the staff of the Salisbury branch of the Standard Bank.

Lieut. A. H. M. Moolman, South African Air Force, who was serving in Ethiopia was transferred to North Africa, and was recently reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

### Awards for War Services

Lieut. Colonel D. S. Newton-King, Major G. McCulloch, Captain M. C. and Captain D. S. Botha, all of whom served through the Ethiopian campaign with the British African Forces, have been awarded the D.S.O. for their services in the Middle East.

2nd Lieut. Oliver Hamilton Newton, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, formerly of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the M.C. for gallant and distinguished service in the Middle East.

Lieut. Colonel A. Dunstan-Adams, O.B.E., M.C., The King's Regiment, has been awarded the Efficiency Decoration.

The Daily Telegraph, circulated by a leading news agency last week that Lieut. General Sir Alan Cunningham, former G.O.C. in C., East Africa, was in hospital in the South of England has been contradicted. It is stated that Cunningham has not been in hospital at any time since his return from Egypt after being relieved of the command of the Eighth Army early in the second offensive against Rommel. He has been staying in Surrey, and has made a good recovery from the overstrain from which he was suffering.

Major General V. S. Butler, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who returned to service with the Reserve of Officers after retiring shortly before the outbreak of war, has reverted to his substantive rank. General Butler served with the K.A.R. from 1907 to 1907, taking part in the Nandi Expedition of 1906, was with the Tabor Patrol in the Sudan in 1911, and was Kadif of the Sudan Defence Force from 1920 to 1925.

Assistant Section Officer Maureen Guest, youngest daughter of General Lucas Guest, Minister for Air in Southern Rhodesia, has been posted to the Air Ministry

in London as liaison officer between the Directorate of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and of Public Relations.

The Commandant of the Women's Auxiliary Military Service of Southern Rhodesia, the strength of which is 312 women at the time recently reported for a further 900 recruits between the ages of 18 and 35 years. About 800 of them are urgently required for service with the R.A.F. in the colony.

Fifteen hundred Italian male internees in the colony are to be accommodated in a camp at Katies, Northern Rhodesia.

Admiral Platon, Vichy Minister of the Colonies, is stated in Press telegrams from Madrid to be about to fly to Madagascar to "assess the dangers of the Colony." In recent weeks there have been repeated reports that Vichy France would give the Japanese facilities in Madagascar for attacks upon communications in the Indian Ocean and perhaps against British Africa. Admiral Platon is believed to be strongly in favour of active co-operation with the Axis.

### Trans-African Roads

The great strain on our shipping resources, and the statement by the Prime Minister that vessels serving the Middle East can make only three voyages a year, have caused a number of newspapers to draw attention to the fact that two great roads across Africa have been brought by the Free French to a standard capable of carrying heavy traffic. It is said, indeed, that at any period of the year motor vehicles may now traverse within a few days either of two trans-African supply routes from Duala, in the Cameroons. The more southerly road runs almost due east through Yaunde and Bangui to Juba in the southern Sudan, whence Mombasa to the east and Hararoum to the north are readily accessible. The other road runs north-north-east from Yaunde to Kordofan and thence more or less eastwards to Elhasher and Hararoum. The first route mentioned, which is the shorter, is more than 800 miles long, but does not involve a single ferry crossing of a river.

Mr. Averil Hartman, the American representative in Great Britain of the Pan-British-American Shipping Board, said at a public luncheon in London last week that he had visited Eritrea and Ethiopia recently, and that the extraordinary military achievement of Great Britain in conducting these countries and saving so little about it was like that of the British athlete who has won a contest, said: "Well, my opponent had a day off."

Over 2,500 tons of scrap metal salvaged from Italian aircraft, tanks and guns captured in Somalia, Tunisia and Eritrea, were recently discharged in Durban. The scrap is to be used in the manufacture of munitions, including armoured cars, in particular.

## The Sense of Urgency

Last week's emphasised occasion of the need that our public leaders should inspire that sense of urgency which has been so desperately needed. Shortly after those words were printed Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State in the Middle East, said to a gathering of news-papern men of whom he was asking leave to take his departure for London to join the War Cabinet.

One still has a feeling that a sense of urgency and of the passing of time is not sufficiently engrained. I am not talking of service personnel, but of the whole field—whether it is in workshops or in the production of food or other necessities which also are produced within the Middle East. The time is now. We want to ram home a feeling of the seriousness of the hour. That is



## Tribute to Lord Cranborne. S. Rhodesia's New Cabinet

Sir Percy Harris, Liberal member for Bethnal Green, said in the House of Commons last week:

I want particularly to welcome the new Secretary of State for the Colonies. He is a man who, at the time of Munich, showed great courage, and he has proved himself a man of imagination and ability.

He has at the present time some most difficult problems to face. Our Colonial Empire has been put to a very severe test, and much of the system that has been built up during the last 100 years now stands discredited. The system has not stood the test of war. During the last few weeks we have become more Empire-conscious than we have been for many years past. The happenings in Malaya and in other parts of the Colonial Empire make us think seriously and question the whole system. I think that the appointment of the new Lord, with his wide outlook and generous sympathies, is a symbol of the Government's intention to show some imagination and to make some new approach to the whole problem of our Dependencies and Colonies.

### Pyrethrum Growing in Kenya

Mr Harold Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to Mr. E. Harvey, said: The Governor of Kenya has reported that the wages and conditions of African labour on pyrethrum estates are as follows: In the best contracts, in which men are employed, wages range from 1s. to 40s. per 30-day ticket, according to district, for working and in some cases picking as well. Picking is mainly done by women, and wages earned depend on work done. Rates range from 10 to 15 cents per day (a four-gallon tin), there being 100 cents in a shilling, or else from two-thirds of a cent to one cent per pound of flowers picked. The rates are the same for women and juveniles. Earnings are up to 10s. a month. In addition, money wages, housing and rations are provided, and in most cases land is set aside on which the workers may grow various foodstuffs for consumption and for sale. Pyrethrum work is essentially a family occupation, and families earn up to 30s. a month.

Mr. Macmillan promised Mr. Leggate to ask the Government of Kenya to furnish particulars of the number of Africans sentenced to flogging during the past six months.

### Ethiopia and the Anti-Axis Pact

Asked by Mr. Munster whether an opportunity would be granted to Ethiopia to sign the Pact of 20 States against the Axis, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that the Declaration of the United Nations is open to adherence by other nations rendering material assistance in the struggle against Hitlerism. The Emperor of Ethiopia was asked to sign the Declaration of that fact.

Mr. Scopeson asked what steps are being taken to provide suitable industrial and agricultural undertakings in the Colonies to balance sources lost in the Far East and whether in the course of such development native interests would be fully safeguarded by the Government.

Mr. Macmillan replied: All possible measures are being taken to expand the productive capacity of the Colonial Empire for our own effort. Every care is being taken to ensure that this expansion does not damage native or non-native interests greater than is necessary in a total effort not possible to increase production without some degree of interference with local interests. Native or non-native. War is harsh and the Under-Secretary of State

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and hitherto Minister for Native Affairs also, has transferred the portfolio of Native Affairs to Mr. R. C. Tredgold, Minister of Justice and Defence. The portfolios of Education, Information and the Thrift Campaign are now entrusted to Mr. H. H. Davies, Minister of Internal Affairs. Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture and Supply, has accepted responsibility for Supply to the new Minister of Finance, Mr. Max Danziger. These arrangements follow the recent resignation of Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, Sir Godfrey having himself temporarily held the Finance portfolio meanwhile.

Brief Press telegrams from Salisbury report that a vote of confidence in the Government was carried by 18 votes to 10. Among those who voted against the Government were four members of the United Party, namely, Messrs. Hackwill, Richards, Thompson and Vernal; Mr. J. H. Smit, who has formed a so-called Democratic Party; the Independent member, Mr. Leggate; and the four members of the Labour Party.

## To Foster Food Production

Since reporting last week that the Government of Northern Rhodesia had empowered the Food Production Committee to put land and implements to the best possible use in order to increase the output of foodstuffs, we have learnt by cable of the publication in Lusaka of further food production regulations, under which the Committee may appoint inspectors with the right of entry upon all European lands. Any landlord not considered to be using land to the best advantage may be ordered to rent his farm to a nominee of the Committee, who will work it under the Committee's orders. The Committee may similarly order implements and been not being properly used to be transferred to a nominee. In such cases the rent of compensation to be paid is, if possible, to be arranged mutually between the landlord and the nominee. In case of disagreement it will be decided by an arbitrator nominated by the Governor. The Committee may call for crop returns, and maize farmers have already been requested to provide such information.

### Conscription of Native Labour

In order to ensure the greatest possible increase under maize and wheat, clearings are now being made for the new season's crops, and Native labour is being conscripted for farms from now until the end of April. Farmers applying for such conscript labour must satisfy the Labour Commissioner that the need for the prescribed rate of wages, and comply with all conditions of the ordinance governing the employment of Africans. This conscription of African labour for agricultural purposes is intended to be used only sparingly to meet a real labour shortage. Heavy penalties are provided for any infringement of the above regulations.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has constituted a Food Production Committee. In order to stimulate foodstuffs production there is to be a guaranteed price of 11s. per bag for first grade maize during the 1942/3 season, a guaranteed price of 27s. 6d. per bag for wheat, this representing a war bonus of 2s. 6d. an additional penny per pound for butchering appliances, specified kinds, and further three farthing

# Background to the

**Cabinet Changes.**— Sir Stafford Cripps is the man of the moment. He has about six weeks to show whether he is a man or a myth. If we may venture a word of advice to him, it is that his name must cause a creeping sensation of uneasiness of all the officials and big business men who have become temporary officials and who think we can walk our way to victory through committees deliberating on what other committees have already recommended. There must be a great sacking and a night of the long knives amongst the bureaucrats. Never has this need been better illustrated than by the Beveridge Report and the scandalous apology attached to it by the War Office. That report proves that the Army has wastefully used skilled men instead of the same time advancing that industry should release more skilled men for the Army. Sir James Gage, the new Secretary for War, has acquired a considerable reputation for toughness and a habit of saying what he thinks to anybody (and everybody). He is a great brick-dropper and reputed not to be frightened of the Prime Minister. Colonel Hewitt succeeds Bradfield in the Ministry of Aircraft Production. His appointment should have been made when Lord Beaverbrook left the War. Colonel Moore-Brabazon never lived down his indiscreet observations about Russia made at a semi-private lunch party some months ago. Lord Beaverbrook fished like a codger across the firmament of British political life. A few weeks ago he was War Cabinet Minister, then a member of the House of Lords; today he seems to have become a memory. However, he is a camel who might disappear into the darkness of an orbit whose path would bring him once again into the sky of politics. In the Beaverbrook-Bevin struggle the Minister of Labour had the trade unions behind him. The Beaver had only the Prime Minister's friendship.

## National News-Letter.

**Modern Men and Methods.**— A generation of middle-aged medicals would do more than clear the way for bustling men of a younger generation. It would go far to remove the brake inherent in the fact that all our present specialists save for a handful who came from the Royal Corps, have grown up with the old B.M.B. tempo of work. This is a very strong foot on mobility, since those who have been long accustomed to think and act in a very time are bound to find it difficult to adapt their minds to a new time. To keep men who are not up to the mark in the first way

**Java.**— Java, a natural fortress, is the size of England with barely a score of good anchorages, a 500-mile backbone of mountains comparable with Mt. Athos in Bataan Peninsula, where a brilliant army could remain at bay indefinitely. General Wavell made no mistake in concentrating Allied defence where he did. Java is the most highly developed island of the tropics. Power transmission lines criss-cross the landscape. Road and railway communications are better than Japan's own. The Dutch will make the best of these advantages while they hold them; if they are compelled to retreat, every bridge and viaduct will be destroyed. Java has everything Madaya had not: a long-thought-out plan for defence; a loyal and spirited population under orders to stay put at all costs; and no first-class munitions. This is the first real test of the Japanese military machine. — M. J. M. Goodall.

**Pearl Harbour Losses.**— The number of our officers and men killed in the attack on Pearl Harbour on December 7 was 2,340 and the number wounded was 946. Of all the combatant ships based on Pearl Harbour—battleships, heavy cruisers, light cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, and submarines—only three were permanently put out of commission. Very many ships of the Pacific Fleet were not even at Pearl Harbour. Some that were there were hit very slightly. Others damaged have either rejoined the fleet or are still undergoing repairs. When those repairs are completed the ships will be more efficient fighting machines than before. The report that we lost more than a thousand aeroplanes at Pearl Harbour is as baseless as other weird rumours. To date, including Pearl Harbour, we have destroyed, captured, or damaged 1,000 Japanese planes, than they have destroyed of ours. — President Roosevelt.

**Submarine and Naval Aircraft.**— Since 1939 our comparatively small fleet of submarines has sunk or damaged no fewer than 100 ships, 100 of which were warships of one kind or another. In the Fleet Air Arm's case, at the beginning of the war, they carried out 120 attacks on warships and convoys, at sea, 260 attacks on warships and ships in port, 200 raids on shore objectives, and 100 air combats. They have shot down or severely damaged 200 enemy aircraft over the sea; they have sunk or seriously damaged 15 enemy warships of all kinds

**Jews and Black Marketeers.**— The Jews are determined to stop any black marketeering by men and women of their faith, are acting as their own detectives, spies and judges, passing sentences on all suspected racketeers, first of business and, if that is not enough, social ostracism. Black market tribunals have been set up in the main Jewish communities in London, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow and Cardiff. Called trade advisory councils, they act under the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the central organisation of the Jewish race in Britain. All Jews have been instructed (with the weight of the rabbi behind the instruction) that whenever a Jew is suspected of dealing in the black market the suspicions must be reported to the council. If the council decide that there is legal evidence, the facts are given to the police or the appropriate Government department. If there is only reasonable suspicion, the dealer is called before the council, told of the accusations, and asked to explain. If the council find there has been wilful racketeering, or dubious dealing, moral suasion is used; then business pressure and social pressure are switched on to quick succession. Offenders are warned that the effect of continued misconduct in business will be on the individual, his family, and his relations with the Jewish community. The 'black tribunals' are feared by the Jewish racketeers. The threat of business and social ostracism by the comparatively small Jewish and Jewish communities asserts a tremendous influence. It means the offender is sent to Coventry by the people who can help him most in times of trial. It means he is ignored in Jewish clubs and is shunned by fellow members of his race. — *The Daily Mail*.

**Russian Realism.**— The realistic Russian Higher Command does not delude itself. Generals quite frankly tell you that they see the strength of their front enemy. If it is they who tell you the German Army is not routed and merely driven back by the furious Russian winter attack. They say the only way to fight a tank is with another tank, and that Russian units operating from the forests and swamps on the enemy's flanks and even series of raids behind the enemy lines have so far saved the retreating Germans that they are not afraid to leave the main roads to hunt these vengeful civilian partisans. — *Mr. Neeley*

# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.** — The basis of the fleet of the future will be the aircraft-carrier. — Professor V. Hill, M.P.

There are about 71,000 British prisoners of war in German camps. — Geneva Report.

My sons serving as an ordinary seaman in the Royal Navy. — Captain Massesson, M.P.

Dive-bombers are obsolete. — Sir W. W. Wakefield, M.L.C., Director of the Air Training Corps.

The outbreak of war France had 1,000 tanks, against Germany's 7,000. — Lord Radier.

Course and mother-walk are within a week of degrees on the field of battle. — Mr. J. J. Lawson, M.P.

Nine-tenths of our Ministers had never earned a day in ordinary industry. — Sir Herbert Williams, M.P.

We must have a merchant navy of at least 20,000,000 tons gross. — Mr. Philip Runciman, President, Chamber of Shipping.

Is not no man more utterly unconscious of his own importance than Dr. Gifford, the new Archbishop of York? — Lord Elton.

We are now building aeroplanes which will provide machines to astound the Nazis? — Colonel J. C. Moore-Babalan, M.P.

At Singapore there was the greatest surrender in numbers of British troops in our whole history. — Commander S. King-Hall, M.P.

The Japanese U-boat which shelled the Californian oil refinery last week was a long-range craft capable of 16,000-mile cruises. — Mr. Don Hidon.

To have had five Secretaries of State for War in 30 months cannot be considered a successful method of conducting war. — Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield.

Why are people still property-minded, profit-minded and wages-minded when they ought to be getting a sure war dividend? — Mr. Clement Davies, M.P.

Let us get rid of every inefficient person, without being hampered by the political influences or Parliamentary devices of peace-time. — The Marquis of Salisbury.

The attack by the so-called word-war aeroplanes of the Channel warships of the Channel is reminiscent of the charge of the Light Brigade. — The Earl of Cork and Orrery.

Antone Drexler, Nazi Party member No. 1, was given a two-line obituary in the German Press last week. This was the first and the last.

A heavy bomber offensive is an indispensable preliminary to a successful invasion of Europe. We must take Germany by the throat this year. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister.

Most of the lights of Singapore were ablaze when the first Japanese air raid occurred; and the Japanese planes came over with their navigation lights on. — Mr. N. Hamilton, of Singapore.

It would be a pity if the West End restaurants and hotels where there is no sense of war, no awareness of urgency, no feeling of the need for self-sacrifice. — Colonel F. Mottocoff, M.P.

Kill every Russian, whether it be old man or woman, boy or girl. After the war your kind-hearted soul will be restored to a death-sentence found on Germans killed on the Russian front.

In the last 40 years the Russian proletariat has made as much advance as the English made in the 650 and more years between Magna Carta and the Trade Union Acts.

Mr. James Agate.

General de Gaulle came to Bordeaux aerodrome ostensibly to bid the farewell, but just as the plane was taking off he swung himself from the machine. — General Sir Edward Spears, M.P.

More than 9,000 aeroplanes were sent out of this country in 1941, when our aeroplanes would have made us the tribute to our fortunes in Africa and Singapore.

Mr. M. G. Selous, M.P.

A new colonial policy based on new contentions is necessary if what has been won for us by great soldiers and great administrators is not to slip out of the nerveless grasp of men unworthy of such forbears. — Lord Winster.

Why do we give gold to the poor and the miser of the world's riches, directly contrary to the definite and repeated injunctions to be found in the Mosaic Law?

Mr. V. A. Malcolmson, in *Empire Producer*.

We shall never get the full national effort until every man and woman is conscripted and given a basic minimum wage with a system of bonuses according to the responsibilities borne. — Mr. Vernon Bhalsett, M.P.

Wherever the Germans have occupied a country they have left a trail of outrage and slaughter. Our treaty with Ethiopia shows that our New Order is founded upon liberty.

It is logical Helldiver's feet were lightened by two engines and one more forward carries, supported by a host of other war-planes. It would put an end to such new Japanese attack on allied territory.

— *British Radio*.

By early April America and Australia should begin to make their own contribution to the sense along the line of the Pacific. Java has not gone by then; it will probably be there. — Mr. Fletcher Pratt, U.S.A. military expert.

The hot-houses in which men of the *Africa Kaffis* are reared in Thuringia are 300 feet long, 120 feet wide, and equipped with wind machines which blow sand into frames for hours on end to acclimatise them. — Mr. Harrison McHard.

The Japanese are cruel and brutal, merciless, ruthless and savage in their methods, stopping at nothing and taking murder and rapine in their stride. Appalling stories have reached me of the treatment of the civil population in Hong Kong. — Sir Percy Harris, M.P.

The chief whip is also the patron and secretary of the party, the man who addresses on honours when the time comes to hand them round, and who thrusts his fingers down columns of names searching for a Governor of this or that Colony. — Captain Cunningham-Reed, M.P.

Could there not now be set up in India a small War Cabinet consisting of the Viceroy and Ministers without portfolio charged with the general direction of the war, and leaving departmental responsibilities unchanged to the existing Council members? — Sir George Schuster, M.P.

Our hush-hush policy is carried so far that when I wanted to see the translations of enemy broadcasts I had to ask the librarian of the House for a key to get it out of the secret cupboard. Yet members of the House have listened to these talks from Germany. — C. T. Entwistle, M.P.

The Government's advisers in this country on the spot had taken the view that Singapore might have been expected to stand a long siege. — That was the view of the Australian and New Zealand Governments also. — Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

There should be at the War Office an Inspector-General able to descend on any unit of the Army without previous notice to investigate all aspects of administration and training. If his report is unfavourable the commanding officer of that unit should be ruthlessly

## PERSONALIA

Mr. Justice K. C. Gumble, of Uganda, is shortly returning.

Miss J. M. A. Stott has been appointed Principal of the Nairobi High School.

The Hon. Edmund Parker, until recently Chairman of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., was in on Monday.

The birth is announced of a second son of the wife of Mr. Gerald Saben, of Kampala, formerly of Nairobi.

Miss J. A. McGill is now Lady Superintendent of Nurses in Uganda, in the place of Miss R. E. Bagot, M.B.E., who has retired.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Duke of Gloucester to succeed the late Duke of Connaught as President of Wellington College.

Miss R. Walker, of Mufussasa, Rhodesia, and Miss Erica Sanderson, of Kenia, were married in Nairobi towards the end of February.

The engagement was recently announced between Mr. Charles Udall, Deputy Mayor of Nairobi and Mrs. E. T. Struan-Robertson, of Kerche Miles, Kisumu.

Lady Moyra Eileen Scott, younger daughter of Lord Francis Scott, and cousin of the Duchess of Gloucester was married in Nairobi on Saturday to Major H. G. T. Scott, The Scots Guards.

Mr. W. H. Ingram, formerly of the Zanzibar Administrative Service, and latterly Chief Secretary in Aden, has returned to Mukalla as Resident, Adviser and British Agent for the East Aden Protectorate.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former G.O.C.-in-C. Far East, and Governor of Kenya until the outbreak of war, and Lady Brooke-Popham, reached London towards the end of last week from Singapore.

Major J. Hedley Tritton, R.A., younger son of Major Claude H. Tritton and Mrs. Tritton, was married on Saturday last at The King's Chapel of the Savoy to the daughter of Major and Mrs. T. E. Skewes Cox, of Cross-in-Hand, Sussex.

Mr. Harold Matmillan, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of the Over-Sea League for luncheon last week. Saying that he had held that appointment for 20 days only, he refrained from mentioning Colonial questions.

Captain Desmond O'Hagan, of the Administrative Service of Kenya, younger son of Captain D. O'Hagan and the late Mrs. O'Hagan of Nyeri, was married in Kiambu on February 27th to the only daughter of Major and Mrs. Sylvia Thompson, of Kenya.

The Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, who has been Minister of State representing the War Cabinet in the Middle East, arrived back in London on Monday to resume his new duties as Minister in charge of war production. He said he had travelled 8,500 miles in the previous five days.

The Hon. Herbert Stanley, until recently Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed President of the Cape Town Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. This office was held until the recent death by Major General E. J. Collyer, Chief of Staff to General Smuts in 1916, during the campaign in German East Africa.

A tribute to Mr. A. H. Maxwell, the Tobacco Controller, who is so well known in Rhodesia and East Africa, was paid by Lord Milverton last week at the annual meeting of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd. He said that the serious difficulties of tobacco manufacturers in Great Britain had been made easier by the wisdom and understanding of the Controller, and that the trade should consider itself fortunate in having in that office a man with a life-long knowledge of the trade and readiness to take into account all sides of a

## The Duke of Aosta

THE DUKE OF AOSTA, who died a prisoner of war in an Italian nursing home at Turin at the age of 42 years, had been Viceroe of Abyssinia from November 1937, and Commander-in-Chief in Italian East Africa from Italy's declaration of war until he surrendered at Umba Abaga in May last with about 10,000 of his troops.

Educated at Eton, he was a keen sportsman and traveller, and an experienced aviator. Too young to be commissioned in the Italian Army in the last war, he joined the tanks and was decorated for bravery after he saw service in Metropolitan and Venetia.

Much attracted to Africa, he travelled widely in Italian Somaliland, Eritrea and Ethiopia and established extensive plantations in Somaliland, where he spent a good deal of his time before the Italian attack on Ethiopia.

Following the brutal Graziani's Victory, the Duke dismissed a number of the worst Italian officers and endeavoured to win over leading Abyssinians, but with little success.

As a commander-in-chief he cannot be said to have shown ability or initiative, though he frequently gave proof of personal courage. His forces and equipment would have enabled him to outstrip the Sudanese in Kenya by good strategy and tactics, and they might have prevented the capture of Italian East Africa by the Italians, under General Gungahabau and General Phoa.

The Duke, a cousin of the King of Italy, had suffered from tuberculosis for many years, and an acute attack had caused anxiety in recent weeks. General Nasi (who had held out at Gondar with the enemy remnant) was at his side at the end.

The Duke, who had many friends in England, sent his daughter to an English school. The most popular member of his house, that of Savoy, he was married to a French princess.

## Major-Gen. Pope-Hennessy

MAJOR-GENERAL L. H. K. POPE-HENNESSY, C.B., D.S.O., who died in London on Sunday at the age of 67 years, was well known to East Africans for he had seen much service of the territories in earlier days, and kept in close touch with developments, and had long been an active member of the Royal African Society (of which he was for a short period assistant secretary) and a frequent attendant at African gatherings in London in peace-time.

Joining the Oxford Light Infantry in 1895, he spent 1899-1900 with the West African Frontier Force, and then six years with the King's African Rifles, commanding the 4th Battalion. He became a Major-General, and an officer to the Inspector-General. He took part in operations against the Ogaden Somali in 1900-1901.

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mentioned in dispatches for services during operations in Somaliland in 1923. Was, again, mentioned and awarded the D.S.O. during operations in the Sotik district of Kenya, and was mentioned and given brevet rank during operations against the Nandi in 1905-6. Four years later he was once more mentioned during operations in Somaliland, and in the last war he received four mentions and was made first brevet lieutenant-colonel and then brevet colonel.

Having been G.S.O.3 and G.S.O.4 in France in 1918-19, he later commanded the 1st Battalion of his regiment in Mesopotamia, and at the time of the Armistice, as brigadier-general, general staff of the 1st Indian Corps. In 1924 he became C.A. and Q.M.G. of the Inter-Alleed Commission of Control in Berlin, from 1924 to 1930 he was British Military Attache in Washington, and his last appointment was as commander of the 50th (Northampton) Division and Area. He retired in 1935.

He had written widely on East African and military subjects, being a frequent contributor to the Press. His last book, "Caff Britain Attack?" appeared quite recently.

He was the eldest son of the late Sir John Hanessy, K.C.M.G., M.P. In 1910 he married the only daughter of the late Sir Arthur Birch, K.C.M.G. She was created B.B.E. in 1920. They have two sons.

### Mr. A. J. Storey

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death in Nyasaland of Mr. A. J. Storey, one of the best known and most enterprising business men and planters in that Protectorate, in which he had lived for many years. At one time he was a key member of the staff of a missionary society, from which he came on deciding to marry an African woman; this being, it is believed, the first occasion on which such a mixed marriage had taken place in that country.

Being practically without means, he first created a livelihood by doing what trade he could, repairing bicycles and fixing any odd jobs which came along, but his ceaseless industry and the real character of the man quickly won him a wide measure of recognition and support, so that he was not long before he had laid the foundations of what was to become a prosperous business.

Strict attention to affairs—and he was said to work all day and then far into most nights, enabled him to pass from one success to another, and by the time this newspaper was founded in 1924, he could claim to be Nyasaland's largest individual dealer, packer and shipper of tobacco leaf and trips, with buying stations in all districts, factories at central points, a central packing plant in Limbe, and an annual export of about 1,000 tons. He had a cigarette factory in Blantyre, owned a plantation and factory at Inyanga, in the Mashai district, two tobacco plantations and three coffee estates, was an exporter of all kinds of goods, and an importer of general merchandise, acted as representative of many leading British manufacturers, operated a land-estate and insurance company, and became a motor-transport operator with a considerable fleet of lorries. His head offices were in Blantyre, and he had branches in Limbe, Zomba, Port Herald and Fort Johnston. About 1927 he disposed of his holding interests in the African Lakes Corporation, but continued his activities to produce.

He could ship of 1929-30 and onwards, but him export tobacco, for it came him the holder of large quantities of tobacco which he had bought and shipped to England, and a great deal of which he was later forced to sell for much less than the cost of transport to the coast, as the ships without short

what Storey, probably a staff of considerable means, had lost everything and he was left in debt to his neck. The easy way out would have been to file his petition in bankruptcy, but such an idea was repugnant to a man who, if he had suddenly lost everything, still had his health and an unquenchable courage.

He tackled his difficulties with frastic economy, quickly reducing his staff from about 20 men to one, suspending all planting operations except on his tea estates, and concentrating on the manufacture of cigarettes for the considerable Native trade which he was confident he could develop. He made progress in that respect even during the depression. He found the greatest difficulty in selling cigarettes to the Africans, but within a few years he had opened markets for his output even in remote districts. Then he began selling one ounce packets of his tea for a penny, together with penny packets of sugar for the Native trade through Indian and African stores. Each of these ventures was safeguarded, and gradually he recovered from his heavy losses and repaid every penny of his debts. Even in those dark days he was the moving spirit in the formation and development of the Nyasaland Tea Marketing Expansion Board, founded to encourage the sale of tea to Africans.

In 1922, when his fortunes were at their zenith, he was even selling his own brand of Nyasaland tea through stores in the West End of London, and marketing his A.J.S. cigarettes in various parts of the United Kingdom. Then came financial disaster, and it was not until about 1938 that the clouds which had gathered heavily about him began to reveal a silver lining. But during that 10 years of commercial catastrophe he retained his balance and his optimism, worked ceaselessly, and maintained his faith in Nyasaland.

Outside his business, he had two special interests: anxiety to foster African progress by any means within his power, and a keen interest in philately. In the latter connexion he had been for many years Chairman of the Nyasaland Stamp Club, and in the former he was for many years Chairman of the Native section of the Agricultural Society in Nyasaland. It was largely due to him that the Native exhibits at the annual agricultural shows were from strength to strength.

Thus passes one of Nyasaland's most enterprising business men, one who had few friends but many admirers.

### The Earl of Selborne

THE EARL OF Selborne, who died last Thursday in his 83rd year, was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1905 in the Government headed by his father-in-law, Lord Salisbury, and during his term of office he had to deal with the Jameson Raid and the outbreak of the South African War. When he left South Africa in 1903, Lord Selborne succeeded in handing over his group of able young men known as the Kindergarten. The so-called Selborne Memorandum of January, 1906, to the Cape Government gave powerful support to the cause of union in South Africa, and before the end of his five years in that country he had the satisfaction of seeing the South Africa Act of 1909 passed by the Imperial Government. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Wolmer, who was appointed Minister of Economic Warfare a few days ago.

Mr. A. C. Price, one of Nyasaland's pioneers, has died in Blantyre. The death has occurred in England of Mr. H. W. Garbutt, for many years secretary of the Bulawayo Memorial Hospital.

Colonel D. W. MacLeod, who died in Kenya last week, commanded the Transvaal Scottish during the fighting in the Western Front during the Western Front in the last war.

### Search for New Industries

The East African Industries Technical Advisory Committee and the East African Substitutes Committee, Dar es Salaam, will in future issue a joint bulletin at quarterly intervals.

The Industries Technical Advisory Committee, which considers that there is scope for the establishment of a small bottle-making factory at a capital expenditure of about £20,000, sees a chance for a modern cement industry unless and until the demand becomes sufficiently great to warrant the expenditure of about £250,000 for an output of about 40,000 tons annually.

A few designs for a tin made from scrap metal and suitable either for native cultivation or road work, has been evolved in the Kenya-Uganda Railway work shops in Nairobi, and is being tested.

A chemist from the Ainani Research Station has begun investigation of small beer brewing, and tests are also being made for sisal rope for fishing with dehydrated casing and with the recovery of used lubricating oil. The firm has submitted samples of a satisfactory cement which is shortly to be marketed, and 90% of the ingredients of which are of local origin.

The Substitutes Committee suggests that cement might be manufactured locally by a stationary kiln process, and points out that large quantities of wood tar are produced as waste for the mining industry, one mine concern having estimated that 250 gallons are produced daily.

Tests have been made in the production of salad oil from various products, the first process of sesame oil yielding a salad oil equal to the best imported varieties. Contact has been made with one actual manufacturer and one prospective manufacturer of polish. In the Uga area a bulb, used by the Natives for the preparation of arrow-poison has been identified as the scilla of uginea bulb, an extract of which has cardinally properties used in Great Britain for medical purposes.

### Uganda Company's Report

The report and accounts of the Uganda Company, Ltd., for the year ended August 31, 1940, show a profit of £24,848, for which had to be added £27,025 brought forward. Taxation and provision for contingencies required £10,000, and £2,000 was set aside for the establishment of a staff provident fund, leaving £17,823. A dividend of 7½% on the 26,670 ordinary shares requires £8,150, leaving £9,673 to be carried forward.

The issued capital is £112,500, and the balance sheet shows a loan of £17,634 secured by mortgage of Freehold lands and buildings in Uganda and £17,074 of leasehold lands and buildings at £1,501 of plant, machinery, tools, etc. At £35,067, and development of the Mityana tea estate at £17,061. Adding several smaller items, fixed assets total £187,804. Current assets (including stocks of cotton and work in progress at £7,427), debtors at £30,760 and cash at £8,560 total £7,047.

The directors are Sir Theodore Chambers (Chairman), Sir A. J. M. Cameron, Major-General John Buckley, Sir Colin Innes, D.S.O., J. Buxton, and Mr. W. W. Hogg.

On another page will be found a report of the Chairman's statement to the shareholders.

### Mitchell Coles & Co. (Middle East), Ltd.

Mitchell Coles & Co., Ltd. (formerly Conduchales, Darke & Co. (1929), Ltd.) gave notice last week that the name of the company has been changed to Mitchell Coles & Co. (Middle East), Ltd., not only to emphasise and strengthen its close connexion with its parent company, Mitchell Coles & Co., Ltd., but also to mark the widening of its activities as a result of the recent opening of offices in Asmara and Massawa, Eritrea. The head office is at 11, Finchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.4, and there are branches in Khartoum, Port Sudan, Suakin, Tokar, Wad Medani, Massaba, Suddi, Gergaret, El Obeid, Alexandria and Cairo. Mr. J. A. Arledge is the Chairman of the company, and the other directors are Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Mr. C. H. Haselwell, Mr. Joseph Napier, and Mr. E. H. Worsley (Mr. H. A. Moscrop, alternate).

### Housing Railway Labour

Official and non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council have joined in criticism of the housing of their employees by Rhodesia Railways. Dr. J. K. M. Masira, Director of Medical Services, suggested that local authorities should prosecute the Railways for the bad condition of African houses in their compounds. Colonel Gore-Browne, said Lord Lloyd, Governor of the Railways, had confessed that he was horrified at some of the compounds on his last visit to Northern Rhodesia; the Secretary for Native Affairs stated that the general manager had been informed that the Railways would no longer be recognised as employers of African labour in Northern Rhodesia until housing conditions were improved, and the Governor expressed the serious concern of the Administration. It was stated that the Railways had undertaken to start work immediately on their compounds in Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kapungwe, Choma, Mabwe, Nkana, Mutitika and Ndola. The nine non-official members of the Legislature supported a motion for the appointment of a commission to investigate the housing of Europeans and Africans in the employment of the Railways; but the official members opposed that resolution, which was lost by the Governor's casting vote.

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...an order made by the Minister of Food, a requirement of the stocks required from every person in the United Kingdom who at the close of business on February 28 was the owner (or agent of a partner) of more than one ton net of raw cotton.

## News Items in Brief

Fifty-five cases of sleeping sickness in Africans were notified in Northern Rhodesia last year. Five were proved fatal.

Experiments in strip construction on the road southwards from Lusaka are to be made by the Northern Rhodesian P.W.D.

The latest unofficial estimates received from Uganda suggest that the present cotton crop may be in the region of 325,000 bales.

During November 1911 Europeans visiting Nyasaland, 77 passed through in transit, and there were five new arrivals to take residence.

It is reported from Nyasaland that 2,571 tons of seed cotton were produced during the 1911 season, as against 2,051 tons in the previous year.

The King has decided that the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, normally held in St. Paul's Cathedral on St. George's Day, shall now take place this year.

The Dhoro Memorial Hospital, recently opened in Lilongwe for the treatment of Indian patients, is named after an Indian merchant who was widely respected in Nyasaland for his generosity.

Between 1907 and 1911 Kenya's annual expenditure increased by £500,000, no less than £1,830,000 being on account of military, naval and air expenditure, civil defence, Abyssinian refugees, increased public debt, and pensions.

East Africans, who have a vivid recollection that Mr. Oswald Piron, then Minister of Defence in South Africa, and regarded as the most probable next Prime Minister of the Union, supported German claims for Africa territory, will be interested to hear that an avenue in Durban named after him has been rechristened Avgilie Road.

The Information Office of Northern Rhodesia has just begun publication of a weekly news bulletin.

Two Lord Abinger Memorial Scholarships of £100 per annum each are offered to the sons of Colonial civil servants by King's School, Canterbury, which is now at Croydon Lane, St. Augustin, Torquay, whence details are obtainable.

Lord Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 3% (the same) on the ordinary and preferred ordinary shares of South African Tobacco Income Tax, payable on 30th September next.

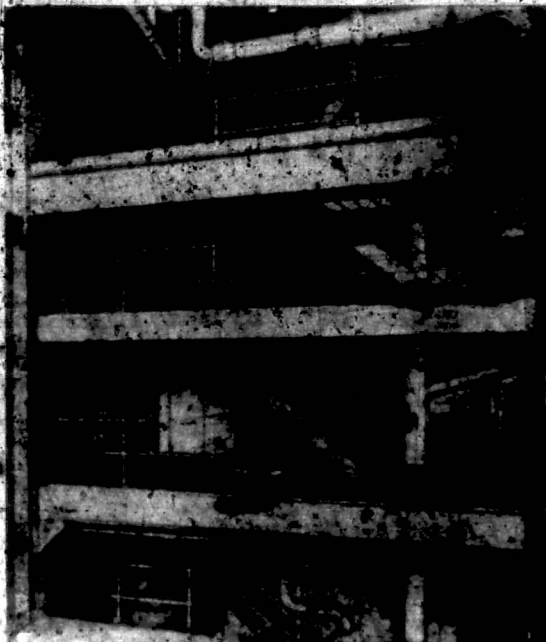
Grass receipts of all stations of Rhodesia Railways for the month of December were £469,566, making £1,128,268 for the first quarter of the financial year. Receipts of the Bechuanaland Section for the month were £68,924, and for the three months £219,615.

The new Pan American air mail service between Miami, Florida, and the Belgian Congo has now passed from the preliminary stage to that of regular operation. From Leopoldville there are connections to the Rhodesias and South Africa and to East Africa, the Sudan and Egypt.

Lord Euston B. Taylor, having given the land for the agricultural school established in Njato some time ago and helped in many other ways, it has been decided that his name shall be given to that school of instruction in theoretical and practical farming. It has therefore been renamed the Euston School of Agriculture.

Mr. J. H. B. Basha, speaking on the war situation in the House of Commons last week, said: "May it not be that our colonial administration is too centralized, that its machinery has become too cumbersome, with the result that those on the spot have been short of initiative, and that, when the need arises, are reluctant to rely on their own judgment."

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## COMPANY MEETING

## Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

### Mr. William Shearer's Address

THE NINETEENTH GENERAL MEETING OF THE POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held last week at Winchester House, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, Chairman of the Corporation, presided.

THE SECRETARY, Mr. W. J. Selley, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report to the members.

The Chairman said:—  
 Gentlemen—Before beginning the business of the meeting, I must refer to the great loss which the board sustained by the death on September 26 last of their distinguished Chairman, Mr. George Balfour.

#### Tribute to the late Mr. George Balfour

I am sure shareholders will desire to join with the directors in expressing their deep sorrow at the death of Mr. Balfour, who had been Chairman of this company since its incorporation in 1922 and of its principal subsidiary, Balfour, Beatty & Company, Limited, since it began business in 1900.

You may remember that the main objects for which this company was formed were to acquire the business of Balfour, Beatty & Company, Limited, to expand its scope and ramifications in electrical and civil engineering work, and to engage in financial operations for furthering the development of engineering projects in this country and abroad. Taken together we have a somewhat unique organisation equipped to deal adequately with design, construction, finance, and management—an organisation in the budding up of which Mr. Balfour took the foremost place.

His ability, industry, and enthusiasm were a source of strength and inspiration to all associated with him. We shall indeed miss his guidance and leadership, particularly during the abnormal and difficult times through which we are now passing, but I need not say that the traditions which were established during the period in which he was at the helm will be fully maintained. (Hear, hear.)

#### Satisfactory Results

For reasons which are, I think, obvious, and which I know you will readily understand, I do not propose to go into any detail as to the nature and scope of our activities during the past year, but will confine myself to a very few observations concerning the business and the accounts now before you.

You will recollect that, prior to the outbreak of war, a substantial portion of profits was derived from financial operations, i.e., issue business, underwriting commissions, etcetera. I need not remind you first, owing to the exigencies of war, such revenue has more or less ceased for the time being. Further, as was the case last year, no revenue has been received from our considerable holdings of floating bonds of the Armistice Trust, or regarding which our late Chairman furnished you with full information from time to time at our annual general meetings. In view of these circumstances and of current conditions your directors feel that the results achieved during the year are satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)

Our results maintained more or less the same standard as was submitted to you last year, while it is idle to prophesy in a financial time like the present, we can say that, subject to no unforeseen complications, the

business in hand is such as should enable us to maintain a fairly level keel during the current year.

The work completed by Balfour, Beatty & Company in 1941 was of considerable volume. The work in hand at present is well in line with average standards and will keep us fully occupied for a considerable time.

I am glad to be able to tell you that, notwithstanding the troubles in Iraq during May and June of last year, our staff came through their ordeal safely, and by arrangement with the Government and the consulting engineers we were able to restart part of the works in July. Progress has been good and we anticipate the completion of the essential portion of the works early this year. Suspension of the works by arrangement with the consulting engineers and the Government, has been suspended. I am pleased to say that our relations with the Government of Iraq continue to be of the most friendly character.

This year, as you will see, we have somewhat altered the form of setting out the figures in the profit and loss account. The greater part of our income for the year was received after income tax had been deducted, and previously we only credited the net amount received to us from interest, dividends, etcetera.

#### Profit and Dividend

As taxation is now such a substantial item, and in order to bring our accounts into line with modern practice, we have this year shown the profit gross, that is, before it has been charged with taxation and administration expense. The tax we have paid, if allowed, provided, has been inserted on the other side of the account and amounts to £57,000.

In order to compare the profit with the 1940 figure, this income tax figure must be deducted from the year's profit of £123,000. The result is £66,000, which compares with the previous year's net profit of £69,000, a decrease of approximately £3,000. Administration and general expenses amount to £13,800, against £16,500 for the previous year; a reduction of approximately £3,000, accounted for by an all-round saving in expenses and bank interest.

Directors' fees remain the same as in the previous year, and the balance carried to the balance sheet is £52,000, against last year's figure of £48,000, a net increase of £4,000. The balance of £52,000, together with £18,500 brought forward from last year, makes a total of £70,500, but of which there has been paid dividend for the year on the preference shares, less income tax amounting to £17,500, leaving a balance of £53,000, which the directors propose to deal with in payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares for the year to the effect of 10% of 1941 net income tax amounting to £22,000.

The balance remaining to be carried forward to the next account is £31,000, compared with the previous year's figure of £29,000, an increase of £2,000.

The Chairman made reference to the excellent work carried out during a difficult year by the staff at home and abroad, and also to the large number of employees serving in His Majesty's Forces.

He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts, and the payment of the proposed dividend.

Mr. Wm. C. Lusk seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, Lieut. Colonel Sir John Grenfell, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., and Mr. A. M. MacFarlane, and the associated directors, Mr. Jas. C. A. Murray and Mr. W. J. Selley, were re-elected; the auditors (Messrs. George A. Fowkes & Company) were reappointed; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and staff.



# The Uganda Company, Ltd.

## Sir Theodore Chambers's Address

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, K.B.E., CHAIRMAN OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, circulated the following statement with the accounts for the year ended August 31, 1940, which were adopted at the 24th annual meeting held in London last week:—

Owing to the communications with Uganda by mail, and other causes due to enemy action, it was found necessary in August to inform shareholders that the closing of the accounts had been unavoidably postponed. Shortages of staff also contributed to the delay, but the shareholders will learn with satisfaction that all accounts were completed in 23 to 10 days, and the result is most creditable, but it has meant greatly increased responsibility and work for those who have remained. I am sure you would like to wish those on whose good fortune, and to record our appreciation of the excellent and successful work of those who have remained to carry on the business.

### Excellent Results Not Due to War

The success of the year is reflected in the excellent results now published. The profit of £24,800 before provision for taxation is the best result we have had in 12 years. This, I am glad to say, cannot really be attributed to exceptional war conditions. It is mainly due to good all-round trading to which every department has contributed.

Cotton ginning has always been our primary and major interest. For some years the general manager has concentrated upon the introduction of greater efficiency in every department and his efforts have met with considerable success. The crop was 298,146 bales, and we ginned 19,722 bales. Scarcity of freight made shipping prospects uncertain, but the crop was marketed in an orderly manner and growers got good prices for their cotton.

Although cottonseed oil is a valuable foodstuff, the seed is very bulky. The space available for the shipment of cottonseed has been restricted, but, thanks to an agreement among the chief shippers, we obtained a percentage of the total freight available and shipped our full quota, most of it being de-oiled seed. These de-oiling operations were profitable, but since August 1, 1940, the shipping situation has deteriorated; we have been unable to ship seed and our plant has been idle. The board has considered it prudent to write off the capital value of our de-oiling plant.

### Co-operative Marketing of Tea in Uganda

We now have 616 acres of tea planted on our Mityana Estate, of which 393 acres are in bearing. New planting continues and the estate is in good health. The prevalence of lumbungu was a problem which exercised us and other planters, and we have never had any doubt of the desirability of making a serious attempt to eradicate it as soon as funds and labour permit. This work was effected at a cost of about £2,000. While the work was in progress we suffered a temporary reduction of yield, but it had to be done sooner or later, and apart from small annual expenditures to prevent recurrence, we believe the task is satisfactorily completed. Recent reports indicate that our expectations are being realised, and the estate has substantially benefited from this cooperative marketing operation. In spite of this operation tea contributed £1,000 more than last year to our profits, and, in the case of unforeseen misfortune, we shall be able to expect a gradually increasing income from the Mityana tea estate.

I am happy to report that a satisfactory agreement on co-operative tea marketing has been reached in Uganda, and Mchumbi Estates, the tea planters, and The Uganda Company have formed a selling company, Uganda Tea Sales Limited, for the marketing

of their teas. The efficient packing and selling organisation which we had organised for the sale of our own production was taken over by the new company, and we have been appointed its managers. The selling company has been a success from its inception, all subscribers to the agreement have benefited, and we look forward in due course to embracing all Uganda producers in this co-operative marketing scheme.

Despite the difficulty of obtaining supplies, our motor department made £800 more than in 1939. The value of new vehicles declined, but, thanks to an increase in the tyre business, there was an increase in the turnover of this department as a whole. Our repair department made a satisfactory profit, and we have a great responsibility to maintain the high reputation for service which we enjoy.

### Balance-Sheet Analysed

All the major changes in the balance-sheet indicate a healthier financial position. The item 'advances secured' has been reduced by £60,070, mainly owing to the more rapid marketing of our cotton against which we had borrowed from the bank. This is reflected in the reduction in the value of stocks. In the past our deposits with the cotton pools were made by borrowing from the bank, but we are now able to meet this from our own resources, and the special overdraft for cotton pools deposits has been repaid. Creditors and accrued expenses have been reduced by £33,196, of which £12,000 represents payment of an old debt for income tax accrued many years ago.

Turning to the assets side, there is no major change in fixed assets. Additions mainly represent general improvements to our property, bungalow and labour lines, all of which it is our constant endeavour to improve. Depreciation has been provided at the usual rates. The increase of £2,000 in plantation development represents expenditure on new planting and tea areas not yet in bearing. Current assets show a reduction, mainly due to the more rapid marketing of our cotton. Stocks of cotton, tea and vehicles have been reduced, and the motor department has increased its ratio of cash sales, thereby reducing the figures for debtors. Cash in hand and at the bank increased from £4,315 to £8,370.

### Busoga and Teso Gineries Sold

Since the accounts were closed, certain important transactions have been completed and shareholders will be interested to have some information about them. For some time the board has been aware of the difficulties of supervision placed on our staff by the fact that we had gineries so widely distributed in Buganda, Busoga, Baked and Teso. Accordingly, I instructed the general manager to look out for opportunities to sell some of the less accessible gineries which, nevertheless, obtained improved supervision of their operations. At the same time liquidating some of our indebtedness to the banks. I am glad to be able to report that we have been successful in finding buyers for our more remote properties in Busoga and Teso and at what the board considers satisfactory prices, substantially above book values. In addition, the board has disposed of certain small redundant properties, such as the store at Jinja and an unused parcel at Tororo.

The results of these transactions will be paid off the balance sheet, and the banks. Our financial position has been greatly improved, and the sales and production placed in a stronger position to meet the future. It is hardly any part of our part of the board's policy to withdraw from the cotton ginning industry of which we are the pioneers in Uganda, and should opportunities arise to purchase gineries (more cotton) we should be interested in administration and at the same time the board will endeavour to





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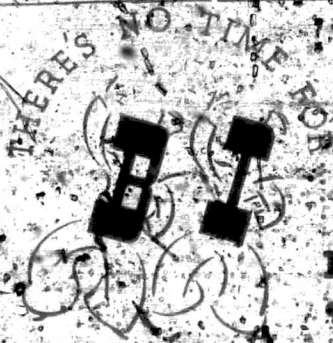
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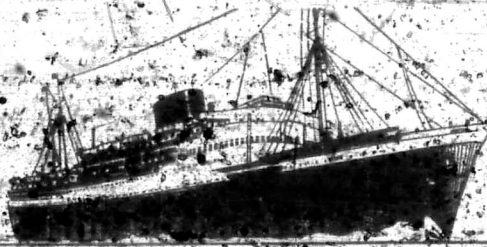
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Principal Contents		PAGE	PAGE
Matters of Moment	313	Has England to the War	418
Americans Building		Personalia	450
Great-Eritrean Base	445	Questions in Parliament	454
Rhodesia's Native		Latest Mining News	456
Policy	447		

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**A LITTLE CLIQUE OF MEN**, most of whom appear to well the perpetual aboriginalism from the habits of life, unwearingly occur themselves with blue-prints for the ideal world which they **Large African Armies Needed.** stubbornly believe it possible to create almost overnight. The main trouble of this school is that they deal with the fragments of what is left of the world with flesh and blood and the inconsistencies of human nature. Perhaps because remoteness from reality is to them a more potent influence, these theorists are always attracted by the idea that they have a prescriptive responsibility to intervene in the question touching the life or labour of the African. Reluctant to admit that the Colonial and Colonial Governments or other authorities can be held of moral responsibility, they plead with one voice that there shall be no racial discrimination in the Colonial Empires and simultaneously become indignant at any suggestion that the obligations which upon Europeans in the Dependencies should be shared by their non-European fellow-citizens. We, on the contrary, have believed and repeatedly proposed since the outbreak of war that the local Governments, which properly have power to order any European to perform any duties to which he might be directed, should be free to do so in the best interests of the

There was surprising and disappointing delay in expanding the local military forces in which Africans are enrolled, and it is impossible to believe that any man in or connected with Eastern Africa outside the little group responsible for the **Africans Eager to Serve.** continuing lack of realism can be satisfied with the present situation. The Press is quite rightly expected to refrain from seeking news of the strength of military units, but spokesmen for a number of East African Governments have, as we recently recorded, disclosed the approximate contribution of man-power of their own territories. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Tervetia and Zanzibar had, said Sir Henry Moore, furnished ninety thousand Africans for the East Africa Force to June 1st, and at about the same time the Acting Governor of Tanganyika announced that that Territory had to the same date provided seventeen thousand five hundred Africans. Bearing in mind that the Native population of those four Dependencies totals twenty and a half millions, the above figures are derisory. There have, of course, been additions during the intervening months, yet, without seeking to estimate the present total, it seems fair to say that nothing short of a miracle, and the Colonial Office and the Governments in East Africa have shown no administrative bent towards the marvellous in

that strength, which the territories were manifestly capable of supplying. There has been no reluctance by Africans to volunteer. On the contrary, the general experience has been that they have besieged the recruiting centres, but largely in vain because the quotas were already filled. They were ready, nay, eager, to play their part, and Europeans living in East Africa and the Rhodesias afforded splendid officer material, ready at hand and of a quality abundantly proved during the campaign against the Italians.

As in the last war, when officialdom was tragically slow to expand the King's African Rifles to anything like an adequate strength, so in this there has been a similar and more blame-worthy loss of time and opportunity. A quarter of a century ago brass-hats whose knowledge of the African was in inverse ratio to their assurance were convinced that he would not make a reliable soldier against modern weapons, and nothing that experienced East Africans said was for many critical months allowed to count against the theorising of the professionals. Though their fallacy was at last exploded, it has again found lodgement in the military mind. Had there been in existence half a million or more first class African troops, mustered between the Sudan and the Zambezi, no impossible undertaking in the past two or a half years' divisions of them sent to Malaya, or Buana, or both, might have made all the difference to their defence. The jungle fighting, of which battalions from Great Britain had had no previous experience, would not have disoriented these Africans, and neither they nor their East African and Rhodesian officers and non-commissioned officers would have suffered anything like so seriously from malaria and other tropical ailments as did men fresh from the Mother Country. In the Middle East generally such forces might still render significant service to a cause which is that of no less than that of Europe, Australia, America and Asia, for the atrocities which the Japanese have perpetrated in China and Malaya, and the Germans in Russia, Poland and elsewhere, could be repeated by the Axis in Africa if their devoted servitors were not secured a firm hold there. Yet who dares claim that British Governments in Africa have been impeded with realism by that self-evident truth?

The authorities which have been so slow to expand native military units have been timid in enrolling Africans even for the work of food

to record for the first time since the outbreak of war that our Administration, that of Northern Rhodesia, had begun to conscribe

**Defence of Africans in Depth.**

Native labour in order to get the maximum means under wheat and maize during the next few weeks. A few days later the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons of the basis, on which African labour is now being conscribed in Kenya for agricultural purposes. The conditions, given in full in another column, are an example of British Trusteeship in practice in war time. The safeguards are almost literally complete at a time when hundreds of millions of civilised men have been stripped of all their rights by the modern barbarians. We do not quarrel, of course, with this elaborate scheme of protection. On perhaps not more than ninety-nine per cent will go to their work without complaint, wondering only that an infomprehenible and all-powerful Government should have waited so long before taking this obvious step entirely in line with tribal law and practice. These men, now belatedly enrolled to ensure food supplies for their own fellow countrymen and for the Middle East Command, are defended in depth in the modern manner—by minefields in the form of an Essential Undertakings Board, by barbed wire in the shape of District Labour Committees, containing representative Africans and empowered to accept or reject applications for labour; by strong points composed of Provisional Selection Committees made up entirely of Africans, who will select the Natives required to meet the needs as defined by the District Labour Committees; and by un-military-minded medical officers, as it were, in the persons of District Exemption Tribunals (four of whose seven members will be Africans) to hear appeals. Welfare officers being nowadays normally in military establishments, the analogy is completed by a Central Wages Board to make sure that the wages are good, that the work is not too hard, and that the rations are adequate. Apparently as a genial afterthought, it is laid down that the employer failing to comply with the conditions attached to the employment of conscript African labour will be liable, like the conscript African who fails in his duty, to punishment up to imprisonment for two months. All of which, accepted as quite natural by the House of Commons and British public opinion, may be regarded by the Hith as another proof of British camouflage of British imperialism. It is, of course, neither. Though the critics in our own midst neither see the fact nor perceive its implications, this is but another instance of British

# Americans Building Great Eritrean Base

## Fifty Thousand Prisoners of War Now in Kenya

MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON said in an interview in London this week on his return from the Middle East that though the American base in Eritrea was still small, it would soon be a "whacker." President Roosevelt questioned at his Press conference, declined to comment further on the matter, stating that for him to do so would be an invitation to bomb the base. The base was first mentioned publicly last November by the American Senator Wheeler.

It has been officially stated that there are now nearly 50,000 Italian prisoners of war in Kenya, for a considerable proportion of whom depots have not yet been completed. Nevertheless, attempts at escape have averaged fewer than one per week, and the average period of freedom has been under two days. Three men who escaped are believed to have been captured since.

Telegrams from Lisbon state that a further contingent of Portuguese troops has left there to reinforce the garrison in Portuguese East Africa.

A skirmish between British and Vichy French troops on the Ethiopian-French-Somaliland frontiers was reported by Vichy last week. There is no confirmation from British sources.

Reports that a Japanese mission has arrived in Madagascar follow swiftly on the journey to the island of Admiral Doyen, Vichy Minister of the Colonies. Were the Japanese permitted to the island, Madagascar would offer the sound and threat to the Allied life lines for its full length of more than 900 miles flanks the coast of South-East Africa. Madagascar possesses in Diego Suarez one of the finest natural harbours in the world, the naval installations of which are of considerable importance.

### Casualties

The Duke of Aosta, ex-Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of Italian East Africa, was killed while a prisoner of war in Kenya, was buried with military honours in the military cemetery at Nairobi last Saturday, in the presence of British and Italian officers and men. General Platt, G.O.C. in C. East Africa, and the Italian General Nasi together executed the last salute at the close of the service.

General Mullet, former Italian commander in the Sheka area of Abyssinia, has died a prisoner of war in East Africa, according to a British radio statement.

The following casualties have been announced by the Army in connection with the recent loss of H.M. Destroyer **MAYABEE**: Missing presumed killed—Commanding Officer, **SLAYFORD**, D.S.C., R.N. (in command); Lt. R. J. Barker, R.N.; Lt. W. C. Doidge, Quinlan, R.N.; Lt. T. L. J. E. Miles, R.N.V.R.; Mid. R. A. Noels-Hill, R.N.; Lt. J. E. L. Pugh, R.N.; Lt. J. L. Pugh, R.N.V.R.; Lt. P. E. Sargh, R.N.; Lt. J. S. Sargh, R.N.V.R.; Lt. P. E. Webb, R.N.; Lt. J. A. Miller, R.N.; W. White, R.N.B.; Lt. Comdr. (E.) J. T. Winn, R.N.; Lt. Comdr. (E.) G. H. Wright, R.N.V.R. The list also includes the names of 250 POWs.

The following East African casualties are reported: Died of wounds—**Captain M. W. E. Fulton**, Irregulars, 2nd South African Armoured Division; **Major A. J. G. Gombosi**, E.A.F.; **2nd Lieut. N. J. Patten**, E.A.F.; **2nd Lieut. H. H. Wetherbit**, R.A.F. Deaths of other ranks—**Capt. K. Mitchell**, C.A.F.; **2nd Lieut. J. G. Newton**, J.A.F.

The following Rhodesian casualties in the Western Desert have been announced: Died of wounds—**Pvt. R. A. King**, Salisbury. Missing, believed prisoner of war—**Mr. P. Watson**, of Salisbury. Wounded—**Sergeant D. M. McLean**, of Harare. **Sergeant J. Barry**,

**N. S. Jagger**, Salisbury. **Rfn. G. A. Irvine**, Salisbury. **Rfn. B. A. Tiffin**, Salisbury.

**Lieut. Frederick Bedford**, R.N., whose death at the age of 22 while on active service is announced, served as a midshipman in H.M.S. **ENTERPRISE** in the East Indies, including East African waters. He was the son of Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Arthur Bedford and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford.

News has been received of the death on active service at the age of 34 years of **Major E. M. H. Kenny**, a partner in Danziger and Deany, Solicitors, of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. Son of a former Native Commissioner, he was well known as a sportsman, excelling at snooker, in which he captured both Gwelo and the Midlands on many occasions. He went to Gallipoli in 1919 and later to Libya, where his services were highly commended. Not long before the outbreak of war he married Miss Olive Kemp, of Johannesburg. A brother, on service with the R.A.F., died last May.

News has reached us from Fort Jameson that **Mr. Ronald Noakes**, the son and partner of Mr. R. W. Noakes, the well-known tobacco broker, is reported missing, believed killed, while serving in the Royal Navy.

**Pilot Officer Maurice V. D. D. Reveraux**, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, is reported to have been killed on active service.

The deaths have occurred as results of flying accidents in the Salisbury and Bulawayo districts, respectively of **Actg. Sergt. J. D. Nevitt** and **Sergt. H. S. Treacy**.

**Sergt. H. D. Cazalat**, of Salisbury, is reported to have been wounded in East Africa.

**Pilot Officer W. Young**, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald Young, well-known in Nyasaland, is missing.

**Flying Officer N. Bowker**, of Umtata, Southern Rhodesia, and **Sergt. M. C. Fletcher**, R.A.F., of Salisbury and Norton, Southern Rhodesia, are reported missing.

The following Rhodesians previously reported missing are now known to be prisoners of war: **Sgt. J. McCay** and **Rfn. W. E. Kaos**, R.S. **Hichenbrand** and **D. G. Guest**.

### Appointments and Awards

**War Subs. Lt. (Actg. Major-Gen.) J. Buckley**, D.S.O., M.C., who has now been granted the temporary rank of major general and the war subs. rank of general, visited East Africa several years ago as a director of the Ugandan Company, Ltd.

**Temporary Colonel E. M. Day** has been appointed commander of the Military Forces in Southern Rhodesia.

**Captain G. R. S. Pirman**, D.S.O., M.C., has been granted the local rank of acting lieutenant-colonel while holding the appointment of O.C. Uganda Defence Force.

**Lieutenant Neville Stranger**, The Transvaal Scottish, who has been awarded the M.C. for conspicuous gallantry in Libya, is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. T. Stranger, who have lived for many years in Umtata, Southern Rhodesia.

**Captain J. J. G. G. G. G.**, M.C., who has been awarded the M.C. for conspicuous gallantry in the Western Desert, has been awarded the Efficient Decoration for his services in the Territory of Libya.

**Miss Joyce Law**, W.T.S., daughter of Sir Charles Law, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, married at Harare has been appointed a lance corporal. She is on

Mr. H. R. Mundy, eldest son of Mr. H. C. Mundy, Secretary for Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, is now with an O.C.T.U. unit in England after serving as a sergeant instructor in Southern Rhodesia. Alan, a younger brother, is a sergeant pilot in a Rhodesian squadron of the R.A.F. in England.

Sir Geoffrey Northcote, lately appointed Ministry of Information Representative in East Africa, with the title of Principal Information Officer, East Africa Command, has established his quarters in Rhodes House, Nairobi. The postal address is Box 477, Nairobi.

**Southern Rhodesia's Food Production Committee**

Mr. W. M. Leggate, a former Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. S. Brown, manager of the Colony's largest Farmers' Co-operative, and four prominent Rhodesian farmers have been appointed a Food Production Committee to investigate methods of increasing the production of all foodstuffs in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. W. Hatched is now Chief Censor in Tanganyika Territory.

Messrs. W. G. Fombay and C. A. F. Hornett have been appointed control officers of the Economic Control Board of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. T. R. Potts, a lecturer at Makerere College, has been appointed commandant. Mr. W. Sanger, assistant commandant, and Mrs. E. E. Mahaffy, lady superintendent at the convalescent camp established at Entebbe, Uganda.

Mr. D. P. Cousins has been appointed Cement Controller and Asphalt Controller in Kenya.

The Uganda Supply Board gives notice that Mr. P. Conis' fallows has been appointed deputy to the Controller of the East African Overseas Purchasing Division.

Major Clinton Manson Bahr, of the East Africa Army Medical Corps, son of Sir Philip Manson-Bahr, consulting physician to the Colonial Office, has reported several deaths from typhoid fever during the course of the campaign in Ethiopia, and that millions in Addis Ababa have declared that there have been many deaths amongst them each year from typhoid.

**Funds for War Purposes**

Subscriptions to East African War Bonds to January totalled £1,574,720.

The war fund inaugurated during his recent visit to Kenya by Prince Aly Khan, elder son of the Aga Khan, is to be devoted in equal portions to general war expenditure and to the welfare of Indian troops overseas. A first instalment of £2,500 has been received in London.

Mrs. Churchill's Aid-to-Russia Fund has received a further £1,000 from the people of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. T. E. Birchall, of Salisbury, recently gave a farm of his in the Shioya district for sale for the benefit of the Southern Rhodesia War Fund. £200 was realised as a result.

Lady Stanley, wife of Sir H. Stanley, the recently retired Governor of Southern Rhodesia, presented to the War Funds a cheque for £25 given to her as part of a parting presentation by the "Women of Mashonaland."

Because the Colony's National War Fund authorities had fixed a limit of £2,750,000 (the value equivalent of 1,000 ounces of gold) the Southern Rhodesia Small Workers' Fund to raise the cost of a beautiful, which would amount to more than this sum, had been abandoned, and all contributions are to be retained. The honorary organisers, Mr. E. A. Banting, has given his donation to St. Dunstan's.

An auction of postage stamps held by the Colonial Philatelic Society of Nkana raised £70 for war purposes.

A recent morning market held under the auspices of the Ndeia Women's Institute raised £70 for King George's Fund for Sailors.

A complete mobile food unit, the gift of the Natives of Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, was recently presented to Brighton by Sir J. Laing, the Lord Mayor of London.

The Uganda War Effort Fund has sent a further instalment of £547 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund, which has received £1,000 from the Beira British Charities Fund, and £190 from the Bulawayo Colonial Society.

Children of darker-skinned men who are prisoners of war were recently entertained to a special party, paid for by the children of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

Kenya has established a club for convalescing in the Western Desert.

**Two Junior Ministers Displaced**

Sir Edward Grigg, Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War and Government of Kenya from 1925 to 1931, has left the Government as a result of Mr. Churchill's reconstruction of the Ministry. It was announced last week that he had been succeeded by Major Arthur Henderson.

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs since May, 1930, has likewise been displaced. He is followed by Mr. E. Emrys Evans, Conservative member for Derby South.

**Colonial Comforts Fund**

Among donations recently received by the Colonial Comforts Fund are the following: Diamond Trading Co., £200; Sierra Leone Development Co., £262 10s; Consolidated African Selection Trust, £250; Sierra Leone Selection Trust, £250; Cadbury Bros., £200; Rhodes Trustees, £100; Carrelas, Ltd., £30; East Africa Dinner Club, £15; Cayco, Ltd., £10; Ashanti Goldfields and Mr. Hely-Hutchinson, £5 each; Sir Joseph Byrne, Mr. Couzyn, and Mr. H. S. Goldsmith, £5 each; Misses Weston Co., £3 3s.; Mr. H. E. G. Bartlett, Sir Henry Galway, and the Southern Oil Co., £2 each; Sir H. Cordeaux and Mr. Dobbs, £1 each; Anonymous, 2s.

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quota may be reduced, but the participation may not be reduced below 20% of the local market requirements. The African landowner is entitled to a statutory quota of 80% of his crop, which cannot be reduced, but which may be increased as other quotas are increased. All maize bought by Africans by Europeans must be paid for in cash, and the price is fixed by the Minister of Native Affairs for every season. The amounts from African maize surrendered to the Maize Control are paid into the Native Maize Price Equalisation Fund. The benefits of this system are that the African is paid in cash and not in goods which he may not require; he knows what price he is going to get; and by the operation of the Price Equalisation Fund he is assured of a stabilised price for his crop, while the European has no fear of under-employment of his maize in the hands of the dealer in the local market early in the season. He also knows that a part of the proceeds of the local market is available to him. The price the African receives is not less than he was accustomed to receive before the people who supplied the dealers and a few speculators, who had bought the maize from the African, had been driven out of the market. The price has increased, and the farmer has not only received more for his crop, but also has a better market for his surplus maize. The price has increased, and the farmer has not only received more for his crop, but also has a better market for his surplus maize.

# Southern Rhodesia's Native Policy

## Further Points from Sir Godfrey Higgins's White Paper

LAST WEEK WE QUOTED EXTENSIVE EXTRACTS from the White Paper on Native Policy in Southern Rhodesia written by Sir Godfrey Higgins, the Prime Minister.

Further excerpts are given hereunder. Let us examine the problems from the point of view of the alleged hardships imposed thereon.

The African is a British subject, entitled to equal treatment in the eyes of the law. There are special safeguards provided to ensure that the African does not get just treatment at the hands of the law. Thus an African charged with a serious crime is notified before a judge and a committee of inquiry before a judge, and two special assessors (generally two retired Native Commissioners) who are selected because of their special understanding of the African and who can be relied upon to assist the African point of view. Again, when a European is charged with a serious crime of violence against an African, he is and tried before a judge and a committee of inquiry, but before a judge and a jury, specially selected from among the best responsible citizens. The African complainant is thus insured that the case is tried before men who will not allow any possible colour prejudice to interfere with the administration of justice.

The African has his rights, and these are properly and adequately protected. The African area is to be free, and except to those are certain restrictions pertaining to the possession of European liquor and firearms, and the sale of liquor to any poll tax of £1 a year in exchange for a plot of land or a lease of a building site, and a poll tax and is not allowed a privilege. The tax is not levied on revenue, but it is by the courts that seek for funds for the Native Councils as they improve and progress their work, and require more money. There is the special Native tax, the African contributes to revenue through the ordinary taxation, such as customs, dog tax, motor vehicle tax, etc., and for this he receives the benefits of good administration and may be said to participate in all national expenditure (except European education and associated matters, for which he has a separate system).

### Poll Tax a Temporary Feature

It must not be deduced from this that the poll tax is to be regarded as a permanent feature of our administration. The main difficulty in changing to another system of taxation is to find a means by which the Africans can contribute to the cost of administration without placing a premium on loading the Reserves and contributing nothing to the common pool, either by work or payment. As yet the African, after he has acquired enough wealth to purchase a wife or wives, has not the same incentive to earn money to support himself and his family as the European has—the family in many cases supports the man.

The requirements of the African in the Reserves are still small. Our policy must realize that administration and social services have to be paid for, and if the majority sit back because their requirements are yet so small, and so nothing to promote industry and create wealth, there is no means of paying for essential services. Until the African has to work to live as the European must, either by producing crops, etc., for sale or by working for wages, I see no immediate possibility of replacing the poll tax by some other form of taxation.

This tax is a passing phase if we assure ourselves that the African can be raised to his old environment. We can well say that without European assistance the African for the most part would do little or nothing and contribute little or nothing in his present state of development.

The African has a vote, the same as mine. The qualifications for a vote being the same as for a European. In the present state of development of the African this is not a much practical case as far as African representation in the House is concerned. It will probably be advisable in the future to introduce some alternative method of representation, which would be more direct and of more real value to the African in securing his existing rights.

It is interesting to note that in the neighbouring Protectorates the African has no right to vote. The election of members to the Legislative Council.

At present the rights of the African are fully protected in the fullest sense and sympathy and understanding of the European members of Parliament. It is to be hoped that the material improvement of the African in the Protectorates of the

House, since the first days of Responsible Government. To-day there are many benefits who are always prepared to enter a debate as to the rights of the African and I am satisfied that today the African is not suffering from any such proper representation in the House. There is more over the additional safeguard, overlooked by the assessors, in the reservation contained in our Constitution Act.

In the white towns what might be described as the white reserves, as opposed to Native Reserves, the African has to conform to white requirements, but should be noted that he is not obliged to go to a white town if he cannot find the town which for him, is a better one than the white town. The restrictions in the towns.

### The Pass Laws

The major restriction is the pass law. This is a passing phase and necessary in the state of development of the Native has reached, but already we have provision for the more enlightened African to be exempted.

A great many of the Native prosecutions are under the pass laws, due to the rather stupid mentality of the African who will take a chance, like a school boy, and when found out put up with the consequences.

Other offences against the law are chiefly offences under municipal by-laws which apply to all races, and there is a very large number of restrictions upon the Road and Road Traffic Act, a measure for the protection of life and limb of all races, regardless of colour.

The chief measures which affect the European standard against the less developed nations are the Industrial Conciliation Act, the Malt Control Act and the Pass Laws. The protection given by the first two Acts is incidental and not their main purpose. The Industrial Conciliation Act has enshrined the principles of the trade unions in England, etc., that there shall be no scope to break wage agreements.

The Malt Control Act affects the African as an attempt to deal with an internal marketing problem, in the same way as the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire attempted to deal with competition from malt produced by people whose wage earners were content with a low standard of living.

The pass laws protect the white towns from the unrestricted lawlessness of a people, many of whom are as yet unable to distinguish right from wrong when removed from their tribal authority and customs, and assist in the administration of the African. It must be admitted, however, that some of the offences can distinguish between right and wrong, but in the manner of a child, take offence that they may not be justified in. This latter explanation accounts for most of the minor offences. The necessity for the pass laws rests between these two reasons. I have already explained that exemption from this law has been provided.

An endeavouring to restore authority to the chiefs and to educate the Africans in administration by means of the Native Law and Courts Act and the Native Councils Act. If we are successful with the Native Councils, it is most probable that the chiefs will be very glad to have their authority in their hands of the chief subject to the supervision of the Council. The Council, apart from gradually increasing the local self-government into the Reserves and Protectorates, all form of laws from which a Central Native Council will be formed, and also as soon as possible provide the machinery for electing Europeans to represent them in Parliament, and machinery for electing Africans to represent them in Parliament.

### Malt Control

Another measure of an enlightened nature is Malt Control, with taxation of the local malt price of malt, was instituted on account of the catastrophic fall in the world market price, and its object was to save the European grower from bankruptcy. This assistance was not necessary to save the African farmer, whose production costs were small, but his presence as a producer complicated the issue, and amendments have been made from time to time to prevent exploitation of the African and to prevent the very low price paid to the satisfied African farmer from destroying the European malt industry.

African malt produced in the Native Reserves and in the Crown Land, etc., is allowed a duty quota of the local market of 25% of the African crop. This quota, however, may be increased if the local market expands so that the very small quota is allowed in the European market. It is not to satisfy the requirements of the local market, but to prevent European and African has his quota increased. For example, last year the quota was 25% of the African crop, but it is likely to exceed 50%.

Under exceptional conditions which are not likely to occur, the African

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# Background to the

Java Dutch Sacrifice in Allied Cause — In the Netherlands East Indies conditions are still more unfavorable than they were in Malaya, as Japanese superiority is probably in the proportion of at least five to one — save nothing of Japanese superiority in the air where they have absolute mastery. When Japan on December 7 declared war on the United States and Great Britain, the Netherlands East Indies immediately threw in their forces in the air and on the sea for the benefit of the Allied warfare. This was done in an aggressive spirit which has been much praised by public opinion in all the countries fighting against tyranny. This policy was one which carried with it the risk of quick exhaustion of the Dutch forces but the risk was taken in the expectation that reinforcements would soon arrive in the Far East. Agreements were actually concluded which made the arrival of reinforcements likely. The Allied Command was established in Java; this offered the moral certainty that the utmost would be done to convert the island into a base from which an Allied counter-offensive could be launched in the event of the fall of Malaya and Singapore. Preparations were made to receive large concentrations of troops. But those reinforcements never came. Indeed, the number of Allied troops in Java is only small. They are fighting alongside the Dutch and Indonesian soldiers with spirit, but have been unable to turn the tide. The Allied fleet and air force in offensive actions scored great successes, but at the same time they paid heavily for them because reinforcements were difficult. As in Java and the Netherlands fleet is concerned, it fought to the death. The ships available in the Netherlands East Indies have been lost in battle. Landings were carried out by the Japanese forces in great numerical superiority at Balikpapan, Indramaya and Rembang. After resistance at sea and in the air was broken the Japanese practically had free play. An attack from the Bandoeng plains on the airport of Bandung proved successful, that the Japanese had protection even on their own side. The troops were incessantly harassed by murderous dive-bombing. It was always the same story — without sufficient protection in the air, the troops were practically powerless. From the last dispatch transmitted from Bandoeng by the Netherlands News Agency.

Once Again: Too Little and Too Late. — American ships and Australian troops did their best in Java, and there was no doubt about their quality, but it was too little and too late." — Dr. van Mook.

The Shame of Singapore. — We have failed to find any episode in British history as disgraceful as the surrender in Singapore of an army of over 70,000 men after a siege of seven days. We shall not win the war until the men at the top give confidence to all at home and abroad that their direction of the war is forceful, efficient, and up to date. If this new spirit of vigour and ruthlessness is forthcoming, now, Singapore will have marked a turning-point in the course of the war. The loss will have proved a lesson. The shame will have been worth suffering for the triumph to come. Between 1919 and 1939 we were not prepared to give, and today we are witnessing the loss of splendid provinces of our Empire. We did not realise that but for the existence of the Empire a prosperous Britain of 45,000,000 inhabitants was impossible. We failed in our schools to teach its importance and to make our people conscious of their responsibilities. Although we had great numbers of unemployed, we neither developed this Empire, thereby fulfilling a sacred obligation, nor did we enrol our men for its defence. There is nothing degenerate in this nation. Foolishness there has been and slackness and evasion of responsibility. The years between the two wars were littered with follies. Even today we look with amazement on the exploits of our enemies and forget that in the pages of our history are far more amazing achievements. A few hundred British soldiers conquering a continent, as in the days of Clive. A small force, under Wolfe, scaling the Heights of Abraham and taking the mighty fortress of Quebec. In the air in 1940 we witnessed a revival of this tradition by the splendid young men of the R.A.F. — *Daily Mail*.

That Spring Offensive. — The German spring offensive may possibly have been the present successful Russian operations may deplete the hostile reserves and push the German army back to its jumping-off line too far for it to be worth while. If it does come off, its chances of achieving anything really decisive are not great, and a real possibility exists that the German army will break itself to pieces in the attempt, just as it did in the 1918 campaign in France, a curious, heartening historical parallel to the present situation. — Major R. W. Hayward.

The Must Attack. — I hold the opinion that the enemy will try to capture suitable air bases in the north-west or north of Australia, such as Wyndham, Wyddham and Darwin, and from there attack air bases further inland and progress from base to base, establishing himself firmly wherever he goes. We must not allow them to establish titles from the northern bases. We shall win with the offensive spirit. The defensive attitude in Malaya developed a defeatist complex. We found too many responsible officers inquiring the time and place of the next withdrawal, sometimes before they were properly settled in a new position. We found demolitions going on behind each defensive position, petrol dumps, air-fields, and materials being destroyed behind our lines, creating in the minds of some of the troops a retreat complex. The Japs will not be able to live on the continent as they did in Malaya; if they attack in the north of Australia, they will also not be able to use bicycles and other means of transport. The Japanese are at their best when on the offensive; at present they are put on the defensive they wither and fall away. They cannot stand against the bayonet or sword — wounding punishment from artillery or mortar. — Major General Gordon Bennett, Australian commander in Malaya, in a broadcast from Sydney.

Russia's Intentions. — To protect Leningrad it is essential that the Russians should control the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic coast; it is also necessary that there should not exist small Soviet bases to the vital points of Soviet industry which can be made use of by hostile Powers as a base for attack. This means that the Soviet Government must ask for those boundaries which it has fought to defend against Germany — the boundaries of June 1941. In this possible exception, that the Russo-Polish boundary was admittedly of a temporary nature when the war between Germany and Russia started, and its final configuration will have to be worked out between what are now two friendly countries, Poland and the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Government has no intention, and of this I am certain, to demand anything more in the way of territorial aggrandisement. Russians do not want to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. They wish to follow a policy of live-and-let-live. They are prepared to die for the example of their achievements. — Staff Sergeant Cripps.

# to the War News

Opinions epitomised. — Strategy is only the extreme of common sense applied to warfare. — Mr. C. A. Culverwell, M.P.

The 1918 mind lost. — Singapore. — Major-General Gordon Bennett.

One bombing of Germany is of negligible significance. — *New York News Letter*.

Nothing destroys public confidence more than the suppression of news. — Sir Perc. Harris, M.P.

The Government's pretensions from overseas broadcasts are a little talk, spiritual values. — *Aster*.

All the women and children in Russia. — Wing-Comdr. H. N. C. Ramsbottom. — *Isherwood*, back from Canada.

This is the darkest hour in our history. — Mr. Hellon, Australian Minister of National Emergency Services.

Australia and New Zealand are power-houses of that fighting spirit which is so valuable to our cause. — *The British Review*.

The initiative cannot be ensured by committees or resolutions. It lies with individuals. — Mr. Healy Brooks, M.P.

Production of gold is the basis of the South African war effort. — Mr. Smit, M.P., Minister of Mines in the Union of South Africa.

The ideal in developing production to its maximum is to centralise planning while decentralising execution. — Mr. Eric Macaden.

Losses of ships in convoys since the beginning of the war are just under one-half of one per cent. — The First Lord of the Admiralty.

Expenditure under the Ministry of Food's scheme for 1940, July 1 and December 31 last numbered 1,065 million. — *Market Lloyd George*, M.P.

It is a gross mistake for the Home Minister to be Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee: a purely military body. — Admiral Lord Chatfield.

In 1918 the enemy were using 10-ton tanks firing one large calibre cannon and two machine-guns. The largest Dutch tank is eight tons. — Mr. John Finden.

Where you find the three soldiers and civilians gathered together you hear stories of waste and delay, muddle and inefficiency. — Lt. Col. R. Palmer, M.P.

The Royal Air Force has beaten the Germans in every other form of air fighting, and it means to beat them at Army co-operation. — Sir A. Sinclair, Minister for Air.

After Dunkirk we had not got half a dozen operators. If destroyers had been sunk in three weeks and 50 more were we doing for long-term repairs. — Mr. A. V. Alexander.

Mussolini is, literally, the last jumping-off place from which a coast attack could be launched upon Japan from this part of the world. — Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker.

The reconstruction of the Government, there has been a nice distinction, solitary claims, customary. — *The Times*.

The worst symptom of the fall of the Empire and the surrender of over 1,000,000 men was its fatalistic reception by the bulk of the people and the Government of this country. — *Daily Mail*.

It is to its deep-seated belief in the overruling providence of God more than to anything else that the nation owes the unity which is the source of its strength. — The Rev. J. W. Fitch.

Optimism is the besetting sin of the British. In spite of the experience of the last three years, an optimistic attitude towards international behaviour still persists. — Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P.

Over an extended period the weekly hours of work in war factories should generally not exceed 60 to 65 for men and 55 to 60 for women. — Report of the Medical Research Council.

We have sunk or put out of action 15 Japanese cruisers, 10 destroyers, 40 transports, six tankers and two submarines. — Dr. H. van Mook, Netherlands East Indies Lieutenant Governor General.

Three of the ablest, self-reliant people in the country have not been appointed to the Admiralty to undertake the extremely important task of operational research. — Professor A. V. Hill, M.P.

From slow to people in this country must cease confusing luxury with wealth. — *The Times*.

There are only two criteria: luxury articles are those that come by sea. — Mr. Moore Richards.

The 100 per cent disability pension of the British has been raised to 100 per cent. The 100 per cent disability pension of the last war was 70s. a week. — Mr. Trevor Evans, M.P.

The whole of the Saxons' democracy and representative government, the liberty of the subject and the rights of the individual are founded on the Christian standard of values. — Lord Wolmer.

In this war some Ministers have touched few things they did not adjourn, and they tremble to stand up to the Prime Minister (of all men the least sympathetic) until the crisis is upon them. — Correspondent of *The Times*.

The wholesale success of the Renault raid on the Renault works in Paris is made possible by the previous raid on the Havre radio-location post which blinded the German night defences of northern France. — *Daily Express*.

Before the outbreak of war France was producing 85 military aircraft per month. The rate rose for 300 a month during the war. At the time of mobilisation France had 1,475 aeroplanes in service. — Mr. La Cambre, former French Air Minister.

The guiding principle of a settlement of the India problem must be to give India at once as full a measure of the status of a Dominion as is attainable in the absence of an agreed Constitution. The decision must be one that will put the whole Indian effort behind the war. — Sir Alfred Watton.

We built 800 small 400-watt stations throughout France, each giving a warning note and each making small pockets of areas where French people could not listen to the German transmissions. The Germans now use these stations to jam our transmissions to France. — Captain Pligge, M.P.

The greatest service which any junior Minister could do today would be to devote practically the whole of his time for a week, two weeks or a month to examining the departmental machine in all its essentials, with the one object of simplifying routine and getting rid of red tape. — Sir C. Enslin, M.P.

Taking the rate of exchange at 176 francs to the pound, the value of the industrial products removed by the Germans from France between the date of the armistice, and the end of 1941 is approximately £200,000,000, while the foodstuffs so removed may be anything between £150,000,000 and £250,000,000. — The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

We are in a far better position to defend Egypt or to meet an attack by Rommel than when the second Libyan campaign started. We have captured almost all the stocks of ammunition which Rommel has to purchase cost in shipping and Italian sailors' lives, had collected for the invasion of Egypt. It had not all been counted and weighed when it was in Bagdad, but it was between 50,000 and 100,000 tons. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. H. E. Shackleton, now Crown Counsel in Kenya, and Mr. G. Folkes, of Kampala, has been on a business trip to India.

Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had an audience of The King last week.

Archdeacon McC. Gibbs, of Matkebeland, has been appointed rector of Claremont, Cape Town.

Mr. E. D. Weston, Secretary, Administrator General, is acting as Attorney General of Zanzibar.

Mr. G. K. Whitlam-Smith, District Officer, Tanganyika Territory, has been transferred to British Somaliland.

Mr. G. Howe has been appointed officer-in-charge of the Central Province of Northern Rhodesia and D.C. Broken Hill.

Mr. F. A. Montague has been appointed Clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. Sykes has been Acting Director of Education in Uganda during Mr. H. Jowitt's absence on leave in South Africa.

Mr. J. E. S. Metrick, Chief Secretary in Uganda, and Mrs. Merrick have returned to the Protectorate from their tour of South Africa.

An Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham was received by The King last week, only a few days after his return from Singapore.

A daughter was born last week in Broken Hill in Rachel (nee Gartside-Tippings), wife of Mr. D. B. Hall, District Commissioner of MKoshi.

Bulawayo has named the avenue leading from Government House after Lady Stanley, wife of the retired Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. Friedlander, M.A. for Wynburg, Cape Province, South Africa, recently visited East Africa to see his son who is on active service there.

The engagement has been announced between Ena Elett, A. C. E. Galtuskell, of Kenya, and Edith Watson, daughter of Major and Mrs. C. Duly, of Bulawayo.

Mrs. P. Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, and Miss Ryckmans and their family are back from their visit to the Union of South Africa.

The Southern Rhodesia Electricity Control Board is now composed of the Director of Irrigation, the Chief Government Mining Engineer, and Messrs. W. P. Carrie, O. Kaufman and W. Brown.

Mr. A. D. Murphy, The King's African Rifles, third son of Major and Mrs. Murphy, of Exbourne, London, and the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Reid, of Johannesburg, have been married in Nairobi.

Sir Geoffrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been in the Union for discussions with General Smuts and the South African Government. Lady Huggins has been on a visit to Durban.

Miss Mollie Faraday, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was recently married in Kenya to Mr. G. E. Adams, a well-known journalist. Miss Faraday is now attached to the Liaison and Propaganda Office of the Government of India.

The Chief Accountant (the District Engineer and Messrs. J. N. James and B. E. Bja and Shauki Soud bin Yamin bin Haraid-el-Basudi) have been appointed members of the Assesment and Control Committee for the 1941-42 Budget.

The engaged couple are Mr. and Mrs. John Trevor Albon of the Agricultural Department, Bloemfontein, and Miss Margaret D. Marshall of the Agricultural Department, Tlofane, in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. H. N. Keenan, who has just returned from the post of general manager of the Nigerian Railways, went to West Africa in 1934 as principal assistant to the general manager from the position of chief officer of the Kenya Rhodesia Railways.

Sir Ronald Stairs, former governor of Northern Rhodesia, will be the guest speaker at a fork luncheon of the Overseas League in today's week, March 19, his subject being "The New East of the Middle East". The English Ambassador will preside.

The Acting Director of Agriculture (chairman), and Messrs. R. J. Dixon and H. R. Fraser have been appointed as the Special Price Fixing Committee for Uganda, with Messrs. K. Kiwanka (Buganda), D. M. Kato, Y. Zirabuzuzile (Nyeri, Busoga), and R. Kabocha (Katsiro, Toro) as district observers.

Mr. J. F. Waterson, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, will speak on "South Africa at War" at a joint fork luncheon of the Overseas League and the Overseas Society at the Overseas House on March 26. Sir William Gowers, former Governor of Uganda, and afterwards Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, will preside.

The East African Rhodesia Scholarship for 1942 has been awarded to Oliver John Keeble, son of Mr. O. S. Keeble, of Kampala. He was educated at Embury House, Gilgil, the European Preparatory School, Nairobi, and the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi, being head prefect at that last school and company secretary and member of the O.T.O. He is now serving with the R.A.F.

The following have been appointed a Commission of Inquiry to consider the proposed Bill to amend the Nyasaland Motor Traffic Ordinance: Mr. C. G. Cross, Acting Attorney-General, Mr. G. E. Gurganley, Acting Director of Agriculture, Mr. C. Metcalfe, Acting Director of Transport, Mr. C. E. B. Baines, Sir A. G. Hart, Hawke, Mr. C. E. L. P. Barrow, Mr. C. S. Mr. R. U. Bucquet, General Manager, Nyasaland Railways, and Mr. J. B. Alce.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce elections for 1942. Mr. A. G. A. Law, President (re-elected for the third year), Mr. A. J. Don, Vice-President, Mr. J. Tamuhak, Secretary, together with a Committee composed of Messrs. F. F. Bergman, C. King, H. A. L. G. and Mr. B. Holden, P. Phillips, S. H. G. and A. A. Wood, with Major Cavendish, Captain and Colonel Medford as legislative and judicial representatives for Nairobi, and Mr. G. A. T. as representative of the Nairobi Advisory Board.

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**Obituary**

The death occurred last week of Major-General Sir Munro Hunter, well known in East Africa and Rhodesia as secretary of the National Rifle Association.

At the moment of closing for press we learn with deep regret of the death at Park House, Drumleak, Aberdeen, shire, of Lady Williams, widow of Sir Robert Williams, Bt., the Central African Railway and a railway pioneer and financier.

Mr. A. C. Prier, who resided in Blantyre at the age of 63 years, had resided in Nyasaland for about 40 years. At one time a professional hunter in partnership with Mr. L. S. Norman, he later began tobacco planting, and afterwards turned to tea-growing in the Chiplo district. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Nyasaland Tea Association. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

The death occurred recently in Bulawayo at the age of 42 years of Mr. J. B. Deben-Powell-Barbour, a well-known Rhodesian sportsman and Boy Scout supporter. Born in Bulawayo in 1900, at the age of 15 he went overseas to join the King's Royal Rifles in the last war, and was obliged to quit the force when his duties ceased. The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Barbour, he leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter. His father was at one time a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, was Mayor of Bulawayo from 1919 to 1922, and has served on the Town Council ever since, and was for nine years honorary secretary of the Matabeleland Town Council Board.

Mr. E. Cleveland, whose death in the capital of Southern Rhodesia in his 78th year is reported, had been Mayor of Salisbury on six occasions, and a member of the Town Council for an unbroken period of 30 years until 1921. Born in Canada, he reached Southern Rhodesia in 1880, and began business as a building contractor; but his time and talents were given unsparingly to public services of all kinds. He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1913 to 1920; a past President of the 1880 Pioneers' Society; for six years Chairman of the Rhodesia Agricultural and Horticultural Society; for four years Chairman of the Mashonaland Farmers' Association; for many years Chairman of the Salisbury School Board; a member of the first Education Commission appointed in the Colony; a past Chairman of the Salisbury Relief Committee; Chairman until quite recently of the Whiteways Convalescent Home; a member of the local Rotary Club, the Royal Salisbury Golf Club, and the Salisbury Club; and founder and chief managing director of the Rhodesia Tobacco Warehouse and Export Company, and one of the promoters in the introduction of the auction system for the sale of Rhodesian tobacco.

**Questions in Parliament**

**The Hailey Report Publication Deferred**

Mr. Mainwaring asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether a decision had yet been reached as to the publication of Lord Hailey's Report on Native Policy in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Mr. Attlee retortiquated the circumstances in which following Lord Hailey's visit to Africa in 1940, he had made a note bearing on Native policy on the proposed fusion of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and continued:

Copies of this have been forwarded to the Government's concerned, and the question of its publication has been considered. As the House will appreciate, it is impossible for the Imperial Government to give the necessary consideration to the amalgamation issue in present circumstances. It has therefore been agreed with the Government of Southern Rhodesia that publication of Lord Hailey's note be deferred until due consideration of the problem of amalgamation becomes practical.

Is the issue of amalgamation for moment deferred, but also left entirely without prejudice to the promise of commitment made by the Imperial Government?

Mr. Attlee: Yes.

Mr. Riley asked why a copy of the report should not be placed in the library of the House.

Mr. Attlee replied that the point of not publishing it was avoidance of raising it at the present time; all the difficult questions that could only be settled when the whole matter is considered.

**The Future of Imperial Preference**

Mr. Leader of the Opposition asked the Prime Minister whether he could give an assurance that in the forthcoming negotiations with the Government of the United States of America, the Imperial Preference arrangements now in force would not be eliminated or substantially reduced without the previous consent of the House.

Mr. Attlee: Yes, Sir. The legislation relating to Imperial Preference cannot in any event be altered, except by further legislation.

Earl Winterburn: Is it not a fact that, in view of the status of the Dominions under the Statute of Westminster, these arrangements cannot be altered without the consent of the Dominions concerned, since the arrangements have the status of a treaty?

Mr. Attlee: The noble lord is perfectly right.

Sir H. Williams: Is it not a fact that this agreement is not a treaty at all?

Mr. Stephen: Does the right hon. gentleman not realise that what he is saying now means that the Atlantic Charter is without meaning?

Mr. Attlee: The hon. member is entirely wrong. The Atlantic Charter lays down certain principles, and following out of those principles has to be worked out between the Powers concerned. There is absolutely nothing in the statement I have made which runs contrary to that.

Sir Percy Harris: Are the Dominions not just as anxious as we are to have friendly economic relations in future with the United States? Cannot the post-war Government be free to consider all economic questions on their merits, without posing the problem?

Mr. Attlee: The right hon. gentleman is perfectly right.

**Conscription of Labour in Kenya**

Mr. Grech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies:

(1) Whether African labour in Kenya would be conscripted for use in private European employment; what classes of work Africans would be required to do; whether it was proposed to move Africans from the reserves to work in the European Highlands; whether

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...arrangements made for their wives and dependants.

(2) Whether steps would be taken in Kenya to implement the report of the recent committee which inquired into the question of legal compulsion of African labour, whether compulsory labour would be applied to men and women of European and Indian origin, and what steps had been taken in Kenya to meet the alleged shortage of African labour on European farms and to secure the most economic use of the African labour available on the farms.

Mr. Harold Macmillan: I welcome the opportunity of making a statement on this subject, but it is of considerable length, I will, his expression, circulate in the Official Report.

The statement reads: It has proved impossible by the usual means to secure sufficient labour in Kenya for the increased agricultural campaign which was launched at the request of the Minister of Agriculture in Kenya to assist in providing supplies for the Middle East. A select committee, whose members included one of the Members of the Legislative Council representing Native interests in the Labour Committee and Archdeacon Owen, has examined the results of a special Labour Census held in December, 1941, and has reached the conclusion that the two main reasons for the shortage of labour are—

- (1) An expansion of nearly all the major industries, with the consequence that more Africans are in employment than ever before (the figure in 1941 was 10,000 as against 6,000 in 1938); and
- (2) That a further 7,000 have been absorbed into the private sector.

The Committee has unanimously recommended the introduction of a system of compulsory labour, the details of which the principal features will be—

- (a) An Essential Undertakings Board to declare what undertakings are essential to the successful prosecution of the war, the details of the colour or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community. It can be assumed that the cultivation of certain crops in the Highlands will be scheduled as essential.

(b) District Labour Committees, including a representative of the employers and a representative of the employees, to consider applications from persons carrying out essential undertakings for Government assistance in recruiting labour to gauge the need for the number of Africans applied for, and to take into consideration the conditions of life at the place of employment.

(c) Provisional Selection Committees, composed of Africans only, who will select a sufficient number of male Africans below 45 years of age to comply with requirements approved by the District Labour Committees. There will be a medical examination. Each labourer selected will attend before the district officer before commencing work and may enter an objection. The district officer will accept not less than 10 elders of the area, from whom the African has been selected, to assist in the disposal of these objections.

(d) District Exemption Tribunals, composed of the district commissioner, one or two European non-officials, two chiefs, and two members of the Local Native Council to hear appeals on grounds of hardship, including cases where the recruitment of the applicant will cause financial hardship to his family or be detrimental to the economic life of the community.

(e) A Central War Board, set up by a select committee, and tasked to conscript labour, to make selection on the basis of recommendations made by the District Labour Committees. The conditions of service had down to the District Labour Committees. The necessary voluntary labour working for an employer or conscripted labour.

(f) A minimum period of service of 12 months, with a maximum period of 24 months. After four years, or 12 months of employment as labourer, will be exempted for further employment for one year or two or three months as required.

(g) Penalties: (1) For employers failing to comply with the conditions attached to the employment of conscripted Africans, and

(2) For employers wilfully failing to comply with the provisions of a notice or orders laid down in the regulations of 15 and 16 months imprisonment. It is to be the same for employers and employees, but it will be appreciated that it is likely that employees would be concerned with only single offences and employers with a series of offences. The number of employees each employer would employ would be limited accordingly.

These proposals have been approved by the War Council. It is to be understood that the Government will not be liable for agriculture, in the north-western part of the country, but it is not necessary to restrict the following to that area.

The Governor has powers to call from all British subjects in British possessions for the purpose of the war, and the powers exercised in regard to non-Africans as well as Africans.

### Major E. A. H. Dutton's New Post

Major Eric A. H. Dutton, who has been Colonial Secretary of Botswana since 1938, has been selected for appointment as Chief Secretary in Zanzibar, in succession to Mr. G. Berkeley Stooke, who, as we recently announced, goes to Lusaka as Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia. Major Dutton will certainly be pleased to return to East Africa, in the province of which he has been intensely interested for some time. After all, he was wounded at Gallipoli and mentioned in dispatches. He served for a short time in the Administration of Basutoland, which he left to become private secretary to Sir Robert Coryndon while he was Governor first of Uganda and then of Kenya. Sir Edward Gifford asked him to continue the same duties during the absence of the Governor of Kenya, and there was ample evidence that Major Dutton's tact helped greatly in the solution of the problems of those disputatious days. He showed himself not only an indefatigable worker, but one who could always see the other man's point of view. Indeed, few officials in key appointments in Kenya had so many friends among their officials. Later, while he was Principal Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Young made it evident that he had great confidence in the ability of Major Dutton, who on several occasions acted as Governor's deputy. His book, "Kenya Mountain," is a classic, and his work for the beautification of Lusaka and for the advancement of horticulture generally in Northern Rhodesia will be long and gratefully remembered.

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## News Items in Brief

Kenya has rationed power and fuel. Motor tires are now controlled in East Africa.

The monthly bulletin of the Coffee Board of Kenya has reappeared after a lapse of a year.

As a parting memento Sir Herbert Stanley presented to Gwelo the golden key with which he had officially opened the town's municipal offices in 1938.

During a recent riot among Native labourers of the Simon Mmere du Haut, Katanga, Elizabethville, 47 Natives were killed before order was restored.

The seasonal fall in the level of Lake Naivasa has broken all records this season. The fall registered between May and the end of December was 15 feet 4 inches.

On the grounds that there was reason to believe that its operation had been abused, the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution asking for an inquiry into the censorship in Kenya.

The February output of sisal and yams from the estates in Tanganyika Territory of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., was 127,700 tons, making 1,021 tons for the current financial year (eight months).

A recent broadcast talk, Mr. G. E. W. Anderson, member of Nairobi Town Council, and himself a medical practitioner, suggested that a 10s.6d. capital rate payable by all adult residents of the town should be levied.

Compulsory education for all Europeans in Kenya between the ages of seven and 15 years, and for Indians of like age in the municipalities of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, became compulsory from the beginning of this year.

A Kenya student, Mr. A. J. Okwamba, has completed the medical course at Makerere College and received the annual medal for the best finalist. Two other Africans from Kenya have completed the veterinary and agricultural courses.

The Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., held on April 2 paid a dividend of 8% in respect of the year ended June 30, 1941, and the Kassala Cotton Company will on the same day make a similar distribution. Both companies paid dividends of 8% in 1940-41.

The total number of registered Kenyan and settlers shown in employment in the recent labour census held in Kenya was 293,004, compared with 252,000 in the corresponding census of 1936. The latest figures omit Africans on military service or otherwise employed in the forces.

Within three days of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson in their house at the Edge Mills, Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia, a Colony-wide search resulted in the arrest of a Native, one of three who fled from a police patrol on the Sabani road. Further arrests quickly followed.

That a local authority erecting a public utility building primarily social in essential services cannot be regarded as an employer in the building industry, as defined by the National Industrial Council of the industry was ruled by Mr. J. W. Latt in a recent case in the Bulawayo magistrate's court.

A decree was published in Lisbon a few days ago prescribing the conditions under which the Sovereign rights of the Companhia de Mocimboa in the territories of Manica and Sofala revert to the Portuguese Government as from April 15. Some months ago it was officially announced that the company's charter, granted in 1891, had expired, and would not be renewed, and that three officials of the Government had been sent to take the company's assets before the transfer of the administration.

## S. Rhodesia Cattle Prices

While approving the sale of slaughterable by weight and grade and the immediate application of that policy, a resolution condemning the so-called prices as an adequate and proposing a committee representative of the cattle industry, the Cattle Storage Commission and the Government to consider the whole question, was recently passed by a meeting of the Cattle Committee of the Natalboland Farmers' Union, Mr. B. J. Gatzinger, chairman, who presided, asked the meeting to consider all aspects of the question and the effects of the Government order not only on farmers but on auctioneers, buyers, consumers, dealers, and particularly native farmers. The basic control price notified was 1s.10d. per 100 lb., plus a fixed weight at the Works in Bulawayo for top grade. Rhodesia's best, Fandee, corresponding rates for two other grades. The Cattle Storage Commission is a pay package.

## Dr. C. A. Wiggins

Dr. C. A. Wiggins, who was Principal Medical Officer of Uganda from 1919 to 1923, when he retired after 29 years in the East African Medical Service, recently received the degree of M.A. (honoris causa) from the University of Oxford. While in Uganda he made great collections of insects from little-known districts on the east and northern shores of Lake Victoria and presented them to the Hope Department of Entomology at Oxford. His series of butterflies collected in the Entebbe district have continued to serve as the basis of studies on taxonomy and its maintenance through the attention, genetics, and comparison of the collections made by Dr. Wiggins with those from other donors is stated to have given strong support to the Darwinian hypothesis of natural selection. In 1927 Dr. Wiggins returned to Uganda to organize the treatment of leprosy in Teso, and since his return to this country four years later he has resided in Oxford and has given a good deal of voluntary help to the Hope Department.

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# Ethiopia's New Freedom

## Lord Wedgwood Demands Native Armies

ETHIOPIA free and independent, the best victim of Axis aggression to be restored to full sovereignty, was the theme of a celebration held in London last Thursday.

The guest of honour was Emperor Haile Selassie, Princess Tsegnie Workneger daughter of the Emperor, Haile Selassie, and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst presided over a large and enthusiastic gathering, which included Mrs. Maiky (representing the Russian Ambassador), the Deputy High Commissioner for India, the Counselor of the Chinese Embassy, Lord Wedgwood, Mr. Mander, M.P., Mrs. Corbett Ashby, and representatives of the International Labour Office.

Lord Wedgwood, having breezily rejected, due to his elevation to the peerage enabled him to say a better house of Lords, just what he liked without the usual speaker or constituency, urged the raising of native armies from all the coloured peoples, who, if isolated, had even more than the white races to fear by an Axis triumph. In Africa and other Colonies, many thousands of Natives who should be encouraged to form a real international army to fight the aggressor. The Russians had done it with immense success. Their armies included a large number of races—Tatars, Chebgs, and Siberian tribes, all united in a fierce resolve and in a common cause.

### Those Two Ethiopian Brigades

When the Emperor had signed the Anglo-Abyssinian Agreement he had told Sir Philip Mitchell that he would place two Ethiopian brigades, led by one of his sons, at the disposal of Great Britain to fight in Africa. Yet nothing had been heard of that war from our side. Hitler had declared that Jews and colored peoples were only 'semi-human', those peoples should be made to realize what Hitler's opinion would mean to them if the Nazis won.

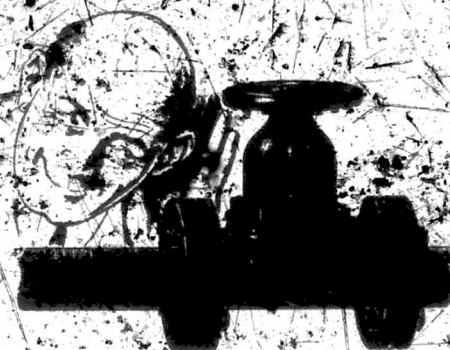
Lord Wedgwood was doubtful about some of the provisions of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, being particularly suspicious about the proposed treatment of Italian civilians and property in Ethiopia. (Applause.) Thousands of Italians were being maintained in Ethiopia by British money. Mussolini had promised to make ships for them. 'Would that.' Of course not. He meant to retain his Italian garrison in Ethiopia for future use. As for Italian property, it ought to be confiscated and sold. The only hope for Ethiopia was the complete elimination of Italian influence.

Miss Pankhurst said a Christmas card posted by the Emperor in December had only just arrived. That showed the difficulties of the postal system, it was time Ethiopia was restored to the international postal union, as in Menelik's days. Britain had been over all in postal and transport services in Ethiopia, and she hoped, would receive some compensation. Customs were also in British hands, as Britain was the only importer of goods from overseas, with the possible exception of the United States. Such goods came in free, which meant a loss of revenue for Ethiopia. She hoped that would lead to free trade between Ethiopia and her neighbouring African colonies.

Many young Ethiopians had already been studying wireless and other branches of technical work, and she urged the sending from Great Britain of skilled workers and technicians to train these students to complete their training and take their place in developing the industries of their country.

Mr. Mander, M.P., emphasised that there was no colour bar in this war.

The Princess made a stirring appeal for help in the form of financial aid and the friendly harmonies of the Empire, as well as the help of the



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## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Kenya Consolidated Report**

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. report a net operating profit for the year to May 31, 1941, of £3614. The expenditure of £12,500 was redeemed, and all loans refunded, cash in hand at the end of the period totalled £9,361, and gold in transit stood at £7,439 to the balance sheet, in which prospecting and development expenditure amounted to £277,507, plant and machinery at £31,486, and stores at £10,290. The consolidated capital is £292,863. At the Kiseru property 3,703 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 2,354 oz. fine gold and 700 oz. silver, and a further 1,020 oz. gold and 700 oz. silver were recovered by crushing 10,665 tons of sands; the gross revenue from milling and oxidizing of Kiseru totalling £35,274. Loloi, which yielded 2,157 oz. fine gold and 133 oz. silver, and the crushing of 2,280 tons of sands and 650 tons of dried slime gave 1,503 oz. fine gold and 451 oz. silver, which together gave a gross revenue of £80,238. At Kiseru there are about 40,000 tons of R. dwt. ore dumped out, and some of the best of high grade ore are indicated by the high level of the ore. On the Loloi property there are about 10,000 tons of R. dwt. ore at Blue Ray, and at Red Ray 4,000 tons. Average R. dwt. ore developed during the year. Development is in progress at Alpha Ray, which is yielding encouraging results, and at Magor the surplus of the original ore remains.

Capital expenditure has been concentrated on the provision of heavy machinery. The services of Major F. H. Williams, the consulting and visiting Engineer, have been invaluable, and they express their appreciation of the work of Messrs L. M. Smith and E. P. Taylor, the section managers at Kiseru and Loloi respectively. The auditors state that no provision has been made since 1938 for the depreciation of plant and machinery, and that the accounts do not provide for a reserve in respect of income tax. This is a serious matter in the case of a company of gold production, which is expected to be profitable.

**Company Progress Reports**

**Reveries.**—February tonnage milled was 4,000, which yielded 2,508 oz. gold. This is a record for the month. In January 2,000 tons were milled, yielding 1,250 oz. gold. The profit for February was £3,047. **Thistle Mine.**—855 oz. gold were recovered from 4,000 tons of ore milled in February. The profit was £3,047. **Tati Goldfields.**—There was an estimated same profit of £1,269 in February from 3,240 tons of ore milled.

**Rhodesia Corp.**—A working profit of £1,375 resulted in February from the crushing of 4,200 tons of ore at the Green mine.

**Kenton Gold Areas.**—Production at the Gelta mine during February totalled 2,006 fine oz. gold from 91,300 tons of ore milled.

**Sherwood Star.**—4,000 tons of ore milled in February yielded gold to the value of £7,225, and a profit of £2,010. In January there was a loss of £2,260.

**Cam and Motor.**—24,000 tons crushed in February yielded gold to the value of £2,225, and a profit of £2,010, compared with £25,714 in January.

**Phoenix Prince.**—For the quarter ended December 31st, 20,000 tons of ore were milled, and 24,350 tons of residues were crushed, yielding 2,000 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £2,010.

**Kiseru Mines.**—Output for December, 1941, 2,771 oz. gold value, £2,037 and 231 tons tin concentrates (including 10 tons from tributaries). Output for January, 1942, 282 oz. gold value, £2,069 and 231 tons tin concentrates (including 92 tons from tributaries).

**Wanderer Consolidated.**—An interim dividend of 3% has been declared. The corresponding distribution was 1/2.

**Mining Versatility.**—Dr. John Parkinson recently arrived back in East Africa from Kenya.

The retirement is announced of Mr. H. A. R. W. geologist, Uganda.

Mr. F. A. Onger, the well-known Rand mining engineer, who in pre-war days visited various mining centres in Tanganyika Territory, has joined the board of Western Holdings, Ltd., and South African Coal Estates (Nylbank), Ltd.

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

**Kenya Producing Copper.**

The Nairobi correspondent of "The Times" telegraphed last week that an announcement that copper had been produced and smelted in Kenya for the first time had aroused interest in the Colony's potentialities as a producer of base metals. A bar of the first copper to be smelted was presented to the Governor when he opened a new mill at Macalder Mines, South Kenya, where gold has also been found.

Other base metals which have been mined in Kenya include iron, zinc, lead, and silver by-products as cement, shaker, and sulphuric acid. The Government is at present considering what wartime uses may be made locally and for export overseas of these base metals and by-products. Macalder Mines are financed by a well-known group, and the Government's investment has been largely in overcoming exchange and man-power problems in order to bring the property to the production stage despite the war.

**Copperbelt Housing.**

Since the outbreak of war the following numbers of new houses have been built by the mining companies in Northern Rhodesia: Rose, 130; Nirana, 112; Mufulira, 240; and Broken Hill, 100.

**Tanganyika Central.**

The report of the proceedings of the 14th Annual meeting of the shareholders of Tanganyika Central Copper Mines, Ltd., held at Johannesburg, shows that Mr. George M. Ross, the Chairman, then expressed the hope that the company that operated in the Territory for 22 years would this year turn the Custodian of Kenya into a profitable enterprise. He stated that sufficient revenue to pay interest on outstanding loans and the cost of looking after the company's Sakenie property on a care-and-maintenance basis might be secured at Sakenie towards the end of October, the plan being to resume work there after the war and to effect the liquidation of the company.

**News of our Advertisers.**

Dar es Salaam Electric Co., Ltd. announces a final dividend of 10% on the 1941 account, making 85% for the year, and to be payable on 15th March 1942. The net profit was £27,200, against £27,200 in 1941.



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