

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 16, 1942

Volume 18, Number 17, No. 917

6d. Weekly

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

Founders and Editors

F. S. Jeelson

Registered Office

21, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

Working Address

100, East Street, Taunton, Somerset.

Principal Contents

Minister's Motion  
in House of Commons  
Concerning  
Constitution of African  
Council

Minister's Motion  
in House of Commons  
Concerning  
Constitution of African  
Council

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS, EXCEPT NEWS that Lord Cranborne, who recently became Secretary of State for the Colonies with Mr. Macmillan as his newly appointed Parliamentary Secretary of State, already have arranged for changes at the Colonial Office.

The three most important posts of the Colonial Office are thus occupied by men who bring fresh minds to the office and to the present and the future. It has been our painful duty to write again and again of the failure of the Colonial Office to appreciate the importance of urgent action to cater to the needs and interests of the Empire. It is completely new and with a fresh outlook is overdue and the clean sweep made of the staff in the last few weeks is an excellent sign. This fresh arrangement both proves Lord Cranborne's practical recognition of the need for change and marks his own practical recognition that the Empire will be warmly welcomed by the British Empire, which has been going to the limit that sooner or later it would have as its friend at court a Secretary of State strong enough to recognise the fundamental nature of the present administrative machinery and resolve to overhaul it.

It is, however, a pity that the Secretary of State is to become involved in special duties, including visits from time to time to the Colonies as the personal representative of the Minister for the purpose of discussing problems with the Governors. Whether that innovation is in effect an experiment along the lines of the French system of travel inspectors of high status, or whether the intention is for Sir Cosmo to visit Dependencies only in cases of special difficulty, and not as a routine matter, is not yet clear. While one of his main aims must necessarily be to establish closer contacts with the Governors, it is to be hoped that opportunities should assuredly be made for free and frank discussions with leading non-officials, for otherwise no visitor, least of all a senior official, can expect to obtain a true picture of the situation locally, and, in particular, of the underlying causes of the differences between Government and governed. There was never a time when it was more important for the Colonial Office to learn the whole truth about dissatisfaction in different Colonies. Despatches can never present the complete picture, which is normally supplemented by the frequent visits paid to London by the recognized leaders of opinion, official and non-official, opinion generally. In

### Sir Cosmo Parkinson To Visit Colonies

service and officers reports. Most of all, the head of the force for the period of hostilities.

One possible parking place for the excess of Colonials could therefore be found in the office, if Secretaries (and Departmental Heads) and other officials were informed that members of the Colonial Service should not dance around a man on his back. In the past there have been too many exhibitions of that kind, some of them carried to the extremes of *appa bouffe* when Secretaries and Under Secretaries of State, Parliamentary Commissioners and other distinguished visitors have toured some territories which it is unnecessary to particularise. The very fact that senior officials have surrounded a visitor throughout his waking hours should have absented the warning that there was abnormal need for independent inquiry but, luckily enough, the obvious objection was on several occasions not done, it was the consequence that the visitor returned to his land unimpaired, and in some cases continued for years to propagate quite erroneous ideas. Another aspect of the changes which will not be without its value is the implied reminder to officials (both officers and men) who have considered themselves quite comfortably ensconced in the days of their salaried ineptitude that they are still too many and in key positions in the Colonial Empire who are nearly more of a liability than an asset. In the new Big Three of the Colonial Office begin their examination with this question of the suitability of some officials for their appointments as the war Secretary of State for War is done with the Army), a sigh of relief and thankfulness will go up from the whole Colonial Empire—except, of course, from the men who fear that their incompetence in the past will be reprobated. Officers in the Colonial Service should welcome much stricter control of efficiency and more frequent departure from mere seniority in the case of promotions. The better the Service the stronger will be the appeal to men of character and capability.

THIRTY ONE MONTHS OF WAR and the threat of Japanese action against East African ports and shipping, have been needed to convince the Government of Kenya that its methods were hopelessly out of keeping

with that Government for its own sake, but constant constructive criticism could not move these big control to shake off their old habits and adopt measures adequate to the new order. It is doubtful whether the Government of Kenya has ever seen the necessity of such universal disapprobation as in the last couple of years; indeed, it has been said that two only of the senior officials in the Colony have grappled with war problems with promptitude, realism and success—and one of those was recently transferred to West Africa. That is the background to the news given in another column that the Governor has at this late date appointed a Civil Defence and Supply Council, which, since each member is responsible for a group of subjects, is in effect a committee of departmental directors or ministers. Of the eight members of this new Council no more than two are officials, Mr. Haragin, the able Attorney-General, and Mr. Healey, recently appointed Financial Secretary. Being Chairman of the Agricultural Production Board, Major Caye-dish-Bentinck, who is also a member of the European elected members of the Legislature, was a natural choice for the control of production. Colonel C. C. Griffith, one of the most capable business men in East Africa, was a still more obvious selection to be in charge of the disposal and storage of produce. Mr. Roger Norton, given control of supplies, is a settler of proved ability and long view. It is good to see Mr. Alfred Vincent brought prominently into public life for the first time with responsibility for transport matters. He has marked himself out as a man of energy and foresight. Colonel Bellamy should be well in regard to war industries and research and Mr. Fisher Dass, the members will certainly express the Indian point of view without equivocation. Thus, with the war well into its third year, and drawing uncomfortably close to Bombay, the Government of Kenya has braced itself to action—to the type of action urged by non-officials almost from the start of hostilities. It has actually broken with its old habit of turning always to the same little group of non-officials. Better still, six non-officials, and most of them new to such responsibilities, have been given an unprecedented opportunity to justify the claims of their community to a share in the business of government.

## THE WAR

## Admiral Somerville, C.-in-C., Indian Ocean

Italians Send Ships for their Civilians in East Africa

DEFENCE OF THE INDIAN OCEAN has been entrusted to Admiral Sir James Somerville, C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., who, the Prime Minister disclosed in the House of Commons on Monday last, is about to be promoted to take over the duties of Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Fleet.

Admiral Somerville, whose promotion to that rank had been announced only a few days previously, was lifted from the Navy list before the outbreak of war on account of ill-health. He had been C.-in-C. East Indies Squadron, and in that capacity had repeatedly visited East African waters.

Returning to active service early in this war, he was appointed the Vice-Admiral Dey, at the time of the withdrawal from Dunkirk, and acted as his deputy during that fatal week of all night and day duty. He was then given command of the fleet which operated with such success in the Western Mediterranean, holding that command for 18 months. He is regarded by the Navy as a first class fighting admiral, as skilful as he is inspiring. Sir James is 60 years of age.

Four Italian ships, the SATURNIA, VILGANA, DUBIO and GIULIO CESARE, have called at Gibraltar within the past few days of their way to East Africa via the Cape, bringing back from Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somaliland Italian civilians whom the British authorities have been anxious to evacuate, as they were falling into the hands of the forces. No men in foreign military service will be released.

## Llandover, Castle, Happiest Passenger List

The Italian hospital ship *EXOIS*, carrying badly wounded British prisoners and protecting personnel (doctors, nurses, etc.) arrived in Llandover last week, followed two hours later by the British hospital ship *LANDEVEN*, which was carrying Italian prisoners to be exchanged. The *LANDEVEN*, 2,500 tons, was engaged in protecting one of the Union-Castle passenger vessels of the East African route. The Italian total was made up of 67 doctors, 500 protected personnel, and 240 sick, and wounded, but 69 represented the total exchangeable Imperial prisoners in Italian hands, as only men who are physically incapacitated from taking any further part in the war, protecting personnel, and those not required to attend their fellow prisoners are eligible for exchange. The passenger ship *EXOIS*, of Smyrna, the British repatriates (including 100 Rhodesians) being taken to Alexandria.

Speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, Mr. Steyn, Minister of Justice and Defence, recently disclosed that having been advised of war plans, a scheme whereby the defences of all British Africa fortresses except the Union of South Africa were coordinated, Southern Rhodesia promised to send 150 leaders, a battalion of infantry and artillery units to serve in East Africa against a possible Italian invasion. The undertaking was that they would be ready on the outbreak of war, and they were ready at that time, but as Italy did not enter the war, the Government desisted from carrying out the programme in order not to hurt Italian feelings. The Imperial Government then completely altered their plans, sending for 500 leaders instead of a battalion. Rhodesia was given short notice, but all the leaders were despatched

nationals, male 20, female 14. Many are in refuges houses and others are refugees from Hitler's.

A.R.P. services are being strengthened at Durban Salaam—on a voluntary basis at first, but with compulsory later if necessary.

## Casualties, Awards and Appointments

Sergeant R. M. (Dick) Knapman, R.A.F.V.R., whom we reported missing from air operations over Germany in January, is now known to have been killed. The aircraft in which he was flying was shot down and the crew of four lost their lives on the night of January 20. They lie buried at Noordrik in the Dutch province of Groningen. Sergeant Knapman, the only son of Mr. G. W. Knapman, in charge of H.M. Trade and Information Office in Durban, was 25 years of age. He was born in Nairobi.

Sgt. Dennis N. N. De Bladt, R.A.F., only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. De Bladt, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, previously reported killed, is now reported to have died of wounds in Germany.

The death is announced as the result of air operations of Sgt. Observer V. J. Hoggood, R.A.F., formerly of Bulawayo.

Sgt. J. E. Hunter, son of Mr. A. O. Hunter, of Northern Rhodesia, has been wounded.

A further three members of No. 11 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., have been decorated. They are Flight Lieut. F. S. Burton-Gyles, D.F.C., who has received the D.S.O. for flights over Germany and Bristol; Flying Officer J. H. Sauvage, the D.F.C., in connexion with a successful attack on Berlin; and Pilot Officer J. E. Salazar, the D.F.C., whose work has included many bombing attacks on Western Germany.

The Southern Rhodesian Food Production Committee is constituted as follows: Mr. W. M. Leggett (Chairman), Captain J. M. Moubrey, Shamba, Major R. R. Sharp, Redbank; Mr. A. N. Gilchrist, Salisbury; Mr. J. S. Brown, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative; Mr. A. L. Biddle, Bulawayo; Mr. H. G. Mundy, secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Lands, with Mr. C. F. Jamieson, of the Department of Lands, as secretary.

Mr. John Martin, Chairman of South African Argus Newspapers, owning newspapers in Bulawayo, Salisbury, and Capetown, is going to the United States to replace the present South African Purchasing Commissioner. He is also a director of mining companies with large Rhodesian holdings.

## Funds for War Purposes.

Loans made by the Colonies to H.M. Treasury during March totalled £867,900. In addition loans made locally in East Africa totalled £47,315.

£1,000 given by the chiefs and the people of North Mapai in the Matsima district of Tanganyika Territory is to be used to buy three mobile canteens for service in Russia. Each unit will bear a plaque with a suitable inscription.

The people of Lusitania, Northern Rhodesia, have given a mobile canteen to the City of Glasgow.

Mr. Francis Theobaldson, a director of Messrs. Robert Jackson, Ltd., and before the war a regular attendant at East African gatherings in London, was present on behalf of his company when on Monday Dr. Monteiro, the Portuguese Ambassador, presided at the Red Cross

April 16, 1942

# African Labour Conscription Points from Kenya Committee's Report

**WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE** we received indicated that it is impractical to conscript, for work on the State, a large number of Africans to make them so far from the main centres as to require an adequate supply of labour, and instances were given of Natives seeking work voluntarily to avoid the payment of a small fee for recruitment.

In those words the Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the question of the introduction of conscription of African labour for essential services, expresses its attitude of the matter when it was invited to tender an advice.

Mr. Charles Harcourt, then Attorney-General and Chief Justice, was Chairman of the Committee, the members of which were Mr. C. G. M. G. A. O'Brien, then Acting General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Mr. P. G. V. Aitchison, Labour Commissioner, Mr. H. K. Montgomery, Deputy Director of Manpower, and a former Chief Native Commissioner, A. J. Jackson, E. O'Connell, Mr. M. Taylor, Mr. W. S. Baker, Mr. E. G. and Mr. H. H. Hillington, J. P.

The temporary staff of assisted settlement farms provided between 1937 and 1941 had been reduced to 100 during the last three or four months of 1941, and which had virtually ceased to function, was considered to be of inherent objection.

## Wages and Hours

On the subject of wages Archdeacon O'Brien added the following:

The Committee accepts as a definition of a fair amount of work which can be completed in an hour, nine to 11 hours, 10 to 12 minutes, and 15 to 20 seconds. This is a rough estimate and not intended to be exclusive, or a rest of 15 minutes. If a particular employment is so arduous that it is not possible to do it for more than 30 minutes in a day, then the day's work would be 15 to 20 minutes. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

It was stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

Consolidated labour contracts were proposed for the various industries in which it was necessary to employ Africans for essential services. It was stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

The Committee considers that the number of Africans employed in the State should not be less than two or more than three times the number of Europeans employed in the State. It was stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

It was also stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

As regards the fact that Natives have lagged behind in health as well as in other matters, it was stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

Much evidence is stated to have shown that, on the whole, the Natives returning to their normal activities after employment that was of a strenuous nature, are able to do so more readily than the Europeans.

## Balanced Ration

A three-page report by Mr. D. Harvey, Government Director of Agriculture, on the subject of the supply of food for the Natives, was referred to the Committee. It was stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

It was stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

It was stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

It was stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

It was stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

It was stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

It was stated that some of the conditions of work which are now being done in the State are more arduous than those which are being done in the State. It is not possible to do more than 30 minutes of work in a day, and the rest of the day should be spent in resting and doing other things which are not so arduous as the work in the field.

## Demands Upon African Manpower

The Committee records that the military authorities will require more additional Kenyan Natives for conscripted service in 1942, and about the same number as non-conscripted casual labourers and personal servants. These commitments will not put an undue strain on Native manpower.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

**Future of the Somalilands****Miss Pankhurst's Reply to Our Criticism***To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR.—You express surprise at the contention of *The Times* and *Ethiopian News* that Ethiopia should eventually resume her ancient possession of the entire Horn of Africa, including Eritrea and the other Somalilands. These territories passed into the possession of Britain, France and Italy only since the middle of the 19th Century. None was self-supporting, and a European colony.

Ethiopia, on the other hand, was a fully self-supporting State prior to the Italian invasion. Her exports exceeded the value of her imports, and she had no national debt. During the reigns of Menelek and Haile Selassie she had made great progress in education and public health, industry, agriculture, transport and communications, and was developing her institutions of government on democratic lines. She was only at the beginning of a national renaissance, but already she was able to give larger opportunities of education and employment in the higher spheres of human activity to her population than are open to the African people in the greater part of Africa. These solid advantages were being realised by African inhabitants of the neighbouring territories, and Italy, in particular, complained that people were escaping from her Colonies and being admitted to citizenship of Ethiopia.

You urge that there is both racial and religious conflict between the Somali and the Ethiopians. All the peoples of the Horn of Africa spring from a blend of Arabian and African stocks and of Semitic and Hamitic cultures. Though the blend may be diversified, they have all much in common, and they have lived on the Horn of Africa for many hundreds of years at least. What ever their differences, they are much more closely akin to each other than to any European people. They have no colour-bar to divide them. Islam, the predominant religion among the Somali, has numerous adherents in Ethiopia. Mutual tolerance between the various religions and races in Ethiopia prevails on the whole.

Europe in dire conflict, has spilt bile at present to reproach Africa for warlike feuds. Such disorders as Africa has suffered in the past from superstition, fanaticism and hunger raiding will be cured by the patient dissemination of education and the development of natural resources to provide an ample and secure livelihood and more diverse opportunities of employment.

Ethiopia, fortunate in the possession of an Emperor of whose ability and devotion to the welfare of his people you have had fondly heard, and ardently awakened to a desire for national progress in the arts and industries of peace, and for a democratic road government will become increasingly able to facilitate the development of all parts of her extensive domain. Her progress will be accelerated by access to her ancient sea-board.

You have expressed sympathy with a desire to provide Ethiopia with one or more suitable ports, and you observe that this is a relatively vexatious, yet inherently difficult problem. To provide any country with ports accessible only by a narrow corridor through the territory of another Power presents difficulties, and did not prove satisfactory when met in the case of Poland.

The transit through Missaw in the case of the

British Colony of Eritrea, through Italy and France, helping them to establish a monopoly on the Red Sea coast. Britain occupied what is now British Somaliland.

Italy, driven by repeated aggressions, before and after Fascism, that her occupation of the Ethiopian East is a potent incentive to annex the entire East for her safety, as well as for her trade and communications, Ethiopia requires to resume occupation of the territories which have been in Italian hands for a comparatively short period.

The question of the territories occupied by Britain and (3) Ethiopia is urgent. To Britain Somaliland is chiefly important as a base on the Red Sea. Financially, it is an encumbrance.

Mr. Lloyd offered the port of Zeila to Ethiopia during the negotiations before the Italian war, in the hope that his freely offered concession might facilitate an Italo-Ethiopian settlement. The same disinterested desire for international welfare, and that keen sense of justice which is always alive in the British public at large, will, I believe, prompt the restoration, as a free gift of a British-held part of Somaliland to its ancient sovereignty. Ethiopia has made no claim to this restoration, but I believe it is destined to be made in the interests of international justice and goodwill.

Ethiopia has most strongly claimed the restoration of Eritrea, and has pointed out that she has an agreement with the Italians that if at any time they cede this territory it must be to Ethiopia, and to none other. She has made the same claim in relation to French Somaliland, in respect of which she has a similar agreement.

The Somali peoples will, it is to be desired, the eventual union of their now divided territory. I believe that, if given the option, they will desire unity with Ethiopia, which would afford them many cultural and economic advantages and make it possible for them to become part of a self-supporting nation. Under even the most liberal of European Colonial Governments, their position would be one of racial subordination, at least for a considerable time. Within Ethiopia they would meet no colour-bar, and their local officials would be most probably of their own race. It is a vast mistake to assume that before the conquest all Ethiopian provincial governors were Amharas and Christians.

Yours faithfully,

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST

Editor, *New Times and Ethiopian News*

**Our Reply**

Miss Pankhurst's second paragraph suggests that social and the services to Ethiopia prior to the Italian invasion were of advanced standard, whereas they were in fact rudimentary. The state of the development of her government institutions on democratic lines, if ever there, for the struggle with feudalism was still in its early stages.

Why should economic self-sufficiency, even if it existed, justify Ethiopia in claiming the Somalilands? This would be to accept the German, Italian and Japanese argument that the strong may swallow the weak. Misleading impressions must inevitably follow the use in regard to Ethiopia of such phrases as "fully self-supporting state" and "she had no national debt." Such terms imply the financial structure of an advanced State, whereas the whole nature of government in Ethiopia was different.

As to an Ethiopian desire to annex Italian Eritrea, we do not know the relative size of the white population. But, after that population has been added, the full extent, than the population, that they would free into violent outburst if the authority of any of a administration were weakened or withdrawn, and that the social and political facts, as well as the desire of her own people to change in the status of the Somalilands. There is widespread intolerance in Ethiopia, without examining the ground by attempting to force the Somali upon Ethiopia, not only by the force of military intervention, but by the

# Background to t

**India: A Suggestion** In a war there must be one person whom leadership is concentrated in India and in this desperate emergency that person must be the Viceroy. This is the very heart of the breakdown between Sir Stafford Cripps and the Congress Party. Both sides treated the Viceroy as a post and not as a person. Neither side looked to the new conception of the Viceroy as a national leader as the war got on. Congress identified the Viceroy with the India Office and regarded his powers solely as a check on the powers of the future Indian Cabinet Ministers. This picture of a Viceroy who is supposed to be the mouthpiece of London, but is distrustful of his own Cabinet and is acting as a check on it, leads nowhere. Equally, all that Congress has to propose in exchange leads nowhere. In existing circumstances the solution is for the King to appoint a Viceroy whom the Presidents of Congress and of the Muslim League and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes agree to be acceptable to them. This Viceroy will then, in consultation with the two British and Indian leaders, form a Cabinet inviting members not on any strict basis of party, but with a view to the successful conduct of the war. Such a Viceroy would have to be an exceptional person already known in India, identified in the public mind with her as a statesman and commanding universal respect and confidence. He would need a store of experience and great wisdom and knowledge. He would need very special qualifications as the guarantor of the rights and culture of the great minorities, with intimate knowledge of the complicated structure of the Crown's great responsibilities. We can think of only one such man, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, a man of such a quality of character who by his utterances and activities has made for himself a special place in India. *The Statesman*, Calcutta.

The Secretary of State for War is not a politician. He was a leader, that was his business, but finished it and is satisfied with it. It is for judgment. G. (excuse me) for G.M. These are his political activities. He is very courageous, very nervous and shy, but not in a crisis. Then he is extraordinarily

**Our Bay of Bengal Losses** The full extent of the Japanese threat is shown by Mr. Churchill's disclosure of the formidable strength of the Japanese fleet operating in the Bay of Bengal. Are we strong enough to meet that threat? Or are we going to such inadequate forces to the sea in a last minute attempt to devise some substitute for a unified strategic plan? Time after time we have gone scrambling into threatened areas with inadequate reinforcements only to lose both forces and objectives. These territories have been picked off one by one, as some of our ships have been picked off in Far Eastern waters. There is such a thing as fighting a delaying action knowing it to be hopeless, or conceding an area to gain some bigger advantage elsewhere. None of the recent public was designed on such a plan. They were just further examples of "to little and too late." A choice confronts the British Empire and if we are to survive, the right choice must be made this year. It is whether we are to concentrate our strength on certain vital regions on a grand scale, like the Bay, or whether for reasons of expediency we are to fight the enemy at a hundred points wherever he appears. The British people do not want a spartan change of victory. They want the certainty which should belong to our superior strength and resources and could be assured by a sound grand strategy. They also want to know that such a strategy is not being neglected. For this reason we urge that the people should be taken more fully into the confidence of the Government. *Daily Mail*.

**Malta** How can a nation in Germany ask: How can a legislature or after all these air attacks? These people look at the map and see a tiny island. Malta is one great fortress. It is armed to the teeth, the defenders are standing up to the heaviest test. Ammunition dumps are hidden in deep caverns of the rock, invulnerable from the air for all practicable purposes. Even some of the ground organisations of the R.A.F. may be underground and safe from air attacks. From the Maltese, practically invulnerable too. General Ormrod, spokesman for the Maltese.

## Buying a Mattress

stone, Borough Council, Council officers, with the help of the Kent County Council, the regional authority for the area, and the Ministry of Works and Buildings, are engaged in buying a mattress and a pillow. The transaction, which was begun early in February, is going well, after five months in hand, it is more than half-way to completion. The mattress and pillow are wanted for the Royal Defence Services. The price is £15.11d., but that does not include the cost to the ratepayers of the labour and establishment charges in seeing the consistency through. Here is the story, as laid before the Mayor in his capacity as Chairman of the Maidstone R.P.C. Committee by the borough treasurer, Fabian, Approved by Emergency Committee, Feb. 16. Town Clerk writes to K.C.C. for supply, Feb. 21. K.C.C. writes to town clerk, No supplies, Feb. 24. Town clerk asks R.A.C. to supply Region for authorities to purchase, Feb. 24. K.C.C. writes to Region, March 17. Region telephone town clerk asking for reason of purchase. Town clerk replies, "Purchase mattress worn out." March 20. Region writes K.C.C. giving necessary authority. March 21. K.C.C. transmits authority to town clerk with request to apply for material approval when requirements are ascertained. March 22. Town clerk requests borough treasurer to supply cheque. April 1. Cheque sent. Further steps now required. Cheque to be despatched to Ministry of Works and Buildings. Ministry to supply goods to town clerk to write K.C.C. for grant approval. K.C.C. to write Region for grant approval. Region to write to K.C.C. with grant approval. K.C.C. to send grant approval to corporation borough treasurer to claim grant. District auditor to examine claim and authority to expend the money. grant to be paid. This is a far from exhaustive list of the operations necessary under the system in force today, to the making of a search forward purchase. It omits conversations and discussions between departments, reports to the emergency committee, and departmental inquiries about progress. It omits to calculate the cost of the

# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomized.** We want to emerge without a stain from this historic struggle. *Völkischer Beobachter.*

I have never seen a cinema or listened to the wireless. — Mahatma Gandhi.

Join the Berlin and see Tokyo. Recusing sugar of the Texas Marine Corps.

I believe that when the corn appears we shall be within sight of victory. — Mr. R. H. Bennett, M.P.

Indians comprise more than a quarter of the British mercantile marine. — The Duke of Devonshire.

As a result of having national wholemeal bread we shall save 600,000 tons of shipping. — Lord Woolton.

The South African Government do not intend to withdraw their troops from North Africa. — General Smuts.

There are more tractors on the 1,000 British holdings than on the 100 million German farms. — The Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Stafford Cripps is the only man who comes out of the Indian discussion with enhanced dignity. — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

Remkok has probably as good a claim as any in Africa as he has never had. — *The Times* special correspondent in the Western Desert.

The Red Army has amphibious tanks which can traverse rivers for seven hours. — Major A. S. Hooper, M.C. The Soviet Fighting Forces.

Within six weeks American plane production will equal the total of Germany, Italy and Japan combined. — Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour.

Ceylon has imported 20,000 tons of rice annually, mostly from Burma. — Mr. P. C. Edwards.

Eight of the Ceylon Associated in London.

The greatest danger that threatens the British Empire is not the armed forces of the enemy, but the decay of the Imperial idea. — Mr. Christian Varley.

In a few months we plan to drop in air raids at least five times the weight of bombs the Germans are now able to drop in tanks on this country. — Mr. John Gordon.

At Lullin, a telephone booth in Brussels, the Germans park their nerve. — *The Times* special correspondent in the city of the

The "patrol" discipline of the people is one of the chief sources of Russia's tough resistance. — The Kaiser. — *The Japanese Ambassadors* to the U.S.S.R. — now on his way back to Japan.

If the French had not believed with unparalleled tenacity in Indo-China, the Japanese might still be waiting for the moment to attack. — Sir Robert Clive, former British Ambassador in Tokyo.

Mr. Godfrey Huggins says to-day, Prime Minister for the very sufficient reason that there is no one else big enough to undertake the responsibilities of stable government. — *The Daily Telegraph.*

India just then has been too late to discern the signs of prosperity. In the future there should be more concern with the right to property. — Dr. Temple, Archbishop designate of Canterbury.

It is time we were thinking of Malaya, dutifully, wise, peacefully and bravely to think as Indians do that such a highly dangerous choice to Malaya. — Chief Minister, S. R. Subramanian.

Modern developments have made it possible for hurricanes with extremely shallow tanks to achieve a velocity range of about 1,500 miles. — Mr. Percival Maschall.

The I.R.C.A. in 1941 now produces annually more than 700,000 tons of synthetic rubber. At the fall of Singapore Britain had rubber reserves of 400,000 tons. — Mr. Jesse Jones, U.S. Secretary of Commerce.

The gravest danger to the future lies, in my judgment, in the fact that many of the people now talking of independence do not bear the chief responsibility for the abominations of 1918-19. — Sir Ernest Benn.

In view of the valorous bearing of Malia under air attack, it is particularly appropriate to recall that the highest award for valour in the King's power to bestow is in the desert of a Maltese cross. — Mr. P. C. Guinness.

The production capacity of the South African Iron and Steel Corporation, originally set at 1,000,000 tons a year, will soon be exceeded by 1,200,000 tons. — Mr. G. S. Gifford, Iron Minister, Commerce and Industry.

A Civil Government office has a lieutenant colonel in charge of a department dealing with lost files. The minister has a number of high-ranking looking office carbon papers. — Mr. L. S. White, address, Indian Civil Service Clerical Association.

Photographs of the damage inflicted on Germany and France show that our bombs have hit the enemy hard. We are determined to keep up our export trade to Germany. We must neglect our duty to our customers. — Air Marshal A. A. Harris, C-in-C Bomber Command.

The American Army, 1,800,000 strong when the United States entered the war, is expanding at the rate of three or four divisions a month, and by summer time, with subsidiary and supporting units, will have an intake of 150,000 men a month. — General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.

In May 1940, two destroyers, a single submarine and a few smaller vessels were all that remained of the Norwegian Navy. Today 67 war ships, provided by the Norwegian cabinet, and 100 merchant ships, carrying more than 20 million tons of food and supplies in the cause of freedom, are at sea. — Mr. Eilen, Foreign Secretary.

As operations on the Eastern front develop, operations for the Nazis, we expect they will go into Spain and perhaps Morocco will in order to invest Gibraltar, seal up the Mediterranean and have the use of Cebrantes for U-boats and the Morocco aerodromes for aircraft attacking the British supply lines from and to the Cape. — *National News Letter.*

Five hundred square miles are area comparable with that of Greater London — gives Germany a three-quarters of her coal, four-fifths of her coke, two-thirds of her crude iron and steel. When people talk about the huge size of Germany, and consequently how impossible it will be to bomb the whole place into subjection, they forget the Ruhr. — *Daily Express.*

As a result of the Hong Kong atrocities I would have shut every cinema and dance hall in this country for a week. I would have got every person in Britain to parade and read them to take a solemn oath to vent their horrors and in the case of the war workers to put in extra hours of work without pay. I would have told the Japanese nation that unless they stop their

## PERSONALIA

Mr. J. Ross is now an assistant magistrate in Oneonta.

Mr. B. C. Jenkins is now District Commissioner in Lamu.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Adams of Nvasaland are on leave in South Africa.

A son has been born in Kampala to the wife of Lieut. C. Manning-Pearce, R.A.F.

Mr. C. E. Purchase is now Resident Magistrate for the Mengo district of Uganda.

Mr. L. F. Smith has been appointed a non-official member of Tangia Township Authority.

Mr. J. Palmer Lind has been appointed Vice Consul for the United States of America in Nairobi.

Colonel Joseph Smith, who recently was awarded the salvation Army in the Union of South Africa, has gone to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. Leslie Dwyer, M.P., who before the war visited East Africa, has been elected an Alderman in Wandsworth, London, in the room of Sir Percy Villiers.

Prince Peter Eolstin of King George of Greece, and Admiral Sakelarios, Vice President of the Hellenic Council, have been visiting the Belgian Congo.

Mr. A. G. Watters and Messrs. F. B. Kotham and J. R. Neilson have been appointed Assistants, Co-ordinators of Forests in the Sudan, where Mr. J. P. Mair is now Inspector of Agriculture.

Mr. Atholl James Murray, who was born in Natal and 24 years ago, and is now an architect in Pretoria, claims to be the man presumed to the title following the death of the Duke of Atholl, whose brother, Lord Dunes Stewart Murray, has succeeded.

Lord Addington is to address a luncheon meeting of the National Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Empire at Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W. on April 22, and Mr. C. P. Atkinson, M.P., will speak on "The Colour Bar" on April 23.

Mr. Angus Gilliat, former Civil Secretary in the Sudan, who is in charge of the Empire Department of the British Council, presided last week at a luncheon given in London to 50 young Indian technicians now studying the industrial methods under Ministry of Labour auspices.

Mr. A. S. Rome, formerly Chief Government Mining Engineer in Southern Rhodesia and for the past three years Resident Engineer in Northern Rhodesia for the B.S.A. Company, has resigned. Mr. Rome and his wife are returning to their home in Salisbury. Mr. Rome has been a two-time councillor of Nubia.

An Advisory Committee in Durban to the Economic Council of Natal, composed of the District Commissioner (Chairman), the Senior Agricultural Officer, the Mayor of Wetu, Mr. Guleamison Vincharaw, Mr. J. M. T. Coe, Sheikh Mohamed bin Ameh el-Haj, Sheikh Raskid bin Ali el-Haj, Mr. Sundarás, P. S. Sanji, Mr. Jannohamed Daloo, Mr. Sukmahli Musaji, and Sheikh Said bin Saleh el-Hajri.

Mr. Michael Maskel, founder of the East African Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., whose death we recently announced, left £500 to Mr. A. A. Menzies, who had been on his personal staff for several years. Mr. Menzies served in East Africa with the South African Forces during the last war, and then edited the first English newspaper to be published in Dar es Salaam. He remained proprietor and editor for a number of years, but then sold the

## Major R. H. Everett

Major R. H. Everett, who has recently been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in Salisbury, has spent 24 years of his military career in Southern Rhodesia. He was born in Swindon, Wilts., joined the B.S.A.F. in 1892, and in 1895 served during the Mashona Rebellion. He afterwards received a permanent appointment in the corps, and spent the time Acting Commandant in Bulawayo, and during the South African War of 1899-1902, in which he became a major, he joined the B.S.A. Contingent, served as a colonel in place of the late Sir Percy Pim, and when the Contingent achieved self-government he became the first Auditor-General. When he retired in 1908 he was promoted C.B.E. In retirement he organised the public services Medical Aid Society, the secretaryship of which he relinquished last July. He married a sister of Lady Evelyn. Their marriage has four daughters of the marriage.

A correspondent writes: "Everett of the Audit Office came in the morning 'links' of the 'Old Guard' of Rhodesians. He was a man who could hardly be called popular, as he was gifted with a particular interest in future study, and was modest to the point of reticence about his part in the stirring days of his earlier life in Southern Africa. It may have caused him some little pain to find his name even in an account so kind-hearted as that, but his name was an ornament. For years he has been doing his duty as a member of the Staff of a former Governor."

## Mr. Ashton-Warner

Mr. W. Gary Enys, C.M.G., writes: "I have known Mr. Ashton-Warner, a very close friend, take me back many years to the time when I had the good fortune to travel with him in opening up the agricultural potential areas of the Northern Province of Uganda. His administrative abilities as a land developer, his companionship and sense of humour were a joy and a tonic. Whatever duty had to be done he did it thoroughly, and with lasting benefit to the people and to the general welfare of the spheres concerned. He, with several others of that staunch and sterling type of Briton, helped me more than I can express during my years of service in developing the Nilotic Natives in particular on the sound lines promulgated by Lord Lugard."

Mr. H. P. Wasebrook, who died recently in Durban at the age of 81 years, went to Rhodesia from Durban and joined the United staff of Rhodesia Railways. Later he engaged in various activities, including mining, and for the last seven years had been with the Colony's Roads Department. He served in the Natal Rebellion and in the South African War of 1899-1902.

## EXPORTERS

THE BISHOPSGATE

LONDON, E.C.2

Experts of all the Native Crown  
Cattle, Giraffes, Antelopes, Cloves,  
Hides, Feathers, etc.

THE  
AFRICAN  
MERCANTILE CO. LTD







# Until...

Until the war is won and peace and normality return, the service of British Ropes Limited to their many friends and customers throughout the world can, unfortunately, be only a shadow of its former self. Trading, to-day, must of necessity be curtailed severely. We may still, in certain cases, essential to the war effort, supply our Overseas customers, but we cannot, to our great disappointment, supply all the many demands until restrictions are raised and victory is achieved.

*Our normal advisory service continues and is always at your disposal. Any help or advice you require on any point concerning our products will be gladly and freely given even to the point of recommending competitive sources of supply. You have only to write to enlist the services of experts.*

And you may be sure, too, that our technicians also are not idle. When we can once more renew deliveries not only will our products be of the same traditional British Ropes quality and excellence, but they will incorporate all those improvements which are being gained from present experience and research.



**BRITISH ROPES  
LIMITED**  
DONCASTER ENGLAND

## News Items in Brief

The King of Ruanda, a Christian, was married recently.

Record floods in the Zashel and Melssetter districts of Southern Rhodesia made several roads impassable.

Receipts of the Nyasaland Railways for February were £16,284 against £19,054 for February last year.

The annual general meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Empire Society will be held on Wednesday, June 15, at 4.30 p.m., at the Society's headquarters in Northumberland Avenue, London.

The Victoria Central Farmers and Landowners Association of Southern Rhodesia is urging the Agricultural Department to undertake experimental rice growing on a commercial basis in the Umtshandige irrigation area.

The value of Nyasaland's exports for the first eight months of 1941 was £997,500, compared with £730,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Imports for the same periods were £601,704 and £543,222 respectively.

Carpets, rugs and floor coverings of all kinds, except dhurries, second-hand clothing, paper calendars, springs for upholstery, carpet sweepers, wringers, office letter racks and trays, and spring mattresses are among additional articles the import of which into Uganda is now prohibited.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has issued a circular to its officials stating that disciplinary action will be taken against any who complain about social conditions to non-official members of the Legislature. It has been explained that some junior officers had made complaints to non-official members.

The importation into Zanzibar is prohibited of all unlicensed goods except those certified as unsold. Gifts, goods produced or made in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, commercial travellers' samples, and dried fish, dates and like commodities from countries bordering on the Persian Gulf and neighbourhood and carried by Native vessel.

Dr. Alan Mozley has stated that the Medical Service of Southern Rhodesia is conducting experiments which promise to eradicate bilharzia. The basis of these experiments is the use of malachite, a copper carbonate found in large deposits in various parts of the Colony. Finely ground malachite placed in water is harmless to human beings but kills the bilharzial shells.

At the annual general meeting of the Seakwe and District Native Welfare Society, Southern Rhodesia, in Chairman, Mr. C. O. Wright, stated that the African membership is 174 men and 43 women, who have a total of £64,188, in fees; that the welfare lobby travelled 4,674 miles during the year; and that the welfare officer, Solomon Tshanyiswa, had performed his duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

East African Sugar Plantations, Ltd., announce that the output of sugar produced from the company's estates during the month of March was 140 tons, making 1,167 tons for nine months of the current financial year.

A railway conference, to be attended by representatives of the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland will shortly take place in Southern Rhodesia. Sir Henry Chapman will represent Rhodesia Railways.

Joint experiments by the Agricultural Research Institute, Pretoria, and the Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Department to decide if the spores of *dephloxia* and *gibberella*, which cause dry rot and the ear rot in maize, survive the process of composting vegetable wastes containing maize trash in which the spores were present, showed that if the process were properly carried out the composted material could be safely used, provided the pit or heap be given at least eight weeks to cure.

### Rhodesian Tobacco Prospects

When the current season's tobacco sales in Southern Rhodesia opened last week the general tendency was higher, and the better grades of tobacco sold well, the most marked increase being, however, in the lower grades. A total of 364,571 lb. were sold at the excellent average price of 21/3d. per lb. The total crop is estimated at 45 million lb., compared with about 35 million lb. last season.

### Colonial Comforts Fund

A message received by the Colonial Comforts Fund from the Governor of Uganda states: "Provision of comforts for African troops regarded by the Government and people of Uganda as an obligation and token of gratitude and admiration for their willing and gallant service in the defence of our homes and lands. The British Government makes a fixed contribution from public lands, and contributions in money and kind are generously donated by the public; but all this hardly suffices for adequate comforts and cheer for our soldiers in the field, and I therefore welcome the institution of the Colonial Comforts Fund in England. Mutual aid and succour in days of distress regardless of racial distinctions demonstrate the spirit of family regard and unity which binds our Empire together in resolve never to be parted."

Donations to the Colonial Comforts Fund for the month of March include: Mr. Collett, £20; Messrs. Hayes and Co., £2 2s.; Sir Joseph De G. J. J. £10; Sir R. Hamilton, £1 1s.; Sir R. Wingate, £1; Lord Lugard, £2 2s.; West India Sugar Co., £50; Mr. Mackenzie, £5; Sir Francis Fuller, £1; Messrs. W. H. Jones and Co., £3 5s.; General Electric Co., £10 10s.; Messrs. Frater and Co., £10 10s.; West African Diamond Syndicate, £10 10s.

## DIAMINE

### WRITING INKS INK POWDERS

GUMS PASTES TYPEWRITER CARBONS  
MARKING PASTES STENCIL INKS

Have a World-Wide Reputation for Excellence in Quality

A complete range of Writing Ink Powders in the Writing Ink series is made in two ounce tins and 500 gms.

Every  
Scientist  
tells a  
Story



## Why be Rheumatic

WHEN YOU ARE  
rheumatic be quick  
to suspect the disease  
because it is a silent and  
other wastes off in the  
blood by work or accident  
the body's reaction can  
be so bad that the weeks  
of pain and swelling  
or you may have pain in the  
limbs or the back  
or under the feet, joints, swollen joints or hands  
and these symptoms will disappear when you have reached the  
stage of Dean's Rheumatic Relief Pills. This time prove a remedy

COMPANY MEETING

**British South Africa Co.**

**Sir Dougal Malcolm's Statement**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held in London on Thursday last, April 9.

SIR DOUGAL MALCOLM, K.C., M.C., the President, was in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. Percy J. Balfour, C.B.E., A.A., read the notice concerning the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The statement by the President circulated to the shareholders is *inter alia*—

For the year ended September 30, 1942, the profit was £326,708. This is less by about £400,000 than the corresponding figure for the year before, but this is more than wholly accounted for by our having had to provide about £94,000 more than in that year for taxation.

AS regards our estates, I have to report a loss of £14,307. Though our citrus crop suffered to some extent at the beginning of last season from exceptional frost and visitation of locusts, the loss is not due to shortage of crop or to any fault in the quality of our fruit, but to the great difficulties of shipping inevitable in present circumstances. Only 74,585 cases of our oranges could be exported. They were sold at good prices. Nevertheless, and in spite of greatly increased local sales in Rhodesia for the manufacture of citrus products and for immediate local consumption, we could not, in the circumstances, expect financial results as satisfactory as they would have been if it had been possible for us to export the whole crop.

The loss on realisation of investments at £145,000 is mainly due to our having realised a substantial holding of certain foreign bonds. The amount of the book loss of £142,412 in that transaction has been met by a transfer from the reserve account, leaving a net balance of loss of £1,588 to be provided out of this year's profits.

**Dividends and Interest**

Dividends and interest at £418,000 are over £37,000 better than last year. This is principally due to the receipt of £193,104 being our proportion of a dividend of 12% paid by Rhodesia Railways Trusts Ltd., which compares with the dividend of 6% for the preceding year of that company.

Mining revenue is less than in our previous year by about £30,000, but the corresponding expenditure being down by about £4,000, the net mineral revenue is down by about £24,000. I much regret that we are advised that during the war it is not in the national interest to publish particulars regarding the production and progress of the mining industry in which we are interested.

Turning now to the balance sheet, cash at £104,300 is less than the year before by about £75,000. On the other hand, the book value of investments at £7,413,200 is greater by about £29,000. It is satisfactory that the degree of depreciation on the fixed investments is not more than recouped. The reserves at the end of 1942 are £2,094,000, as against £1,745,000 at the end of 1941. These consist of land, mineral rights, concessions, land, and other rights, but have a small degree of depreciation on our holdings of the net proceeds of the sale and lease of lands in Northern Rhodesia for the year ended September 30, 1942 amounting to £1,217,588.

There is, I think, no recommendation of the company distribution of a dividend of 1s. and a bonus of 1s. for the year ended September 30, 1942.

**Rhodesia Railways Finance**

The position during the year under review was that it became certain that at September 30, 1940, the statutory reserve account of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., would reach the figure of two and a half times the amount of the annual service of the debenture debt, so that the stage would be reached at which for the year beginning October 1, 1941, while the Railways might pay a dividend of £150,000, as against the previous year of £125,000, no further provision could be made for the reserve account, and all anticipated realised income in excess of that required for the debenture service and for a dividend of £150,000 would have to be given away in reductions of rates.

In war time especially this would have been a precarious position. Any changes in traffic in an adverse direction might have meant a deficit on the Railway budget, with consequent necessity of again raising railway rates to meet its needs, notwithstanding that frequent changes of rates are admittedly an evil to be avoided if possible.

It was agreed with the Governments concerned that it was desirable to maintain rates as in force on June 1, 1942, to keep the reserve account at the figure of two and a half times the year service to keep the dividend provision at the figure of £125,000 and to allow any surplus realised income to go to the rates stabilization account for the time being without any upward limit to that account, thus providing substantially increased stability for the whole structure of our Railway finance and greatly diminishing the probability of undesirable fluctuations in rates. The amending legislation has been enacted accordingly in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, expressed to continue in force only until September 30 following (the date of the end of the war or September 30, 1943, whichever date is the earlier). This legislation that awaits formal steps for its completion.

When it has been reported the Railway Commission will be in a position to approve the accounts of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., for the year ended September 30, 1942, which will be governed by the amending legislation. At that approval being signified Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., will be in a position to pay a dividend of £225,000 for that year.

In concluding my review of our operations I should like to express my warm appreciation of the work of all our staff in the country and in Rhodesia, with whom I would associate the corresponding staffs of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., for their loyal and invaluable work in all the circumstances of great difficulty inseparable from these times of war, services which have been, I think, I hope you will agree, with me are satisfactory.

**Conversion of Shares into Stock**

The main purpose of the extraordinary meeting to be held today is to enable the Company to convert its registered share into registered stock in units of 10s. to accord with the nominal value of the existing shares. Conversion of shares into stock has become a very general practice, but in present circumstances it is more than ever desirable for the sake of the ease and expeditiousness of distinctive share numbers. The change will also be a satisfactory saving in clerical labour and in the use of paper.

Sir Dougal Malcolm added that the legislation concerning Rhodesia Railways had not yet been approved by the Government, but the accounts of the Railways for the year ended September 30, 1940, had been approved and that the dividend of £125,000 for that year would be recommended to the annual meeting of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., for April 22.

MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

**Wall Goldfields.**—2,300 tons were crushed during March for a profit of £1,223.

**Wankie Colliery.**—The Mafikeng mine produced 106,514 tons of coal and 6,155 tons of coke.

**Katanga Gold Areas.**—10,489 tons of ore were crushed in March, yielding 2,864 oz gold.

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—A tonnage of 5,500 crushed in March gave a working profit of £1,455.

**Twistlerina.**—From 4,420 tons of ore produced in March 869 oz gold were produced, for a profit of £2,386.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—During March 6,190 tons of ore were treated for 2708 oz gold, yielding a profit of £15,270.

**Bushfield.**—18,500 tons of ore were crushed during March, the total gold recovered being 7,000 oz, for a working profit of £8,957.

**Warbler Consolidated.**—During March 29,900 tons of ore were crushed, the production of 4,045 oz gold and a net profit of £10,344.

**Loneh Reel.**—A working profit of £2,500 was made in March from the crushing of 2,400 tons of ore for a net recovery of 114 oz gold.

Surprise Mining and Finance

We reported last week that the Surprise Mining and Finance Company Ltd. made a net profit of £4,800 in the year ended December 31, 1940. The report which is now available shows that £14,500 has been transferred from reserve to write down certain of the company's shareholdings which now appear in the balance sheet at £30,223, the market value at the end of last year being £89,743. Cash and gilt-edged securities represent another £2,257. The issued capital is £500,000 and the reserve account of £34,000 represents the statutory proportion of 65% of the issued capital. A dividend of 4d per share (8 1/2%) will absorb £4,327, and leave a carry forward of £3,322. The company's shares are to be quoted into stock.

Mr. G. Seymour Fort, C.B.E., is Chairman of the company, the other two directors being Mr. J. N. Kirk and Major H. E. Morrell. Major Morrell offers himself for re-election at the annual general meeting to be held in London next Tuesday.

**POWER for INDUSTRY!**

**KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA**

Cheap power is available in many areas for a factory site or installing power appliances. Details are available to one of the Company's offices. Power is available to large consumers. Easy terms can be offered to small businesses in the area.

3 phase 3 wire 50 cycles 240 volts.  
3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

Future of the Somalilands

(Continued from page 52)

quite a different matter. The port of Aden is Ethiopia's third largest outlet in the country, because, as you will have noticed, it is a British subject (Danish Somali) of their citizenship. It is as our correspondent does, the British Consul-General says nothing, that the Somalis were determined from 1919 onwards that their aspirations should have a fair trial. Better comparisons are available in the Africa; for instance, the trade of the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland depends primarily upon inward and outward transit through the Portuguese port of Beira, and much of the trade of the Transvaal flows through another Portuguese port, Lourenço Marques. It cannot be usually argued that what is true of all these two cases cannot even be considered in respect of Ethiopia. Those railways' terminus is the French Somaliland port of Jibuti.

Since Italy will presumably be deprived at the end of the war of the whole of her former East African territories, and certainly of any further power of aggression there, the demands in the negotiation that Ethiopia's safety compels her to demand occupation of the East African coastal areas formerly under Italian rule.

Our correspondent proposed for the Italian port of Beira, Somaliland to Ethiopia, and the occupation of the Somali port of Aden, which it would be equally possible to secure in this case, as in the instances of international justice and good-will. Justice, first, in the first place to done to the Somalis, who are not chattels, to be treated in some new form of measurement.

Whether the Somali people will eventually desire the union of their now divided territories is a subject on which it is idle to speculate. We do not for some moment believe that, if given the opportunity, they would desire union with Ethiopia, as Miss Rankin's believes, for as we wrote in the leading article in our issue, the Somalis, acquainted in their widespread areas with the varying rule of British, French and Italian, have amid their influences and differences, the one common aspiration for their regard the Abyssinians as their natural enemies.

Sudan's Record Exports

The cessation of hostilities in East Africa has enabled the Sudan to benefit from the favoured geographical position which she now occupies along important lines of communication, said Aly Siamy Pasha, the President in his address to the National Bank of Egypt.

Exports during 1941 rose to the record figure of more than £83 millions, represented mainly by increased shipments of Gezira cotton, which has found a ready market in the United Kingdom and India, and by the supply of livestock to Egypt in much larger quantities than usual. There has also been a considerable increase in imports, partly of the transit trade.

The 1941 budget estimate anticipated a deficit of more than £500,000, but there is promise of a comfortable surplus. The improvement in cotton sales, which was particularly striking, and it has been considered advisable to provide for less favourable results in future years, is creating an important stim to a cotton equalisation account. The progressive development of the country's economy to war-time conditions, emphasized by the restriction of cotton cultivation to immediate demand and by extended production of staple foodstuffs, a War Service Division of oilseeds and control sugar.

The Sudan Government has announced that it has

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE



For full particulars of  
Passage Rates apply to  
**ANDREW WEIR & Co.**  
Baltic Exchange Buildings  
21, Bury Street,  
LONDON E.C.3  
**THOMAS COOK & SONS, etc.**

T.M.V. ISPIINGO, INCHANGA & INCOMATI

## REGULAR SERVICE

BY THE NEW TWIN SCREW LUXURIOUS MOTOR LINERS

BETWEEN

RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO AND  
SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Sailings as circumstances will permit

Excellent Passenger Accommodation  
Doctor and Stewardess carried

## DALGETY

**DA DALGETY & COMPANY (LIMITED)**  
PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal  
advances pending sale.  
**MERCHANDISE** Every requirement  
supplied from Stock or on order.  
**SHIPPING** All classes of cargo  
taken and passage arranged by  
Sea or Air.  
**INSURANCE** Fire, Motor, Marine, Life, and  
Accident Insurance transacted.  
**LIVESTOCK** Importers and Salesmen.  
**LAND AND ESTATE**  
Agency business.  
**EAST AFRICAN BRANCH**  
Hamilton, Mombasa, Kilindi, Mtwara, Nairobi  
**SUB-BRANCH**  
Mombasa  
**REPRESENTATION AT**  
Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga  
**45-48, LEADENHALL STREET,**  
LONDON, E.C.3

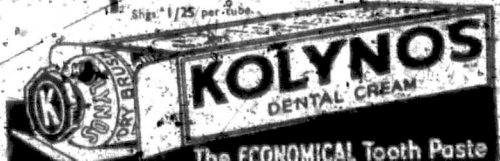
*"How clean  
my mouth  
feels"*



You'll enjoy cleaning your teeth with  
KOLYNOS — it's so delightfully refreshing.  
Moreover it will make them whiter and  
brighter than ever before. Sold by all  
Chemists and Stores. KOLYNOS is worthy  
of a trial.

MADE IN ENGLAND

Ships 1/25 per tube



**KOLYNOS**  
DENTAL CREAM

The ECONOMICAL Tooth Paste

# BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 SOUTH WEST AFRICA PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA  
 MAURITIUS NORTHERN SOUTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND  
 TANGANYIKA KENYA UGANDA ABYSSINIA ERITREA  
 SUDAN EGYPT PALESTINE CYPRUS MALTA GIBRALTAR  
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH GUIANA  
 BRITISH WEST INDIES NEW YORK (Agency)  
 LONDON MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL

London Offices:

CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.2

29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, E.W.

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

## ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT  
AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy, and  
comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves to the excellent  
fishing rivers, on to the inland seas—and for tourists going even  
further afield there are through connections with the Sudan, the South  
and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE if you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa the  
Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming  
areas.

A Railway Dining Saloon

BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the  
Railways tell you how they can ease your  
journeys.

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Write for details to

The East African Railways, Nairobi, or

34, Great Tower Street, London



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

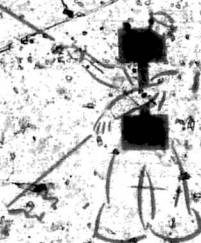
Thursday, April 23, 1942

Volume 14, (New Series), No. 188

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free

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

SIGNAL SUCCESS



Tickets interchangeable with Union Castle, Blue Funnel, Shaw, Mason, Joint Service, Elderman and Leitch, Holland African Line and Kibler, and with Imperial Airways.

SAILINGS FROM LONDON TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

The success of the "B.I." ships can be attributed to our code of regularity and exceptional hospitality. We firmly believe too, that travel, whatever the motive, should always be a pleasure.

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1, 150, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Davies & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Gurney, Henkes & Co., Ltd., 96, 98, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Walker & Shepherd, Ltd.

The Joble Water of Kings



Edmou 1850

# Schweppes


SODA WATER  
DRY GINGER ALE  
SPARKLING GRAPE FRUIT  
ETC



AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS  
LEADING CLUBS, HOTELS, STEAMSHIP LINE

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



BALL-BEARING WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

## ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED

HALETRUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World  
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA  
London Office: 21, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.4

# THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Cable and Telegrams: MANICOR

LONDON OFFICE  
St. Bene's Chambers,  
Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

THE MANICA STEAMSHIP

AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING  
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BEIRA

SALISBURY

LOBITO

P.O. BOX 14

P.O. BOX 776

P.O. BOX 118

## BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way of Building Materials or Builders you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service with stocks of

Concrete  
Bricks  
Lime  
Sand  
Cement

**AFRICAN MERCANTILE**  
COMPANY LIMITED  
117 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

BRANCHES IN KENYA

at  
NAIROBI and KILINDINI

**THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE TRADING CO., LTD.**

DEALERS IN  
EAST AFRICAN  
AND  
CONGO COFFEES

### SHIP VIA BEIRA



## THE BEIRA ROUTE

offers  
the quickest and most  
reliable service to and from  
**NORTHERN RHODESIA  
SOUTHERN RHODESIA  
BELGIAN CONGO  
AND NYASALAND**

FAST GOODS TRAINS FROM BEIRA ENSURE  
RAPID TRANSIT TO ALL PARTS OF THE INTERIOR

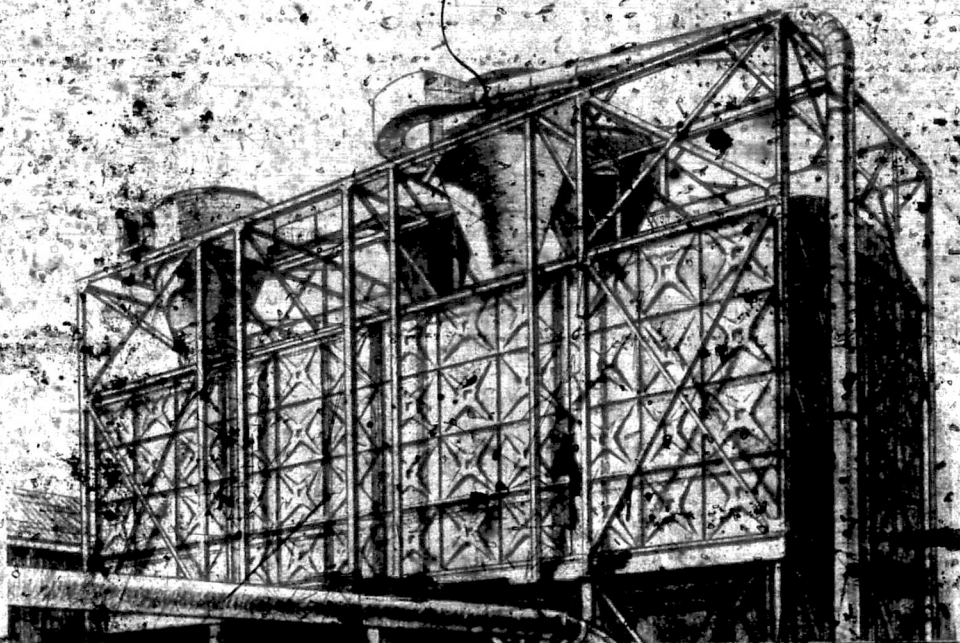
## THE BEIRA & RHODESIA RAILWAYS

Englemere Hill, Ascot, Berks.



THE standard form of construction employed in the Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank can be applied to special uses, with economy and rapidity of construction, for storage. The tank is available in any size from 220-gallons upwards, and the standard joint plates allow erection by unskilled labour.

You are invited to apply for a copy of the Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank brochure.



# BRAITHWAITE PRESSED STEEL TANKS

BRAITHWAITE & CO. ENGINEERS, LTD., 27 KINGS' HOUSE, 10 HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.1  
Telephone: WHITCHURCH 3993

# UNION-CASTLE LINE

## SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA

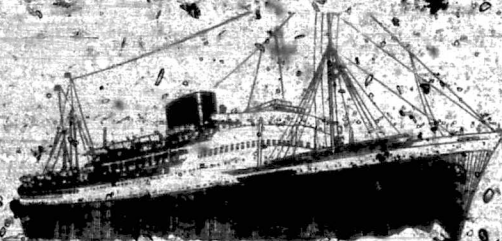
### MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE TO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Lobito, Walvis Bay, South African Ports (including Mossel Bay, Lourenco Marques, Beira) and East African Ports to Mombasa

Direct Cargo Services between New York and South and East Africa



For further particulars apply to  
Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone: MAYNARD HOUSE 2552

125, Pall Mall, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: WITCHELL 1041

West End Passenger Agency  
Branches at: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester. And at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, London & Mombasa, Beira, Mozambique.

Agents at Middlesbrough: A. BULMER & CO., LTD.

## STANDARD BANK of SOUTH AFRICA

LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED)

Bankers to the several Governments in South Africa, and to the Governments of Botswana, Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland and Transvaal

Head Office: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET  
and 74 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON, W.A.S.A. BRANCH: 10, Lombard Street, E.C.4. WEST END BRANCH: 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1. NEW YORK AGENCY: 67, Wall Street.

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR  
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA and PORTUGAL EAST AFRICA

### TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited  
FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.  
The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the  
IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 23, 1942

Volume 18 (New Series) No. 118

Published Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free

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

Founder and Editor

F. S. Joelson

Registered Office

24, Green Lane, Wandsworth, London, S.W.

Printed and Published

at the "East African" Press, Ltd., 24, Green Lane, Wandsworth, London, S.W.

Principal Contents

Editorial Note	118	Legislation	120
Legislation	119	Legislation	121
Legislation	120	Legislation	122
Legislation	121	Legislation	123
Legislation	122	Legislation	124
Legislation	123	Legislation	125
Legislation	124	Legislation	126
Legislation	125	Legislation	127
Legislation	126	Legislation	128
Legislation	127	Legislation	129
Legislation	128	Legislation	130
Legislation	129	Legislation	131
Legislation	130	Legislation	132
Legislation	131	Legislation	133
Legislation	132	Legislation	134
Legislation	133	Legislation	135
Legislation	134	Legislation	136
Legislation	135	Legislation	137
Legislation	136	Legislation	138
Legislation	137	Legislation	139
Legislation	138	Legislation	140
Legislation	139	Legislation	141
Legislation	140	Legislation	142
Legislation	141	Legislation	143
Legislation	142	Legislation	144
Legislation	143	Legislation	145
Legislation	144	Legislation	146
Legislation	145	Legislation	147
Legislation	146	Legislation	148
Legislation	147	Legislation	149
Legislation	148	Legislation	150
Legislation	149	Legislation	151
Legislation	150	Legislation	152
Legislation	151	Legislation	153
Legislation	152	Legislation	154
Legislation	153	Legislation	155
Legislation	154	Legislation	156
Legislation	155	Legislation	157
Legislation	156	Legislation	158
Legislation	157	Legislation	159
Legislation	158	Legislation	160
Legislation	159	Legislation	161
Legislation	160	Legislation	162
Legislation	161	Legislation	163
Legislation	162	Legislation	164
Legislation	163	Legislation	165
Legislation	164	Legislation	166
Legislation	165	Legislation	167
Legislation	166	Legislation	168
Legislation	167	Legislation	169
Legislation	168	Legislation	170
Legislation	169	Legislation	171
Legislation	170	Legislation	172
Legislation	171	Legislation	173
Legislation	172	Legislation	174
Legislation	173	Legislation	175
Legislation	174	Legislation	176
Legislation	175	Legislation	177
Legislation	176	Legislation	178
Legislation	177	Legislation	179
Legislation	178	Legislation	180
Legislation	179	Legislation	181
Legislation	180	Legislation	182
Legislation	181	Legislation	183
Legislation	182	Legislation	184
Legislation	183	Legislation	185
Legislation	184	Legislation	186
Legislation	185	Legislation	187
Legislation	186	Legislation	188
Legislation	187	Legislation	189
Legislation	188	Legislation	190
Legislation	189	Legislation	191
Legislation	190	Legislation	192
Legislation	191	Legislation	193
Legislation	192	Legislation	194
Legislation	193	Legislation	195
Legislation	194	Legislation	196
Legislation	195	Legislation	197
Legislation	196	Legislation	198
Legislation	197	Legislation	199
Legislation	198	Legislation	200

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY occasions when the Colonial Office has failed to reproduce available information which should offer a more complete picture of the situation in the territories.

### The Case For Simultaneous Publication

It is a matter of common knowledge that news to be made available to the public through newspapers should be made available to them through newspapers. It has been repeatedly made representative of the proper quarters, sometimes in public and sometimes privately, and though they have been promised "favourable consideration," the position is still far from satisfactory. A recent outstanding case will serve to point the moral. Some months ago Lord Moyne, then Secretary of State, "desiring that my views on this matter should be generally known," sent a circular dispatch to all Colonies, in which he stated the policy of the re-appointment of non-official members of Legislative Councils. Despite the fact that the Minister expressly asked for publication of his views (for that was the clear implication of the quoted reference, which caused the Governments in East Africa to publish the dispatch in their *Gazettes*) it was not supplied even to specialist Colonial newspapers in the United Kingdom, such as *East Africa and Rhodesia*. We obtained our first detailed knowledge of the contents of the *Gazette's* recently received from the territories. This, we submit, is a case in which a reliable date for publication in Africa and in this

country could and should have been arranged in advance, and we again would like to point out the desirability of simultaneous publication of similar documents should be examined. The matter is not to be long in the air.

### Non-Official Members of Legislative Councils

This patch cannot be termed impressive while there will be general agreement that it is undesirable that non-official members of Legislative Councils should repeatedly be appointed on the re-appointment of their constituents until they practice the appointment is looked upon as a "token" and while there will be sympathy with Lord Moyne's feeling that more frequent changes are desirable in such official representation on the Councils has been customary in the past. There may be some grounds in the instruction that the total period of service of a member may not exceed eight consecutive years, with the further proviso that re-appointment for a third time should be treated as exceptional. It is to be noted that other documents which it is our duty to make available, of principle does not emerge very satisfactorily from the test of practical application. For example, in the standard points of Nyasaland and Tanganyika Territory, two East African Dependencies in which appointment by the Governor is sufficient for election, is the means of entry to the Legislature. In passing, however, it is to be noted that this means for the first time the insistence of

officialdom for the adjective "unofficial" (which is employed throughout the dispatch), whereas "non-official" is assuredly the better term. It is the one which we have used and shall continue to use in these pages, and in quoting from the dispatch we have substituted "non-official" for "unofficial". In some of its applications "unofficial" carries a derogatory application wholly out of place in connexion with a Governor's non-official advisers.

There is no recognition in the dispatch of the fact that in some parts of the Colonial Empire, in which it would be unwise to introduce the electoral system it has become the established practice for a Governor to

**Local Advice** nominate to the Legislature  
**Preferable to** not any non-officials whom  
**Hard and Fast** he may select arbitrarily  
**Regulations** but the required number

from lists submitted to him by the recognised public bodies. In Nyasaland, for instance, it has for many years been the custom, whenever a vacancy occurred for the Governor to ask the Convention of Associations to propose two names, and on each occasion one of the two nominees has been appointed. That system has the dual advantage of associating the non-official public with its representatives in the councils of Government from the outset, and of preventing the nomination by a weak Governor or one or more men whose root characteristic might be a pliant geniality. If the dispatch means what it says, the Convention of Associations will, in effect, be restricted from inviting the services after eight consecutive years of a man who may be the outstanding spokesman for commerce and agriculture, and a responsible organisation representative of all the important public bodies in the Protectorate can be trusted to act wisely in this matter. Its considered opinion should indeed be much more valuable to a Governor than hard and fast regulations imposed by a distant Secretary of State. Yet, as we have said, this important dispatch indicates no knowledge of the Colonial Office of the existence of any such appointments, one of which non-officials attach the greatest importance.

For reasons which have never been satisfactorily explained, successive Governors of Tanganyika Territory have effected repeated requests that their non-official Council should likewise be

**Tanganyika Would**  
**Have Been Deprived**  
**of Sir William Lead**

sult privately with the leaders of commerce and industry. Tanganyika, from its very size and character, has much less cohesion than Nyasaland, and more of a population entitled to be heard. Still, from mutual goodwill, the problem is not insoluble. The test of the dispatch in the case of Tanganyika Territory is to inquire what effect it would have had if it had operated since the establishment of British administration after the last war. The answer is that it would have deprived the Territory, and its Governors, of years of splendid service by Sir William Lead, a member of the Council from its establishment in 1926 until his death a few months ago. Sir William proved himself the most valuable non-official leader in the Territory over the whole of that period, but it was precisely in the second half of his service (which the dispatch would have forbidden) that his greatest contribution would have been made to the Territory. To have restricted his service to eight or even twelve years, would have been to impose a deprivation not merely upon Tanganyika but upon East Africa generally. We know as a matter of fact, that after his second term of office he was not re-appointed until unsuccessful approaches had been made to several other people, none of them with experience or capacity comparable with his own. Events were to reward him as in a class by himself, and it is certain that he would have been re-elected at the end of each term, probably unopposed, if the electoral system operated in Tanganyika, as it does in the adjacent territories of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia.

If, as the late Secretary of State wrote, the object of appointing non-official members of Legislative Councils where there are no elected members is to bring the Government into closer

**Closer Touch** with the community  
**with** as a whole, the better  
**the Community** course would assuredly be

to favour appointments from names submitted by public bodies, as in Nyasaland, rather than to leave the matter to the unfettered discretion of a Governor who, perhaps newly arrived from the West Indies, may not on arrival and saddle himself on the country with a quite unsuitable council. This whole question clearly warrants discussion in Colonial Legislatures and in the House of Commons, for, in the absence of protests by spokesmen for the African, the Colonial Office would require its Governors to abide by the rulings recently given. The advantage of the dispatch is that it offers a number of Dependencies the opportunity of asking for improvement in the process

**THE WAR**

**Awards for Services in East Africa**

*Air Bases Being Built Across Africa For Middle East Command*

**BRIGADIER G. A. SANFORD, D.S.O., O.B.E.**, who has been made a C.B.E. for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East, was formerly chief personal and military adviser to the Emperor of Abyssinia and before the Italian attack on the Italian in Ethiopia undertook the hazardous task of co-ordinating the British and Italian forces, which, through many highly successful operations in the Gohar Province, opening the Sudan, played an important part in opening the way for Haile Selassie's re-entry to his capital. Brigadier Sanford brought to his task well-known qualifications resulting from his first-hand knowledge of Ethiopia. Stationing in the Sudan, he has since nearly 30 years ago, he was British Consul in Addis Ababa in 1914, and had lived in Abyssinia since 1920.

Major-General F. H. Threlk, of the South African Forces, has been awarded the C.B.E. for his services during the recent campaign in East Africa.

**Archdeacon Low Deceased**

Incumbent Colonel F. G. Cave, Sudan Defence Force, and Archdeacon W. P. Low, Chaplain to the East Africa Force, have been awarded the O.B.E. for distinguished conduct.

Other awards announced for distinguished conduct in the East Africa campaign include:

M.C.: Captain D. J. H. Hannigan, K.A.R.; Captain D. Evans, K.A.R.; Captain C. P. B. McKerridge, K.A.R.; Captains J. J. Crane, The Kenya Regiment, attached K.A.R.; Lieut. K. R. Knox, K.A.R.; Lieut. J. D. Head, E.A. Engineers; 2nd Lieut. J. G. Littlehales, K.A.R.

M.M.: Sergt. A. G. Slead, K.A.R.; Lpr. B. A. F. van Hartman, The Kenya Regiment.

M.B.E.: Major E. P. Goode, Sudan Defence Force; Captain J. H. Hayward, K.A.R.; Captain E. C. Lonsdale, Sudan Defence Force; and Lieut. R. S. Patke, K.A.R.

Mentioned in dispatches: Q.M. Captain J. W. J. E. A. A. M. C.

British Empire Medal: C. O. M. S. G. Reat, Sudan Defence Force.

Captain A. J. Stewart, 1st Battalion, The Nigeria Regiment, recently awarded the M.C. for distinguished service during the campaign in Abyssinia, commanded the Nigeria Rifle Company prior to the outbreak of war.

Captain M. Ralland Jones, Royal Navy, Engineers, who has received the M.B.E. in connexion with the East African campaign, was formerly a ranger in the Kruger National Park.

Sergeant Pilot W. C. Finn, R.A.F., awarded the D.C.M. for outstanding work and devotion to duty in operations over the Channel and Occident, was on duty in peace-time on the staff of the Native Lands Department of Southern Rhodesia.

**Casualties**

Substant A. V. Walker, M.C., The Royal Engineers, who was recently awarded a bar to his decoration, has since been killed in action. He was a Rhodesian.

Private A. Hutton, and A. Sergt. W. B. Davies, of the Buffs, were killed in a flying accident in the Bulawayo district.

Lt. A. C. Claud, A.F.C., of Belvedere, Salisbury, was seized by a crocodile, pulled under and drowned while bathing in the Hunyani River.

Lieut. H. L. Oates, R.N., son of Sergt. J. A. Oates, of the Buffs, Southern Rhodesia, is missing, be-

lieved killed, after a fight in the North Sea. He was an officer with the 4932 B. Antarctic Expedition.

Sergt. Officer C. A. Barrett, R.A.F., of Bulawayo, is missing as a result of air operations.

Cmtr. J. Reid Rowland, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been posted as missing.

Sergt. L. K. Barrow, R.A.F., a Southern Rhodesian, previously reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Flying Officer R. Henwood, a Rhodesian, has been injured in a motor-car crash in the Middle East.

**Duke of Gloucester Visiting Middle East**

The Duke of Gloucester reached Cairo towards the end of last week on a visit to the Middle East forces at the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Claude Auchinleck. The Duke will visit units of the Royal Navy, the Army and the R.A.F.

General Sir Robert Haining, K.C.B., D.S.O., Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery, until recently Intendant-General of the Forces of the Middle East, went on retired pay on April 12. To a question last week in the House of Commons, the Financial Secretary to the War Office replied that it was "impossible to discuss future military appointments until they are made." No reply was given to a suggestion made by Mr. Stokes that General Haining left Cairo because he disagreed with the Minister of Defence, Mr. Churchill.

Admiral Pélou, who recently visited Madagascar and French Somaliland on behalf of the Vichy Government, has been appointed Secretary of State attached to Laval's office in the new Vichy Government formed by Laval.

Major W. H. Power has been promoted temporary lieutenant-colonel in the Southern Rhodesian Territorial Force, on appointment to command the Reconnaissance Regiment in Central.

Major C. G. Arkwright and Major N. P. Creasy are now temporary lieutenant-colonels in the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force, 2nd Lieuts. J. A. Barrow, E. A. Kreiffahrt (lieutenant-colonel, retired) and J. Blagrove (major, retired) have been appointed temporary majors, and Lieutenant D. S. Walsh a temporary captain in the same force.

Dr. Birnie Gilbert has been appointed Colony Director for the Southern Rhodesian Central Council Branch of the British Red Cross. Before going to the Colony he was surgeon to the out-patients department of Chelsea Hospital for Women, tutor in midwifery at St. Thomas' Hospital, and gynaecologist at the Metropolitan Hospital, London.

**Rhodesia Pays Her Troops £700,000 Annually**

Southern Rhodesia is now expected to pay £700,000 a year in payments to her serving soldiers. Many of them are, of course, on the pay-rolls of other units.

Encouraging progress is being made in the building of bases across Africa and the Middle East. The Army and Air Forces Ferry Command is the subject of an article by Major Geoffrey Bonnel, of the Ferry Command, in the current issue of *The Army and Air Forces News Letter*. The article states that British officers and men are co-operating with the American officers and men at the air bases. The article also states that the crews are doing a great job of maintaining the aircraft on the maintenance basis of the Army and Air Forces. The article also states that the crews are doing a great job of maintaining the aircraft on the maintenance basis of the Army and Air Forces.

An Indian Army messenger was killed by a large quantity of...

Ethiopians were carried by the Duke of Abissa, Italian Viceroy, and the Emperor-in-Chief of Ethiopia, to caves in the Amba Aliba area, where he made his last stand. The treasure is believed to have been deposited in a cave, the entrance to which was then discovered. Search for the loot has been conducted by British troops.

**To Help Ex-Service Men**

A committee has been formed in Salisbury to help discharged Service men. It consists of Mr. W. Addison (Chairman), Mr. G. ... representing the National War Fund and Messrs. W. Harcourt, R. C. Peyton, B. Lightfoot and E. Pallett. A voluntary committee for the same purpose consists of Messrs. A. G. Hendrie, C. L. Jacobs, H. Johnson and Captain Oliver Roebuck. Mr. Addison and the National War Fund representative have yet to be nominated.

Sub-Officer D. N. Tweedie, who has been in London recently, comes from the Kakamega district of Kenya, where he was farming at Eldoret Estate.

Lieut. J. J. Carroll, formerly of the Public Works Department of Kenya, is now serving in this country with the Royal Army Service Corps.

Staff Sergeant Powell, formerly of the Public Works Department of Kenya, is now serving in this country with the Royal Army Service Corps.

Among East Africans at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, is R. E. C. Long, of Nakuru.

Mr. C. P. Kirwan, formerly of Mufulira, Northern Rhodesia, is now serving as an aircraftman in the R.A.F.

Mr. J. Shoolman has been appointed Paper Controller for Kenya, and the Government Printer, Uganda. Deputy Paper Controller for that Protectorate.

Southern Rhodesia has now a Paper Conservation Board, which is investigating methods of collection and disposal. In order to avoid both waste and unfair distribution of supplies, the Board has recommended the Government of the Colony to forbid forward printing orders beyond three and six months' need, except in certain essential cases.

**Funds for War Purposes**

A £500,000 loan has been issued. The Queen £500, Queen Mary £500, and the Duchess of Kent £250 to the Empire Air Raid Distress Fund, organized by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of distress wherever there is in the Empire resulting from enemy air action.

Mr. Law, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons of the sum of £250,000 collected in the Belgian Congo and presented to the Imperial Government to buy fighter aircraft for the R.A.F., said:

I had to have this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of His Majesty's Government to this most generous gift. The money will be applied to the purchase of nearly 50 aircraft to be built by the Belgian firm, some of them being in this country with so much distinction, and the Belgian pilots serving so gallantly in other theatres of the war. The aircraft will be named individually in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Belgian Congo.

£2,125 Northern Rhodesian War Savings Certificates of a total value of £54,000 had been sold up to April 15. The Northern Rhodesian Red Cross Aid for Russia obtained £5,000 on April 15.

Combined Women's Institutes of Southern Rhodesia sent £25 for the Lord Mayor of Bristol.

Indian community at Helona, Northern Rhodesia, sent £11 to the War Savings.

Central Ghana's four East and West African Airways, London's Air Road and the Imperial Government have given by the population of the war.

Women in Dar es Salaam under the patronage of Tanganyika Territory have sent £11.15. 0d. as their March contribution to the Lord Mayor of London's Air Raid Distress Fund, and £11 to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce is to present an ambulance to the East Africa Command.

The Ismailia community of East Africa, following a special appeal made by Prince Ali Khan during his recent visit, have launched an All India Ismailia War Fund, half the proceeds of which are to be handed to the War Office and the rest to be devoted to the welfare of Indian troops serving overseas. The opening list of subscribers in Nairobi (which included 44,000 for Prince Aly Khan) amounted to £2,500.

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, the Governor, recently stated: "I am very conscious of the many and varied activities of the Nyasa and Council of Women, A.R.P. watchers and homeless folk in England, sailors of the merchant navy, nurses and all ranks of the K.A.R. and other East African war units, and the men in the R.A.F. in the Middle East all have reason to bless the generosity of their service."

**Non-Official Legislators**

Editorial comment on our "Matter of Moment" in this issue on the dispatch circulated for Colonial Governors concerning the re-appointment of non-official members of Legislative Councils.

Since that leading article was written we have been informed that the non-official members of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia have protested in a letter to the Government of the Protectorate for communication to the Secretary of State. The letter says:

The policy set down in this dispatch appears to us to be in the interests of the Colony. It is, however, contrary to the public interest. We have suffered severely from the strike of labour in the past from lack of labour and the consequent shortage of goods and the effect of a strike in the Colony is also to be applied to non-officials, we shall be less able to cope than ever.

Further, the abolition of this policy would make it impossible to create a homogeneous body out of the non-official members, living in the various districts. It is, however, to be agreed that the same members, including the leader of the non-officials, have in course of time become the seats of the Executive Council, in favour of other members.

We are reluctant to think that the nomination of the Secretary of State is deliberately to reduce the non-officials to political impotence, but we have no doubt that it would ultimately be the effect of the policy if properly adopted.

The direct touch between Government and the non-officials is a thing which the dispatch states as the subject of our report. Non-official members of Executive Councils are obtained in Northern Rhodesia by means of the various advisory boards and committees of non-officials.

We also feel that the fact that the non-officials are nominated to represent Native interests should not be subjected to frequent changes of leader. We are, to us, essentially, that the non-officials are to represent and maintain the interests of the people, that the whole country is a whole, and for as long a period as he remains capable and efficient.

It is the wish of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to continue with the Government especially in the present time of crisis. We would also we submit, propose that the non-officials should be given the answer indicated in the way of which the non-officials and non-officials might share in the responsibility of Government.

These proposals of ours we think would not only provide a definite constitutional advance, but would also be a step towards a more homogeneous and more united public and political life. These proposals, if adopted, would be a step towards a more homogeneous and more united public and political life. These proposals, if adopted, would be a step towards a more homogeneous and more united public and political life.



## Improving the African's Diet Recommendations from Tanganyika

THAT AFRICANS REQUIRE BETTER NUTRITION is generally accepted by students of the subject. For many factors are still imperfectly understood, and there are other physical difficulties which obstruct progress.

Dr. W. D. Raymond, of the Medical Service, Tanganyika Territory, has, in a pamphlet, published by the East African Agricultural Institute in Tanganyika (Tanganyika Agricultural Pamphlet No. 10, price 6d.), laid the steps necessary to achieve better nutrition for the native.

(1) An investigation of the nutritional habits of various sections of the population with a view to the formulation of economic methods for their improvement.

(2) Determination of the nutritive value of local food supplies. An agricultural policy designed to promote the growth of crops to bring better nutrition to the population.

(3) Development of clean, palatable and high sources of such food factors as are generally lacking in the diet, and the marketing of such preparations in packings and at prices within easy reach of the population and employer.

(4) Education of the African, and especially the African woman—in the nutritive value of local foodstuffs.

(5) Assistance of employers in planning a well-informed policy for their labour force.

(6) Some consideration of the diet on which the whole future of the country is to rest.

What is said of the one or more of these, of course, is of general application to all parts of Africa, and is well summed up in a passage of Dr. Raymond, therefore, deserve the study of all in British East and Central Africa who are concerned with the welfare of the African.

### Requirement of a Good Diet

Dr. Raymond writes this author, "I doubt whether some meat or certain cereals leaves any of the main sources of a source of calcium withstanding that there is a marked deficiency in the vitamins. It is in present diets is revealed by the occurrence of night-blindness, pellagra and scurvy respectively."

"Although calcium deficiency is pronounced," comments Dr. Raymond, "it cannot be recognised to correspond with any disease in the population. Certainly the African, on a small scale, and an increase would be expected to follow an augmented calcium supply, but it seems to have shown a remarkable power of adjustment as to the lack of calcium."

Iron and B5 are also lacking from African diets, but more study is required before the effects of these food shortages on the health of the population can be assessed. Fruit and leaves should add a liberal amount of iron to African diets. Too often the African is fed on such as a famine food, and his green leaves are fresh added only to the absence of meat, and is more palatable.

"It is a real need for nutrition as to the functions of iron in fruit and green leaves, and being as an African diet is almost often deficient in iron in both of these elements it is particularly important for women who need iron."

"Green leaves and fruit are not a substitute for nutrients of the diet, and in some areas salt are inadequate. It should not be impossible for administering and agricultural policy to be by these shortages, and thus produce elements of a solution of rural malnutrition, but a major difficulty is likely to be encountered in the feeding of the peasant himself. Still the improvement consequent in the general health of a section of the population, taken out of range of medical aid, would be a substantial step in the time and effort needed to solve the problem."

As to cattle labour, little information is available except in respect of the sisal industry. If we take the position as it is from satisfactory, but there are signs that the industry is declining. In the past the employed labourer has been left to his own devices, from the misfortune of African labour, whose main concern is a hand to his belly. The cheapest method of agriculture has aim is to fill it with maize and beans.

The writer praises the East Africa Command for having set an excellent example in the feeding of African troops, but he does not give details of the rations.

## Access to Colonial Markets

John H. H. has written in *The Spectator*:

"We have seen the past possessed a character in Colonial policy. On the moral side, this was expressed in the doctrine of non-interference on the political side in that of equality of status, and on the economic side in that of equal commercial opportunities for all nations engaged in trade with the Empire."

"The doctrine of free trade had a value which was not a matter of the theoretical character which some have assigned to it. It was a doctrine which was not progressive, and we have seen the need for a more constructive content for it. There has been a growing tendency to find this in the concept of a 'free trade' not merely as the custodian of rights, but as an active agency for the promotion of social welfare."

"The doctrine of equality of status was not maintained with difficulty in face of the claims of the white countries in the Central Africa. It is today at its lowest point for the movement for the application of the two principles has raised the issue of an 'imperial form'."

"The doctrine of equal economic opportunity was abandoned in the case of a considerable part of the Colonial world by the result of the Ottawa Agreements, and of the introduction of the quota system for certain classes of imports. But there is a school, and one of the means of negligible authority, which would have a return to be not only in the interest of the colonies themselves, but as a proof that we are still faithful to the principle that as a Colonial Power we are bound to maintain the commerce of the world."

"To raise the vexed question of the application of the open market system. Equity and justice in a first view seem to demand that the colonial peoples should be allowed to trade in the cheapest market. The paradox of free trade in the colonies of the high cost has often been told, and with great effect. But there is something more to be said. The colonies must support the war to buy, and there are all over some Colonial exports which exist largely in the main, because of a sheltered market within the Empire."

"Some opinions have been prepared to pay for a shelter in British markets for some of their raw materials by giving an increased share of their own markets to some British manufactured goods. This can be clearly proved that such proposals are in the interest of the export trade of a Colony, as it is an offence to the principle of just and equitable trade to make them so. We have in the eyes of our Empire our chain that we administer the Empire as a system for the commerce of the world, but can we in justice to the colonies maintain that position in a world of free markets and free trade schemes? The answer is that they will need to be considered for conditions, and it is clear that they will need to be considered for each group of colonies. The result is that we must find a way to solve economic problems, and it is clear that by the application of the outside and the policy of the 'imperial form' it may well be that in the future a new vision of a world of free trade will be the result of a more appreciation of the world's new methods."

### N Rhodesia Petrol Rationing

Petrol rationing will shortly come into force in the Northern Rhodesia. Private motorists will be issued with monthly coupons, the imbursement based on the weight of the car. Commercial owners will be required to furnish the Price Controller with coupons of the value for which petrol is required. Preference in the distribution will be given to essential industries and work.

### E.A. Lands Development

East African Lands and Development Ltd. has given notice that it will on Monday return to Cable the balance of the debenture stock.

# Background to the

**Assume the Worst.** — Some statesmen on our side must assume that Hitler will do his worst, and that his worst may be much. In the long run Petain's surrender has not only brought the Germans to the opposite shores of the English Channel but has brought the Japanese menace to the gates of India and Australia. Let us take it for as good as certain that Laval will continue the strange sequel of his country's downfall by doing his utmost to hand over the French fleet and French bases to the uses of the Axis in the Mediterranean and West Africa, or elsewhere. — Mr. J. L. Gartin, in the *Sunday Express*.

**Laval: Our Chance.** — The fact that Hitler had to choose Laval, the one man whom all France reviles, is a measure not of his inherent but of his desperation. It may well prove in time, and before yielding, that the last of Laval is just the one thing France needed to rouse her to revolution. But if, by offensive action, we show the people of France that their restoration to freedom is coming this year, we shall start a storm through which no French traitor and no German soldier in France will live. An internal convulsion in France would be a second front Hitler could never ignore. Laval is not our danger but our chance. — Mr. John Gofman.

**Essentially a Pacifist.** — Laval has his doubts about the Germans. He has no doubt, heard the story recently in Vichy that, during one of the Goering-Danin meetings, Goering said: "Laval is too dirty and slimy for us. We shall use him as long as we need him and then throw him over." Another point worth remembering is that Laval is essentially a pacifist. He clamoured for a premature peace in the last war; he demanded it in 1940. He hates war of every description, and this leads one to believe that as he hears he would be almost as unenthusiastic about French war against Britain as he was about a war against Germany. Nevertheless, the Germans were clearly determined to have Laval at Vichy, and that shows that they are expecting much from him. The great difference, from the German point of view, between Petain and Darlan on the one hand and Laval on the other, is that Laval has no line of retreat if German pressure becomes too strong. — Mr. Alexander Werth.

**Malayan Defeat.** — In Malaya, despite assurances from the British Chiefs of Staff to the Australian Government that the size and numbers of British planes were adequate for anything the Japanese could bring, we were hopelessly outclassed from the first. The Army protested against the unsheltered aerodromes built in Siam, and insisted that they could not defend them. The Air Ministry won that argument and the Japanese picked up the aerodromes one by one. Altogether, the Japanese used between 700 and 800 aeroplanes. Not so many as we had had 200 god fighters and good dispersal plants. But the adolescent Brewster, Hudsons, Vildebeests and archaic Waldebeests were shot out of the sky. When the Hurricanes did arrive, they didn't have pilots, and their losses were enormous. With the second combat squad of trained pilots came, but they were getting very late. Once the Japanese warning system for the Singapore Island aerodromes 150 miles north of Johore fell into Japanese hands, there could be no telling when the enemy bombers would suddenly appear, and our fighter effort practically ceased. In the main Malayan engagement it was, happily, ordinary dive-bombing, but dive-bombing so undisturbed that each bomber came again and again until he got his mark. Sir Keith Murdoch, the Australian news editor, in the *Daily Mail*.

**Bigger Bombs on Germany.** — "I believe that the *Luftwaffe* has only twice dropped as much as 400 tons of bombs in a single night here. In both cases London was the objective. Its huge area is a very different proposition from, say, Lubek, a German town of about 120,000 inhabitants, where in one raid recently the R.A.F. unloaded about 350 tons. Germany never had much more than 200 tons in one night. Over 300 tons of bombs has been a very big raid indeed over this country. Belfast big raid was probably a matter of 150 tons and so were the heaviest *Blitzes* on Plymouth, Bristol, Cardiff and other provincial centres. Liverpool may have received a little more, but not much. Nobody would suggest that any of the raids on these places were light affairs or insignificant to cause grief or damage. Just imagine, then, the results of the R.A.F.'s present scale of bombing. — Mr. Colin Beddell.

**Civil Servants.** — The civil servants of Britain are a body of very intelligent men, scrupulously honest and highly conscientious. The slaves of toil have to have an intense hostility to constructive efforts. They have acquired an unparalleled skill in obstructing. They are shy of responsibility, and they have discovered that the safest way not to make a mistake is to do nothing. The unhappy person who is forced to have dealings with them is inclined to think that they do not look upon themselves as the servants of the public, but that, in fact, they are, but a more subtle and insidious. They have gained of late a power which is almost absolute, and they exercise this certainly with a varying courtesy, with a rather mediocre humaneness. Let us have very strict training, as in the case of the police, in the case of the civil servants. It seems incredible, but I am assured by a man worthy of his name that it is true. When a superior in the War Office needs a car for some official errand he has to fill up five copies of his application card, this has to be signed by an officer equal in rank to his own; then the application goes to a civil servant, and if he thinks fit, he can refuse. The Ministry of Labour has to fill up five copies of the civil servants employed by it have to be for years concerned with the same problems and difficulties, and so the less diverse from reality than those of other public bodies, the result is that they manage to give pleasing facts a trial, and the encouragement of a relative. — Mr. Emeret Maugham, in the *Daily Mail*.

**Continuing Behaviour.** — Several times recently cases have been brought to my notice where members of the German Nazi Party and German officials in uniform have taken part in services conducted by Polish churches in Polish churches, and not in aid of what any honest behaviour, so unbecomingly a German. As a Polish patriot, I must be glad to see that I do not see that any German taking part in a Polish Catholic service has committed an offence against the spirit of German law and that in the event of such an act being reported he would be outlawed from the German nation. For a first offence he will be sent to a concentration camp for a month, for a second offence he will be sent to a concentration camp for an indefinite period. — German Consulate of Silesia.

# to the War News

### Opinions Epitomised

No amount of co-operation can rival integration. — Commander R. T. P. Power, R.N.

The Government should be firm on points, stationing its regards, white-wash. — Lord Winstanley

The R.A.F. is the most powerful force in the world. — Mr. Basil Cresswell

The Douglas road-cut process is worth of our best equipment and attention. — Daily Express

The affairs of the Political Warfare Department are wrapped in impenetrable mystery. — The Minister of Information

The fruit of committee work is compromise, and the fruit of compromise in war is defeat. — Mr. Macleady

More than 472,000 men have now been raised by Warship Works in Great Britain. — The Times

Hitler's dream all along has been to unite Europe, as Bismarck united Germany, with blood and iron. — The Observer

Government bureaucracy as it exists in this country has proved itself incapable of conducting business efficiently. — Sir Samuel Courtauld

If the war ends at the beginning of next year there may be from 150 to 200 million unemployed in the world. — Mr. E. J. Pheasant, Acting Director of the I.L.O.

As a class miners and seamen almost alone retain the ancient qualities of courage, generosity, ricklessness, and an intense loyalty to their leaders. — Mr. P. A. Loxton, M.P.

Because they are fundamentally stupid, in spite of their superficial success in many directions, the Prussians always under-estimate non-material factors. — Mr. R. A. Jones

So long as the Navy, Army, and Air Force are regarded as separate services, and organically treated as such, there will always be overlapping. — Admiral of the Fleet Lord Cork

To honour her brave island, and the George Cross to the island fortress of Malta, to bear witness to a heroism and devotion that will long be famous in history. — His Majesty The King

When the last war began we were importing 600,000,000 gallons of oil a year. When this war began we were importing 3,000,000,000 gallons. — Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of War Transport

With income tax at its present rate no less than 8% of the net purchasing power left is in the hands of people with gross incomes under £100 a year. — The Times

The teeming city of Calcutta is only a shadow of its former self. Half of the 1,000,000 souls have gone by the end of April another 500,000 will have left. — Mr. Cedric Salters

Liberator, Hercules and Hudson bombers and Catalina flying-boats are arriving in Britain from Canada and the routes more punctually than the traffic from Glasgow to London. — Mr. A. B. Austin

Proof has been provided by Chinese and Japanese scientists that the Japanese have resorted to bacteriological warfare on at least five occasions. — Daily Telegraph

Washington correspondent: Had the island of Crete been properly equipped, it might well have been second Malta. It would have been possible to bombard Tokyo from its shores. — Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon

If the Allies could get sufficient long-range bombers to Burma, to strike across into China, they could cut the Japanese lines. — General Boyce, who led the long-distance air attack on the Japanese in the Philippines

From the fall of France to February, 1941, 10% and from February, 1941, to February, 1942, 4% of Bomber Command's tons of bombs were dropped on targets chosen by the Royal Navy. — Lord Shervood

I don't think it would be safe to assume that Britain could not carry out a full-scale offensive against Australia and India at the same time. — Mr. R. G. Casey, the new Minister of State in the Middle East

It should be made illegal for newspaper shares to be held in the names of nominees. There should be compulsory publication once a year of the names of the full list of all those who own or control it.

The German disasters, which helped to obstruct the Schwarzhorst and Goebbels through the Straits of Dover from Brest were drawn from the front against Russia for that specific purpose. The Joint Under-Secretary for Air

Many business owners submit to heavy profits tax there would be no profits at all—certainly no liability to tax—the out-of-date figure was written off as it should be before profits were computed. — Dr. Herbert Lochnstein

Of all the aircraft now flying with the R.A.F., four out of every five are of British design and construction. Even in the Middle East, where the majority of American supplies, three-quarters of the equipment is British. — Mr. Peter Maitland

Great Britain's fighting the great battles of the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean practically alone. The stream of first-class war equipment going into Russia by the Murmansk route itself represents a tremendous achievement. — Mr. Sikorski

The R.A.F. lost 27 bombers and 24 fighters over Persiana and occupied territory last week, and more in the Middle East. The Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain lost 1,107 in August and 1,007 in September, 1940, or more than 250 a week. — Mr. Guy Stemp, in the Daily Express

The Chiefs of Staff seldom disagree. There is, however, a risk that, if overloaded by heavy day-to-day responsibilities, they may overlook their individual and collective responsibility for advising on defence policy as a whole. — Salisbury (in charge of 1923), and tend to be ungenerous to "pitch together" the plans of each fighting service instead of focusing all resources in a single war plan. — Mr. Floyd, George and by a potent occasion. — Lord Hankey

French ports may now be the starting and finishing points for the main contraband service which the Axis is aiming to run between Germany and Japan. Rubber, tungsten and other raw materials which Germany badly needs will be the cargoes from Japan. The complimentary cargoes from Germany will be machine tools and other finished products, which the Japanese want. The French North Africa ports will be the likely focal points. — The Ministry of Economic Warfare

If the Government want to avoid further disasters let them back Lord Hankey. From the moment they parted with him disaster has followed disaster. The master-brain has been withdrawn from the activities of the Committee of Imperial Defence at the moment of our greatest crisis. Things have gone wrong because that directive brain has been suddenly pulled out. The disasters of Malaya, Hong-Kong, Singapore and the Bay of Bengal would not have happened if Lord Hankey had been in the place he should be. It is a tremendous thing to say that with the issues at stake, but those who know most will not dispute it. — Lord Morrison

## PERSONALIA

Mr. K. Delano Thompson, M.P., has undergone an operation in Gwelo hospital.

Mr. W. J. K. Skillcorn, General manager of Rhodesia Railways, and Mrs. Skillcorn recently visited the Union.

Mr. W. F. P. Kells, and Mrs. R. A. Wilkinson are now District Officers respectively for the Katanga and Nandi districts of Kenya.

Mr. E. P. Vernal, M.P. for Salisbury Central, has joined the Rhodesian Labour Party and will in August sit on the Opposition side of the House.

Messrs. E. R. Jackson, T. E. Preston, L. F. Frassy, A. H. van Cotte, and E. C. Sims have been elected members of the Southern Rhodesia Big Industry Board, General Committee, who was last week sworn in for a third period as President of the Portuguese Republic visited Portuguese East Africa shortly before the outbreak of war.

The legal practice of the late Mr. Tom Hingney, Priestly of Uganda, has been taken over by Messrs. W. A. Hunter and C. L. Holdsworth, former assistants. The style of the firm remains Hunter and Co.

The engagement is announced between Second Lieutenant John D. Watney, Derbyshire Yeomanry, youngest son of Mrs. Charles V. Watney, and the late Mrs. Watney, and Miss Gladie Evelyn Potter, W. A. F.

Sir Harold Macmillan, High Commissioner for Palestine, who was Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1939 to 1939 and previously in the Sudan Political Service for 29 years, arrived in London by air on Monday for consultations with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir Gordon Lellean, Governor of British Guiana, and formerly Governor of the Seychelles, and Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller of Finance and Development in the West Indies, and from 1930 to 1940 Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, have visited Dutch Guiana.

Mrs. C. E. Donovan, Chief Inspector of Schools, has been acting as Director of Education in Kenya. While he was so employed Mr. W. N. Dolton, Inspector of Schools, acted as Chief Inspector, and Mr. V. A. Qitawa, Principal of the Government Kikuyu School, Kaguma, acted as inspector for the Central Province.

Mr. B. H. Drayton, Legal Secretary in Ceylon, who was appointed Chief Secretary of that Colony a few days ago, was Attorney-General in Tanganyika Territory from 1934 to 1937, and acted as Governor for several months in 1938. He was widely regarded as an official of exceptional ability, energy and readiness to co-operate with the non-official communities.

Mr. C. H. Bird, of Messrs. Kettle-Roy and Tyson (Mombasa) Ltd., has been elected President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce in succession to Mr. T. Simpson, with Mr. V. M. Clerk of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co. (Africa) Ltd., as Vice-President. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. H. R. Fraser, B. H. Vedd, S. B. Shah, J. E. Parhamatia, and D. M. Currie.

## EDUCATION

THE CHARLOTTE MASON METHOD, a Charter of 44 to 100 years can be educated at home or at B.N.E.U. schools. Apply Director, Parents' Union, School, Apple side, Westmorland.

## ON ACTIVE SERVICE

K NAPMAN—A very stout, genial looking man, known to have been killed on January 20, 1942, and buried at Noordwijk, Holland, by Richard Manning, a Kampman, R.A.F.V., aged 25 years, the father of the son of Mr. Manning, O., and the late Mrs. (Mrs.) Knapp, and early boyhood friend of Winifred, of Half Gardens, London.

Mr. E. Crawford-Benson, District Officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been posted to Katolom on returning from leave.

The recent celebration of their golden wedding by Mr. and Mrs. Currey, of Cape Town, is an event linked to the history of Rhodesia. Mr. Currey was private secretary to Cecil Rhodes from 1890 to 1902, the period which covered the arrival of the Pioneer Column in the Salisbury of today. Mrs. Currey is a sister of the late Dorothea Faarbridge. Sir Ernest Montague, now living in Southern Rhodesia, was best man at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Currey in Rondebosch, Cape Province, 40 years ago.

The office bearers of the Natal and Zululand Association of Associations for the ensuing year are: Mr. M. G. Bullen, President; Mr. M. P. Barrow, Vice-President, with Messrs. A. F. Barron, J. A. A. A. and G. V. Thorne as additional members of the Executive Committee. The convention submitted the names of Mrs. R. Sharp and Mr. J. A. A. to the Governor with the request that one should be appointed to the Legislative Council in place of Mr. H. B. Wilson, resigned for health reasons.

The present officers of the Kenya Branch of the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women are: Mrs. R. Turner, President and Chairman; Mrs. E. Grogan, Vice-Chairman; Committee—Messdames Rennie, Bellamy, Orr and Montgomery, with Miss K. Robinson as social secretary. Mrs. Cavendish, representing the League of Mercy, Mrs. Willoughby, the Girl Guides, Mrs. Hill, the Nairobi branch, E. A. W. I., Miss Littlejohn, the Lady Glegg Nursing Association, Mrs. W. Street, Thompson's Falls, Mrs. Mitchell, Kibeki, and Mrs. Annie Ngoni.

## The Colonial Service

Recent appointments include:—  
Colonial Medical Service.—Dr. A. S. Cotton, and Dr. Farr to be Medical Officers, Tanganyika Territory.  
Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss E. Cadogan, and Miss S. Morgan and Miss A. M. Rolfe to be Nursing Sisters at Kenya, Zanzibar and Natal, respectively.  
Colonial Survey Service.—Mr. D. Parker to be a Land Surveyor, Uganda.  
Colonial Veterinary Service.—Mr. W. S. Clark to be a Veterinary Officer, Kenya.

## Lord Cranborne's Heir

A bullet lodged in the lung of Lieutenant Robert Cecil, commander of the heir of Lord Cranborne, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was one of those wounded during an accident at sea in command of the mangle vessel "Warrimster" at sea, was removed the following day. The latter afterwards stated that he was maintaining a strenuous though in a critical condition. Later reports indicate that the improved condition is being maintained.

Keep smiling  
on

BOVRIL

### Sir Lawrence Wallace

The death is now known to have occurred in Occupied France at the age of 71 years of Sir Lawrence Wallace, K.B.E., formerly Administrator of Northern Rhodesia. Sir Lawrence, a civil engineer, spent the earlier part of his life, until 1894, in railway construction in South America and South Africa, and then did a great deal of travelling in Central Africa. At the close of the South African War in 1902 he joined the Administration of Northern Rhodesia as Chief Surveyor, and five years later was appointed Administrator. He became Acting Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia two years later and Administrator of Northern Rhodesia as a whole in 1914. He was made C.B.E. in 1910 and created K.B.E. in 1918. He retired in 1921 and went to live in France. His wife was French, a daughter of Professor Joseph Marie Haüy, and they had a son and daughter. Lady Wallace holds the C.B.E.

### Lives with H. M. Stanley

Mr. J. van Scheffel, Honorary Chief Inspector of Labour in Belgium, who has lived in Brussels for the past 50 years, was a member of the expedition led by Sir H. M. Stanley when, although he was a Congo fever, he returned to Africa to establish the Congo Free State.

### Other Obituaries

The death has occurred in Wynberg, Cape Province, of the wife of Mr. C. Cosmo Monkhouse, general manager of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society. Mr. Monkhouse is well known in East Africa and the Rhodesia and South African territories. He has travelled extensively.

The death has occurred in Kampala, Nyasaland, after a long illness, of Mrs. A. Chevalier.

Mr. Clarke David P. Atchie, a well-known figure on the Rhodesia (nr) has died in Bulawayo.

Mr. P. J. T. van der Merwe, who died recently in Chingwa at the age of 51 years, was born in Cape Province, and after school teaching in the Orange Free State, went in 1920 to Southern Rhodesia, where he became principal of the Dutch Reformed School. In 1928 he returned to go to his father's home. He leaves a widow and three children. His eldest son was recently killed in action when serving with the S.A.F.

### Post-War Commodity Prices

The problem of commodity prices, including that of gold, is of the greatest importance to the Rhodesia and East Africa, and our readers therefore will be interested in the point of view of Erik Castle Stewart, who wrote in a recent letter to *The Times*:

"Millions have not, after the war, been again faced with the alternative of basing their first claim upon the value of gold or upon a fixed gold. It may be more convenient that the standard of measurement be a single commodity such as gold, and it might be convenient to fix the price of gold for a period of 40 years, allowing only a variation of plus or minus 2% in the case during that period, and it is not essential that gold should be the legal means of discharging an international debt. It should be possible to contract to the proposed World Development Committee powers to coordinate and regulate the production of the principal raw materials, to control stocks of these raw materials, to fix their prices annually or triennially, with a possible variation of plus or minus 10%.

If the Committee were to regulate all these commodities, which the Committee could purchase and regulate, could be used for the settlement of international balances of payments. It would then be possible for a country like Chile, which produces little gold, to contract a debt in payment of the Committee for such raw materials as it can produce, such as nitrate or copper. Australia could not so debt in wool or wheat, and Mexico in silver, with the knowledge that the price at which such commodities were delivered would not come stumbling catastrophically down as they did in the inter-war period."

MQMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)

NAIROBI

DAR ES SALAAM

ZANZIBAR

KAMPALA

TANGA

LAMU

MBINDI

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**

Incorporated in Kenya

Head Office - 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3

Telephone - Avenue 480 (9 lines)

Agents for:

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Johnnie Walker

Lays, & Co.

**CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS**

You Want the Best Service  
WE GIVE IT.

## Questions in Parliament Rhodesia & Beira Railways

Mr. David Adams asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was intended that Italian doctors should be recalled from Ethiopian hospitals and replaced by refugee doctors from England.

Mr. Law replied that there was no information regarding the intentions of the Emperor of Ethiopia in the matter.

Adams inquired whether, if British residents in Ethiopia were a charge upon British funds, it was intended that they should be transferred elsewhere to productive work in the service of the Allied cause.

Referring to a question to a reply to a similar question in December, Mr. Law pointed out that Italian ships had now sailed for the purpose of transporting the Italians in Ethiopia.

Sir Stanley Reed asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether a decision had been reached as to the permanent release of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava from his military duties in order that he might fill a post at the Ministry of Information at a salary in the £1,000-£1,200 range.

Mr. Sandys: "This officer has been released from his military duties only for as long as his services are needed at the Ministry of Information."

Sir S. Reed: "Have not several months elapsed since the question was put down? How long have we to wait before a definite decision is reached?"

Mr. Sandys replied that there was no decision to be reached. Lord Dufferin released for important services with the Ministry of Information so long as they needed him, was performing far more responsible duties with that Ministry than when he was in the Army.

On other papers we record the statement issued by Mr. Arthur R. Hudley, the Chairman of The Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. and The Beira Railway Co., Ltd. The reviews cover very fully the operations of the two railways for the years ended September 30, 1940, and 1941 respectively. The annual report of Rhodesia Railways for the year 1940 also reveals that for the year ended September 30, 1941, the gross revenue was £6,730,378 and the working expenditure £4,204,781, leaving a gross surplus of £2,525,597. For the first three months of the present financial year (October-December, 1941) gross revenue totalled £1,428,225 and working expenditure £741,100, leaving a gross surplus of £687,000.

## News Items in Brief

The Nyasaland Council of Women celebrates its tenth birthday next month.

About 8,000,000 gallons of petrol are consumed in Southern Rhodesia annually.

Salisbury building in Alexandra Park two reservoirs each with a capacity of 11 million gallons of water.

To conserve petrol, a seven-seater bus is being run weekly between Zomba and Blantyre for Government officials.

The Government of Nyasaland has issued circular instructions for increased production of beeswax by Natives.

Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co. report that the consumption of coffee in the United States of America during the first quarter year was 15.52 lb. per head.

The first crematorium in Southern Rhodesia, built by the Hindu Society, but placed at the disposal of Europeans also, has been erected in Salisbury cemetery.

One of the horses killed during this year's war-time Derby is named Dini, after the village on the shore of Lake Tanganyika where Stanley found Livingstone 50 years ago.

The port of Northern Rhodesia has been notified that travellers to the United Kingdom may bring in 25 lb. of foodstuffs as personal effects, with a limit of 5 lb. of any single rationed commodity.

Despite marked advance resulting from good propaganda and the free issue of certain seeds, the Government of Zanzibar is not yet satisfied that food producers in the Protectorate are making the maximum possible effort, said the Director of Agriculture recently in the Legislative Council.

Following the appeal for replacements for the 35,000 volumes lost to the Royal Empire Society's library from German air raids, Dr. H. W. Jameson, of West Wickham, Kent, sent a large parcel of books relating to Southern Africa which were once the property of his uncle, Sir Starr Jameson ("Dr. Jim").

Uganda coffee crop of the British district of 1941-42 was about 3,000 tons of parchment, and the average about £25 a ton free on rail Mbale station. The Native rubber crop of Uganda is expected to be much smaller than usual this season owing to bad weather towards the end of last year.

Under Southern Rhodesia's new import control regulations, permits must be obtained for the following goods irrespective of the source or country of production: soap and toilet preparations, drill steel, wheat, whole flour, bran, meal, and wheat bran, raw sugar and refined granulated sugar, maize meal, butter, eggs, cheese, potatoes, oil seeds, oil cake and meal, vegetable oils, tallow, live pigs, bacon and other pig products, beef and beef products (excluding Bovril and other meat extracts), meat powders, tinned and pickled meats and meat pastes, narcotics, poisons and dangerous drugs.

# VIROL

## BUILDS FOR LIFE

Weekly sold

2.6 oz. white on VIROL

12.0 oz. white & Half of Liver Oil (and milk)

1.0 oz. white on Cod Liver Oil

0.3 oz. milk & nothing was added to usual meals

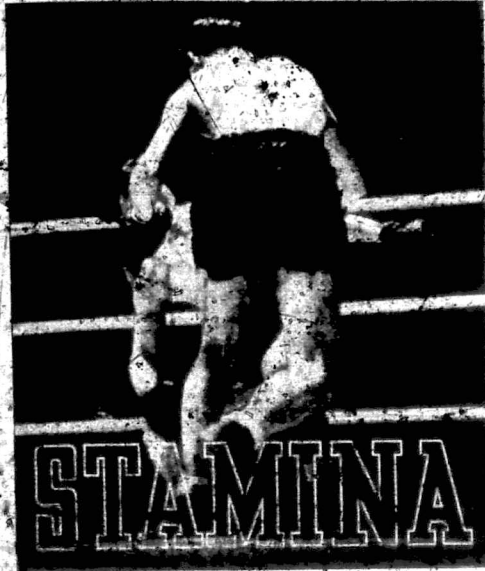


**Results of scientific investigation**  
(recently published in The Medical Observer)

It was only on Virol that the children reached the ideal growth rate for their age. Put your children on Virol now. Virol also builds new strength and vigour after illness.

Obtainable at all Stores

Virol, Ltd., London, W. 1, England



Gee, this boy's tough! He's taken terrific punishment to night. Twice he seemed practically "out". Yet here he is, in the last round, actually forcing the "oh! a lovely left to the head, followed by a hard right to the body" and another. The crowd is on its feet. He's definitely on top. Fighting like a champion! What a come-back. . . what stamina!

So, too, in fighting rust, you need paints of stamina. . . paints capable of taking punishment, whether this be prolonged weathering or exposure to steam, acid fumes, moisture or extremes of temperature. . . Wherever conditions are severe, use "Atlas Ruskilla" Paints. These sturdy coverings give real protection to iron and steel work, and stay on the job when others have quit. Their use means fewer repairs and less frequent re-paints. . . the k.o. to high maintenance costs. "Atlas Ruskilla" Paints can be had in Black, White, Aluminium and colours, and the range includes paints designed to meet your particular problem. Technical recommendations, sent without obligation, on receipt of data.

# ATLAS RUSKILLA

REG. TRADE MARK

IRON AND STEEL PRESERVATIVE PAINTS  
the Paints of Stamina!

- Sole Agents and Suppliers to the following:
  - SALESBURY South Africa Timber Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 204, Durban
  - BEHLAWAY'S South African Timber Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 204, Durban
  - UMFALI Easton & Nisbet, Ltd. P.O. Box 204, Durban
  - DRY VICTORIA Easton & Nisbet, Ltd. P.O. Box 204, Durban
  - SELKIRK Easton & Nisbet, Ltd. P.O. Box 204, Durban
  - SHIBOLA Easton & Nisbet, Ltd. P.O. Box 204, Durban
- Sole Mfrs.: ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD., BRITH-KENT, ENGLAND.

THE NAME



IS IMPORTANT

IT STANDS FOR QUALITY

# Osram

THE WONDERFUL LAMP  
A World Famous G.E.C. Product  
MADE IN ENGLAND

Step by step throughout the manufacture of Osram lamps exacting tests are applied, not only to the lamps themselves, but to their component parts. The quality of the product is carefully maintained, for it is largely upon this that the world reputation of Osram lamps has been built.

## The Rhodesia Railways, Limited

### Mr. Arthur E. Hadley's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED, WAS HELD YESTERDAY, APRIL 22, at 11, Old Jewry, London, E.C.4.

MR. ARTHUR E. HADLEY, C.B.E., Chairman of the Company, had issued the following statement with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1940, instead of delivering the customary address at the general meeting of stockholders.

I regret that it has not been found possible to issue the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1940, at an earlier date. As you know, we were unable to submit our accounts for the year ended September 30, 1939, to the shareholders until June last, owing to a question raised by the Railway Commission and referred to arbitration, which was not settled until the end of May. This delay prevented the completion of the audit and the dispatch of the accounts for the year ended September 30, 1940, to Rhodesia for submission to the Railway Commission until July last. There was a further delay while certain temporary legislation to which I will refer later, affecting the accounts was being enacted in the territories of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

#### Financial Results for the Year

You will appreciate that, while the war continues, it will be impossible for me to give detailed information as regards the volume of traffic handled by these Railways, but I can assure you that our general manager and his staff are dealing most successfully with very large traffic loads, and I am able to give you a brief survey of the financial results which will, I think, convince you that the business is progressing on a very satisfactory basis.

The gross revenue for the year ended September 30, 1940, amounted to £4,276,008, an increase of £488,922, or 10.99, over that of the previous year.

The operating expenditure, including provision for depreciation and renewals of £547,200, was £3,649,277, or £420,000 less than in the previous year. As a result of the war's demands there was therefore a surplus of gross revenue over working expenditure of £1,620,821, an increase of £188,078 as compared with the previous year.

Accounts as at July 31 show that the issued capital of the company stands at 500,000 fully paid shares of 10 each and £200,000 of debenture stock of which £160,148 had been redeemed in September 30, 1940.

The net capital expenditure during the year for the general improvement of the plant and its equipment was £1,200,000, as shown in Accounts Nos. 7 and 8, and the undertaking and its equipment were valued in the books at a total cost of £22,300,000.

#### The Company's Investments

There is nothing in the balance sheet to call attention to the fact that the September 30, 1940, was £1,000,000 in cash, £200,000 in Treasury Bills, and £1,000,000 in other investments. The total of £2,200,000 is made up of £1,200,000 in cash, £1,000,000 in investments and £1,000,000 in other investments. The total quoted investments of just over £1,000,000 showing a total depreciation on book value of £168,429, or 1.68 per cent since November 1939, there has been a general improvement in market prices, and the depreciation has been more than covered. Among

over £2,500,000 in 2½ National War Bonds, which represents the investment of new funds.

In addition to the operating profit of £1,620,821 there was an income of £215,184 from investments remaining after certain interest charges had been deducted, a profit of £12,000 from the realisation of certain investments, and the annual subsidy of £10,000 payable by the British South Africa Company until 1940, in respect of the debenture conversion scheme.

There is also transferred to the credit of the net revenue account, in accordance with the terms of the debenture conversion scheme, £176,927 out of the amount of £547,200 provided during the year for depreciation and renewals towards the annual sinking fund payments for the redemption of the debenture stock.

There was therefore a sum of £2,325,924 to meet debenture stock interest £909,000, sinking fund £198,637, and income tax £575,321, leaving a profit of £179,104, as compared with a profit of £332,882 in the previous year.

#### New Agreement with the Governments

As you will see from the report, we have come to an agreement with the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate for the temporary modification of certain classes of the Railway legislation in those territories. These changes apply up to September 30, 1943, or to September 30 following the date of the end of the present war, whichever is the earlier.

The main effect of this legislation, which has now been enacted in all three territories, is—

(a) The railway charges shall be those in force on June 1, 1941, unless in the case of any particular charge the Railway Commission shall, on the application of the companies or of the Governments or of any representative body of traders, make any modification of it.

(b) The dividend is limited to £125,000 per annum instead of £150,000 per annum plus 10% of surpluses.

(c) The reserve account is limited to two-and-one-half times the debenture service (£2,751,757), and all surpluses are to be credited to the rates stabilisation account notwithstanding that that account may exceed the present maximum of £500,000. Any amounts in the rates stabilisation account are to be invested in trustee securities.

(d) Any shortfall in the amount required for the annual debenture service will be borne by the rates stabilisation account and not by the reserve account, until the former is exhausted.

We consider that in the present unsettled conditions these changes are in the interests of the undertaking and the stockholders.

#### Dividend of £125,000

Following the passing of legislation applicable to the general rate of charges on September 30, 1940, and the profit of £179,104, it has been appreciated, with the result that the £125,000 dividend has been credited to the statutory reserve account, making £425,000, or two-and-one-half times the annual debenture service at September 30, 1940. £125,000 has been transferred to the dividend account, and the rates stabilisation account has been increased by £100,000 to £500,000. The sub-account amounted to £200,000 at the end of the year, and the balance of £125,000 less £125,000 was paid. The £125,000, including £125,000, should be distributed in respect of the year ended September 30, 1940.

As regards the financial year which ended on



traffic continued to be heavy and that the approximate results were as follows: Revenue, £5,730,000; working expenditure, £3,201,000; surplus of gross revenue over working expenditure, £2,529,000.

The report also gives the approximate working results for the first three months (October to December, 1911) of the current financial year, which are: Gross revenue, £1,425,000; working expenditure, £754,000; surplus of gross revenue over working expenditure, £671,000.

**Tribute to the Staff**

Before concluding, I should like to express the gratitude of the board to Sir Henry Chapman, who is remaining in Rhodesia at the present as resident director, to the general manager, and to the officers and staff of the company for having dealt so successfully with some of the heaviest traffic in our history. Going to so many of the staff, both in Rhodesia and in England, being absent on war service, the duties of those who remain have been far more arduous than in previous years.

**The Beira Railway Company, Limited**  
**Mr. Arthur E. Hadley's Review**

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held yesterday, April 22, at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

MR. ARTHUR E. HADLEY, C.B.E., Chairman of the company, having read the following statement with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1911:

“In view of the fact that travel continues to be inconvenient and undesirable, I append a few remarks which I wish to make on the accompanying report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1911:

“The traffic for the year, and a comparison with those of the previous year, will be found on page 1 of the report. The gross revenue at £2,529,000 was £277,111 less than in the previous year, but expenditure was lower by £8,201, so that the net revenue declined by £89,126. Import traffic, on which we get higher rates than on export, again declined, due to the inevitable effects of the war, but export traffic was, on the whole, well maintained.

**Financial Results for 1911**

“Turning to the accounts on the credit side of the profit and loss account, you will see that the net earnings of the line amounted to £276,552, a decrease of £10,456. After the addition of miscellaneous revenue and balance of interest, there is a total net revenue of £452,724.

“On the left side, the item general charges £0,000 include a debt on the Savoy Hotel accounts, and the other is after charges of £396, for maintenance and depreciation. The maintenance charge was exceptional and due to the re-opening of the hotel, etc.

“The reserve for working £622,000 is the amount considered necessary to provide for our liability to the date of the Accounts for British South Africa Rhodesia and Mozambique, and the £600,000 is a normal dividend and dividend. The other items in this side of the account are as follows:

“In the balance sheet you will see that the cash position is very satisfactory, and the dividends being £600,000 were under-mentioned at the date of the accounts. The item of debentures (£1,140,000) was wholly provided by the Rhodesia Railway, Ltd., and has since been paid. The amount of debenture stock outstanding at September 30, 1911, was £1,882,500, and £1,250,000 had been redeemed during the year from the proceeds of £1,100,000.

The result of the year's working is a profit of £276,552, which, added to the amount of £48,304 brought forward from the previous year, makes an available surplus of £1,675,514. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 25 per share, less 75s at the rate of 2d in the £, absorbing a gross amount of £3,000, and that the balance of £1,652,514 be carried forward to the new account.

**Present Outlook Favourable**

With respect to the current financial year, we have received at present definite receipts for four months (October, 1911, to January, 1912) net earnings for the period amounted to £442,506, as compared with £136,557 in the previous year, or an increase of £305,949.

I am, of course, unable to forecast the prospects for the remainder of our financial year, though at present indications appear to be favourable.

**LATEST MINING NEWS**

**Budget Disappoints Mines**

That the present excess profits tax falls inequally upon many companies, and that the copper producing enterprise of Northern Rhodesia are among the worst sufferers, as well known to our readers. Business circles in the Union territory had hoped, and even expected, that the notorious weaknesses and inequalities of the Act would be remedied in this year's Budget, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer made no reference to the matter when introducing his Finance Bill in the House of Commons last week. His only suggestion was to guarantee a post-war dividend of 20% of the amount paid in 1911. Holders of many East African and Rhodesian shares will therefore continue to suffer unduly severe taxation.

**Company Progress Reports**

**Kagera**—The output for March totalled 500 oz. gold, valued at £2,200, and 191 tons of tin concentrates (including 5 tons from Gibber).

**Gosterman**—In March Gosterman, Gold Mines, crushed 2,000 tons of ore which yielded 361 oz. gold, with an expenditure totalled £456 and development cost totalled £937. The month's estimated surplus was £233. Capital expenditure amounted to £125.

**Union Corporation**

Union Corporation, Ltd., which has substantial interests in copper-mining in Northern Rhodesia, reports a profit for 1911 after taxation of £250,000, or 25s per share (against £175,513). There is to be a final dividend of 6s per share, making 31s 6d (the same). £20,031 will be carried forward against £122,451 brought in. At market prices the holdings show a very substantial surplus over the balance sheet figure. The general meeting will be in Johannesburg on May 28.

**Mining Personalities**

Mr. Don Angus Soriano, a director of New Spain Mining Ltd. of Tanganyika Territory, and President of a Soriano clan, Manika and the Soriano group of Philippine gold mines, who was in the British High Commission with General Beauchamp and who was appointed Treasurer of the Philippine Government, has reached Australia with the President and members of his cabinet. They are located in the headquarters of the Australian Government.

**W. H. SMITH & SON**  
15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.  
Britishness is  
**DIE-CUTTING & ENGRAVING**  
Prices for cutting from 3d. a dozen (minimum charge 2s.) in any language using Roman characters. W. H. Smith & Son will be glad to submit designs and prices for special orders.  
**W. H. SMITH & SON**  
1500 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND & WALES

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Labour in the Colonies**  
**Reply of the Fabian Colonial Bureau**  
*To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

Sir.—We should be grateful if you would publish this letter, so that our position on a point referred to in your leading article "Labour in the Colonies" (issue of April 2), might be made quite clear.

You draw attention to a difference of opinion between us and the Colonial Office on a proposal that labour officers in the Colonies should be members of a Labour Department similar in status to the Colonial Audit Department, and responsible to the head of the Colonial Labour Department in the Colonial Office, not to the Governor of the Colony. This proposal was not, however, sponsored by us. It was put forward tentatively by a member of our committee, and after discussion with the Colonial Office, our committee decided not to adopt it. The proposal, and the Colonial Office's objections, were reproduced in our pamphlet "Labour in the Colonies: Some Current Problems" in a footnote, purely as a matter of interest. We take no further responsibility for it.

Yours faithfully,  
 R. S. HINDS,  
 Secretary.

**FABIAN COLONIAL BUREAU**  
 10, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.  
 This explanation is decidedly disingenuous for page 10 of the Fabian Society's booklet gives not the slightest indication that the proposal, then suggested, which we criticised, originated with the Labour Committee of the Fabian Colonial Bureau. The footnote mentioned by our correspondent consists of two paragraphs. The first is a note by our committee, and the second, quoting questions made by the Colonial Office, of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, which the Associate itself from the proposal, the solution of which was to be handed in the document which has been issued under its guidance.

I know Mr. Hindes' present letter is the just publication that the proposal of our member was rejected by a committee as a whole. It is obviously very late to publish responsibility and the attempt can scarcely be said to be the cause of the present situation.

Readers will note that the Bureau makes no attempt to answer or refute criticisms. We cite specific cases from the pamphlet of misleading and misleading generalisations, which we said should have had its place in that it should be a piece of evidence, and pointed to a direct letter in the reports of the Fabian and the practice they recommended. We also exposed the fundamental inaccuracy of their criticism of Nyasaland, and drew attention to the commission that the main achievement of this pamphlet is to demonstrate to more than 100 people who critics with gusto may achieve similar results by presenting a change they favour to constructive proposals. ED. C. A. & B.

**A Kenya Scholarship**

*To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

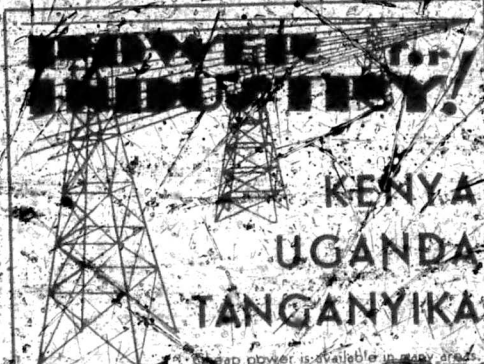
Sir.—I should be grateful for your assistance in giving publicity to the annual scholarship of the tenable at Oxford or Cambridge which is provided by my society and which will be vacant in October of this year.

It is unlikely that students will be able to leave East Africa for the United Kingdom, but those who may be considered eligible for the scholarship who are already in the United Kingdom. The scholarship is also tenable at universities or colleges abroad which are affiliated to an Oxford or Cambridge college.

Candidates must have some connexion with Kenya by birth, education or otherwise, and preference will be given to those in need of financial assistance.

Applications for the scholarship, giving the candidate's connexion with Kenya, financial position, academic and athletic attainments, and supported by two testimonials, should reach the Honorary Secretary, Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya, c/o Education Department, Nairobi, by July 31, 1942.

Yours faithfully,  
 NORMAN LANE,  
 Honorary Secretary,  
 OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY OF KENYA.



**KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA**

Electric power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site, the generating power offer refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to small consumers in the Tanganyika area.

**SYSTEMS**—In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 240 and 240 volts.  
 In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 480 and 240 volts or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

For offices in EAST AFRICA  
**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**  
 Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kisumu, Uganda, Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
 Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

**THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
 Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 60, Queen Street, E.C.4.

**East African Airgraph**

To mark the inauguration of the airgraph service between East Africa and the United Kingdom, a message expressing Kenya's desire to help the war effort was sent by the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and replied. The Governor expressed the desire of Kenya for the loyalty and the best possible support to His Majesty's Government, and I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking you for all you have done and are doing in the cause of victory. Lord Cranborne sent to the British Resident in Zanzibar, for transmission to the Sultan, a message which said: "I greatly appreciate Your Highness's thought in addressing to me the first airgraph letter from Zanzibar. His Majesty's Government are deeply grateful for the loyalty of the Protectorate, which has given such generous support to the Imperial war effort."

**Over-Sea League Fund**

The Overseas League has opened a fund in memory of its late Chairman, Lord Willingdon, for the purpose of providing for its post-war capital requirements, in addition to reconstituting the part of Over-Sea House, London, so badly damaged by air action a year ago. It is hoped to raise at least £50,000. All donations will, for the period of the war, be invested in Government securities in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or the Colonies, according to the source of origin.

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.

**P** QUADRUPLE-ACTING  
SELF-OILING  
SELF-CONTAINED  
**PUMPING PLANT**



**JOSEPH EVANS & SONS**

Wolverhampton Ltd  
Gulwell Works, Wolverhampton, England

LONDON OFFICE: 10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3

**MAIZE MILLS**

etc

For efficiency with Service

use

**CHRISTY & NORRIS**

Hammer Mills

of all types and sizes

For full details write to

**LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD**

P.O. Box 153

**DAR ES SALAAM**

TANGANYIKA

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA**

LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 29th March, 1866

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1853

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Subscribed Capital  
Paid-up Capital  
Reserve Fund

£4,000,000  
£2,000,000  
£2,200,000

Board of Directors

MR. F. CARMICHAEL, Chairman  
MR. H. LAWRENCE, President  
MR. R. H. PICKER, Vice-President  
General Manager: B. H. LAWRENCE, Esq.  
MR. S. R. SHARMA, Esq.  
MR. J. H. HUGHES, Esq.

**HEAD OFFICE: 26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2**

BRANCHES

CALCUTTA	CHENNAI	MANDALAY	STEAMER POINT	ENTEBBE
BOMBAY	DELHI	COLOMBO	ADEN	KAMPALA
MADRAS	LAHORE	KANDY	TAIZELER	JINJA
KARACHI	TUTICORIN	NEWARA-EEYA	MOMBASA	WANGA
CHITTAGONG	COCHIN	ADEN	NAIROBI	DAR-ES-SALAAM
AMRITSAR	BANGALORE		NAKURU	MWANDA
			KISUMU	

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented; negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange; collects Pay, Pensions, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking Business; maintains Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods not exceeding one year; available on application. Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers Cheques available throughout the World issued to Constituents by the Head Office and Branches. Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken. Income Tax Returns prepared and claims submitted.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

# BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 SOUTH WEST AFRICA PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA  
 MAURITIUS NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND  
 TANGANYIKA KENYA UGANDA ABYSSINIA ERITREA  
 SUDAN EGYPT PALESTINE CYPRUS MALTA GIBRALTAR  
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH GUIANA  
 BRITISH WEST INDIES NEW YORK (Agency)  
 LONDON MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL

London Offices:  
 60, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3  
 22, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 4  
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, E.W.

HEAD OFFICE, 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

## ENGINE TYPE GENERATORS



One of the Metropolitan Engine Type Generators with  
 speed control mechanism installed in the West Indies  
 for power to a Cable Printer at the Cable Station  
 at St. John's.

**METROPOLITAN  
 Vickers**  
 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS  
 TRAFFORD PARK, MANCHESTER, 7.

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 20, 1942.

Volume 18 (New Series) No. 219

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free

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



Tickets interchangeable with Union-Castle, Blue Funnel, Shaw Savill, Joint Service, Ellerman and Bucknill, Indian-Africa, U.N. and K.P.M., plus with Imperial Airways.

## HORNPIPING on a B.I. ship

That is to say, not for the crew, who must always be standing by ready to minister to the needs of passengers. Passengers can hornpipe if they like—in fact they can do just anything they please within reasonably conventional bounds.

SAILINGS FROM LONDON  
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 1, Cannon Street, S.W.1, 130, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dimes & Co., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Gellatly, Hanky & Co., Ltd., 96/98, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wace & Shephard, Ltd.

If you

**SELL** or **SHIP** or **BUY** from East Africa

consult

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & COMPANY, LTD.**

MOMBASA DAR ES SALAAM ZANZIBAR TANGA  
KAMPALA KAMU

London Office: 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3. (Phone: AVENUE 4680)

To keep in Touch  
you must read

East Africa and Rhodesia  
regularly

POST THIS FORM TO DAY!

**SUBSCRIPTION FORM**

I subscribe to "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" for \_\_\_\_\_ months, commencing on \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**40 YEARS EXPERIENCE OF RHODESIAN ENGINEERING**

CONSULT

**JOHNSON & FLETCHER LIMITED**

BULAWAYO  
SALISBURY  
CATOUMA  
NBOLA  
BEIRA

**W. H. SMITH & SON**

for first class  
craftsmanship in

**DIE-CUTTING & ENGRAVING**

Prices for cutting from half a letter to 100 in length, 13.5cm any language using Roman characters. W. H. Smith & Son will be glad to receive designs and proceed for special orders.

**W. H. SMITH & SON**

100 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND & WALES

W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., Street House, Great Street, London, W.V.C.

**ROBIN LINE**

FAST REGULAR CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN:

**EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA**

LOURENÇO MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN, BEIRA

**NORTH AMERICA**

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, BOSTON, TRINIDAD, B.V.I.

HEAD OFFICE: POINTE A LA SAZIE, CORNER OF STREET NEW YORK, N.Y.

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE



T. S. M. V. "ISTPINGO" "INCHANGA" & "INCOMATI"

For full particulars of Freight Passages, etc., apply to—

**ANDREW WEIR & CO**  
Baltic Exchange Buildings  
21, Bury Street  
LONDON E.C.3

**THOMAS COOK & SONS, LTD.**  
—Passenger Agents

## REGULAR SERVICE

BY THE NEW TWIN SCREW LUXURIOUS MOTOR LINERS

BETWEEN

RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Sailings as circumstances will permit

Excellent Passenger Accommodation  
Doctor and Stewardess carried

## EXPORTERS

110, BISHOPSGATE  
LONDON, E.C.2

Exporters of Waterbark, Native Grown Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Goat skins, etc.

## THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Branches at  
Bombay, Tanganyika,  
Nairobi,  
Dar es Salaam,  
Nairobi,  
Zanzibar

Importers of Hardware and Building Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits. Specialists in Cotton piece goods for Native trade.

## IMPORTERS

## For PAPER

OF ANY KIND  
Try **MARSHALL & CO.**  
23, ST. ANDREW'S HILL  
BLACKFRIARS, E.C.4

Every description of Writings, Printings, Labels, Covers and Dental Papers



**"HOW CLEAN MY MOUTH FEELS"**

Don't neglect your teeth. Brush them night and morning with **KOLYNOS** and see how clean and white they become in next to no time. Get a tube from your Chemist or Store today.

MADE IN ENGLAND



The **ECONOMICAL** Tooth Paste

# UNION-CASTLE LINE

## SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA

### MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban.

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE TO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Lobito, Walvis Bay, South African Ports (including Mossel Bay), Lourenço Marques, Beira, and East African Ports to Mombasa.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa.



For further particulars apply to  
**Head Office, 125, BENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
 Telephone: MANHURST 230.  
 West End  
 Managers Agency: 125, PAUL MALL, LONDON, S.W. 1  
 Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Leeds, London, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Agincourt, Margate, Natal, Arrols.

## ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA.

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy and comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves, to the excellent fishing rivers, on to the inland seas—and for tourists going even further afield there are through connections with the Sudan, the Congo and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE if you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa, the Railway can take you to the most fertile and healthy farming areas.

A Railway Station in East Africa



BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the Railway tell you how they can save your journeying.

## THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

The East African Railways are administered by the East African Railways Agency.