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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE IMPERIALISM OF CECIL RHODES. Joseph Chamberlain and Rudyard Kipling had faith in the road it was doing. The tragedy of the first two years was the loss of faith in a matter of being being marvellous of faith. And for which enthusiasm about schemes of no fibre or virtue could never be successful substitute. In those words Mr. Amery brought forcibly to the notice of the Oxford Union the contrast between the burning zeal which laid the foundations of settlement and civilised life in the Rhodesias and East Africa and the much less intense effort of the years between them, two wars of German aggression. No honest observer can deny that there was that dilution of faith and zeal of the many men who knew Rhodes well with whom we have talked there has not been one who did not declare that he had been profoundly influenced by the practical demonstration of the virtues of Rhodes as the man of power who brought his own instrument to bear upon them to win the numerous years of the belief of the likely to contain rich mineral resources. That is, to misnomer, his persuasion that money was not the money of a man, an unselfish and that was the character in the astoundingly character of the association of the De Beers Company and the economic of Kimberley diamonds, one of which he was the architect.

though he was dealing with hard-headed, hard-bitten seekers after large fortunes, the financial ideas of the time probably the most brilliant of his time. He insisted to the end of his life that the Rhodesias that he had founded were to be a model of Rhodes, and of course that instead of being protected by ever-growing dividends, and consequently a general appreciation of the value of Rhodes, he was to use large sums for the acquisition and development of new British territories in lands than the stamping grounds of savage tribes. A less man of power had carried so revolutionary a proposal with his associates regarded as a joke. It was the undetermined of Rhodes, who had the materialistic objectives of an ordinary man after years, and promised an abiding faith in his pioneers, to the very day of men as he laid the foundations of a new settlement, and in the linguistic spirit of which Kipling sang, it became fashionable later to attribute to that great poet of Empire, "I know the day-to-day trials and tribulation of those who played the hell with the roads, worked the land, sought it, and two riches brought order out of chaos.

A quarter of a century ago almost all men of letters in East Africa and Rhodesias knew him. During the

two decades that preceded the outbreak of this war there was a marked decline in the "Wanted" and "Fought" columns. When appeasement was the accepted policy, how could there be much room for the robust common sense of Kipling, with his insistent emphasis upon the old and tried virtues, his warnings against the new schemes, his denunciation of German duplicity and ambitions? We do not recall ever having read a study of the temporary eclipse of Kipling in relation to our present imperial vitality; it would make an instructive theme. He had the faith which is unconquerable. Death itself could not silence his words, which will challenge the best in our race through the centuries to come. Among the present requirements of the moment is a prophet to renew faith in our imperial purpose. I am not a Kipling, then a Milner or a Joseph Chamberlain. If a man worthy to bear their mantle should be found, he will not lack disciples, for the people cry out for leadership. Lack of it is our greatest need, as you did make clear even to the heedless. Faith and faith alone can remove the mountains of apathy, conservatism, careerism.

I believe with Mr. Astor that the Empire can not merely survive the onslaughts of its enemies, but prosper beyond the boldest imagination of any of its sons. It has a mission to discharge, one which can be adequately discharged only when that sense of mission be recovered. Men must discover anew a high purpose in life. It is because that conviction has been wanting among the sons of Britain that the Germans, the Italians, and the Japanese confined themselves, and the British race was decadent and ripe for conquest. They have yet to learn the extent of their self-deception, and we have to recognize that their challenge, had it been positive, would have found us still more gravely weakened by that undermining of national character which has followed unprincipled appeasement and abandonment of high standards. Our gallant soldiers have proved to the world that the best conceivable designs can be made to serve as a creed to which millions of courageous folk will give their passionate devotion. How much more readily should the upholders of freedom arise to its defence!

Our great possessions impose great obligations. Every East African and Rhodesian recognises the immensity of the task which con-

fronts his territory and its people, but both in war and peace. Most have said that progress must be geared to the modern age, not retarded by anachronistic administrative arrangements, but though these things should be brought up to date, a much larger sum should be made available for development, that science should be greater scope in every-day affairs that they should be geared to the modern age, not retarded in many matters at the pace of the past. But though these have been the thoughts of the average man, and though they have been necessarily impressed upon governments by leaders of non-official opinion, far too little has been done, and that little almost always too late. That verdict can not too often be repeated: until a long last authority awakens from its slumber and sets itself and others vigorously to work. Even faith and work, the territories to which this newspaper is devoted can, we are convinced, surpass their best and best-instructed friends; and in that, as in so much else, they are but a microcosm of the wider Empire.

THERE IS COMMON AGREEMENT

from the Nile to the Limpopo that Native townships and Native locations urgently require improvement, and that the cities of British

rule, settlements and the beautification of Native locations, territories to be precipitate

admission, it must be added that the same truth applies to many towns in Great Britain.

The first need, of course, is to make them habitable in the modern sense of the term, and as Canon

W. J. Wright mentioned in a recent letter in our columns, that should imply the provision

of suitable amenities and of necessary utilities. Having seen while Dean of Nairobi

the conditions under which so many Africans live there, he was moved in that letter to offer

a subscription to any fund raised to make the location of Kenya capital beautiful as well as habitable. It is to be hoped that Canon

Wright's suggestion will encourage action. People who should know better have frequently

and superciliously assumed that the African has no sense of beauty, and that his needs are fully met by natural beauties. That sure assumption is in fact ignorant and presumptuous can

be seen from the really splendid, indeed made and tended by many Africans, particularly in Uganda, Nyasaland and parts of Kenya (notably the Kisumu Reserve). Where a flower garden was but very recently being introduced in an African village, there are now many hundreds, possibly thousands, of

gardens of which most Europeans would be proud. In some districts of East Africa it is quite common to find plots of a quarter of an acre or more, and not uncommon to find them of twice that size, each well planted and a joy to the beholder. The African has clearly begun to develop the sense of appreciation of flowers, plants, shrubs and trees, thus indicating that the synthetic environment of Native locations and townships will not go unrecognised.

There are some parts of tropical Africa in which great industrial enterprises have accepted responsibility for the creation of gardens and villages so organised as to encourage the African labourer to maintain

The Problem "his family life at a level in conformity with the standards of his tribal home."

One of the great problems of mining and similar communities is the provision of adequate means of keeping the womenfolk busy while their men are at work. Gardens

offer an obvious remedy for idleness; instruction in handicrafts is another means to the same end which must be increasingly expanded if the general interest. The time has long passed since these ideas would have seemed revolutionary; before the outbreak of this war, during which much progress has been made in this direction, thoughtful European women in a number of towns had established sources of instruction for African women, and farmers, agricultural objects, missionaries and others had begun to achieve success in promoting

African understanding of improved agriculture and horticulture. It is natural that the best evidence of success should be visible outside the towns; that is likewise the case in Great Britain. Yet there is urgent need for amelioration in many populous regions, in which the African so often tends to lose his own virtues, partly as a result of idleness in near surroundings and among strangers, more than a few of whom are well below the average African in character.

THE WAR

Rhodesia Squadron Leader Wins V.C.

Greatest Daylight Attack on Germany Led by Rhodesian Bombers

RHODESIA SQUADRON (No. 44) of the Royal Air Force had the honour of leading the heaviest and most valiant daylight raid on Germany of this war. That fact was made known in London at the beginning of this week.

Acting Squadron Leader John Doran Nettleton, D.F.C., the only one of the six Lancaster bombers of this Rhodesia Squadron which returned from the raid on Augsburg on April 17, has been awarded the Victoria Cross, and of the other officers and men who took part in the raid and are likewise decorated, seven belonged to No. 44 Squadron. Squadron 97 was the other unit engaged.

Squadron Leader Nettleton's Gallantry

The citation awarding the Victoria Cross says: "Squadron Leader Nettleton was the leader of one of two formations of six Lancaster heavy bombers detached to deliver a low-level daylight raid on the diesel engine factory at Augsburg in Southern Germany on April 17, 1942. The enterprise was the target of high military importance. To reach it and get back some 1,000 miles had to be flown over hostile territory."

Soon after crossing into enemy territory his formation was engaged by a force of 100 fighters. A running fight lasted for an hour and a half. One by one the aircraft of the formation were shot down in the end and by one and one other raid. The fighters were shaken off, but the formation was dispersed. There was formidable resistance to be faced.

With great skill and almost defenceless, he held his formation against on several occasions, and after a long and arduous flight, mostly at 10,000 feet, above the ground, he brought them to Augsburg. There was a terrific hail of great intensity and accuracy was maintained. The formation came low over the roof tops. The ground was difficult blanketed; they struck the target in front of the main building. The incendiary bombs set the roof on fire and the flames were held for some time. The raid was the only one of six to return.

Squadron Leader Nettleton's gallantry, his leadership under fire, his many other qualities of character, his display of initiative and his courage, his well leadership and control of his formation

The preamble to the announcement of the awards of the D.F.C. and D.F.M. states:

On April 17, 1942 a force of 12 Lancaster heavy bombers was detached to deliver a raid in daylight on the diesel engine factory at Augsburg in Southern Germany. To reach this highly important military target, and to return, a most arduous flight of some 1,000 miles over hostile territory was necessary. A south-easterly evening gale, gusts and mist flying at a very low level, the fact was engaged by 200 enemy fighters. A fierce and most intense and accurate anti-aircraft fire was encountered. Despite this formidable opposition eight of the bombers succeeded in reaching the target and in delivering a successful attack on the factory. The officers and airmen who participated in various capacities as members of the aircraft crews displayed courage, fortitude and skill of the highest order.

Seven Officer Decorations for Rhodesia Squadron

The three officers of the Rhodesia Squadron who receive the Distinguished Flying Cross are:

Acting Flight Lieutenant Charles Curtis, Grammar McClure, R.A.F.V.R.

Pilot Officer Patrick Ashton, Daxhill, R.A.F.V.R. and

Pilot Officer Desmond O'Shea, Sands, R.A.F.V.R.

The Distinguished Flying Medal is awarded to Flight Sergeant Frank Howe Harrison and Leonard Henry Mutter, and Sergeant Charles Fleming Churchill and Donald Norman.

Squadron Leader Nettleton, who is 25 years old, was born in the Cape Province and entered the R.A.F. towards the end of 1932. Made flight lieutenant in February of last year, he was promoted acting squadron leader in the following July, shortly after joining his present squadron. He took part in the great daylight attack on Breslau on July 24, and was mentioned in dispatches in September. He has undertaken many night flights over Germany, including attacks on Berlin and Essen.

Flight Lieutenant McClure was on the staff in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, of the Shell Oil Company before the war. Commissioned in November 1930, he

was promoted to lieutenant three months ago. He is an observer, and has made more than 20 operational flights over enemy territory.

Pilot Officer Dorehill, born in East Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, in 1921, is the son of the Native Commissioner in Fribourg.

Sergeant Huntly was born in 1921 in the capital of Southern Rhodesia, where his home still is. He also was on the staff of the Shell Oil Company before enlisting as an aircraftman in 1940. He is qualified as a wireless operator and gunner. His father is a sergeant in the Air Rhodesian Regiment.

The Flight to Augsburg

Squadron Leader Nettleton sailed for London on Monday the 22nd. The aircraft took off in perfect weather in the afternoon of April 15, and throughout the flight kept as close to the ground as possible, rising only to escape buildings and electricity pylons. While they were circling Paris 25 or 30 Ave 100 fighters suddenly attacked, and during a running fight of 15 minutes four of his Lancasters were shot down. His own rear guns jammed, and the plane was almost defenceless.

His aircraft and the only other one left pressed on to Augsburg, where anti-aircraft fire was almost as bad as at Berlin. Both aircraft dropped their bombs on the target, the Maschinen- und Flugzeugwerke, Nurnberg, A.G., which produced a variety of war materials and many about half the diesel engines used by the German submarine service, heavy tanks and engines for armoured fighting vehicles. Accurate A.A. fire at point blank range did little damage, a nose plane burst into flames and was abandoned. Squadron Leader Nettleton (known to his story with extreme modesty) thought his Lancaster was shot with holes, back to back, after being in the air more than nine hours.

While mourning the loss of splendid colleagues and deeply sympathizing with their families, he was also fully convinced that he had made justified the losses.

"My squadron has not yet got a medal," he concluded, "but the boys of 45 have got the slogan 'No Surrender' since 1917. They certainly lived up to it at Augsburg."

Gallantry at Sea

The following members of the sea-going staff of the Union Castle Line have been awarded Lloyd's War Medal for bravery at sea: Captain G. L. Clarke, Master (retired); Mr. A. Lawson, chief officer; Mr. E. M. McEwan, first radio officer; Mrs. A. C. Davis, stewardess; and Mr. H. V. Cook, chief steward in connection with the awards states:

"Their ship was attacked several times by enemy aircraft in the night, but the bombs missed, owing to the master's skilful handling, and in the third the ship was set on fire and started to sink. Although badly wounded, the master continued to command his ship until he was killed bravely. The chief officer took his place, the wounded gunner, but was himself hit by shell splinters and wounded. On the morning he saw the launch of the boats, the freeing of the ship and the rescue of the injured. He was ably assisted by the coxswain, who, although severely wounded, showed great courage in pulling the funeral motor away to the rescue ship and in returning to the ship to inform the shore signal station. The first radio officer who responded to the alarm signals and sent out distress messages, but his set was smashed. When the ship was on fire and three other crew killed in this attack. He forced his way out of a burning cabin three times to rescue the others, two of whom were badly hurt. The cook lost his life in saving the chief steward. Bullets were entering the alleyway when the chief steward left his room, but the cook threw himself in front of his charge to push him out of danger. Mr. H. B. L. Clarke, chief of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has been awarded the M.C."

Decorated members of the East Africa Force's Gold Coast Regiment has been mentioned in despatches.

Captain J. S. J. O'Sullivan, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N., recently reported missing, if not killed, served as commander in the cruiser FRANKLIN in 1941-2, while she was flagship of the East India station.

Lieutenant R. S. Brooke, R.N., H.M.S. GLOUCESTER, previously reported missing, and now known to have been killed in action, served at one time on the East India station.

Pilot Officer P. W. Hewitt, son of flight-lieut. E. N. Hewitt, R.A.F.V.R., formerly Land Officer in Mombasa, has been reported killed in action.

Mr. Donald Bragg, son of Mr. J. Bragg, formerly of the Audit Department in Dar es Salaam, was captured in the fighting at Sidi Rezzeg, Libya, while serving as a private in the Franco-British.

Lieut.-Colonel B. K. Castor, of the Corps of Military Police, who is officially reported missing after the fall of Singapore, was formerly lieutenant in the Northern Rhodesia Military Police, and before his withdrawal to Singapore was an A.P.M. in Malaya. Other many friends in Northern Rhodesia will sympathize with Mrs. Castor in her suspense.

Madagascar

The Government of the Union of South Africa broke off diplomatic relations with Vichy France last week as a result of Laval's move to reach the Peace of Entente and of the U.S.A. considered this action to be the probable forerunner of a South African occupation of Madagascar in order to forestall Japanese advances.

Boston Radio, U.S.A., announced this week that three French cruisers had arrived in the port of Diego Suarez. Orders from Laval's headquarters have led to a state of terror throughout Madagascar, states the Daily Express correspondent in that province, who continues:

"Since Japan broke the Indian Ocean hundreds of Gauls have been arrested. Vichy police, and orders from Gestapo agents, are now flying to round up the rest. An official expressing an opinion against Germany or Japan is the same as the Secretary-General to the Government. Those who are in jail. Detentions have stopped since five Vichy prison ships were intercepted off the South African coast some months ago. French patriots serve hard labor sentences in these and prisons instead. The entire white population of about 30,000 officials and settlers are kept under the strictest surveillance. Four Anglo-Americans were on the island a few days ago, after the signing of the Capet, and I can recall only declaring his intention to cruise on the light beside the Allies was himself in terror of the Axis. German agents desisted from their fifth island work in South Africa after his last move. The few battalions of French and coloured troops in the island have no hope of resisting a Japanese landing, even if assistance is attempted. They have no tanks and few planes."

Since the occupation of Syria communication has been in considerable degree cut off, though there is still air plane service, via night and day, to the island. (Anti- and British) blockade, respectively, supplies from Madagascar by submarine. The undersea German route to Diego Suarez, the port on the northern tip of the island, which is completely cut off from the rest of the world, and is strongly fortified. Diego Suarez has the largest harbor in the world.

It is known that the Japanese have already formed the nucleus of a strong economic and economic experts, and political agents, spread among the 11,000 Asiatic of the map of Madagascar's strategic, including some renegade French mercenaries are attracted to the prospect of inclusion in Japan's Greater East Asia Zone. Although there is plenty of food, exports have fallen almost to the minimum, and the wintering conditions are anxious for any market.

One major Portuguese, with a few Belgians, is carefully watching the situation, notably Portugal, through McAmbrigue, Madagascar, and being active against Japanese infiltration. The only delegate against Japanese invasion Madagascar is the prize of the first bomb.

Mr. Olivier Lyttelton, Minister of Production and until recently, Minister of State in Cairo, gave a full survey, both of the war and diplomacy in the Middle East at a meeting of the House of Commons last week. Mr. Lyttelton's successor as Minister of State in Cairo, was the late Lord Winterton, president.

Major-General Sir John Platt, G.O.C., East Africa Forces, has returned to Cape Town, where he had talks with General Smuts. General Platt was acting against V.L.H. and General L.B. Bettington.

(Continued on page 561)

Mr. Creech Jones and Ourselves

"Unfair Comment" Charge and Our Reply

MR. CREECH JONES, M.P., has sent us the following letter for publication:

Your recent criticism of myself exceeded fair comment. I do not complain at your exaltation at my alleged castigation by Mr. Macmillan, although I think the speech I made in the Commons should have been recorded alongside Mr. Macmillan's if your readers were to be told that it had been so devastatingly handled.

But you write that I have, for years, lost no opportunity of ascribing uncomplimentary motives to British officials and British settlers. That statement is untrue. In and out of Parliament I have used every opportunity to indicate the difficulties and achievements of the Colonial Service, and assigned responsibility for policy in places where it should rest. As for the settlers, I have certainly complained of policies which fall short of the noble and liberal principles of Colonial policy declared during the past hundred or so years. I do not complain of criticism as being with you. I do not complain of it. I have no more to say on this point. It is probably well known to you that I have criticised and attacked the Government in a recent report of the Fabian Conference. The report was entitled and in its title and text unfair to me. I assume you were advising yourself when you wrote the critic in War must recognize the grave responsibility which rests upon him. That responsibility should silence criticism not based upon adequate knowledge. You might profitably have made self-criticism based upon private

An Examination in Detail

The allegations of this letter appear to be (a) that by not recording at least Mr. Jones's last speech in the House of Commons we gave an exaggerated impression of the brushing character of the reply made to him by Mr. Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; (b) that we suggested, without adequate foundation in fact, that Mr. Jones has for years aspersed British officialdom and non-officials in Eastern Africa; (c) that we inaccurately quoted his address at a recent Fabian Conference; and (d) that our criticism of that speech was based upon prejudice.

(a) In our issue of April 1945 we gave 71 columns, or more than one-fifth of our total editorial and news space in a war-time issue of 312 pages, to a report and brief comment of the Parliamentary debate. All but four paragraphs of the 14 columns of report were devoted to recording Mr. Macmillan's maiden speech as Minister, which, so far as we are aware, was not reported in anything like the same full sense by any other publication in this country. Of the four paragraphs of the report which referred to members of Parliament other than the Minister two were given to Mr. Creech Jones, the tenor of whose criticisms were, it must be added, made clear from the reply of the Under-Secretary.

We described Mr. Jones's speech as "a long appeal upon the conscription of Africans for production purposes in Kenya" and we maintain that he cannot reasonably claim that that was an unfair summary, or deny that Mr. Macmillan, to quote from our leader in the same issue, "more than once bluntly described as untrue a number of his arguments, which were used in denunciation of the conscription of Africans in Kenya for essential war purposes."

The question of whether or not we have quoted Mr. Creech Jones's fair expression of his opinion did not, however, begin and end with that particular debate. In the same issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* there was a column-long review of a pamphlet, "Both in the Colonies" issued by the Fabian Colonial Bureau, of which Mr. Jones is chairman, and a leading article of more than a page in which we examined that document

only a week previously we had published a half-page report of a Colonial Fabian Conference in London, half that space being occupied by a summary of Mr. Jones's own speech. Furthermore, we have provided a regular record of the questions touching our territories which Mr. Jones has asked in Parliament and the replies given by Ministers, on March 12, and again on March 19, more than a column was used for this purpose, and two further columns were employed in our issues of February 5 and 12.

It is in face of these facts that an experienced public man, who must in reason be assumed to know the pressure on space in newspapers in these days of paper famine, charges us with dealing unfairly, inadequately or in a biased fashion with his public statements.

A Suggestion

(b) Regarding our correspondent's second paragraph, does he or does he not consider himself an impartial critic of British rule and settlement in East Africa and the Rhodesias. If he objects to the term "uncomplimentary motives," perhaps he will himself invalidate the adjective by stating the proportion of occasions on which his questions in the House of Commons since the outbreak of war have been inspired by the desire to approve or have been followed by a complimentary comment from him recorded in *Parliament*.

(c) The reporter who covered the Fabian Colonial Conference for us—a man of wide experience who has reported a very large number of public functions for *East Africa and Rhodesia*—has never before been the subject of complaint. Of course, a most careful recorder may err through in hearing a speaker; but we are always ready to publish a correction. Our record is there in proof. We therefore regret that Mr. Jones did not immediately correct a misunderstanding which even now is not specified.

(d) We deny that we have ever criticised, from prejudice, Mr. Creech Jones, the Fabian Colonial Bureau of which he is chairman or any other body.

Prejudice: A Rebuttal

If our editorial policy were one of prejudice, it is conceivable that we should so often give prominent space to unfounded allegations against the territories we seek to serve so ungrudgingly. We report them because it is our duty to inform the public of what is being said and written about East Africa and the Rhodesias and to examine policies, proposals, action and inaction without prejudice to their source.

That, while we rejoice the British Colonial rule need not fear comparison with any other power, we have frequently felt it necessary to criticise the Colonial and Dominion Governments. Or, to take another example, we have not hesitated to fight lone battles, even against the non-official leaders in our territories in connexion—for instance, (i) mention two outstanding campaigns; with Germany's Colonial ambitions and the highly controversial question of the introduction of income tax in Eastern Africa.

Final proof that the policy of this newspaper is unprejudiced is implicit in the fact that from the day of its foundation *East Africa and Rhodesia* has never refused publication to a signed letter castigating the paper, provided only that the communication was of reasonable length and was not libellous of a third party.

How to Smother Japan.— Think of Japan as a great octopus. Its body and vital organs are in the Nipponese islands; its tentacles stretch out across thousands of miles into China, Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Wake. Another tentacle is reaching towards Australia. If we strike at the head of this sprawling beast—at Japan—and knock it out, all the tentacles would instantly fall limp; they would relax; they would be crushed or straggling victims. But because we have lacked the foresight and revolutionary boldness to prepare the appropriate strategy and weapons we have no alternative but to attack the tentacles one by one. I propose that we immediately take the building of long-range aircraft for operations against the head of the octopus. This would enable us to attack first from Alaska and the Aleutians and then from bases on the Pacific coast, first in Canada and the United States. The success of this direct strategy would solve all our military problems in the Pacific area, except Japan. Victory in the skies over Japan would nullify everything Japan could possibly do beyond her homeland. Specifically, I recommend the production and construction of a fleet of super bombers with a range of 8,000 miles. —Major Alexander de Severyn, in the *Daily Mail*.

Gas Bubble Propaganda.— I compared the German and British displays on the Eliza Ross in Lisbon. The Germans displayed action pictures with such captions as "German pilots show their superiority. When the tanks attack no enemy can resist them." Piles of dead Russians on the Eastern Front. The British counter with warships steaming in line, two sailors standing beside a Union Jack, a sailor beside a gun (not in action, of course), and a bulldog with a sailor's cap leading warily through a "pothole" as if about to be sick. We know well enough that every day Spitfires are downing Messerschmitts, our bombers are blasting enemy factories and tanks are performing brilliantly in African sands; our submarines are devastating enemy shipping. What are the pictures of these feats? Every German division has a photographer whose job it is to shoot pictures as others who shoot. Already 500 of them have been killed in action. Let's reorganize in the same way we cannot complain if neutrals start fascinated at plugging Stukas, give a casual glance at the sick bulldog, and pass on. —Mr. Campbell Dixon, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

That Second Front.— Forty-seven warships were sunk in operations off Norway and Dunkirk. When evacuation was over half our destroyer fleet lay awaiting repairs in our shipyards. When the Battle of Britain began we had in reserve only five night fighters in the storage units. The aeroplane was lost but the pilot reached safety, still he could not be used again, for we did not have another model for him. Now in almost every quarter of Britain the cry goes up: "Attack, attack in support of Russia." For the passion to set up a Western front in aid of the Russians is deep in the hearts of all our people. We know that Russians will shatter Germans every day, than all the allies put together. We know they destroy more enemy tanks and bring down more enemy planes than any of us do all over Russia in the fighting zone. That is the performance of a machine to bring Germany to battle. Ever since my return to Russia in October last I have been in favour of a second front. Now I am as a vast knowledge of war as well as of politics. In the midst of disaster, Stalin ordered an attack. Attack everywhere, violently, on every sector of the front. I believe in the Russian system which holds to the faith that the best form of defence is attack. And I believe that Britain should adopt it by setting up somewhere along the 2,000 miles of coastline now held by the Germans a second front in Western Europe. —Lord Beaverbrook, speaking in New York.

Smoking in War-Time.— No body who travels by road or rail can fail to be impressed by the amount of smoking in the services. Most of the men seem to have an unlimited supply of cigarettes, which they never cease to smoke. When I ask them if any attempt is ever made to curb their addiction they tell me that they do not want to smoke when everybody else is smoking, and they often smoke as much as they do, and that they lecture usually begin with the words: "You may smoke, when everybody automatically lights cigarettes." Moreover, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is now encouraging smoking. Men of mature years know from personal experience that we cannot climb to our satisfaction if we smoke too much. We are rationed in milk, eggs, sugar, butter, and clothing. Surely the time has come to ration us in tobacco? —Sir Maurice Caspary.

Combining the Staffs.— There are two important features in our present organisation. First, the machinery for making our (layal) military and air forces into one combined instrument of attack and defence is inadequate. There is the Minister of Defence and the War Cabinet. There is also the Committee of the Chiefs of Staff. But so far as one can make out, there is no combined staff to prepare plans, and when they are approved, to ensure that they are carried out. To provide that is the duty of the Minister of Defence or a deputy appointed by him, who for this purpose should have a Combined Staff composed of members of the three services headed by a C.G.S. These plans would then be submitted to the War Cabinet for approval. These having been approved, the Combined Staff would have the duty of ensuring that they were carried into effect. If the War Cabinet as a whole does not bear the responsibility it strikes into a body whose sole duty is the enforcement of decisions already made by the Minister of Defence. The crucial factor would be the choice of a suitable man. (C.G.S. 23) that he must be a senior officer and not a civilian, he must be able to command the confidence of those serving under him, and I cannot think of a better man for the post than General Wavell with his unique experience of the war in all its aspects. Is there any other information between our selves and Russia? What is the existing link between the Supreme War Staff at Washington, the Pacific Council, and the War Cabinet in London? The best variety of policy was achieved by the Supreme War Council and Inter-Allied staff at Versailles. We may say that the allies cannot be strong everywhere. There must be a supreme authority to decide where our forces should be concentrated. The cardinal lessons of the present war are the necessity of co-operation between the three services, and co-ordination of strategy between the Allied Powers. —Major General Sir Frederick Sykes, in *The Times*.

Bushido: Further Instances.— The prisoners were lined up, their hands behind their backs, and names and identity discs taken from them and thrown in a heap. Each officer was given a revolver and one bullet and ordered to commit suicide. The men were either shot or bayoneted. One of which the Japanese returned to the destroyer from which they had landed. —Statement by three W.A.F. soldiers.

Background to the

to the War News

Opinions - Entomised: The Germans have a penchant for incriminating their own soldiers. — *Daily Mail*.

It is a recurring wonder how the official mind always fails to understand the German mind. — *Daily Mail*.
The Italian Army is fighting with immense gallantry, the greatest battle in its history. — *Lord Sombart*.

It would not be accurate to regard the prisoners of retired officials as deferred pay. — *The Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Hitler's speech reveals that the much advertised offensive for 1942 is an offensive against the German people. — *Moscow Radio*.

The barbarian in an air port hears Hitler's secret weapon. It is all the news about the mystery of war. — *Mr. Herbert Agar*.

We must help Russia in a careful fight by softening assault upon Hitler's military position in Western Europe. — *Mr. J. H. Garvey*.

The Council of Ministers and member sold a diesel motor to the Ministry of Supply. We were sent to form to complete. — *Mr. H. G. Reynolds*.

Estimates of the number of Germans with the powers vary between nine and 12 millions. — *Times* special correspondent on the German frontier.

Medical inspections indicate that from 10% to 20% of young women in industrial areas are infected with the head-lice. — *Sir Leonard Hill*.

Leftist B.C.C. advisory committees on which M.P.s served have not engaged in any regular activity since the war began. — *Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.*

Before the war there were only two firms in Australia equipped to make machine-tools, now there are 164. — *Mr. Walter Lunn, Telegraphing from Sydney*.

The number of civil servants paid at full time and a half rate, for attending on Good Friday was of the order of 450,000. — *Mr. A. J. L. Young, Lord of the Treasury*.

Between March 2 and April 18 inclusive the Luftwaffe lost 50 aircraft on the Eastern front. Our losses during the same period were 230 aeroplanes. — *Italian H.Q. Command*.

Near 100,000 of prisoners in the U.S.A. are in the months ending October 1941. — *Mr. A. C. Matthews, Chairman of the Shipboard Grievance Association*.

The difference between Occupied and Unoccupied France is that in Unoccupied France the Germans are in plain clothes. — *M. Louis Verneuil*.

The chief technical officers of Service Ministries must be appointed to the Joint War Production Staff if the higher direction of the war is to be based on sound technical policy. — *Field-Marshal Lord Milne*.

Berlin has made efforts to secure the Dutch East Indies for a proposed Nazi, Holland and German domination. Japan has agreed to this, but will she really ever hand them over? — *Imperial Policy Group memorandum*.

Hitler's requests to make to the British than that it should award him in the future as he has done in the past, and that that I may live as long as is necessary in His eyes for the fateful struggle of the German people. — *Hitler*.

Works in a Paris factory have a method of knitting gloves and sweaters destined to be worn by Germans by which the seams unravel when the garment is put on. — *Miss Frida Stewart, an English woman, escaped from Occupied France*.

At the moment we are turning five million tons of coal a week, raising 41 billion and have 12 million tons in stock. Twelve thousand civil servants in charge will not see the problem, but 12,000, men, millions in the pits would. — *Mr. Lord Gordon*.

It is not only aviation divers to do outburst towards winning the war, they keep over the possibility of a Christian civilization and maintain the hope of a world ship, perceiving the nation. — *The late Archbishop of Canterbury's last utterance*.

A rough estimate of the total aircraft losses has just been made since the start of the war. It is 10,000 more than the conservative estimate of 100,000. It is doubtless Germany's total more than 20,000 more than the conservative estimate of 100,000. — *Mr. Lord Gordon*.

Instead of a blitz of aircraft troops such a move is needed in 1942 we must now be prepared if invasion of Great Britain should be attempted, to deal with a down-fall. — *Mr. Lord Gordon*.

It would be for a small body of Home Guards to come to the help with the attempt to merely pay into enemies' hands. — *The Home Guard's second list, first in issuing and reporting on their activities, and because the reader is much and our attention is called to it.*

Caual is the greatest crook I have met in a long experience of international politics. — *Lord Vansittart*.

The object of all strategy is superiority at the point of contact. I am not sure that this principle has not been forgotten. I sometimes wonder if in this war there has not been a tendency to make our positions too much from the point of view of sentimentality, to undertake many heroic exploits and to pay too little attention to strategy. — *Lord Halifax*.

Eventually the bomber will become so big that it may be possible for it to carry small fighters under its wings or in the belly of its fuselage. The bomber will attack its enemies when enemy interceptors appear, and then having done their job the fighters will return home to mother. — *Some sort of trapping device will pick them up again.* — *Mr. Colin Brudenell*.

A friend who has been driving motor vehicles of all sorts for 17 years was recently put through a course with an officer cadet training unit of a mechanical nature, and had to drive various forms of Army vehicles. All were a joy to him, after all his experience. Nevertheless he had to drive these trucks and he had used up 10 gallons of petrol. — *Mr. C. G. Gray*.

400,000 German boys of 17 and 18 were called up—400,000 skilled war workers left the pits for the front, and Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria were re-organized into a single Hitler's 10,000,000 men, the Nazi High Command with 9,000,000. — *British War Office*.

An engineering consultants' firm and the British Government are doing a job which will be valued at £300,000 in addition to expenses of this £29,000 for special work at the factories. — *Company of War*.

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Mr. Ammon on Colour Bar

London Speech of Wide Assumptions

MR. C. G. AMMON, M.P., took the Colour Bar as his subject when yesterday addressed a luncheon meeting held in London under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

He said, *inter alia*—
"There is to be no place in a new order of society for the domination of one nation or people over another, regardless of racial distinctions arising out of physical or colour differences. In the history of nations the domination of the white race since yesterday in this vast world has almost everywhere flowed across the world. In 1940 when Japan took Russia, the trail of the white man's domination was broken in 1941 it began to run in moral ruin."
"While a different standard of living has been reached, the Christian message of peace, brotherhood, love, the motive force of succeeding Empires, rather than that of the slave hunter, cheap labour and commercial exploitation. In attempts to justify the past, and some cases present, treatment of the African a number of reasons have been advanced and venture to reduce them to their main lines of argument—
(1) The Negro's inferior physique and lack of organised capacity.
(2) Ineffective racial empathy.
(3) Lack of ability for self-government."
"Having a reputation of some months, through a large part of West Africa, I saw the African using the soil and conducting industry, trade and business with a skill and intelligence equal to that of any other race. He is slow and slow in adopting new methods, he is slow to appreciate and slow to those of progress and of the new world. While I was in South Africa a few years ago the nursing was done by coloured nurses and a nurse who was equal to that afforded in any hospital staffed entirely by white people."
"I met English workers in the long hours of the sun, in the shade of the African's naturally heavy leaning work in the sun and compared to him in the sun and the shade of the sun."

...less the industry that has now been... which are... matter... industry... where the... will in a way that... including...

...not a natural instinct. It is a... white child... subjects... white woman...

...condition of the... white man might... reflection... the mental... white... sym...

...with another... inter... in kind... equal oppo... those who... own race... across... and industrial...

...concerned that the... with... by a... resolved in... moved...

African Books

Having read a several valuable books and manuscripts of African authors from bookshelves and their bookshelves for sale in the library of the School of Oriental and African Studies, Charter House, Matthew Parker Street, London, W.C.2, speaks for the champion in the selection of books and especially books likely to be of interest to the School, the school librarian.

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Rhodesian Postage Stamps

Valuable Collection to be Auctioned

An exceptionally valuable collection of Rhodesian postage stamps is to be auctioned in London a fortnight hence.

Though not large in size, comprising less than 1,000 stamps in all, it is exceptional for its completeness and quality.

Among the notable lots are a set of the imperforate proofs of the first issue from 1d. to £10, mounted on an engraved card which was presented by Cecil Rhodes to the directors of the British South Africa Company. Other proofs include a unique die proof of the 1d. and value black imperforate of the 1914 issue.

Among the great rarities represented in the collection are the 1d. imperforate horizontal pair of 1900, the 1914 1d. stamp overprinted (one being a mint pair of 1d. with the word "company" omitted) an imperforate pair of 1s. of 1908, and the 1d. of 1911.

In the issues of King George V. there is the 10½d. 1911 1d. scarlet reddish mauve, which is a rare error of colour and a block of four of the 1d. imperforate, which has, it is believed, never been sold under the hammer before. Some rare imperforation varieties are also included.

In the well-known Admiral issue that appeared between 1918 and 1922 are a number of the imperforate between pairs, including a unique block of eight 1d. and nine 2d. In this series there are no fewer than eight different examples of the 4½ value.

There is an interesting lot of the Matabeleland telegraph stamps issued by the representative of Reuter's Telegraph Service. They are roughly printed from a cyclostyle in complete sheets showing six of each value (2d., 3d., and 10s.). Only 40 sheets were printed and therefore the most that can exist is 300 copies of each value. Actually considerably fewer were used: 151 of the 6d., 135 of the 3d., and 72 of the 10s.

Statements Worth Noting

The way of the Lord is strength to the upright, but destruction shall be to the workers of iniquity. —Proverbs x. 29.

Kenya's information Office has not pushed the expenditure report. —Lady Nancy Parnell, M.L.A. Kenya.

Working hours should be reduced in Kenya to a 40-hour week. —Colonel F. M. Molyneux, M.L.A. Nairobi.

The abolition of the slave trade, inspired by a few men, was opposed by the conscience of the British people. —Mr. Noel Sabine.

A Native who can get good beer will put up with many hardships. —Lady Colonel S. Carr-Gregg, M.L.A. Northern Rhodesia.

The extent of C.M.S. commitments in tropical Africa far exceeds that in any other country where it is at work. —Colonel S. Carr-Gregg, M.L.A. Nairobi.

The executive authority and responsibility of the Chief Native Commissioner have been largely assumed by the secretariat. —Mrs. Olga Watkins, M.L.A. Kenya.

That the Native beer-drinker likes to drink in company and enjoy a certain amount of noise. —Mr. H. F. Carmel-Robinson, Provincial Commissioner Northern Rhodesia.

The Financial Secretary has done what stupid people by myself would have done. He has increased taxation but has not explored many new avenues. —Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.A. Secretary of the Kenya

Labour Growers, after paying all increased costs, are receiving 30% more for their crop than before the war. —Mr. H. W. Rowley, M.P., speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

In the Swahili language there are only three simple adjectives of colour: "red", "white", and "black". —Dr. J. Greenway, Systematic Botanist, East African Agricultural Research Station, Arusha.

In provincial and district administration there should be no such word as "overtime". The hours are 2½ hours a day if necessary. —Sir D. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland.

Natives, to be well fed, have to go to prison. I think it would be better to try to improve their diet in the villages before improving their diet in prison. —Hon. Justice in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

The quickest way of introducing labour troubles is to introduce trade unions before the Natives are sufficiently educated to appropriate the machinery in their hands. —Mr. M. P. Barrow, in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

Compulsory education has been urged upon the Government of Kenya even since the Central Advisory Council on European Education was appointed by the Government in 1932. —Mr. W. A. C. Howver, acting M.L.A. for the Uasin Gishu.

The feeling against Mr. Fredgold, the Minister of Defence, has been very strong, but it has died down, and rightly so, because anyone more educationally than Mr. Fredgold I have yet to find. —Mrs. W. W. Barrow, M.P. in the S. Rhodesian Parliament.

In Northern Rhodesia today there are about 100,000 Africans at school, on whom the Government will spend in 1942 about £68,000. The cost of the education of rather fewer than 2,000 European children will be £50,000. —The Secretary for Native Affairs.

Although most Africans have been spared the most violent manifestations of war, the view that their people are comparatively untouched by it is a complete misview of the truth. Apart from the repercussions of material change, the widespread dislocation of life due to the rapid growth of military garrisons and recruitment is a spiritual problem of alarming dimensions. —C.M.S. Outlook.

You might expect the altitude of the East African highlands to affect the sensitivity and nerves of the Natives, and while the Kikuyu or the Nandi are probably more highly strung than the average Bantu in New Guinea, they are no more nervous in temperament than the Ashanti of West Africa. There is no important difference between the tribes on the East and those of the West, though there are considerable variations in the tribe by tribe whether East or West. The Kikuyu is as different from the Nandi on the West as the Nandi is from the Mithima on the East. —The Rev. Dr. J. Greenway.

Age of Glory, by Cecil Beaton (H.M. Stationery Office). In the volume, issued by the Ministry of Information, many aspects of the war-time scene are photographically depicted with imagination and skill, such a collection could scarcely fail to appeal to people resident overseas, to whom it would bring home very vividly many aspects of England under the stress of war.

Kenya Review, 1942, published by the Nairobi Sunday Post, devoted to Mr. J. S. Rumbine, the editor, who has produced a well-assorted and carefully illustrated survey of Kenya in wartime. One of the most interesting articles is that by Kloss, a veteran on East African commerce, while some of the most striking photographs are the work of Miss E. M. Green and Mr. B. C. Gullik. It is attended to by the publication of this review, which is a most interesting

News Items in Brief

The retail price of sugar in Southern Rhodesia has been increased by 10d. a cwt.

The Public Works Department of Kenya is giving the advice to farmers on water problems.

The Secretaries of the Inter-territorial Languages Committee in East Africa have been transferred from Dar Salaam to Nairobi.

The Johannesburg office of the Publicity Department of Southern Rhodesia closes today. It was opened about five years ago.

A saw-mill owned by Messrs. A. Rousier & Co., Ltd. in the Marmanet Forest near Thomson's Falls, Kenya, was recently burned out.

A branch of Barclays Bank, Ltd. & Co. has been opened in Maseru, Lufuwa, and an Agency in Gwelo under the control of the Masare branch.

In the interests of war-time economy, all Sunday services of the Uganda Transport Company has been cancelled and the Post Bell service has been discontinued.

The Uganda Cotton crop is officially estimated at 250,000 bales, but not without some inclines to reduce that figure by 10% owing to unreasonable weather at the time picking was about to begin.

To celebrate the first anniversary of the formation of the Empire of Ethiopia into a single Amharic May 5, 1941, the Abyssinia Association of organisations met in the Grand Hall, Westminster, London.

When the Imperial Preference on Empire sugar tobacco was abolished in 1931 at 2s. 7½d. per lb., it represented 25% of the basic price of the time. Since the present basic rate has been advanced to 20s. 6d., the Empire preference, which has remained unchanged, is less than 7%.

One of His King's horses entered for the 2,000 Guineas is named Big Game. It is mentioned in our East is in? has improved its water by Denis Chames by his late own victory in the Southern Stakes at Salisbury last week.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has guaranteed a minimum price of 12s. a cwt. for last year's grown maize during the four years 1941-42, 1942-43 and 1943-44 for wheat grown during the years 1942-43 to 1944. A standing committee has been formed to alleviate major practical difficulties which may arise from increased production.

In view of the drought conditions in Mashonaland, Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., which controls the estate in Mashonaland, has offered the Government of Southern Rhodesia the use of an area of more than 20,000 acres there for the grazing of cattle to be transferred from Matabeleland. The Government has gratefully accepted the offer.

The Union Tobacco Industry Control Board of the Union of South Africa has increased by 21 million lb. of Virginia-type leaf its quota of tobacco to be imported duty-free from Southern Rhodesia during the year ending May 31, 1942. About 11 million lb. will need to be purchased to meet the increased quota. The minimum price remains fixed at 1s. 3d. per lb. wet weight.

African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., half of whose ordinary capital is held by Imperial Chemical Industries and the other half by De Beers, reports a profit for September of 1941 of £821,725 (compared with £912,191) 1940. After setting aside £568,535 (£222,948) for taxation, £66,000 for explosion and fire reserve, £15,000 (£10,000) for raw materials reserve, and £50,000 to war contingencies reserve, a final dividend of 5% has been declared, amounting 30% for the year (same), with a bonus of 2½% (7½%), all free of Union income tax. £69,533 is carried forward. The company has large interests in Rhodesia and East Africa.

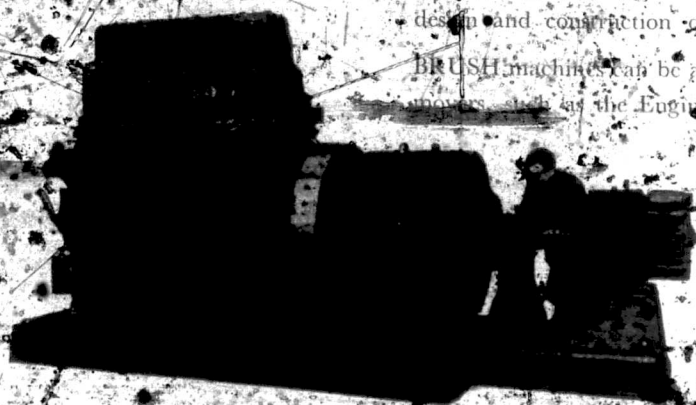
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DAR ES SALAAM

Too Little and Too Late

SOME TIME AGO we published an article headed "Too Little and Too Late," in which we stated *inter alia*—

"It is strictly fair to say that East African Governments generally have in the past two years done too little and done that little too late. Not on account of the need to consider the susceptibilities of a reluctant public, but simply and solely because those Governments have lacked the imagination, the initiative, the courage to light the flaming torch of patriotic co-operation, leading towards them by men and women, white, black, and brown, eager to be led along the path of change to operation in this great fight against the powers of darkness. The search for an honest African who did not feel that more, much more, should have been done in his own territory. Nor can it be denied that the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland have acquitted themselves with immeasurably more credit than the territories to the north, because the leadership which has been required in the territories destined to amalgamate to Greater Rhodesia has not been provided in those which are equally destined to become an East African Union."

A recent issue of the *Kenya Weekly News* to reach this country reproduces that article together with nearly two columns of editorial comment. It declares that it is impossible to deny the accuracy of our findings, and agrees with *basically* *Kenya and Rhodesia* that "the lamentable condition of affairs is due to lack of leadership," adding "that the Government of Kenya has lost the confidence of the Colony, and has floundered on practically every occasion, can be accepted as a postulate."

Failure of Local Leadership

Our contemporary suggests that, in order to remedy this failure, the Government should widen the basis of its Executive Council to include one or two men more intimately acquainted with the Colony's interests and conditions than the present members can possibly be. It urges the Government to make "more intelligent use of their Information Office and to face the country more in their confidence." The Government, which is admitted to have "prolongations," as described, "entirely out of touch with the people's machinery."

The same issue of this *Nakuru* newspaper informs of corroboration of another of our recent leading articles, in which attention was drawn to the failure of Kenya leaders, official and non-official, to discourage an endless round of organised gaieties, professing to be keeping with the gravity of the times.

For the Non-Treating-Of-Imperialism has been substituted a licensing law which restricts the hours at which alcoholic liquors may be sold in country from 10 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., with facilities for extension to midnight on a weekly basis, in contrast, in Southern Rhodesia drinks may be sold only between 11 p.m. and 1 p.m. A comparison with these hours and authorities in Kenya may reveal the matter with a regrettable lack of seriousness.

These "restrictions" our contemporary agrees the need to "stop the practice which has increased very much since the war of prolonging the hours of entertainments into the small hours of the morning," and calls upon local leaders to set an example gained "by the example of the British." It is because English people will insist on having this Colony as a happy replica of Mayfair, instead of trying to develop a social life for "fitting in an African" one, that we hear so much about "the night."

The fact that goods made of our minerals 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.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Radium from the Congo

The Belgian Congo has announced to the United Nations that it has discovered the production of uranium and radium in the Belgian Congo. The world's chief source of supplies, according to the United Nations, which are found in France and Belgium, and which are used in Great Britain for the production of atomic energy. The Congo has also reported the discovery of uranium and radium in the Congo. The production of uranium and radium in the Congo is valued at \$21 million.

Mining Personalities

Mr. R. S. Parkes has resigned from the board of Rhodesia Electric Power Ltd. Mr. A. J. Arcey was elected recently in New Zealand to a 10-year term as a mining engineer, who was at one time employed as principal mineral surveyor in Nyasaland. Mr. D. C. P. Smith, whose death has occurred in England at the age of 42 years, was from 1930 to 1934 assistant manager at the Moan-Antelope copper mine, Northern Rhodesia.

Misses C. Patten and Son, who for 10 months have been working on the Komagundi area, Johannesburg, own several important properties in that district of Southern Rhodesia.

Globe and Phoenix

An interim dividend of 20% on free shares has been declared (the same).

New Bulawayo Syndicate

An interim ordinary dividend of 10% has been declared (making 5% for the year) (the same).

Bushick Dividend

An interim dividend of 3% has been declared on the ordinary shares (the same).

S. Rhodesian Base Metals

Increased production of nickel, manganese and zinc expected in Southern Rhodesia.

News of Our Advertisers

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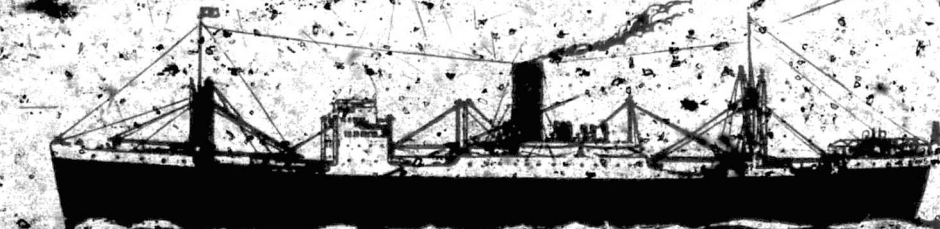
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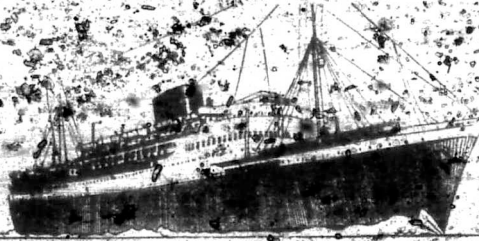
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

RHODESIA has indeed been in the forefront of the air war. Quickly following the recent appointment of its Commander-in-Chief, Bomber Commander, Air Marshal A. T. Harrison (who served in the last war with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment), came the

Rhodesia Squadron's Imperishable Feat.

Augsburg raid, in which, as we recorded last week, No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron of the Royal Air Force took a leading part, and for one of the most daring deeds of the war promptly reaped the reward of the Victoria Cross for Squadron Leader Nettleton and no fewer than seven of the highest flying decorations for others concerned. In this conflict, intense and ever-intensifying in its fury, that portion of the world which is still free has grown habitually accustomed to recitals of gallantry. Among them this raid upon Augsburg ranks unsurpassed as an example of dogged and sustained courage and skill. Its object, as all have known, was to cripple in the heart of Germany the works at which are largely made the diesel propulsion engines for the submarines that seek to strangle the communication of this island home of Empire. It succeeded in that design, meant for our armament-making, in broad daylight, across a thousand miles of the enemy's most savagely guarded territories. The boldness of leading this appalling hazard was in the Rhodesia Squadron under the command of the late Air

Marshal Harrison to lead the rank of an air marshal. In addition to which, during this period of progress, inscribed themselves and their squadron on the scroll of imperishable fame. Nettleton, MacCoy, Dorehill, Sands, Harrison, Phipps, Churchill, Huntly: their names have acquired unique lustre. The spirit of Rhodes, founder of the Colony represented by these young men, and himself a passionate believer in the virtues of his race and all who share its heritage, may even be thought to have murmured "Well done!" from his lone abiding place amid the silence of the Matopos. Nor would he, with his wide-sweeping mind, have claimed that there lacked elsewhere in East and Central Africa those who, given the chance, would not strain to emulate even this feat of arms and devotion. The enemy, who has sought for years to persuade himself and other credulous sections of mankind that our Empire and its breed are decadent may reflect that Augsburg is another answer from the Colonies to that stupid

LORD CRANBORNE has lost no time in recommending some decisions of his predecessor as Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is clear evidence that an alert and courageous mind is prepared to acknowledge public Colonial Facts that all has not been well at Research, the Colonial Office will be warmly welcomed throughout the Colonial

Empire, and by no means least in Eastern Africa. Thus, of course, much too soon to judge of the new Minister's policy, but there can be no doubt that his first actions imply recognition of the need for changes in matters of importance—and that in regard to the control of the Colonial Empire they warrant an optimism which will not wither with the death of Lord Lloyd. We record in this issue that Lord Haile Selassie has invited Lord Hailey to become Chairman of the Colonial Research Advisory Committee for which the Colonial Welfare and Development Act of 1940 makes provision, but which Lord Morne declined to constitute during the war. That seemed to us a sorry state of affairs, for since guidance in regard to colonial research is essentially a long-range matter, neither expected nor calculated to yield quick results, in the great majority of cases, it was obviously desirable that the ground plan should be considered with the least possible delay. It may well be that some outstanding experts with an unquestionable claim to membership of the Advisory Committee are too deeply engaged in essential war work to be able to accept appointment in present circumstances, since membership of the Committee must inevitably involve the sacrifice of much time in the study of reports and proposals and in interviews and meetings. Making full allowance for the regrettable temporary deprivation of the services of those scientists who cannot for these reasons consent to immediate nomination, it is assuredly desirable that others highly qualified to advise in regard to Colonial research and less burdened with war-time activities should be brought together to review the problems of the present and the future in the light of modern knowledge.

Lord Hailey increases the Empire's debt to him by accepting the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee. There could be no other choice so suitable for his "African Survey"

Lord Hailey's Chairmanship of the problems of Africa New Committee.

(which must bulk very largely in the minds of the advisers on research). He is the only non-official member (and Chairman) of the departmental committee set up within the Colonial Office to consider the post-war needs of Colonial progress. He has in the last few years travelled more widely in British, French and Belgian Africa than any other prominent public man. He has the analytical and active mind which refuses to accept present arrangements as necessarily satisfactory, and throughout his career he has shown a practical appreciation of

the importance of enlisting the aid of science in the business of administration. The new Colonial Research Advisory Committee will discharge on its highly important duties with a great measure of public good will and with a small measure of public helpfulness. With half a million sterling at its disposal each year from the outset, the Committee and those with whom it will co-operate will not be handicapped by lack of funds. For the first time a long-range plan of research for the British Colonial Empire becomes part of a practical programme.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF MADAGASCAR

news of which is announced in this issue as we go to press, again brings the whole of Eastern and Central Africa into close contact with the war. It bears out (it is with some justification we may be allowed to note the fact) the forecast made upon the subject in this newspaper six weeks ago. In our leading article of March 10 we wrote: "Remember, the Chief motto should be: 'Africa for Africa, and the Indian Ocean generally.' Thoughts of just necessity be centred upon the Vichy French Colony of Madagascar, which represents so serious a potential threat to the Allied cause. Vichy officials and the Japanese protest that there is a question of Vichy or Japan, desiring Axis control of Madagascar." Similar tactics in regard to Indo-China (and, it might be added, Syria) were the prelude to the successful attacks upon Malaya. Following the capture of Singapore

the temptation to allow a gamble on a bid for Madagascar must be strong, for the seizure of Diego Suarez would seriously affect Indian Ocean traffic, and the great sea-lane from the Cape to East Africa, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, that route now vital to us, than ever before in British history. A glance at the map shows that Australia, India, and East and South Africa now represent a triangle of British bastions to Japanese aggression—a triangle dangerously breached on its right flank by the seizure of Malaya and susceptible of still more dangerous threats if Madagascar were to come under hostile control. All must hope that more will not need to be written on this subject at an early date. It was the position then, and that the interval, employed by Vichy in further shilly-shally and more shameful surrenders, has done nothing but increase its gravity, proved by the action now taken and taken in the name of Great Britain and her Empire only, but of the whole Allied war front.

Included apart from the paramount question of the strategic aspects of this move, the most significant point about it is the clear-cut accompanying statement from Washington that the United States approves so wholeheartedly that it will regard any act hostile to the forces advancing upon Diego Suarez — one of the finest natural harbours in the world — by the Vichy French in the island as an act hostile to the United States itself. That statement, which may have much bloodshed, was most timely. The time has passed when with the British Empire, including its Eastern and

Central African Dependencies, menaced by the most serious Japanese aggression, there could be further hesitations. Words fresh with a reputed Government that is now no more than the hireling of Hitler's war partner in the Far East. Madagascar in safe control means, with proper resolution on the part of the Allies, a menace removed from British Africa, and it is to be expected that, having at last moved, those responsible for the conduct of the war will complete the entire occupation without hesitation or avoidable delay.

THE WAR

Japanese Forestalled in Indian Ocean

British Force Landed in Madagascar on Tuesday

THE UNITED NATIONS have forestalled the Japanese in the Indian Ocean from the Japanese by moving against the Vichy-occupied island of Madagascar, which has astride the lifelines of the Allies between the Cape of Good Hope and the Persian Gulf.

The latest news as we learn for press on Wednesday morning is that operations are proceeding satisfactorily and that our casualties have been slight. Not South African, American or other French troops are being used in Madagascar.

Marshal Pétain has called on the Governor and the local military authorities to resist to the uttermost. Marshal Pétain has urged the forces in the island to make the British pay dearly for their act of highway robbery.

The War Office and the Admiralty announced jointly at 10.15 p.m. on Tuesday:

The United Nations, having decided to forestall the Japanese move against the French naval base of Diego Suarez in Madagascar, a combined British naval and military force arrived off the island at dawn this morning.

It has been made clear to the French authorities in Madagascar that the United Nations have no intention of interfering with the French status of the territory, which will remain French, and will continue to be part of the French Empire.

Full Support of the U.N.

Shortly afterwards it became known that the Vichy ambassador in the U.S.A. had been told that the American Government entirely concurred in the British move, that American troops and ships would be necessary for Madagascar against the Axis Powers, and that any warlike act permitted by the French Government against the British forces employed there would be regarded as an attack upon the United Nations as a group.

In the afternoon two further joint statements were issued. They said:

A report has been received from the British force commander, indicating that our forces have landed at Capes-Bay, Madagascar, covered by naval aircraft, and that the operation of proceeding across the isthmus to the north of Diego Suarez. Little opposition was encountered, and that the French authorities will accept the offer of the United Nations to help in the defence of the island against Axis aggression.

It is reported that a submarine was captured by Rear Admiral Sir Philip C. H. The aircraft force which comprises our main components is a combination of special command troops, as known to the Vichy Government, to the Staff Sergeant Robert Murray.

It is understood that a battery of 150 men captured and that the landing is proceeding.

Vichy wireless stated that British light armoured units and paratroopists, two cruisers, four destroyers, and a fleet of transport and two troop transports were engaged, that two British aircraft had been shot down, and that the paratroop troops were being used against the navy base.

French Reject Alliances

Late in the evening a broadcast the text of a statement to the American Congress, at Vichy in which it stated:

The Government professes very strongly to regret the decision to occupy Madagascar by the British. It has no hope of an assurance that Madagascar will one day be returned to France, an object as inadmissible as the attempt by the United States Government to forbid France to defend herself when her territories are attacked. The French Government is still of the obligations imposed on it by its honour and its duty of Madagascar have rightly understood it in that sense.

France has so often since the armistice shown her hostility towards France, and the present aggression against Madagascar does not surprise the French Government.

Regarding the role of the American representative, Laval said that the firm gesture between the two countries would not come from France.

Messages received from Durban on the previous day had reported that 150 French patriots had begun to operate a secret radio station in Madagascar. Some of the men recruited were stated to be fugitives from the local police, while others were supporters of General de Gaulle employed in Government service and retaining confidential information to the rebels.

The German radio stated on the same day that two United States 85,000-ton 16-inch gun battleships of the newest type, the Washington and North Carolina, were in the Indian Ocean. The Italian *Popolo di Roma* was quoted as authority for the statement that the two vessels passed through the Mediterranean by way of Gibraltar and Suez. The ships, launched in 1940, carry four aircraft apiece.

Japanese Admirals in Vichy

On the same day two Japanese admirals, Komura and Yamada, were reported to have arrived in Vichy from the island of Reunion respectively.

A day or two earlier two Vichy cruisers, the *MONTAUBAN* and *MONTMORILLON*, and a submarine tender were reported to have reached Madagascar to keep the main out of sight of the British. Little credence was given to the report as British official quarters.

Radio Madagascar has recently sent out many anti-British broadcasts.

Madagascar, the world's third largest island, is about 1,000 miles long, has 100 landing grounds for aircraft, and in Diego Suarez possesses one of the finest harbours in the world. There is another naval base at Majunga.

In view of the possible Japanese threat to the coast of East Africa, Tanganyika is clearing its coastal areas of the remaining enemy plants (mainly doctors and missionaries). All aliens throughout the Territory have been ordered to register.

Evacuation of Mombasa Postponed

The Governor of Kenya has temporarily suspended proposals for the compulsory evacuation of certain categories of the population of Mombasa, though plans for the execution of this measure will continue to be worked out, so that they may be put into effect at any time in the event of attack. The Government, however, desires continuance of the voluntary evacuation of the country of those whose presence in Mombasa is not necessary to the war effort. There will be no relaxation of existing restrictions upon the entry of newcomers into Mombasa, under which an official permit must be produced showing reasons for visiting the country.

The presence of American specialist troops in the North East has been officially disclosed in Cairo by Major-General Russell E. Lee, who is chief of the United States Forces in the region, which is establishing large maintenance and assembly points. One of them in Eritrea is well advanced. Operations, it is announced, should soon be starting there.

A further extension of the Empire Air Training Scheme in Southern Rhodesia was announced by the Acting Governor, Sir Fraser Russell, last week, when he opened the fourth session of the Colony's fifth Parliament.

"I can say with certainty that in our country, relative to its resources has made such a war effort as Southern Rhodesia. Rhodesians are actually in a bad receipt because they feel that they are not doing enough, and it is impossible for them to do more. That was the view of Major-General Sir Philip Mitchell, Chief Political Officer, East Africa Command, after a visit to Rhodesia.

With "Ich Dien" as its motto and the Prince of Wales's Three-Feathers as badge, an organisation designed to speed up the Colony's war effort has been launched by business and professional men in Southern Rhodesia.

There are now more than 2,000 men in the internment camp at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia.

When 900 Italian internees were on their way to the camp at Umvuma, Southern Rhodesia, five jumped off the train at Lalapanzani but were quickly caught. Guard duties at the camp are being undertaken by friendly aliens who have been trained in Salisbury for a special Internment Camp Corps.

Italian Priest on Parole Sentenced

The Rev. Giovanni Giavarini, an Italian priest, and enemy subject on parole, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Nyasaland for smuggling, in contravention of the Defence Regulations, a letter containing a summary of Italian and German war news to aliens interned in the camp at Mpanga.

A German refugee has been fined £1 in Blantyre on a charge of sending a letter out of Nyasaland other than by post. It was stated that the communication was given to a lorry driver for delivery in Portuguese East Africa.

The Governor, Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, who was accompanied by Lady Mackenzie Kennedy, recently opened a new club building at the Nankumbwa Refugee Camp, Nyasaland.

The Duke of Gloucester has completed a week's visit to General Ritchie's Eighth Army in the Western Desert. During three days of heavy dust storms he

travelled both forward and back, areas meeting troops from Great Britain, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and other parts of the Empire.

Mr. Casey arrived in Cairo on Monday to take up his duties as Minister of State in the Middle East.

Casualties

The death from pneumonia in Addis Ababa, announced by Colonel Bertram C. M. Westcott, D.S.O., late of The East Lancashire Regiment and G.S.O. of the British Military Mission in Ethiopia.

Colonel J. E. Rowland, R.F.C., D.S.O., who was killed in the German air raid on Addis Ababa, saw active service with the Dongola force in 1941 and with the Nile Expedition in 1942. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross, in connexion with which he was awarded three bars of his patches. In 1938 and 1939 he was in command of the Red Sea Littoral.

Pilot Officer D. W. Leger of the Rhodesia Lighter Squadron, R.A.F., was killed during an operation recently. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Leger of Selkwyne.

Captain G. T. Gagnall, M.P., who has been killed on active service, took up journalism after a career in the Indian Civil Service, and in 1936 went to Ethiopia for the *Manchester Guardian* during the war of Italian aggression. Among his books was 'Mussolini's Roman Empire', which dealt largely with the former Italian possessions in East Africa.

Two N. Rhodesian Cadets Presumed Killed

Pilot Officer H. G. Reynolds, in peacetime a cadet in the Northern Rhodesian Administration, previously reported missing, is now presumed killed.

Pilot Officer D. W. Horrocks, before the war a cadet in the Administrative Service of Northern Rhodesia, is presumed killed as a result of an air raid upon the continent in Europe.

Sergeant Observer J. O. A. Daulton, son of Mr. H. B. Daulton of Gwelo, Mashonaland, has been killed in an air accident.

Sergeant J. C. Joss, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Joss of Salisbury, and before the war a cadet in the Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in an aircraft in the Middle East. Pilot Officer A. S. R. Mackenzie, who now lives in Bindura, Southern Rhodesia, recently lost his life in like circumstances in England.

Sergeant Pilot A. S. Edington, in peacetime a member of the staff of Rhodesia Railways, is reported missing.

Captain G. R. Triggakis, K.A.R., has been wounded in action.

Lieutenant P. M. Jackson, whose home is in Salisbury, is reported wounded in action.

Lieutenant C. H. Bohie, formerly of the C.M.G.A. in Zanzibar, has been awarded the M.B.E. for services in the Middle East.

Appointments

Colonel H. J. Webster, O.C. East Africa Pay Corps, has been appointed Accountant-General of Kenya.

The Rev. B. N. W. Greenwood, Chaplain of Mombasa Memorial Cathedral, has been commissioned in the Royal Navy.

Among the passengers who escaped injury when an express train was machine-gunned in York during a German air raid on the city, was Sir Eugene Kashiwan, M.P. for North Bedford, who visited the Rhodesias some years ago. A Rhodesian sergeant night-fighter was responsible for the destruction of one of the five bombers which the raid on the Nazis.

Captain A. F. Proctor has arrived back in the country after a spell of duty in Iceland.

Pilot Officer J. R. S. Modera, son of Colonel F. Modera, M.L.C. of Nairobi, has just arrived in the country for service with the R.A.F.

Mr. M. Lamberty, a Sudan Government official, has passed out as a qualified observer in the R.A.F. He was trained in Canada under the Empire Air Training Scheme.

Mr. J. J. (D. Carter), of East Africa, near Nairobi, Kenya, has recently been in London.

Prof. Officer K. Harper, Reynolds, formerly of the R.A.F., is now on service in this country with the Royal Air Force.

Mr. W. L. Fraser is now Assistant Controller of Prices in Bomba.

Springbok Victory

Mr. Cape Inkby, the South African journalist, has written "Springbok Victory," the story of the recent campaign in Italian Somalia and Abyssinia.

A memorial has been unveiled in Nairobi to those of the Kenya Armoured Car Regiment who lost their lives in the recent East African campaign against the Italians.

Units of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps, partly recruited in East Africa, are serving in the Middle East. The Corps consists of volunteers from the East African Military Labour Service, with as large a proportion as possible of officers chosen for their experience in East and Central Africa.

Southern Rhodesia is appointing a Director of Production to act in collaboration with the Minister of Supply.

A Mines Production Committee (Mintcom) for Southern Rhodesia has been appointed. It is composed of the President of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, Major Ewan Tullach, and Messrs. H. W. Collins, G. E. Brown and R. H. Mitchell.

Wings Over Africa, the Royal Air Force magazine published monthly in Nairobi for the past year, has ceased publication following the termination of hostilities in East Africa.

Legal Tender in Ethiopia and Eritrea

Since the British occupation of Italian East Africa, East African shillings, Egyptian pounds, Indian rupees and Maria Theresa dollars have been legal tender in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and Italian lire are still legal tender for the transactions between private parties, though acceptable to the Government for small denominations and for small sums only. From May 1 Egyptian pounds, Indian rupees and Maria Theresa coins to be legal tender in Eritrea, except at Assab.

Up to May 2 a total of 11,188 War Savings Certificates had been sold in Northern Rhodesia.

Nchanga War Fund now totals £9,500. The Committee has sent £300 to the Central War Charities Fund of Northern Rhodesia, £200 to be cabled to the Prime Minister for the prosecution of the war and the balance divided between King George's Sailors' Fund, the British Red Cross, the Cablebank Bonded Areas Fund, the South African Red Cross, and the Northern Rhodesia Air-Care Fund.

Northern Rhodesia Red Cross Aid-for-Russia Fund totalled just on £5,100 when the latest mails left the Protectorate.

Among the latest contributions to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid-to-Russia Fund is £725 from the British Red Cross Society, Salisbury.

Messrs. Mather, Cotts & Co., Ltd., have given £200 to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund, which acknowledges a contribution of £26 10s. from the Upper Nile Diocese.

Southern Rhodesia War Fund has sent £100 to the gallant defence of Malta.

S. Rhodesia's War Budget

Southern Rhodesia will devote no less than £1,000,000 this year to direct war expenditure out of a total estimated expenditure of £1,436,265, said Mr. Max Nanziger, the recently appointed Minister of Finance, when introducing his budget last week.

Estimating revenue at the refund of £1,050,500, he said that expenditure from revenue would be £750,000, the difference between the two figures being made up by drawing upon accumulated surpluses. That would leave about £275,000 to be raised by loan.

By reducing from £240 to £180 the figure at which income tax becomes payable by married people, about 1,000 additional single persons would pay income tax for the first time. For companies controlled outside the Colony the rate of tax would be raised on the first £1,000 of taxable income from 10s. in the £ to the next £1,000, and 15s. in the £ thereafter. The exemption hitherto enjoyed by life insurance companies would be abolished.

Additional taxation would include an increase of a bottle of whiskey and of 2d. per 50 cigarettes, while the tobacco sales tax and vehicle taxation would be doubled. It might also be necessary to impose a tax on land sales.


Mr. R. G. Dakin, M.L.C.

Mr. L. G. Margath, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda since 1933, has resigned his appointment on the grounds of ill-health, and Mr. R. G. Dakin, general manager of the Uganda Company, Ltd., has been appointed a temporary member in his stead. After qualifying as a chartered accountant, Mr. Dakin went to Shanghai in 1925 and was for the next seven years on the staff of a shipbuilding company in China. He then resigned in order to practise on his own account in Gloucester, his birthplace, but a year later he went to East Africa as assistant general manager of the Uganda Company, which three years later entrusted him with the management in Africa. He has served as President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Tea Association.

S. Rhodesia Tobacco Crop

The Government Statistician of Southern Rhodesia estimates that the fire-cured tobacco crop for the season 1941-42 will amount to 43 million lb. wet of green weight and the fire-cured crop to 800,000 lb. (wet weight). The estimated acreage are: fire-cured tobacco, 71,000 acres; fire-cured, 1,500 acres. Last year the total of fire-cured Virginia tobacco sold was 31,039,000 lb. and fire-cured 629,047 lb. Turkish tobacco was estimated at approximately one million lb. and sun and air-cured at 10,270 lb. The grand total for the season was 36,268,350 lb.

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140th Week of War

Background to the

German Murder and Torture by Order.—Where the life in yards of Russia have been their very first step was to stage public executions of prisoners. The methods sometimes assume forms which seem incredible in our times. In Solovki, in the Karkand region, a teacher Aguev and a young man, Varanov, suspected of sympathizing with guerrillas, were impaled. In Protapovo, in the Dniepisky district, the Nazis stripped the chairman of the collective farm, a peasant named Morelov, and compelled him to kneel for two days in unheated premises. Then they dragged him through the village and buried him waist-high. In Poltrovskoye, in the Kursk region, the Nazis stripped the peasant Aekhie naked and compelled him to dig a pit for himself. Several times they forced him to lie down in the pit to see if it fitted him. When the grave was ready, they broke his arms, cut off his ears, gouged out his eyes and finally shot him. In the Bihopol'sk region, nine old men, 51 women and 50 children were slashed with knives, stabbed with bayonets, showered with grenades, then shot with machine guns and automatic rifles. According to a report dated March 15, 1942, after similar massacres of peasants in the village of Lukovka, out of 780 peaceful inhabitants, only 50 survived; the bodies of 280 citizens were dumped into a pit, where the Nazis also threw living children together with their parents who had been tortured to death. In Feodosia, mothers with their babies, old folk, pregnant women, and adolescents were taken to the suburbs in dozens of trucks, placed in groups at the edge of a ditch, and machine-gunned. In Moshenk, a village in the region, eight naked, frozen bodies of women and girls who had been raped and then shot by the Nazis were found on the streets with their abdomens ripped open with bayonets. In Kholm, Mogilev region, the Nazis caught six girls between 15 and 17 years of age, raped them, cut off their breasts, gouged out their eyes and then murdered them. One young girl, Aksenova, a member of a collective farm, had her feet tied to the tops of two beech trees which were her asylum. Note sent by M. Molotov to all governments, having diplomatic relations with Russia.

Fewest Crocodile.—In these annihilating raids we lament the civilian victims, particularly the weak, the sick, the women and the children. We deplore the loss of wondrous monuments of architecture, so dear to the heart.

That Second Front.—Talking and wishful thinking will not put 10 or 15 British divisions on the coast of France and keep them there. On both sides of the Atlantic there are hundreds of politicians, columnists, newspaper men and publicists whose knowledge is not of the technical difficulties which have to be overcome in making a landing in force against opposition. For example, we read every day of how a landing would be made anywhere from somewhere in northern Norway to somewhere near Bordeaux. This is nonsense. A landing in force must be made under cover of the protection of fighter aircraft operating in the first instance, from aerodromes in Great Britain. This fact runs out all the coastline further away than a certain distance from the shores of Great Britain. To hear some people talk one might suppose that an armoured division can rumble down the streets of London, go to Victoria Station, board the boat train, travel to Dover, embark on a couple of cross channel steamers and turn up on Omaha. People who are in this frame of mind ought to see what an armoured or mechanised division looks like on the ground and the amount of shipping needed to move it about and the supplies it needs to keep it in motion. To attempt to land on a hostile coast without air cover is absurd. Also it must be recognised that when and if the covering force has got ashore it must seize a first class port which can become a main base. Sufficient depth of territory must at once be captured to enable our air force to obtain air fields. These air fields cannot be improvised, and would have to consist of enemy aerodromes. Our counter invasion force was failed because, through other reasons, we could not obtain an aerodrome from which to operate our fighters. The Japanese landing in Malaya succeeded because they captured the aerodrome. Possession of the aerodrome in Crete decided who controlled the island. These are only two of three of the many obstacles which must be considered before we can think of launching an attack in the form of a combined operation westward.

We should indeed be foolish were we to jeopardise our position in the Middle East or have to lay off sending supplies to Russia in order to satisfy popular clamour for a stunt in western Europe. —*National News Letter*

Lessons of the B. Elections.—Mr. Rugsby and W. H. W. W. Government candidate has been defeated by an independent of no declared party affiliations. This does not mean any weakening of the national will, on the contrary, Mr. W. J. Brown and Mr. Reates, like Mr. Kendall at Grantham, criticised the Government only for showing insufficient vigour and initiative in giving effect to that will. The results are not to be regarded as in any sense a vote of no confidence in Mr. Chamberlain's leadership, to which all the candidates proclaimed their fervent allegiance. They are a symptom of revolt not against the Government but against party machines, whether local or central, which have for many years tended to regard private means or faithful party service as the highest qualification for a seat, and to prefer men who could be plied upon to give their loyalty to the whip rather than men of high intelligence of strong character who might desire to think and act for themselves. If party managers or local selection committees are to retain the allegiance of the voters they will have to pay more attention to securing candidates worthy of support on merits other than mere fidelity to the party line. This is a sufficient reason as well as a party interest for the candidate of today is not only the M.P. of tomorrow but the potential Minister and national leader of the future. The suspicion that the party machines have during the last two years continued to control ministerial appointments and happier the Prime Minister in the free choice of the best available men has caused bitterness and resentment. —*The Times*

R.A.F. Luftwaffe Attacks.—During six recent nights the enemy bomber activity over Britain was as follows:—April 28, 14; April 29, 5; April 30, 1; May 1, 20; May 2, 10; May 3, 20; May 4, 26; May 5, 30; April 27, 2; Norwich, 25; April 28, 10. Total for six nights, 150 aircraft. Estimated total tonnage of bombs, 225. During the same six nights the R.A.F. dropped on Germany alone over 1,000 tons of great tonnage a night as the total tonnage dropped by the enemy on the four British cities in six nights. The Germans have admitted that they lost 46 bombers in the attacks. The R.A.F. lost during the same period 40 aircraft, and this in spite of the far greater distance from their bases at which they have to operate. —*The Mirror*

to the War News

Opinions. Epitomis. — The Battle of the Atlantic will decide the outcome of the war. — The man-ner of the Lützow.

A South African division has been taken over by the garrisoning of Tobruk. — General Smuts.

Cold hordes bring bigger appetites. — So it Dalton with Woolton loses. — Mr. S. Templeman.

The decisive weapon of war is the fearless study of a clean science. — Mr. William Barkley.

A patent on a small screw has seriously impeded the production of planes. — U. S. Senate Committee.

The Southern Rhodesian In-formation Office has been one of the Government's failures. — *Bulawayo Chronicle*.

Initiative and enterprise were being buried beneath mountains of paper. — Lieut.-Com. Gurney Braithwaite.

Famine is the only dictator that the Germans have been able to establish in Belgium. — *La Belgique Indépendante*.

I look upon the administration of Britain in India as one of the most records in all the world. — Lord Bennett.

The Japanese threat to Australia has increased. — General Sir Thomas Blamey, C. C. Land Forces in the South West Pacific Area.

If we are rationed for gas and coal, who is to pay for burst water pipes and the damage caused if we should have another winter like the last? — Mr. G. Shirreff.

Total casualties in the United States Forces' naval, marine and coastguard from December 7 to April 15 inclusive numbered 68,000. — U. S. Navy Department.

Nazism in the cultural sphere is the result of the decay of society, the misfits, half-literate, intellectual vagabonds who utterly despise every living thought. — Lisa Ehrenburg.

Germany cannot fight a war. — We must try to make her do so. — Germany cannot attack if she is the subject of constant alarms and suspicions. — Mr. J. J. Whittaker.

Taking the coal out of the home states, while not giving food is a very bad business and (Japan) is a very bad business. — Sir James Marjoribank.

From the beginning of the war, the United States has lost 200,000 tons of high concentration of nitrogen. — Secretary for Agriculture.

German reprisals on our cathedral cities like Bath, Exeter, Norwich and Bath are as blind as barbaric. They are the best service to our national spirit since the Battle of Britain. — Mr. T. L. Gwynne.

Now comes Hitler's blow for joy. — A plan of Regency architecture for a U-boat base, an ancient design for a shipyard, and beautiful monuments for a Heinkel works. — Mr. H. Morrison, Home Secretary.

People who have suffered severely from enemy action most deeply resent the presence of sight-seers in their demoralized areas. — Miss E. Wade, Regional Administrator, Women's Voluntary Services for Civil Defence, Bristol.

The industrial working force of Germany, including imported foreign workers, is something under 23 million men and women, allowing for the great, combating cost of emergency available only for the spring offensive. — Sir Ronald Davidson.

Between April 21 and 22 we lost 45 of our aircraft in expeditions against the Luftwaffe. — German official announcement. The R.A.F. is so conservative in its estimates of enemy losses that British claims numbered only 22 German aircraft destroyed.

There is good reason to believe that the Japanese southward advance in the Pacific has been checked. — Whatever happens we will be found to deliver planes and munitions of war to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. — President Roosevelt.

On the continent about 800,000 vehicles use producer gas. In Great Britain, which has the finest coals in the world from which the gas can be made, there is a bare handful of producer gas vehicles. — Mr. J. W. Noel Jordan, Chairman of the Mobile Producer Gas Association.

The Allies can outbuild the Japanese by 1 to 1 in vessels and all implements of war. So however much Japan may gain by its present her late lies like a sword suspended by a cord, the length of which is dependent on the success of Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon.

The fall of Hong Kong was brought about by the Swimming Samurais. The Japanese Army had several regiments ordered to fight and shoot in the water without getting either pile of ammunition damp. They were used at Hong Kong to sweep the channels that protect the island from German attack. — *La France Libre*.

The Chad is the keystone of an arch formed by the various British colonies stretching from the South Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. Were this keystone to fall into enemy hands Germany could advance and outflank herself in the whole centre of the African continent. — A syndicate correspondent in *The Times*.

A small branch of the Cabinet should be formed under the Prime Minister, consisting of three or five persons selected from the War Cabinet, to spend its whole time in the conduct of the war, though it is necessary the Prime Minister himself would be unable to be always present. — Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield.

In the war of 1914-18, the disorders among soldiers were very rare. In this war they have been the chief cause of inactivity, the number of cases of this kind of ulcer in particular having reached alarming proportions not only among the middle-aged specialists, but also among the younger men. Excessive smoking is undoubtedly one of the most important causes of this, as is the high incidence of glandular ulcers. — Dr. A. H. Hurst.

Spread between Narvik and Bordeaux, it is calculated, the Germans have 500 fighters and 500 bombers. To reinforce his Western front Hitler could draw on North Africa, Italy or Greece, each of which has approximately 500 bombers and fighters. — That would mean fewer planes to go to Russia, where the German operational strength is about 2,000 machines. — Mr. Mervyn Richards.

Axis planes have made 11,000 sorties in their day and night attacks on Malta in the four months December 10, 1941 to April 18. — Malta has endured the heaviest, longest and most persistent air attack ever delivered on one target in the history of war. — In March 2,000 tons of bombs were dropped about 70 tons a day. — In the four months 200 raiders were definitely destroyed, at least 70 probably destroyed and 400 severely damaged. — That is a very heavy toll. — The air commander-in-chief.

Strategically, the cutting of Russia's northern communication with the Allies and the elimination of the Leningrad are of far greater importance to Hitler than taking Moscow. — We have reason for thinking that Hitler is extremely anxious to attack Moscow and has quite some idea that the whole Russian campaign has been brought very close to the point of success. — A retreat from Moscow is it would be a severe blow to his prestige, his authority and his morale. — This is what Imperial Japan's Grand Army memorandum.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Percy Mills is now Assistant District Commissioner in Leso.

Mr. G. W. Lofley has been promoted a Senior Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. Dorman is now Chief of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. S. H. Craun, Acting Chairman of the Rhodesia Revenue Commission, is leaving the Union. Lieut. General L. G. Edwards, Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Congo, and Madame's family are on holiday at the Cape.

Lieut. Colonel J. Penn, manager in charge of Southern Highland Estates, Ltd., Tanganyika Territory, has just arrived in his country.

Sis Helen McMichael, Chief Commissioner for Housing and a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, was awarded the King's Jubilee Medal.

Mrs. E. L. Nicholas of Kampala won the £100 prize (£250) Captain Macdonald of Fort Portal, the second (£100), and Mr. R. Blackie the third prize (£50) in the recent Uganda War Bonds Lottery.

Captain Lopes Pereira, Inspector in Africa for the Companhia Colonial de Navegação, and Madame A. S. C. Cunha, widow of the founder of the Beira merchant house of Antonio Lopes da Cunha, Ltd., were recently married in Portuguese East Africa.

The marriage took place in Nairobi recently of Mr. Winston Benstead Wigram, K.A.R., second son of the late Rev. Percival Wigram and Joyce Wigram, to Adelaide Joyce, elder daughter of the Rev. Principal W. A. Ferguson, D.D., and Mrs. Ferguson of the Diocesan College, Montreal.

The application by the Council of the Zoological Society of London to the Privy Council for leave to suspend temporarily the post of secretary now held by Mr. Julian Huxley, author of "Africa View" has been declared invalid. Dr. Huxley will meanwhile retain his £1,700-a-year post.

The Uganda Timber Industry Committee now consists of Mr. N. V. Brasnett, Conservator of Forests; Mr. H. D. D. Mackay, Acting Accountant-General; and Messrs. G. P. Sabar, India S. Gill, and N. P. Patel (with Mr. A. B. Patel acting for the last named during his absence from the Protectorate).

Mr. E. M. Wright has accepted the chairmanship of the Kenya European Colonial Members' Organisation in place of Lieut. Colonel Lord Francis Scott, who has resigned the office because of the advisability of its being occupied at present by a civilian without any military commitments. Mr. Wright is Mayor, Carewist-Bentinck, retaining Deputy-Chairman.

Uganda's Advisory Council on Education consists of the Director of Education (Chairman), Sayid Abdullahi Khalifa bin Hattab, the Provincial Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, the Senior Medical Officer, Sheikh Mohamed bin Hattab Bahmani, Mr. S. Patel, the Muslim Magharib Mudiri, and Mr. L. W. Hollingworth (honorary secretary).

Obituary

Mr. D. E. Brebner-White has died suddenly in Beira. Captain A. G. B. Wilson, R.N., who has died at the age of 50, was in 1941 Chief of Staff to the Commandant East Indies Squadron.

The death has occurred in Alexandria of Mr. Aziz Kfoury, O.B.E., of Khartoum. Mr. Kfoury was one of the best known business men in the Sudan, and a former President of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. G. S. J. Millar, whose death has occurred in Mombasa at the age of 75 years, was an engineer who first went to Nyasaland in 1906 to join the Mwanza Lakes

Corporation. During the war of 1914-15, he was engaged on Admiralty work, and after that he was successively employed by the British Central Africa Company on the Blantyre water scheme; the British Cotton Growing Association; and the Sayama tea estate of Mr. J. S. Millar. He leaves a widow, a son at school in southern Rhodesia, and a daughter in Scotland. His elder son was killed while serving in the R.A.F.

The death is reported by mail at the age of 75 years of Mr. E. A. Beggie, one of the early Rhodesian settlers. He was with Cooper's Scouts as part of the Matabele Relief Force, and won the D.C.M. Later he devoted himself to mining, particularly as a small worker, and from 1914 to 1927 was a member of the Legislative Council. Afterwards he sought the Victoria constitution as an advocate of continuation of the Chartered Company administration. He then became a farmer at Virginia, Maryland, near Darwendale. He treasured a letter from Rhodes which is so perfect an example of the Founder's notoriously difficult handwriting that few have been able to read it completely.

We deeply regret to report the death in Southern Rhodesia after a short illness of Mr. C. E. Harrison of Messrs. Harrison and Ferguson, Ltd., of Bulawayo, Salisbury and Ndola. His firm and co-founder of the business, Mr. John St. Hillman, died about a year ago. Both were keen and able business men, who had with marked success presented many well-known British manufacturers and exporters. Mr. Harrison was a director of various other Rhodesian companies, including the Rhodesia Chemical Co., Ltd., the Rhodesia Breweries Co., Ltd., and Spa Waters, Ltd., and of S. Hillman, Ltd., of Johannesburg. He was a member of the commercial missions sent by Southern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo in 1905 and had returned much impressed with the prospects for the development of Rhodesian trade with the Belgian Congo, and particularly its Katanga province.

Mr. Patrick Munro

Mr. Patrick Munro, Conservative M.P. for Llangaff and Barry, Glamorgan, who collapsed and died in the House of Commons last week-end, during a Home Guard exercise, was well known 37 years ago as an Oxford University and Scottish international Rugby footballer, and captain of the Scottish XV in his last season. After leaving Oxford University in 1905, he joined the Sudan Political Service, and was Governor of the Darfur Province in 1923 and 1924, and then of Khartoum Province for four years. Entering Parliament in 1931, four years later he was made Parliamentary private secretary to the late Captain Eric Wallace when he was Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade. In 1939 Mr. Munro was selected President of the Scottish Rugby Union. He died in 1941, leaving a widow, Fessie Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. F. P. Martin. He was 58 years of age.

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Questions in Parliament.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether a statement would be made with reference to the details of the proposed expenditure under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, as included in the Civil Estimates, Vol. 1 of £1,000,000 for the current year.

Mr. Harold Macmillan said that part of the provision of £1,000,000 would be spent on schemes already approved, of which particulars would be laid before Parliament in accordance with section 14 of the Act, but the execution of many of these schemes would be spread over a number of years. In respect of certain schemes it was impossible to give a precise estimate of the amount which would be spent during the current year. The remainder of the provision was for the execution of schemes that might be made as a result of applications for assistance already received or which might be received during the remainder of this year. But although Lord Cranborne had received advance information of a number of such projects it was generally speaking quite impossible to forecast the nature and scope of the proposals that would be submitted by Colonial Governments.

Mr. Creech Jones then asked for the estimate for £50,000 included for research under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act had been reached, and for what objects, whether the Colonial Research Advisory Committee would now be set up, or who would determine the schemes of research and initiate the system of research on a wide and more regular basis.

Lord Hailey to Head Colonial Research Committee.

Mr. Macmillan replied that Lord Cranborne had decided that in spite of the difficulties arising out of the war it was now desirable to set up a Colonial Research Advisory Committee as contemplated in paragraph 8 of Command Paper 6175, and that Lord Hailey had accepted the Secretary of State's invitation to act as Chairman of the Committee. It was proposed that, besides advising on the expenditure of the sum of £500,000 a year provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, the Committee should advise upon and coordinate the whole range of research in Colonial matters, irrespective of the provenance of funds. The composition of the Committee had not yet been definitely decided, but it was proposed that it should consist of a small number of persons competent to speak with authority on questions of research, and with power to take into consultation any outside authorities whom they might consider appropriate.

Part of the £200,000 for which provision had been made in the Estimates would be spent on a number of schemes already approved, and of which particulars would be laid before Parliament. The remainder of this provision would be available for expenditure on any schemes recommended by the Committee. If the amount provided should be insufficient, Lord Cranborne would not hesitate to ask for further provision.

Mr. Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to the need in Nyasaland for a further £84,000 to be made available for the improvement of the health and sanitation, the relief of congestion in over-crowded towns for opening up new agricultural areas, and for purposes of animal husbandry in others, and whether money under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act would be made available for these public works.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. The matter was under consideration by the Government of Nyasaland. When an application for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was made, it would be given full and sympathetic consideration.

White Settlements in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Jones asked whether it was proposed to give, in the future, more land available for development by Europeans in the lands in Northern Rhodesia acquired originally from the North Charterland Company.

Mr. Macmillan replied that it was originally contemplated that the Government should acquire for Native occupation 1,341,000 acres only of the company's estate, but that in the event 3,776,744 acres had been purchased. In this larger area there might be land which was not required for Native occupation and was suitable for development by Europeans. The Governor had appointed a committee to investigate. It was felt that the acquisition of the bulk of the company's estate in North-Eastern Rhodesia would do much to provide a permanent solution of the problem of improving conditions in the Native reserves in this area and the provision of adequate agricultural land for the Natives concerned. About 2,000 Natives had already settled on new land in time for them to prepare their plots for this year's crops.

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government of Kenya was working out and applying methods of improving cultivations by Africans in the Kenya Reserves, whether suitable agricultural tools, selected seed and plants and other facilities were being made available to them in order to meet the needs of the reserves as a result of the conscription of labour and the demand for greater production for theatres of war.

Mr. Harold Macmillan replied in the affirmative, adding that the steady improvement of cultivation in the reserves was a fundamental principle of Government policy in Kenya. Every assistance was being given by the Agricultural Department towards the production of more foodstuffs, including the issue of seed.

Prices for European and African Produce.

Mr. Jones asked whether any surplus of Native production would be made available for the theatre of war, and if the price paid for European produce would also be paid for African produce.

Mr. Macmillan asked for notice of that question.

Mr. Jones further inquired in what Dependencies in Africa a system of guaranteed prices and returns for certain crops had been worked out, and when, and why the system would be terminated as between European and African produce.

Mr. Macmillan replied that guaranteed prices for certain important crops were in operation in Northern Rhodesia. In Basutoland a scheme had been put into operation involving guaranteed prices for certain non-staple crops such as wheat, flax, and rye, and for crops grown in maize. A scheme was in preparation for controlling control and guaranteed prices for African-grown maize, which, having regard to the differences in the methods in which European and African maize is harvested, was calculated to have a similar effect. A maize control scheme had been in operation for several years in Northern Rhodesia, involving the payment of different prices for European and African-grown maize. The differences in costs of production and standards of cultivation between the two classes of producers had been taken into account and had been made for a fair return to the producer. In profits on Native-grown maize were credited to the Government, and devoted to objects concerned with the welfare of the African industry, in particular, price stabilization of certain African produce and the betterment of certain methods of agriculture.

The question raised in the further study would be given to the problem of determining fair payments as between African and European producers because of the general discontent among Africans over what was regarded as the unfairness of the present system.

Mr. Macmillan said pointed out, there is only one step to which this applies. The other step is purely European in origin.

Mr. Creagh Jones called attention of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had been drawing to the Minister's attention the possibilities of the Macalder Mining Concessions, and the basis of royalty in the Kenya Government in respect to copper, zinc, lead and other minerals.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the Secretary of State was in correspondence with the Government of Kenya on these matters, and he would supply the details requested when they became available.

Mr. Creagh Jones asked a query concerning the suggestion of Africans for civil service, had been or was to be adopted in Nyasaland.

Mr. Macmillan replied that, according to the information, the answer was in the negative.

Sir Cosmo Parkinson's New Duties

Captain J. Macdonald asked whether the proposed Colonial tour of Sir Cosmo Parkinson constituted a new arrangement for regular despatches to be made by high officials of the Colonial Department.

Mr. Macmillan replied that it had long been the established practice for senior officers of the Colonial Office to visit the Colonies from time to time on behalf of the Secretary of State. This was, however, the first time that a senior officer had been appointed for the specific duty. Lord Bessborough had had it in mind since he assumed office as Colonial Secretary that the appointment of an officer of this standing to visit the Colonies as his personal representative to discuss local problems with Colonial Governors would be of especial value during the period when there were so many difficulties in this way. The Governor, returning home for personal

Mr. Harvey asked what progress had been made in securing for African labourers in South Africa the same conditions recommended by the Commission on Compulsory Labour.

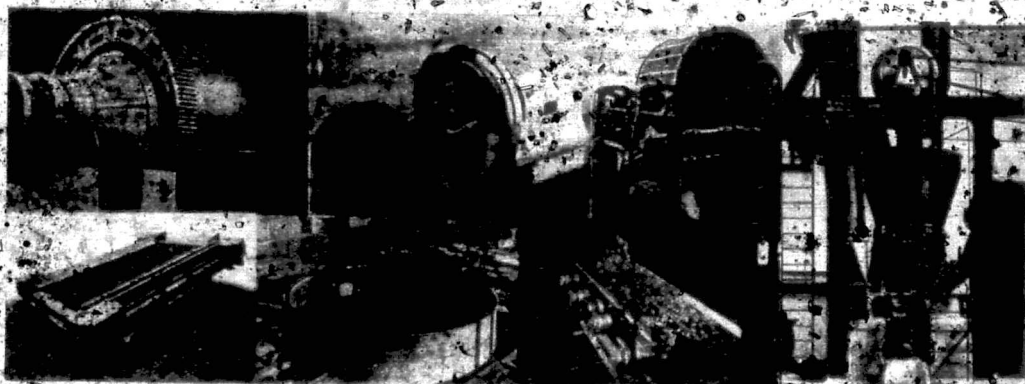
Mr. Macmillan replied that the Government had already worked out alternative scales of rations for the Transvaal Province, dairy farms and arable farms, in addition to maize meal, such as included vegetable, cooking oil, beans, oil seeds, and other meals, mixed meal, or separately milk. The provisions to be provided by employers were laid down as one of the conditions of service fixed by the Central Wages Board, on which the Medical Department was represented. Some leave was allowed to the Board to substitute other items for those on the approved list, such as having regard to the crops raised in different areas, and the nature of the industrial undertakings. The list would have to be introduced

Too Much Secrecy

Commercial Agent M. Southey suggested several suggestions regarding the supply of paper by the Government, which were discussed by Mr. Max Danziger, Minister of Finance, when addressing the annual general meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in the district. Attention would also have to be given to including the supply of articles for Navy clothing and a list range of "Kemp" trucks, sail in case of "cold war" outbreaks. Mr. Danziger, who thought that in general there had been too much secrecy between the Government and the public, promised to do his best to make this a national affair.

Natives Conscription in N. Rhodesia

Colonial Secretary Macmillan said that conscription for non-commercial purposes has been excluded for some months at the end of June.



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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Contact with the African
The Importance of Personal Touch

to the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, In your article dealing with the lessons that can be learnt by Eastern Africa from the loss of Malaya, no mention has been made of the District Officer. It appears to me that there must have been a loss of touch by that officer with his people, probably because he used a car to visit his district.

In 1912 I went on tour of my district just after a broken bone had healed. The doctors forbade me to use a bicycle or a donkey in case of a fall displacing the freshly joined bone, and so I had to walk. At the end of that tour the chiefs and people thanked me for walking through the district again, that nobody knew something of them and they of me.

Main that time one will never, possibly I walked as well as on four feet could. Hence I learnt how one chief, saying that his delinquencies might not be discovered from his hand which talked and sang to him as I walked from his bush to his host's quarters.

In 1924 the first thing that the County Chief of Zomba said to the Governor of Lusitania was how delighted he and his people were because His Excellency had walked through his county and placed a District Office in charge of it so that everybody could be there and talk to him as they went along the road. These examples show what personal touch means.

I do not question the bravery of Indian troops in Malaya but their training here is for hill fighting, not bush or swamp fighting. In the last war in German East Africa Indian troops got lost in the bush, whereas

African troops got touch and were finally the determining factor in that campaign. As you have written their use in areas such as Burma, and for the recovery of the Dutch East Indies and Malaya appears of paramount importance, while utilising Indian troops for desert or hill warfare.

Yours faithfully,
T. Linabruach, Pitsoche.

National Bank of India

In another column will be found the text of the statement circulated to shareholders of the National Bank of India Ltd. by Mr R. Langford James, the Chairman.

The report for the year ended December 31 last, shows net profits, after providing for all bad debt doubtful debts, amounted to £42,731. An interim dividend at the rate of 10% per annum was paid on September 27, absorbing £160,000, and a further interim at the rate of 12% per annum on April 10. The directors propose to add £50,000 to the staff pension fund and to write £10,000 off house property account, leaving a carry forward of £284,254, against £244,516 brought in.

The paid-up capital of the Bank is £2,000,000, and there is a reserve fund of £2,200,000. Current deposits and other accounts appear in the balance sheet at £30,000,700, and bills payable at £853,200. Among the assets, cash and bank figure at £10,530,522, note issued by British Government and similar securities at £1,000,520, Indian and other rupee securities at £6,200,879, bills of exchange at £7,359,000, accounts receivable and other sums due to the bank at £9,638,430, and house property and furniture at £710,102.

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COMPANY MEETING

National Bank of India, Ltd.

Mr. R. Langford James's Review

MR. R. LANGFORD JAMES, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, circulated with the 128th report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1944 which are to be considered at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the head office of the Bank, 21, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, May 12, at a stated night reading.

Since we last met Mr. J. K. Ritchie has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the board, and also takes this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the services he is rendering to the Bank in that capacity.

In September, 1941, we lost a distinguished and highly respected colleague, Sir John Hewitt, who had been a member of the board since 1915. Sir John, who was a great personality, was possessed of outstanding ability. The value of his service to India, and, after he retired from the Civil Service, to the companies with which he became connected, will not soon be forgotten. To fill the place of our old friend we appointed Mr. W. G. Kelly of Messrs. Wallace Brothers & Co., Ltd., to a seat on the board, and we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on securing his services.

Owing to the great time uncertainty of the postal service it has again been found impossible to complete the 1944 accounts at the usual time, and our annual meeting must necessarily be held some few weeks later than the normal pre-war date.

Satisfactory Results for 1944

In my last year's address to the shareholders I expressed some apprehensions as to prospects for 1944. My fears, however, in regard to the bank's results were not justified, the net profits amounting to £137,738, closely approximate those of the previous year, after providing a substantially increased sum for taxation and after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts.

In order that there should be no undue delay in payment of the final dividend, it was again declared in the form of a second interim, but at the rate of 6% instead of 8%, reducing the total dividend for the year from 10%—a rate at which it has stood for the last five years—to 14%.

Although circumstances have indicated that pessimism in the 1944 results was not justified, it is patent that the entry by Japan into the war cannot fail to have repercussions on our business. Up to the present we have been relatively fortunate in that, not having any branches further to the east than Burma, Rangoon and Mandalay are the only places from which it has been found necessary to move (temporarily we both hope and believe). But whatever may be the outcome of the

Japanese efforts to penetrate further to the west, it appears obvious that, until the Allied Nations can impose greater restraint on the naval activities of our enemies, trade from and to the Bengal ports and the areas they serve must suffer some restriction, and the same may apply not only to other Indian ports on the Bay of Bengal, but to Ceylon also.

Strong Financial Position

This being the present position, shareholders will doubtless approve of our having decided, as a measure of prudence, to make a slightly larger distribution from the profits which enables us to add £25,000 to the sum carried forward—raising it to £24,250—after allocating £50,000 to the pension funds and £70,000 to house property account.

With regard to the balance sheet, the Bank's liabilities and assets are £7,000,000 higher than at the end of the previous year. On the liability side this is almost entirely accounted for by an increase in current fixed deposit and other accounts, while amongst the assets, cash and bullion appear as £1,000,000 higher; British and Indian Government securities are nearly £3,000,000 up, and the figure representing bills of exchange shows an increase of £1,700,000 as compared with the previous year. The long period occupied by transit of mails has again swollen this latter item. Discounts, loans receivable and other sums due to the Bank appear at £200,000 less. The ratio of the combined items of cash and Government securities to the Bank's total liability, on current fixed deposit and other accounts, is 70% which indicates a sound position.

Chairman's Tribute to the Staff

It is a pleasure to pay a tribute to the staff of the Bank, both old and new, who have maintained an efficient service notwithstanding the depression caused by the large number now on duty with His Majesty's Forces which has necessitated their replacement by a less experienced staff. In consequence an extra strain has been placed on the senior members of the staff remaining with us who have cheerfully overcome their difficulties and enabled our business to be carried on with as little dislocation as possible. Our appreciation of the work of all members, both old and new, is well deserved.

Uganda Government's Failure

Mr. P. J. Simpson, M.L.C., the retiring Resident of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, said in his report for the past year that: "It is generally disappointing that the Government has not seen fit to curtail expenditure and that they are still considering proceeding with extraordinary works and loan programmes which should be left until after the war." "I hope that Government will see the folly of issuing new supplies of the way of the Government of the way of the Government."

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News Items in Brief

A final dividend of 10% making a total of 50% has been announced by the Pure Tea Company, Kenya.

Messrs. Bagnall & Co., Ltd., have declared an ordinary interim dividend of 3% (the same).

The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Nkaura, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

A claim to be able to run a fully-laden lorry at a cost of one tenth of a penny per ton-mile on a shaft coal gas plant has been made by Mr. J. W. Bush, chief engineer of Rhodesia Native Timber, concessionaire.

The Abyssinia Association commemorated the first anniversary of the reign of the Emperor to his capital by a meeting on Tuesday in the Central Hall, West Nyack.

The G.O.C. has a new museum, three years old, which is a favourite both for the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, won the Salisbury Stakes last week.

To replace mechanical transport withdrawn through petrol restrictions, tread oxen have now been made available for purchase in the Eldoret, Nakuru and Nanyuki districts of Kenya.

A telegram received at the beginning of the week stated that foot and mouth disease has been confirmed on a farm in the Lunenburg district of Northern Rhodesia, and that a "roadstill order" covering the area has been imposed.

Value of bulk of increased shipments and improved prices of sugar, preserved meat, and chrome ore, Southern Rhodesia's exports during 1941 reached a record figure, despite a fall of about £500,000 in the value of gold exports.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has fixed the price of milk for the different towns of the Colony at the figures ruling at the end of February, except in Bulawayo, where an increase of 1d. a pint has been allowed because of the severe drought conditions.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia, which is to take over the Railways Steel Works, will pass an Act of Parliament to fix the price, since agreement with the company has not been reached. Two independent arbitrators are investigating the question of fair compensation.

Boma Municipal Council has been dissolved by order of the Governor-General of Portuguese East Africa, and an Administrative Council appointed, under the chairmanship of Lieutenant Antonio Dias Ferreira, who is chief of the Control Board of the territory.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways have decided to continue the agreement with the Tanganyika Railways in respect of traffic with the Lake Victoria basin and that in the Mwanza-Arusha area for a further five years or until a year after the close of the war, whichever is the shorter period.

Since the first serious outbreak of plague in this last there had been 217 cases in Nairobi to the end of 1941, said Councillor, who, the Mayor, in a statement to the Municipal Council. He added that if the weather were appropriate there was a chance of a bad outbreak this autumn.

The Kenya Agricultural Association has recommended that the Government should appoint a committee, and every effort should be made to be urged to the utmost to provide the requirements of the Native population, and our climatic conditions. The time when the necessary arrangements should be put down in the one year, such as average to consultants, and to the Government of the farm.

Mails Lost by Enemy Action.

Mails posted from the United Kingdom to the Seychelles between January 17 and 22 have been lost through enemy action.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Sherwood Starr—8,900 tons crushed in April produced gold valued at £8,820 and a mine profit of 1962.

Wankie Colliery—Coal sales for April totalled 106,772 tons, and cost sales 7,148 tons.

Kavirondo—In March 900 tons of copper ore produced 203.67 oz. of gold.

Adelaide—A profit of £2,001 (against £5,499 in March) was made in April from 19,100 tons of ore crushed for a gold recovery of 223,393.

Cam and Motor Gold—26,000 tons of ore crushed in April yielded gold to the value of £50,482 and a mining profit of £28,197. This coincides with the estimate made for the previous month, which was exactly the same sum.

P. E. A. Granite

Company, Granite, etc. Mozambique, Ltd., has been invited to work deposits of graphite in the Nacala district of Portuguese East Africa.

Rhodesian Mining Requirements

To obtain essential equipments for the mining industry of Southern Rhodesia, the Government of the Colony has appointed agents in Washington and Johannesburg.

Mining Personnel

Miss B. E. Barrett is now the British South Africa Company's resident mining engineer in Northern Rhodesia, with headquarters in Ndola. She succeeds Mr. Rowe, who recently returned in order to live in Southern Rhodesia.

News of Our Advertisers

The directors of the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd. propose to reduce the outstanding amounts of the company's 2½% preference share stock (£143,170) to the 1½% redemption rate of £100,000 (£27,760) and the 4½% redeemable second preference stock (£94,927) reducing these amounts by share repurchase.

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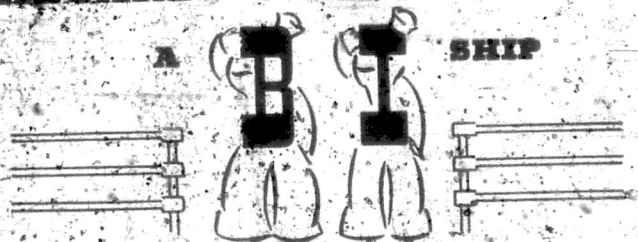
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