

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AN ASTONISHING CASE of discrimination has been reported to us from Tanganyika Territory by the latest mail. We hold no brief for the liquor trade, indeed, we're sharing the many first-hand experiences of Africans and Rhodesians who have lost all that the local Governments have been unwise in their reluctance to impose much more effective restrictions upon the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages in war-time. That view should be stated, for it shows that the present protest springs solely from the point of view that all public authorities should be restrained from methods which manifestly discriminate against sections of the community. Many things must be done in a world which could not be contemplated in peace, but that inescapable compulsion demands enhanced vigilance on the part of the public and their officials, in order to serve its interests for human nature is so constituted that power, even a little, in the hands of a few leads men into blindness, for each one of their fellows would have to punish them for one

of their excesses are called for half-century periods, soon after the outbreak of war. The respective charges paid by these dealers were increased by a flat ten per cent, which all cheerfully paid, when those affected in the Moshi area recently made the usual formal applications for renewal of their licences. They were informed to their surprise that the applications were only approved subject to payment of fees representing an increase of one hundred per cent and more above those for the previous six months. Appeals for relief were made, but were completely and utterly rejected, doubling of the fees were refused without explanation. It is asserted that throughout the whole of the rest of Tanganyika licence fees have remained stable; the Moshi Licensing Board stands alone in its insistence upon double fees. What are the results? According to representations made to the Government, a copy of which document has been sent to this newspaper in a small way-side inn established several years ago on the convenience of travellers is now called upon to pay £88 annually in licence fees. That may not strike the reader as being an exorbitant one, but at £25 notes that is paid by the leading hotel in five days than that of the way-side inn during the whole year. Or, to put it in another way, the inn has now to pay more than twice as much as the leading hotel in Langa. It is obviously absurd that one licensing board should be able to act in this arbitrary manner. Its action, which is without parallel in East Africa, ought promptly to be repudiated by the Government.

licences scarcely credible, but it is nevertheless the fact, that not merely one of the Tanganyika Territory, or even one section of a district, but merely those engaged in it in one particular little area should have been singled out for exceptional treatment. Alcoholic liquors may be sold in East Africa, as in most other parts of the world, by licensed dealers only.

THE WAR

Japanese Submarines Off Tanganyika

Problem of pro-Vichy French from Madagascar

TWO FURTHER "TEAMERS" are reported to have been attacked by a Japanese submarine off the East African coast. The first attacks occurred on July 1 off Mozambique, 40 miles south of Mozambique, the vessel missed its mark. The second vessel was attacked off the coast of Tanganyika about 200 miles north-east of the Rovuma River. Her fate is not known. This is the first report of the presence of Japanese warships off the coast of British East Africa, all earlier appearances having been off Portuguese East Africa.

The considerable contingent of South African land and air forces now serving in Madagascar is commanded by Brigadier Seneschal, who commanded the "Duke" during the campaign against Italian East Africa and afterwards in Libya.

The authorities in Great Britain are faced with a delicate problem in dealing with 200 French men, women and children who have just arrived in the United Kingdom from Madagascar. The party includes some Vichy French officials, military and civilian, soldiers who opposed us at Diego Suarez, and women and children dependents. It is hoped that when their credentials have been established many of the soldiers will join the forces of Free France. The problem concerns the pro-Vichy section. As Great Britain is not at war with France, they cannot be interned as prisoners or as enemy aliens—but they can claim not expect the same freedom as citizens of the United Nations. Hundreds of French soldiers captured at Diego Suarez have gone over to General de Gaulle. They include crack Colonial troops.

Increasing Help of Belgian Congo

The Congo is becoming more and more a channel of communication for the armies of the United States proceeding to the Middle East and Far East, said M. Pierlot, the Belgian Prime Minister, on his arrival in New York from London last week. To facilitate these communications, he said, the Congo was now hard at work adapting and developing its air bases and means of transport by road, rail and inland waterway. M. Pierlot intends to visit the Belgian Congo on his way back from the U.S.A. to London.

M. van Vleet, chairman of the High Ministry for the Congo, who is on a visit to the Belgian Congo, is taking part in negotiations for an Anglo-American-Belgian pool of war resources.

The first pilots of the Belgian Congo Air Force to be enrolled for training in South Africa have completed their course, and are about to receive their wings.

Captain T. Ross (Thorn), South African Air Force, who has been killed in a flying accident at Nairobi, was born in 1918, entered the Royal Air Force in 1935, began flying the next year, went to East Africa in March last year. He was returning on short leave after recovering from wounds when the accident occurred. He was a son of the postmaster in Victoria. The death on active service is announced of Sergeant R. Leitch, who was 64 years of age. Mr. Leitch, famous for some time near Hillier's Road, Southern Rhodesia, and later went to Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia. He served through the Boer War and the 1914-18 war. He leaves a widow and sons.

Mr. Donald T. R. McLean, of Bulawayo, is reported missing from a merchant ship sunk in the Bay of Bengal.

Air Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, who received a Mention in the London Gazette last week for gallant and distinguished services as A.C. (C. in C.) Middle East, has been promoted Air Chief Marshal.

Brigadier W. H. G. Staff Poole, who fought in the First and Second World Wars, has been appointed G.O.S., Cape Province, Natal, 40 years of age; he is the youngest brigadier in the South African Army. He was commissioned in 1923, and was for two years commander of the South African Air Force at Robert's Heights.

Major G. W. P. Theopold and Major D. J. von Loth, who were both awarded the D.F.C. for their distinguished service in East Africa, are the first members of the South African Air Force to receive decorations from the hand of King George.

Captain van Veen, a Belgian volunteer serving in the British Army in East Africa, has been awarded the D.F.C. for service in Abyssinia.

The new Army Council includes Brigadier General Lord Croft (Vice-President), who is Chairman of the Executive of the Empire Industries Association and has important interests in East Africa, and Captain Julian Andys, the Prime Minister's secretary, who was one of the few M.P.'s to argue consistently against the return of African territory to Germany. Sir Edward Gifford, former Governor of Kenya, has ceased to be a member.

Mrs. Laura E. Mather, Chairman of M.C.S. Mather and Platt, Ltd., the well-known engineering firm with extensive interests in East Africa and Rhodesia, has been appointed Regional Chairman and Controller of Production for the North-West of Rhodesia under the authority of Supply.

Sir Evelyn Woodley, New Appointment

Sir Evelyn Woodley, founder of the Overseas League, has been appointed American Relations Officer to the Government of India. His chief duty is that of liaison with the American forces in India.

Dr. J. Michael Vazey has relinquished his position as senior resident medical officer at the London Hospital in order to go to India as a senior medical officer with the Friends Ambulance Unit.

Mr. Roy Wolensky, M.L.C., Director of Man-Power in Northern Rhodesia, is shortly going on leave. His duties will be undertaken during his absence by the Chief Secretary.

Among East Africans now on active service who have been in London recently are Pilot Officer T. C. Bugli, of Mombasa, Kenya; Sergt. Pilot H. A. Wright, of Limbe, Nyasaland; Sergt. Pilot M. Cooper, of Eldburgh; and D. M. Kelber, of Eldoret, Kenya; Sergt. Pilot G. A. B. Meyer, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia; Sergt. Pilot B. Hyman, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. S. Mucuna has been appointed a captain in the Nyasaland Defence Force.

The whole of Kenya's A.R.P. organisation has been placed under the Commissioner of Police. It is being assisted by Sgt. Col. Rice, formerly of the Police, who has had much experience of A.R.P. work in the South of England.

It is interesting to note that all men in the town between the ages of 16 and 45 years, regardless of race, are to be registered on the island being now a prohibited area. All residents must carry identity cards.

Von Lettow's Son

It is now known that among the German officers who conducted pro-Axis missions in Vichy-controlled Syria before the British took over was a son of General von Lettow-Vorbeck, who commanded the German forces in East Africa during the last war. He is reported to have visited Palestine after the outbreak of hostilities, thanks to the help of French papers.

Letter written during the Abyssinian Campaign by the District Commissioner, P. J. ... An African ... has been furnished by The Daily ... road

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... Although some ... Northern Rhodesia ... the ...

Moslems of East Africa have been raised as a result of the appeal for orphan children in England made by the Silver Seal League in Kenya.

The Kiambu Club, Kenya, has given £1,000 towards noble canteens for the bombed areas of Britain.

A mass meeting of the Indian Community in Kenia, Kenya, it was decided to give £1,000 from the Indian Association funds to help 2000 Indian women and children evacuated from Bombay.

Tanga, South Island Derby, raised nearly £2700 for war charities.

A concert party recently raised £90 for war charities in Mbeya, Tanganyika Territory.

Mentioned in Dispatches

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Colonial Empire Debated by Commons

General Agreement on Need for Improved Colonial Office Machinery

LAST WEEK we reported the speech in the House of Commons made by Mr. Macmillan, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the war-time problems of the Colonial Empire.

The speeches of other members are reported here.

Captain Peter Macdonald's Criticisms

CAPTAIN PETER MACDONALD said a very serious reflection on the House of Commons that there had been no debate for the Colonial Office estimates since June, 1939.

After our losses in the Far East we were still responsible for some 80 Colonial territories and 150 million people. If there had been closer links between those responsible for the Colonial Empire in the past and the military authorities there would not have been such concentration of such essential commodities as rubber and tin in Malaya, and our shipment of their products to Japan. What if Malaya and the other areas had been planned for Government instructions, to have the commodities rubber, tin and tin products in inferior teas. What would we not have today to plant that rubber production in Ceylon, or in East Africa? It was evident that balanced production and defence had not been considered by the Colonial Office in the past.

Conferences of the East African Governors were not suitable for war purposes. They could not make decisions on the spot because they had no statutory or legal powers of responsibility. There was also a Governors' Conference in West Africa, but the Colonial Office had seen the need to appoint Lord Swire to coordinate their work and take decisions on the spot. Very similar measures intended in East Africa. Much experience of committees and conferences had led him (Captain Macdonald) with full faith in their influence on effectiveness in collecting information and making recommendations.

The Minister had mentioned great extension of the economic side of the Colonial Office, who with his nice jealousy from outside to build up a war organisation, and was aware of their experience of trade, industry, shipping, supplies, Native Industries, and other war problems. Most of the Colonial Office staff had been in the basic trade for too long, and had little practical knowledge of the Colonies.

He had visited several Colonies in the past five years and had seen in the dominions a shortage of Colonial Commissioners of the highest calibre and character, and the best young men, wherever they were, were being left to rot throughout the world. The Colonial Office staff was young, but the young men of the Empire Office could not have an opportunity to see the world at home and abroad.

The machinery which the Minister said he was using for war purposes did not seem relevant at all. There were far too many councils and committees without executive responsibility to power to implement their recommendations. The archives of the Colonial Office were stuffed with the reports of committees and commissions. One or two were signed by himself, but he had never heard of any action being taken on them. What was wanted was men on the spot with executive powers and responsibility and not afraid to take decisions.

Colonial Development Board Advocated

He hoped a Colonial Development Board would be established as a statutory body to be responsible to the Secretary of State. It should have a full-time Chairman and secretary, and should deal with questions of strategy, as all the Services were involved. It should have a representative of the secretaries of the Chiefs of Staff Committee. There should be a full-time member each for economy and finance, health, education and housing, and all the supply departments. The Board should deal with co-opts business men to serve on sub-committees dealing with production, exports, imports, ports, roads, railways, air and air transport. It should have someone responsible for co-ordinating information and power. Its function would be to co-ordinate and consolidate the work of all the various committees, and to be taken over the Colonial National Fund.

From many sides (see Captain Macdonald) had tried unsuccessfully to discuss the long-term policy of the Colonial Office. It was a subject which was something but making sense, and especially so, and men like Mr. Macmillan and his chief in the Colonial Office had a grand opportunity to show their manliness—which had been lacking in the Colonial Office since the days of Joseph Chamberlain (£5,000,000) a year for the Colonial Welfare and Development Board was a mere fleabite compared with what was required for colonial development. He suggested that a £500,000,000 annually should be spent to pay the interest on a loan of 100 or three hundred million pounds, which would be paid back in an opportunity of doing something.

After this war the Colonial Empire would have a new complexion of itself. The war had brought new demands from the Dominions for their place in the sun, which eventually led to the status of Westminster, giving their complete self-government. The end of this war would bring demands from some parts of the Colonial Empire for more responsibility and a greater voice in their own affairs.

Mr. de Bunscombe said that the frequent changes made in Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State had resulted in a lack of continuity.

The Minister requested that the West Africa Commission, a magnificent part, could be set up to pay a greater part still. Though the forces had a few wonderful patriotic courses, and loyalty, but full as there in Africa, had not been taken into consideration in setting them. The Colonial Office should consult the War Office and set up in West Africa a military college, at which officers could acquire the capacity to lead men, and whom they could go to officers' regiments, and a college yearly bring together men from all parts of the dominions, and who would be to know the whole of Africa. A separate colonial administration for Africa had often been advocated, perhaps the appointment of Lord Swinton to West Africa might be a fortunate thing.

Referring to white colonies in Africa and other parts of the Empire, the Colonial Secretary said that if it had not been for the attention and care on the spot and in this country by those interested in the economic development of our colonies, we should be suffering very much more than we are at present.

Need of a New Staff

MR. ABRAHAM L. SANDER DUNN, following Lord Swinton's lead, said that he would like to explain Colonial economics, asked how this could be done without an instrument to work our plans. He said that it was possible with a Colonial Development Board. He said that Mr. Morrison's Royal Commission of 1937 had made similar suggestions and stressed the influence of war-time changes on the development of the colonies' natural resources. Measures should be taken to encourage production in the Empire, and to improve the standards of living in the Colonies.

The staff of such a board, he thought, should not be very serious, but such as men of public responsibility, and high calibre, who would have knowledge of the Colonial Empire. Lord Halifax and Lord Halifax, as former Colonial Secretary, had often emphasised that Colonial civil servants had often complained that Colonial civil servants in a Colonial Development Board would be doing developments for the Colonies and that they were not doing it. They were doing it in representation from the Colonies, and that they were doing it in the Dominions and Colonies would have the colonies' needs, markets and greater security.

Having served thirty-five years of the Colonial Office, Mr. Edmond said that he had had experience of our education, particularly to African Countries, was for interests and opportunities, so that in Uganda, for instance, Natives regard to think that the most possible life is to become a trader, which there was very little to type. He asked for more teaching in English.

A newspaper was needed in the House of Commons, it was necessary to rid ourselves of the prevalent suspicion of our own folk settled overseas. The Minister reminded him of the old South African story of two men who had had a great number of drinks. One, suddenly noticing the hand of the other lying on the table between them, cried, "What is this stick on the table?" and he saw a bottle of whiskey across his friend's hand. The other man friend shouted, "Hit it with it's biting me". Some members in the House had been "biting a great many snakes that did not exist."

Tribute to White Settlers

The white settlers had kept the maintenance and progressive force in East Africa. It was they who had brought peace and prosperity to the people and stopped the mass killing the Government had made mistakes, but had saved everything. He would like to see a severe criticism of the Government, but what was being done in Southern Rhodesia. At least it must be admitted that in that Colony, who, sharing with the medical and social sciences and the general progress of the Native were on a higher level than in Northern Rhodesia. It was impossible to promise greater self-government to the people of India, particularly to the Indian States and at the same time to promise to the people of the Colonies, and to the Government, to carry it out in the year or in 1945. The Government's task was to carry it out in a vision and not in a mistake. The purpose must be to establish maximum peace and unity in East Africa and Rhodesia. The Government had a hands responsibility for foreign affairs and defence.

The Hon. Mr. JONES considered Mr. Macmillan's country plans in regard to the great human problems in the Empire. He said that the British Government had passed the responsibility for the Empire's development to the colonies and that it was neglecting its duty to the people of the Empire. He said that the Government must take a new attitude towards the colonies and that it must be prepared to take a new responsibility for the development of the Empire. He said that the Government must be prepared to take a new responsibility for the development of the Empire.

The Prime Minister's Commission on the Colonies, the African Commission, and the Commission on the Development of the Colonies, were all mentioned. He said that the Commission on the Development of the Colonies was a very important body and that it was necessary to have a Commission on the Development of the Colonies.

He still contended that the imposition of forced labour on Africans was wrong in principle and unjustified by practical considerations. In many Colonies the people had given their own resources and money and had made great progress, but they were suffering from a sense of frustration.

Burge the Hierarchy of the Colonial Bureaucracy
 Mr. Jones thought that the best work of the Colonial Civil Service was done by those who were not part of the hierarchy of the Colonial Bureaucracy. In the Colonies we wanted men who were not afraid of public opinion, men who were not afraid of the press, men who were not afraid of the public. He said that the Colonial Bureaucracy was a very important body and that it was necessary to have a Commission on the Development of the Colonies.

He must emphasise that did not mean that we should not have a high standard of quality and devotion of civil servants for the Empire. He said that the Colonial Bureaucracy was a very important body and that it was necessary to have a Commission on the Development of the Colonies.

Did we stand for common standards of white and black equal in Africa? Coloureds were given a voice in Rhodesia, New Guinea, and elsewhere. He said that the Colonial Bureaucracy was a very important body and that it was necessary to have a Commission on the Development of the Colonies.

More attention to Colonial Development was needed, but it must come by a Commission on the Development of the Colonies. He said that the Colonial Bureaucracy was a very important body and that it was necessary to have a Commission on the Development of the Colonies.

A Standing Colonial Committee
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Inefficient Colonial Machinery

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House of Commons Report Blame

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Background to the

Prime Minister on Libya. We have lost upwards of 60,000 men by far the larger proportion of them prisoners, a great mass of material, and, in spite of our well-organised demolitions, a large quantity of stores. Rommel has advanced nearly 100 miles since the fall of Tobruk, with a garrison of about 25,000 men in a single day, was utterly unexpected. On the night before its capture General Auchinleck telegraphed that he had allotted what he believed to be an adequate garrison, that the defences were in good order, and that 90 days' supplies were available for the troops. The War Cabinet and our professional advisers thoroughly agreed with General Auchinleck at the decision to hold Tobruk. In mid-May we had in the desert 100,000 men and the enemy 20,000, of whom 50,000 were Germans. We had a superiority in the numbers of tanks of perhaps seven to five and in artillery of nearly eight to five. Including several regiments of the best form of tank destroyer, which throw a 55 lb. shell 20,000 yards, it is not true that we had to face 50 anti-tank guns with only 100 anti-tank one of the finest guns in Europe. The enemy by the battle uses made use of his puny anti-aircraft gun and his antiquated heavy anti-aircraft, as declared at Benghazi. Our army enjoyed throughout superiority in the air. The enemy's heavy bombers played a prominent part. Br. Hakim and Tobruk, but they should not be regarded as a decisive or even as a massive factor in this battle. We had better radio intercept lines of communication. We were therefore entitled to feel good confidence. An offensive would have been undertaken by us early in June if the enemy had not struck. Till June 18 the battle was equal. That morning we had about 300 tanks in action, the nightfall no more than 70 remained, excluding the light Stewart tanks. All this happened without any corresponding loss having been inflicted upon the enemy. The battlefield passed into his hands, and the enemy's wounded tanks were repaired by his organization, while all our wounded tanks were lost. Extreme exertions have been made by the Home Government for the last two years to strengthen and maintain the armies in the Middle East. During that time, apart altogether from reinforcements to other theatres, there have been sent to the Middle East from this country, the Empire and the United States, more than 950,000 men, 4,000 tanks, 6,000 aircraft, nearly 4,000 pieces of artillery, 50,000 machine-guns, 2,000,000, 100,000 mechanical vehicles. Mr. Churchill

Government and the Country. There seems to have been a failure to bring all the weight of an attack that might have been brought to bear upon Rommel's communications. When the tides in Asia all strength in the Mediterranean and the sustained bombing of Malta restricted the power of the fleet to interpose, was it not possible to ally heavy bombers out and maintain a heavier bombardment of Rommel's ports of entry? The dispatches of a strong force which did not do anything, but which inflicted nothing, from our bombing offensive against Germany, is a considerable technical difficulty to be overcome. Were they not impossible and beyond the power of improvisation? In a like circumstance would Germany have failed to overcome them? The enemy's conduct seems to have been hasty. Br. Hakim and Tobruk in guns and with the margin of defective communications, it may be that the tactical tactical genius could have done more with the British material. But a Government has no right to rely upon exceptional qualities in commanders or in troops. It should have good defects of equipment. The simple question is why a great and inventive industrial country bearing the strain of a third year of war has failed to supply its army with weapons superior to those employed by the enemy, the nature of which was for the most part known. Can it be doubted that superior weapons in British hands would have turned the scale? Why was it decided to hold Tobruk with a garrison too small to defend it and too large to be sacrificed as a forlorn hope in a delaying action? The public is nothing better than to be able to give Mr. Churchill and his staff their confidence. But the confidence must be mutual. If relations have deteriorated under the pressure of events, it is not surprising that criticism and counsel have been met with resentment or accepted with reluctance. Only one loyalty can be allowed to count—loyalty to the efficient and to the public interest. Needs not vote hold the key to public confidence. *The Times*.

Ossified Ideas. The man who has read the memoirs of the Kaiser knows how bright ideas and how designs were stifled by the ossified mandarins of Whitehall, especially in the War Office. Is that happening today? Is it a natural question when we read that the design for the 6-pounder anti-tank gun was ready in 1939, but was thrust into a pigeon hole. *Daily Mail*.

From Chief of Staff to Sergeant. The Prime Minister was seen after debate and losses battle, the battle. The Spanish Republic were using an 8-pounder anti-tank gun in 1939. Even now there are aircraft factories idle in this country which are over to new long-range bombers which may be available in two years. The Minister of Production has now appointed regional controllers. The Trade Union Congress, the Trade Unions of Britain separately, the Production Engineers Institute and the House of Commons asked for two regional boards over two years ago. The Prime Minister sought a successful war here action against itself. He has been haphazard, neglected sections against the House of Commons all the time, making concessions to buy off the political situation, not to create a machine for war, but to even today the army is not even given 60 textbooks on the coordination of air and land forces. The Prime Minister must realise that in this country there is a command that if Rommel had been all the British Army he would still be a sergeant. There is a man in the British Army—this shows how we use our trained men, who have 100,000 motor cars, the Elbro in Spain, Michael Duggar. He is a sergeant in an armoured brigade in this country. He was chief of staff in Spain; he won the battle of the Elbro. And he is a sergeant in the British Army. The Prime Minister should change his Secretary for War. The Prime Minister has great qualities, but picking men is obviously not one of them. Mr. A. Bewell, M.P.

Mr. Lyttelton on Production. We had in this country at the time of Dunkirk only 200 light tanks and with machine-guns and 50 infantry tanks. In September, 1940, the War Office first placed an order for the 6-pounder gun. Production is now several hundred a month. On June 1st last over 500 equivalent to about 70 batteries had been allocated to the Middle East and large numbers had arrived, but only a small proportion were in the hands of the troops. At the outset of the present campaign, Assault tank and the 6-pounder is probably inferior to the German 88mm gun. We are developing specialised anti-weapons far more powerful than the 6-pounder. Mr. Olive Lyttelton.

Tanks. We had more tanks in Libya than the Germans and Italians put together. Our hedgehog position in regard to tanks was fulfilled with a 100% increase. Lord Beaverbrook

to the War News

Opinion is expressed. The Army Minister is busy in his pentagon. Mussolini's people were planning a gala and got the Gestapo.

The Royal Table
We sent for Fifth Tanks with tanks which men cannot get into. Major Funniss, M.P.

Casualties in the U.S. Navy since America entered the war are 117,000. Navy Department.

Sebastian's glorious reprieve and mobilized a dozen enemy divisions for a month. Mr. Alexander Werth.

There has never been a British statesmanship was not a friend of Belgium. Free Belgian News Service.

Rommel has four Panzer divisions, the Russians need the attention of at least 24. The Observer.

WE intended to hold a jubilee there was no time to change. It fell was quite unexpected. Lord Cranborne.

Appeal to the Prime Minister to remove the uncomposed and incompetent from the Government. Mr. Levy, M.P.

There can be little question that a Japanese attack on India will come soon. Sir Bertram Stevens, a former Australian Premier.

Men have been appointed in the Production Ministries who know nothing about planning or production. Mr. E. Hall, M.P.

The official communication about Libya had not information like something. Sir W. M. Hughes, former Prime Minister of Australia.

WE might make General McArthur, of the Canadian Forces, head of the British and Canadian production. Sir George Schuster, M.P.

So great is the British minister's capacity for speech that his colleagues think there is no need for anything from his side. Sir Herbert Williams, M.P.

This is going to be a long war and we must prepare for it. There must be radical changes in Government policy and personnel. Mr. Bellenger, M.P.

In these critical days would it not be wise to have men at the wheel until the weather moderates. Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Lumley.

Opponents of the Russians have perhaps the best commander of large forces this war has produced. Lord Fielding, Elton.

Rommel, habitually black, from the east in the morning, to have the sun in his enemy's eyes and from the west in the afternoon. New York Times.

Boys leaving school have a duty to perform in the Empire. They should choose service overseas in preference to a secure job in this country. Field Marshal Lord Tomside.

Sixty years of age, she and her crew were put into service in the United States during June, a world record. Rear Admiral Victor, Vice Chairman, U.S. Maritime Commission.

The Battles of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean mean so much for should we be pushed from the Mediterranean. Italian units would be free to move in the waters. Mr. Hope-Bacon, M.P.

From September, America will turn out 100,000 trained seamen every six months. She now has 100,000 seamen a year.

Mr. Eric Neilson, member of the U.S. War Shipping Administration, flushed with his successes in the eastern Mediterranean. Hitler takes the time ripe to start trouble between Spain, Vicky France and the Moslems which he hopes will facilitate the close the western end. Mr. Norman Smart.

There are seven big oil and oil refineries. Two of the ones already in German hands, Odessa and Kherson. The other five are all in the hands of moderate, despotic, strong, Belgium and Bak. Mr. Stanley E. H. Baker.

He is a candidate for a dealer and a dealer. Both of them are in the hands of a dealer must have a dealer. A commanding officer has also to look to the man and sign the state. Lt. Col. J. R. J. Macnamara, M.P.

The United States aircraft carrier WASP recently accomplished ferry trips to the Mediterranean carrying aircraft reinforcements for Malta. Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commanding U.S. Navy Force in Europe.

A sense of vocation is most important. There is no place in the world now for a man and air is merely to get a good job and make what they can for themselves. The Bishop of Bristol.

I felt worried when Lord Beaverbrook made his reference to the paper run in the House of Lords last February. Next day a very high tank expert told me that had given the enemy six months' notice to prepare. Lord Hankey.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, an outstanding lawyer, has become the first of his caste to sit on the advisory of India's Executive Council. The Express Delhi correspondent.

There is not one officer of high rank, except one who has just been appointed to the Army Council, who is either a member of a Territorial Force. But the generals in command of Dominion troops are with but exceptional amateur generals. Sir Percy Clarke, M.P.

I have known Treasury assumptions to be used to exercise influence on a cabinet, thus making an appointment within his own department, and many to over the heads and shoulders of the advice of his own responsible advisers. Sir Alfred T. Brown.

As a tribute to the courage of the men of the British Merchant Navy, the State authorities in Germany mask hand to partially to assess drafts of home-born merchant seamen's sons for all the ship companies, the State often according to a ship. The Times correspondent, Moyn.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, British politician, has made the Libyans' defeat will leave a memorable impression upon the world. At present bluntness, but not safe failures, he admitted that they are not fit enough for desert warfare. Yet they are trained soldiers were not long ago, publicised in the West that engineering skill could produce. Daily Mail.

Do not think the war was last year than two years more. By then the British and American air forces will be decisive. The danger of going to war is perhaps greater now than it has ever been. It will require a war for a few months but not much longer than that. Mr. Noel Baker, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport.

The Prime Minister has a great responsibility, but how can any man discharge all the tremendous responsibilities which thrust upon him and at the same time be concerned about the life of his Government? It is imperative that this country should have a National Government selected by the Prime Minister without regard to the interference of parties. Lord Bennett.

The United States bombers which raided Wake Island had to fly 2,000 nautical miles from Hawaii. Their navigation was so skilful that they arrived at Wake at the corner of the tiny island, rather than their particular objective. The flight was probably the longest made over water for a bombing attack, but one plane failed to return home. The Times correspondent in New York.

PERSONALIA

Sir Daniel Hall

Justice G. C. Robinson has written in English Northern Rhodesia.

A son has been born to the wife of Mr. J. H. P. Wainwright, second District Officer of Kakamega, of whom Mr. Hall is in charge.

A son has been born to the wife of Captain G. H. G. Leslie, second in command of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Airborne Division, who is at present in the Sudan.

Mr. M. J. A. Calder has been appointed to the office of the Superintendent of Agriculture and Horticulture in Northern Rhodesia.

A son was born recently in Mombasa to the wife of Mr. J. A. Northrop, Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda.

Mrs. and Miss Northrop have two daughters who were born in Northern Rhodesia.

Major A. R. Leskey, M.C., Royal Tank Regiment, youngest son of Mrs. A. G. A. Leskey, of Kenya, was married in Cairo on July 1 to Vivienne, second daughter of Major G. V. Oulton, M.C., and Mrs. Oulton, Lansdowne Place, Hove.

Mr. J. A. Calder has been appointed third Crown Agent for the Colonies. He is at present seconded from the Colonial Office to the Ministry of Supply as a principal assistant secretary. Mr. Calder was secretary to the East Africa Parliamentary Commission in 1944.

Sir Hubert and Lady Young have taken Ashie House, Overton, Hampshire, which will be their address until the end of October. Sir Hubert Young, who recently returned from his duties as Governor of Trinidad, is presently Governor of Nyasaland and of Southern Rhodesia.

OBITUARY

Sir Trevellyn Wynne

SIR TREVELLYN RASHLEIGH WYNNE, who died last week at the age of 83 years, was one of the most famous engineers ever associated with Indian railways. Starting in the service of the Government Railways, he resigned at the age of 27 to become first agent and chief engineer of the newly formed Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, of which a 700-mile system he later became a director, and afterwards the very active Chairman. Later, he continued to pay frequent visits to India. He also served on the board of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Burma Corporation.

He became interested in East African development at the end of the last war, served on the board of several commercial companies, and paid several visits to Tanganyika Territory and Kenya. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board from the time of its establishment until he joined its Advisory Council.

Sir Trevellyn, in a manly manner, was throughout his connection with East Africa an unrelenting critic of the Colonial Office and the local governments, none of which seemed to him to grapple with their problems with an adequate sense of urgency. For nearly 20 years he had advocated the union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and he was sympathetic in his opposition to the proposals for the admission of Germany to Africa, the belief, which was the basis of the Colonial Service, was essential in bringing the creation of a special African Board, and that there must be an end to the constant changing of Secretaries of State, Governors, Chief Secretaries, and other senior officials.

None who did not know his age would have guessed it, and all who were brought into contact with him will long remember his kindness.

SIR DANIEL HALL, K.C.M.G., who died in England at his home, 10, Grosvenor Place, London, was the senior member of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Commission for Kenya in 1945. He had served as District Officer of Kenya, and as District Officer of Uganda. He had since returned to Kenya to assist in the development of agriculture in East Africa, and was always ready to help to all who wished to discuss its problems, especially those of the agricultural handloom.

He was one of the world's great agriculturalists, and a pioneer in agricultural and animal husbandry. It was his work in Kenya, of which he was the first District Officer, that led to his appointment to a critical period in the history of Kenya, and he did further valuable work for many years on the Development Commission, doing much to secure public funds for agricultural research in East Africa, and Rhodesians owe a great deal to his work in both directions, directly and indirectly.

Sir Daniel was a polite and most attractive writer on agricultural subjects. His last book, "Reconstruction and the Farm," appeared only a few months ago.

Bishop Mathurin Guilleme

Bishop Mathurin Guilleme, C.B.E., who died recently in Lilongwe, Northern Nyasaland, was born in Brittany in 1887, and at the age of 24 years joined the White Fathers, founded by Cardinalavigerie in Algiers. Arriving in Zanzibar in 1911, he and seven other White Fathers marched by way of Lake Tanganyika to Kilimanjaro on the Belgian side, and there he lived for three years, ceaselessly trying to help slaves. After 12 years in East and Central Africa he was recalled to Europe, but a year later he returned, this time to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. In 1931 he established two posts in Angondand, Nyasaland. Ten years later he was made a bishop. Except for a short visit to Europe at the end of the last war, he spent the rest of his life in Central Africa, giving in all 50 years of the service of African peoples.

Mr. R. N. Lisle Carr

Mr. Robert Wortley Lisle Carr, only son of the late Bishop Lisle Carr of Hereford, and of Mrs. Lisle Carr, now of Churchfields, whose death is announced, will be well remembered by many readers of this newspaper for after spending some years as an official in Uganda he became a franchise secretary of the Great Seas League (for which he revisited East Africa) and the Rhodesia. He died in 1934, he went to Southern Rhodesia to show himself. Returning from Australia in the war the Great Seas League in the Orange Highlands. He went East again, was invalided home, and has now died. A man with a great gift for making friends, he had a well-earned reputation throughout the Empire, and had addressed many public gatherings in the Dominions and India.

He died at the age of 28 years of Mr. R. N. Lisle Carr, who was killed in an operation in a Torquay nursing home.

The death is announced at the age of 73 years, as announced by Father Thomas Matthews, a priest in who had spent 15 years as a missionary in East Africa. The death is announced at the age of 83 years of Mr. Julius Well, a former director of companies, including the African and European Investment Co., Ltd., which has considerable holdings in the Rhodesias, with which Mr. Well had been prominently connected from the early days.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Looking Back Fifty Years

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR, I have just returned from attending the opening of the new club house, presented by the Basinda people to the Y.M.C.A. for the use of soldiers billeted in the Camp thorough a part of which is in my camp.

Mr. Arthur Dwyer, Assistant Under Secretary for the Colonies, said when handing over the new building to the Y.M.C.A. that it was one of the presents by the people of Uganda, who thus showed their devotion and intense loyalty to the Mother Country. The British flag floated over Uganda for the first time in 1892 and, as a war effort, its people had already raised nearly £500,000 in cash. The native chiefs had given their tribes of thousands, and even the huns and the poorest of the population had readily given their ponies. Sir Arthur also mentioned a very touching gift made by the local settlement of the products of a firewood gathered without hands.

As I sat with my wife in the gathering my mind went back 50 years, to the time when I first landed at Mombasa on my way to Uganda. What changes have taken place since then! I was in the first mission party under Bishop Tucker to go up the North Road, now the track of the Uganda Railway. The road, said Bishop Hannington, shortly before he left, pierced with spear wounds, "I lay with the black" - a problem has come true.

We camped during the march at Nairobi, which then had not a single tent, but indeed, we even had a dining room and a kitchen of Royal Engineers. An exploratory survey for the railway. Ten years later, while I had been the site of my tent had become the courtyard of the Norfolk Hotel, entertaining some 500 guests.

I also remembered that in 1892 I had in my store at Naivasha all the money (cowrie shells) in the Uganda Kingdom. I took in exchange a single copy of the Gospel. It fills the secret of Uganda's greatness. One thought then came to mind amongst many was the building of the first "cash school" which has now produced a university at Makerere.

Something which gives me great pleasure in these days is that as a lecturer in H. A. Forbes, an able, noble, and known, the rise of the East African Empire. I bless you for the inspiration, lead, you give to the wide country through the splendid paper.

Yours faithfully, A. J. B. Smith

FROM LETTERS

The paper is one of the best in the world. It is a pleasure to read it and to see it in the hands of the people. The Blue Book that you refer to in the Blue Book will not be published until the end of the year. The Y.M.C.A. has a very good publication and it is a pleasure to see it in the hands of the people. The paper is one of the best in the world. It is a pleasure to read it and to see it in the hands of the people. The Blue Book that you refer to in the Blue Book will not be published until the end of the year. The Y.M.C.A. has a very good publication and it is a pleasure to see it in the hands of the people.

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Contributions to Amant

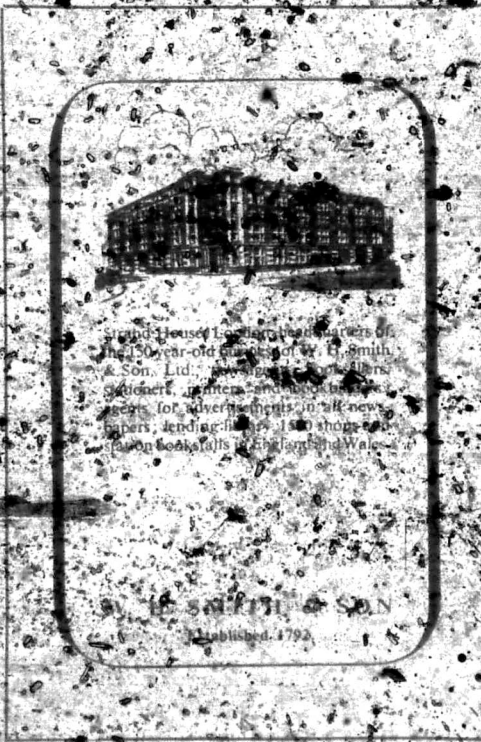
It is quite understandable that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should contribute relatively small sums to the East African Agricultural Research Station in Amant, but it is astonishing to read your note that whereas Tanganyika has no more than 2,000 last year, Kenya's contribution is no more than £2,152, though Uganda, which presumably needs a room full less than Kenya in the way of services, provided £22,200.

Quinine for and from Africa

As I ventured to read your article, I give the impression that there is in this country ample stocks of quinine and synthetic substitutes. That is surely not needed in many of our papers have published scarce paragraphs about a quinine shortage, and in the article of the 1st of the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies. I have in my hand several such paragraphs since your own article, and in addition the express authority of the Ministry of Supply. There is one of the many legends to Africa from the fact that the production of quinine on an extensive scale is a matter that is regarded as a matter of the highest importance to the health of the Empire. It is a matter of the highest importance to the health of the Empire. It is a matter of the highest importance to the health of the Empire.

War Record of the Colonial Office

It is a pleasure to see your report of the Colonial Office record, which is the only one of the kind in the world. It is a pleasure to see your report of the Colonial Office record, which is the only one of the kind in the world. It is a pleasure to see your report of the Colonial Office record, which is the only one of the kind in the world. It is a pleasure to see your report of the Colonial Office record, which is the only one of the kind in the world. It is a pleasure to see your report of the Colonial Office record, which is the only one of the kind in the world.



Advertisement for G. & J. Smith & Son, featuring a photograph of their building and text describing their services as a printing and publishing house.

Commons Debate on Colonies

(Text concludes from page 719)

In the whole, the large developments of production under which by private enterprise in the Colonies had been extremely successful. I am afraid that had been no co-ordination whatsoever between the production and development of one Colony with another.

The very word "trustee" implied a care and maintenance which is completely foreign to any idea of development. Neither did the word "partner" suggest a success to be connected with the idea of partnership. "Partnership" was most likely to suggest the free spirit in which we should approach Colonial and Native problems, because the partner should be proud when his offspring could take his place, and eventually bring it to a higher stage than the parent himself has achieved.

The basis of development for any Native Colony lay in education unless we should encourage the African to a greater degree of skill, involving a far higher reward, we should not encourage him to undertake a serious responsibility, and that was the only method of training him to take his proper part in any form of government, however local. We should re-examine our ideas as to the amount of Native labour in all forms of skill. The system of tribute which we had in the past had, for practical purposes, limited development. It is only now that we have to remember that the local Native government, subject in that system to the structure and the British advice and control, constituted the scaffolding.

Weaknesses of Our Colonial Development

The weaknesses of our Colonial development lay, under that type of policy, of the Native remaining free and independent to undertake local authority, in which the whole system of indirect rule depended. It was therefore necessary to devise that part of the administrative and judicial control. Secondly, the failure to provide education among Africans, which was at the root of most of our troubles. Next, we had to re-examine the ideas on the part of our people to undertake a similar one to those which we had in our own country, which had been replaced by a different policy, regarding the management and workings of African labour and giving a false picture of their standing as the community had produced an undue percentage of clerks. It was then to foster the growth and export of Native crafts and to build up a system of transport sufficiently rapidly to enable things to be moved between districts and districts in Africa. Finally, there was the lack of effort to achieve agreement in the progressive development of policy as between British Colonies and us, between British Colonies and French, Belgian, Portuguese possessions, as well as to bring money and transport and economic development in all Colonies had very little contact with their own territories.

His Majesty's Government had to examine the question of having an adequate and efficient administrative system. It is a mistake to think that the only way to do this is to have a large number of officials, but in fact, in some countries, a small number of officials, but very well paid, and a whole lot of local people, which is the better way.

Mr. Forster said there had not been imaginative and serious development of all the resources of the Empire, but the five continents of Colonial peoples to the war effort. He said that the nations of the world were inspired by the highest loyalty, and that the subjects of the King, the expression "trusteeship" referred forward to the end of that relationship. But it was not to allow respect and the freedom of the Colonial Empire to be developed forward. There needed to march forward within the British Empire to secure prosperous economic conditions and a gradual economic development.

To Increase Dominion Interest

Mr. Forster said that the intelligent African had a greater chance of fulfilling the conditions of the Empire than had been the case in the past. He said that the world given the opportunity, and all people, with certain exceptions, had increased in the course of a decade or more, a mechanical and cultural capacity as any other in the world. When once you have a certain amount of education, the record of intelligence is not so different as in the past. He said that the world, which was very good, the nations of the world called upon to do their best, and that the nations which called them to do their best were the nations which were the most successful.

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DR. UNDERHILL considered that there had been a lack of reality about the debate. The notion being out of touch with realities was indeed struck by the Under-Secretary himself, whose speech reminded him of a story told him by a Colonial Governor who on one of his leaves reported to a departmental head at the Colonial Office. The conversation lasted for about 10 minutes over matters connected with the Governor's duties, and then the Under-Secretary said: "We are having a really very weather-arcnt day, that was the only conversation I had during that leave." The Colonial Office on the administrative side of one of the greatest Commonwealth Empires.

Was it not the policy of the Government that these people were in fact to be left to their own devices, or were Mr. Macmillan's words just soft soap to the British public? Partnership, either meant a share in government or political control, and he said that the colonies should have an equal share in it, and that nothing.

What attempt was being made to secure contact with the peoples of East, Central and West Africa? He asked to what that effort was being put, the Hon. Member, and to whom they were to give their partnership in the Empire? What was being done to see that the people of the colonies were not being asked to do things that they were not able to do, and that they were not being asked to do things that they were not able to do? He said that the colonies should have an equal share in it, and that nothing.

MR. DEE GAUGHAN, in his speech, mentioned Lord Swinton as Minister Resident in West Africa. He said that he had been a Minister Resident in West Africa, and he had seen a lot of things. He said that he had seen a lot of things, and he had seen a lot of things. He said that he had seen a lot of things, and he had seen a lot of things. He said that he had seen a lot of things, and he had seen a lot of things. He said that he had seen a lot of things, and he had seen a lot of things.

MR. GREECH, who said he regarded the old Empire as completely dead, and he had to look forward to a new era in which the Colonies would be on a footing of equality with us. He said that he had seen a lot of things, and he had seen a lot of things. He said that he had seen a lot of things, and he had seen a lot of things. He said that he had seen a lot of things, and he had seen a lot of things.

MR. WILKINSON said in reply to the debate that the most valuable services were private enterprise. He said that he had seen a lot of things, and he had seen a lot of things. He said that he had seen a lot of things, and he had seen a lot of things. He said that he had seen a lot of things, and he had seen a lot of things.

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Colonial Research Committee

Lord Cranborne Surveys Its Duties

As was mentioned in our last issue, Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided at the inaugural meeting of the Colonial Research Committee, held at the Colonial Office on July 23.

The main points of his opening address were the following:

"We need a broad survey of the whole range of research in Colonial studies. We need to know what subjects ought to be studied, what is being done now, and what can and should be done to fill the gaps."

"Several respects the field is not as adequately covered. The older sciences have in this respect the advantage. We have now quite a long tradition for instance of the application of science to agriculture and health matters in the Colonies. Though there is no doubt even here for much more to be done in the way of basic and applied research, but there are new sciences whose application to Colonial questions has not got very far."

Research and Inquiry

The main annual report under the Colonial Office and Welfare Act is for the purposes of research.

There will be certain applications from Colonial governments for assistance in making inquiries of scientific, technical or other value. It is the duty of the Committee to see that the inquiries are made in a way which will be of benefit to the Colonies. It is the duty of the Committee to see that the inquiries are made in a way which will be of benefit to the Colonies. It is the duty of the Committee to see that the inquiries are made in a way which will be of benefit to the Colonies.

We will be free to assist in the development of more fundamental research. For much official control is necessary.

It is the duty of the Colonial Empires to make certain inquiries. It is the duty of the Colonial Empires to make certain inquiries. It is the duty of the Colonial Empires to make certain inquiries. It is the duty of the Colonial Empires to make certain inquiries. It is the duty of the Colonial Empires to make certain inquiries.

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Research in Colonial Territories

The other Colonial Powers will have research institutions which will be in a position to do the work. It is the duty of the Colonial Empires to make certain inquiries. It is the duty of the Colonial Empires to make certain inquiries. It is the duty of the Colonial Empires to make certain inquiries.

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Colonies in the Post-War World

Colonies in the Post-War World is the subject of a conference to be held in London on September 10 and 11 under the auspices of the Fabian Colonial Bureau. The Hon. Eric A. Walker is to speak on 'The Future of Trusteeship'. Mr. S. S. Purnell on 'Problems of Tropical Economy' and Mr. E. C. M. Durbin on 'Economic Reconstruction'. While Mr. H. V. Meyerowitz and Mr. Leonard Barnes will deal with various aspects of the experiences of the Soviet Union and China in their development of backward areas and peoples, Lord Farington has promised to introduce a 'Symposium' on 'The World Revolution of the Colonies', in which Dr. Margaret A. P. will take part. Mr. A. C. Jones, M.P., Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, will preside at the opening meeting on Friday evening, July 10, and Dr. Rita Hodson will begin the symposium on Sunday evening.

Potato Growing in Kenya

A well-known Kenyan writer by airgraph from the East African delegates to the last meeting of the Middle East Supply Council agreed according to the official communiqué, to supply seed of the various varieties of potatoes grown in Kenya at different altitudes. The plan is that the seed, plus fertilizer and good seed potatoes in Kenya. There can be no doubt that the supply of any surplus stock of seed potatoes requirements of the millions of seed potatoes grown in Kenya by the Africans. Formerly few Europeans grew potatoes economically, the result has been progressive degradation of seed. The most economical way of encouraging potato growing would be to supply good seed of various types and pay by grade for the resultant crop. Only if the Government were to be effective measures about native labour could the peasants hope to grow on a large scale without loss.



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MADE IN ENGLAND

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Booth Jones asked the Minister of State for the Colonies whether he could make it a condition of any future extension of Colonial policy upon industrial relations with the Colonial peoples of the Empire to require that the Macmillan Report should be accepted as a condition with a view to the presentation of a comprehensive set of declarations on the subject.

Mr. Booth Jones asked whether steps were being taken to improve the situation in regard to the employment of women for the requirements of the cotton crops and other agricultural crops. Mr. Macmillan replied that production programmes were being carried out for the cotton crop in the various Colonies. He said that the Government were endeavouring to secure a firm programme of production in the cotton crop and that the Government were endeavouring to secure a firm programme of production in the cotton crop and that the Government were endeavouring to secure a firm programme of production in the cotton crop.

Mr. Booth Jones asked whether the Government were giving attention to complaints in the Press about statements which were made in the Colonies and that were being made under very great misapprehensions as to what the Government wanted for the Colonies.

Mr. Macmillan: Yes, I am also glad to say that Mr. Booth Jones is giving attention to the views of the settlers.

Colonial Workers in Great Britain

Mr. Booth Jones asked whether observation was kept on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act as it affected colonial workers of different races originally now in Britain. Mr. Macmillan replied that the Colonial Office had a record of statistics which included such cases. He said that the Ministry of Labour was endeavouring to secure a firm programme of production in the cotton crop and that the Government were endeavouring to secure a firm programme of production in the cotton crop.

Mr. Booth Jones asked whether the Ministry of Labour and National Service, which was the Department directly concerned with the employment of Colonial workers now in Britain, kept careful watch on all statistics of the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Macmillan replied that the Colonial Office was endeavouring to secure a firm programme of production in the cotton crop and that the Government were endeavouring to secure a firm programme of production in the cotton crop.

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Compulsory War-Time Labour

Mr. Booth Jones asked in what Colonial areas enforced labour was to be put into operation, and whether in East Africa or in any other Colonial area where enforced labour was to operate representative Native bodies would be consulted respecting effective safeguards and improved conditions.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the Government were endeavouring to secure a firm programme of production in the cotton crop and that the Government were endeavouring to secure a firm programme of production in the cotton crop.

Mr. Booth Jones asked whether the Government were giving attention to complaints in the Press about statements which were made in the Colonies and that were being made under very great misapprehensions as to what the Government wanted for the Colonies.

Mr. Macmillan: Yes, I am also glad to say that Mr. Booth Jones is giving attention to the views of the settlers.

Nyasaland Dissatisfied

Strong resentment has been expressed in Nyasaland at the simultaneous transfer to Tanganyika Territory of Mr. W. B. Bidder, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. J. M. Murray, of the Customs Department. A leading article in the *Nyasaland Times* states:

Mr. Bidder was a member of our intellectual community in the early days of the two southern provinces in the Nyasaland. He was a well-known and a successful official. During his long and exemplary career in the Protectorate he is recognized as the leading authority on the African habits and customs of the country. His expert linguistic services in the Customs Department have covered the last 20 years. He has also served as most of the Assistant Commissioners as well as a headmaster, and he has made a name for himself as an efficient, energetic but helpful officer. It is a pity that in the closing times of his career he would be considered just a job by some persons that made any pretence to conduct his affairs on business lines. It is a pity that such a senior and valuable servant out of the country in which they had made their names and built their careers. It is a pity that such a transfer would never be considered even, being such a dismal folly. But we are not writing of a business concern.

Mr. Bidder knows the Protectorate from end to end, with its various problems from the political aspect. He knows the capabilities of his subordinate officers and his African N.C.O.s and constables, he enjoys the confidence of the settler community, European and Indian. Mr. Bidder is known and liked by all sections of our community.

It is a pity that in the closing times of his career he would be considered just a job by some persons that made any pretence to conduct his affairs on business lines. It is a pity that such a senior and valuable servant out of the country in which they had made their names and built their careers. It is a pity that such a transfer would never be considered even, being such a dismal folly. But we are not writing of a business concern.

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Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

New records have been set by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.). The half-year statement to March 31 shows that deposits are £108,122,041, compared with £134,232,190 a year earlier, and represent an increase of no less than 68% since the last pre-war statement. Bills (£31,743,014) have increased even more rapidly from £15,959,897 in 1941 and £13,764,336 in 1940.

Cash and Bullion have risen to £6,668,054, to £51,522,389, investments are up by more than £9,000,000 to £31,668,849, advances are higher at £29,722,640, and so are acceptances at £11,731,500. The proportion of advances and bills which total £168,122,041 is down to 77% against 84% last year and 29.6% in 1941. The position is very liquid, the cash ratio being 30.46% compared with 23.79% before the war.

Union-Castle Line Results

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. reports a profit of £162,3808 for 1941 after charging depreciation on ships, big, debenture and other interest, and providing for taxation, deferred repairs and renewals. The corresponding balance a year ago was £208,004. This year's profit on completed voyages, after providing for depreciation, is £155,834; the adjusted figure for 1941 was £269,777. Sir Ernest Harvey, the Deputy Chairman, who reveals that £650,000 is provided for taxation, is of the opinion that in future years the company will probably become liable for excess profits tax.

The fleet stands in the balance sheet at £7,557,184, a reduction of £1,177,321. Fleet replacement success which received £1,008,210 in 1940, now stands at £1,286,900, which is however, barely equivalent to the peace-time cost of one of the mail ships.

B.C.A. Co. Pays Dividend

The British Central Africa Co., Ltd. has for the first time in nearly 20 years (or about 100 years ago) paid a dividend apart from the reconstruction in 1924. It is a dividend of 1s. 1d. per 2s. unit, or 11.6% on shares in 1941 of the £100 million.

The report for 21 months ended September 30, 1941, shows a net profit of £453,294 of which £400,000 is absorbed by the dividend and £53,294 applied to the reduction of expenditure on bringing tea gardens to maturity. The carry-forward is £18,204, compared with £8,017 brought in; thus the value of the profit (except on 1s. 1d. to be paid) is carried forward.

The tea yield was 1,314,512 lb. of green leaf (value £1,314,511 lb. at 1s. 1d. 2s. under), tobacco average 2,350 lb. per acre (306 lb.), 1,195 acres under, and beans have 317 tons, and 273 tons of sisal and tory were produced. The remaining assets of Kaballa Stores Ltd. have been realised, and the companies being liquidated.

The annual meeting of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd. will be held in London on 14th Thursday. The directors are: Messrs. R. H. Barclay, Chairman, Sir Henry Chapman, and Messrs. A. J. G. D. G. G. and D. H. Allan, Esq.

The issue of capital appears in the balance sheet £210,000. African estates are valued at £1,104,000, the estates at £25,310, buildings and plant at £16,200, stores at £11,700, interests in subsidiary companies at £3,088, other investments at £1,160,140 (including 40,000 shares in each in African Lakes Corporation Ltd.) and balance in transit and pre-charge of mature crops available over £1,500,000.

News Items in Brief

Rice growing is being undertaken on a large scale on the shores of Lake Victoria.

Uganda's tea export quota for the year which began on April 1 last has been fixed at 1,178,700 lb.

Mbatiani Tea Syndicate Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 2% on the company. The company is engaged in tea growing in Nyanza District.

James Duke has undertaken the manufacture of aluminium special supplies from sources lost in the war. The plant is at the Building of a factory is already in hand.

A conference arranged by the British Association of Imperial Mineral Resources and the Atlantic Charter will take place on July 24-26 at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

A conference of Ethiopia with special reference to its problems of future is to be held at Coventry Hall, Henrietta Place, Cavendish Square, London, from 10 to 11 p.m. on Thursday, July 10.

Kenya's Land Development Council has accepted a motion by David O'Neill, M.P. recommending the Imperial Government to reimburse the Government of East Africa for the loss of 10% of the value of the East Africa land.

A suggestion that Gatoto might become the Lancaster of Southern Rhodesia was made by the Minister of Agriculture, Captain E. E. R. R. R., who was part of the Colony's M.P.s recently visited the region in the past.

Plans in the reserves in Kenya will be set up in order to be encouraged to grow certain crops which in seeds, are of high value, products of the local industry in the preparation of their food, and in order to import from India. The Director of Agriculture does not, however, consider it likely that citrus of satisfactory quality could be grown in Kenya.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Cain and Motor. 2,400 tons of ore were crushed during June for an output value of £22,781 and a profit of £28,134. **Sherwood Staff.** Mining for the month of June amounted to 4,000 tons, the gold production being £8,717 and the profit £25.

Rezende. During June 11,000 tons were crushed and sold to a total value of £20,472 and a working profit of £8,000.

N. Rhodesia Company

The Northern Rhodesia Company has declared an interim dividend of 1s. No dividends were declared last year.

Cap Mine

A meeting of creditors of Cap Mine, Ltd. has been held in Quanya, Tanganyika, to consider the winding up of the company.

Lonely Reef

The annual report of the Lonely Reef Gold Mining Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1942, recalls that mining operations in Southern Rhodesia ceased in February of last year, but that accumulated slimes have since been retreated. The total output for the year was 8,390 oz., which realised £97,960. The profit was £14,985. After providing £4,143 for taxation, £6,390 are carried forward. Net selling cost and transport charges for 1942 are £12,235.

Southern Gold Mining and Finance

The profit for the year to March 31, 1942, was £1,442,000, less dividends of £32,500, £1,409,500 (£85,000 has been transferred to taxation reserve leaving £22,819 to be carried forward, subject to any excess profits tax adjustments). The interim dividend of 5s. each has been declared for the year to March 31, 1942. The company has a net asset of 2,500,000 dollars (less capital of \$116,000, less dividends and received therefrom for the year £3,640, less dividends, less Canadian tax against £36,446). The \$116,000 is paid in full cash at December 31 of 750,726 dollars. Ore reserves were estimated at 1,181,326 tons, valued at 1,896,766 dollars (compared with 1,349,919 tons and 1,460,801 dollars).

Trypanosomiasis Soars on Copperbelt

A cable just received by the news agency states that the whole of the Copperbelt area, including Zomba, has been declared a quarantine area owing to the expected existence of trypanosomiasis. No stock animals may be moved in or out of the area.

Copperbelt Silicosis Investigation

Dr. Irvine, one of the leading silicosis experts in the Union of South Africa, arrived on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia last week. Investigations into the disease have for some time been conducted by doctors at the mines in accordance with Dr. Irvine's directions and the purpose of his visit is to inspect and report upon the progress of this work.

Copperbelt Housing

"East Africa and Rhodesia" is informed by cable that the construction of temporary quarters for employees at the Luanshya and Mafuilira mines, Northern Rhodesia, is almost almost complete. Working instructions from the directors of the companies in the United Kingdom have been in touch with the Ministry of Supply on the subject, about 100 of these temporary houses are to be built, some at Luanshya and some at Mafuilira.

Mining Personalities

Mr. H. E. Barrett, a former Government Mining Engineer in South Africa has been appointed the British South Africa Company's resident mining engineer in Northern Rhodesia, with headquarters in Ndola.

Railwaymen's Representations

Mr. Gray, acting general secretary of the British Railways Workers' Union, is visiting Northern Rhodesia from Bulawayo. With Mr. K. W. Wensley, leader of the Northern Rhodesia branch of the union, he met the members of the union at Bulawayo. A few days ago he held a public meeting on housing and other matters raised by the Copperbelt branches of the Union when the Governor made his recent tour of the mines.

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

Statements Worth Noting

Our fathers trusted in thee, they trusted, and thou didst deliver them. They cried unto thee, and were delivered; they trusted in thee, and were not confounded. — Psalm 83:1-4, 5.

The Government of Kenya for more than two years has failed to do anything for copper production. — Colonel Kirkwood, M.L.C.

If I were an African, I would rather live in an Africa administered by Lord Trenchard than in one administered by Lord Wedgwood. — Earl De La Warr.

I see no grounds for the defeatist view that the British Empire must eventually break up, but I would avoid encouraging dissipated tendencies. — Lord Moyne.

You cannot run a large Colonial Empire well unless you are determined to do so, and unless you are proud to make the necessary sacrifices to carry through the task. — Mrs. Eden, Foreign Secretary.

The only way in which the Colonies could make a decisive contribution to our need of rubber would be to build plants for making synthetic rubber from fermented vegetable matter. — Manchester Guardian.

Instead of town-planning the country, England is now garden-planning its towns. They need someone from Dar es Salaam to show how real to plant trees in a town. — Major H. Bown, in a broadcast talk from London to Africa.

There seems something strange about this bill, particularly the title of which is "Pensions to widows and children of deceased Asian officers who are appointed to the service of the Government." — Lieut. Colonel E. Crogan, in the Kenya Legislative Council.

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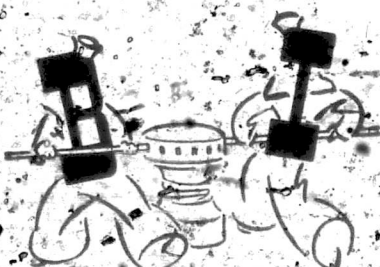
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Thursday, July 16, 1942

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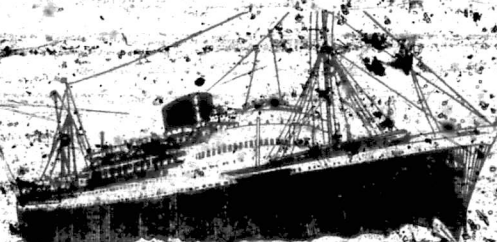
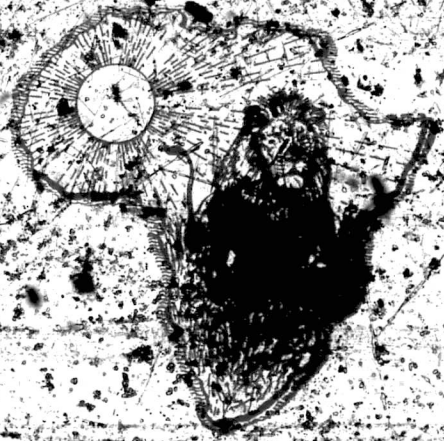
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GREAT PROMINENCE has been given in the British Press to the Colonial Office announcement last week that two Africans have been appointed assistant district commissioners in the Gold Coast Colony, the Administrative

Africans as Administrators. Service of which has been opened to Africans on the recommendation of the Governor. This departure is of direct importance from the East African standpoint, for it is certain that the precedent now set in West Africa cannot long apply to one side only of that great continent. Yet the step taken by the Secretary of State on the advice of the King's representative on the spot is not as revolutionary as commentators are agreed in suggesting. The casual reader without personal knowledge of West Africa might be forgiven for assuming that official appointments have hitherto been the close preserve of the white man, and that he, at long last, and under the pressure of war, had slightly opened the door to his African fellow-subjects. That is a misconception. There has been no question of a precedent for either in principle or in practice for years ago—that is to say, long before the British public was prepared to believe in the possibility of another German-made war—when more than forty Africans employed by the Government of the Gold Coast in posts of varying importance, including a puisne judge, the Solicitor-General, and the Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs. It is clear, then, that a policy was pursued of the service of Africans with a view to suitable qualifications became

available. Historical reasons explain why the Gold Coast leads British West and East Africa in this connexion. Europeans first established themselves there nearly five hundred years ago, and the territory has been under the control of the British Government for a century. In more recent times considerable revenues have permitted a progressive educational policy, including the foundation and gradual expansion of the great college of Achimota, whose graduates must be expected to play an increasingly part in the official structure of the West African Dependencies.

Are similar developments to be expected in East and Central Africa? Assuredly, not to admit that would be to write down British rule as a failure, for its possessed function has been to prepare Africans for ever widening responsibilities in the field of self-government, in the immediate future local, but in the longer run without limitations imposed by immaturity, and not have needed to acquire experience. Not much more than a half-century of such words would have seemed hazardous if not positively mischievous to the pioneers of East Africa, to the administrative pioneers, no less than the pioneer farmers and traders. Few even among the missionaries would have endorsed them as expressing practical possibilities. In the meantime the missions have charted the course by ordaining many African clergymen, almost all of whom have abundantly justified the faith reposed in

high character and capacity, and the Government have provided, notably at the Gordon College, Hararot, and Makerere College, Uganda, instruments for the training of the most promising students entering from the peoples of the territories between the Sudan and the Rhodesias inclusive. These developments are so recent that there has not yet been time for their influence upon the dependences to be very marked; though the close watches cannot have failed to discern the shadows of forthcoming events upon the African agenda, for instance, a considerable number of Africans having qualified locally as medical men, have rendered excellent account of themselves, not merely while under the direction of British or Indian head-quarters, but also when posted to military stations. It can already be said that the carefully selected African gives promise of real success in the profession of medicine.

When Lord De La Warr's decision visited East Africa five years ago to investigate the educational problems and needs of the territories its members were profoundly impressed by the importance of planning. Looking to the boldness to meet the future, the future, the Government, the local authorities and industry generally for swiftly expanding numbers of African trained as doctors, engineers,

artists, engineers, teachers, veterinarians, and so forth, that conviction was the foundation on which they based their recommendations for the new Makerere, which it wisely anticipated as a considerable period of time before the chief agency in the world for the recruitment of such servants of the public need to be the clouds of war the father of business had observed practically no industrial revolution. Nor had there been time for a student to declare themselves, at the instance of what was expected to hasten the checks of a widening demand for the highest types of training. Thousands of Africans who would have evolved out their own self-visual environment, broken only by occasional sections on about of mining, farm, will was, this was ended, and the students talked to men of greatly different views and acquired an entirely new outlook on life. Some of them, having for the first time risen to responsibility in military affairs, will have the qualities in themselves for tasks of responsibility in civil life. Officers will at least decide that those opportunities which become increasingly available to them, you are to others, and their sons, should be well, therefore to expect a rapid development in the education of the kind of quality which has been with the many, deep in the West Africa. Not less, they should be sustained in their confidence in the event of a recent years, which, both foolish and wise,

Belgian Congo & the Ethiopian Campaign

... First Full Review of the Assistance Given by Our Allies

LIBERATION FROM ITALIAN OPPRESSION of the country south of the Blue Nile was the role assigned to the Belgian Congo in the Ethiopian campaign, and the task was triumphantly accomplished with the brilliant victory of Sajo.

General Gazzera, commanding all the Italian forces in Galla Sidamo, there capitulated unconditionally to General Gilliaert, commander-in-Chief of the Belgian expeditionary force, and with him surrendered General de Simone, commanding a divisional group, General Van Den Heever, commander of the 23rd Division, and hundreds of other officers, some of general rank. About 14,000 prisoners were taken by the Congolese at Sajo, together with all their arms, war material and supplies.

Throughout the campaign the Italians were at a great advantage in numbers of men and in quality and quantity of equipment. They had tanks, armoured cars, pursuit planes with a horse-power ten times that of any of the Congolese machines, and bombers of great size and flight. Always they had superiority of position.

The Belgians had in a single armoured car, and only a small tank at all, and, while, however, did good reconnaissance work, and did the work over the Italian lines. The Congolese had to rely solely on their own

military spirit and the element of surprise of their audacious movement. But they succeeded.

The first contingent of the Belgian Congo, some 1,000 men, landed in Ethiopia at Addis Ababa, 300 miles away from the front, and moved down the Nile to Malakal, then to Mekele, and slowly took the high ground of the highlands, the best means available in the rainy season.

Arrived at the high ground, they struck east across the fat, sandstone desert, gaining their first experience of what "desert" means. The official account grows almost lyrical in its references to the sufferings of men who had just left the warm, humid climate of the watered Congo. The torrid sun burned their feet and parched their throats with an unquenchable fire. Every step on the blackish soil raised clouds of hot dust which penetrated everywhere. At last they reached the foot of the Ethiopian mountains, and, using both hands and feet, scaled it at a single effort. The first contingent brought them to Asosa, 100 miles to the south of the Italians, who resided at Mekele. Asosa, an important post on the road from the Sudan frontier to Addis Ababa, lying in the depression of the mountains at an elevation of over 7,000 feet, was the centre of Beni Shangul, with an excellent aerodrome (and in peace-time a fine railway) which fell on March 11. The expeditionary force had covered over 1,000 miles from a single point in the Congo in both air and land.

This special account of the part played by the Force Publique of the Belgian Congo in the campaign against the Italians in Ethiopia has been written from official records courteously placed at my disposal by the East Africa and Rhodesia Staff of the Belgian Colonial authorities. We are indebted to the staff for the story, much information hitherto unpublished.

On the 17th of March, the contingent of the Force Publique, Malakal, and thence

by boats on the Sobat and Baro rivers. Arriving on March 21, the next day they assaulted Gambela in a frontal attack. The practically all-day battle was a machine-gun and mortar battle. The day ended with the Congolese and the Baro they entered Gambela to be prospectively bombed by two Caproni aircraft which caused some casualties.

General Gilliaert then awaited reinforcements and supplies, meanwhile continuing harrying the enemy by local attacks and aggressive patrolling which penetrated into areas still in Italian occupation. Steady pressure by British forces in the east was also being maintained by the enemy. The Italian army was a famously cunning and tough. In the Congo and in April they began to show indications of a general withdrawal. The British army checked the hasty arrival of the enemy who had travelled a long and tedious way from Juba up the Nile, Sobat and Baro.

Supplies necessary for the long, long trail did not seem easy to grasp. The supply problem involved. Everything that could be employed on the Congo and its tributaries to carry the multitudinous things an army must have. From Juba a great flotilla under the Belgians carried them up the Sobat and Baro to Gambela.

In an Italian attack on May 3 the Congolese had to resist Italian forces of the Bartalini, which flows near Saio. In the front of these Lieutenant Simonet was killed and a machine-gun fire. So great a reputation had he established for himself that the Italian report in the Belgian bulletin was wrong. Simonet was a memory. Another official, Lingeo, was treacherous. He was a Frenchman who approached the enemy. He was English in dress and shot him down. Hand-to-hand fighting was a feature of the second engagement in which Native troops performed deeds of gallantry in the hands of their officers, who were a special target for the Italian sharpshooters.

Infantry, cyclists and batteries of field artillery continued to arrive during April, May and June. Then General Gilliaert would plan his assault.

Here again the record diverges on the hardships suffered by the *askari* in this campaign—the bitter cold of the high Ethiopian plateau, the marching through wet grass as high as a man, the tearing of flesh by thorn-bush, the enemy lying in ambush who first disclosed his presence by spraying the advancing column with bullets. Then there was disease, few of the troops escaped the debilitating effects of dysentery and malaria. But these African warriors stood the ordeal gallantly.

Saio a Miniature Keren

General Gilliaert had seen both places, declared it a miniature Keren. A hill with a strong fortification, a machine-gun and every device of modern defence. It was a strategic value and could not be contained or bypassed to be taken.

The plan of the Italian attack was a frontal attack with a simultaneous flanking movement by the right wing. Colonel Van Der Meers led the attack, which began at 6 a.m. on July 11, pushed with immense vigour, it succeeded completely. The flanking wing was already moving, after being hidden during the night in the rocks of a great gorge. The Italian advance soon reached the environs of Saio and took the Italian entirely by surprise.

The Italian force of three battalions and a depot, carrying the white flag, made an offer to General Gilliaert of a cessation of hostilities, they were coming to General Gilliaert, who demanded unconditional surrender. The evening the terms of the armistice were signed by General Gazzera. Saio had fallen and with it all Italian Saio.

Entering Saio in triumph, swinging along between lines of depressed and empty Italian and their Native conscripts, the British staff were paraded and thanked for their courage and endurance by their Commander in Chief.

The campaign was practically over for the Congo was concerned, but the trophies of war had to be collected and transported over the long trail to the Congo, and the prisoners had to be transferred to the British for transport to a prison in custody. Many weeks of transport by the transport services.

THE WAR

British Occupy Mayotte, in Comoro Group

King's African Rifles Employed with Marines and Commandos

THE BRITISH OFFICE announced on July 13, 1941, that the French island of Mayotte, in the Mozambique Channel, had been captured. There was no resistance and there was no fighting on either side. The same day on the island of Anjouan, the British had been fighting a fierce battle of several days and nights against the French. The British and African troops were now forming a new force. Plans were being conceived and executed, that the population was taken by complete surprise. The troops landed at dawn and there was no fighting. This is the first time that the King's African Rifles have operated with Marines or Commandos.

A few French troops and some armed police were detained and the wireless station and a radio were captured. The population of the island numbered 17,000, the few several hundred of them had fled and with the island of the Comoro group has valuable sugar plantations, and some fisheries and produces and a few seeds and a few small animals. The island is fertile and has a good climate, suitable at all seasons. All the island is under a single administration.

The British Government has protested against British aggression in occupying Mayotte.

A Greek steamer was reported last Thursday to have been captured in the Mozambique Channel south of the island of Anjouan, which had been reached by the vessel carrying some survivors from a Swedish steamer, reported in the same area. One of the boats also contained the bodies and members of the crew of a Norwegian steamer sunk by an enemy submarine. Another boat was reported to be carrying Portuguese East Africa soldiers from Mozambique.

Telegram from Durban last week of the arrival of survivors from two ships torpedoed off Portuguese East Africa. The captain of one vessel, which was torpedoed about midnight, was rescued after being 12 hours in the water. The other was wrecked when the submarine surfaced and shelled the rescue ship. The gun crew of the second vessel opened fire at the submarine submerged. Only half the crew managed to escape in the second sinking. The vessel's captain, who clung to the shore, was under a brooding sun, believes himself

Mr. L. Hills New Office

A cable received on Thursday by this newspaper states that Mr. L. Hills has been appointed to the Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia International Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hills has been appointed Southern Rhodesian Government to their Supply Advisory Board to provide Northern Rhodesian imports. Mr. Hills was Chief Secretary in Nyasaland before assuming his present appointment.

The Director of Man-Power in Northern Rhodesia has just been given the responsibility for the resettlement in Northern Rhodesia of Europeans discharged from the Forces.

Zanzibar's Civil Emergency Committee consists of the British Resident (Chairman), the Senior Military Officer, the Provincial Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Taviani, H. A. Rariunge, Shakh Muhammad, Muhi, H. J. M. Hall, and Messrs. C. S. Barrie, F. C. Dewell, and William Adolis (secretary).

At the meeting of the Middle East Supply Council held in Cairo, the East African delegation consisted of Messrs. G. S. Khan, R. E. Norton, and B. Lechman.

Mr. A. J. Arkell has been appointed Chief Transport Officer and Controller of Petroleum Products for the Sudan.

Mr. A. J. Arkell, Director of Road Transport for Kenya, has also been appointed Controller of Petroleum Products, with Mr. T. J. O'Shea as Deputy Controller.

Mr. H. Featherhill has been appointed Fuel Controller in Kenya.

Mombasa's Export and Import Committee consists of the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. H. Lodge (Chairman), the District Commissioner, Mr. J. L. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Crisp, Dr. Jona, President of the Indian Association, Mr. de Melro, President of the Town Council, the Librarian of the Coast, Capt. K. Gooch, of Fort St. Paul's, Mr. W. H. Austin, representing the Ministry of War Transport, Mr. J. G. Tidy, Town Clerk, Mr. L. W. Dalton, President of Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, Mr. K. R. Packer, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Messrs. S. V. Cooke, W. G. Nicol, and J. P. Patel, Mr. Karve, and Sheriff Abdulla.

Funds for War Purposes

The Sudan War Relief Fund has sent a further 25,000 shillings to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, making a total of £50,000.

The latest total of the Sudan Red Cross Relief Fund is £22,325.

Southern Rhodesia recently launched a 'Help the Campaign' to raise £50,000 for the provision of comforts for men in the fighting line and financial assistance in times of difficulty to persons serving or their dependants, and for the creation of a fund available for the service men on their return.

African employees of the Globe and Phoenix Mines, Quee, have sent £200 to the Northern Rhodesia Comforts Fund.

A House-to-house collection organised by the Bellway's Fete Committee realised £376 for the Southern Rhodesia National War Fund.

A carnival given in Bushy Park Town Hall for the Red Cross was attended by 3,000 people.

The Northern Rhodesia Red Cross Aid for Russia Fund closed on July 22 at £7,574 14s 10d.

A number of African women recently visited Broken Hill military camp, where they knitted for the sick and other Africans, presented by the *ashaka*. A knitting class at Mongu increased, in five months, from 15 to 50 members.

From January 1 to May 29 the sale of Nyasaland War Savings Certificates amounted to £14,265 12s.

At a late and productive sale in Lilongwe, £425 was raised in aid of the Nyasaland War Community Chest, bringing the total to £6,125.

A Red Cross jubilee sale held in Blantyre, Nyasaland, realised £1,300 for the Red Cross.

Mr. R. E. Clegg, of the African Export Corporation, Salima, Nyasaland, has given two bales of cotton for sale for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Tanganyika's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund closed at £150.

East African coffee trade has been consistently generous in its gifts to war charities, but all previous efforts have been handsomely surpassed by the remarkable sum of £1,200 raised at an auction held in Nairobi in aid of the Coffee Board's Canteen Fund.

As a practical gesture of appreciation of the work of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy, Kenya recently inaugurated a monthly 'drives' with a view to raising the largest possible sum among all races in the Colony in aid of those services.

Lady Moore, wife of the Governor, launched the appeal. The Chairman of the Executive Committee formed in Nairobi to organise the effort was Major J. W. Kilgallon, who, as Chairman of the Naval Entertainment Committee, has for a number of years been closely associated with naval visits to the Colony. One of the particular objects is the improvement and enlargement of the Seaman's Institute in Mombasa, where amenities for food, sleep and recreation are inadequate to present needs. It was hoped to raise £20,000.

Mr. W. R. H. Austin was Chairman of the Committee appointed to organise Mombasa's Sailing Week, held from May 22 to 28.

Latest gifts acknowledged by the Duke of Gloucester Red Cross Fund include £1,500 from the Tanganyika War Relief Fund and £120 from the people of Mufurira, Northern Rhodesia.

Latest contributions to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund include £25 2s 6d from the women of Day's Sale.

Gifts to the Colonial Comforts Fund during June were £25 from the East African Lands and Development Co. Ltd., £2 2s each from Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., and Colonel Cole, and £1 1s from Mr. R. A. Webb.

Major-General R. B. Pargiter accepted from Lady Wilson at a recent ceremony in Southampton, furnishings presented by the people of Uganda for a hut for a local anti-aircraft unit.

Komanda's new cinema, the Globe, has undertaken to give to the War Fund 6d. from every 3s. 6d. ticket and 3d. from every 1s. 6d. ticket sold.

The R.A.R. in Ceylon

Mr. Martin Moore, sports correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Colombo, writing of the East African troops forming part of the army in that vital strategic island, telegraphed a few days ago:

I have spent two days with African troops encamped in the mountains of the jungle. These soft-voiced giants, most of whom have served in the British Army in Abyssinia, have come to Ceylon to garrison the island for three years. They consider themselves better than any other troops in the world for the line of service, which might have you to assume to be a bore. Barefoot they can march swiftly through the jungle and they have no fear of the coming of a wild man. They are a hardy, energetic, and brave set of fellows. They are a fine lot of fellows and they would be a credit to the white man as well as perfect the cause of their own people. They are a fine lot of fellows and they would be a credit to the white man as well as perfect the cause of their own people. They are a fine lot of fellows and they would be a credit to the white man as well as perfect the cause of their own people.

150th Week of War

Background to the

Battle for Russian Railways.

The Russian setbacks in the Voronezh area mean more than a simple loss of territory. A line running north-south through Voronezh divides very roughly the south-western area, in which railways are numerous, from the south-eastern area, in which they are few. The Germans clearly plan to drive Marshal Timoshenko back into this south-eastern area, and so deprive him of the advantage of quick transport, which he has so far maintained. The railway system of western Russia has often been likened to a spider's web with Moscow at the centre. Three main strands run due south in parallel lines. Throughout the winter the Germans held the westernmost strand, which runs through Charkov. Until now the Russians have been able to use the other two strands freely, the one which comes south through Sary Gorsk and Valuika, and the one which comes south through Voronezh. These are the lines now claimed by the Germans. Voronezh, near the place just to the north where a fourth line branches south-east to Stalingrad. This parting of the lines to the south of Voronezh will certainly be a German objective. If it is taken, the line broken east of Voronezh, the Germans will have cut three main Russian supply lines in addition to the Charkov line. Fortunately, Marshal Timoshenko does not depend wholly or even mainly on supplies from the Moscow direction. He can look for arms from the Urals and Western Siberia. — *The Times* diplomatic correspondent

Germany's Aim in Russia.

Hitler's eyes are on the Volga. The Germans want to get a firm grip on this great river. They do not need to cross it. If they can get within sight and bombing range of Mother Volga between Saratov and Stalingrad they will be happy, for they will thus be able to bring to a standstill the vital river traffic of oil and munitions that moves up that way. They will be able to strangle the lifeline to Russia from the south from Baku through Tcheran. They will have Kolka in the Caucasus and cloak the Russian army based on Krasnodar. There will be little in two weeks a grandiose plan. What stands in the way of its achievement? Birds and water, the fire of the Red Army's tanks and guns and planes, and the water of at least three rivers. None of the rivers is a deep two-mile-wide barrier like the Volga. But all are as good as the upper reaches of the Dan, where the battles are now being fought. The rivers are the Burek, Khoper, Medveditsa, Mr. Paul H.

Japan's Threat to U.S.S.R.

A Japanese attack upon Russia, heretofore unthinkable, now becomes a strategic necessity. If Japan waits to see what she has conquered in three months of reckless *Blitzkrieg*, she will have the best part of her back to her. The whole State of Manchuria has been transformed into a vast arsenal. When will Japan strike? Hitler recently opened a new diplomatic campaign designed to bring Japan into war with Russia, combined with his own offensive in the west. But Japan's grand strategy is not based on "Hitlerism." She will not fight to help Hitler, but to help herself. Military leaders believe that she will not attack Russia until she feels sure of a 30 to 50 per cent superiority in military power. Such a situation is not unlikely to arise this summer, if the short-term Siberian summer campaign, the seeds of war first a receipt of the Russian cornerstone in Siberia was laid by one of the mystery men of the Orient, Marshal Blücher—who under the name of Galen helped Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek conquer China for the revolution. In 1929, after Chiang had expelled him from China, the Kremlin commanded him to organise its Far Eastern Army. Blücher, a brilliant planner, conceived an area of total defence, covering all the Far Eastern territory and independent of supplies from the west. Soviet armies stationed along that immense frontier were to live off the land, grow their own wheat, forge their own weapons, mine their own coal, refine their own oil. — Mr. Eric O. Hauser, in the *Daily Express*.

Wrong Men Sent to U.S.A.

My complaint about the Ministry of Information is that it is not strong enough to override the Service Departments. The great trouble with regard to most of the information that has been sent to America in connection with our information has been mostly by the Foreign Office, that they have been using the reports of English newspapers, and the items in the newspapers and periodicals, and the news agencies, and what has been reported in the continental press, and the reports of our own correspondents, and the reports of our own correspondents, and the reports of our own correspondents, and the reports of our own correspondents. — Mr. T. D. Brown, M.P.

Political Leadership.

Stafford Cripps' political fortunes have somewhat declined during the last few weeks. His contacts with the rank and file of the Conservative Party have been extending. He is widely known that he is averts political compromise, why for the duration of the war, in the phase which will immediately follow the armistice. Yet he fails to give the impression of being a really big man, and although he has very powerful support and would be a strong candidate for the leadership, his position remains uncertain. Mr. Eden needs strengthening. It is now known that he would probably have the support of a very important section of the Press. Many would like him as Prime Minister because it is thought he would be inclined to expert advice and would set their force in a determined way. His political past, that he has never said anything which would bring him into disrepute, and his excellent qualifications for a political leader. He is opposed, however, on the grounds of being a weak man and of lacking the ability to inspire the country. Radio speeches are very important in these days, and Mr. Eden tends to bore people from the microphone. There is a lack of power in his voice and personality. In most foreign countries, where he is regarded as a leader, Mr. Lytton political business is done very quickly. His fortunes depend more upon party reactions. Nevertheless, his name is very frequently mentioned and nearly always with respect. If he is ever to achieve a big position in British politics he must learn how to handle the House. His big speech in the confidence debate showed a lack of Parliamentary skill. Sir John Anderson's name is often heard, but here is a very capable man. His capability, his great capacity for hard work and his almost unshakable nerve qualify him for a very high responsibility. He would be a first-class chairman for a War Cabinet consisting of really big men. Unfortunately, however, he has an almost unparalleled capacity for boring the House of Commons. His speeches are really dull. In the dramatic politics of the twentieth century this is a factor which has to be taken into account. Finally, it must be said that the time has not yet come when they think Mr. Lloyd George is still convinced that before the war, even he will be recalled to prove the course of World Affairs.

to the War News

Opinion Epitomised — Germany created Hitler, not Hitler Germany. — Sir Arthur Ponsonby, K.C.

The role of the Hohenzollerns is lost in a haze of divergence only if Friedrich Adolf, S. A. Long.

The Germans are not a race, but a political and social system. — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

War is a contest of systems, of organization for the mass scale. — Mr. Eric Mackay.

H Hitler is a public enemy No. 1 the average smugster bureaucrat, is fast becoming public enemy No. 2. — Mr. George Murray.

Mr. Mackay is the best ambassador from any country who has served in London since Paul Cambon. — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

Coastal Command has thrown into the battle against the Luftwaffe a force of planes which is the entire strength of the war R.A.F. — Mr. C. G. Grey.

More than 100,000 French children died on the roads of France during the German advance in May and June, 1940. — French War Cross statement.

Our command of the Mediterranean can be reasserted only by means of the establishment of air power over its waters. — Air Marshal Lord Trenchard.

Mark a Plimsoll line on your bath at a five-inch level and you will help to save a million tons of coal a week. — Sir Harold Hartley, Chairman, Fuel Research Board.

General de Gaulle must take his place with the President of the United States and the Prime Minister as one of the few great speakers of this war. — *The Daily Mail*.

Germany's heavy industry of the Ruhrland is marked down for destruction. — *The Daily Mail*.

We talk about Hitler's war machine. Hitler's army, Hitler's navy, etc., I cannot believe that it does anything but strengthen Hitler in Germany. — Mr. K. Pickthorn, M.P.

During the last six months of this year the R.A.F. dropped approximately 145 million leaflets over Germany and enemy occupied countries. The Minister of Information.

All Germans have a pathetic longing to be liked. The old hatred which surrounded them from Narvik to Berlin will fill them with unknown fear. — Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

The Axis powers look upon the R.B.C. as a mighty enemy. What a prospect the German sentences on the British men and women. Mr. Lister.

My estimate is that nearly 100,000 civil servants can be released from their present jobs. The Civil Service has grown by more than 250,000 since the war began. — Mr. Trevor Evans.

In Chicago, the centre of a population of about 40 million people, the British propaganda set-up collapsed last year of one office, three reports and an grandiose. — Mr. W. J. Browne.

There is to be, by whatever procedure can be devised, and certainly of bringing to just punishment those Germans who are really guilty of atrocities. — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Many of the directives to these of us who broadcast in the Empire and North America have been seen to be a matter of being, and being, perpetuated. — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

Outside the Empire, the ally of the Allies, this country has a stancher friend than the new Turkish Ambassador to London, Mr. Raul Orbay, and the new Prime Minister in Ankara, Mr. Sarajoglu. — Mr. G. Ward Price.

The estimated expenditure of the Ministry of Information for the present financial year is £1,000,000, an increase of £2,000,000 on last year, mainly due to the growth of publicity services abroad and at home. — Mr. Thurlewell.

Access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world brings not only freedom of the exchanges, but also the absence of that haunting fear of an adverse balance of payments which has so bedevilled international trade. — Mr. J. L. Gibson.

The British air force has not or defeated more aircraft attacks than have been successful. And has scored more successes with aircraft than the three Axis Powers combined. — despite the fact that it has had far fewer targets to attack. — Commander W. Pursey, R.N.

To the historian the most astonishing feature of the first three years of the war may appear to be our neglect to make adequate use of the first-manned British soldiers who developed the technique which our enemy has so strikingly exploited and vindicated. — Captain B. H. Liddell Hart.

to the War News

Our leaflets have been dropped in a country of occupied territory. We have been entitled, the Public Health has a right to know what is going on in our plants, 40,000,000, 100,000,000. The only explanation is the name of for this country. — *The Daily Mail*.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. R. H. Orr has been elected Mayor of Livingstone.

Lady Dalrymple is re-visiting South Africa from Nairobi.

The Rev. and Mrs. E. Stamp of Northern Rhodesia, are now in London.

Mr. B. E. Crawford is now in charge of the Mankoya District of Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. Machado, Portuguese Minister for the Colonies, is paying an official visit to the Belgian Congo.

A daughter has been born in Nakuru to the wife of Lieut. John Barlett, of the East Africa Force.

Dr. R. H. Williams is now Medical Officer of Health for the Kajiado and Narok districts of Kenya.

A daughter was born last week in the capital of Southern Rhodesia to the wife of Mr. Jack Fynn.

Lord Passfield, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1924 to 1931, was in London on Friday last.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir John Waddell, spent one day last week in the Ndola camp for Boy Scouts.

Miss Barbara McFadyen, daughter of Sir Andrew McFadyen, is one of the announcers of the B.R.C.'s African Service.

Mr. A. W. Henry has succeeded Mr. G. W. Haylett as manager of the Salisbury branch of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

The H.B.A. Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Langton O'Keefe are back in London from a brief visit to Scotland.

Mr. H. K. Jaffer and Mr. M. M. Patel have been appointed non-official members of the Uganda Legislative Council for two years.

Dr. Harold Moody, President of the Coloured Peoples, has been elected Deputy Chairman of the League Missionary Society.

Messrs. J. L. Henderson and Mervyn Ridley have been appointed to the Pyfethim Board of Kenya as Government representatives.

Messrs. B. B. Buckler, M. Campbell, and G. J. O'Connell have been posted as A.N.C.s to Bulawayo, Matiboni and Mpoli respectively.

Mr. C. H. A. Penning, Deputy Legal Secretary and Attorney General in the Sudan, has been acting as Legal Secretary during Mr. A. P. Creed's leave.

Miss Jean Robertson, daughter of Mr. W. C. Robertson, Official Secretary to Rhodesia House in London, has been married in London to Dr. Reid Jones.

Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, until recently Governor of Nyasaland, has arrived in Mauritius to take over his duties as Governor of that Colony.

Mr. Lavabath, of Marimjee, one of the best known Indians in Salisbury, has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council for a four-year term.

Captain A. East of the Income Tax Department in Kenya, seconded to duty with the new Colonial Income Tax Office, at MILDEN, London, S.W.1, is now in London.

Vice-Admiral H. G. W. Wappell, who at one time commanded the H.M.S. ENTERPRISE on the East Indies Station, has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Mr. F. S. Grogan and Mrs. G. Blowers have been elected President and Chairwoman, respectively, of the Nairobi Central Branch of the East Africa Women's League, in succession to Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Spicer-Patton.

The marriage recently took place at North Mymsms, Hertys, of Mr. M. B. C. Gwate, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray D'Almeida of Mymms, Lancaster's Territory, and Miss Hazel Dawson, one of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. Dawson, of North Mymsms.

Captain J. T. Archer, of Embessa, Kitale, Kenya, and Miss Doreen Mary Bingham, E. A. M. N. S., youngest daughter of the late Captain A. G. Bingham, C.I.E., and of Mrs. Bingham, 25 Derby Hill, London, S.E. 25, have been married in Nairobi.

The following have been appointed members of the Kenya Land Surveyors' Board: Messrs. H. C. Long, Chief Computer, and C. A. A. Hime, District Surveyor, both of the Lands and Settlement Department, and W. M. Nightingale and H. K. Grogan, licensed surveyors.

High Lieutenant D. K. Bednall, R.A.F., and the youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, were recently married in Nakuru. Dr. Henderson, who first reached Kenya in 1904, was appointed District Surgeon in Nakuru in 1907, and retired from the service in the same year.

Lord Harlech, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa, has returned to Pretoria from his visits to Rhodesia and Bechuanaland. Lord Harlech (as Mr. Ormsby-Gore) was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1935 to 1939, and Chairman of the East Africa Parliamentary Commission of 1929.

Mr. Dixon Barton, Chief Secretary of Nyasaland, is Acting Governor of the Protectorate, following the transfer of Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy to the Governorship of Mauritius. Mr. D. W. Saunders-Jones, Under Secretary, is Acting Chief Secretary, and Mr. M. E. Leslie, District Officer, is Acting Under Secretary.

Mr. J. R. Smeaton-Stuart, a former farmer in the Londiani district of the Kenya Highlands, and afterwards a prospector in the Lohorian area, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner for South West Somerset by the National Savings Committee. Mr. Smeaton-Stuart is the author of a recently published book entitled "Safari for Gold."

The office-bearers of the Njoro Settlers' Association for the ensuing year are Mr. E. H. Wright, M.L.C., President (re-elected for the 16th successive year); Mr. W. J. Beoster, Vice-President; Mr. J. Kinsey, honorary secretary and treasurer; with Colonel Kilkelly, Mr. D. F. Seth-Smith, Mrs. E. L. Grant, and Messrs. A. J. Stewart, T. J. Broach, and H. C. Coltart as additional members of the Executive.

The following are the office-bearers of the Kenya Fly Fishers' Club for the current year: President, Mr. T. L. Hately; Vice-Presidents, Lieut. Colonel A. W. Sutcliffe and Major P. G. W. McMaster; Trustees, Messrs. Dacre A. Shaw and T. Penny Robeson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Graham Dawson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. T. L. Hately; Committee, Dr. J. Sturry, Captain E. H. C. Lockham, Messrs. S. M. J. W. Francis, M. Gibson, and A. Fenwick.

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and fitness**

Sir Daniel Hall

MR. ALEX. THOMAS, one of Sir Daniel Hall's first students and Director of Agriculture in Kenya at the time of his stay in that Colony, writes:

Sir Daniel Hall, whose death was reported last week, became associated with East Africa when he came to it in 1919 as leader of a section of the British Association and he was persuaded to become the Chairman of the Agricultural Commission in Kenya.

He was a remarkable man, the possessor of first class brains. In whatever company he was present, his profound erudition and versatility shone in the minds of Sir Joan Russell, his intellectual and artistic agent, his taste in music, literature, Chinese pottery, Japanese prints, French fables and his perfect mastery of English were remarkable. In his earlier years the subject of his lectures was greatly appreciated by students and many others, and in a long and busy life he wrote many standard works dealing chiefly with the technical side of agriculture and the related sciences.

By many men of sound judgement is regarded as the greatest agriculturist of the century in any country. As Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture in this country he planned and promoted agricultural education and research, and placed them upon a sound and lasting basis. One is inclined to conjecture that changes that might have been made in the viticulture and fruit of the Colony would not have been effected had wider scope of agricultural education for the duration of these some years before the present dispensation was effected.

His name will go down as a pioneer in agricultural, general, great scientific and a contributor to the great work of this island in the process which he promoted and nurtured and his loyalty to a wide circle of friends and co-workers will remain cherished memories.

Obituary

Mr. Frank Woodhouse, whose death is announced, was for 30 years a member of the Church of Scotland in Newaland, former of the same at Gorse, at which he served in every sense of the word. He served in the last war as an expert officer in the Newaland Field Force, Award of the M.C. A keen sportsman, he had a large bag of lions to his credit. He returned from Africa in 1920 but continued to do debenture work in Scotland for the Foreign Mission Committee. During this war he had served on the Observer Corps.

Mr. F. H. Sechi, who has died in Mombasa at the age of 74, served during the South African War and first went to Kenya in 1905 as Inspector of Seeds and Plants. Later he managed a rubber estate in Uganda, after service through the last war he was appointed a forest officer in South Africa, but East Africa called, and he came to Tanganyika to manage a coffee plantation. Later he joined the Nairobi staff of the Shell Company of East Africa. He leaves a son in Kenya and a daughter in England.

Mr. P. V. Sadasa, a well-known Indian resident in Uganda, has died in India from heart failure at the age of 52 years. Arriving in Uganda 30 years ago, he started in business in his own name when only 18 years of age. He had held many public offices in his own country.

Colonel Geo. Sir George Macdonogh, K.C.M.G., whose death at the age of 67 years is announced, was a member of the Executive Council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and was President of the Federation of British Industries in 1933.

Lieut. Colonel C. S. Newby, O.B.E., has died in Kuma, Kenya, at the age of 77.

Sir Abe Bailey's Bequests

Details of the will of Sir Abe Bailey, who died nearly 70 years ago, were published last week. His left estate in England valued at £109,632, gross, with net personality £1,530, of which duty of £1,200 has been paid.

He left one-quarter of all he might have had, £100,000, to the trustees upon trust for the advancement and strengthening and development of the South African people, being persons that the South African people had in increasing measure progress in numbers in capacity, and in spirit of national unity in membership of the British Commonwealth, in so far as to take place among the peoples of the world, bettering their past history and the resources with which our Mother has been endowed. It is my firm belief that the attainment of this end will depend on the two parent stocks, British and South African Dutch, and their ability to maintain and reinforce the stocks from which they have sprung to hold and strengthen their position in agriculture and industry and in business enterprise and to work together whole-heartedly in devotion to the interest of their common country.

He also left to the trustees the entire collection of pictures, prints and engravings for the people of South Africa, £1,000, to the "Book Association of South Africa" until the trustees deem it advisable to pay £20,000 to the Association, £100 a year to a committee of the "Foundations" for as long as the trustees think proper, and securities to produce £5,000 a year to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, with a portrait of himself by G. L. Lyle.

His widow, the Hon. Lady Bailey, receives £10,000 annually, the same Minister among the recipients of bequests of £10,000.

The Government is under no delusions as regards its shortcomings and omissions in the past two and a half years. It could hardly be, in view of the criticisms which it has received during that period. — Mr. G. M. Rennie, Chief Secretary, Kenya.

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while on
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while on
Cod Liver Oil

0.3 oz.
while nothing was
added to usual meals



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 Vial, 1/2 Lb. 1/2 Lb. 1/2 Lb. 1/2 Lb.

Africans as Administrators East African Appointments

The employment of Africans as administrative officers has been repeatedly proposed in the House of Commons of late. On Thursday last the Colonial Office issued the following announcement:

It has long been the settled policy of the Gold Coast Government to supply Africans to all branches of the public service where suitable candidates are available. Accordingly, being satisfied that Africans are now available for appointment as cadets in the Administrative Service and are likely to be available in future, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided, on the recommendation of the Governor, to undertake to open the Administrative Service in the Gold Coast to Africans and to appoint Africans from time to time to chiefships in that service. Selection of suitable candidates is being made under active consideration.

It has since been made known that two Africans have been selected as assistant district Commissioners for that Colony. One, an Ashanti born in 1913, was educated in the Gold Coast, where he graduated in 1939, and at University College, Oxford, where he obtained a B.A. degree. The other, a member of the Twi tribe, aged 24, attended schools in the Gold Coast and then went to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took a degree in natural science.

Incidentally, an African, Mr. Martin Kasehwa, was appointed to the Secretaryship of Tanganyika Territory with the rank of assistant secretary some years ago. He retired in 1938 and died two years later.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Kenya's Production and Settlement Board

Kenya's reconstituted Agricultural Production and Settlement Board consists of Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentick (Chairman), Captain F. O. B. Wilson (Deputy Chairman), Mr. D. L. Blunt (Director of Agriculture), Mr. B. Danbney (Director of Veterinary Services), Mr. C. H. Mortimer (Commissioner of Lands and Settlement), Mr. H. B. Barclay, Mr. W. K. Bastard, W. A. C. Bauer (acting M.L.C. for the Uasin Gishu), Capt. J. G. L. Burton, Lieut.-Col. G. C. Griffiths, Capt. J. P. Hearley, Mr. G. S. Hunter, Major A. G. Keyser, Mr. S. H. Powles, Mr. W. F. O. Trench, Mr. W. J. Webb, Mr. J. E. A. Wolryche-Whitmore, and Mr. E. H. Wright, M.L.C.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, F.D., Conservative M.P. for Sevenoaks, and private parliamentary secretary to Mr. Eden, and Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 57th (Kent Yeomanry) Brigade, R.A. He commanded this territorial unit from 1930 to 1936. In the last war he was on active service with the West Kent (Queen's Own) Yeomanry and the 10th (Yeomanry) Battalion, The Buffs in Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine and France.

Latest appointments include: Mr. R. W. Baker, B.Sc., Colonial Administrative Service, to be Financial Secretary in Zanzibar (Messrs. H. E. Asham, G. Howe, and E. H. Day), District Offices in Northern Rhodesia, Justice, Provincial Commissioners, and Mr. T. C. G. M. M. District Commissioner in Nyasaland, to be Labour Commissioner.

Colonial Legal Service—Mr. G. A. Doyle, Magistrate in Trinidad, to be a Magistrate in Zanzibar; Mr. J. C. E. Resident Magistrate in Zanzibar; Mr. J. C. E. Resident Magistrate in Nigeria.

Other Branches—Mr. A. Hutter, Chief Train Controller, Kenya-Uganda Railways and Harbours, to be Assistant Traffic Superintendent; Mr. F. C. Döbson, Health Inspector in Kenya, to be second Officer, Lake Marie, Kenya-Uganda Railways and Harbours; Mr. W. Kirby, Assistant Superintendent of the Lake Kenya-Uganda Railways, to be General Manager, Palestine Railways; and Mr. W. C. C. Senior, Senior Assistant Engineer, Kenya-Uganda Railways, to be District Engineer.

Sudan Government Finances

When expenditure estimated at £E4,049,164 and revenue at £E3,096,172, the Sudan budget for 1942 anticipated a deficit of £E952,992. The latest news suggests, however, that revenue exclusive of £E251,800 passed to the cotton equalisation account) will be £E5,226,863 and expenditure £E5,066,351, reducing the deficit to £E160,512, which means an improvement of more than £E400,000. Receipts of the Irrigation Department at £E1,465,570 were almost double the estimate. Receipts under the 1941 budget included two war grants each of £100,000 having made to the British and Indian Governments and £E1,197,770 in respect of a 25% increase in the contributions of the Sudan Government towards the cost of the Sudan Defence Force. The expenditure estimates for 1942 amount to £E4,861,112 and the revenue estimates total £E4,700,800, leaving a prospective deficit of £E160,312. Expenditure on works estimated at £E800,000 are £E250,000 above last year's figure, the contribution of the Sudan Government Railways to general revenues has been increased from £E493,000 to £E625,000, and the estimated receipts from Gezira cotton at £E800,000 compare with £E707,444 in the 1941 budget.

Private on Parade

Magnificent limousine pulls up at office entrance in Nairobi. Smart Native chauffeur emerges, enters office, and returns to car bearing master's bag which he places reverently on the back seat. Opens car door for his master, handsome young man in uniform, a private in the Kenya Defence Force, and drives him briskly away. Young man has to be on parade at five. Nairobi Sunday Post.

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In the meantime, we would like to remind our many friends overseas that the normal British Ropes Limited Advisory Service is at their disposal. Our technical staff will welcome queries; they will gladly give assistance and advice on all problems submitted.

As an example "SCOUT" Waterproof and Ropes can be used as a substitute for the most obtainable Manila Hemp Ropes.



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Questions in Parliament

In the House of Commons last evening Mr. Ridley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had any information regarding the proposed extension of the Rhodesia railway system under public ownership. He further asked whether he would consider, with a view to giving the importance of the railway system in Northern Rhodesia being placed under the control and administration of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. Parkin: Mr. Ridley, on June 3 the Executive Assembly of Southern Rhodesia accepted a resolution that the public transport system in the Colony should be acquired by the State. It is proposed that this matter should be raised at the Railway Conference which is being held in London in the interest of the Rhodesia railway system but, of course, it would be difficult to discuss certain public railway questions.

Mr. Ridley: Does the Under-Secretary appreciate the importance of the railway system in Northern Rhodesia in relation to the condition of the employees in the area?

Mr. Parkin: A decision will have to be made as to whether, under the control of the Southern Rhodesian Government to improve the condition of the employees in the area.

Mr. Macmillan: A decision will have to be made as to whether, under the control of the Southern Rhodesian Government to improve the condition of the employees in the area.

Mr. Macmillan: Yes, but my own friend will appreciate that this subject is being dealt with in Northern Rhodesia and, therefore, affects both the Colony, Orange and the Dominions.

Mr. John Lodge: Will the House be informed before any action is taken?

Mr. Macmillan: Yes, sir.

Mr. P. Macdonald: I asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he was aware that in the past there has been a desire to precisely what supplies of foodstuffs and other goods are produced, and whether he would like to state to clarify the whole position so that immediate steps may be taken in East Africa to increase agricultural production.

Mr. Macmillan: Production of commodities is necessarily subject to variation owing to the changing conditions of weather. It is the constant endeavour of the Colonial Office to secure as definite a programme as possible in conjunction with the authorities concerned, both in connection with the export of such commodities as well as the price to be paid for them.

King Theodore's Bible

Her Majesty the Queen of the Wellcome Trusts.

The British Museum, London, has acquired a unique Ethiopian manuscript, the "King Theodore's Bible," which is a translation of the Bible into the Amharic language. The manuscript was discovered in 1898 by the late Sir Henry Wellcome, one of the many men having intellectual and religious interest in the history of Ethiopia. The volume is bound in wooden boards covered with gold leaf and with a mirror on the inner side of the front cover. It contains a number of sacred writings, including the Song of Songs, the Gospel according to St. John, and the Book of Isaiah, inscribed on vellum in the old, pre-Arabic Ethiopian language. Bound with these are a number of earlier paintings on vellum.

When King Theodore's Bible thus came recently to the notice of the Wellcome Trusts, it seemed to them appropriate that its fate and ownership should not be left to the chance of the sale rooms, and the Foreign Office approved their proposal that it should be offered to the Emperor of Ethiopia, now restored to his throne by the British Empire.

The volume, bound in wooden boards covered with gold leaf and with a mirror on the inner side of the front cover, contains a number of sacred writings, including the Song of Songs, the Gospel according to St. John, and the Book of Isaiah, inscribed on vellum in the old, pre-Arabic Ethiopian language. Bound with these are a number of earlier paintings on vellum.

The fact that gods made of raw materials are short-lived owing to their conditions are shown.

Sisal Estates' Good Year

Sisal Estates, Ltd., and the subsidiary, Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., report a combined profit of £27,250 for the year ended June 30, 1951, from which £6,000 was reserved for taxation, leaving a net profit of £18,334. The previous debit balance of £1,580 becomes a credit carry-forward of £1,804 after utilising £3,000 to pay six months' arrears of dividend to June 30, 1950, on the redeemable cumulative preference shares.

Of 5,184 tons of sisal produced during the year, no less than 71% was of No. 1 grade, a great improvement on the proportion of only 50% in the previous year. The company retained 230 hectares with sisal, bringing its total planted area to 9,020 hectares, of which 2,883 hectares were still immature. The 1951-52 output of the subsidiary company is expected to exceed 6,000 tons, now that all restriction on production has been withdrawn.

The issued capital is £450,000, and there is a reserve of £85,173 for properties and the investment in the subsidiary company. Shares in that company, appear in the balance sheet at their cost of £380,205, and £10,400 has been advanced on current account. Plantations and machinery are valued at £125,762, the auditors noting that these assets have been leased since 1937 to the subsidiary company, which has provided in its accounts for the depreciation of these assets and for additions in the last four years. Cash in hand at the close of the accounts totalled £13,566.

The directors are Colonel C. E. Pousonby, J. D. M. R. (Chairman), Major R. D. K. Curling, and Messrs. F. E. Hitchcock, S. L. P. Crouch and Peter Jack, with Mr. A. A. Lough as alternate.

The annual meeting is to be held in London tomorrow.

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DAR ES SALAAM

News Items in Brief

Rain is now being made in Suffolk. Kenyan crops now sown in Zululand. Rice growing in trade trial in the highlands of Kenya.

The Belgian Congo is training 5000 volunteers over 15 years of age for agricultural work. Tanganyika cotton crop is estimated at between 30,000 and 45,000 bales this season.

A large number of agricultural machines for East Africa is now on order in the United States.

Kenya has arranged to procure 100 tons of aluminium oxide from South Rhodesia for cattle dip.

The cereals commission based at Mombasa is being expanded and improved at a cost of £10,000.

Owing to the need for paper economy Barclay's Bank (D.C. & Co.) has suspended publication of its monthly trade report.

Postage stamps of 10 cents are now on sale in East Africa for general purposes. The stamps are of six South African issues, suitably overprinted.

Tung plantations established in Nyasaland at the end of last year totalled 7000 acres. It is expected that more than 500 acres will be planted this year.

Capitation tax for Government recruited labour in Kenya have been reduced to 2s. 6d. and 9s. for contracts of three and nine months respectively.

Tanganyika new estate crops are: 100 lbs. sugar (including aggeriva), 1 ton and 1/2 tea, 40 cents per lb. cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco, 25 cents per lb.

A United States consular office is shortly to be opened in Mombasa under the charge of Mr. Ralph Miller, previously second secretary to the U.S. Embassy in Havana.

East Africa Sisal Plantations, Ltd. announce that the June output of sisal is 10,000 tons, making 1,618 tons for the year ending June 30.

A gathering of Protestant missionaries took place recently in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the British Missionary Society.

A new low-level bridge over the Ncema River on the Essexvale-Bushtick road was recently opened by Mr. A. R. Thomson, after whom it has been named the Wankie Thomson Bridge.

Southern Rhodesia's petrol rationing scheme introduced last month provided each vehicle with a basic ration sufficient for 140 miles per month, instead of the previously announced 200 miles per month.

Livingstone Chamber of Commerce has resolved that the whole question of import control in Southern Rhodesia require reconsideration in view of the volume of shipments exercised by the exporting countries.

Two large new tea factories, at Mutinda and Lukhwa, have been erected in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika Territory.

Zanzibar Hospital Inquiry Committee has reported that the majority of the complaints investigated by them have not proved of a serious nature. Visiting committees for Zanzibar and Pemba are recommended.

Tanganyika pyrethrum production, planned to reach an export value of £100,000 this year as a result of developments which synchronised with the outbreak of war in 1931, has, through shortage of man-power, reached only about £20,000.

The Kenya and Uganda Civil Defence and Supply Council has recommended the urgent placing of orders in Great Britain for railway engines and rolling stock costing £825,000, and the immediate expansion of storage accommodation at the port of Mombasa to hold 50,000 tons of produce.

Plans for drastic restrictions on the use of the Kenya and Uganda Railways involve the elimination of concession fares and the curtailment of passenger traffic and the unnecessary carriage of commercial goods. Last year's traffic was 2,225,000 tons, compared with 1,675,000 tons in 1931, a normal year.

Kenya Central Wages Board is composed of the Director of Man-Power (Chairman), a representative of the Secretariat (Secretary), the Chief Native Commissioner, the Labour Commissioner, a representative of the Medical Department, and the Deputy Chairman of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board.

The King George V. Memorial Fund of Uganda has given £50 to the Uganda Society for the upkeep of its library's £600 to the Kampala Museum to assist its development in its new quarters at Makerere and £20 for maintenance, and £210 to the Director of Education for King George V. Memorial Scholarships awarded to African and Indian students.

The following are the minimum selling prices fixed for tobacco exported from the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia: (a) tobacco exported to the Union of South Africa under the South African free quota, 4s. 2d. per lb. wet weight; (b) tobacco exported to Southern Rhodesia for consumption in that Colony, 4s. 1d. per lb. wet weight; and (c) tobacco exported to the United Kingdom or any other destination, 2s. per lb. wet weight.

Messrs. Whiteaway, Lindley & Co., Ltd., who have branches in East Africa and the East generally, announce that accounts cannot be submitted in view of the fact that various branches are in territory now occupied by the Japanese, and that the directors cannot recommend a further payment on the 6% cumulative preference shares in 1931. The last year received three years' arrears of dividend on December 31, 1931. The dividend on the 7% A cumulative preference shares will accrue until December 31, 1931.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

Company Progress Reports

Gold—During June 9,017 tons were milled, yielding 2,275 fine oz. gold.

Washie—Coal sales in June totalled 110-134 tons, and those of coke 6,407 tons.

Tati Goldfields—During June 5,690 tons of ore were milled for an estimated net profit of £976.

Lonely Reef—The tonnage crushed in June was 2,300, yielding 468 fine-oz. gold, and a profit of £182.

Wanderer Consolidated—In June 38,900 tons were crushed, yielding 4,161 oz. of fine gold, and a profit of £9,401.

Rhodesian Corporation—Tonnage crushed at the Fred mine in June was 3,850, for a working profit of £990.

Bushick, Mines—17,700 tons of ore were crushed in June, yielding gold to a value of £23,039, and a profit of £7,191.

Selukwe Gold—In June 9,931 tons were crushed, with a gold recovery value of 103,693 dollars, and a profit of 35,385 dollars.

Roserman—During June 4,500 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,700 oz. of gold with a value of £1,834. The working expenditure was £7,467, and development cost £1,907. The estimated mine surplus was £3,969, and the capital expenditure of the month was £463.

Rhodesia's Mineral Outputs

Southern Rhodesia's gold output for March was 18,995 fine oz., valued at £547,409, an increase of 2,500 fine oz. over February's production. Base metals and minerals produced in March were valued at £231,139, an increase of £22,505 over February.

Rhodesia Copper and General

Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Co., Ltd., announces that at the ordinary meeting to be held next Wednesday, July 22, the directors will recommend a dividend of 5% less tax for the year ended May 1942. This will be the first dividend since 1936-37 (when 10% was paid). The capital is £241,550.

Mining Personalities

Mr. Frederick Marsh, one of the proper diggers of the Kapa goldfields, died recently.

Major Edwin Tulloch is the new president of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines with Mr. D. A. Barnett and Mr. G. Harding as Vice-Presidents.

Captain A. E. Kennedy, Chairman of the Rhodesian Mines Federation, has been re-elected Honorary Vice-President of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines.

Dr. William Cullen, who has been elected President of the Society of Chemical Industry for a second successive year, has travelled widely in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

Points from Letters

Italians in Kenya

The Italian prisoners and internees in the Colony (Kenya) are led on the fat of the land. They look far better than they were on arrival. It is said that they speak better Italian, and better English, than the British troops, and that they are a graph.

Uganda Government's Strange Reply

The Government of Uganda, to whom he introduced a bicycle tax had been proposed as a means of increasing war revenue and bringing home a greater share of Uganda's contribution of the African empire, which cost well over £100 million a year direct contributions, has replied to the Legislative Council that this tax would not be proposed unless the Natives and other African, Asiatic, and European, also, Indians, and Europeans, were brought down to the same level as the Natives, and that they should kneel down and not stand to the Natives, but have their own way. The Chief Secretary, incidentally, omitted to tell me that the registration objective had been failed to by police, magistrates, and judges.

Reform of the Colonial Service

I do not think that the Colonial Service has a pool of Colonial officials, could be made. It has advantageously through it may be found in Africa, and that who has proved himself to be a really capable administrator, almost certainly to be found in a similar office, which could not afford to pay the salaries were without assistance from the Treasury, but the Colonial Service, and such a common effort

Parliament and Colonies

Your analysis of the review in the House of Commons of the Colonial Secretary for the Colonies was a sound piece of work. Objective analysis of that kind is very necessary for it is so seldom made in Parliament, where completely misleading generalisations and criticisms are directed without question at Government. The standard of ignorance of M.P.s of Colonial matters could scarcely be higher. They ask Africa Colonial Parliamentary Committee. It might at least teach them some elementary facts.

How Not to Do It

The Tanganyika Government has scored—and, quite rightly—11 old rubber estates for the production of that commodity. At once a staff has been made with grading, though any practical planter could have told the authorities that this is a quite unnecessary expenditure of time and money. The tappers, once they are actually at work on the trees, sample down the weeds and keep them down. What is needed is the maximum output of rubber, not pretty pretty plantations. Anyhow, they have been deserted for nearly 30 years, they are aghast!

Government Shocks The Public

A circular recently issued by the Department of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory quite takes away the breath, for after 20 years of a directly contrary policy, it announces that guaranteed prices will be paid for maize, simsim, groundnuts, rice, onions, beans, wheat and potatoes, and groupnuts, at quite fair market prices. Short-term leases for the alienation of land are also to be granted, and seed will be made available against cash advances or against repayment after harvest. In approved cases there are also to be advances of money for the purchase of necessary machinery. All this comes at a time when settlers in the Northern Province had been driven to conclude that it was useless to attempt to continue co-operation with a Government (S) whose war-time efforts are something approaching universal contempt.

News of Our Advertisers

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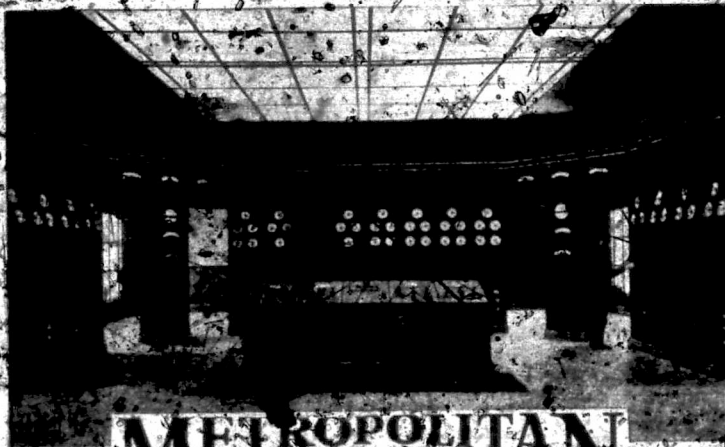
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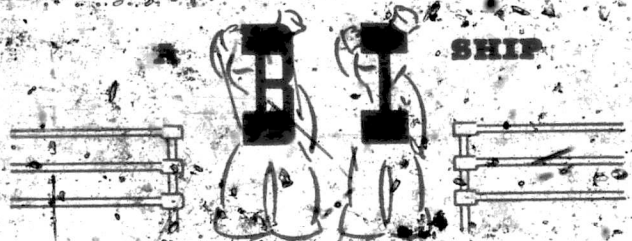
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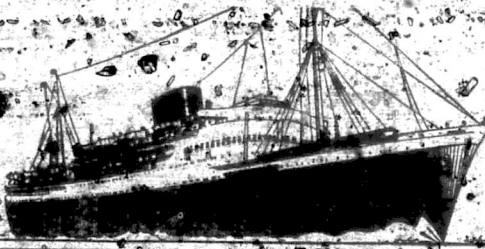
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