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MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT was interestingly set out to a gathering of journalists in London last week by Sir Henry Moore, its Governor.

Tell The Public About Its Own Business

As was revealed by the full report published elsewhere in this issue, many of the facts now made available for publication might have been released more promptly by the agency of the heavy and expanded machinery of information specialised for the purpose in the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Information and in other departments, which have been working in a co-ordinated and continuing way since the formation of the Government of Kenya to grasp the situation and to keep the public with the less avoidable news of the conduct of its affairs in the imperative process of security. It is, after all, the public's own business and not as so many officials seem to think their own particular and private affair and preserve and to be shielded and shrouded from the inquisitive outside as far as by any means be achieved. Of all Kenya's blunders in recent years the source in most cases has been this habit of official secrecy in issues large and small, a result of which suspicion has been aroused and has been given here there has been a ground for the obvious and only cure for the Government to make the public promptly and systematically into its confidence. That such is a prime condition of

closer co-operation appears to be but thinly veiling upon the consciousness of the authorities.

As an illustration of this state of affairs, the Government has been complained to this audience in London by the representatives of the Press of the British Empire and of the United States that the newspapers of Great Britain have not been well informed in regard to Kenya's war effort.

There is much ground for the suggestion. It is what Sir Henry Moore appears to have failed to understand when making it is that his complaint is in the first place an indictment of the Information Office of the Colony of which he is the administrative head, and in the next place of the Press Sections of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Information. What has happened is enough. Much has to be done on the part of the responsible authorities to treat this whole set of affairs so tactfully that they have remained unmoved when constructive and friendly Press critics have drawn attention to the inefficiency and stubborn ignorance of the official mind and machinery. The Governor of Kenya expressed surprise at the suggestion that the British Press had been inadequately informed largely as a result of the deliberate omission for many months on the part of the Kenya Information Office to supply its communications to British newspapers, and this in face of the fact that during that same period every other Information Office in Eastern

Africa was following that elementary procedure of publicity. That wholly absurd (and now abandoned) policy, or lack of policy, on the part of a branch of the Government of Kenya should not have come as a shock to the Governor, if only because the shortcomings was strongly criticised in these columns more than once. Again, if in these columns we have likewise repeatedly pointed out Northern Rhodesia has had in this country a far better press than Kenya, that has been the direct result of a correspondingly superior Information Office.

Another admission by the Governor was his statement that he was being constantly told by Kenyans that the Government of that country was not sufficiently energetic in organising its war effort. That is, of

Tanganyika's course, in view of the **Nonsensical** readers of this journal, or **Explanations** for that matter, of any newspaper published in

East Africa; there can, indeed, scarcely be one of them which has not repeatedly criticised the Government of Kenya for doing "too little too late." Happily, there has been a great improvement in recent months: yet not until the Japanese had forced their way into the Indian Ocean, Kenya's seaward boundary, did any real sense of urgency show itself in the Colony's Government. Then, and only then, did the Government take that kind of action which has been incessantly urged upon it by non-official opinion. It is but fair to add that to Sir Henry Moore himself must go the credit of having made the first move in the right direction at that crucial time by the establishment of the Kenya Civil Defence and Supply Council—a body to which Uganda added itself promptly, Tanganyika following suit with studied reluctance. The Government of that Territory indeed, at first schemed to remain outside this East African War Cabinet in miniature. The frivolity of that Government's excuses (they could not be dignified with the term "reasons") for its disruptive effort, and the latest mail to arrive in this country from East Africa, has brought the text for an official announcement alleging that "in the light of experience, further examination has been made of the possibility of overcoming the difficulties, mainly geographical, which have hitherto precluded actual participation in the Council. As a result, arrangements have been made with the

Governments of Kenya and Uganda, which, if it is considered, will enable Tanganyika to participate fully in the Council organisation in the best interests of both the Territory itself and East African as a whole.

That explanation is, of course, as childish (some might say as disingenuous) as were the original objections. The reputed "geographical difficulties" stated to be the chief obstacle to participa-

Facts in True tion, were never greater, nor **Perspective** less than they were when

the Council was formed a few months ago, and are assuredly not such as to have prevented any business organisation in Tanganyika Territory from taking part in direct personal consultations with like interests in Kenya and Uganda. In the event, we have at long last an East African Civil Defence and Supply Council—as the outcome of a generally willing, wise and prompt collaborative spirit; but on the part of one of the Governments concerned a hollow demurrer, now abandoned in the face of public criticism, perhaps re-enforced by sharp orders of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. When apologists for the Governments of East Africa state their case, such incidents as are here set forth need to be recalled and borne in mind if the perspective of fact is to be established. There is, we are convinced, no more loyal population within the whole British Empire than that of British East and Central Africa. It goes without saying, too, that the members of the British Colonial Service here are as loyal as any other section of the communities of which they are a part. But to stress all that is not to imply that those whom have rested the highest responsibilities have shown themselves to be bold planners and energetic executants. Very few of them have revealed those root attributes of leadership. As we have had to write, as repeatedly as regretfully, leadership in East Africa has lagged sadly behind that in the Rhodesias, and in some respects even of that of little New Zealand. If one doubts the validity of that verdict, he need but re-read the files of this newspaper during the first three years of this war.

Sir Henry Moore on Kenya's War Effort

Governor's Review at Press Conference in London

SIR HENRY MOORE, Governor of Kenya, and a member of the East African Governors' Conference, who has come to London for personal discussions with Lord Halifax, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed a Press Conference at the Ministry of Information on Thursday last.

Kenya, he said, had very good publicity for its war contributions which was not at all bad considering all the circumstances. The country's one aim was to do everything in its power to help win the war at the earliest possible moment.

Having been on the staff of the Colonial Office in London from the outbreak of war until January, 1941, he then went as Governor to Kenya, which at that time was not so minded than London. Service in the Kenya Defence Force had been compulsory for Europeans before the war, and many of its members were being taken as leaders for the newly raised battalions of King's African Rifles. The difficulty was not to get Europeans for military service, but to keep enough of them back for essential work on farms. Perhaps too many of them had been allowed to join up for their service handicapped by a country, now that its chief role was that of production.

No Racial Discrimination in Conscription

Although there was no racial conscription of Africans for the fighting services, such powers had not been used in Kenya thanks to the readiness with which the Natives came forward. Most of the Indians in East Africa did not count as India's great fighting races. There had, however, been an Indian and Arab unit, which was disbanded when its purpose had been fulfilled. Kenya relied largely on Indian carpenters, masons and other artisans.

There had been no racial discrimination in the matter of conscription, as the Government had the powers of conscription over Europeans, Africans and Indians, and it could and did employ Indian carpenters, for instance, to do military work in Kenya had taken power to conscript European work before that was done in Great Britain, but it had not been necessary to invoke the powers because of the response of the women had been magnificent.

Many women from London, Malaya and elsewhere and the wives of officers serving in East Africa had come to Kenya, but the difficulty of feeding and accommodating the immensely increased white population had driven the Government to lay down the condition that such women would not be admitted unless they would take up profitable work.

The achievements of lone European women on the farms had been beyond all praise. As Africans were not accustomed to other forms of women's work, their output at the results from African labour that were obtained by their husbands, brothers or sons, and production had therefore been, to some extent, low when they had been wonderful. Many who worked on farms were, however, wonderful. Many who worked on farms were, however, wonderful. Many who worked on farms were, however, wonderful.

The factories were all under the auspices of such organisations as the Y.M.C.A., the British Legion, and the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation of which Lady Moore was head, and for which she worked extremely hard, being on duty at 7 a.m. one day a week to provide breakfasts for troops at the Nairobi by the war morning club. Another activity of that body was to provide vegetables and longer leaves, as a result of which large numbers of Rhodesian, South African, Australians and men from many other parts of the world had experienced the joys of a home life in Kenya.

He thought the Governor of Kenya was probably the most successful of men, and he was always being asked, "Why are you not getting on better with the job?"

After the victory over the Italians there was a general sense of frustration in East Africa, then came the effort to accelerate production for the armies of the Middle East, and Kenya was now full out on that production drive. Changes in priorities had caused difficulties.

The Empire's First Dried Vegetable Factory

At its instance, aist production had at first been reduced to a quota basis, then Great Britain suddenly wanted every non-East Africa could produce. Sisal exports, incidentally, were among the best employment of labour. The Colony was at one time told to go slow with pyrethrum production, as it was badly needed for other purposes. Flax was being grown at the special request of the Ministry of Supply, and there was a growing demand for tea. Indeed, local production was under consideration in order to leave more available for export. Kenya had adulterated her bread with 30% maize so that more wheat might be shipped to Egypt.

The dried vegetable factory, established at the request of the military had sent considerable supplies to Libya, including Tobruk. This was the first experiment of its kind in Africa, and probably in the whole Empire, and the quality of the output was excellent. In fact, the military authorities wanted a second factory. Rather strangely, they seemed to be more vitaminic in the dehydrated product than in the fresh vegetables. A small package of dried cabbage, which looked like a small ball of pressed lucerne, sufficed for a ration for a week. About 6,000 Africans were now growing vegetables, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, which supplied the seed.

Questions to the Governor

Referring to Sir Henry Moore's suggestion that Kenya's war effort had not had adequate publicity in the British Press, one journalist asserted that the conscription in Kenya had been a major obstacle, and the representative of *East Africa and Rhodesia* recalled that, though matters had much improved in recent months, the Information Office in Kenya had for a long time refused requests to supply material to the British Press, and that at a period when all the other Information Offices in British East Africa were making it regularly to newspapers in this country.

Asked about the conscription of Africans for labour or approved civilian undertakings, engaged in war production, the Governor said that only about 3,000 of a total pool of 12,229,000 had been conscribed.

In reply to a demand for information about the employment of the prisoners of war, Sir Henry said that was not a military responsibility, since the guarding of the prisoners was involved. It was very large numbers of prisoners would involve a large increase in the number of guards. More and more of the prisoners were being employed in the field, and with significant results, and a certain number of selected men with mechanical knowledge had been taken out on farms to work in factories and do manual work in farms. What was suggested that a given the opportunity of people with some training in the way of any exacting work, the numbers of the Italian prisoners who were sent to the maker might be employed without question in remote areas. Sir Henry said that the matter was still under consideration.

Details of Kenya's War Contribution

Summary by the Governor for the British Press

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY written by Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, was handed to the Press when he met journalists last week at the Ministry of Information.

Kenya, with a total available European man-power of 2,995, has 3,000 men serving in the Forces. Of the remainder, 3,041 are in essential occupations, 1,092 have either been discharged from the Forces or are unfit and the rest have either been exempted because of their age or for other reasons.

Civilians enrolled in the A.R.P. services include 464 Europeans in Nairobi, 245 in Mombasa, and 51 elsewhere; 600 G.O.s and G.O.s-in-Chief in Nairobi, 200 in Mombasa, and 100 elsewhere; Africans, 230 in Nairobi, 255 in Mombasa, and 80 elsewhere. In addition, 27 members of the medical profession are enrolled for A.R.P. duties.

600 European Farmers

It is interesting to note that in addition to 1,100 male European farmers employed on the land, about 800 women are fully employed either as owner-farmers, assistants, or acting on behalf of husbands, brothers, or sons in the Forces. The great majority of the male Europeans on the land are elderly and of low medical category.

The total acreage under 14 principal crops on European farms is 588,282, an average of some 620 acres per head for each individual farmer. In addition, there are the large stock-breeding and dairy industries. The latter alone has some 100,000 head of cattle, and as well as butter, cheese and ice, distributes many thousands of gallons of fresh milk daily. Sheep number 550,000 and pigs 33,000. A very considerable market garden trade supplies fruit and vegetables to the Colony and to the troops, hospitals, the Royal Navy and the numerous prisoner-of-war camps.

Subsidiary lines include the wattle-bark industry (1,000 tons a year) and timber for fuel, charcoal, building and railway construction. All these activities come under one of the 1,217 people comprising the European farming community.

The central headquarters of the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation (corresponding to the W.V.S.) sits as the Colony's central registry for all Kenyan women war workers and, in co-operation with the Director of Women Power, places women in jobs for which they are qualified. By far the most important job of the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation, however, is welfare and the provision of comforts for the Forces.

6,500 European Women Registered

About 6,500 European women between the ages of 16 and 60 are registered, and of these 2,300 are engaged in war work away from their own homes. This includes about 800 who are engaged in full-time farming, many on their husbands' farms entirely alone, and some even managing husbands' farms as well as their own. About 500 are enrolled in the W.V.S. and are serving with the East African Forces. During the past year, when the military authorities made an effort to release men, made a special appeal to women to come forward to replace them, 650 British women were posted as stenographers, typists and clerks in military offices.

The total number of registered male Africans between the ages of 16 and 45 is 48,100. Of these, there are 11,000 in the Forces, 7,000 in military clerks, 1,750 in civilian trades and 300 in civilian clerks, serving with the military. In addition, 1,100 artisans are working in reserved occupations.

In addition to the 6,500 registered male Africans in civil employment at the end of June, many others are producing crops on their own reserves and on

farms outside the reserves. About 50,000 Africans in Kenya are serving with the Forces as attested soldiers or are working as servants or in casual employment for the military.

The Kenya Cereals Levy, which was set up at the request of the military authorities, deals with over 20 tons of fresh vegetables a day, or 7,000 tons a year. During the months of high production it has produced more fresh vegetables (potatoes than potatoes) than the whole of the U.S.A. during the last year. The factory works a 24-hour day seven days a week. Over 800 Africans are employed to deal with the products of some 1,000 Nairobi growers.

A free letter scheme has been established to facilitate correspondence between African soldiers and their relatives. At an average African wishes to correspond with a family member, a letter is written on his behalf by the mission, authorities, or local masters of Government posts.

Summary of Production

Here are some figures of production in Kenya:

European Production in 1941

By the end of July the acreages in Kenya under cultivation on the white man's reserves were approximately as follows:

Maize (Native and European farms)	1,411,071 acres
Maize (Native only)	60,763
Wheat	31,710
Rye	3,490
Barley	16,400
Peas	1,140
Beans	3,900
Groundnuts	3,800
Beans and peas	1,240
Coffee	71,850
Tea	18,950
Small crops	1,184,330
Wattlebark	36,000
Wattle crop	1,000

Some 1941 Production Figures (Dairy Produce)

European	
Butter	1,108 tons
Cheese	155 tons
Fresh milk	Several thousand gallons daily
Native	
Ghee	698 tons
Hides and skins	898 tons
Industry	
Hides	33,840 frassias
Skins	2,000

Livestock Purchases for the Supply Board

Cattle from Native areas	60,939
Cattle from alienated areas	11,532
Sheep from Native areas	17,165

Native Agricultural Production

An estimate of present annual Native production is:

Maize	45,000 tons
Potatoes	10,000
Millets	8,000
Groundnuts	3,000
Sesame	2,500
Cottonseed	5,000
Rice	2,000

Native production from the Central Province in 1941 included 18,651 tons of wattle bark and 1,200 bags of beans and peas. The total value of surplus produce (Native) from this Province in 1941, excluding sheep, cattle, goats, poultry and eggs, was £236,721.

Five hundred thousand dozen eggs were exported from Kenya Province in 1941.

An idea of Kenya's production from European farms will be gleaned from the following figures:

Sisal—Until the loss of sisal output of sisal from East Africa was limited both by control and by economic factors. The fullest possible production of fibre is now needed and hence the demand for extra tractors. Tractors are also being used for drainage of land from fields of factors on locally made rations (up to 7000) from Gresham's for local use. The sisal tracks and tracks are now unobtainable.

Wheat—An increased yield per acre is anticipated as well as an increased acreage because improved cultivation methods are being employed, and also the increased use of fertilisers.

Maize—A maize control pool has been set up on the lines of pools handling other cereal crops. There has previously been no pool control because of the difficulties of handling the Native crop and Native consumption, both of which are very large. These difficulties have now been overcome and it is anticipated that after meeting its internal demands, the surplus for export to the Middle East will be 30,000 tons in 1942 dependent on local demand.

Rye—A very large expansion of this crop is being pushed on in order to use rye flour for mixing with wheat flour, instead of using maize meal as a filler.

Oats and Barley—These crops are important for local consumption as stock feeds, but only small expansion is expected. Oatmeal is manufactured locally for military, naval and civil needs.

Tea—Some expansion is expected, but it is a long time process and increased figures are not included here.

Coffee—After satisfying all local demands from civil population, Army, Navy, 60,000 prisoners of war, several thousand refugees and requirements of neighbouring territories, 18,000 tons were available for export from last season's crop. The crop in 1942 will be slightly lower owing to climatic factors and is unlikely to meet the full demand from England and the Middle East.

Pyrethrum—A 20% increase in production has been called for to meet increased demand from the U.S.A. for war purposes. The U.S.A. normally takes 90% of the crop.

Dairy Farming—In the past 12 months 17 million lbs. of butter were produced, in addition to the fish-milk and cheese requirements of all consumers. This is an increase of 30%.

Cattle and Sheep Farming—Wool production last season was 15,000 cwt. Cattle and sheep slaughter last year was 13,000 head and 13,000 head respectively.

Linen—Linen is produced to meet a war-time demand. Some difficulties have been experienced in production, but these are being overcome. No increase in production is expected, but greatly increased production from newly established acreage. Acreage in 1939 was only 3,000, mostly for production of linen.

Sugar—increased acreage and output indicated.

Miscellaneous Agriculture—includes fruit, wattle, vegetables and sundry minor crops grown largely for cattle and pig foods.

The acreages under the 14 principal crops on European farms in Kenya on July 31, 1942, were as follows:

Crop	Acreage
Sisal	185,449
Wheat	181,875
Maize	82,754
Coffee	74,849
Pyrethrum	36,972
Sugar	45,072
Flax	45,767
Foodstuffs (milling)	13,967
Barley	5,404
Oats and rye	5,139
Cattle	3,903
Sheep	3,809
Tea	2,897
Total acreage	592,562

Transport:

Some indication of the increased traffic on the railway is given by the following figures in the following traffic figures which compare present conditions with those of 1941:

Class	1941	1942
Passenger	9,739	7,943
Freight	9,759	21,000
1st class	1,000	1,000
2nd class	8,759	20,000

In addition, during 1941 the railway carried 10,000 military personnel, 10,000 Europeans, 10,000 Africans, 10,000 Italians.

Class	1941	1942
Passenger	1,026,837	1,706,415

Shipments of Kenya coffee from July, 1941, to June, 1942, were as follows:

Country	Quantity (cwt)
United Kingdom	101,124
Canada	46,057
South Africa	57,008
India	68,793
U.S.A.	11,325
Australia	22,287
Roswilters	21,279
Total	308,899

Timber Production—The output of timber before the war in the three territories of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda was approximately 2,500 tons per month. The Timber Control is now turning out over 10,000 tons per month, including the requirements of the local Public Works, Railway and other Government Departments. Large quantities are being provided for military hospitals, bases, prisoner-of-war and refugee camps, and also have exported considerable quantities to the Middle East, and Persia, including special urgent orders for sleepers and special timbers for the production of light and heavy for the Middle East.

Vegetable Production—In addition to the other commodities mentioned, Kenya has supplied some 4,000 tons of fresh vegetables and 2,500 tons of fruit for the local military and naval forces during the last 12 months. This is in addition to the supply of dried vegetables turned out at the Kerugoya factory.

Lord Moyne for Cairo

Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies and a few months ago, was last week appointed Deputy Minister of State in the Middle East to assist Mr. R. G. Casey. This new office carries Cabinet rank, but Lord Moyne will not be a member of the War Cabinet. During the next months Mr. Casey's work in Cairo has greatly increased, and it is intended that Lord Moyne's arrival shall make it possible for the Minister of his State or his deputy to visit the main centres of the Middle East outside Egypt.



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Background to t

Japan's Set-Back in South Pacific.—The Japanese thrust to the south-eastward has been stayed. In the west it was brought to a standstill in Burma by the monsoon and in the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies by the completion of their occupation in March. In the east by the Midway battle early in June. The Japanese occupation of the western Marianah Islands seems to have been no more than a nuisance raid, or diversion. But two lines of advance continued—to the south through the Marshall Archipelago and British New Guinea towards the Australian continent itself, and to the north-east through the Solomon Islands towards Fiji and the Friendly Islands, whence the supply line from America to Australia could be put in peril. These two lines of advance are interdependent for success, and the latter would be of inestimable assistance to a Japanese campaign of invasion of Australia. That the southward thrust must continue seems inevitable. It is vital to Japanese hopes of success in the desperate venture upon which she embarked on December 7, 1941. Coveting the riches of Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, Japan has set herself to win the sovereignty of the south-western Pacific, and he who would win and hold those lands must seize and maintain command of the sea. So long as Australia is held by the United Nations and supplied from the United States and the other Dominions of the Empire, Japan must always be oppressed. She thought that her enemies, who for success here in material resources and man-power, will sooner or later turn against her, the methods she has hitherto used with such success and remain successively command of the Pacific seas and their own lost possessions. She is compelled to attempt to establish that route by an invasion of the Australian continent before the United Nations have completed the assembly of their forces for its defence as a base for their own subsequent attack.

No Evacuation for Stalingrad.—So confident are the Russians in their ability to hold Stalingrad that no serious plans have been made for the evacuation of its industrial equipment and the skilled workers. The factories on a low plateau, with its back to the mighty Volga, almost three miles wide at that point, are therefore unpracticable for German sappers. Its flank is covered to some extent by low hills. All the Chesterton *Daily Telegraph* column.

British and U.S. Production Records Compared.—If we make allowances for the difference in population, in the first quarter of this year we produced little more than 24 times the volume of army munitions that you did, and about twice the weight of combat aircraft. In the second quarter up to June 30, your output grew immensely and ours grew, but not always so fast. In proportion to our population we were producing about twice the weight of combat aircraft and 11 times as much army munitions as you. Out of every 100 occupiers in this country about 50 are working for the Government. We have factories making guns—big guns, which are manned over 70% by women. A great proportion of these women had never been in a factory two years ago, and yet they are working 50 hours a week at the machines. Today your pursuit planes are the fastest and most efficient fighting weapons in the world. In army equipment, our anti-aircraft and our 25 pounder field guns and our 6 pounder anti-tank guns have proved outstanding successes, to say nothing of our medium tractors, which are at least equal to any weapon produced either by the enemy or by ourselves. Our early tanks made in quantities to meet invasion, had some defects. These defects have now been remedied, and I am confident that our latest types are at least no superior. The tanks you are supplying which you have sent us will never be forgotten in the United Kingdom. But you should know three things. First, that we had still paid for the materiel produced in the United States. Secondly, our British orders for armaments and munitions had enabled us to start full war production, and finally, that the Lend-Lease is not entirely one-way traffic. We have sent to you, as far as is now known as RCAF, at least some things of which you were in great need. We filled our aircraft with your gas, we sent you our tanks, our planes, and submarines. I trust that you will be so good as to your Navy in the Pacific, and in the Atlantic, which it was against the Luftwaffe, which is as you should be. Oliver, I believe, must be in production in Germany to the U.S.A.

Dieppe's Big Lesson.—There are good reasons for supposing that if we could now, we recall NOW, continue to make large-scale attacks with great cover on the coast of Europe, one of two things would happen. Either the German general staff would have to weaken the Russian front by drawing on it for fighter aircraft or else one or more of our raids would find itself with virtually complete and unexpected air cover. Without air support the German defences would be at such a disadvantage that our raiding tanks might be able to go far enough inland to establish a bridge-head, seize aerodromes and ports. This is what I would imagine the German staff sit up and take notice. The operative word in all these speculations is the word now. These speculations have substance whilst the Germans are actively engaged in Russia. If the Germans can outpace Russia during the next six weeks, any hopes of catching the Germans short of aircraft in the west will have disappeared for a long time to come. We should therefore endeavor to draw our attention to the air, and which should win, but at a cost, and only after a long and hard struggle. It is for these reasons that we must recall that it was in the summer of 1942 that we were attacked by the Luftwaffe in Western Europe, and which forced the German staff to give up. Another most interesting feature of the Dieppe operation was the immediate reaction by the sea of our own forces and the port. For some nine hours a considerable number of our own forces lay off an enemy port in almost perfect security and the air was completely covered by our own fighters. It is apparent that the Dieppe operation was a triumph for those who insist that this was what we have established an superiority over the enemy.

Bombing Lines.—The German Air Force would probably push more than 1,000 heavy bombers against the country in a single night. They will start bombing this country in two months' time. But if they do not do so, we must 1,000 bomber raids they will lose 100 planes a night at the least—and possibly more. With a constant of anything more than 40% of their aircraft they could not keep us out for more than 30 days. Mr. Basil Gadden.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised—One thing I have noticed is that soldiers in Egypt do not seem to have enough to read. —Mrs Churchill.

Civilians in mild casualties in Malta in July were 84 killed, 11 seriously injured, and 187 slightly injured. —Official communiqué.

Baku is as strongly defended as Moscow. Its land fortifications are impressive. Its anti-aircraft defences have been organised by the general who built Moscow's. —Mr. Paul Holt.

A good reporter is one who knows a lot more than he writes. A bad one writes a lot more than he knows. —Mr. Raymond Moley, in *The Wall Street Journal*.

Three thousand German aircraft are blasting a way for Nazi *Bomber* armies, converging upon Stalingrad from the north-west and south-west. —Mr. Ossian Goulding.

Years must be added to the length of the war, whereas little more than a month ago the belief was widespread that it would be over within the next 12 months. —*Nineteenth Century*.

The United Nations need more brains for the central direction of the war, with joint planning. —Colonel Tang Tsao-Huang, Chinese Military Attaché in London.

Control of the Vichy port of Dakar will become increasingly important to Hitler as Brazil develops as a base for naval and air patrols and striking forces. —Mr. Robert Waltham.

Important steps have been taken to improve co-operation between British naval and air forces in the Mediterranean. —Admiral Sir Henry Harwood, C. in C., Mediterranean Fleet.

The British Army in the desert was as though it were at home in Yorkshire. But the men don't complain, and they are undoubtedly healthy on the diet. —Mr. Alexander Clifford.

In the northern Caucasus, the German fare, dropping parachute bombs, paratroops armed with light machine-guns on rubber wheels, mortars on rubber wheels, and tankettes of approximately 10 tons. —Mr. Paul Holt, telegraphing from Moscow.

It is stated here that attempts to subdue Malta have now been abandoned, although this does not exclude sporadic attacks. The arrival of a convoy recently and the resistance of Malta form considerable news. —Rogue report to *Geneva Tribune*.

The real invasion of Europe will be preceded by 14 days' incessant bombing of the French Channel coast. Then the British for two or three days will try to sink the German air base. Then the invasion will begin. —Admiral Tietzow's spokesman for the German Admiralty.

Rzhev, Gzhatsk and Vyazma are probably among the most highly fortified strongholds in the world. Rzhev, and better still Vyazma, are captured by the Russians, it may prove the turning-point in the war, and the sweeping German successes in September in 1941 prove this. —Mr. Alexander Werth.

No worse was in the dock than that of Congress could be devised to do the gallant men, Indian or British, American or Chinese who engaged on Indian soil in the task of defending India herself, and of preparing from India as their base to strike at the enemy. —Mr. J. S. Amerly, Secretary of State for India.

Neither the Russians nor America entered this war until attacked. The British entered it when they might still have been able to appease the Germans by settling for slavery in preference to death. —Mr. Ralph Ingersoll, until recently editor of the New York news paper, *Dell*, now in the U.S. Army.

21% of the United States Army multi-engine bomber production is now being devoted to freight-carrying planes. If all the multi-engine bombers in production in the United States are taken into consideration, the percentage of cargo planes is total 30%. —Lieut. General Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Corps.

One ton of water saved weekly in every house in Great Britain, the consumption now is five tons, would mean a saving of between 100,000,000 and 300,000,000 gallons of water a year, a year that could save over 1,000,000 tons of coal, 1,500,000 gallons of fuel oil, 50,000,000 units of electricity, and 10,000,000 tons of gas. —British Waterworks Association.

For 12 days before the Schwarz-horst prisoners, and 14 days before the British, there was no shore or embarkation save the German sailors, and no one was allowed within three-quarters of a mile of the ships under pain of death. No one knew what they would see, except the two commanding officers, and they would not talk if they wanted to. —Lieut. C. C. Channing, R.N., of Naval Intelligence.

Coal production is falling per man employed because lack of regularity of attendance without reason is on the increase. Unnecessary stoppages have occurred. There is a mentality among some miners that reflects an unconcern for the danger with which the country is faced. Mines and other domestic production factors perpetuated by the men, reflect no credit to our organisation. —Mining Workers' Federation of Great Britain.

Chungking, the most bombed capital in the world, has not been bombed since this summer, whereas Kanjow, the Japanese main position in central China, has already been attacked five or six times. With the arrival of American planes and a further Chinese offensive, the Japanese have to be taken to their knees. —Mr. C. G. Green.

Industrious told me Helchstein in October, 1941, that he was at the end of his resources when he began to call up his 12-year-olds. Hitler began to sum up his 17-year-olds to the colour on January 4, 1942. If Russia is fought to a standstill before we can intervene, Hitler will have solved the problem of his reserves for some time to come. —Brigadier E. C. Anstey.

The choice of General Maitland Williams, who is 80, for the Persian Iraq command will be approved by the public, have followed his service during the war. It was he who carried out the striking Wavell offensive that swept Gazala out of Egypt up to Benghazi. In Greece he gave a masterly exhibition of supreme generalship under the most testing conditions. —*Daily Telegraph* military correspondent.

It is obvious now that Congress had no intention of co-operating with the Muhammadans to build an India of federated provinces with freedom for all religions and equality for the suppressed classes. Congress had mismanaged all the time of the war. —retirement of attacks revealed, as prepared to negotiate India's future with the Axis Powers while refusing to cooperate with the Allied Nations. —Major-General Sir Digby Shuttleworth.

The battery commander received a burst of bullets in the stomach and was in a critical condition. For this an American prisoner of war was killed. His body was thrown on him behind, which was the first such arrangement. He had struck him in the stomach. He did not die at once, but of course, it is not permitted to waste bullets when killing prisoners of war. After dinner we killed three more prisoners of war. —From the captured diary of a Japanese artillery officer.

PERSONALIA

The Sultan of Zanzibar celebrated his 63rd birthday last week.

Mr. C. S. Mortimer has become President of the Nairobi Rotary Club.

M. Pierlot, the Belgian Prime Minister, is back in London after his visit to the Belgian Congo.

Mr. E. D. Hone is now editor of the Tanganyika Official Gazette, in the room of Mr. T. M. Skinner.

President Roosevelt has invited General Smuts to visit the United States of America later in the year.

A son was born in Dar es Salaam recently to the wife of Mr. R. D. Northcote, a District Officer in Tanganyika Territory.

During the recent absence from Dar es Salaam of the Governor of Tanganyika, Mr. S. R. Marlow, Acting Chief Secretary, acted as his deputy.

Police Officer H. T. D. Dargethi, of Nairobi, and Pilot Officer N. J. Stanfield, of Mkana, have been in London recently.

A son has been born in Essex to the wife of Lieutenant W. R. G. Keats, M.B.E., R.N.V.R., now in Brightlingsea and previously in Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Julian S. Huxley, who has resigned his secretaryship of the London Zoological Society, visited East Africa in 1929 and subsequently wrote "Africa View".

General Sir Hubert Gough, who has gone into a nursing home for a throat operation following an attack of tonsillitis, has long been associated with East African development.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. E. Gray, youngest son of the late J. Gray and Mrs. H. M. Gray, of Blantyre, and Barbara, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Leon Wood, of Nairobi.

The marriage took place recently in Nairobi of P. O. W. B. Chisholm (U.S.A.) and Sgt. Ruth M. Allen, W.A.A.F., younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Allen, formerly of Radford, Oxford.

Major Archer Cust, who was a D.C. in Sir Ronald Starrs when he was Governor of Northern Rhodesia and afterwards became secretary of the British Empire Society, has arrived back in London from the United States of America.

Mr. Nathan Marcin, a Jewish lawyer of Jerusalem, is leaving shortly for Addis Ababa to become Legal Adviser to the Emperor of Ethiopia. Mr. Marcin represented Ethiopia in the Peace Conference after Emperor's flight from Addis Ababa in 1936.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. D. Little, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Little, elder of Beuchamp Ferry, Scotland, and Anne Felicia, elder daughter of Mr. Justice G. G. G. Justice of the High Court, Addis, and formerly of the Justice in Zanzibar, and Mrs. Verity.

The Duke of Kent

Lusaka Inauguration Recalled

News of the death of Air Commodore H. R. H. the Duke of Kent in an R.A.F. accident while flying on duty from the United Kingdom to Iceland, recorded in our last issue, was released too late for more than briefest mention.

The fourth son of King George V and of Queen Mary, he was born on December 20, 1902. He entered the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in 1916, and spent 10 years in service at sea. In 1926, when Prince George, he was created Duke of Kent in 1934.

In that year he visited the Rhodesias, reaching Bulawayo on March 21, he made a considerable tour of Southern Rhodesia and then proceeded to Northern Rhodesia, where his principal duty was to lay the foundation-stone of the Government buildings and open King George Avenue in Lusaka, the new capital. While on the Copperbelt he descended into Roan Antelope mine. He then crossed the frontier to the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. Everywhere in the course of his tour His Royal Highness made the happiest impression by his engaging and unassuming personality.

In Elizabethville he performed a number of public functions and was entertained by the British residents, among the 30 guests at a dinner on the eve of his departure was Sir Roberts Williams, by whose enterprise was built the Benguela Railway, on which His Royal Highness travelled the next day to Lobito Bay, where he embarked for his journey home.

He was appointed Governor-General of Australia in October, 1938, to take effect from November, 1939, but the outbreak of war postponed his assumption of his duties. He would have been the first royal Governor-General of the Commonwealth.

The Duke's death, a great public loss, is a particular blow to all Freemasons under the English Constitution, for in 1939 he had been elected Grand Master in succession to the Duke of Cornwall, the present King, as Past Grand Master, investing him. The Duke of Gloucester, not being a member of the Craft, is not eligible to succeed him.

The Duke of Kent married in 1934 Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark. They had two sons and a daughter.

Princess Tsahai of Ethiopia

The following tributes to the late Princess Tsahai of Ethiopia have appeared in *The New Times and Ethiopian News*.

Miss Purcell, acting matron of Guy's Hospital, where the Princess received her general training as a nurse in 1940-1941, wrote:


"A marvellous girl, efficient and capable in every way. She was gay and buoyant, displaying a real and abiding happiness in the life of helpful service, and a merry measure in its of duty, youthful companionships."

Miss D. Lane, matron of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, where the Princess qualified as a Sister-registered nurse, said:

"A large impression of Princess Tsahai when she first arrived was her unassuming attitude towards everyone, her tremendous sense of initiative, kindness to staff and her desire to get back to her people. She was always willing to learn and be taught. We all enjoyed working with her; she had such a keen sense of honour, and she helped her with things that were difficult. She was delightful with the children, and they called her affectionately the 'brown nurse'."

"Regarding her hard and she qualified in that she was blessed with the qualities which make a good nurse. Her attention, loyalty, courage, gentleness, tolerance and self-control, together with a determination to succeed. She passed all her hospital and training examinations, the first time.

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On days when she seemed to do much the same as other girls. She went with the nurses to swim, and she loved dancing. But much of her time was spent in helping her father, speaking for him, opening sales of work—all this in her free time. She hated and rarely had special privileges. She liked to be treated as an ordinary nurse.

Miss M. Mercer, a fellow nurse at Guy's Hospital, broadcasting on the B.B.C. Overseas Service, said:

Her interest in humanity soon became apparent to us. Particularly did she show her kindness to poor and aged people. Many times she went out into their homes and brought these old people to hospital to show how she seemed to understand their worries and found the right way to win their confidence.

She was the gayest possible person, bubbling over with good humour. She loved gay colour, gay dresses, gay music. We used often to go to the theatre together, and she enjoyed every minute of the show.

The Rev. G. A. Ellingworth

The death has occurred suddenly in Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, of the Rev. George Albert Ellingworth, who was on his way back to the Songa Mission, near Kamina, of Seven Day Adventists, after a tour of inspection of the missions in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Ellingworth, who was born in England in 1881, had spent 40 years in Africa, 32 of them as a missionary. After 18 years in Nyasaland, he was moved to Tanganyika Territory in 1924, where he and Mrs. Ellingworth lived near Mnsoma until 1937. They then were transferred to Ruanda Urundi, but the altitude proving too high for Mr. Ellingworth, he was sent to Katanga and lived for some time near Elisabethville. The funeral service was conducted by Bishop Springer, Mrs. Ellingworth, with whom deep sympathy will be felt, is now at Selous Mission, near Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel C. Kennedy Craufurd Stuart

During a night raid last week on a camp on the south-east coast of England, Lieut. Colonel Charles Kennedy Craufurd Stuart, C.V.O., M.C., D.S.O., a member of the Eggesstone Town Council, Chairman of its Watch Committee, and an officer of the local Home Guard, was killed in the club. Colonel Stuart, who was severely wounded at Gallipoli, was on special service in the Sudan in 1916-17, and received the thanks of the Sudan Government for the successful abort against Chief Ashraf in the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province. He was later private secretary to the British Ambassador in Washington, Lord Reading, and afterwards to Lord Grey of Faldoon, and from 1921 to 1927 military secretary to the Viceroy of India.

"Melsetter" Meredith

The death at the age of 56 years is announced of Mr. J. C. Meredith, one of the pioneer Native Commissioners of Southern Rhodesia. Named by the Natives "He Who Can Do Anything," Mr. Meredith left the Kimberley mines for Rhodesia in 1890, and after doing some farming, was persuaded by Dr. J. H. T. to go into the Native Department. He has a plate in Rhodesian history as the man who, while most of the Mashona were in revolt, kept those in the Melsetter district of Eastern Rhodesia at peace.

Other Obituaries

Colonel Halford, of Otterhead, Ruiru, a very well-known Kenya coffee grower, has died in the Colony.

The death is announced of Lieut. Commander A. D. Dingley, R.A.F., compound superintendent in Isaka.

Sir Roy Wilson, who died last week at the age of 60 after a long illness, was a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

The death is announced at the age of 56 in Cape Town of Mr. J. H. Brown, Controller of Customs and Excise for Southern Rhodesia. A well-known athlete, Mr. Brown was born and educated in Cape Town. He had spent 32 years in Rhodesia.

Brigadier-General M. L. Carleton, who has died in Bath, served in Uganda in 1909, when he was mentioned in dispatches.

Mr. J. H. Smith, at one time Auditor of Kenya, died recently in Nairobi at the age of 63 years. Both his son and daughter are on military service in the Middle East.

Major F. H. Gardner, of the Central India Horse, whose death in the Middle East is announced, had done much big game hunting in East Africa in pre-war days.

The death at the age of 57 has occurred at Tanau, Kenya, of Mr. W. S. St. John Beale, only son of the late Major W. S. John Beale, The Royal Norfolk Regiment.

Major W. S. Beilheid, of Lamba Estate, Ledowa, near Lumbwa, Kenya, has died in Johannesburg. The remains were cremated and taken to Kenya to be scattered in Molo churchyard.

Lieut. General R. G. W. H. Stonor's infant daughter, whose birth was reported last week, has died in Cairo. General Stonor, now G.O.C. British troops in Egypt, was Assistant Commandant of the Sudan Defence Force from 1938 to 1940.

Mr. H. L. Lazard, who has died at the age of 68 in Johannesburg, went to South Africa in 1884, and after the South African War joined his father and brother in business, going to represent the firm in Salisbury, of which he became mayor.

Mr. James A. Gibbs, whose death at the age of 50 is announced, had spent many years in Kenya as a dentist, also a time in partnership with Mr. Booth in Nairobi. For the last few years he had practised in Mombasa. He leaves a widow.

Mr. A. J. Malsart, Latin foreman of the Rhodesia Government School of Agriculture, was killed outright by the fall of a heavy water tank which he was helping to move. He was regarded as one of the ablest young men ever to enter the staff of the school.

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THE WAR

East Africa's Invasion Test

LARGE SCALE emergency exercises began in East Africa on Thursday last.

The Pangani, Korogwe, and Lush districts of Tanganyika have been declared military districts for the purposes of the Defence Regulations.

Survivors from a British ship torpedoed by a Japanese submarine have been picked up on islands to the south of Queénmaré, Portuguese East Africa.

Captain Laurence Hyslop, who has died while on active service in Libya with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, had served for eight years in the British South Africa Police.

Mr. R. L. Allsopp, who has died on active service at the age of 24, was born in Kenya. After being educated at Cheltenham and Sandhurst, he joined the Indian Army.

Sergeant L. A. Jacobs, of the East African Army Service Corps, has been accidentally killed while on active service in the East African Command.

Acting Flight Lieutenant C. C. McClure, who flew as navigator with Squadron Leader Nettleton in the Augsburg raid, and was awarded the D.F.C. for his part in it, is now reported missing.

Captain C. Tutinew reported a prisoner of war, dead in Italy, before the war.

Mr. Donald Bragg, who was taken prisoner at Sidi Barrani while serving in the Transvaal Scottish, is the son of Mr. A. Bragg, formerly of the Audit Department of Tanganyika Territory and Uganda.

Mr. E. Ashby Cooper, who served as a member of the Royal Commission of 1931 which reported on the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Bechuanaland, has resigned his post as Director General of Imports in the Ministry of Supply.

Southern Rhodesia's New Controller of Supplies, Mr. C. Russell Ridgway, has recently been elected President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. J. H. Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has met Rhodesia's Governor at Rhodesia House, Bulawayo, where he was received by the High Commissioner and Mrs. O. Keane and Mrs. S. B. Murray, wife of the British representative in London.

Mr. J. R. Munn has been appointed a member of Kenya's Civil Emergency Services Committee.

Mr. H. Casp has taken up his duties as Controller of Materials in Kenya.

Mr. J. H. Spratt, whose careful look-out led to the rescue of 14 members of the crew of a German cargo ship lost by enemy action, has received a certificate of thanks from the Line.

After September 19 shops in Southern Rhodesia will close every other week, and in order to enable part-time members of the Defence Force to train as a unit.

About 800 school children from Bombed War Ham were entertained to tea last week by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, who, in addition to providing beverages, had sent generous supplies of tea, biscuits and tinned fruits and other rationed or unrationed goods to which the children had no access. The High Commissioner and Mrs. O. Keane were also warmly welcomed by the Mayor of War Ham, who expressed the gratitude of the locality to the Colony for its thoughtfulness and generosity.

Christmas Mails
Monday next, September 22, is the last day for posting to the Middle East for delivery by Christmas.

Railways in the Rhodesias

Referring to the question of State ownership of the Rhodesia Railways, the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, expressing his opinion that the State should own important basic industries such as the transportation system, said the intention must not be drawn that he favoured immediate purchase. Even if acquired, it would be necessary to take over the 50 per cent in Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland as well, and that would involve the consent of those two Governments.

In any event Southern Rhodesia could not acquire the Beira Railway owing to the agreement with the Portuguese, who would, he believed, take it over in 1946 or 1947. Moreover, the present debenture issue could not be redeemed until 1946. An offer to purchase before that date would require the consent of the debenture holders, which might or might not be given.

In 1946 the position would change, as debentures would then have to be converted to save the large income tax on the sinking fund that would have to be paid. State purchase then would enable a fresh debenture issue to be made, on the national debt would have to be increased by £20,000,000 to redeem it. Meanwhile negotiations could take place.

The Southern Rhodesian Government was conducting an exhaustive inquiry into the financial structure of the Railways, an inquiry which would be completed before the present amending Act expires in October, 1943.

While retaining the reward to shareholders, he had encouraged the accumulation of funds to make the railways less liable if and when the State took them over. These funds would not increase the purchase price as they had been built up by fees to increase the financial structure of Rhodesia Railways had served the country well, he said. Sir Godfrey said he shall have no real peace in this matter until the railways are State-owned and used as an instrument for the development policy of the Colony.

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Industries in S. Rhodesia

Industrial Development Committee Report

That the Government of Southern Rhodesia has no wish to expropriate industries or conduct them as State concerns, except in the case of certain basic industries, is again asserted by Mr. Max D'Amico, Minister of Finance and Supply, in his introduction to the first annual report of the Industrial Development Advisory Committee.

He does, however, express disappointment at the lack of response to the Government's gesture in establishing that Committee to assist private enterprise in starting new industries, and he issues a warning that individuals do not undertake that task (in which they can count upon Government assistance), then the Government will be compelled to start State enterprises.

The Industrial Development Advisory Committee's first report is a most interesting and comprehensive survey which should be studied not merely by all concerned with the progress of Rhodesia, but by all who may contemplate the creation of a new secondary industry in any other part of East or Central Africa.

Handicap of Excess Profits Tax Act

In the Committee's opinion the Excess Profits Tax Act should be repealed, since it prevents the establishment of new industries on any large scale, retards the development of existing industries, is a source of hardship to industries established in recent years, and is an undoubtedly inequitable form of taxation. The tax falls most heavily on small industrial concerns started immediately prior to, or since, the outbreak of war, and the Act makes no allowance for normal expansion, and treats profits consistent with normal development as due entirely to war conditions.

On the Committee's second report an Industrial Development Fund was proposed to finance experiments and developments in industry. In only one case during the year was the Committee able to recommend a loan, which has since been repaid.

The decline in gold production is viewed with concern, the hope expressed that every effort will be made to extend and develop the operation of the Royal Mint Committee to keep in the best of production all mines in the country.

The Committee is of the opinion that the Colony still imposes a heavy handicap on the industry in which so many of its people are dependent.

Mr. D'Amico considered that there was a possibility of the establishment of a blast furnace in the iron-ore deposits of great extent and abundance. He urged that the Natural Resources Commission be invited to review existing methods of production, which are regarded as wasteful.

A project for the manufacture of asbestos products in the country was abandoned owing to the Excess Profits Tax Act.

Colony Should Be Self-Sufficient in Foodstuffs

In order to encourage the Committee considers that the time has arrived for the Colony to be self-sufficient in its main foodstuffs, and that little, if any, raw products should be exported. Many of the crops grown by farmers could and should be turned into foodstuffs in the country, such as milk, beer, flour and breakfast foods.

More could be done to make use of sisal and sun-hemp, and supplies indicated for an industry established to process these products. Over 100 acres averaging four years of age are under sisal in the Limpopo Valley. Great development is recommended of soyabean cultivation and utilisation.

The Government is recommended to approach a large condensed milk manufacturer to establish a factory in Southern Rhodesia, dealing with the production of a good milk for five years and to assist in the payment of the excess profits tax. The Commission considers that the steadily increasing demand for milk in Southern Rhodesia and the territories.

A recommendation was made in favour of the construction of a public electricity supply for the production of about 2,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. Some experimental work has been done in connection with gas plants, and there is a strong recommendation for the manufacture of glycerine by the distillation of a suitable cold storage works in Bulawayo.

It is noted of the probability of the establishment in Bulawayo of a cannery which will use South African waste. Also, the use and development of imported machinery could, it is suggested, be fabricated in the Colony, and consideration is given to the possibility of manufacturing rope and cordage, pottery, prepared, zinc, plastic, arsenic, glass, cement, and other materials, such as, glue, gelatine, chemicals, paints, insecticides, yeast, bacon and dairy products.

Almost all the Rhodesian industrialists interviewed complained that they were handicapped by the existing railway rates, and the Committee strongly urges the Railways Administration to review the subject. It is pointed out that a case of soap-railway from Bulawayo to Salisbury costs 2s. 5d., whereas rail for the same case in the reverse direction is only 2s. 6d. The Committee agrees with the general principle of maintaining the existing rates structure, but advocates thorough revision of the existing system to remove anomalies.

Medicine in S. Rhodesia

State Scheme to be Examined

The Southern Rhodesian Ministers have discussed the medical scheme in recent speeches.

The Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins (who is a doctor), said the Government would appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the existing medical services, and a similar Commission to be appointed by the Government of the Union of South Africa.

He set no objection to a contributory scheme for Europeans, but the scheme must not exclude Africans. However, it is a large question and would be considered as not possible. He was anxious to see better and cheaper provision for patients who were prepared to do their duty to the State and suggested something in the nature of a treatment of income tax.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. H. H. D. emphasised the necessity of the scheme and urged that doctors should be selected on the basis of the Government. The Minister said that to secure efficiency, a high standard of service.

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News Items in Brief

Kenya's new post will cover 15,000 airmail messages to Great Britain.

A levy of 1% has been imposed on all pyrotechnic produced in Kenya as from August 13.

During exceptional storms in Rhodesia recently, half-stones the size of golf balls fell in Blowers.

Arrangements have been made in East Africa to collect waste paper for recycling either locally or in South Africa.

Another 600 Asian artisans employed by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours are being admitted to the permanent establishment.

A botanical mission is to be sent by the Portuguese Ministry of Colonies to Mozambique to study the flora and zoogeography of the Colony.

A recent visit of R. N. N. N. proved that the volcano is not extinct, as is generally assumed, but that slight activity in the crater continues.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia proposes to afford such assistance to local sugar producers as will make the Colony self-sufficient in regard to that commodity.

Following the discovery of sleeping sickness in Uganda, immigration into the Nyanza Province of Kenya has been forbidden unless the immigrant has a medical certificate testifying that he has been examined and found to be free of the disease.

The production of 10,000 tons of groundnuts and 6,000 tons of soyabean is the objective of wheat, etc., and soyabean are included in a plan to make Uganda self-sufficient in foodstuffs. It is possible that there are possibilities to persuade Europeans to grow more.

During the first six months of this year 25 companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia, with a total nominal capital of 1,337,700, as against 23 companies with a total capital in the corresponding period last year.

The East African Industrial Research and Development Board, having received an application for financial assistance in expanding a tanning and shoemaking business, has requested all persons or firms locally engaged in such work and likely to apply for Government aid to communicate with the secretary.

The production of vegetable seeds in East Africa, both for local use and for export to Great Britain, has been considered by the East African Civil Defence and Supply Council, which decided to call a conference of local experts and knowledge of seed production for the purpose of examining the possibility of seed production financed by the Government under the direction of a local expert.

Consolidated Sisat Dates of East Africa, Ltd., announce a dividend for the year to March 31 of 2% less tax at 15% compared with a previous dividend of 2% for 1936-7. Profit, totalled 209,682 (against 111,481 in 1941), from which £12,000 (£7,000) was reserved for taxation and £7,000 (nil) transferred to general reserve. The dividend required £9,150, leaving £12,545 (£17,323) to be carried forward.

The provision of supplies for the Middle East has greatly increased the demands upon East Africa's railways, and it has therefore been decided that certain traffic from the Lake Victoria basin normally passing through Mombasa shall if necessary be diverted to Dar es Salaam, and certain traffic from the Mashi-Arush areas to Tanga. Decisions as to such diversions will rest with the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.



Who cares, as long as their heart
 Through dusk and dawn
 Dances sweetly with him
 Because their secret wish is to
 Listen to him.

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Rosierman Gold Mines

Mr. G. J. S. Scovell's Statement

THE SPECIAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF ROSIERMAN GOLD MINES (LIMITED) WAS HELD IN LONDON ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1942.

MR. G. J. S. SCOVELL, F.C.S., Chairman of the company, presided.

The following statement by the Chairman was circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1941:

In the balance sheet an increase is shown in the joint total of investments plus gold in hand and cash at bank and in hand. Stores at the mine and in transit also show an increase, whilst the items buildings, machinery and plant, furniture, etc., show a decrease due to depreciation. On the other side of the balance sheet, there appears a considerable and a necessary increase in the reserve for taxation and contingencies. The profit and loss account increased expenditure and reduced revenue have combined to lower the profit of £68,805 for the year compared with that of £72,918 for the preceding period. Over the past two years stores have risen in cost by amounts varying from 30% to as much as 240%, and the effect of this on working expenditure is being impressively felt. The appropriation account makes provision for increasing taxation liabilities. Meanwhile, no agreement has yet been reached with the revenue authorities as to the company's standard of profit under the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1940. A dividend of 5% was paid on March 28, 1942.

Possible Reduction of Scale of Operations

The position has now been reached where the procurement and dispatch of all stores may become extremely difficult, and your Board may therefore be forced to take early steps to effect a reduction in the scale of operations. Moreover, any further diminution in the company's attenuated skilled staff would also seriously affect operations. Your directors and the management here and overseas have not been lacking in anxious forethought in the provision of stores and in strictest economy in their use, but the present position of affairs is giving them cause for increasing anxiety. In the above circumstances now prevailing shareholders would be well advised therefore not to anticipate the payment of an interim dividend early in the company's financial year as has been the case in the past.

Development work in 1941 has been concerned with the further development of the four footwall reefs and a small amount of diamond drilling in the footwall series.

The main shaft was sunk 100 ft. to a total depth of 1,230 ft. or 307 ft. below the No. 11 level, where new pumping equipment is to be installed. On the No. 1 footwall reef the development of the Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 levels was advanced. The development of the No. 12 level has been nearly completed and has disclosed a long run of good grade ore.

On the No. 13 level 140 ft. of driving on the No. 14 level 147 ft. of driving and on the No. 1 level 170 ft. of driving was done. This work has so far not been so productive as that on the No. 12 level. On the Nos. 2 and 3 footwall reefs development was further advanced and has added a limited tonnage of medium grade ore. Only a small amount of work has yet been done on the No. 4 footwall reef and has disclosed a small tonnage of low grade ore.

Increased Ore Reserves

The work of the year has resulted in a further increase in the tonnage of the ore reserves and a small drop in the grade. Concerning further reefs in the footwall series, diamond drilling has disclosed a small amount of high grade ore in the No. 1 footwall reef below No. 4 footwall reef.

interested in the size but not in the value, further diamond drilling will be continued in this section of the mine.

The ore was hoisted in 1941 through a 150-ton shaft to the 1901 level, where it was crushed in a footwall reef and then from the 1901 level to the 1900 level. The total tonnage of 34,110 tons was the result of mining 100 tons camp ore in development. A total of 1,000 tons of ore was crushed, amalgamated and assayed for a return of 22,000 fine ounces, the extraction being 95.1%. Gold sales for 1941 realised £1,383.38 as against £120,212 in 1940.

Working costs, including development, royalty and London expenditure, amounted to 40s. 6 3/4d. per ton compared with 32s. 10 1/2d. in 1940. The position is satisfactory on the fact of 56 man-handled days, and one rail wagon which credit on the supervision of the mine staff.

The Well-being of African Labour

Machinery, plant and buildings have been well and economically maintained. Continued attention has been given to the well-being of the African and Asian employees and their families, and thanks to the zealous co-operation of the Government officials will be none the less. Further improvements have been effected in their health, feeding, housing, training and education. We have much also to the sympathetic assistance given our management staff by the Government geologist, Mr. C. Mansfield Hachen, and to him personally your directors express their appreciation of his valuable advice.

Your Board is much indebted to the company's management staff at home and overseas for their exceptional and hard work in the difficult circumstances prevailing today, also to the African and Asian employees for their whole-hearted efforts and for their co-operation in the successful development and operation of the mine during the period under review.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Victoria Falls Result

The Victoria Falls and Power Co., Ltd. report a total power output of 1,841, after allocations for taxation at Orange Free State, of 2,199-171, against £2,199,347, which for 1941 (£2,50,650) was received from interest, etc. The net profit after payment of Victoria and other allocations for depreciation was £579,134. Dividends to which the company is entitled were brought forward £10,000 in 1941, transferred to reserve for the preference and ordinary stock, one share received 10% and 15% respectively. The carry-forward to 1942 is £1,242,115, thus further strengthening the company's financial position. The annual meeting will be held in London in September.

Mining Personnel

Mr. F. Ayling and Mr. R. N. E. Strick have been appointed directors of the African and European Investment Company as the result of the late Mr. Julius Weil and Mr. Harold Harwood having resigned. General Sir Walter Venning has been nominated an additional director. Mr. A. D. Owen has been given his post as a joint general manager, though retaining his seat on the board. He will in future act as investment manager.

Mica in Kenya

Kenya Mines Department recently invited applications for the right under a special licence to prospect and work mica in certain areas in the Machakos (480 sq. miles), Masai (5,000 sq. miles), and Embu-Meru (500 sq. miles) districts.

Prospecting for Water

The August issue of the Bulletin of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy contains a paper on "An analysis of the Results of Prospecting for Water in Uganda by the Resistivity Method," by Mr. H. J. R. Way.

Bushick Dividend

Bushick Mines announce a final dividend of 5% on the total for the year 5-5-0, compared with 5% and 8-1-3% respectively last year.

Karum Mines Meeting

The fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the Karum Mines Ltd. will be held in New York on September 10th.

Rukwa Mica Company

The Rukwa Mica Co., Ltd. has been registered in Tanganyika Territory with a nominal capital of £2,000.

Mombasa Port Extension

Two new deep water berths are projected at Mombasa.

East African Import Restrictions

The Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar have announced further restrictions on imports from overseas. Imports are to be graded in three priority ratings to ensure the best use of shipping space. Many existing licences to import goods from Great Britain will have to be cancelled, and all have been called in for review. The new licences, which will show the priority rating, will be issued in duplicate, so that one copy may be sent to the overseas supplier, or, if preferred, an airgraph certificate will be supplied for speedy transmission abroad.

Post-War Rhodesia

Area of unemployment for the first five years after the war can be dismissed by Southern Rhodesian brides now serving in the Forces, said Mr. H. H. Davies, Minister of Internal Affairs in the Colony, when, recently, addressing the National Industrial Council of the Building Industry. Mr. Max Danzig, Minister of Finance, saw no reason to expect a post-war industrial slump, though there was great need for sound planning to meet that period.

Southern Rhodesia's Parliament

The recent Parliament in Southern Rhodesia was elected to see the country through the war, and the tendency throughout the Empire was to avoid elections at present, said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister, when recently discussing the prospect of a dissolution. If there were a widespread feeling that this was no time for a general election, the coalition, then the life of Parliament will be extended by an amendment to the Constitution. In any case, it was the difficulty that so many men were situated on active service in many different theatres of war.

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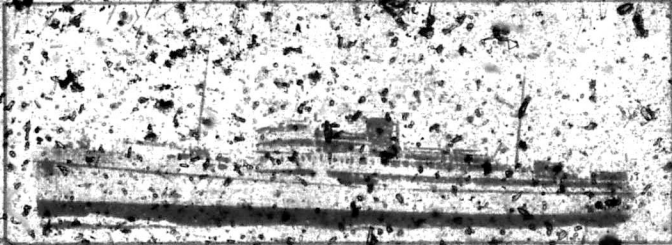
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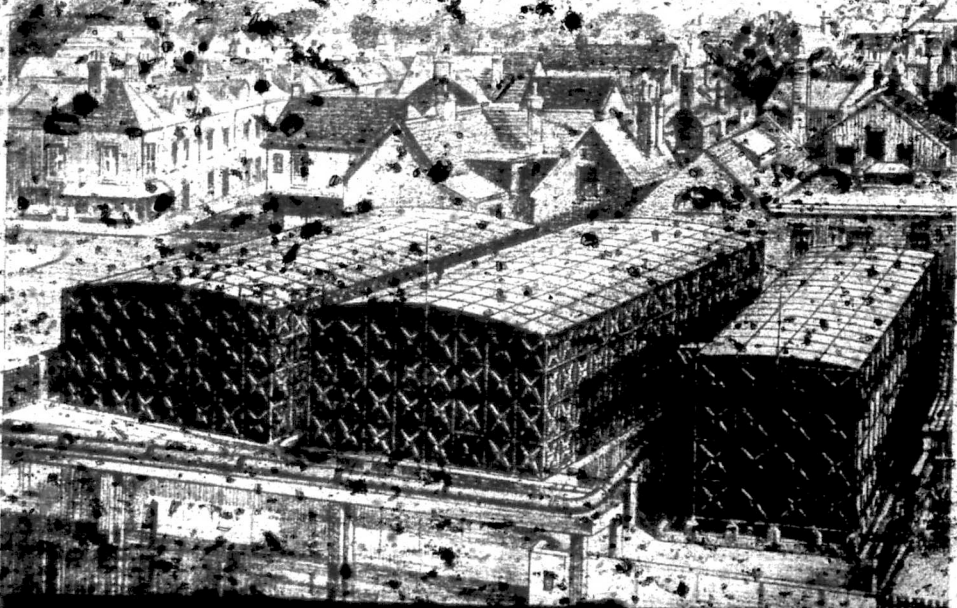
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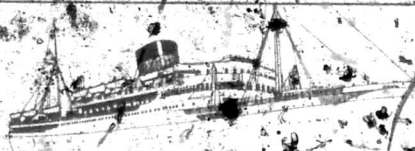
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WIS

... in his ... from the ...
... entitled 'The Atlantic ...
... and the ...
... volume which ...
... commend to the ...
... of all public leaders,
... official and non-official,
... with East Africa and Rhodesia. The
... Committee, an American body
... with African experience and
... interests, was included in its penetrating review
... of the outstanding problems of Africa
... practical proposals, some of which
... are being ...
... application through the ...
... funds established in the United
... to Africa. British Africans already in-
... for substantial grants for research. In
... the question of education, the ...
... that libraries for Africans ...
... greatly increased in number and
... in regular attendance. The ...
... has not been done in this direction
... Africa, who will seek to convert the
... of this ...
... certainly no
... person conscious of the eagerness
... which the ... African devours any
... matter in which he can gain ...
... and which he feels to offer to a ...
... of his fellow ... that speaks ...
... and ... the New ...

MOMENT

Africans
Require
Libraries

... as a rule what the European de-
forms the substance of what these
listening groups of Africans hear. That was
all that could be expected in the chaotic period
of emergence from barbarism to
the dawn of empire, progress, but
the Administrations, and ...
their Departments of Educa-
tion, have been ... slow to
realise the dangers of such a state of affairs
in the leading of British youth, then and bred
in a civilised and Christian environment,
nevertheless, ... guidance, how much
more necessary are ...
Africans lacking any such background. There
is, however, ... a sign that this element
... has yet made any impression upon
the Governments, their educational advisers,
or the information officers, ...
years ago (most of them from Departments of
Education). Indication of a monthly news-
paper in an African tongue, however, and
that newspaper may be ...
Northern Rhodesia might well be taken
by some others as a model, ...
this range of the need for the ...
... demands reading matter in En-
lish—newspapers, magazines and books. He
will be satisfied with nothing less, ...
... and where he can afford it, he will spend
a staggering proportion of his income on ...
Let any who doubt that assercion ...
... in Uganda, where there is a far larger

Central Africa. There is unquestionably great need of libraries for Africans and since Americans are traditionally disposed to financial support of these institutions, this commendation by their own fellow countrymen may well make a particular appeal to them.

Two of the main functions of education are, of course, to fit the individual more happily and successfully into his or her own society and to encourage leadership. Of these sovereign aspects of the matter the Phelps

Training African Leaders

Stokes Committee has this to say: "There is probably no more vital problem of education than that of helping society to understand the primary importance to human affairs of agriculture, and to aid in its development, and again that the experience of history, the wisdom of science, and the inspiration of literature and art (including, of course, African art) will be required by Native leadership to guide and direct Africans through the perplexing processes of evolution from primitive stages of life to those of modern civilisation—processes necessitated by overwhelming forces, both beneficial and destructive." The first quotation will be endorsed by every European with experience of East and Central Africa. The second will be accepted by all unbiased minds. No one who thinks at all of the immense influence which present influenza, aviation and travel must have upon vast numbers of the boldest spirits in African tribal life can for a moment imagine that the educational structure of 1939 will suffice in the post-war era. Much wider and wiser planning for the education of both adolescents and adults will be essential, and we shall ignore at our peril that self-evident truth. The progress of the African and of Africa itself will depend in large degree upon effective handling of the problems of education, taking the word in its most comprehensive sense, as the best educationalists and administrators do.

FINDINGS

Masai Plains as Wheatfields

Tanganyika Territory, not Kenya, first proposed the large-scale growing of wheat on the great Masai plains which extend into both territories, but Kenya has seized the news of its plan a fortnight ago, whereas the authorities in Dar es Salaam kept silent until last Sunday. Then they announced that it was hoped to have 10,000 acres under wheat next season in the northern highlands of the Territory, that the Masai had promised their full support, and that the scheme would be operated under government control. These great wheat-growing projects both depend largely upon the supply by the United States of the considerable quantities of essential

The day is long past when the idea of an African qualified in some professional or highly technical calling seemed bizarre. In the territories with which this newspaper is concerned a considerable number

The Importance of Character

of Africans are already, or are becoming, already, have to their credit, careers of able and honourable work, and there are yet more Africans with even longer and equally unblemished records as ordained priests and ministers. These men set the standards of their race. Leadership in other branches of African life will follow, and with rising speed now that the primitive path has given way to the modern road, and is ever untripped, whether it or whether the African will take an increasing part in the progress of his own people. On that ground alone it would be folly to withhold from him any balanced course of instruction from which he may benefit. Every care must of course be taken to pick the most promising pupils of good character, it being never forgotten that character is of far more importance than mere academic ability. Given the right men and a curriculum planned and inculcated by those devoted to African progress, such institutions as the Gordon College, Khartoum, and Makerere College, Kampala, will produce increasing numbers of African leaders in administrative, agricultural and commercial callings, and in public life. It is not to imply that these pupils will or should monopolise such fields of leadership, but that the natural leaders who may have had little or no schooling will emerge as they do in all other countries. Some of our readers have known, for example, that the African chiefs and headmen whose inborn wisdom they held in genuine respect, and whose advice they did not disdain to derive from time to time. Qualities of leadership are not wanting among Africans, who as a race must be fitted by education for ever widening responsibilities.

Rhodesia's First Woman Mayor

Mrs. Gladys Maasdorp, who has been elected Mayor of Salisbury, thus achieves the distinction of being the first woman to occupy the highest civic office in any town in Southern Rhodesia. Mrs. Maasdorp, who has taken a prominent part in public life, was for long general secretary of the Rhodesian Labour Party.

Ethiopia's Envoy to Britain

Professor Yohannes Gobre, the new Ethiopian Minister to the Court of St. James's, has arrived in London before the 4th inst. Professor Gobre, who is 47 years of age, was successively Director of Customs in Addis Ababa, Director of the Municipality, and the Abyssinian Judge of the High (Mixed) Court, a post which he held until 1936. Dr. Gobre's predecessor in

The Truth about the Empire

We have got into the habit of belittling and even denigrating our achievements in building an Empire Oversea. That there have been many black pages in our history no one will deny. But there is the other side. Our British Commonwealth of Nations is an example to the world of something which reveals a union of free people, governed by common ideals, who refrain from single domination over the rest. Its unity rests on their consent. Our British Commonwealth does show not in theory, but in actual practice, the exact contrast to the false conception of world order. — Sir Arthur, Deputy Prime Minister

Colonel Gore-Brown's Gift

Colonel Gore-Brown has presented his hospital also known as "St. David's," to the Government of Northern Rhodesia for the treatment of native cases in the area. St. David's Hospital is in the centre of the Serenje district and close to the Great North Road now being built from Bulawayo to Harare.

Colonial Comforts fund Radio Appeal

The "Colonial Comforts Fund" wireless appeal on behalf of the Colonial Comforts Fund made by Marshal of the Air Force Lord Trenchard on Sunday August 23rd had produced a response of 1924 17s. 2d. by the end of the month.

Provision of Libraries for Africans

Points about Education from The Phelps Stokes Committee's Report

PROBLEMS OF AFRICAN EDUCATION are considered by the American Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims in its report entitled "The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American Standpoint."

The following passages (which are discussed editorially under "Matters of Moment") are quoted from that source:

"The need of further extending elementary education is paramount. The Bractee followed by the British and Belgian Commissions in favouring this, the vernacular wherever practical is a wise one. It is only through such use in elementary teaching and basic non-secular textbooks, that the can be given a sense of pride and a deep and intelligent interest in their willary."

"But the vernacular needs supplementing at least in all kinds of secondary education by the European languages of the Colony, so that pupils may have a large field of limited literature open to them and may be fitted for governmental and other responsibilities. A large literate population is essential if the trained African leaders are to secure adequate supplies of trained officials and to be able to work with our governments. They should consider the requirements in our education recently introduced in China and India. These should be adapted to the needs of Africa."

"There is also a marked need of emphasis on adult education so that the older elements of the population also may receive the benefits from the knowledge and point of view of the younger who receive a modern training. For the future, if the leaders of the future are to continue to develop after the completion of their institutional education, the field of instruction for Africans must be largely increased in number, resources and service."

"There is probably no more vital problem of education than that of helping society to understand and primarily, improve its agriculture to human affairs, and to advance its development. This will require the thorough training not only of practical farmers, but also of scientific leaders, both sent to Africa, such as education, research and extension work. This last named is a matter of special importance. The possibility of advancing Africa the plan of the besting growth in agriculture and home life through boys and girls' clubs deserves consideration."

Agricultural Education Essential

African education is primarily dependent on agriculture—the occupation of the overwhelming majority of the rural population (based on a sound knowledge of botany, and the soil and closely related to community needs, as in the case of the "Farmers Schools" should be responsibility given large consideration in school plans. While Africans have learned much through centuries of experience, there is no harm to be led by the scientific studies of the possibilities of the soil and the methods of its use, as well as of the whole field of animal husbandry."

"The radical changes in regard to land tenure and consequent limitations to smaller arable fields, the new communities of the "long" and "short" waves of land, and the family size. The demands of government for more and more land, the changes brought about by the introduction of Western crops into Africa, all continue to drive the native population into a state which is leading to the native population. In the future, if the requirements of large industrial operations, most of which are being carried out, are to be met, the use of land and of cash wages, the introduction of the principles of the European system of control, and the native systems of agriculture."

The distinct educational value of suitable mechanical training is recognized as needed in Africa by the need for every form of industrial development. Primitive Africa lacks roads, railroads, bridges, boats, all types of vehicles, farming implements, machinery, household utensils, and a endless variety of things that made well be considered essential to modern civilization. The basic physical resources of Africa must be more effectively developed until the industrial facilities are provided and skilled labour is available. Any large-scale importation of skilled labour into Africa is not to be seen as a permanent policy. Native Africans must be taught to share this responsibility and in the course of time be prepared to undertake them. These are practical examples of skills which are worth while to provide the native can and will beyond any opportunities for such training."

Training Africans for Leadership

Industry and better citizenship are essential to provide material bases for all the other forms of knowledge of the present. Progress is not easy to understand and develop. The great masses of soil, minerals, and animals are in Africa. These the native Africans will not only be freed from the use of superstitions, but will also be given a command of their environment that will be of value to the natives and to their country. The campaigns for hygiene and sanitation required in Africa cannot be effectively carried out without the aid of the native population. In the sciences, particularly, the scientific development of the social and religious life of the millions of Africans, the native language, history, and literature, in addition to being taught in their own field of study, should be made an integral knowledge of the social sciences."

"In addition, there is need for a special type of education that is designed to bring before the history of civilization and the great literature of the world. The type of education developed should in most cases allow students while learning new subjects, methods and techniques to remain in touch with their own traditions. The type of participating effectively in the continuing cultural life of the developing in Africa. In this connection educational leaders should make more of a point than they generally have in the past of giving advice from the most responsible local African educational authorities and plan to carry out effectively in one or two places in East Africa."

"The Africans must be increasingly trained for posts in social service. In connection with medicine, law, agriculture, and engineering, jobs on farms and industrial projects and in other fields. To advance these forms of education, industrial training should be provided at home and abroad, and opportunity should be given to the students of that character and opportunity should be given to the students of that character and opportunity should be given to the students of that character."

"The educational history of the colonies of Africa and the intention of the United Nations (including of the African) will be limited by the National Government and direct African action in the perfecting process of evolution from primitive to modern. It is in these or modern evolution—processes, that the Africans are living their lives with a sense of purpose and direction."

"In the field of higher education for native Africans, there has been a progress recently. For the first time in the history of Africa, a school, established by the admirable English School at Harare in the Government of Southern Rhodesia, is being established in the Government of Southern Rhodesia. In the Government of Southern Rhodesia, there has been a similar institution for the first time in the history of Africa and the West Coast, that

matic, French Bay College in Sierra Leone (affiliated with Durham University), although a missionary institution, has had a long and honourable career, and is largely responsible for the considerable number of Africans from the colony who have gone on to England for higher university courses.

It should also be remembered that the universities of South Africa have a large coloured bloc, and that from two of them, the University of Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town, some native African students have been graduated while others have secured degrees from the University of South Africa without examining but, not, a teaching institution.

Three Prime Factors

All this progress of the native African will depend to a large extent on Government's effective attitude in this matter of Education, and this in turn will depend primarily on three factors:—A clearer vision as to Africa's future; provision for competent leadership; and improvement in economic conditions. Incidentally, the experience of the United States in the development of Negro education has clearly shown that such education, on the whole, is distinctly worth while economically, on other ways to the community as a whole, where the majority or any place disadvantaged group have their educational facilities increased in ways related to their own social and financial conditions for all concerned. It also means—which is of supreme importance—a development of cultural and spiritual values and of opportunity for the useful self-support and service.

It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of the progress of education in Africa. Up to the present time, the world has too often made a bad reputation and name for itself in this country in the eyes of the natives. A more active philanthropy might well give

further aid to the development of educational films for use in African communities. A statement of educational policy for Tropical Africa has never been issued that is adopted by the British Colonial Office. A British Committee of Native Education in the British Tropical African Dependencies, in March, 1925.

The Contribution of Christian Missions

It is hard to over-estimate the contribution which Christian missions have made and are making to education in Africa. Missionaries have done more than any other group to induce the natives to writing; to provide the foundations of educational textbooks and literature; and, prior to the recent increase in the social-welfare activities of the State, to develop education and medical work. They have also been active in preventing the exploitation of the Native population and in preventing in various other ways the extension of civilisation. Substantial parts of the Bible have been translated into about 350 of the 700 languages of the continent; as Lord Hailey states, "It is the most widely-read book in Africa." It is stimulating to think of the possibilities which follow from the fact that the majority of the Native people of Africa who receive an education are being trained through Christian teaching.

No discussion of education for native Africans would be satisfactory without, at least, a passing reference to the importance of placing greater emphasis on schools and colleges for Europeans in Africa on African traditions, customs, etc. It is a matter of vital importance that Europeans who are growing up in Africa should have a sympathetic understanding of African history, traditions, beliefs, and points of view. It is particularly important for white schools to do this, for theories of race should be exposed.

[Further extracts from the report will appear in the subsequent issues.]

WAR

Mozambique Captured in Invasion Exercise

And Troops Landed in Moçimboa, Dar es Salaam and Tanga

GENERAL PLATT, G.O.C. East Africa, has recently directed a full-scale emergency exercise in which the greater part of the military and air defence forces of East Africa, joined the naval and air forces co-operated. The exercise, which began in a pre-arranged attempt at invasion, ended when the enemy force captured Mozambique and landed troops at Moçimboa, Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

Press telegrams state that the military side was, however, only a background for a more important test—namely, that of the efficiency of the air defence services, which had not been tested during the war as the Italians did not make any serious attack on East African territory. Coastal and inland forces were needed realistic air raids during the exercise with "explosive bombs" and "casualties," and the Defence Regulations were invoked to proclaim a "state of emergency." An interesting feature was the organised activity of "fifth columnists," many of whom engaged in the most brazen forays while amateurs theatricals destroyed many important civil installations.

Five Ships Sunk in Mozambique Channel

The Japanese vessel, most of them probably, has been sunk by Japanese submarines in the Mozambique Channel. They include the Swedish ERYDEN, the Norwegian OWIKEM and the American EXPRESS and ATLANTIC WAVE. Other ships sunk in the same area had names which generally been announced were the Soviet WAGNER, the Yugoslav SIBIRIAN and the British motorship CANTONALF. Nearly 100 bodies of air-sea forces have been washed up on the coast of Mozambique.

Work on a large camp named after President Roosevelt has begun in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, following the arrival of a group of American technicians.

Southern Rhodesian school cadets were employed to wheel from a camp at which they had undergone a fortnight's intensive training. It was the first occasion on which they had been treated as full-time cadets. It is officially reported that the boys absorbed instruction rapidly, reacted splendidly to field training and acquitted themselves with great skill and courage in the battalion manoeuvres which culminated in the exercise.

Rhodesians in Thousand Bomb the Raid and at Drippe

The following Rhodesian Squadron are now known to have taken part in the invasion exercise: Lt. Col. Whammond, S/Ldr. Robertson, Flt/Lt. W. Whammond, F/Os N. Goldsmith and D. Taylor, P/Os R. Alan, W. Cook, E. Cooke, J. Hookney, C. Hoad, W. Pickers, W. Rain, and S. Young, P. Seres, J. Down Parry, and Sgts. A. Coyle, L. Edwards, R. Grubar, B. Lingell, W. Richards, R. W. Ross, and N. Shat. S/Ldr. Robertson, Flt/Lt. Whammond, F/O Goldsmith and P/Os Cooke and Pickers also took part in the raids on Rostock and F/O Goldsmith and P/O Cooke went on the Capek raid.

It can now be stated that the Northern Rhodesian Squadron formed part of the Hurricane wing of night fighters which opened the air attack during the Drippe raid. There were also 44 Rhodesian airmen in another R.A.F. squadron which took part in the raid.

The Northern Rhodesian Squadron, reaching the target as day was breaking, had orders to silence as many targets as possible before zero hour for the landing of the troops. Despite intense *Flak*, they flew at roof level and at the aircraft, but one was hit by self-splinters, four of them reaching the English coast with difficulty. The squadron leader said: "As soon as I had left the French coast I discovered that the aircraft which had been shot down had been shot down."

Casualties and Awards

The following Rhodesian casualties are announced: Killed in action, Lt. Cpt. B. W. Winder, Salisbury. Died on service, Capt. L. D. Standing, Salisbury. Died from accident on active service, Serjt. Am. Gunner K. A. R. Evans, Salisbury. Missing, S/Serjt. A. J. van Heerden, Umfolosi. Capt. G. Maclean, Salisbury. Lt. Hdr. W. K. Pretorius, Kuitapo. Gun. R. A. Dowerman, Salisbury. and Corporal A. C. Perry, a former pupil of Milton Senior School, Bulawayo.

Wing Officer S. H. Miller, who has died from injuries received in an aircraft accident in the Middle East, flew before the war in Bulawayo.

The death in action near Otrabari is reported of Serjt. Allan Trevor Montague Brent, son of Flying Officer and Mrs. Brent, Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia. The death has not been officially presumed of Capt. Pilot J. W. Woodall, a Southern Rhodesian, previously reported missing.

Serjt. N. C. Wood, of Salisbury, who has died from blackwater fever in Nigeria, served in the East African campaign.

Serjt. Air Gunner J. S. Robinson, before the war a miner in Northern Rhodesia, has been reported as a successful flying operations in the Middle East.

Pilot Officer Robert H. Rayne, who was recently reported missing from air operations, is now known to be a prisoner of war in Germany. He was captain of a Hampden bomber. Pilot Officer Rayne is the eldest son of Major Harry Rayne, formerly of Kenya, British Somaliland, and Tanganyika Territory, and of the 101st Ponds Farm, Here, Surrey, and Mrs. Rayne, whose second son, Captain H. Waldrip Rayne, was recently reported missing at sea. He was serving in India before the war with the 1st Airborne Transport Regiment, with which he took part in the first Libyan campaign, and took part in the attack on Keren, Eritrea.

Lt. J. W. Stewart, formerly captain in the Northern Rhodesian Air Force, and now a squadron leader in the R.A.F., has been awarded the D.B.C.

Lt. (temporarily Major) A. G. McIntosh, M.C., Northern Rhodesian Air Force, and in peace time a leader in the Bulawayo district, has been mentioned in dispatches.

W/Serjt. R. C. K. H. T. Gale, South African Air Force, mentioned in dispatches, was shot in Umfolosi, Northern Rhodesia. He is the nephew of the late Constable Hartidge.

Sgt. C. G. Winkate, who commanded the Rhodesian Patrols during the Absinnia Campaign, and who is now serving in Italy, has been promoted to leader.

Gifts of £100 each have been presented to the Bulawayo and Victoria War Relief Funds by the members of the Rhodesian Air Force. The members of the Rhodesian Air Force have also collected £100 for the Rhodesian War Relief Fund. The Rhodesian Air Force has also collected £100 for the Rhodesian War Relief Fund. The Rhodesian Air Force has also collected £100 for the Rhodesian War Relief Fund.

Among the latest gifts are £100 from the Duke of Gloucester, £100 from the Northern Rhodesian War Relief Fund, £100 from the Rhodesian War Relief Fund, and £100 from the Rhodesian War Relief Fund.

By the end of its third year, Uganda's Warship Appeal had raised £1,000.

An open all-day bazaar to raise money for the Country Club, Lambeth, recently held at Nyasaland's War Community Centre.

Mr. H. G. Duncan, the Chairman, reporting on the past year of the Nyasaland War Community Centre, states that total donations were £5,885 15s. 3 1/2d., and that direct subscriptions were received from only 75 Europeans (from two of whom £500 was received) and six Indians (one of whom gave 50 guineas), out of 402 Europeans and 1,665 Indians recently listed as jurymen. Various functions have been the main source of revenue, but petrol restrictions have seriously reduced them. European and Indian residents have been asked to make regular contributions through the banks. One cent of all sums collected is returned and invested for the after-the-war care of Service men. No expenses whatever are charged against the fund. Mr. Duncan paid special tribute to the excellent support received from Africans. Payments were made during the year to many deserving causes. For instance, £280 was given for literature for African troops; £255 to the Gambay Fishermen's War Fund; £100 to donors for African troops; £60 to the Civilian Nurses' Air Raid Helpline Fund; and £25 for comforts for Nyasaland troops in England. £547 was invested for the After-the-war fund.

Air Forces Leave Ethiopia

The British military withdrawal from Ethiopia is nearing completion, air conformity with the military evacuation signifying early this year. British troops will then control only areas adjacent to French and Italian Somaliland, and the strip of country through which runs the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway. The British troops in Addis Ababa were recently moved to the Harar district, the city of Harar being the capital of the Ogaden, the great Somali area between former Italian Somaliland and British Somaliland, and which is to remain under British control. Before the troops leave the Ethiopian capital the Emperor's army, the O.C.C., of 1,400 officers and 10,000 men and 600 men of The King's African Rifles and other African regiments, inspected them before their departure. After the evacuation there will remain, apart from a small number of specialist personnel, only about 50 men under a British officer to provide the guard to the British Legation and to the Villa d'Italia, which furnishes accommodation for visiting officers at high rank.



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Background to the

Value of a Free Press.—The instincts of journalists will not have to look for any reason why the war there will be waged against it, the fumbles of the petty bureaucracy, the mandarins of the Civil Service, and those in temporary authority who have become more royalist than the King. British newspapers have maintained an independent stream of public opinion *vis à vis* the spot and petted dexterity of information and the B.B.C. M. They have sustained at least as steadily as any central agency the morale and dignity of the nation. A gain of the first importance has been a new appreciation of the relative importance of news and opinion. It is admitted that war news is properly subject to censorship, but journalists have withstood and will withstand any suggestion that the expression of opinion even if unpalatable to those in authority is not to be free. Points on which the Institute of Journalists cannot compromise have been stated. No more paper and mail power controls; no censorship and an end of the monopoly of information by a select bar of no more than a dozen members of the B.B.C. No threats of prosecution against newspapers unless in a form which is a direct insult to the Government.

Responsibility of the German People.—It is not the German people, but a few million traitors, have handed out to them what they have needed—millions of their fellow-citizens, the German people will again be deceived, at some not distant date make another attempt to enslave Europe. Far better for the world that 80 or 90 millions should be held under bond if necessary than that countless millions yet unborn should be called upon to undergo what many millions have gone through twice in our lifetime.—Mr. F. Wolstencroft, President, Trades Union Congress.

Axis Losses in Mediterranean.—Since Italy entered the war more than 2,250,000 tons of Axis merchant shipping have been sunk or damaged in the Mediterranean, in addition to the heavy losses inflicted on the Italian Navy. The Italian Navy has lost in battle in the Mediterranean four 8-inch gun cruisers, six 6-inch gun cruisers and about 50 destroyers, torpedo boats and small craft. Numerous

The Truth About India's Government.—It is sometimes suggested that the present members of the Indian Executive Council are mere puppets in the hands of the Viceroy who issues to them orders every day and that every Executive Councillor has to obey. In other words that the whole administrative machinery is run by the Viceroy. I have been in office since October, 1914, and I can say that on not a single occasion has the Viceroy overruled me or rejected my advice. I was a member of the Government of India for 12 years and I have never been asked to do anything which I did not want to do. I have never been asked to do anything which I did not want to do. I have never been asked to do anything which I did not want to do.

By Act of Parliament continues in force, and when a resolution is adopted by the members of the Executive Council, the Governor-General is bound to carry out that resolution. I may differ from that resolution on any question which might be fore a subject of the Governor-General's Executive Council, but the Governor-General in Council shall be bound by the decision of the majority of the present and if they are equally divided the Governor-General or other person presiding shall have a casting vote. There is a proviso in this clause which allows the Governor-General to veto his Executive Council if the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India are affected and he does not agree with the majority. In every such case any two members of the dissenting minority may demand that their dissent be reported to the Secretary of State. But no such case has ever arisen, and it remains a safeguard on paper. The British Cabinet are not protected by any written guarantee. There the practice has grown of letting the majority vote prevail, in spite of the fact that the King has a right of veto. Here in India, too, the practice has grown (and under statutory provision) that the majority vote shall prevail. Sir

Attrition of German Forces

The German losses in men since the beginning of this year amount to 1,000,000 dead, 3,000,000 wounded, and 500,000 sick, and those who are being taken to the rear. German losses in equipment and material have also enormous. Since the beginning of the war the Third Reich has lost more than 100,000 men on the Western front without losses and an equal number on the Eastern front. This involves the loss of at least 100,000 men and is a significant factor in the German's having to shorten the crossing periods which lowers the value of their air force. As the Luftwaffe is suffering from a crisis which is the direct result of an approaching defeat. The German Navy, although it avoids the loss of ships since the beginning of the war, has lost since the beginning of the war two battleships, five cruisers, 30 destroyers, and more than 50 auxiliary vessels. Its losses in submarines are far heavier. The war will not end in that it will be drawn out through a fourth winter. The present period, and the beginning of 1917 will be the period of gradual exhaustion of the enemy. It will weaken him in a moral and physical respect. It will prepare the way for the final triumph by increasing and concentrating the forces of the anti-German coalition and by the planning of decisive blows. One of the chief factors in winning victory is the enslaved nations. Never before in history has the hatred of invaders been so overwhelming. General Sikorski, Prime Minister.

Prepare For a Long War

The United Nations must steel themselves to the prospect of several more years of war. The Governments have to sustain the strength and spirits of the people with that prospect in view. The day is past when this can be done by boastful talk, underrating the enemy, premature forecasts of victories, impossibly hardy boasts, exaggeration of losses, and camouflage of losses. Our people are now a wise. They see through excuses and subtleties. No one wants to know technical secrets or anything that would help the enemy, but greater frankness about the real results of sea, land, and air operations and how the war is really going on will further strengthen our will.

o the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — One whose political propaganda is a street theatre of war. Wherever there is a victory there is a hero to be gloriously eulogised. — Miss Dorothy Thompson.

Russia crosses average between 1000 and 1500 men a day. — Malsiev.

One thing I have noticed is that soldiers in Egypt do not seem to have enough to eat. — Mr. Churchill.

The United Nations have more than 15 million men under arms, and the Axis 10 to 12 million in reserve. — U.S. Office of War Information.

Pretty nearly the hottest place in the desert is inside a stationary tank, and one of the coolest places is inside a moving one. — Mr. Alexander Clifford.

Actually 70% of all the casualties suffered by the armies of the British Empire have been suffered by troops from the United Kingdom. — Mr. Atlee.

We take the English from the very dawn of our souls. We consider that the world exists for them. We consider that we exist for the world. — Goebbels, in *Das Reich*.

Guns of the U.S.A. Army in the Middle East are the best in the world. — Mr. Marie Jacob.

The Cabinet is poorer in personnel than any British Cabinet of modern times, and Parliament is one of the most mediocre in England has ever had. — *Nineteenth Century*.

The resignation of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Tojo, may mean that Japan is at last about to ally with Russia. He was the only civilian in the Japanese Cabinet. — Mr. Walter Farr.

Let's ward go to Oberschwerdt Hitler and his little yellow dog Mussolini that neither had any expectation of talking over peace terms with us. — Mr. La Guardia, Mayor of New York.

Bomber Command has been its most successful of all the years of the R.A.F. Now it is being built up in aircraft and men at a greater rate than any of the other war-filled branches. — Mr. Basil Cardew.

Unless within the next few days Rommel retreats or main forces not yet engaged, he will have laid himself open to a combined attack by the main, principal and the

In some countries in way of Germany and Archangel there has been a loss of 50% of supplies. — Captain General Lovett, U.S. Navy Director of Public Relations.

Red and Communist soldiers are attacking the German tank divisions now battling them at the defences of Berlin. They have been depleted from their original strength of 250 to 300 tanks to only 60 or 70. — Mr. Paul Holt.

The Douglas Company is now being built in a single month nearly as many planes as the total number factored for world air-lines in the first seven years. — Mr. Donald W. Douglas, President, Douglas Aircraft Company.

For many things war aims are being advertised. We are told day in day out, that we are fighting for all kinds of Utopian abstractions. The literary charlatan and the political witch do it very bravely in the name of their lives. — *Daily Mail*.

Mr. Churchill once surprised us during the night at Russia by coming into the front rank at 2.30 and saying a Russian night cap is a dressing gown which would have made Joseph's coat look humble and the snappers a quadrapod. — Mr. Kimber.

I believe the Germans know we can give into youth Russia far enough to destroy Russia, and that the southern army is likely to be sent south. It is a great and startling and fight. — Mr. Keith Murdoch.

The desert threat to Egypt has been removed. I think the good has been stopped on this front, and I say that she has been diminished. The battle is as important as that which took place 140 years ago when Napoleon was overthrown. — Mr. Wendell Willkie.

One million men between the ages of 15 and 35 are available for essential war work in Britain alone. They are the most intelligent, energetic, industrious, military exempt or discharged officers, and men. — Sir Edmund Staffe, industrialist and arms manufacturer.

A high civil servant was called up and given the job of sweeping the cloakroom. For this he got £1,000 a year, for his salary was not being paid less his Army pay. — Mr. A. Edwards, M.P.

The American people are in a spin and ruckles mood. They are very impatient of confusion and buck-passing and self-seeking in Congress. They want the Executive to re-emphasize its intent on that one object only. — Mr. Don Iddon.

If a consumer who has not been extravagant in the use of fuel finds that adherence to his target figure will save him in a out of more than 40% of his normal consumption, he should regard a 40% cut as his target. — Commander Stephen King Hall, M.P., Chairman, Fuel Economy Publicity Committee.

The immediate danger is not so much from the air as from the sea. The danger is partly to our ports from possible bombardment by submarine or raider but primarily to convoys sailing at or passing our ports. It is well known that enemy submarines have been seen off our coasts in the Indian Ocean. — Mr. H. G. Lawrence, South African Minister of the Interior.

The bombs the R.A.F. carries to Germany are only the big Brothers of the grain of sand or carbonium which can find their way into oil pipes and gears, boxes etc. The dislocations the R.A.F. does in its raids over Germany are only large scale variations of the delays you can cause on your section of the German transport lines. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, broadcasting to occupied Europe.

Cannot we celebrate the feats of our glorious armies? On September 15 two years ago the Battle of Britain was all over. On that day the boys and the Germans out of the air. On that day, according to the official figures, 500 German were driven crashing high from Hamburg, and from Dungeness and from Dover to the shores of France. This is kept September 15 for ever as Allmen's Day. — *Daily Express*.

The Flying Fortresses which the United States Army have brought into this year carried out considerably more than 100 offensive sorties against the enemy in daylight without the loss of a single plane. No other bomber has such a record in Europe. In the course of these operations they destroyed or severely damaged at least 11 F.W. 100's—the great of the Luftwaffe machines which attempted to intercept them. Their bombing all done from a great height, has been exceptionally accurate. — *Daily Express*.

PERSONALIA

Mr. F. W. ... left London a fortnight ago to re-visit East Africa. ... Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide, ... London from Kenya.

A son was born on August 23 in Bulawayo to the wife of Flying Officer D. C. L. ...

... was born on August 25 in Nairobi to the wife of Major Geoffrey Banton, The Royal Welch Fusiliers.

A daughter was born in Nairobi last week to the wife of Major J. G. Milham, K.A.R. and Bedford and Harris Regiment.

Colonel C. F. Pösonby, I.D., M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board of ... on September 2. Sir Edward Craig and ... were ... and ... respectively on Tuesdays.

A memorial service for Princess Tsahai of Ethiopia was held yesterday in the Chapel of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London. The Princess spent part of her training as a nurse in the Hospital.

Mr. D. C. Campbell, who has been appointed Provisional Lieutenant-Governor of Malawi during Sir Edward ... absence on sick leave, was at one time Assistant Chief Secretary in Tanganyika and later Deputy Chief Secretary in Uganda.

The engagement is announced between Capt. Charles Thurstan, K.A.R., elder son of Capt. N. M. C. Thurstan, and Mrs. Thurstan, of Paignton, Devon, and Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James ... of Kisumu, British Kenya.

... and Orr, Director of the Government Research Institute, who has done much work on East African nutrition problems, has been appointed Caulf Professor of Agriculture at Aberdeen University while he takes his directorship of the Rowett Institute.

Mr. P. ... is presently an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Dominion Office. ... has been appointed Joint Second Secretary of the Board of Trade. Mr. P. A. Clutterbuck, of the Dominion Office, has succeeded Mr. ... in his Dominion Office post.

Mr. H. ... has since the last year been Reliance Commissioner to the Government of India, in which office it was his duty to advise the ... General on constitutional matters. ... Mr. Hodson, a former editor of *The Round Table*, Director of the Empire Division of the Ministry of Information from 1939 to 1941.

The engagement is announced between Captain Douglas James Stamo, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (attached R.A.C.), only son of the late Charles Douglas Jones, of Kenya and Sevenoaks, and Mrs. Douglas Jones, of St. Leonard, Sussex, and Marion, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. Abstan, Monro, of Craigeleuch, Loughran, Dumfriesshire.

Mr. F. H. Lawrence

We deeply regret to announce the death on September 2 of Mr. F. H. Lawrence, General Manager of the National Bank of India Limited, and the age of 60 years. Mr. Lawrence, who had served the Bank for 51 years, was very well known in all African circles, and his passing will be mourned by a large number of business and other friends for the many who combined great business ability with clear personality and the power of inspiring respect. He first came in contact with Africa when he was appointed to a Scottish bank, but joined the London office of the National Bank of India in 1901, and four years later took to its branch in Bombay. He became manager of the Nairobi branch of the Bank 30 years ago after serving in Zanzibar, London manager in 1928, general manager in 1931, and in 1940 he was elected a director. He was this year's Chairman of the British Overseas Bank Association.

The Duke of Kent

Among the messages of condolence received from the African Dependencies in the death will be one from the Duke of Kent, is the following: "On behalf of the Government and the people of Northern Rhodesia, we feel the deepest regret of the death of the Duke of Kent. He will long be held in affectionate memory by all those who were privileged to meet His Royal Highness who has visited the territory in 1947. Please convey our deepest sympathy to His Majesty and to the Duchess."

Marion Cran

The death occurred last week in Kent of Marion Cran, who was born in Hardwood, Essex. Marion Cran became well known for her novels and books on gardening. Born in Africa in 1872, she was educated in England. During the last year she served as a matron of the Whitcomb Sanatorium, and later became assistant secretary of the Imperial Association for Assisting Disabled Officers, which commissioned her in 1920 to make a tour to report on conditions of migration within the Empire. She then visited Southern Rhodesia, where she visited Bulawayo and other book in Kenya gardens. She was married to a Major in 1902 and three years later was awarded a Civil List Pension for services as a literary.

Other Obituaries

At the moment of closing press we learn of the death in Oxford of Mr. ... of the Moat House, Exhall, Coventry, formerly of the Colonial Service in Kenya.

Mr. A. L. C. Goodwin, whose death has occurred in Buckinghamshire, was for 41 years an official in Northern Rhodesia. When involved part of the service some years ago he settled in the Cape Province, but came to the United Kingdom early in the war in order to do some National Service. He joined the Forestry Department in Scotland, but could not stand the climate.

Mr. R. S. Deane, of Longlands Farm, Mandelas, Southern Rhodesia, died in England at the age of 80, following an operation. The son of the late James Deane, he was educated at the new school, and after studying farming in Patchefstroom, went to Southern Rhodesia as a pupil. In 1908 he was President of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, and was several times President of the Marriamville Farmers Association. He married Miss Beatrice ... of ... and has two children.

Keep smiling

on

BOVRIL

THE ... MARION METHUEN ... 11 to 18 years ... school ... the West ...

Canon Sira Dongo

THE BISHOP OF THE LINDI Diocese in notifying us of the death of Canon Sira Dongo, at the C.M.S. station at Boroboro, near Lango, in the Lango district of Uganda, describes him as "undoubtedly one of East Africa's great men; one of the most outstanding of Africans."

CANON A. L. LABRUCCE writes: "Through the death of the Rev. Canon Sira Dongo, Uganda has lost a man of outstanding ability. The Apostle and leader of the Churches among the Acholi and Lango tribes had had a remarkable life.

He was born in the Belgian Congo on the western shore of Lake Albert, near Matigi, about 60 years ago. When he was a boy the Banyoro under their king Kabarega, raided his people, the Alur, and Dongo was taken captive and brought to Bunyoro. Although a slave he was well treated and because of his love for mechanical things he was made a gun-bearer to a chief, Kabarega, who would not submit to British rule.

Kabarega was eventually forced to flee to Acholi in Uganda, and he was chosen and captured as a chief in the Lango country. Dongo, the gun-bearer, with his chief, little knowing as he had fled among the Acholi and Lango that he would afterwards go to those tribes as a evangelist. His case in this respect is parallel to that of Moses, who spent much time in the wilderness learning the ways and difficulties of country, through which he was to lead the children of Israel. Dongo was likewise here prepared for his life's work as he grew up with Kabarega.

Released after the king's capture, Dongo went to Bulanda, where he first heard of Christ about 1899. Returning to Bunyoro in 1901 he joined the Church. His mate here was baptized in the name of the Rev. Canon Sira (Sira).

Through a friend, a small schoolmaster, at the time he felt the call of God to be a teacher. He, who was once a slave, became a bearer of good tidings, even as Joseph, taken as a slave to Egypt, helped the Egyptian people.

Preaching among the Acholi

In response to invitations from the Acholi, the Revs. A. L. Lloyd and A. L. Kitching went to Lango in 1904 to start a mission station. Sira Dongo accompanied them to act as interpreter. As the Alur are also a Nilotic people, any knowledge of the Alur language could soon understand the Acholi, and was not Sira acquainted with the language and dialects as he had been up that way with Kabarega? If meant sacrifice in his past, he was now married and settled in Bunyoro. He had to leave his wife behind on this first expedition. Many of the Acholi, fascinated in those first days, Sira was excellent in his approach to these primitive people, who were shy of new ideas. This trait of being a good mixer was one of his outstanding characteristics throughout. Difference in position made no difference to him. He could approach chief or peasant and soon make contact. He never put on airs.

For those who interpret, he helped tremendously in the translation of the Gospels, especially St. Mark. His work of translation was taken in hand by the Rev. A. L. Kitching (later a Bishop). In the early days they translated the New Testament. Now the New Testament has been completed. In the last five years 20,000 copies have been printed. The foundation of this work was laid by W. G. Sira and Sira Dongo.

In 1905 Sira returned to Bunyoro to read for his first letter, and in 1907 came with his wife and child. Losira, his wife, tells that in those days she went in fear and trembling among the then wild Acholi. During the day of mourning, when her friends came from all quarters, it was interesting to meet five wives, whose husbands, principally through the influence of Sira, were the first teachers to take the Gospel to the Lango

All these wives, with their husbands, enduring early hardships, told me that they went in fear of the Devil. Sira gave me a new insight into their behavior, knowing little of Christ, yet they felt constrained to do the little they knew.

Sira returned to Hoima to read for his Bachelor's Degree. Rev. A. B. Fisher was the missionary in charge of the head students. Once there was a dispute of all kinds, some students complaining they did not get their proper share of Sira made a rough scale, and shared stores on one side and potatoes on the other, so that all should receive an equal share. In all the disputes and quarrels which have happened in the Mission, Sira has been most patient and far in his judgments. Since Africans love to bring their questions and disputes to court, the African pastor has to spend a good deal of his time judging these cases. When English questions are asked (as they constantly arise in this country) it is always found Sira's judgment correct.

In 1913 Mr. Fisher started the mission station at Gulu. Once again the African's right-hand man was Sira, who helped greatly in building up the new station.

Sira read for Orders at Mukono in 1915 and 1916 and was ordained a deacon in 1917. Since then he had been the African leader of the Church in Acholi and Lango.

A Moving Spirit at Boroboro

In 1926, when we started the station at Boroboro, Sira was the moving spirit. He interested the chiefs in our work and they gave us £50 to start the boys' school. He started to collect funds, and after six years we were able to build our substantial and beautiful church at a cost of £1,200. As the leader of this project, laid the foundation-stone.

I have mentioned his mechanical bent. The Rev. H. J. Wright taught him to mend bicycles, and many a teacher's cycle was put right by his expert touch of payment. While at Lirange sold some cows and bought a motor cycle. He soon learnt about his machinery and did most of his own repairs. He did a great amount of travelling.

He was always up-to-date in his knowledge and views. Only last year of his own initiative he had 100 collecting boxes made to help in the finance of the church. These boxes he judiciously placed with chiefs and other receiving regular pay. In the first year over £15 was collected.

Work of the expansion of the church since those pioneering days of 34 years ago. From there was not one Christian, now there are more than 30,000 baptisms. There was not one centre of worship, now there are over 300, with 100 churches. Then there was no school, now we have 14 brick-built schools. Then there was no one word of print in Acholi, now the New Testament and various other books sell freely.

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Public Opinion and Colonies

Informed Criticism Valued by Government

PUBLIC OPINION on the Colonial problem was the subject of an address by Mr. Noel Sabine, Public Relations Officer at the Colonial Office, to the Vacation Course on African Problems recently held under the auspices of the School of Oriental and African Studies. Informed public criticism was, he emphasised, of great value to the Government, which must be strengthened by sound comment and critical interest. Apathy and lack of knowledge about the Colonies were still widespread, but perhaps because we were an insular people and had had many preoccupations and distractions. There was also a certain amount of gullibility about the methods by which we had acquired the Colonies and about their administration of them.

But, in fact, we should present a more balanced sheet. We could claim that as a nation we had never resorted to self-righteous aggression in the Colonies though our traders who went to them in earlier days to make and lose their fortunes and sometimes their lives had in some cases done so without much regard to the interests of the inhabitants.

The creation of our Colonial Empire was really the work of a few men and there were only a few of them whose names were known today—Columbus, Raleigh, Sir Hans Morgan, Livingstone, Stanley, Mungo Park, Malet, Kingley and Raffles, to name some of them. The truth was that Colonial affairs had never been caught up in the main current of public opinion in Great Britain, though every man and woman in the country bore his or her share of responsibility as an elector.

That Feeling of Guilt

The feeling of guilt about our acquisition of the Colonies was important. What was the truth? In East Africa generally, Zanzibar, Nyasa and Tanganyika and Uganda, we had acquired power with violence and brutally took slaves for one reason only, that of stopping the slave trade, and then only because our efforts to check it by the use of sea power had proved ineffective.

Northern Rhodesia, administered by the British South Africa Company from 1890 to 1923 when it was taken over by the Crown, had a record of peaceful penetration, and Tanganyika Territory had come to us under Mandate after the last war.

In West Africa the Gambia had been founded purely for trading purposes, and Sierra Leone as a home for repatriated slaves. The Gold Coast Colony had grown from a coastal trading settlement, and that and Nigeria afforded outstanding examples of the maxim that once you have established order in one small corner of the world you are compelled by the mere need of protecting your own handiwork to establish law and order in all your frontiers.

A strong strain of humanitarianism had always run through the British people, and it had had potent effect in our Colonial history—in the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, in the Emancipation Act of 1833, in the growth of missionary effort, and in the development of the policy of trusteeship, which was mentioned in Mr. Burke's speech on the India Bill of 1783 and by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1837.

A Useful Corrective

It was a useful corrective to remember that a century ago, when we had, side by side, uninterested humanitarianism and commercial expansion and imperialism, conditions in this country were such as to shock the modern conscience: women, for instance, worked in chains in coal mines, and factories employed children of the tenderest years.

Our Colonies, however, were not our present principal concern. Colonial Administration and development, and it was also important to remember that Colonial people were not the cultured products of ancient civilisations, but of a primitive and backward state. We were not necessarily adapted to circumstances in which the only way to do everything possible to raise the standards of living and to help Colonial peoples to take the first steps in ordering their own affairs. This meant all possible collaboration with the Colonies, with public opinion in them, and with their Legislatures. Such attempts to this central design were practical in educational, administrative, justice, economics, trade, agriculture, labour, social services, defence and so on.

There was much of which we could be proud in our Colonial history, with its development of law and order, its magnificent story of individual effort, its progressive success in administrative and social services—all of which tended to prove that Britons had, and still have, a genius for dealing with primitive peoples.

Some of these peoples had progressed to the stage of political self-consciousness, and as that stage was reached it was more than ever important for the British people to get on terms with them, to know what they were thinking as peoples, not merely as Governments. This war was inevitably accelerating their progress, and it gave the Government and the people of Great Britain a wonderful opportunity of showing their good will, imagination, and ability in harnessing all possible resources to the beneficent purpose of guiding some 60,000,000 Colonial people to a new way of life.

Though some of our critics in the United Kingdom consider our wages for Africans low, they forget that the pay in India and most of the South American Republics is much less. — Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister, Southern Rhodesia.

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The Racial Problem in Africa, Liberia and the Colonies

Discussed by Mr. R. C. Tredgold, M.P.

There is nothing as the 'Native problem'. The African Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. R. C. Tredgold, K.C.M.G., on a few days ago, when opening a statutory conference in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The most important aspect of settlement in Southern Africa and Africa generally lay in proper racial relations. It was a question of a proper approach and a proper attitude of mind which could be described as a liberal outlook. This relationship could be maintained only by a solution which did justice to both races and such a solution demanded the creation of a correct attitude of mind on the part of both Europeans and Natives.

Champions of the African who studied the question must take account of the existence of physical and economic differences. Europeans and Europeans could do a large part of the work which had to be done by the races. African labour would be required to do the work with increased State control. There would be a demand for increased secularisation in African education. Church influence was desirable and necessary when Church and State took over education conjointly. The Minister declared his intention to press forward with an educational scheme at the earliest date after the war.

The Colony's medical services were still inadequate, but the Prime Minister had promised greater services. No new ones, however, could be complete unless the African race was his own share. The health of the African was a vital factor in the health of Europeans in the Colony.

Mr. Tredgold also foreshadowed that close consideration would be given to raising the economic standards of the Native after the war. Upwards also depended European advancement. The uplift of the African might take generations, and the settlement problem largely depended on sound race relationships.

Rhodesia's African Teachers

When the first conference of the African Teachers Association was recently held in Salisbury, addresses were given by the Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. R. C. Tredgold; the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia; the Director of Native Education (Mr. W. Stark), Mr. E. Fereday, M.P., and Mr. G. D. Mhlanga, President of the Association, who said that since the missionary bodies were no longer able to finance African education even with the present grants from the State, the teachers were forced to appeal to the Government to take a definite policy of African teachers. Education, whether at European or African, was regarded the proper concern of the State.

The Colour Bar in Maize

The last maize crop of Southern Rhodesia and the neighbouring territories was poor, so 140,000 bags were ordered from Argentina. A good half of that quantity has already reached Bulawayo from the beginning of the month only mixed local and South American maize has been available to the Rhodesian people. Rhodesian maize is hard white (being used for baking cornflour in Great Britain) but Argentine maize is bright yellow. Maize meal is the staple food of Rhodesian Natives, and though the nutritive value of the white and the mixed meals is the same, they suspect the colour. Europeans, who according to the custom of the country, sell their maize along with good, are now confronted with a job much like Lord Woolton's when he introduced the national loaf in this country.

"International" Shibboleth Again

At the last meeting of the Liberal Party held in London last week, the Executive tabled the following resolution:

"All Colonial possessions throughout the world must come under general control and protection of an international authority based on the principle of the equal rights of all peoples; (1) the open door must be maintained in the development of free institutions with the object of enabling them progressively to manage their own affairs. Whatever loss of sovereignty outside the boundaries of Empire is entailed by the creation of international controls should be fully borne by this and every other country, but it will be for the benefit of the world in particular to lead the way in Europe by precedent by example.

Another resolution, submitted by the Reichstag, was read:

"The Liberal Party reaffirms its determination to resist any such Trade for Control Act and the Colonial Party will make a similar contribution with similar policy on the part of other states, but, if necessary, alone."

Progress in Pasturage

Dr. Pottey, who at the invitation of the Government has been investigating pasturage conditions in Southern Rhodesia, has now returned to London. He completed his report some months before he left. He paid a tribute to the invaluable work of the Rhodesian Natural Resources Board, saying that the Board realised that the proper use of pasturage was the first step towards the preservation of the land and of water supplies, thus laying the way towards a prosperous natural life.

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Beira Works Report

During the year ended March 31, 1940, Beira Works made a profit of £29,508 against £15,275 in 1939. The first meeting of the directors in London and Lisbon, providing for interest on debentures for British Mortgage Corporation, and for National Defence Contribution. The directors recommend that £30,000 be placed to contingencies account (bringing it to £300,000) that a dividend of 1% be declared, absorbing £30,000 gross to be paid as income tax at 10% in the £, and that the balance of £29,508 be carried forward against £15,000 from the previous year. After deducting £85,000 of debentures redeemed during the year by the operation of the sinking fund, the outstanding debenture capital of the company is £2,071,500 at 5 1/2% registered debentures, which require an annual service for interest and redemption of £110,000.

Revenue from wharf dues, dredging, tax terminals, haulage and storage charges, etc., amounted to £597,568 compared with £511,704 in the previous year, and expenditure was £299,311 against £283,758, the net revenue thus showing a decrease of £19,447.

The issued share capital is only £435,000. Against fixed assets appearing in the balance sheet at £5,992,575 is a note at the port works, in installations will require to be replaced without intermission in the year 2022 unless provisionally purchased by the State. In addition, buildings, piers and buildings in Beira appear at £26,301 and a surplus of £24,304. Current assets at £51,334 include £24,304 and £27,030 in the former year and £43,000 at the date of the balance sheet.

The 10th ordinary shareholders meeting will be held at 11, Lower, London, E.C.2, at noon on Wednesday, September 12, 1940, and Mr. W. G. O. and Mr. J. P. will be presenting the board but offer themselves for re-election.

Consolidated Fiscal Results

The consolidated fiscal results of East Africa Ltd. for a period of one year to March 31 of 1940, show a profit of £41,000 and a net profit of £7,000 (1939) after providing £5,154 (£4,200) for depreciation and £32,000 (£7,000) for taxation purposes. The sum of £15,822 (£10,842) was brought in by the fully-paid-up general reserve and £12,550 is carried forward. The dividend is 5% (nil) 2% was paid for 1939. Production for the year was 4,312 tons of sugar and output for the year to March 31, 1940, is estimated at 6,300 tons. The annual meeting will be held in London next 11th September.

Men Lost by Enemy Action

Barce men from the island of Beira, including the Midland, were taken to the island of Beira, but three were lost by enemy action.

Atlantic Charter and Africa

To the Editors of West Africa and Rhodesia
 SIR—Your leading article of August 20 is devoted to the survey of the problems by an American Commission in a report entitled "The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American standpoint".

Our reading of this document was impressed, as your writer was, by the restraint and sobriety of its treatment of African problems, no less than by the open acknowledgment of a "American shortcoming in race relations".

It seems a pity that the references to events in Burma and Malaya to be found in the opening pages should be represented as the basis of the report, or that your writer should spend so much of his time in rebutting them.

Surely they are no more than incidental reflections of views widely current in this country under the first shock of those disasters.

The report itself says in so many words: "It will be noted that the main basis of the report is the application of the eight points of the Charter to African problems, and the changes to be met is whether the British Parliament and people are prepared to extend to their Colonial Empire in Africa the rights and privileges embodied in that pronouncement."

It is of the importance to dissipate any uncertainties which may exist in the minds of such influential elements of American opinion as this report represents, and welcome such well-informed concern as well as the suggestion of American participation to secure for Africans who are dealing with us as full an enjoyment of the elementary rights avowed in the Charter as it guarantees for our other allies.

Yours faithfully,

H. D. HOOPER

Salisbury Square, Africa Secretary,
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Our Reply

We share Mr Hooper's view of the importance of this report. Indeed, in our previous letter we had had set up in type the leading article concerning them. We agree, moreover, that everything possible should be done to dissipate any doubts as to our intentions in Africa. In America and in this country, a special case, there is ample evidence that our African misapprehensions of British Colonial policy, problems and achievements as contemporaneous with a high level of development, have received careful and attention in the British press, though it is of course of great moment from the British standpoint. Such documents as the American report above mentioned, plus tend to create a false view of our intentions, and therefore appeared to us to be a highly regrettable but, nevertheless, a necessary idea. It is to be hoped that our African friends in Africa and Burma would have seen the report and that it would be one of the chief sections of a volume concerned with African problems.—Ed. W. E. A. and R.

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New Items in Brief

A tannery is being established in Southern Rhodesia at an estimated cost of £250,000.

Kenya's tea exports last year amounted to 92,249 cwts., compared with 100,000 in 1941.

Blow to wool is the subject of a lengthy booklet published by Kenya's Wool Products Committee.

Schumann's Cottage Ltd. has been incorporated in Tanganyika Territory with a nominal capital of £50,000. It will sell to a large scale the average year's maize crop in Southern Rhodesia was the Colony's lowest for many years.

Sugar Estates Ltd. announces a dividend of 9% (same) for 1941. The net profit for the period was £20,108 (against £18,854).

The National Bank of India, Ltd., announces an interim dividend of 2% against last year's corresponding interim dividend of 8% and a rate of 14%.

Southern Rhodesian shopkeepers have asked the public to bring their own bottles and tins when making purchases which require the use of such receptacles.

Airgraph messages from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, sent between Kenya and Great Britain will be telegraphed and retransmitted without extra charge.

Provisioners have petrol, 20 candidates at the recent municipal elections in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, agreed that no cars should be provided to convey voters to the polls.

At the general conference of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union the passing of a Social Security Act and State ownership of all essential industries and national utility services were urged.

The Lubig canning factory in Southern Rhodesia, now under the direction of the Department of Supplies, and capable of turning out £2 million tins of canned products a year, has been running at half capacity through shortage of cattle.

Philip Tobacco Companies (South) announce an interim dividend of 4 1/2% (against 5%) on the ordinary and preferred ordinary shares, free of South African normal income tax, but subject to deduction for non-resident tax at 4.6812%, payable on September 30 in South African currency.

At a recent meeting of Lusaka of the European Educational Advisory Board for Northern Rhodesia it was agreed that education of Native boys in the Protectorate should be of a more practical nature and that greater advantage should be taken of such facilities as the Lusaka Municipal Training Centre.

Arrivals in Southern Rhodesia during the last six months of this year totalled 20,598, of whom 280 were immigrants, 12,870 returning residents, and 17,448 visitors. During the same period last year arrivals numbered 23,515, made up of 344 immigrants, 17,112 returning residents, and 9,059 visitors.

By prohibiting the importation into Southern Rhodesia of articles which could be made there, it is hoped to provide the maximum amount of work for the engineering industry, said Mr. J. J. W. Keller, Minister of the Portfolio, speaking at a joint meeting of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Railway Workers' Union. The Minister has introduced drastic control to meet essential needs.

Roadway coffee crop last season amounted to 18,500 tons and realised £200,000, said Mr. D. L. Blunt, the Director of Agriculture, addressing the 1942 Kenya Coffee Conference in Nairobi. The average sale price was 2s. 6d. per cwt., which, after provision for insurance, left 52s. 6d. cents to grower. The cost of the Central Control Board represents 9% of the gross proceeds. Whereas the pre-control brokerage costs would have been £9,000, they were only £1,200 last



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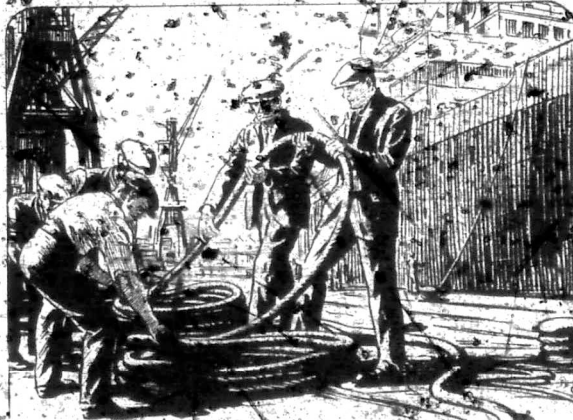
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