

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MASTERS OF MOMENT

The Battle for Africa, started in the desert wastes of the Northern Frontier of Kenya, and completed rather less than three months later on the Gulf of Tunis, has already

been transformed, and will now once more be cast, the whole strategy of the war. It began with every thing in favour of an enemy in great numerical and material

superiority, and flushed with the confidence of easy victory. The aim of the Axis was to split the British Empire in two by taking Egypt and the Suez Canal, denying us the use of the Mediterranean, and, by the seizure of East Africa, threatening South Africa, the Persian Gulf and India itself.

If the Italians in Ethiopia and Eritrea had had the vigour, courage and skill of which their matamoramic Duce boasted, they could have brushed aside the thin screen of ill-armed men who guarded the borders of Kenya and the Sudan, and easily occupied whatever Eastern African territories they wished. Even the select military staffs point the fault as failing to stop them—save their own ineffectiveness.

In the magnificent manner in which their hopelessly outnumbered British adversaries, white and black, bluffed the enemy, so that after Dunkirk, an almost defenceless Great Britain lay exposed to the armed might of the Huns, nobody in this country would permit even to himself the possibility of their defeat which was inevitable if Hitler but threw his hordes into the fray. Similarly and simultaneously—for it was only when France uttered to her fall that the

treacherous Mussolini dared his stroke—the Sudan and Kenya were at the mercy of the hundred of thousands of Italian troops ranged against them. Two Cabinet Ministers, among the staunchest spirits in public life, said to us, at that time in the course of a single morning, "If God alone can save the Sudan." Only the other day the Prime Minister testifies to his continual sense of divine intervention during these days of affliction, in the knowing that, "He does, dare dev, that supernatural aid was given to the cause of freedom in Africa as well as in England."

For the ever-freeing of the Mediterranean has been effected by British shipping. Control of the Suez Canal is now firmly in the hands of the Admiralty, and the sea route which Russia planned to

The Old Nile and Indian lake will soon be transformed—the only more of British high seas will not merely for the supply of our armies on its shores but for traffic to East Africa, the Persian Gulf, India and Australia, thus adding to the problems both of the Germans and the Japanese fellow-pirates, and relieving immensely the almost unbearable strain upon our shipping resources. Indeed, thinking only of the need of supplies in the Middle East, Iraq and Persia, it is estimated that the Aspitatemann route instead of that round the Cape of Good Hope will be equivalent to an annual convoy of 1,000,000 tons of merchant shipping, while more than double that sailing all round when all the

sea routes have been re-opened on the basis of use of the Suez Canal. Thus our victory in the Bay of Africa is a smashing blow at German hopes of success during her short-out U-boat campaign. Almost all Press commentators have argued in recent months that Hitler had sent a couple of hundred thousand of his best and best-trained troops to defend Tunisia to the last, but that he might have done more in view of the defence in the underbelly of the Axis. The Prime Minister's expression that "We could suggest that scarcely important to them, it must have been the realisation that his command of the world would be less than double the sum of those meagre fleets which in 1910 had to take the round-about route, can now be sent via Gibraltar and Suez." And so far as possible advantage is taken to send from East and North Africa supplies sent by the normal route, thus reducing transit from months

to days. The main task for many years been to the Germans has been the pacification of Europe. Now the current Allied movement is on the African spring-board for the invasion of Europe, the least vulnerable of the continents, now under German and African domination, including those in which the Kaiser's Germany first foisted its power, comprising a quarter of a century ago. It is a bare half-year since Rommel's Woodstock easy reach of Sutto and Alamein had left Libya and Egypt and seemed within the grasp of Hitler's whole grandiose plane enveloped in early morning gloom.

With the Japanese in the Middle East and a final severance from West African (and perhaps Iberian) harbours of the British sea-lines with America, Africa and Australia. Such a tide went before a fall so mighty that it may safely be compared with the destruction of the German Army at Stalingrad. History may, indeed, rate the final North African defeat of the enemy as of even greater moment in the world struggle. Germany and Italy have suffered a disaster the full reckoning of which will soon be visited upon them with mounting ferocity. They have good cause to fear the consequences of the clearance of Africa—which has been a refuge for the scum of soldiers, sailors and airmen from every part of the British Empire; beside whom have fought many gallant Frenchmen, Belgians, Poles, Greeks, Americans, Alexander and Montgomery have borne the greatest burden of command in this final African campaign; we must remember at this moment, the indomitable men who fought under Wavell, Cunningham, Platt, and Auchinleck, and who kept aircraft in the skies and our naval and merchant ships at sea in the face of fearsome odds. Nor are the readers of such a newspaper as this likely to forget the thousands of East Africans, most of them black, now in the field with the Eighth Army, or the Rhodesians, all of them white—serving as infantry, artillerists, sappers and signalers with毫不例外的 same Army hailing from the other Country. The salvation of Africa and the staffing of the African dreams of the Nazi and Fascist states for two sons of Africa, white and black, East, Central, South and West Africa, have profitably done their share.

LABOUR POWER AND THE COLOUR BAR

Eight Months of Power for Early Post-War Action

THE COLOUR BAR is a Native policy as often seen in certain regions in its most undisguised form. This means in this case, to ensure that no administrative action, and every other available measure, is taken against a different and subordinate race and class from that of the European. As in European colonies, franchise and representation in the national Government. He is segregated in reserves and colonies, is required to serve as workers in the economic interest of the European, the baron, as much as possible from all skilled and better paid occupations in order to prevent his competition with European workers. Unlike Europeans, he is subjected to laws and penal labour laws which emphasize his inferior civil and economic status.

The colour-bar policy, which is established partly by law and partly by social regulations and customs, is a negation of the idea of a Colonial Administration as a trustee of the interests of the Native inhabitants. Yet it has already spread from the colonies into Colonial territories for which the British Parliament is responsible, and there is grave danger that it will spread still further upon British Africa.

Being further astray from the Labour Party's stand on Colonial policy,

the Labour Party is absolutely opposed to the segregation of political or economic spheres. Wherever a colony or territories for which parliament is responsible, the local administrative practices upon which it rests must be immediately abolished and Governors of Coloured territories should be instructed to see that every kind of racial or administrative discrimination (whether by disabilities or privileges) on the ground of race, colour or religion, must cease. Further, Parliament should seek toough the possibility for and control over territories in Africa which it has acquired that the colour bar should be introduced thereat at once.

The colour bar in its various gradations can take several forms. First, the formalization of it by Government decree, and the legislative institution specific measures against it should be given to Colonial Government. The following are some of the most important measures which should be taken at the earliest opportunity after the war:

- (1) Dissemination, directly or indirectly, among the people of political, literary, representative, educational and other organizations of the progress of the色人種の差別化.
- (2) Official discrimination in political systems should be abolished.

Other restrictions upon the right to own land should be racial grounds (other than restrictions to protect the Native races by the State) removed. Taxation funds shall not be racialized.

the establishment entry to which is restricted upon the grounds.

(5) Safety regulations should be as they are used to keep colonial methods in the background.

(6) Registration of all colonies imposing conditions of residence.

(7) Colonial administrations should be instructed to make available Government services (postal, telegraphic, etc.) to natives and conditions for Africans and to provide education, instruction and training for Africans in order to break through the economic colour bar were it exists and prevent its extension to other Colonial territories.

(8) Grants of imperial funds should not be given to colonies which benefit the economic interests of the mother country.

Public Health

At the root of the problem of promoting the well-being and development of the inhabitants of African Colonies lies the question of public health.

In most of the territories the population is sparse, and in all of them the standard of living and level of subsistence are terribly low. There are no official statistics the vital statistics which would make possible an exact comparison between the state of public health in Africa and in other continents or countries, but suffice it is known to be able to assert with certainty that there are few cases in the world where the state of public health is worse or has such disastrous economic and social effects upon the population.

In the first places nearly all the major and most malignant epidemic infections, or contagious diseases are endemic i.e., tuberculosis, sleeping sickness, leprosy, venereal disease, smallpox, other fevers. These major diseases are always taking their toll in the life and sapping the powers of resistance and energy of the population; every now and again one of them will erupt into a catastrophic outbreak which will destroy hundreds and thousands of human lives, and may, as always, leave the sickened, permanently dismopate vast tracts of country, even more inidious and disastrous is the wide prevalence of non-specific diseases, like hook-worm and intestinal diseases which are especially sapping the vitality of the population and destroying its power of resistance to other diseases.

Moreover in the public health services are totally inadequate for dealing with the situation; the majority of the population are ignorant of the most elementary rules of hygiene and have no chance of getting either hygienic education or medical assistance. In Kenya, for instance, the public health service is based on the assumption that the native is incapable of curing his own diseases; there is no medical service for 90% of the Africans! The economic deprivations and disabilities are only one factor in a vicious circle, however, and surely it is up to the public health services will not break the circle.

The poverty of the inhabitants means that they are permanently undernourished. This under-nourishment makes it impossible for them to withstand disease and is itself the cause of some diseases. The prevalence of disease and the consequent depressing level of public health react again adversely on the physical and mental vitality of the population and tend thereto to increase the poverty, the ignorance, and the economic stagnation. In such circumstances an inadequate public health service can do little or nothing. To break the vicious circle a planned attack on each factor must be undertaken.

Preventive and Curative Services

The following are some of the more important measures which could be applied by such a policy:

(1) It is essential that every administration should collect and publish reliable vital statistics for without them the Government cannot determine the state of public health or the efficiency of its health service. For purposes of comparison, statistics should be uniform and, if possible, the unitarity should be extended by the same measurement to the whole of Africa.

(2) The basis of hygienic improvement must be improvement of the nutrition of the native population. This can only be achieved by carrying out the economic measures already outlined and based upon the determination of the adequate standard of nutrition by the Royal Commission.

(3) In order to increase the operations of a public health service must be two-fold, preventive and curative. The British services, in the past have concentrated upon the latter object and have relied upon capital hospitals. This is of immense importance, but it has been estimated that in some of these hospitals from 50% to 60% of the cases treated were preventable diseases. The foundation of much of this preventive service must be the education of the population in elementary hygiene. For instance hook-worm, which has such a devastating effect upon the vitality of all the people and their power of resisting other lethal diseases, can be prevented by elementary sanitary measures and the use of 40% wear. There is evidence that in some parts of Africa the local Administration carries out such orientation in hygiene which proves to be most effective.

Such preventive services (and preventive does not mean preventive of disease) should be carried out in the rural areas by a network of mobile clinics, which are to be established in each district.

mobile medical staff, continually visiting the villages and bringing the educational and curative services to the people's door. Each Colony territory should be for medical purposes divided into districts, each of which is served by a medical officer who is fully independent. A system of this kind has successfully relieved disease in Belgian territories. The medical officer should clinch for some diseases (e.g. eye-diseases) the services.

As the medical staff are adequate mobile medical service and the greater the hospital and dispensary services is essential. Considerable amount of Africans should be given the necessary medical training.

Health campaigns against specific diseases, such as sleeping sickness, malaria, leprosy and tuberculosis, must be greatly extended and the campaign in some cases should be placed on a semi-colonial, or international basis. This should also be international co-operation with regard to medical services generally and opportunity should be taken of war conditions, which have led to such co-operation between Allied Governments, to develop after the war.

(4) Where there is industrial migration, adequate medical provision must be made on the route. The same applies in industrial and mining areas, and it is essential that industrial undertakings should be required to see to the health of mining from industry to their villages are in a fit condition.

(5) All the foregoing measures will surely greatly increase expenditure upon medical services.

African Medical Services

A paper addressed by the Society of State for the Colours to the League of Coloured Peoples had special reference to the medical service in West Africa, but has its application in East and Central Africa. On the communication Colonel Stanley wrote:

In dealing with this subject the Colonial Office has been and is actuated by a genuine desire to assist and disseminate in the public service, and to give opportunities to the almost scope for employment. If you do not make this as simple as it perhaps appears to you, this is not only a lack of goodwill or to my wish to introduce subtleties to their own sake.

The objective of our arrangements is not, you will agree, primarily to provide employment for African doctors, but to provide medical services for this people. We want those services to be as efficient and widespread as possible.

The provision of medical services has depended principally on the services of European doctors, since the African population is unable to itself produce a adequate supply of suitable people. To attract good European doctors it was and still is necessary to offer substantial salaries, permanent career appointments of promotion, free quarters and other advantages, including the possibility of employment in a unified service covering not only West Africa but the Colonial Empire as a whole.

However and should envisage a situation in which the medical services will become, and eventually (as in Ceylon and Malaya) wholly staffed by officers of local origin who have obtained their professional qualifications in West Africa itself. The present stage is one of transition. No doubt for some considerable time to come the medical services will include a strong element of European officers. There is an increasing element of West African officers and I have every intention that this element should expand as quickly and as widely as possible.

In connection with the African element in the medical service the object is to enlist the help of as many Africans as possible in bringing the benefits of medical science within the reach of the whole mass of the population. We want as many African doctors as we can get. We want to pay them reasonable salaries, but we do not want to be forced, by a comparison with Europeans, to pay them at such rates that they become a privileged class in their own communities, or so expensive to administer that their number may be limited.

On the other hand, we do not want to exclude any suitable candidate from service on the ground that he does not possess the rather special experience and qualities (over and above the normal professional qualifications) which are stipulated in the case of Europeans. Initially, we hold firmly to the principles already stated by Mr. G. E. Millan, that 'status' in the medical department of a colony depends on the position of an individual and not on his race, colour, nationality or member ship of a 'mixed' Service.

The present traditional stages of entry certain anomalies and disparities. It is our object to remove these, but it cannot be done in a stroke for the present. We have, however, started reorganisation of the Colonial Service, while it would be premature to disclose what which are designed to eliminate safely the difficulties to which you have drawn attention. No one claims that the present arrangements are perfect. The intention is, rather, with the present structure is being used, as far as possible, to derive the maximum service, whether African doctors or European doctors, in the African territories, where they will remain my assistants. It is

THE WAR**Gen. Cunningham's New Post****Commandant of the Staff College**

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, conqueror of Abyssinia, who after becoming G.O.C. of the Eighth Army was suddenly granted sick leave, has been appointed Commandant of the Staff College, Camberley.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Edgar Ledlow Hewitt, Inspector-General of the R.A.F. since 1940, who recently visited air training stations in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Principal Air Aide-de-Camp to the King. Joining the R.E.C. in 1914, he was Air Aide-de-Camp to King George V from 1921 to 1923, appointed to command the R.A.F. in 1930; made Deputy Chief of Air Staff at the Air Ministry three years later, A.O.C., India, from 1935 to 1937, and then, A.O.C-in-C., Bomber Command.

Captain Harold Balfour, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air, returned to his country a few days ago from his tour of the Middle East and of Empire air training establishments in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

The Middle Eastern War is meeting again in Cairo this week. Among those attending is the Mr. R. G. Casey, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. E. G. Lowe, Sir Harold MacMichael and General Sir William Platt.

Belgian Colonial troops have arrived in the Middle East from the Congo.

Casualties and Awards

Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Ross Nichols, M.C., 22nd Battalion, who has died at sea, was at one time attached to the Sudan Defence Force.

Mr. Montagu Trumlett, formerly of Uganda, has been killed on active service with the R.A.F. His closest friend, Mr. J. P. Parker of Uganda, Major Parker, is also in the R.A.F. Their father, the late Major Trumlett, was formerly Commissioner of Police in Uganda.

Sub-Lieutenant Lynn Haye-Bennet de Barnedford Peters, R.N.W.R., previously of Kenya, has been reported missing, presumed killed, while on active service. He is the only son of Capt. and Mrs. Haye-Bennet de Barnedford Peters of Swanscombe. He was 23 years of age.

Flight Sergeant Denis Gernack Roach, who was born in Broken Hill, and is reported missing from air operations, was trained in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia and came to England in August, 1941. Six months ago he was posted to Somaliland in the Middle East.

The D.S.O. has been awarded to Captain Colonel H. L. Loft, D.F.C., of the South African Air Force, for officers' flight awards.

He fought in Abyssinia and in the early campaign in the Western Desert. Since El Alamein, Captain Loft has taken part in battles, displaying brilliant leadership. His personal example has induced a fine fighting spirit throughout the wing. Captain Loft has destroyed three enemy aircraft.

Squadron Leader M. C. H. Barber, who has been awarded the D.F.C., was an original member of the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, of which he became an instructor.

Bomb Officer S. G. du Plooy, of Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry in a raid on Tripoli. The official citation states that du Plooy spent 40 minutes over the target area to ensure accurate bombing, despite considerable opposition from anti-aircraft fire and fighters. He is the son of Mr. Phillip du Plooy, of Lusaka.

Major J. R. Prentiss, M.C., who was badly wounded during the campaign in Abyssinia, has been appointed Commandant of the Polish Service Corps in Nairobi, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. David Isham, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. George

C. Ishmael, of Kampala, has been commissioned as a midshipman in the Royal Indian Navy.

The Governor of Uganda has nominated a panel of representatives from which will be chosen from time to time two additional members to represent Uganda on the East African Production and Supply Council. The panel consists of the Financial Secretary, the Director of Agriculture, and Messrs. F. K. Jaffer, M.L.C., R. G. Dakin, M.L.C., H. R. Basat, M.L.C., A. S. Folkes, C. H. Bird, and A. N. May.

The Exhibition of War Paintings opened last week at the National Portrait Gallery includes a bronze by Epstein of the head and shoulders of Field-General Sir Alan Cunningham; oil paintings by Mr. Nevin Lewis, by General Smuts, the late Major-General Dan Pienaar, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Lieutenant Keiskew (who won his D.S.O. in East Africa), and several striking portraits of African Negroes, and a sketch of a R.A.F. soldier by Mr. Edward Hawdon.

All men in Kenya classified by the exemption tribunal Category C under the 1942 Kenya Defence Force Regulations excepting personnel and certain others, are still released from the K.D.F. and enlisted either as special police officers or in the A.R.P. organisation. K.D.F. personnel employed by the Kenya and Uganda Railways are to be formed into a special railway unit.

The Director of Women Power in Kenya now has powers to call up European women for compulsory service in the W.H.Q. (F.A.N.Y.S.) or for service with any other female unit of the armed forces. The first age group to be called up will be from 18 to 21.

Funds for War Purposes

Loans made by the Colonies to the Imperial Treasury during April amounted to £90,883, of which £42,250 was free of interest. Loans made locally in East Africa totalled £581,995.

Members of the Muthanga Club, Nairobi, have given £500 that can be used for Native funds to the Colonial Welfare Fund. This is the Club's contribution of £500.

The Monthly Stall organised for war charities by the Tanga Branch of the Women's Service League has been running for 20 months, during which period £971 has been raised. Details for the last twelve months were published last August. For the last eight months the sums collected and their allocation have been as follows: September, £37, for Welsh refugees; October, £52, Aid-to-People Fund; November, £40, Hellene Fund for Greek refugees; December, £70, King George's Fund for Sailors; January, £42, R.A.F. Convalescent Fund; February, £47, National Y.M.C.A. War Services; March, £1, Royal National Mission for Deep Sea Fishermen (now mine-sweepers); and April, £1, Lady Cripps Appeal for China.

Colonial Comforts Fund

The first annual report of the Colonial Comforts Fund, the only one of which are at Halton House, Halton, London, E.C.1, states:

"The Fund was started to give people in this country an opportunity of looking after the comfort and well-being of our Indian and West Indian soldiers, sailors, airmen, and war workers."

During the year ended 31st December, 1941, the sum of £1,000,000 was received by the Fund, £1,000,000 was disbursed, £1,000,000 was loaned to the Fund, and £1,000,000 was invested in the Fund and unspent. The following table shows the contributions to the Fund and unspent funds by countries in the East and West Indies. It illustrates the appreciation that is held by the peoples of these colonies of contributions to a Fund which is wholly of benefit to their territories.

There are 16 headquarters maintained and run by the Colonial Office by volunteers besides in behalf of the Colonial Government organisations in each of the Colonial Offices of the Government of India, and as far as these centres of voluntary effort have found it valuable to be ad-

to draw in an emergency on the Colonial Comforts Fund to fill those gaps which are inevitable between official sanction for legitimate requirements and the very human and real needs of men taking up new work in strange surroundings so far away from their home lands.

In addition to the Service men from Africa and the West Indies, 2,000 to 3,000 seamen from Africa and the West Indies call at our ports each year. The way in which they are received has as repercussions throughout the Colonial Empire. Each Colonial visitor is in effect thus a representative of many thousands of his kinsmen. His people at home see the Mother Country, and the reception given to those who are our guests through his eyes.

The case of coloured seamen in British ports presents a problem with special difficulties of its own. There are few berths about the world for these men. They are largely employed in the engine rooms down in the holds of the liners bringing to the anchors our vital supplies. If it should be torpedoed or sunk by the action of fire or an attack, all the men on board perishes. This is the most tragic case of escape or rescue. It is fitting therefore that special efforts should be made for them during the long voyage results as follows:

As it is often hard and sometimes impossible for these men to find proper quarters in the sea ports of the countries where they are engaged in bringing essential supplies, this Committee feels that no effort should be spared to help these men, who, with other seafarers, are risking their lives in this dangerous ship and life lines open. A great deal has been done to secure berths and clubs where coloured seamen and other sailors can have a picture of family, recreation and obtain

ing decent accommodation and suitable relaxation. The Fund has made grants of £100 to various of these hostels and clubs, and the Committee intends to continue to support institutions of a similar nature in every way possible. While the authorities provide the buildings and the labour, the Colonial Amputees' Fund helps to provide games, wireless sets and other amanities so essential for the men's morale.

The needs of prisoners of war have not been overlooked, and while it has been possible to trace their names and numbers, coloured women have received parcels of comforts from the Fund through the intervention of the Merchant Navy Guards Service.

The B.C.C. made a loan on the subject of this Week's Good Cause. ¹ Savalay night appeal, and financial response to the appeal by Lord Frenchef, the President of the Fund, amounted to £1,244, largely made up of small sums.

The Committee records its appreciation of the very valuable help received from many of the leading newspapers and periodicals, particularly those devoted to African affairs, for the moral support which they have given to the Committee's efforts to help the fine people who have sent contributions in kind such as woolen garments, games, books and to the many contributors of large and small amounts.

The balance sheet shows that, from May 1, 1941, to June 30, 1943, the receipts were £1,247 from donations and £73 from a concert organised by Mr. R. Dunbar and that grants totalled £3,561, including £1,000 for troops in East and West Africa, £500 for Colonial men in Africa and £200 for African troops in Ceylon.

have seen their commanding guards in the throes of war, and even their church leaders at loggerheads over faith and order. Is it any wonder that the modern, unlightened African is asking embarrassing questions with regard to Colonial administration and church government?

The problems of a rapidly changing Africa are making demands upon our resources which have never been paralleled. Whereas development was all too rapid even before the war, Africa has been disrupted in the last four years that what has come to us in centuries has been experienced by Africa in years. They are as close to the war as you are, as they see aeroplanes, guns, tanks, and troops coming from base to base, and as suddenly they are priests, drivers and sailors, defending you in their thousands.

This has meant an utter breaking up of tribal and family life in an alarming way. These black men who will return from North Africa, Ceylon and Madras will be a very different proposition from those who in heathen surroundings first heard the Gospel from the early missionaries.

Necessary to Interfere German Missions

I live in Tanganyika, where we have had to face the wartime results of interning the entire German population, including the German missionaries. It was absolutely necessary for the British Government to take this step. It has meant, however, that the indigenous church of 150,000 Africans, members of the Lutheran missions, has in one stroke been left without European leaders. From the diocese we have received assistance we could, and have released educationists and nurses for the key points in these orphan missions. In this we have worked in close co-operation with the American Lutherans.

Our evangelistic efforts among the tribes in the north and east of the diocese. Where we used to go there were no baptised Christians, there are now nearly 10,000. Hospitals have developed beyond our dreams. Our own people have been brought forward, for in addition to direct African work my wife and I have been associated with a large Christian school with more than 14 different nationalities of boys and girls, the children of settlers, officials, missionaries and others, have been given Christian education by a unique co-operation between government and the church.

As far as my knowledge of Africa is concerned, the highest mountain in Africa on the continent of Africa perpetually snow-covered, dome is a copy of the Word of God, placed there some years ago by a Russian missionary friend of mine. Can that be our vision for Africa? An spiritual invasion from on high. It has long been a tradition in the C.M.S. for spiritualism for spiritual tasks, and known to greater need in marketing in Africa for teaching, medical mission, health, medical service and disease prevention.

It is proposed to conduct a few days' course for friends of the church in the Bishop shire village of Mbale in East Africa. It is suggested the influence of the present president of Uganda, whose large number of African troops would be available for the course.

Tunisian Triumph. — The Tunisian triumph in North Africa, though longer delayed than was at first expected, has yielded in the end brilliant results and valuable lessons. The enemy tries to excuse his defeat by complaining of the overwhelming weight of the force to which he has succumbed. That weight of men and material could not have been marshalled and deployed effectively had it not been admirably handled by the Allied staffs. The formidable difficulty of exceptionally long and dangerous communications has been completely overcome. Co-operation between air forces and ground forces reached a perfection probably never attained before. It gave the Allied armies a strength which is most encouraging for the future. At the same time the lesson provided by the enemy's experience with air transport is instructive. He was lavishly supplied with the necessary aircraft, and the experience which he has been required to use them has not been great. His failure clearly illustrates the limitations and risks imposed on this branch of the air arm when used in an area in which it can be challenged by the enemy. The rules which govern it are those which apply to sea transport. Here again the enemy bemoans the difficulty with which he has experienced in supplying his forces across the narrow seas. It suits him to forget the thousands of miles over which the Allied forces have to be transported. His confession of failure in this field is the best tribute to the completeness of the Allied supremacy at sea and the best reminder that the condition of Allied success in every theatre of war remains the British Navy. What remains of his retreating columns are being massacred from the air, while the fleet which was to provide transports like wise dwindling under the bombs strike daily and nightly at their ill-protected ports. The measure of their despair is reflected in the driving rage with which they search for their fledged aircraft and warships, for their fleeing transports and carriers. In a letter chance of safety in the open sea would constitute the only real safety if it were not for the steep which remains to him. The Axis Powers have lost their gamble in North Africa. Great armies have been destroyed and great stores of material lost. The whole problem of allied communications is radically altered. The long haul round the Cape is no longer a drain on Allied shipping. An armed and victorious army is set free for the next enterprise. The Allied situation is overwhelming.

The Times

Background to the

Heavy Axis Losses. — We have destroyed more than 1,550 aircraft during the Tunisian campaign, ourselves losing 300. For months the Axis has been losing aircraft at an unbearable rate. In April we had such supremacy that 60% Axis aircraft were destroyed in the air for the loss of 195 Allied planes. We began with 1,000 losses last November, when we destroyed 224 of the enemy for 214 own aircraft. December introduced an increased loss to both sides (132 Axis to 69 of ours), but in each month of the campaign the Allied Air Forces destroyed at least two of the enemy for every one they lost. — Mr. Frederick Tomlinson.

Fighting U Boats with Helicopters. — Britain's new anti-U-boat weapon will be the helicopter. Doubtless, the Vought-Sikorsky VS-300, the most efficient type ever produced for war purposes, and now being mass-produced in America, U.S. naval authorities have also decided to use it for fighting the U-boat. The VS-300 can land and take off vertically without any forward run. Thus it can be flown from the decks of the smallest merchant ships and escort vessels with complete safety. It can hover over a convoy and fly backwards and sideways as well as forward. Experiments have shown that it can carry depth charges. It can be driven with very low power.

Daily Express air correspondent.

Food Situation. — The Minister of Food lost £204,000,000 in food subsidies in the year ended March, 1942, after setting off profits of £11,000,000 on certain commodities. During the year the total cost of food subsidies, including freight and marine war risks insurance, was £127,000,000. Principal losses were : Gorgals £38,108,577 paid to millers for stabilising the price of flour; £6,300,000 to bakers and £1,000,000 to grocers and butchers; and driving rage with which remains to him. The Axis Powers have lost their gamble in North Africa. Great armies have been destroyed and great stores of material lost. The whole problem of allied communications is radically altered. The long haul round the Cape is no longer a drain on Allied shipping. An armed and victorious army is set free for the next enterprise. The Allied situation is overwhelming.

The Times

Life and Its Purpose. — The countryman is always conscious of dependence on a power that man cannot control. The urban citizen is very largely delivered from any such conscious dependence, and therefore he gets increasingly a sense that he is the controller of his own destiny. That at once removes one of the main incentives in human history towards the remembrance of God. Suburbia is especially characterised by a sense of the aimlessness of life. The one thing which will explain the world at all is the hypothesis of a Divine purpose. People with a living religious faith do not feel alone. Illustration: The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Empire Air Needs. — A well-equipped, efficient Empire air transport system is essential if the integrity of the Empire is to be maintained. The old method of consultation between the Governments of the Commonwealth is extremely unsatisfactory. Dominion governments must be closely consulted on issues affecting the foreign policy of the Empire and its security and interests as a whole. That cannot be done by cable, wireless or telephone. There must be the fullest possible opportunity for personal discussion. If we had an adequate Empire air transport service, the Prime Ministers of the Empire would meet at short intervals, even in a matter of hours if necessary, when a meeting might be held in Ottawa or a week, and so far as possible in London, or even in Ceylon, or in Canberra. The Commonwealth can establish a round-the-world air service within the Empire. To complete the North Pole route flying the stratosphere conditions in which offer new possibilities for high-speed aviation. But everything depends on a long way. Britain must take the initiative in such an important development. She is the senior partner. The Dominions are following her lead, and therefore urge the calling of an Empire Conference at once to discuss the problems of Empire air communications, take decisions, and give effect to them. Delay is dangerous. We must be forward-looking financially and technically, as well as in our leadership. We must have the finances and the equipment. It would show that we can still provide for our allies, less than half of the cost of the British Sugar Corporation's £2,585,000 lost on the Mervyn selling prices. Annual Financial Stats £1,055,500 monthly home produced oilseed, baked and meals. — Sir S. Gilbert Upcott.

the War News

Opinion Epitomised. — The last enemy forces in Africa are being captured or destroyed, and the debt of Dunkirk repaid. — H.M. the King.

General Alexander hates leather and feathers. — Ian Hay.

The First Army, when it was little more than a division. — Mr. Edward R. Murrow.

We shall not rest until the last Jew has vanished from the face of Europe. — Ley Nazi Labour Front leader.

We have good hopes of having the submarine menace under control within five months. — Admiral King (U.S.A.).

We want something better than 16 knots. — Chase 20-knot submarines. — Admiral the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

Japan's new empire is something like a frozen asset because of her chronic lack of shipping. — Mr. Simon Harcourt-Smith.

Everybody at Luton [Alexandra] headquarters lived off a bottle of water a day. There were no extras. — Captain H. Baldwin M.P.

The Minister of Health's statement differs from the facts that he has been too long in office and one particular office [Health] Winton, M.P.

The United States is only covering about 30% of her war expenditure by taxes. — Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, Chairman Chase National Bank.

Our so-called armoured divisions are no more than bands of infantry dough sprinkled with a pinch of steel currants. — Major-General J. F. C. Fuller.

Should someone start a report that I squint boiled oil on anyone who comes within few people would shout it. — Mr. Harold Icke, Secretary of the Interior.

Eight hundred and fifty-nine persons were killed and 1,400 seriously injured in the mining industry in 1941. — Mr. Alan Studd, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Fuel.

Don't be worried about what Hitler or Mussolini say. Worry about whether we continue to tell the truth and uphold the fine ideals for which we fight. — Mr. Wendell Willkie.

The Mosquitos have flown non-stop from Great Britain to Russia in a morning and returned in the afternoon. It is the only entirely new operational aircraft designed and built since the war began and used extensively against the enemy. — Wing-Commander Charles Day.

A well-trained lawyer makes a good lawyer, but it is not possible for any admiral to be a good *Weekly Review*.

I have seen distemper powder mixed with sulphonol to make paint, not a bad medium, but rather slow in drying. — Mr. Sarge F. W. Mulvey, writing from a German prison-of-war camp.

The present Japanese air and submarine attacks are the most menacing challenge Australia has faced since Japan entered the war. — Mr. N. Makin, Australian Minister for Navy and Munitions.

The primary obligation of industry in any war of reform must be to secure proper care for all persons engaged in it, and protection of invested capital should be secondary. — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Hiter has boasted that like Frederick the Great, he is prepared to fight a seven years' war. The next few months, perhaps weeks, will show whether he has a mind of making good his boast. — *New York Times*.

This is not fighting front of potential, but front, also, to North Italy to Bulgaria, since to New Guinea that will not be affected in one way or another by the Tunisian campaign. — *New York Herald Tribune*.

I will sacrifice all the labour that I had and Coulter Sandell made. We have now resigned the Abu Qamir tract, but we are now in reality allies of Germany. We also mean to fight against Communism to the end. — Eazy.

John has lost confidence in himself and his future, "affid" prefers biological suicide by refusing to reproduce himself. "Only a spiritual revival can bring me back into society." We have now resigned the Abu Qamir tract, but we are now in reality allies of Germany. We also mean to fight against Communism to the end. — Eazy.

The demand for books during the past 18 months exceeds anything I have known in 60 years of bookselling. Scarcely any first novels are ever great. Publishers say they cannot afford to take risks with an unknown writer when they have only a small paper quota at their disposal. — Alfric London, bookseller.

2,000 Germans burned down 10 villages in the Lublin district, evidently all of them with all inhabitants, those physically fit having been selected first for forced labour in the Reich. Most of the German officers and soldiers compelled in their cruelties, dragging many women and drawing children into the fire. — General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and C-in-C.

After they had been caught unaware by the falling of bombs on Tokyo the Japanese troops attacked the constituent areas of China and slaughtered every man, woman and child in those areas. — Is this Chiang Kai-shek in case to the U.S. Government?

America has sent to us several thousand planes, thousands of trucks, jeeps, and military vehicles and more than 1,000,000 tons of food. Shipments to April 1 totalled 1,500,000 tons, valued at £4,456,000,000. — Mr. Steinerius, U.S. Lend-Lease Administrator.

While American munitions production for the first quarter of 1941 was only 45% of the total scheduled for the year, aeroplane and shipping output in March reached a record of 6,200 aeroplanes and more than 100 Liberty ships. — Mr. Donald Nelson, Chairman, U.S. War Production Board.

But for the fall of Netherland and its devotion to what has become a race of 80 nations we should never have been confronted [after Dunkirk] with slavery and death and the light which now shines so strongly throughout the world could have been quenched. — The Prime Minister.

Fifteen per cent of Axis shipping trying to reach North African ports has been sunk by Allied ships and planes. General Alexander has absolute charge of the battle lines and has done a magnificent job. His Admiral Cunningham and Air Chief Marshal Tedder deserve the highest praise. — general opinion however.

Between November 11 and December 11 the Germans rushed across in Tunisia in aircraft and ships hundreds of thousands of men. While during that time the British and Americans could put only 20,000 or 30,000 men into the line. While Allied strength was accumulating, French troops held the breach. They had heavy losses, and the result is that this month we are completely beaten of the line in Tunisia. The 30 years' war which began in 1914 will end in 1944. — General Giraud.

The Mosquito, which started life as a bomber able to deliver 2,000 lbs. bombs to almost any part of Germany, is demonstrating an astonishing all-round ability. It is one of the most versatile aircraft ever built. Already it is in service as a day and night bomber, long-range day fighter, intruder, fighter-bomber, and on various other duties in India, reconnaissance. The de Havilland Company claims that it is the fastest aeroplane of any type in operation anywhere in the world. — Mr. Ronald Walker.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald Villiers-Suart has given birth to a son in Kenya.

A daughter has been born in Arusha to the wife of Captain G. J. B. Tod.

Mr. W. Silly Warne has been appointed an acting Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika.

Mr. T. H. Brown has succeeded Colonel Atkey as secretary of the Nanyuki Sports Club.

Mrs. Alice Boase, wife of Dr. A. J. Boase, of the Uganda Medical Service, has given birth to a son in Kampala.

Mr. V. M. Clerk, Mr. Maganbhay C. Patel, and Mr. F. T. Worsfold have joined the Kampala Township Authority.

Mr. G. V. Lewis was elected Chairman of the Kampala Amateurs' Theatrical Society, in succession to Mr. Clifford Lewis.

Mr. Anshed Firoz Dastur has been appointed Registrar of the High Court of Zanzibar and of the Sultan's Court.

A daughter has been born to Mrs. A. W. Henry, wife of the managing director of the Zanzibar branch of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

Lieut. John S. Scott and Miss Diana Mary Floyer, daughter of Major and Mrs. Floyer, of Kericho, have been married in Kenya.

Mr. E. J. Coulter has been appointed a member of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, in the place of Mr. G. S. Hunter, resigned.

Miss Alby Waterman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Waterman, of Nairobi, has become engaged to Mr. H. Knott, of Hull.

A year-old South African, Mr. Sidney Jamison, has cycled to Rhodesia from India, having cycled five times round the Union on his bicycle.

Mr. Shivabhai Amin, who was recently elected to the Kenya Legislative Council, has been general secretary of the East Africa Indian Congress for some years.

Flying Officer John Henry Fowler, of Doncaster, was married recently in Southern Rhodesia to Miss Joan Porter, daughter of Major and Miss C. A. V. Porter, of Bulawayo.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Claydon in Blantyre, Nyasaland, where Mr. Claydon is a Crown Counselor. He is now Chief Magistrate of the city.

The Kenya Stockowners' Association has been re-activated, with Mr. E. H. Wright, M.L.C., as President and Mr. J. W. Pardoe as Vice-President. Miss J. Molly of Nakuru, was elected secretary.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has become Chairman of the Board of Governors of Ruzazi School, at which the Chief Justice, Mr. Dennis Hudson, has become a member.

Mr. C. H. Lewis, Acting Government Printer in Zanzibar, has retired. Mr. H. R. Craigie, M.M., Assistant Press Superintendent, in Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed to the vacant post.

Mr. J. V. W. Hodson, a member of the Uganda Supply Board, has been appointed a member of the Kampala Township Authority for a period of two years, and Deputy Price Controller for the Mengo district.

The engagement is announced of Mr. G. H. Goodhind, only son of Mr. H. H. Goodhind and the late Mrs. Goodhind, of Nairobi, and Miss J. C. Moller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Moller, of Kericho.

Mr. G. D. Chamberlain, Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Colonial Secretary in the Capital. After serving in the last war, he became an Assistant District Commissioner in the Gold Coast Colony, of which he was its Assistant Colonial Secretary before returning to Northern Rhodesia in 1939.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Andrew James Blackett Ord, son of Captain younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Blackett Ord, to Miss Rosemary Bovill, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bovill, of Little Lever Hall, Harlow, Essex.

Mr. T. Broach has been unanimously re-elected President of the Rongai Valley Association. Mr. MacLean was elected Vice-President; Mr. P. G. Thorne and Major Dudgeon remain honorary secretary and treasurer respectively.

A Labour Advisory Board has been constituted in Zanzibar, consisting of the Provincial Commissioner (Chairman), Mr. E. D. W. Crawshaw, Sheikh Salim bin Muhammed el Barwani, Sheikh Abdulla bin Hamoud al Barwani, and Mr. Ali bin Ali.

Mr. E. H. Wright has been re-elected Chairman of the Kenya Amated Members' Organisation, and Mr. Alfred Vincent has been elected Vice-Chairman in the place of Major E. W. Cavendish-Bentley, who declined re-nomination owing to pressure of work. Mr. Vincent made it clear that he would resign in favour of Major Cavendish-Bentley when he was free to assume office. A Publicity Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Major Cavendish-Bentley was appointed.

The Ethiopian Minister held a reception in London last week at the Legation to celebrate the second anniversary of the return of the Emperor to Addis Ababa. Princess Tenagene-Work Haile Sellassie was present. The guests included the Earl of Selborne, Viscount Cecil, Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Sir Sidney Baker, Sir Alexander Harris, Sir George Paish, Miss Elspeth Rathbone, M.P., Mr. Geoffrey Mander, M.P., Mr. Vyvyan Adams, M.P., Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., H. S. Jevens, Prof. Hamilton Whyte, Prof. Norman Bentwich, Prof. J. E. Brierley, Miss M. A. Blundell, Lady Layton, and Miss Sylvia Pafikhurst.

Obituary

A link with pioneer days in Rhodesia has been broken by the death in Durban at the age of 94 of Mrs. Harry Driver.

Major J. J. Bramble, O.B.E., Royal Marines, formerly of the Sudan Political Service, died in London last week at the age of 61 years.

Mr. H. R. Quincey, who died recently in Bulawayo, had been in the Colony for 20 years. In the last war he was in active service for four years.

Mr. Zambezia Probert, Portuguese East Africa, had first a regular Governor and afterwards Pinto Correia, who died suddenly in his office some weeks ago.

Mrs. M. E. Brooks, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Rhodesian Labour Party, and founder of the Salisbury City branch, died recently.

Captain Frank Burges, who has died in this country, was known in the Sudan as Burge Digna. He captured Osman Digna by roasting a sheep below a hill on which the Dervish leader was hiding, thus turning the hungry man into the open.

Mr. William Wilson, of Umtama, died recently in Salisbury at the age of 72. One of the oldest residents of Umhuma, he first went there in 1910, when the Falcon mine was operating on a large scale.

Mr. Peter Deeks Breckinridge has died at Selukwe, was born in Basutoland in 1878, and reached Southern Rhodesia at the end of the century. He joined the Incorporated Schukwe, and remained in that district until his death.

The death in India is reported of Mr. Narambhai Patel, managing director of three businesses in India, namely Cotton and Produce, Ltd., Narambhai Patel, Ltd., and Bengal India Timber and Produce Co., Ltd. He was also the President of the Jhulta Mohar Library, and had been chairman of the Jhulta Township Board.

Kenya Officials Protest

Governor's Advisers Criticised

A plan for better understanding between the Kenya Government and its staff was expressed at the annual general meeting of the European Civil Servants Association held in Nairobi, a report of which has now reached this country.

The President of the Association, Mr. G. P. Willoughby, of the Post and Telegraphs Department, addressing the Governor, Sir Henry Moore, said:

"The migration of officials so frequently disturbs the continuity of administration that it is necessary to secure better means than at present exist for bringing staff and Government closer together and making sympathetic touch with each other to their mutual benefit. Accordingly urge that an early day shall be fixed for the formation of Whitley Councils for the Civil Service of this Colony."

"Government out of Touch with Reality"

Having referred to the token bonus paid at Christmas soon after he had informed the Governor of the bitter feeling among civil servants at the delay in giving a step, Mr. Willoughby added:

"I understand that at this annual general meeting it would be possible to make a proposal for an adequate solution of the problem. I very much regret that I cannot do so since the recent circular has illustrated very clearly that your advisers are still out of touch with reality. The Service is still perturbed by a variety of features regarding which further representations are being made."

Some of these points are: the relief is an ad hoc scheme dissociated from variations in the cost of living; the scheme fails to grant relief for the years 1940 and 1941; the relief granted for 1942 forward is too small and leaves an added burden on the shoulders of members of the Service who are least able to bear it.

It is a matter for reflection that there are individuals in the Service below a reasonable anxiety line, and even below the poverty line, while the rich ones have been for the last three years almost unparalleled high incomes."

In replying, Sir Henry Moore said:

Such Associations as the Kenya Civil Service Association do much to assist not only the members themselves but also the Government. But if an Association allows itself to place some veto on matters of pure Government policy, under the guise of promoting the welfare of the members of the service, it can do nothing but do a disservice to some of the public service generally, but also to the individuals whose interests it is duty to champion."

Well understand what some civil servants may be saying, Sir Henry said, that the farmers are very like the traders, and have been having the time of their life since the lucky ones are in cushy jobs in the armed forces, why therefore is not the civil servant the only one who is not allowed to do his bit off the joint? The quick answer is: Because you are a capitalist! The only fault of the former or the latter is that it is not always possible for you parents, or don't want to let us do the same things as you did, relating to your family members. That is all the justification for it, because I believe that most of the expressed they are at best in some quasi-slavery in the background and that they are psychologically bound to the Government and afford them no freedom."

Inquiry Promised into Kenya Civil Service

In regard to the suggestion of a body analogous to a Whitley Council, the Governor said:

It does not necessarily follow that such a council could help to function in the manner that it does at home. Indeed, help to function in the manner that it does at home. Indeed, it may be that on the examination of the object, what you have in view could be better met by some other arrangement. I am quite prepared, if you desire, to give you assurances that a senior member of Government should attend the meetings of your association, or informal liaison officer when the matter arises of the relations between civil servants and the Government, and under discussion."

I hope to be able to announce in the very near future the personnel and terms of reference of the Committee which will be proposed to appear to consider the status and conditions applicable to certain posts in the Kenya Civil Service. The Government war-time scheme does not provide, and I trust the members of the Civil Service to the pre-war period and of the present it does set out to give the kind of conditions of service which approximate to the following mentioned in the cost of living. By and large the Government of the increase in the cost of living. By and large the Government recognises that the scheme represents a fair and reasonable continuation of the very complex problem

Buying and Shipping Houses

Statement by E.C. Shippers' Association

The East African Shippers' Association has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade in his capacity of Chairman of the Post-War Trade Committee:

"Practically in reference to buying and shipping houses, shipping houses, as far as post-war trade policy is far as far as they are concerned, have been handled by them in a manner including the various reports under the general heading of merchants, as well as shipping, because the functions and techniques of these are entirely different."

"Buying and shipping houses perform a service which cannot be performed directly by the merchant or the manufacturer, a service which the post-war trade cannot do for itself is to throw open the markets."

"In 1939 there were 300 factories employing factory workers in 1939 were less than 250 workers; further, of 14,139 factories only 1,333 employed over 250 workers. Factories of this size obviously cannot economically operate export departments of their own, yet their products represent a substantial part of our export trade, and provide a wealth of variety and individuality in which this country is famous."

"This export business is therefore done through one or other of two channels: (1) the merchant who mainly trades designs and otherwise supplies parts and addings, bearing his profit on the cost of the goods; (2) the buying and shipping houses, mainly to complete service to the overseas client by a small commission charge, rarely more than an average of 3% on turnover, sight and credit rates included (leaving the manufacturer from the financial risks of delays or direct trading). In exchange for this, overseas clients return original invoices, payable by discounts with the advantage of competitive buying. Small manufacturers here have the opportunity of exporting to markets which in no normal way they would not contact economically."

How Export Buyers Reduce Costs

"The buying and shipping houses reduce export costs by grouping numerous consignments and insuring a very competitive rate in view of their large bulk policies."

"In importing in this manner importers usually confide their requirements to one buying and shipping house, which allows considerable control of credit, thereby helping lessen labour as regards import inquiries and haggling in general, as well as reducing debts. Buying and shipping houses are usually given discretion as regards purchases, and the overseas importers rely on them to fulfil their requirements by obtaining supplies from the most suitable source."

"Without government investigation it is impossible to state the proportion of the total of our export trade which is handled by export buyers; but it has been stated that about two-thirds of our exports are handled by merchants. It would be reasonable to assume that well over half of this was in fact handled by buying and shipping houses, who have recently been grouped under the merchants' heading. Before the war time Beverage Report the share of this country stood at 78,46 per cent compared with America's 37, 60 and France with only 13, and U.S.A. practically nil. Therefore, in view of the anticipated additional financial burdens to cover the cost of post-war social services, it is more than ever important to ensure that our export trade is concentrated on the most economical basis."

"Buying and shipping houses provide the most economical link between manufacturers and overseas clients, and are essential to the maintenance of what the Government rightly called our life blood and the soul of our country."

"The main reason the merchants are the buying and shipping houses are all essential parts in the economic of our exports, and none of them can be ignored."

"Manufacturers are primarily concerned with production, and most of them—about 80%—rely on the buying and shipping houses for the prosecution of their export trade, as well as for the knowledge of overseas markets."

"The merchant's primary function is to buy and sell ranges of goods in which the individual manufacturer."

"The buying and shipping houses are the main buyers for customers, and are responsible for getting the best prices for them in the best markets, bearing the risk, though with full indemnity, whilst the manufacturer provides, and whilst leaving the manufacturer of all the usual expenses of all the technicalities of shipping, present to each other the products of British labour and skill."

"It is therefore essential for the buying and shipping houses to be as early under way as possible, and that the necessary planning and scheme of planning the war and post-war should be seriously organised."

"The Municipal Council of Bengal has invited civil engineers and architects to tender by July 20 for a town improvement scheme."

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would consult the appropriate Ministers of the fighting forces with a view to obtaining an opinion of Colonials serving in these forces to serve in the areas of their own Colonies.

Colonel Stanley : "No, sir. I do not think such arrangement would be either desirable or practicable. Colonial members of the Imperial Forces have accepted a general service liability, and their posting must be arranged in accordance with Service requirements."

Mr. Leech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any African labour inspectors had been appointed in Kenya, and in what circumstances Africans were given the right of assembly.

Colonel Stanley : "For the purpose of supervising the labour conscribed under the Defence Regulation, the Labour Department has been strengthened by three additional European labour officers, two of whom have been seconded from the Government Administration; in addition, the African labour inspectors, and registrars of men, are being appointed during the current year. If these appointments make a success, their number will be increased. Certain legal provisions applying to all men in the Commonwealth of races give power to regular assemblies without the obtaining a break of the peace, and I should like to add that this is the case in India, I would say, also."

Trade Unions in the Colonies

Mr. Jones asked the Secretary of State whether Colonial governments had been notified, were necessary for purposes of Section 1 (2a) of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, when the instructions notifying Colonial Governments of the necessity for those provisions were sent, and what were the Colonies whose legislation did not contain the provisions of Section 1 (2a). Colonial Governments were notified on April 1, 1941, that on the dates of Sections 1 (2) (a) of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, legislation should contain provisions corresponding to Sections 2 and 3 of the United Kingdom Trade Union Act, 1871, Sections 3 and 4 (4) of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and Section 3 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1873, contained by the Trade Unities Act, 1906. As far as I am aware, the only colonies which have included the mentioned provisions in their legislation are the Indian and some British. I will circulate a circular on the Official Circular.

Mr. Jones : Before any payments are made under the 1940 Act, will my right hon. and gallant friend get a definite guarantee or assurance from the Colonial Government that the legislation will be enacted, and that we see the same law possible as the Colonies are brought in line with regard to this Section 7?

Colonel Stanley : "Certainly that is what I hope to do. I shall let you have details when the position is those Colonies where the legislation has not yet been enacted."

The statement said (in part):

"Territories which have no trades union legislation—Bermuda, Gibraltar, Palestine, Somaliland, Tonga and Trans-Jordan. (Note.—Legislation is being prepared in Gibraltar and Palestine.)"

"Territories which have trades union legislation which does not comply fully with the requirements of the Colonial Government and the 1940 Act—Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Fiji, Canada, Malta, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Seychelles and Uganda."

Mr. Sorensen asked the Minister without Portfolio whether he could assure him that no decision had been taken by the Government of India to have the effect of reducing all British overseas air training services and closing its headquarters of one organization.

Mr. Amherst without Portfolio : "I can assure him that at present there is no such proposal."

Mr. Sorensen : "Would my right hon. friend be so kind as to say whether it will be a major disaster if all these real enterprises of ours in this part of the world, after the war, could be scattered about the map? The previous statement, though he has just announced that there is no such proposal, is misleading."

Colonel Stanley : "I am not able to get into the negotiations set up until I know what arrangements can be made to meet the previous statement, though he has just announced that there is no such proposal."

Mr. Leech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the general secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Miners' Workers, whom had been deported to this country, what representations he had received on the matter, and whether he was taking any action.

Colonel Stanley : "As stated on December 16, Mr. F. S. Macrae was removed from our country with the approval of the Secretary of State. Representations and inquiries have been received from certain bodies, including the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party, but I can see no reason to differ from the decisions taken in this matter."

Insiza By-Election

Mr. Leslie Smith, a member of the staff of the Shabani asbestos mine, has won the Insiza by-election for the Labour Party of Southern Rhodesia (not to be confused with the Rhodesia Labour Party, as the Opposition Macintyre section is known). In a three-cornered contest in his constituency with 1,000 voters his majority exceeded 300. The other candidates were Captain E. J. Chick (United Party) and Mr. V. H. Saenger (Rhodesia Labour).

Parliamentary Councillors of Joint Board

The 18th ordinary general meeting of the Joint East African Board is to be held at 22 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, July 22. A resolution for consideration at the meeting proposes amendment of the articles of association in order to empower the Board in general meeting to elect 12 members to the Executive Council, of whom not more than six shall be members of the House of Commons or House of Lords. The present constitution provides that there shall be three members of parliament on the Executive Council.

Mr. John Rankine

Mr. John D. Rankine, formerly of the Uganda Administrative Service, who was recently promoted Principal Assistant Secretary to the East African Governors Conference, has arrived in Fiji by air to take up the appointment of Assistant Colonial Secretary. He travelled via West Africa and the United States of America, making the last part of the journey in an American biplane. Mr. Rankine was born in Fiji, where his father, Sir Richard Rankine, afterwards British Resident in Zanzibar, was at that time Chief Secretary. It may be mentioned that Sir Philip Mitchell, immediate governor of Fiji, was previously Governor of Uganda, and the name of Mr. Rankine, with his wife, is familiar to us all.

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MAY 19, 1948

WEST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Pan-African Conference

The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia last week adopted without a division a motion by Mr. Fletcher requiring the Government to approach the Union Government immediately with the object of arranging a Pan-African Conference of the Governments for the purpose of planning and co-ordinating the development of South and Central Africa.

Mr. Fletcher's motion did not imply any constitutional change, but called upon the country to assess its importance. There was no intention of selling the Colony's birthright but isolation would retard the Colony's development. Its interests could therefore best be served by pursuing a vigorous policy of planned African development.

The Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, threw the motion over the Tavistock vote of the House. He thought it a little premature because nothing could be done until internal agreement had been reached on post-war finance and settlement. He had not the slightest doubt that the new Home Minister of the Union would agree to discuss the question, but did not believe the Colonial Office would agree.

While the author was present at a recent academic, he saw no advantage in asking British territories to join up as a whole, but if they could get all foreign territories in, he would recommend going all out at once for a great United States of Africa under which each province could have its own Government in Australia and Canada. He envisaged amalgamation with the north would be the first step, and that afterwards there could be larger amalgamations.

The Belgian Exhibition is being touring the United Kingdom to depict the war effort of Belgium and the Congo is now in Malmö, Sweden. While in Sheffield the exhibition will be visited by 100,000 people.

Portugal Buys German Ships

Portugal is to purchase four German ships built in the harbours of Bremen, Hamburg, and Westerhafen. The Empress of Bremen, 12,000 tons, bought the Dutch ship (10,500 tons), the Westerhafen (10,000 tons), and the ship (8,500 tons) which is known in East Africa.

Delegation to India

A delegation headed by Mr. J. H. McQuade, an expert in presenting the East African Production and Supply Council, has arrived in India. One of its objects is to obtain increased supplies of cereals, etc., for Native trade, existing quota allocated to Eastern Africa being considerably below the minimum requirement. The other members of the delegation are Mr. R. V. Stone (of Dar es Salaam); Mr. M. J. K. Chapman (on Indian textiles); and Mr. G. C. Smith (of Mombasa, Uganda).

Rhodesian Income Tax

The Southern Rhodesian Budget for the next year some details of which appeared in the last issue provides for additional taxation amounting to £24,000. The main increase will be in the rates for companies controlled in the U.K., the rate is increased from 5s. to 5s. 9d. on the first £1,000 of taxable income, from 10s. to 10s. 8s. on the second £1,000, from 15s. to 15s. 6d. on any amount in excess of £2,000. All other companies controlled overseas, other than in the U.K., will be charged the same rate as Southern Rhodesian companies. The rate on private income of married persons is increased from 1s. to 2s. on the first £500 of taxable income, from 2s. to 3s. on the second £500; from 3s. 3d. to 4s. on the third £500; from 7s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. on the fourth £500; and on 10s. 7d. to 1s. on any amount in excess of £2,000. The rate is also increased proportionately for single persons.

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News Items in Brief

Four and five acre plots are now being sown in Uganda. Colossal perambulations are now being made in Bulawayo.

A large and unexpected supply of clove oil has reached this country from Madagascar.

Mambwe & Company, a company interested in Kenya sugar growing, announce a dividend of 10%.

At the end of 1942 there were 270,001 European voters in Southern Rhodesia, 200 fewer than at the end of 1941.

The annual congress of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Northern Rhodesia was held recently in Lusaka.

The Zanzibar Clove Oil Corporation has been negotiating for the sale of 200,000 lbs. of cloves to the Soviet Government.

Salisbury City Council has built 1,100 more rooms and 900 more kitchens in its native location at an estimated cost of £228,000.

The Nervous Disease Fund in Bulawayo has received £3,000 from the City Lottery. Funds to meet the deficit will be coming in during 1943.

Indian members of the Zanzibar Legislative Council have criticised the Government's decision not to appoint an Indian to the Executive Council.

The London Missionary Society's income for last year, including legacies, was £107,682. Foreign and home expenditure totalled £100,000.

The April production of coal and tow by East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., was 135 tons, making 1,325 tons for the 10 months of the current financial year.

Funds have been made available by the Ugandan Government for the provision of mid-day meals for children in primary and senior secondary schools.

Sisal Estates, Ltd., have declared a sinking fund on the redeemable cumulative 6% preference shares, less tax at 6s. in £, to cover to June 30, 1947, payable May 31.

When the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia held its annual congress in Bulawayo recently Sir Evelyn Savory, the Governor, officiated at the opening ceremony.

A cloud of locusts recently served a Southern Rhodesian farmer's good, by descending on his estate, gorging themselves on the weeds and leaving the crops untouched.

By means of a questionnaire the Government of Kenya is seeking to discover whether the farmers of the Colony favour a scheme of compensation insurance against the depredations of locusts.

There are to be directly represented on the Southern Rhodesia Social Security Action Committee, which is composed of 10 Europeans, one Indian, two Coloured and two Africans.

During the last quarter for which figures are available British emigrants emigrating to Northern Rhodesia, of whom 65 were from the United Kingdom, 20 from the Union of South Africa, and 41 from Southern Rhodesia.

Bulawayo Town Council has asked that a report be prepared on the siting of Southern Rhodesia's new steel works, and that a round-table conference of M.P.s. and Bulawayo politicians should be held.

Americans are being trained in Nyasaland as drivers and instructors. The courses is four months, during which the students are accommodated with their wives and families in a village specially constructed for the purpose.

The Southern Rhodesian Government statistician estimates this season's tobacco crop at 10,000,000 lbs. flue-cured leaf, as against 42,500,000 lbs. last year. A further drop is expected due largely to the difficulty of obtaining the right type of fertilizer.

Production of tea has progressed considerably during the war, that breeding stock has quadrupled in the last three years.

At the annual conference of Kenya Mission Industries held in July Mr. Conway Harvey, Chairman of the Association, warned growers of the difficulty of obtaining casks and of the dangers of over-production.

According to the first annual report of Southern Rhodesia's Food Production Committee, the area of European maize planted during the recent season was nearly a third greater than last year. Last year's area under the crop was 211,887 acres. This season the total was 306,000 acres.

The first of the two new deep water berths at Mombasa is expected to be ready for use in about a month, and the second shortly afterwards. The total estimated initial cost of the new berths is £15,000, which will be largely provided by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

An Indian dhoy which set sail from Bombay for Maldives along the west coast of India was blown off its course and left the mercy of the weather for two months. When food and water were almost finished, the ship was able to give assistance and directions to help the dhoy to reach Malindi, on the coast of Kenya.

Murders in Kenya

In the Kajiado district of Kenya a man named and named Kinuthia was attacked, both being wounded and killed.

Mr. S. S. S. has been arrested and committed to prison in Kenya on a charge of murdering M. J. S. L. a former Indian member of the Legislative Council.

Violent disturbances in Mombasa resulted in an Indian shopkeeper being fatally stabbed in his shop, which he had run in order to escape the disturbances.

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ANNUAL MEETING

Beira Railway Company, Limited

Mr. Arthur E. Hadley's Statement.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED, was held yesterday, Saturday, 21st February, at 2.30 p.m., at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2.

MR. ARTHUR E. HADLEY, C.B.E., Chairman of the Company, was in the Chair.

The following statement by the Chairman had been circulated with the directors' report and accounts:— "With the object of saving expense and unnecessary travel, I append a few remarks which I wish to make on the accompanying report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1942."

Increased Revenue

The traffic results for the year, with a comparison with those of the previous year, will be found on the first page of the report. There was an increase in gross revenue £1,586, as compared with the previous year. Expenditure increased by £9,655, and the net revenue was still higher. Import traffic showed no improvement, but export traffic was well maintained.

One will see on the credit side of the profit and loss account that the net earnings from the line totalised £151,913, an increase of £874. Adding balance of interest account and miscellaneous revenue, the total net revenue is £1,388,100.

In the debit side, the item general charges (£4,935) includes a debt on the Savy Hotel, Beira, of £4,541, plus this is after charging £244 for maintenance and depreciation.

The reserve for taxation is £1,000,000, and our auditors consider it necessary to provide liability to the date of the accounts for British, Southern Rhodesia and Mozambique income tax and National Debt Commission. Other items call for no comment.

The Balance-Sheet

Turning to the balance-sheet, the cash position is not very satisfactory, cash, tax reserve certificates, and overdrafts totalling £942,874, out of a total of £961,415 of current assets. Current liabilities amount to £319,900. The amount of debenture stock outstanding on September 30 last was £1,888,100. £25,750 of stock having been redeemed during the year from the sinking fund. Responsibilities include provision for taxation and for rebuilding properties.

The result of the year's work is a profit of £100,178,916, less £1,616 the amount of £15,570 brought forward from the previous year, makes an available surplus of £112,721. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 2s. per share, less tax at 5s. d. in £s. £s. assuring a gross amount of £105,000, and to carry forward the balance of £67,721 to the debit account.

With regard to the current financial year, we have received, at present, traffic receipts for five months—October, 1942, to February, 1943. Net earnings for this period amounted to £100,772, as compared with £1,177 in the previous year. Our losses on £105,000. In present war conditions it is impossible to say definitely as to the prospects of the remainder of the financial year.

Mails Lost at Sea

The Postmaster-General announces that lost or unprinted papers from the Sudan, posted between October 23 and November 10, Kharjumah and corresp. probably elsewhere, have been recovered.

Nyasaland Tobacco

The annual report of the Nyasaland Tobacco Control Board gives the following tables of production in the last five years:

Year	Pounds sold	Average price per lb. In rps.
1939	2,000,104	5.314
1940	2,237,782	6.084
1941	2,312,650	8.542
1942	2,000,073	9.810
	2,000,084	10.141
	Estimated 1943	12.74
1938	9,007,189	18d.
1939	10,272,688	35d.
1940	11,467,487	38d.
1941	12,515,115	38d.
1942	12,615,115	38d.
	Estimated 1943	38d.
1938	257,788	5.606
1939	430,303	6.066
1940	537,241	7.747
1941	722,216	9.000
1942	1,101,331	10.000
	Total 1943	11.000
Year	million lbs.	value
1939	11.33	£62,115
1940	11.43	£68,099
1941	11.02	£61,095
1942	13.68	£71,000
	Estimated 1943	£70,000

The average price realised in 1942 was 10% higher than in 1941, and the quality was distinctly better.

The Board has suggested that this season's crop should last an extra two weeks, and that the average should not exceed 300,000 lbs.

Kassala Cotton Co.

The report of the Kassala Cotton Co. Ltd. for the year 1942-43 last shows a profit of £81,717,000 earned with £1,122,000 in the previous year, but the dividends increased to 10% owing to the smaller provision for taxation. The issued capital is £300,000, and reserves £100,000. Fixed assets in the Sudan appear at £22,200, and current assets at £5,42,777, including stocks of cotton worth £44,208 and £172,802.

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MINING NEWS

New Mines

At the annual general meeting of New Saro Mines, Ltd., which is in its fourth year of operation, the net profit for the year to December 31st amounted to £1,500, to which had to be added £1,000 to the sinking fund, both of which amounts were carried forward. The amortisation fund has been invested in South African mining shares to the extent of £1,500, the dividends of £2,210 having been paid at the year being up to increase the shareholding, which at the date of the balance sheet was worth £7,352 at current market prices.

During the year 61,764 tons of ore averaging 6.79 dwt. were treated, and bullion sales of £1,000 fine gold and 13,410 oz. silver realised £1,562. The gain-loss amounted to £1,818, and the net profit £11,115, per cent. on capital.

During the year 5,144 ft. of underground development footage were completed, the sinking of a shaft on ore to a new level below, the third level on Lekki 1 shaft was almost completed, at the close of the fiscal year, and these new workings and the second level off, will be taken down and flooded where the least damage can be done. Concurrently with conserving the compressed air supply for concreting work, the more heavily timbered galleries of the mine.

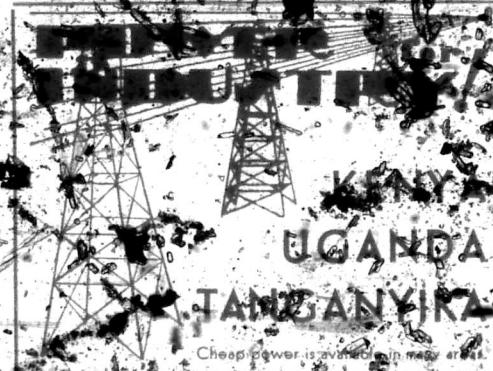
Open-casting on the banks outside was carried on to the limit of safe working by this method. Underground mining will begin here when times are normal. A strip of the Razorback vein was started, and after a short time, the date, indicated that the vein was in the same grade, set only 1.4 miles from the mill site, were continued steadily by hand steel on Blacktree road, and the development driven down to 100 ft. by connecting all headings on this road.

Output figures at the end of the year were estimated at 494,416 tons, averaging 6.82 dwt.

The directors follow the good practice of giving costs in the fullest possible detail. We know of no other East African or Rhodesian mining company which gives such full information in regard to its operations.

The share capital of the company remains at £25,000. Bullion in transit appears in its balance sheet at £1,941 and cash at £24,806.

The directors are Mr. J. E. F. Brown (Chairman), Mr. J. H. Sampson (Appointed Agent, Colours), F. C. Stratton (Administrator and General Manager), Mr. A. S. Friedman (Financial Advisor) and Mr. G. M. Hart (With Mr. A. S. Friedman).



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Company Progress Reports

Gulta Mine. During April 1942 1,500 tons of ore were milled for £1 fine oz. gold.

Frankie Colliery. Coal sales in April were 123,502 tons, and coke sales 6,612 tons.

Sherwood Starr. 8,000 tons milled last month produced a working profit of £600.

Fred Mine. During April 1942 1,500 tons were milled for a working profit of £42,400.

Thistle Bank. 4,300 tons treated in April yielded 815 fine oz. gold and an operating plus of £2,800.

Bushwick. April 1 milled, 18,300 tons, for a yield of 2,993 oz. gold and a working profit of £6,963.

Reende. During April 19,600 tons were crushed for a total output of gold valued at £2,571 and a profit of £4,524 (March £4,026).

Cam and Motor. During April 1942 the value of 4,173 oz. was recovered from 2,500 tons crushed. A profit of £22,512 was shown during April 1942.

Kagero Mines. For the months of January, February and March gold to the value of £1,000 was recovered in the form of proportions. January £100, February £100, March £100 (1942). During January 1942 £1,010; February £1,020; March £910 were recovered. During January 1942 100 tons of concentrates (including 10 tons from tributaries) was recovered. In February 22 tons tin concentrates (including 2 tons from tributaries) and in March 24 tons (including 3 tons from tributaries) were obtained.

Globe and Phoenix Dividends

The directors of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Co. Ltd. have declared a final interim dividend of 5/- per share free of corporation tax in respect of the year ending December 31, 1942, payable on June 15th. Distribution is to be made in cash.

Nchanga Issue Success

The directors of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., announce that 98.15% of their 2,612,000 shares recently offered for subscription—Rhodesia Stockholders subscribed 91.3% of the shares offered to them. These shares had been provided by the British Anglo American Corp. In accordance with their under-taking to issue to the respective

Surprise Mining and Finance

Surprise Mining and Finance Co. Ltd. reports a net profit of £1,811.76 for the year to December 31st. A dividend of 84% (4d. per share) will be paid on £27, leaving £3,819 to carry over. A sum against the profit in the issued capital is £1,000. There is a reserve of £10,000; investments appear to be £1,000; and a working capital of £55,550; and cash totals £2,527.37. The directors are Mr. W. Symons (Chairman), Mr. J. N. Kirk, and Mr. H. G. Morrell.

Cassiterite in East Africa

A distinguished Institution of Mining and Metallurgy recently, "Sr. Edmund Dale, formerly Mining Consultant to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, said that he knew an area in East Africa where the combined conditions of topography, climate and soil had a special influence on the distribution of cassiterite mineral. In the early days of prospecting a great deal of time and money had been spent in vain examining the hills, and when alluvial tin deposits were examined in account of the occurrences of tin-bearing lodes in neighbouring hills. It was proved afterwards that the whole of the tin still remained as detrital or clavial deposits on the hillsides; the peculiar morphological condition was not favoured concentration on the floor of the plain. In that case there had been no association of wolfram."

News of Our Advertisers

The Rawalpindi Co. Ltd. has declared a final dividend of 10% making 16% for the year ended December 31, 1942 (1941).

Standard Chartered Banking Co. Ltd. report a profit for 1942 of £1,162,000 against £811,000. A dividend of 8% (against 7%) has been declared. Issued capital has been increased from £1,048,176 to £1,058,200. Total current assets are £1,266,117 and current liabilities £1,257,581, and current balances £1,141,033, and cash £611,114 for year 1942.

What goods made of raw materials imported by us, and what conditions are advised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.



Suggestions for ROPE USERS

The export of Steel Wire Ropes, Steel Wire, and Hemp Ropes is not permitted except for Essential War Purposes, and then only if other sources of supply are not available. Proper care in the use of Hemp Ropes will make them last longer, and help to conserve vital raw materials. We offer some suggestions to rope users:

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Avoid unnecessary abrasion. Do not allow kinks to form, nor pass the Ropes over sharp edges. Avoid dragging a rope along the ground or over rough surfaces.

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Hemp Ropes should be stored in a dry, cool and well ventilated place. Make sure that they are thoroughly dried before being stored. They should not be kept on the floor but placed in loose coils on a wooden grating or hung on a wooden peg. If a rope is dirty, wash it thoroughly and dry it before storage. Dirt acts as a grinding powder when the rope is in use, and causes severe internal wear.

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Avoid contact with acids and alkalies, both of which are extremely injurious to Hemp Ropes, and cause rapid deterioration.

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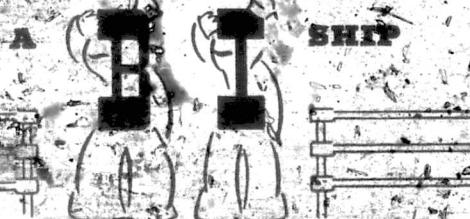
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AFRICANS need no proofs of the sense of sacrifice which inspired Sir James Donald East Africans, who know less of his devotion to Rhodesia in particular and to British Africa in general, will find ample evidence of it in "Rhodes: A Heritage," published shortly after his death at the hands of enemy action, and reviewed in this issue. The volume, as modest as its author, is nevertheless inspiring, and especially in regard to the importance of leadership. This sublimely simple life, at the forefront of the mind of Lord Rhodes, who in life delighted to entrust young men with heavy responsibility, and at his death left a great part of his wealth to give future generations of young men the best training for leadership. Never were the qualities so urgently required in British Africa more than they will be in the immediate future. It is past high time not merely for that truth to be recognised but for it to be put into action.

Soon as practicable after the defeat of Germany, Southern Rhodesia and Kenya will hold general elections for Parliament and Legislative Council respectively, and in both countries electors and voters will have to contend with those chosen by the past. It has to promote the common welfare, to grapple with many major problems—problems which will

test the character, capacity and zeal of the best men available. In young communities like Rhodesia, where the number of able men and women who can give their time to legislative and similar duties is limited, this is a serious consideration. Indeed, there has sometimes been a temptation to add to the legislative functions. Inextensible qualifications were often a curse or both. If constituencies have failed to their own hurt in this way, government may probably offend quite as often by undue nominations of non-official members. There will be little cause to cast the first stone, if we then rested the obligation to persuade constituents to voice non-official opinion. Too frequently they were content instead to appoint the docile, the malleable, ever the sycophant. "Give peace in our time" was not seldom the quest of a Governor, when the real problem of the territory was for the constant challenges of these minds outside the Civil Service.

Another handicap has been the regrettable, if understandable, tendency of almost all the leading business houses to restrain their directors and general managers from service in the legislature, except as stipulated in the constitution.

Encouraging Young Men—during the temporary absence of an elected member, in the last few years, usually a quidnunc, counsels have prevailed that it is better for most busy business men not to be a heavy burden of public

were in East and Central Africa. There will be a great equalization of the assistance of leaders, and to some extent men after the war. Foundations for a new era will have been laid. Considerable changes in the personnel of public life must be expected, and it is vital that that should be so. In fact, one of the outstanding requirements in all Dependencies is East and Central Africa is that of encouraging younger men of character and ability to accept political responsibility. For

quite natural reasons complicated by the years of slump and international uncertainty which preceded the war, there has been too small a flow of younger men. That fault must be corrected. Many young Rhodesians and East Africans have during these last three and a half years acquitted themselves magnificently in the teaching, administrative spheres, and among them must be more than a few in their thirties or early forties for whom the path to equally suitable public service in peace should be made smooth.

Had Cecil Rhodes Finished His Work?

Sir James McDonald's Last Book on The Founder

Cecil JOHN RHODES was one of those rare beings who are capable not only of lighting a flame but of fanning it on, till blazing to posterity. Four thousand years ago he would have been acclaimed a great prophet.

This is the theme of "Rhodes: A Heritage," (Chatto & Windus, £1 1s.), by Sir James C. McDonald, who completed his researches before making his last departure for his beloved Southern Rhodesia, which he was never to reach. He was torpedoed at sea while en route. Devotion to Rhodes and his memory had been the governing influence of his life, and by this small volume he has added to our knowledge of his host and Africa's greatest statesman.

People rarely die before their tasks are ended." He had written this words himself in a wretched way. He had been sent to Rhodesia to the Zambezi and beyond. He had seen his telegraph wires across that great river and on to Tanganyika; from the heights of Nyanga he had looked out over the country he had founded and seen it being planted and developed. A country where the world's viands were whose grasses would nourish cattle and beasts and man would produce grain and the fruits of the earth for the children and the grandchildren of those settlers who had followed so closely on the heels of his Pioneers. In all that he did Rhodes was animated by a single and unchanging ambition: "To find homes, more homes, for the British race."

Because of all this man of great vision, indomitable will and unswerving perseverance had changed the map of Africa. Having gained Bechuanaland, the Suez Canal and the interior, as he termed it, for the Crown in what he afterwards called his fiercest fight, he concentrated on frustrating German designs on "the further north" with the direct result of bringing under British rule what are today Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Nothing daunted him. "If you keep at your point long enough, you will gain the day." He kept repeating to the men, preferably energetic young men, whom he selected for responsibility.

Compelling Magnet

There was a magnetism about him, says J.G. (as the author is known to Rhodesians), from which men could not withdraw themselves. The ranks of the Pioneers of Rhodesia have thinned rapidly in recent years, and there are not many of those early settlers still left to vindicate the affirmation, but the reviewer, having known more than a few of that gallant company, has been struck by the respect and reverence which all retain for Mr. Rhodes (as they continued to call him). They spoke of him as of no other man.

That indomitable breed of compulsion is known by tradition to the Rhodesians of this generation, but not to the wider world, which has never understood the humanity of the multi-millionaire for his Pioneers. How many readers even of such a specialist journal as this know for certain that when times were bad in the

young country which bore his name, Rhodes spent many weeks travelling through the settled areas in order to meet as many farmers as possible and restore the courage of those who had fallen on evil days? To him that was "much more important than mere money-making." And above all men," says this biographer, quoting Kipling, "he could talk with crowds and keep his virtue, and walk with kings nor lose the common touch."

He was one of the greatest of Imperialists. Rhodes was both capitalist and socialist. As the former he amassed wealth; as the latter, he spent that wealth for the good of the State and of the people." He was most patriotic, usually working 16 hours a day, wherefore he was, and he lived simply and abhorred high living."

There is a strange impression in the minds of some of the publicists who know little but write and talk much about British Africa that Rhodes regarded African masses as convenient instruments for the making of money. They forget the great Glen-Grey Act, which always stands as a monument to his liberal views in regard to Africans, to say nothing of his personal part in ending the Matabelo Rebellion.

The Great Indaba

When the warlike took to the fastnesses of the Matopos Hills, a long-drawn-out guerrilla war appeared inevitable. To prevent that with the legacy of hatred which would have followed, Rhodes, against all advice, and at grave risk, determined to go into the Matopos and treat with the tribe.

J.G. was one of the little party, the other members of which were Dr. Hans Sauer, another old friend of Rhodes'; Fred Stent, a journalist serving as an intelligence officer; Johan Cnellenbrandt as interpreter and Grimmer as secretary. Jan Grootboom, a coloured man who spoke both English and Matabelo, volunteered to act as intermediary, in the first place, since any European approaching a rebel stronghold would have been shot at sight. He accomplished his difficult mission and the chiefs agreed to talk with Rhodes and not more than three companions, which stipulation meant that McDonald and Grimmer had to be left behind. But they were present at the Great Indaba a week later, at which it had been agreed that neither British negotiations nor rebels should carry arms.

We are not unarmed, disagreed as we rode inside the circle of granite walls to the appointed meeting place, found ourselves surrounded by quite 500 fully armed Matabelo. At first Rhodes attempted to pay them no attention. He rode on, dismounted, and when settling himself on a rock began reprimanding them as though they were disobedient children.

"Herrim, Herrim, Herrim," he said. "You ask me to meet you with no arms. I am sorry and wished not to come armed, saying that I had no arms either. What do I find? Five hundred Matabelo and fully-armed warriors. Until

you have your gun and as against our own? And I wonder who would you—decline to discuss any matter with us?" Then, turning to some other older chiefs he added: "They no longer had any authority over their tribesmen. They replied that "since the death of Lobengula they had been like oracles, but became very hard to handle."

"So do not permit it," said Rhodes. "Now use all your authority as fully established authority. Tell these young men to lay down their arms at once; we shall go back over the way which will go on." These remarks, added to the calmness with which they were made, had an immediate effect; and the leaders have moved among the tribesmen, issuing commands. In a few minutes the armed men on the ground gave shouts of "Rhodes, inkosikulu, gapambani" (Rhodes the great chief). Rhodes then said that he was aware that had, a certain number of grievances which called for redress; but why, he asked, had they not come to him to have them dealt with, instead of rebelling and murdering scores of innocuous people?

One of the chiefs explained their reasons in these words: "First of all, Rhodes has been too far away at the time of our trouble. There would have been many offerings, no rebelling if he had not known to whom to go to dress for our grievances. He did not know to whom to go to dress for our grievances. Now, he is here to him, and he had been long away from us. Now, he is here to him, and he had been long away from us. Now, he is here to him, and he had been long away from us."

Patience in Great Danger

One of the main chiefs, who had married a daughter of Lobengula and three sub-chiefs still stood by Rhodes, rejecting anything less than complete submission. Rhodes, rejecting anything less than complete submission, camped patiently near the king's kraal with his thousand strong warriors, until at last the two chiefs came over to his side.

Within a week of the first peace Rhodes' forces had advanced a rather high cool 100,000 miles inland between Lake Victoria and the Matopo Hills in Rhodesia, and the remnants of Lobengula and other royalists had either surrendered forever, or had

run off into the hills. The iron hand of Rhodes where Lobengula had been allowed by some reluctantly to wonder at the might of God was seen throughout his dominions that the white states had taken an independent voice of their own. He soon found that the great native Natives of the interior, whom they classed as creatures of white man, had in the places that were under their rule, taken their place in the affairs of things by a good lasting. The Natives themselves believed that his spirit is watching over them, and that when he will not return to them again, as he had left, it will bring disaster. Thus the influence of the King, having been born originally to one of the chiefs, enabled him to bring about what he could not, and threatened "with the prolongation of his stay," to bring destruction.

The Smallness of Man

Elsewhere Sir James McDonald writes of the discovery of the hill, the Matopos which the founder chose for his burial-place:

"It was during an early morning walk that we came suddenly upon it, vast round stones, toppling, its crest, it commands an amazing stretch of waving country, spreading outwards. We sat there for a long time, gazing at the mighty cone of the monolith before us. Rhodes' peak is thought to be sudden, he said, slowly and gently. I shall be buried here, looking in that direction (pointing north) and the name of Alan Wilson and his family must be brought here also, and inside the mound itself, but no other, their names. Now, don't forget Meekins, Alan Wilson and his wife. They are here." Rhodes' "long more peaceful life," said, "is a peacefulness, of course, a quietness, after all," he said. "The feeling of awe and brings home to us how very small we are."

When back he came to the pursuit of the war, he said, Lord Milner had replaced Jameson as Administrator. "Truth be told, Milner had replaced Jameson as Administrator." Truth be told, Milner had replaced Jameson as Administrator. "Truth be told, Milner had replaced Jameson as Administrator."

THE WAR

Rhodesian Shares in North African Victory

Scheme for Distribution of Air Superiority

ANDREW SMITH surrounded Rhodesia after the scheme that is now available to get all out of Africa in North Africa and from the battle of Egypt," said Sir Eric Barling, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, in Hartley recently.

Just after the last war went to press it became known that General Sir Alan, commanding the Army Forces in Tunisia, had surrendered to the Fourth Indian Division, which had rendered such outstanding services during the whole of the campaign in North Africa, and which, as insufficient access in storming the heights of Kettara, regarded by the Italians as absolutely impregnable, was near to decide the war in Africa and Ethiopea.

The member of Kenya, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference, has sent telegram of congratulation on the Egyptian victory to General Eisenhower, General Anderson and General Montgomery.

Rhodesians are among the fifth South African Armoured Division which was last week reported to have returned to the Middle East. Many of the members of the division served against the Italians in East Africa, went on to Egypt, and fought in the actions which finally expelled the Germans from that country. They are an inveterate home-birds, nearly three years. Then after an interval from home—nearly three years—the troops returned to South Africa for leave and further training, during the course of which it was arranged that the forces of Southern Rhodesia should be placed under the command of General Smuts. It has been officially announced in Pretoria that one of the Shongweni artillery batteries is commanded by a Rhodesian.

Belgian colonial troops marched through Congo on their way from the Congo to the Middle East.

At the annual meeting of the Middle East Supply Council held in Cairo earlier this month, delegates from 13 countries in the Middle East were present, including Britain, Russia and Ethiopia. Means of furthering prosperity was one of the principal items on the agenda.

A Pilot Officer A. F. Possette, D.F.C., who was reported missing in France while flying operations with an anti-Nazi force, has been confirmed to have been killed in action. It is believed to be the first Rhodesian pilot to have been killed in this war. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Possette of Hartley.

Flight Lieutenant G. S. Macintyre, D.F.C., was previously reported missing and now presumed killed on flying operations. He was at one time on the staff of Shell Aviation Services Ltd., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Last year he was awarded the D.F.C. for gallantry in company with No. 410 Squadron, S.A.A.F.

Flight Lieutenant Miles Bowker, D.F.C., who was missing is now officially presumed to be dead, died in missing circumstances. He was a pilot with No. 414 Squadron, Royal Air Force.

Flight Lieutenant Tom Langford, who was born in Liverpool and whose parents were Liverpool-trained, was reported missing over Libya in the early days of the war. Pilot Officer J. Dudley John, R.A.F., was also missing. His son was the older son of Major E. J. T. Langford C. B. DFC, former Vice-Chairman of the Kavango and Mwase Mining and Trading Co. of Rhodesia.

John Langford, 21, son of Major E. J. T. Langford, was known to have been killed in action in North Africa at the age of 20, during his service in South Africa. He was serving in the Rhodesian Anti-Snow and Skidwood

staff officer was with the Cam and Motor for six years, and then managed several small farms. Flight-Lieut. B. J. Marsden and Sergt. G. Keeler have been killed in flying accidents in Southern Rhodesia.

Sergt. G. Keele, Royal Hellenic Air Force pilot, has been killed in a flying accident in Southern Rhodesia. He had been in the Colony for about 18 months. Sergt. Pilot S. M. Boyd Clark, who is reported to be a highly active service on April 8, was born in Rhodesia and received his air training in Southern Rhodesia with great enthusiasm last January. Before the war he had been farming in the Mazura district.

Captain Albert Marklew, who is now known to have been killed in action in North Africa at the age of 31, was a director of Rhodesian Tin and Clothing Manufacturers Ltd., of Bulawayo.

Whilst serving with the Netherlands Navy, Mr. A. P. Coetzee, formerly of the Kamfers staff of the Transvaal Overseas Flying Corps, has been killed.

Flying Officer G. R. Murray Bell, reported missing and believed killed, was 22 years old. Before the war he was a pupil farmer at the Basket area of Southern Rhodesia.

Pilot Officer G. Gunning, of Salisbury, who is reported missing, was untraceable under the Southern Rhodesia Air Training scheme and went overseas last year. Before the war he was an assistant in one of the aircraft sections of the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

One of the nine Rhodesians killed two days earlier in daylight raid on the Schneider armament works at La Creusot, Flight-Sergt. W. V. Colly is officially reported missing. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Colly, of Vryheid, Natal, increased his fortune by wandering before the war.

Captain J. M. Dawson, R.A.F., and Sergt. W. J. Annett, R.A.F., both of whom were born in Uganda, have been reported missing.

Sergt. Air Gunner D. J. Mandella, of Zimbabwe, is reported missing during a daylight raid. He received his primary air training in Rhodesia and went overseas a year ago.

Sergt. Air Gunner F. A. Mathews, R.A.F., is reported missing. He was educated at Forton's School and joined the war service in the Elma Gold Mine, Rhodesia.

Flying Officer H. C. G. G. G. Schuhman, of Nkanga, Rhodesia, is the only Rhodesian pilot to have come forward to receive the D.S.O. after the official citation states:—

"Sergt. Schuhman has made a large number of operational sorties. On one occasion he has been compelled to fly his aircraft back to Rhodesia with only one engine. On another occasion when flying a heavily damaged aircraft he did not expect to reach Rhodesia, but was enabled to do so by his attack on an anti-aircraft gun. On other occasions he has completed his sorties successfully. He has at all times shown exceptional tenacity and devotion to duty. His markings, example his determination to give his life to his country and comrades."

Schuhman, who is 30 years of age, worked at the Nkanga mine until he entered the Kenya Regiment and obtained a commission to the K.M.R. He received his commission as pilot officer in January this year. He was born at Livingstone.

Flying Officer William Maguire, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, shot down his fourth enemy plane in North Africa at the beginning of this month.

Lieut. Michael Reitz, S.A.F.C., son of Colonel Denys Reitz, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, shot down his first enemy fighter shortly before the collapse of Tunis.

Marshal P. M. Drummond, who became a Member of Parliament for Ardingly on the Air Ministry Committee in 1919, died in the Sudan in 1919.

Army Sergt-Major I. J. Johnson, now serving in Africa with Rhodesia, an anti-aircraft battery of the Cumberland Hussars, was in the Royal Guards from 1915 to 1925. On the outbreak of the present war he left his regiment and joined the army as a private.

When the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia recently ran the Middle East, a Rhodesian anti-aircraft squadron provided a escort of four Hurricanes. This aircraft on the occasion. The pilots of the big guns were Flight-Lieut. Edward Wilks of Bulawayo; F. G. L. van Huysse of the Durban; C. Ralph Ashby, of Salisbury, and Private Smythe of Stink. Another Rhodesian, Major Lt.-Col. D. T. Abbie, was one of the two pilots in machine in which Sir Alfred Huggins travelled. Wilks, Commandor Eric Smith, D.F.C., Squadron Leader, Swainsley and Flight-Lieut. G. J. Sonnenburg, the commandant, Second-in-command of the regiment, respectively of the squadrons visited.

A torpedo off Portuguese East Africa

It was reported a few days ago that 111 survivors from a ship torpedoed in the Indian Ocean by East African pirates had been landed at Mozambique.

The Duke of Aosta, who died while a prisoner of war in Kenya, was unveiled in Rome a few days ago.

Rather more than 200 Greek refugees are now accommodated in the capital of Urundi. Altogether about 100 have gone to Ruanda-Urundi.

A telegram from London relative in East Africa to the Foreign Office recorded in Nairobi on May 7, said that the British in Ceylon for local transmission.

The British National Committee has entered into agreement with Great Britain and the U.S.A. for the Salazar United Governments through approved agents to supply foodstuff and raw materials from Madagascar, among them rubber, mica and other minerals. East African War bonds subscriptions have passed £100,000.

Contributions during April to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Fund Distress Fund included £450 from the National Guard of Southern Rhodesia.

A fine set of pictorial stamps of the Belgian Congo in imperforate blocks of four was recently sold at Christie's for £110 in aid of the Red Cross and St. John Fund, to which the stamps had been presented by the Belgian Congo Government.

The Toc H Club in Nairobi for African soldiers has proved itself to be, like Jackson House in Arusha, of inestimable value. At this centre the "shari" are provided with a variety of refreshments, and rooms are available for reading and games. A wireless set and a gramophone are in constant use. European military workers are assisted by African Boy Scouts.

Presentations to H.M.S. "UGANDA"

H.M.S. "UGANDA" has begun presents, 100 silver tanks, each inscribed "To H.M.S. UGANDA from the People and Government of Uganda." Cruisers of the Town Colony class, designed under the restrictions of the London Naval Treaty, are of 3,000 tons displacement and designed to mount 12 six-inch guns, eight four-inch anti-aircraft guns, and 10 smaller guns. H.M.S. UGANDA carries also a pair of 120 mm. guns collected last year in Uganda and a warship Apical. The ship has been promised the following further gifts after the war: from Buganda, a shield and spear; from Ankole, a shield and spear; from Toro, a drum; from Busoga, a drum; from Mityana, a leopard's skin. The Queen of Reading has adopted the triflute. Compliments were exchanged between H.M.S. UGANDA and the Kabaka of Buganda when he came of age to enter

A Premium on Fraud

Inadequate Penalties in Kenya

STRONG CONDEMNATION of the inadequacy of the Traders' Licensing Bill introduced into the Kenyan Legislative Council recently was voiced by Mr. J. Vincent.

The ordinance was designed to tighten up the law relating to trading licences, and in particular to empower the courts to cancel the licence of a trader convicted of fraud or receiving or retaining stolen property, and to debar the offender from obtaining a further licence for such a period as the court might determine.

The Indian members of Council surprised the Chamber by opposing the Bill, which was expected to go through unopposed.

Mr. Vincent said, according to the official report, an extract of which has just reached us by air mail:

"I consider that not only should the offending trader's licence be cancelled, but also that he should not be able to operate under a licence held by his wife or children. We have a case in Nairobi where a man went bankrupt. It did not make the slightest difference to him, for he started business in his wife's name the next day, and when she died the licence was taken out in the name of their child two years of age."

Another essential deterrent is an adequate penalty, and the penalties are absurd. The only penalty under the ordinance is a fine not exceeding £10 or, if in default, one month's imprisonment. Such penalties deliberately encourage offenders. The licensing fees are £5 12s. for an annum for traders from £100 to £1,000, and £10 12s. for trading over £1,000. The penalty for a wrong declaration is £20 at the most. The result of the application of these penalties is that no large town trader, when an inspector made a special check, tens of thousands of shillings were deducted from fees for existing licences, because they had been issued for £5 12s. fid instead of £8 15s. on wrongful declaration. This council, by leaving the penalties so small, deliberately encourages this position.

Whether this ordinance is to remain on the Statute Book the Government will have to decide. In the meantime, I suggest that the penalties should be increased, starting under current rates the trading would be stopped at less than £50, or three months' imprisonment.

The Traders' Licensing Ordinance of this country and the Rhodesian ordinance "at least" amount to the meanest form of theft, one under cover of the law, the other, our law to boot, in such a condition is highly reprehensible."

Our trading morality has a very bad name in London on account of deliberate frauds perpetrated prior to the war on London merchants. You may say it is the fault of some merchants for giving these false bills. The reply was that local merchants paid the first six months' rent, not the next big ones, and the London people had no means of redress, and the offending merchant can go elsewhere and start in some other business, or go bankrupt and keep the proceeds.

Therefore, at the request of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and of the Executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, and as member for Nairobi South, I ask Government to appoint a committee to redraft the Traders' Licensing Ordinance and to give consideration to the many suggestions made for years past by various Chambers of Commerce.

To Check Land Speculation

The Kenya Government has introduced a Bill to prohibit for the duration of the war and one year thereafter the transfer of agricultural land by mortgage, sale or other means. The purpose is to prevent speculation in farmlands, which has been extensive, for many months. The public has been invited to give evidence before a Select Committee which is now sitting.

Kenya Scholarships

The Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya announces that its annual £50 scholarship, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, will probably fall vacant in October. Applications from candidates having some connexion with Kenya will be considered now. Applications should state their connexion with Kenya, their financial position, and their academic and athletic qualifications, supported by two testimonials, which should be sent to the Society, Government House, Department, Nairobi.

Disrespect to a Legislature

Unanimous Non-Official Dissent Ignored

Disrespect by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory was alleged by Mr. J. Leslie at the recent meeting of that body.

Has any reply been received from the Secretary of State to the dispatch of December, 1941, sending, at the request of the nominated members of this Council, the bill report of the delegate on the motion to extend free pensionable status to 75 such servants?

The Financial Secretary, Mr. G. R. Marlow, having replied: "No." The dispatch was not so phrased as to signify the expectation of a reply. Mr. Leslie asked:

Can Government offer any satisfactory explanation of the silence of the Secretary of State in regard to the unanimous opposition of the nominated members of this Council, particularly as this is the sole occasion for many years on which the unanimous dissent of the nominated members has been so recorded on the motion of the Council?

The Financial Secretary replied: "I am sorry to say that the hon. member will be surprised to assume from the fact that no answer was received that the Secretary of State has had no notice of the opposition recorded."

As a supplementary question, Mr. Leslie asked:

In view of the answers to the two questions, are honourable members on this side of the House, and the taxpayer whose views they represent, to understand that so little notice has been taken of this unanimous opposition as to warrant the assumption that the time and energy which honourable members devote to the affairs of this Council are entirely wasted?

The Governor's Deputy, N.M.R. L. By Freeson, replied:

I should be extremely sorry to draw the inference suggested by the honourable member from the circumstances in which it arises. Government can add nothing at present to the reply already given. If the honourable member wishes to pursue the matter he will have opportunity later.

A correspondent informs us by a paragraph that the first two questions and answers are given on the official minutes published with the *Tanganyika Gazette* of April 9, 1941, but that the supplementary question has been omitted from the minutes. He protests against this partial reporting of a serious charge against the Colonial Offices.

Perhaps a member of Parliament will put questions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in order to have the matter more adequately ventilated.

A Real Roads Department

Eighteen years ago when Mr. F. T. Stuart Chandler, who was just retired, became Chief Road Engineer of Southern Rhodesia, there was not one substantial road bridge or culvert in the Colony. Today there are 18 high-level bridges, 860 low-level bridges, and 5,742 culverts. In 1926 nearly all the roads were mere tracks. Since then 5,000 miles of roads had been realigned, 2,500 miles graded and resurfaced, 2,123 miles laid with tarmac strips, 10 main roads are now classed as all-weather routes, and there are good roads to Beit Bridge and access to the Victoria Falls, and via Chindu to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Department also constructed for the military and Air Force authorities aerodromes, runways, and landing grounds, and stabilised railway surfaces with cement—a comparatively new engineering practice.

Famine Commissioner

M. J. Darlington, a Provincial Commissioner of Uganda, has been appointed Famine Commissioner, with an advisory committee composed of the Directors of Agriculture and War Services, the Assistant Chief Secretary, and the Controller of Prices and Distribution. The Famine Commissioner is responsible for conserving and distributing food supplies throughout the Protectorate and arranging reserves to meet possible famine and military and civil requirements in other East African territories.

Nemesis. — The only thing which can check the complete overwhelming of Germany in the air this year would be the production by the enemy of a greatly superior fighter. German output is probably about 2,800 aircraft each month, including about 1,800 of fighters, and by switching over to fighters the single bombers, about 3,000 smaller aircraft could be produced for the same tonnage. The *Luftwaffe* is now overstretched and inferior on every front, as the disposition of German fighter strength reveals. Of its total of slightly more than 2,000 fighters, the *Luftwaffe* has the following approximate distribution in day and night fighters respectively: Russia, 400; Mediterranean and Balkans, 250; 90 Northern France, etc., 300; 200 Germany, 240. Thus 90% of the night fighters are in Germany and France in an attempt to repel Allies' night raids. Most of the day fighters are in the west to meet day raids. — Mr. Peter Masefield, in the *Sunday Times*.

American Casualties. — American war casualties now total 80,600. Combined War and Navy Department Reports show that 1,002 have died, 15,201 have been wounded, 38,168 are missing, and 32,231 prisoners of war. Army casualties total 55,729, including 5,750 killed and 26,100 wounded, 25,000 missing, and 13,227 prisoners. These casualties include 12,500 Philippine scouts, of whom 10,000 were killed and 2,500 wounded; the remainder are assumed to be prisoners. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties total 24,931; of these, 7,394 are dead, 4,686 wounded, and 12,609 missing. — United States Office of War Information.

Burma Reverses. — The campaign in Burma has gone against us because we have not learnt to apply the lessons of Malaya. We have allowed infiltration by small Japanese parties to dominate us. These parties should have been mopped up without a struggle. The situation in the Arakan has been out of key since the beginning. The campaign has proved in jungle warfare the importance of small, highly mobile attacking forces not handicapped by a complicated supply system. Some of our troops are insufficiently trained for jungle fighting. Five months ago I marched into Buthidaung with the British troops. Our immediate aim was to clear the whole Arakan of Japanese; our final goal, the port and air base of Akyab. Japanese forces now hold Moulmein and part of the road to Maningyi. If we withdraw from Maningyi it seems likely it will signify that where we are, we began. — *Daily Mail* special correspondent.

German Defeats. — Over 150,000 prisoners have been taken, and more than 1,000 guns, 220 tanks and many thousands of motor vehicles have fallen into our hands. In less than a week a great army, strongly placed in good positions, has been completely destroyed, and the continent of Africa cleansed of Nazi and Fascist infection. This will rank as a classic example of the military art. When we look back a few months ago to the battle of El Alamein, when Mussolini thought that in a few days he would enter Alexandria in triumph, we realise the magnitude of the change in our fortunes, and what we owe to the men who have fought and won in North Africa. This campaign has driven the enemy 1,500 miles across a continent and culminated in the complete destruction of a mighty army. — Mr. Attlee.

African Victory. — Where are the prisoners and guns? asked von Moitze in 1914 when told that he had gained a great victory. They are measured plaudits of victory. By standard of the younger Moitze or any other victory in North Africa it remains German prisoners now in numbers exceeded by at least one-half Germany's total of British prisoners, including sailors and airmen, and the total of Italian prisoners held by the Allies. The British have captured most of the British forces in Italy's hands. The Axis is here to write off 600,000 permanent casualties in the North African campaign. This is little sufficient to knock out the Tunis to enable the enemy to continue the struggle, but it had not the heart to hold out. The end came swiftly, with successive mass capitulations. Few victories in military history have been more decisive, more completely rounded off, and achieved with such relish. The sole light of the reason is the inability of the victorious armies. The war against Germany is very far from won, but the balance has begun to turn decisively against her. — *The Times*.

German Declivity. — Illegal destruction of crops in Germany began in 1940. The construction industry has been run up most carefully. This department could carry through its task, and its task would be kept secret from the anti-Nazi command commission. The gigantic development of artillery weapons during the years preceding this war was due to the secret preparatory work of my "dear friend" Dr. Maninger, director of Rheinmetall-Krupp.

Bombing Rome. — It is agreed that we should not bomb the Vatican City, but it is not generally realised that the Vatican City is not confined to the small area around St. Peter's and the Vatican Palace. It spreads all over Rome. The Lateran Treaties declare that a large number of buildings in Rome are Vatican property—the basilicas of St. Peter, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. Paul's. Without the Lateran Treaty it is impossible to bomb Rome without violating Vatican neutrality. Bombed at the Vatican, surely it might hit Santa Maria Maggiore. Rome would also very easily be bombed in the vicinity of St. Peter's, which stands still to some people as "enduring symbol" of the Virgin Angel's church. Would the effect on Italian morale be worth the cost? I do not think so. Because Rome has never played in the life of Italy the part that London plays in Great Britain. Italians have always felt that Rome is an international city, the home of an international church. Every great Italian movement, including the Fastisti, has started somewhere in Italy. The bombing of Rome would not have the effect on Italian morale which is sometimes imagined. But it would outrage Italian Catholic sentiment, especially if I am of a Roman Catholic but I think it would be extremely wise to take a step calculated not offend 850,000,000 people. — Mr. Iver Thomas.

Army's New Alphabet. — The British, Canadian and US Armies in Britain have a new alphabet. For Freddie, for instance disappears. Here is the new list, with the discarded words in parenthesis: A becomes Able (Ack), B becomes Baker (Beer), C remains Charlie, D becomes Dog (Don), E becomes Easy (Edwards), F becomes Fox (Freddie), G remains George, H becomes How (Harry), I becomes Rudi (Urk), J becomes Jig (Johanna), K remains King, L becomes Love (London), M becomes Monday (Moe), N becomes Nine (Ness), O becomes Oscar (Orange), P becomes Peter (Pip), Q remains Queen, R becomes Roger (Robert), S remains Squat, T becomes Tom (Toe), U remains Uncle, V becomes Victor (Vic), W remains William, X remains X-ray, Y becomes Yorker (Yank) and Z remains Zebria. There are no new numerical sounds: 0 is zero, 1 is one, 2 is two, 3 is three, 4 is four, 5 is five, and 9 is nine. The others are pronounced normally. — *Daily Telegraph*.

the War News

Opinions Exposed. — "I always have a Bible in my kit." — General Montgomery.

"The hounds of God are on Hitler's track." — Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health.

"Nazi Germany has buried the grave of the myth of German invincibility." — *Sunday Times*.

Luetze was the fourth treated German after Tilly, Heydrich and Himmler. — Hitler at Luetze's funeral.

"If you want this to stop, pray for peace; demand peace, and measure up for peace." — R.A.F. leader dropped a Sibyl.

"It is remarkable Tunis and Bizerte fell within half an hour of each other." — Mr. A. J. Divine, *Sunday Times* correspondent.

The Minister of the Crown has greater — more kindness and confidence from his Sovereign than have any other Ministers.

The world has been beaten in Tunisia so soundly and savagely that it cannot be mended. — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

The Minister of Health is the shining beauty who wants nothing. He has shown no capacity for Lord Beaverbrook. — In their blood and sacrifice in Tunis our soldiers have maintained the integrity of Africa and of the nation, — African communiqué.

Going by the popular American expression, the Tunisian victory has been primarily a British one. — H. F. W. Baldwin, military editor, *New York Times*. "It had not been for the R.A.F. casualties in Tunisia and Libya would have been 10 times greater on either side." — Viscount Thurland.

"A mad race could take it. It is over now when they are licked." — Sir Arthur Lewis, Director of the Office of War Information.

Two million lives is a conservative estimate of the amount of German manpower saved by the recent successes in North Africa. — Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham.

"Northern Ireland's ports and harbours have proved indispensable in winning the Nazi battle of the Atlantic." — Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.

All quarrels between Great Britain and ourselves have been removed except for one outstanding matter. I believe that statesmanship in this country and in Britain will bring about a solution of that remaining quarrel also." — Mr. de

The Italian army consists of about 1,380,000 men. Only above 600,000 are soldiers. — Air Commandor A. M. G. Denby.

German prisoners say that they never heard of German tanks that started out were 1,000,000 strong at the Tunisian battle-front. — General Eisenhower.

It is almost as heartening as a Boston to hear that 10 German submarines were recently sunk in the Atlantic as to hear of the capture of Tunis or Bizerte. — Mr. W. Martin.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder is obviously the man most fit as Supreme Commander in the field of the Allied Air force when the invasion takes place. — Major Oliver Stewart.

By the Tunisian victory three ships out of every four are making the 13,000-mile detour round the Cape of Good Hope to Suez, free from service of new frontiers. — Mr. W. A. Crumley.

There is not one unbroken line in Bizerte. Most are so badly smashed that repair is impossible. Bizerte will have to be broken again right through foundations. — Mr. Ward Alice.

After their decisive breakthrough in Tunisia on May 3, the Americans modestly remarked that they had knocked the 'A' out of Amateur." — "Peterborough," in the *Daily Telegraph*.

"Our eastern pincer has come 3,000 miles from Italian Somaliland through Abyssinia, Eritrea, Egypt, Libya, Tripolitania, and Tunisia. This was a feat unequalled in all military history." — Lord Croft.

May 15 was the date General Alexander gave me some months ago as that on which the North African campaign would end. He was two days better than his word. — Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War.

"The German air force will be the first of the European fighting services to crack. I do not think the German air arm may be good, but the Germans know how to use air power." — Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

"General Alexander achieves his results by good will. He wins because men want to fight for him. He enthuses people by showing them into the things that seem to be important. His way of thinking is simple and practical. He has a brilliant brain. His will-power and physical activities are unusual. He does not mind a challenge. — Mr. Alan Brooke, on the *Observer*.

"Italy has lost 18,500 airmen in Africa." — Italian Secretary for War.

The two greatest dams in Germany, one containing 184,000,000 tons of water and the other 262,000,000 tons, have been breached by our bombers. It is a trenchant blow for victory." — Sir Archibald Sinclair.

"All the way from Alamein to Tunis, you and your brilliant lieutenant, General Montgomery, have added a glorious chapter to the annals of the British Commonwealth and Empire. Your combination in the final great battle will be judged by history as a model of the military art." — Mr. Churchill to General Alexander.

"The opening of the Theatre Royal, Bristol, the oldest theatre in the country, by the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts as the first State-aided theatre in this country is an occasion of national importance. It puts an official end to the dark age in which no British Government could be brought to admit that the theatre was anything higher than a commercial undertaking." — Mr. W. A. Darlington.

"Every two Germans or Italians taken prisoner near Tunis got a packet of biscuits, a tin of bully and a tin of fruit this morning. They will get another issue this evening. To most of us here tinned fruit is a luxury, and it was a bit irritating to see the Germans pouring out the syrup on the ground, then could not easily eat it in the bars and places with their hands." — *Daily Mail* correspondent.

"From December 7, when the Allies landed in North Africa until the end of last week, 1,600 enemy aircraft were destroyed in that theatre of war against our own loss of 657 machines. During that period more than \$10,000 tons of bombs were dropped on docks, shipping, landing grounds, bases, vehicles, frontier enemy positions, and other vulnerable areas. At least 25 ships were sunk by air attack. From April 23 to May 4 the Allies made 3,000 bomber sorties, while the Luftwaffe made only 241." — Minister for Air.

"Hitler's blundering strategy, a blinder comparison to that which led to Stalingrad. In both cases he sent irreplacable armies straight to destruction. He chose to fight the first battle of Italy on ground not favourable to his forces, and arrayed his resources on the defences of coast and gird preferring the perils of tank battles to flight. He has been given an army of inadequacy. He has, on 100 times, overestimated what he can do, and what he has gained by his blundering adventure." — *Observer*.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Tadeusz Dobnicki has been officially recognised as Consul-General of the Republic of Poland for Uganda.

The Ethiopian Finance Minister, Mr. Ilma Dessa, has travelled by air to the U.S.A. for the Allied food conference which opened on Tuesday.

Captain Serpa Rosa, for many years Commandant Vila Pery, has been appointed Governor of the Zambezia Province of Portuguese East Africa.

Commander G. Herbert, Director of Messrs Allen, Wack and Shepherd, Ltd., is in charge of the Beira office of the company for the period of the war.

Mr. C. W. M. Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London recently to visit British Dependencies in West, East and Central Africa.

Sergei Reginald New, F.R.C.S.C., of Hendon, Middlesex, and Miss E. Wellington, Stepney, both now serving in the Forces, have been married in Nairobi.

The engagement announced between Lieut. Col. Bertrand de la Motte Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and Rosalind, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith of Johannesburg.

Mr. U. C. Tristram, Government Agent, and Miss J. M. Fraser, only daughter of Major J. B. Fraser, Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, and Mrs. Fraser, have been married in the West Indies.

Captain Dr Oppenheimer, son of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, is now a major Rhodesian ministerialist, and Miss Bridget McCall, niece of Colonel J. L. V. Reid, have been married in South Africa.

Squadron Leader Patrick Donier, M.P.O., has issued an invitation to join the Executive Council of the former East African Board. The members of the Board will be invited to ratify the appointment at their annual general meeting in July.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has elected Mr. H. Bird its President and Mr. V. M. Clerk Vice-President. The Committee consists of Messrs. Bramwell, H. R. Fraser, R. G. Viani, H. V. Gossage, G. B. Mehta, M. C. Patel, S. B. Shah and Vallabdas Kathadas.

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., Viscount Elbland and Mrs. Ish Or-Ewing, M.P., who have all joined British Eastern Africa, are among the Parliamentary Post-War Policy Group which has just issued a memorandum outlining conditions which it is proposed to impose upon Germany when she surrenders.

M. Marcel Maquet, Governor of the Province of Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, has been appointed Governor of the Province of Leopoldville in place of Count Albert de Beaumont who has been appointed Inspector of State. M. Maquet has been succeeded as Governor of Stanleyville by Mr. René Thysseval, who is also known in East Africa.

An Advisory Board of Her Majesty appointed in Uganda for five years consists of the Director of Medical Services (who is also the representative of the Secretary), the Director of Agriculture, the Resident in Buganda, the Director of Public Works, the Provincial Commissioner of the Lurum Province, Mr. H. Hood-Rust, Mr. C. H. Bird, and Mr. H. Macdonald.

Shankwe Golf Club has elected the following officers: President, Mr. J. Wallace; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. J. Radford and R. A. Lester; and Dr. R. B. Saunders, honorary secretary. Mr. A. G. Prior is the treasurer. Mr. T. Brownlee, a Committee Member; Mr. J. G. Gandy, W. G. Southern and A. E. Legg, men vice-captain; Mr. R. B. Saunders, men's vice-captain; Mr. R. A. Lester, women's captain; Mrs. A. Prince, women's secretary. Mr. G. Murphy, women's committee. Mrs. E. A. Lester, Mrs. W. G. Southern, and Mr. J. N. Martin.

Obituary

Mr. G. C. H. Folkes, only surviving son of the late Rev. H. E. Folkes, of Hillington, Norfolk, has died in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Edward Haddon, who for more than 20 years was Government Chemist in Uganda, has died in Cape Town after a long illness. He was 80 years old.

Mr. E. A. Jenkins, Llajme, whose death in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 73 has occurred, had been in the Colony since 1896. He served during the Matabelo Rebellion and for a time in the B.S.A.P.

We learn with regret of the death in London of Mr. C. Morris, former Director of Education in Uganda and Kenya and later Director of Education in Nigeria, a member of which appears to be well.

Captain W. B. ("Buster") Stannett, 41, died recently in Zomba at the early age of 41. He served with the K.A.R. earlier in the war, mainly pertaining to his employment with the Nyasaland Government.

John Wilson Taylor, well known in East Africa and Rhodesia, was for 11 years secretary of the Uganda Legislative Council, a prominent "Fascination" and a son of a son and a daughter of the original "Fascination."

Mr. R. R. Rippon, who has died in Kenya at the age of 60, had been in East Africa since 1904. He served under Kitchener in the Sudan and in the South African War. For many years he farmed near Munyonyo, Chilanga, and in the forest in the Loibit area.

Colonel James Kingston-Russell, who died inape-stein last week at the age of 60, was editor-in-chief and managing director of the *Forum*, which he founded in 1938, and which has a considerable readership among Rhodesians and East Africans. Mr. Ruston was editor of the *Natal Mercury* from 1926 to 1936, and was previously assistant editor of the *East Times*.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

OWNER OF LARGE ESTATE at present undeveloped is willing to sell half interest or break-up value with a view to subdivision into small holdings for post-war resale. Estate has own siding on main railway. Large river dividing property has waterfalls capable of producing cheap electricity. There are no tsetse or mosquitoes. Land suitable for large-scale tobacco growing, cattle and agricultural development.

The estate already enjoys mining royalties from chrome ore companies, and the Cossack River, 7 miles wide, traverses the property, suggesting interesting mineral potentialities.

Fully detailed available subject to the usual references.

Early 1st May 1948, "East Africa and Rhodesia," 60 East Street, Lambton, Sunderland.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Pronunciation of "Kenya"

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—It should be preferable to change the spelling than to perpetuate a misconception of the origin of the name. It seems that Mr. B. J. Radcliffe has never conversed with the Kamba, who are the only Africans who use the officially accepted name of the mountain which gave its name to our British East African Colony. Mr. Radcliffe seems to wish to change the name to follow the pronunciation and meaning of the Meru people for something quite different from its origin.

It is necessary to remember:

- (1) That when E.A. became a Crown Colony the name of the mountain was thought to be most fitting and distinctive, and that that name was officially adopted by the Africans as the name for the territory.
- (2) That the first knowledge of the snow-capped mountain came to the civilised world from (I believe) Dr. Kraft. That intrepid missionary and explorer saw it from Ukarangi, where the Kamba to this day call it KII NYA. The Kikuyu name, KEE NUAGA, has the same meaning—Giraffe Mountain.

There is no doubt that our early geographers got the name from the unfortunate spelling, in the middle of last century, from Dr. Kraft, who himself naturally assumed the name of the local inhabitants.

KII NYA

Yours faithfully,

F. O. MORGAN.

POINTS FROM LETTERS**Africa the Key**

I do well to stress the worthy services of the South African black and white, in what you have called the subjugation of Africa and the shattering of the African dreams of the Natives and their leaders. They are Africa as the key to the world. They searched that key from their hands, we in Europe from the European prison-house.

The Bottom Line Affited

The best leading articles which I have read on the war in Africa have been those in your paper, and that on your issue of May 19 must have been high among them. It showed so clearly the rotteness of the Axis system and so admirably the courage with which our men and their leaders have for three years faced overwhelming odds; and I am glad you have recorded that when Italy struck us in the back two Cabinets Ministers told you that "God alone can save the Sudan." The Almighty was indeed brought through Egypt to the clear vision of victory.

The African Battle School

It must be a long time since "East Africa and Rhodesia," whose leading articles are in my view the best feature of the Empire's best world journals—published so arresting an editorial as that in which you led off the end of the war in Africa. It was far above the rest; I have seen nothing better, or so good, in any other newspaper. It is written to climax to the way you have waged for many years against those who would have surrendered parts of British Africa to the whining blackmail of the Germans. My one paper must have had a powerful audience in dangerous days, when appeasement was the fashion. Now you have in the South African colonies an African battle school for the future.

Honesty for Deserting Conscripts

It is a pity that the Government has conscripted men to do work for the war effort to foster the production of munitions, steel, ships, tanks, etc., for the war. Many of these conscripted soldiers are compelled to do this immediately. The reason for this is the example of authority, so immediate. The Government having compelled them to do work because their labour was deemed necessary. This war effort, decline, either by desertion, or after they have been ordered to proceed, either to do their duty, or after they have been ordered to do their duty, is surely the more required why not? I think that the only answer is simple. We have required why not? I think that the only answer is simple. We have required

Imperial Institute's Jubilee

The Imperial Institute celebrated its jubilee on April 1st, when a special number of its Bulletin was published. Among the services of congratulatory messages are Mr. G. H. Croom-Coke, the Office representative on the Board of Governors of the Institute; Mr. A. G. Salter, O.K.F.C., High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, who adds that "it is the fact that it was also on May 1st, 1883, that Rhodes' act was cut on the railway that was to link Rhodesia (then called Bechuanaland) to its sister British States and open it to the civilised world"; Lady Davson, Sir William Hunt, and Sir David Crair. For half-a-century the Imperial Institute has been a shop window of the Empire, while behind the scenes its laboratories have helped to develop the natural resources of the Commonwealth.

Anti-Slavery Society

The annual report of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society for the year ended March 31, last, shows "income" £17,451, which was £215 more than the expenditure. Investments had a market value of £10,853. Reference is made to "inadequacy of medical services in the Colonies," where the average distribution of qualified medical practitioners is given as one per 33,000 of the population, compared with one per 1,000 in the U.K. About 150,000 Natives are said to walk 400 to 500 miles annually from Rhodesia to Uganda in search of work, many dying of starvation on the way. The next meeting of the Society is to be held in the Linthouse Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, June 19, at 2.30 p.m., when Viscount Samuel will speak.

New Advisory Committee

A sub-committee of the Central Advisory Medical Committee has been appointed to advise the Secretary of State on the problems of general disease in the Colonies. Mr. T. I. K. Lloyd, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, is the Chairman of the new sub-committee, whose members include Sir Walter Jameson, Sir Drummond Shiels, Dr. Max Blacklock, Dr. Lenitia Fairhurst, Dr. Robert Sutherland, and the Medical Advisers to the Secretary of State.

Development as Peace-Time Lend-Lease

Colonel Walter Elliott, I.P., wrote in *East Africa and Rhodesia*, with special reference to the British Colonial Empire:

"Development must be the peace-time equivalent of Land-Lease. It makes with no more thought of an exchange than a man gives when he stands his growing son a good dinner, or scrimps and saves for a child's education or apprenticeship. Note the word, without the slightest suggestion of meanness or parsimony, can ask the junior how he is off for cash, or weigh up scruples by his family's potentialities for the future. It comes from perfect confidence—rare between individuals, and almost unknown between nations."

LESLIE STAFFORD NORMAN, DECEASED

Will any person who can give any information go to the next of kin of the above deceased, who died in New Zealand on or about September 10, 1942, or any person having knowledge or custody of a will made by the deceased, please communicate with Wansbrough, Robinson, Taylor & Taylor, Solicitors, 100, Queen Street, Bristol.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Colonial Governments had been asked to give their attention to the problems arising from demobilisation and transfer to peace conditions; and whether schemes of industrial expansion and agricultural improvement, together with economic planning and scheme of development, were being prepared in anticipation of this contingency.

Colonel Stanley: "The important subject is one which has already been closely examined by those Governments most concerned. In the course of this examination the various matters mentioned in the second part of your question are being taken into account. I am about to address Colonial Governments on the whole matter."

Major Parsons asked the Secretary of State what steps he proposed to take to improve the urban housing conditions of non-Europeans in the Colonies, especially in the areas of ports and municipalities and on a basis both of economic and cultural mutual; whether he would insist on all Governments and Railways preparing plans for improved housing of their non-European employees once hostilities cease; and whether he had yet acquainted himself with the success of the work in these directions by the Central Housing Board in the Union of South Africa, notably in Port Elizabeth.

The Secretary of State replied: (Colonel Oliver Stanley) "Measures for the improvement of housing conditions are being taken in a considerable number of Colonial territories, but their progress has been retarded by difficulties in obtaining labour and material under war conditions, and by the difficulty of finding room for such purposes. Expert advice is, however, being sought in those areas where the need is most imminent. I propose shortly to direct the attention of the Colonial Governments to the need to proceed with the early action which is of essential importance to the safety of early action when hostilities cease, especially with regard to labour which is a principal problem in the Colonies. Experience gained in South Africa and elsewhere will not be overlooked in considering parallel problems in the Colonial Empire."

Rehabilitation of ex-service men

Mr. Jones asked what arrangements had been made for the rehabilitation and re-education and women discharged from the various services in Colonial territories.

Colonel Stanley: "A Discharge and Rehabilitation Centre has been set up in Nairobi, Kenya, which is now taking charge of a number of ex-members of the services who have been discharged. The following figures on account of injuries sustained during their service: The provision of similar facilities is being considered for East Africa."

Mr. Sorenson asked how many ex-servicemen were working in the tea and coffee plantations under forced labour, and why this compulsory labour on tea and coffee production was considered essential for war purposes.

Colonel Stanley: "Compulsory labour was suspended since February, when, however, at present according to the latest figures available about 5,000 men who have been recruited for the coffee industry are still less than 100 for the tea industry under the Defence Regulations. The main object of declaring these two important industries in Kenya to be essential undertakings under the Defence Regulations was in order that they might be maintained in operation on a scale which would enable the Colony to play its part in meeting the food supply requirements of the United Nations

including those of the large numbers of refugees and prisoners in East Africa."

Mr. Sorenson: "Is it considered necessary that these should be subject to enforced labour? Is there any other means by which the requisite labour can be obtained?"

Colonel Stanley: "I think it was found it could not be obtained by other means that those regulations were brought into force."

Mr. Thorne: "Can the right hon. and gallant gentleman say how I am to distinguish between coffee produced by forced labour and coffee that is not?"

Colonel Stanley: "I am afraid I can give no useful suggestion on that point."

Mr. Sorenson: "In view of the very severe food shortage and the present state of supplies due partly to the fact that more and more resources are diverted to other uses than food production, and the long and gaunt men giving consideration to the number of men in the reserves of some of the countries and the possibility of the food supply necessarily becoming strained, I would like to know if the 'five' in the regulations are still in force?"

Colonel Stanley: "As far as I am aware, labour has been suspended since February."

Mr. Sorenson: "I understand that the 'five' is still employed?"

Colonel Stanley: "No, Sir. I understand that compulsory labour had been suspended in February, when it was suspended, I believe, the number employed was 5."

Pastures in British Somaliland

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for War whether the supply conservation services were at work and being extended to meet pasture-destruction in Somaliland.

Sir James Grigg: "The question of deterioration of pastures in British Somaliland received the close and continuing attention of the Agricultural and Veterinary Department of the Military Administration. A report on this problem, together with the general problems of forestry and grazing control, has recently been made by an expert on these matters. The recommendations made in the report are at this moment being considered by the War Office and Colonial Office. Senator Thornton kindly asked if the Secretary of State was returning to the artificial dissemination of cattle on the land denuded in Europe and America to all colonies to which the importation of prepared sites was restricted owing to war conditions."

Colonel Stanley: "Artificial insemination has been practised for many years in Kenya and experiments are being conducted in the Colony with a view of extending operations over larger areas than at the present possible under existing climatic conditions. Sir James Storke has proposed that cattle should be imported into Somaliland on certain of the plains and steppes so that the improvement of stock, particularly dairy herds, may be accelerated. So far as is known, no subsidies are given for artificial insemination, but facilities are provided by the Government in Kenya where it is carried out by the veterinary staff."

Conservatives Overlook the Empire

The agenda for the Conservative and Unionist Party Conference to be held in London today and tomorrow includes a document, an 18-page booklet, which contains no reference to the Overseas Empire. After a short notice of motion by Mr. W. W. Wakefield, Mr. Churchill said: "That this Conference urges the Government to expedite the preparation and planning of adequate air transport, so that the British Empire may share its full share in world reconstruction."

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National Bank of India

The National Bank of India, Ltd., reports a profit for the year to December last of £139,159. An interim dividend at the rate of 14% per annum paid last September amounted to £140,000, and a second interim distribution at the same rate was paid on March 31. After deducting £10,000 to the staff pension funds, the same amount to their property account, and transferring £10,000 to contingencies account, £273,412 is carried forward, against £31,755 brought in.

The paid-up capital is £2,000,000; there is a reserve fund of £2,200,000; current deposit and other funds total £48,513,041; and bills payable in arrears at £927,566. On the assets side the bank has cash and bullion £1,177,285; British Government securities and similar securities £2,551,104; Indian and Ceylon Government securities £1,079,432; bills of exchange and banker's bills £16,452,442; discounts and loans receivable £6,190,259; and house property and furniture £64,339.

The directors record their deep regret at the death of Mr. E. H. Lupton, the general manager, and the appointment as his successor of Mr. R. L. Hyde, with Messrs. T. T. Hockin and N. W. Chisholm as London managers.

Mr. J. K. Mitchell (Deputy Chairman) and Mr. A. N. Sturt are the directors retiring and offering themselves for re-election at the annual general meeting on the day next. The other members of the board are Messrs. F. G. D. Gurney (Chairman), L. J. Carmichael, W. G. Lely, J. K. Hockin, and W. Shakespeare.

News Items in Brief

The Faanya Hotel, Mvumwa, was burnt out recently. The Clove Growers Association of Zanzibar has started a rice mill in Pemba.

If the Town and Country Planning Bill becomes law it will control the growth of towns in Southern Rhodesia. Belgian Congo production of pyrethrum, which is now considerable, is reported to be of equal quality with that of Kenya.

An expert is to make an extensive tour of areas of Northern Rhodesia in which it is thought rubber production can be developed.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is purchasing the 1943 crop of Malibya grown beans and copper at £1 per short ton, delivered at any railway station or siding.

A sum of £20,000 has been borrowed by the Beira Municipality from the Portuguese Government for town improvements, including a reclamation scheme to increase the area of the town.

An African woman's ingenuity was demonstrated at an exhibition of home and craft articles held in Nairobi, where she is noted among distillers which the women had made of old motor tyres. The Director of Civil Supplies in Northern Rhodesia has announced that no further licences will be granted to import radio and torch batteries. Government imports of batteries from the Union of South Africa will be distributed through commercial channels.

The postage rates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar to Madagascar and the Comoro Islands are now as follows:—Letters 30 cents for the first oz., and 20 cents for each additional oz. or part thereof; postcards 20 cents; printed papers, 5 cents for 2 oz. or part thereof.

The 13 veteran "C" class flying boats of British Overseas Airways—used on the Durban-Cairo-Karachi-Calcutta route, and on the Trans-African route between Lagos and Lake Victoria, flew 174,122 miles in the year ended March 31. The youngest of the flying boats is more than five years old and the oldest nearly seven.

VACSEAL RUBBER LINED PUMPS . . .



vacuum created behind the impeller prevents sand from entering. The life of the wear-resisting parts is prolonged by the rubber lining and the special method of applying the lining insures perfect adhesion.

Operating Data from Field Reports:

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Bull Mill Discharge Quartz Ore

3 in. Vacseal Pump, 78 H.P. motor, 110 GPM. Feed mine 250 and discharge 70/80 tons per day with 300% head load. Head 16 ft.

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A Precedent from West Africa

To establish the Institute of Arts, Industries and Social Science in the Gold Coast Government a grant of £127,000 has been made by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. A statement issued by the Colonial Office says:

During the war the Institute will be mainly engaged in developing local industries, such as brick and tile making, stoneware pottery and the spinning and weaving of cotton; this will be a considerable contribution to the war effort and it will at the same time help to raise the general standard of living. The Institute will undertake applied scientific and technical research for the training of Africans for the management of these industries. It will also attempt to train African tailors or craftsmen and at giving Africans greater opportunities for using that talent. It will also be a centre for social and economic research.

This precedent will be utilised by the British Commonwealth Dependencies.

Murder Through Superstition

The Appeal Court of Eastern Africa, dismissing the appeal of 11 Natives convicted of the murder of Mr. J. W. M. G. M. of the Uganda Medical Service, noted that the evidence showed that their murderous intent arose from the Acholi superstition that Europeans sometimes kidnapped and ate Natives. This aspect of the case would no doubt receive full consideration by the Executive.

Beating the Tsetse Fly

Solution of the problem of animal diseases carried by the tsetse fly is believed to have been brought a great deal nearer by the latest developments in a veterinary drug named S.897, one of the well-known M. and P. series. Wide tests now being made are producing encouraging results, and the Comptroller are being asked to state their probable requirements when S.897 becomes generally available.

Beira as Free Port

We recently reported that a committee had been appointed to consider the making of Beira as a free port. It is now announced that Dr. J. C. de Souza, Sr. Freitas Ribeiro, representing the Department of Mines and Industries; Commandant R. N. Ferreira, manager of Beira Works, Ltd.; Mr. L. H. Brown, representing the Beira Railway and the Trans-Ambesia Railway; and Dr. F. dos Santos Graca, representing commercial interests.

Kenya Bird Sanctuary

Ferguson's Gulf, Turkana, may become a bird sanctuary. Myriads of birds can be seen on the banks of the creek, including Egyptian, knob-nosed, blue pintail, European shoveler, garganey, Eurasian teal, fulvous duck, white-faced tree duck, spoonbills, pelicans, kingfishers, cormorants and storks. While the Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya was recently there, Nile perch of 120 lb. was washed up alive on the shore during a violent storm. A perch over 20 lb. in the part of Lake Rudolf is on record, and fish running over 100 lb. are often caught.

Kudu Damaging Farms

Because kudu have been doing great damage in desirable areas of Matabeleland, following the recent drought, shooting restrictions have been relaxed over a considerable area of European-occupied land. The shooting will be to drive them from farm lands to Government forest reserves of Nyamandhlovu, which is reserved against shooting. Owing to shortage of ammunition for sporting rifles, there is little interest in shooting trips, game being scarce throughout the colony, and the War Department, near the Victoria Falls, is reported to be the best than ever before.

Rhodesia Union

Those who have voted to advocate the union of Tanganyika Territory with Kenya and Rhodesia will learn with interest that the Legislative Assembly of the mandated territory of South-West Africa has unanimously requested the South African Government to incorporate the territory into the Union of South Africa.

Princess Tsalai Memorial

The General Purpose Committee of the Princess Tsalai Memorial Council desires to emphasize that no decision has been reached as to the precise form which the memorial shall take, but that the final scheme will be decided upon only after the fullest consultation with the Emperor of Ethiopia and his Ministers.

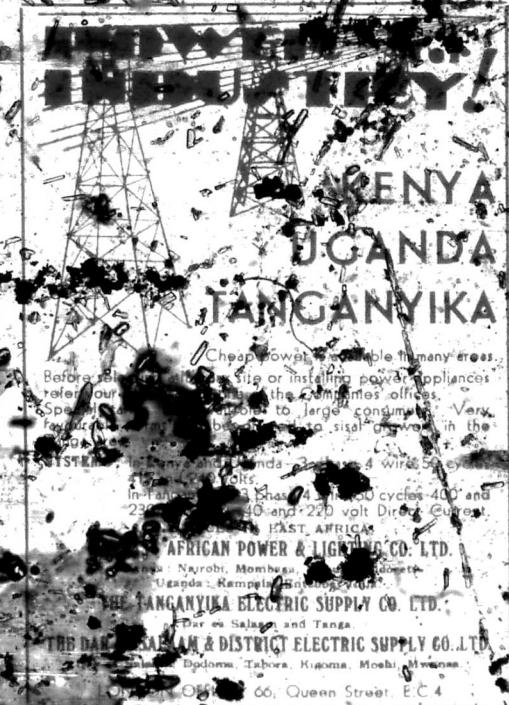
Memorial to Mr. E. B. Murray

Mombasa Indians have decided a scheme to build a hospital in memory to Dr. E. B. Murray, a member of whose family have contributed £100 towards the £10,000 required. Dr. Murray passed his services in an honorary capacity as medical officer in charge of the projected hospital.

Hospital Charges

A committee is requiring to hospital and maternity services and fees in Kenya. Its terms of reference are: (a) to consider and report by what means the cost to individual patients of treatment in Government, European, private hospitals can be reduced, and how far such proposals can or should be made to apply to treatment in non-Government hospitals and nursing homes. (b)

(c) to consider by what means the cost of inpatient services to Europe can be reduced. Its members are: The Commissioner of Inland Revenue (Chairman), the Commissioner of Local Government, Lands and Settlement, the Deputy Financial Secretary, Mr. A. Vincent, M.L.C., Mr. E. W. Scott, Mr. D. Genoway, Mr. Kenneth Archer, headmaster of Nairobi, Mr. G. W. Anderson, M.S., or other B.M.A. representative.



COMPANY MEETING

The National Bank of India, Limited

Mr. R. Langford-Jones's Statement

THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, is to be held at 24 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, at noon on Tuesday next.

MR. R. LANGFORD-JONES, Chairman of the Bank, will circulate the following extract from the report of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1942:

"At this year the proceedings at our annual general meeting will be limited to formal business."

"In September last we suffered a grievous loss in the death of our colleague and general manager, Mr. H. Lawrence, after a period of service with the Bank exceeding 51 years. Those of the shareholders who were acquainted with Mr. Lawrence, either personally or by reason of his reputation in the business world—such as they must be many—will realise what aasset to our business were his outstanding capability and his universal knowledge. The Board's appreciation of his services to the Bank have been placed on record, of course, but I take this opportunity of expressing again our sorrow at the loss of our friend.

To fill his place as general manager we appointed Mr. R. J. Hart, who has an intimate knowledge of the Bank's affairs and whose attributes called for in the office. It goes without saying that the Bank's best wishes.

Financial Results

Owing to war-time conditions the issue of our report and of the accounts is again delayed, and consequently it seemed expedient to make a final distribution from the assets by means of a second interim dividend, the rate for the year being 6%, the same as on account of 1941. Although we have had to make materially increased provision for taxation, the net amount of profit carried in the balance sheet shows but little change from that of the previous year, actually a slight increase. Pension Funds receive an allocation of £100,000, and Contingency account £50,000, while we have placed £50,000 to premises account.

The totals on each side of the balance sheet show an increase of £5,800,000 over those of the previous year. On the liabilities side there is an increase in amount under the heading of current, fixed deposits and other accounts. The greater proportion of this increase is in our deposits in India, which reflect the transfer of money into the hands of the public through war-time expenditure.

On the assets side, cash and monies at call show an increase of £6,000,000 while Indian and Indian Government securities are higher by £2,100,000. The rate of exchange, which includes Treasury Bills, has gone up by £2,000,000, the whole of this increase being in Treasury Bills. Discounts and overdrafts received are lower by £1,500,000, a reduction which has been in flower by 50% due to the condition of the ratio of the suitable underwriting conditions to the ratio of the combined items of cash and Government securities to our current accounts, fixed deposits and other accounts is 80%.

When we met last year the Japanese threat to India was as seemingly imminent danger and maritime trade was virtually at a standstill because of the blockade of the Japanese fleet. Japan decided, however, to strike southward rather than westward, the consequence so far as India and western seaboard was that Burma, of course, the corridor to India, was broken, and the same war has struck us rather than prostrated, and the same may, I think, be said for Ceylon. Beyond therefore lie

natural dislocations arising from war-time conditions such as local shortages of certain foodstuffs, the limitations imposed by Government regulations and the rapidly increased amount of war work, the industries of India and Ceylon are working normally. Without exception, I believe, these industries are experiencing a period of prosperity in lesser or greater degree, the outstanding example of the latter being the cotton mill industry in the west of India which appears to be earning profits much in excess of normal.

The Indian constitutional question still presents difficulties which, however, have appeared insuperable. It is to be hoped that a solution, which should be possible given good will on all sides, may yet be found.

An outstanding feature of the past few months in our particular sphere of activity has been the founding of a considerable number of indigenous banks in India, some of which, judged by the amount of capital embarked in them, are likely to be quite important institutions. From the point of view of internal—as opposed to external—banking there should be much scope for expansion in India, and any sound development in that direction is to be welcomed.

Prosperity Increased in East Africa

So far as East Africa is concerned the war has brought generally increased prosperity. Unfortunately the partial failure of the maize crop has been giving cause for some anxiety, this being the staple food of the country.

On behalf of the Board I extend again our thanks to the staff for their services during the past year. We all know by now the degree of strain engendered by war conditions, and so far as the Eastern staff is concerned, we realise fully the additional stress of working in a tropical climate with no present hope of the periodic amelioration afforded by return to their homeland. It says much both for them and for the staff in the country that the standard of those services remains at its usual pitch of excellence. And for this we are correspondingly grateful.

Although we have released many for the fighting services, every member of all those who could be spared, shows indications in the East that further demands may be made upon us, notwithstanding that the increase in ill-health among the staff is already causing us concern. In this connexion it is to be hoped the essentiality of maintaining banking services in the interests of the war effort will be fully recognised by the authorities concerned.

Statements Worth Noting

British are excellent colonial administrators.—*York Daily News*.

"It will be just as easy in 10 years' time to get a week-end to Kenya as it is now to week-end in Scotland."—Sir Alan Cobham.

"It must never be said that Rhodesia took a man out of the front line to dig for gold."—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Addison, Chief Recruiting Officer, Southern Rhodesia. "The teachings of the Bible are not less indispensable to a full education than the teaching of Shakespeare. The world is full of knowledge, but lacking in love and vision. One wonders if neglect of Biblical reading is not a contributory cause."—Mr. N. E. G. Mylne Headmaster, Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia.

"The colonisation and development of the British Empire are in furtherance of the Divine purpose. I think that it was no accident, but part and parcel of the great purpose of the Infinite, that we should have carried these responsibilities as we have. By carrying these responsibilities we have acted as heirs of the past and trustees for posterity."—Viscount Bennett.

LATEST MINING NEWS.

Gold After The War

THE POSITION OF GOLD in the post-war world was discussed in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that gold could be foolishly regarded as an investment if gold was of real value. The greatest producing country had a net stock of it; the British Commonwealth was the greatest producer of gold; and Russia was an increasing producer. It would therefore be unwise to attempt to separate the unit of international trading account from it, though the rate of progress of international trading of each country should not be determined entirely by its gold stocks. Nor would it be wise that the expansion of the trade of the world should be conditioned by the rate of expansion in gold production.

What he proposed clearing union did, therefore, was to say that, for the settlement of international balances, bancor should be accepted as the equivalent of gold by all participating countries. The clearing Union must provide bancor in exchange for gold, if a member State was not entitled to demand gold for bancor. Thus each country would have a defined gold content for its currency which would be its official buying price for gold, and above which it must not pay. As each member State would be entitled to obtain bancor credit by paying in gold, it secured a steady purchase for the output of the gold-producing countries and for countries holding large gold reserves. The position of producers and holders of gold was thus improved by providing them with a secure outlet for any gold they wished to dispose of, which, in the absence of the clearing Union, they could not have.

International bancor credit was limited by the physical amount of gold of each country when the Union started, nor was it limited later by the use or fall of the gold held. The credit was based on the true reality of the volume of goods and services disposed of by each country on an international account. Bancor would be available only on transfer to another member country, and there was no need to require the Union to do so.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence preferred the British to the American plan because it was more flexible, but, when the British scheme seemed to him to go too far towards restoring gold, shackles, even of gold, mortified the desire for international trade.

Colonel Sir A. Lambert Ware said the Soviet Union now produced three-sevenths of the world's gold output, while the USA possessed nine-tenths of the world's supply of gold.

Mr. Woodburn considered that the importance of gold had been over-emphasized. It provided an automatic brake by the real and material extent of the frailties of human mismanagement. To that extent the fetish of despising gold was as foolish as the former fetish of worshipping it. The question of future currencies to gold was very important because gold was the last commodity to move. The British plan produced not a fixed gold standard, but a managed gold standard, giving the central bank the right of intelligent manipulation and control of mismanagement.

Sir George Schuster said he imagined that gold would again be in any country, but stupidly as a regulation of currency.

Zambesia Exploring Co.

The annual report of the Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., for the year to December 31, 1942, states that £23,500 advanced to Behiquela Estates, Ltd., were repaid and that company had sold its sisal estate in Angola, the Zambesia Company retaining £10,000 in respect of its holdings of 48,000 shares. Stocks, shares and debentures in other companies had a total value of £1,092,920. Quoted stocks and debentures, a depreciation of £379,780, but added that these were at a par value of £250,000, and the directors considered the deficit of £29,780 more than covered by the amount by which the value of unquoted securities exceed their book value.

At the end of the year the company had £436,662 in preference shares in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., 553,830 shares of 10s. Rentai Gold Mine, Ltd., £14,250 of 8½% redeemable debenture stock and 100 shares of 40s. in the Hart Mining Co., Ltd., and 400 shares in the International Hart Bata Group.

The year's profits totalled £30,655, and interim and final dividends of 5s. were declared, each requiring £8,135, leaving £5,520 to be carried forward. Against £136,788, £11,000 was paid to the Land Revenue, refunded £18,226 in respect of the previous year.

The chairman is to be Mr. H. R. B. Knott, and the managing director Mr. G. J. Hutchins. Other members of the board, the chairman being ex-officio, are Mr. M. A. Hely-Hutchinson, General Sir Reginald Wingate, Mr. E. G. M. G. (Vivian) Chapman, Colonel S. B. Knott, Mr. G. C. G. and Mr. G. J. Hutchins. Financial

Anglo American Corporation

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., which largely interested in Rhodesian mining through its shareholding in Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., says Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., reports a profit for the year to December 31 last of £195,114. Taxation requires £76,000, two dividends of 3½% each on the cumulative preference stock take £141,000, a 30% dividend on the ordinary shares amounts to £735,000, and a sum of £100,000 is set aside for general re-meeting of the directors. £128,462 is carried forward, compared with £128,468 brought in.

The chairman, E. Rossouw and Mr. Carl R. Davidson, the directors who retired by rotation, but offered themselves for re-election at the annual meeting in Johannesburg on April 30. The other members of the board are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (Chairman), Sir Herbert Stanley, Senator W. O. Johnson, Messrs. H. T. Dickinson, Mr. Dunkels, R. B. Margate (alternate), H. C. Wakely, W. L. Hornold, W. E. Hudson, Dr. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. Lloyd, L. Oppenheimer, S. C. Taylor, F. A. Ursprung (alternate), and A. C. Wilson.

Company Progress Reports

Tati.—The year just ended in April totalled 5,000 tons, for a working period of 100 days. 1,280 tons of ore were milled for 1,286 oz. gold, with an estimated value of £10,802. Working expenditure amounted to £26,121 and development to £1,050, giving an estimated surplus of £3,924. Capital expenditure totalled £5,000.

Globe and Phoenix.—During April 6,100 tons were treated for 3,190 oz. gold, with a profit of £11,994. S. Phoenix mine, 5th level, driven 45 ft., 14wt.; 6th level, driven 8 ft., 14wt.; 7th level, driven 40 ft., trace 133 ft. level, sun 1 ft., dwt. 2 ft., sun level, sun 18 ft., trace 41st level, driven 82 ft., trace.

Phoenix Prince.—During the quarter ended March 31, 27,850 tons were milled for 1,361 oz. gold and a profit of £11,718. Shaft sinking, 123 ft., 14wt., development, 2,692 ft. No. 1 shaft, No. 2 level drive west 157 ft. av. 2.3 dwt. over 65 in. Main shaft, No. 1 level drive west dump reef, 263 ft., 4.6 dwt. over 60 in. No. 1 level drive west east dump reef, 294 ft. 4.1 dwt. over 6 in. No. 3 level raise, 21 ft., 2.9 dwt. over 68 in. No. 3 level drive east, 189 ft., 6.6 dwt. over 51 in. No. 3 level drive west, 189 ft., 4.1 dwt. over 65 in. No. 5 level drive east, 80 ft., 2.9 dwt. over 68 in. No. 5 level drive west, 22 ft., 4.7 dwt. over 49 in. No. 5 level raise, 25 ft., 3.1 dwt. over 50 in. No. 9 level drive west, 120 ft., 4 dwt. over 68 in.

Rio Tinto Co.

This company, which is largely interested in N. Rhodesian copper mining, made a profit of £1,000,000 in sales of produce during 1942, and totalled £50,000,000. Total net credit balance available was £1,118,000, of which interim dividends had been paid, per share on the 5% preference shares were paid. Dividends forward is £560,000, compared with £500,000 in 1941.

News of Our Advertisers

Schweppes, Ltd., announce an offer to acquire by share exchange a sum of the capital of Kia-Ora, Ltd., not already held by Schweppes. The issued capital of Kia-Ora is £10,000, of which Schweppes already hold £18,675, the offer therefore relates to £191,325 of stock. The terms are one ordinary share in Schweppes for every five 10s. units of Kia-Ora, which corresponds with current market values. The average Schweppes dividend over the past six years is 10% above that on the Kia-Ora shares, while Schweppes' finance are the same.

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FIG. 876.
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