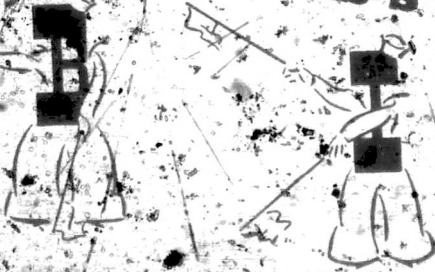


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Thursday, February 19, 1938
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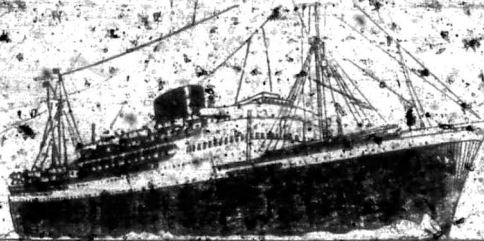
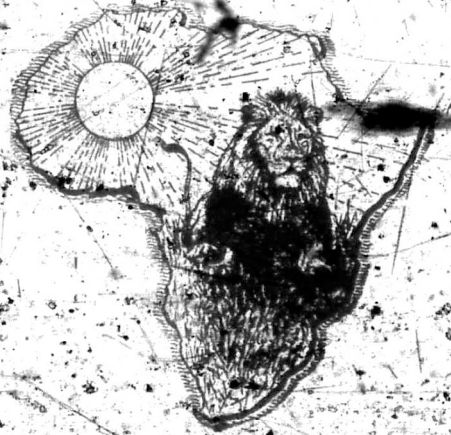
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THREE YEARS AGO, when it was almost universally regarded as indecorous to mistrust the aims of Japanese policy, we wrote of the threat to East Africa involved in Japanese expansion, particularly when allied to German and Italian aggression, as we held that it would be achieved with treachery unsurpassed even by Hitler and Mussolini. Toig launched his attack in the Orient, we discussed the probability of raids by the Japanese in the Indian Ocean, with the dual object of disrupting our naval forces and interrupting the flow of British, American, Australian, Indian and South African supplies to the Middle East generally, including the traffic through the Persian Gulf to Iran and Russia. In two short months, they seized the ports on the eastern shores of the Indian Ocean from which submarines and surface raiders may now operate, not merely in the Bay of Bengal, but in the Arabian Sea and off the east and south coasts of Africa. From Penang or Moulmein to Mombasa is a considerably shorter journey than from Brest to New York—a voyage which German submarines make with ease and with ample reserves for operations off the American coast. Indeed, enemy submarines, to say nothing of the special swift surface raiders which the Japanese are known to possess—based on either of these ports in Malaya or Burma could waylay ships

all over the Indian Ocean, immensely complicating our naval problems.

Recognition of this unprecedented threat involves both an appreciation of the new risks to shipping, hitherto free from the need of convoy in these waters, and realisation that British East Africa must at long last concentrate on maximum production, a policy repeatedly advocated in these pages, but one which the local Governments have been sadly slow to adopt except in such a special case as that of Northern Rhodesian copper. Were it not for this, it would have seemed impossible that the authorities—especially those in Kenya—could have failed to realise its immense advantages from the standpoint of favourable conditions for production of the necessary commodities and nearness to the military markets involved—could have been so dilatory when the strain upon British shipping resources was nakedly revealed to the whole world, and when our spokesmen said openly that we had armies in the Middle East three-quarters of a million strong, who ought obviously to be provisioned from the nearest available production areas. Pre-war conceptions of commercial economy should have been jettisoned. Unhappily, they have continued to colour the official mind, with the result that shipping has not been saved to anything like the maximum extent practicable.

Opportunities Cast Away

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Central African Dependencies in varying degree, could have made an immensely greater contribution in foodstuffs and other requisites if clearly asked to produce to the limit such necessities as wheat, maize, potatoes, tea, sugar, rice, bacon, pork, beef, tinned meats, jam, fruit juices, and many other items essential to the feeding of armies drawn from Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia, to say nothing of various raw materials required directly and indirectly for military purposes.

At the very outbreak of the war we stressed the essential importance of maintaining East Africa and Rhodesia in production of carefully selected crops, and the prudence of retaining

Key men at their posts to provide reinforcements in the Shortcomings of Colonial Leadership agricultural, local manufacturing, transport and other essential spheres. Not once

but repeatedly in the early weeks and months of the war we argued that the fullest economic contribution of which Eastern Africa was capable should be assembled in the common cause, thereby expressing (as became very clear from our correspondence) the general official point of view. The Colonial Office and the local Governments were, on the contrary, slow to accept such views or to act upon them.

It must, indeed, be said that action in accordance with the dire needs of the times was not taken until Lord Lloyd became Secretary of State for the Colonies nearly nine months after the outbreak of war, and when his untimely death prevented his informed, receptive and dynamic mind, there was a relapse from the realism which he had quickly injected into those under his control and influence. Whereas

he put his things first, it cannot be denied that the vast majority of men in authority in the Colonial Empire have consistently underestimated alike our enemies, the great anxiety of the Colonies, Protectorates and Territories to give unsparingly in whatever directions were best calculated to assist the Mother Country, and, not least, their own personal responsibilities and opportunities.

What is the result from the Eastern African standpoint? It is that, to-day, scarcely a responsible non-official connected with the territories under Colonial Office rule in Eastern Africa, who is not profoundly dissatisfied, being on the spot to compare what has been done with what

with ceaseless official references to generous public contributions through war funds when fundamentals are still not settled after two and a half years of war. Southern Rhodesia was wiser and quicker to order essential producers to stand to their task. Those agriculturists in East Africa who have not joined the forces have, in most cases managed the farms of three or four neighbours in addition to their own, and a special tribute must also be paid to the wives and daughters who in so many cases have shouldered the whole burden of continuing operations; their courage and tenacity in very trying circumstances have been beyond praise. It is, indeed, the contrast with such service that aggravates the disservice of official omissions. If condemnation from the highest sources be required, nothing could be more damning than the words of the Minister of State in the Middle East, Captain Oliver Lyttelton, who recently addressed delegates from the East African Supplies Board then in Cairo for a conference of the Middle East Supply Council, said:

Your task is to stimulate local production to the utmost degree, to cut down demands for imports in the most drastic manner, to cut out the luxuries of life, to use only the essentials of existence to match the situation at home, to reduce the turn-round of our ships so as not to lose one precious hour in port or waste one cubic foot of space. Whenever a ship makes a longer journey than is necessary, whenever a day is lost in unloading or turning round a ship, whenever something we could do without is shipped, whenever silk stockings or beer or gramophones or private motor-cars are delivered to the public, whenever there is waste by troops or the private consumer, whenever full use is not made of the powers of local production, our friends, our families and our children in the United Kingdom suffer, and the hour of victory is postponed. Ships and the productivity of shipping are the very keystone of the whole Imperial structure, the very life of a great maritime and importing power. East Africa can produce maize, wheat, barley, rice, potatoes, groundnuts, copra, sugar, etcetera. All these are wanted in the Middle East group of countries. Produce to the utmost, and save our ships. All you can produce will be taken. It is highly important for the East African territories as an integral part of their contribution to the war effort to produce foodstuffs to the full extent necessary to meet known Imperial requirements.

Production Must Be Expanded

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Disappointed With Official Excuses

With that candid exordium the Secretary of State for the Colonies subsequently expressed agreement, and the Government of Kenya announced that it was asking the Man-Power and Production Sub-Committee to submit lists of European farmers whose release from military service would greatly stimulate essential production. On a field on which one has done too little too late, with the consequence that foods which might have been exported from Kenya will now have to be shipped to the Middle East from South Africa

and still more distant lands, and thus run the gauntlet of Japanese raiders; instead of making the relatively short passage from Mombasa these necessary fruits of the earth must now be carried double or triple the sea-milage with correspondingly greater risks and unnecessary extension of the strain upon our shipping resources. When will those upon whom lies the responsibility grasp the fact that in a total world-wide, critical war, and therefore a conflict in which, as never before, production and transport together constitute two of the master keys to triumph?

Governor Reviews Kenya's War Effort

2,375 Europeans, 1,800 Asians and 39,000 Africans Serving in East Africa Forces

KENYA'S contribution to the war effort was recently reviewed in the Legislative Council by the Governor, Sir Henry Moore, K.C.M.G.

Last June it was estimated that Europeans drawn from all the East African territories serving in the East Africa Force totalled approximately 5,000, of whom Kenya had supplied 2,375. The number of Asians from Kenya and Uganda was about 1,800, and the number of Africans about 80,000 out of a total of 90,000.

From September 1, 1940, to August 31, 1941, Kenya supplied foodstuffs to the military, including certain purchases in the Middle East, the Sudan and Occupied Enemy Territory to a total of something over £1,500,000 and timber to the value of £253,597 was supplied direct to the military and military contractors.

Supplies of Many Kinds

We supplied 11,430 pigs for bacon and pork, 705,800 lb. of tinned fruit, 740,500 lb. of fresh butter, 288,000 lb. of cheese, 202,000 gallons of fresh milk, 42,700 cattle from European and African Native suppliers, 11,140 sheep and lambs from European suppliers, 18,400 sheep and goats from Native suppliers, 10,090,000 lb. of wheat flour, 1,270,000 lb. of oats, 12,500 tons of maize, 1,000,000 lb. of tea, 375 tons of potatoes since November, 1940, and 2,300 tons of vegetables since January, 1941. These figures do not include many of the purchases of Native produce in which Kenya is common with the neighbouring territories, supplied its share, for example, 3,800,000 lb. of corn and beer were supplied, representing an equivalent of some 44,000 head of cattle, much of which in fact came from Tanganyika.

This gives an idea of the scale of the East African War Supplies Board, through which the above supplies, in common with those emanating from the other three territories participating in the Board, were provided.

The East African Civil Supplies Board, set up at the beginning of 1941, has enabled the East African governments to establish a common policy of import control and to introduce inter-territorial arrangements for the control of iron and steel and for obtaining essential lead supplies on an East African basis, and its technical committee has already produced some results from their investigation of the possibility of setting up local industries and manufactures for war-time purposes. The common executive of the two Boards keeps East Africa closely in touch with the Eastern Group Supply Council in India and the Middle East Supply Centre in Cairo, where they maintain their own representatives.

occurred in 1940 and August, 1940, the figures for which cannot at present be revealed, but military traffic carried during the first eight months of 1941 was 770,000 tons, and the number of military passengers conveyed, in special train 137,000. The military tonnage handled by the Harbours Department for the same period was 505,000 tons.

In addition, the Railway Administration undertook work on behalf of the military to the value of £188,000 during the first eight months of the year, and to the value of £20,000 over the 12 months ended August 31, 1941.

In 1940 the Railway remitted £220,000 in charges on military traffic. In 1941, in addition to Harbour rebates, the rebates granted to the military up to November amounted to £250,000. £500,000 has been lent to His Majesty's Government free of interest, while a further £500,000 has been borrowed in London in such a way as to have the greatest assistance in the furtherance of the war effort. Had been invested in British War Bonds to the end of June, 1941, and £450,000 has been invested in East African War Bonds.

Personal contributions by Natives to the Kenya Central War Fund and the War Welfare Fund have amounted to about £15,000. In addition, Natives of the Nyanza Province subscribed large sums towards the purchase of light mobile ambulances and a mobile surgical unit. The Natives of Embu gave £680 towards another mobile ambulance. Local Native Councils have subscribed over £12,000 towards fighter aeroplanes and have invested £26,000 in war funds.

What without the greatest contribution they have made is in production. There are about 480,000 able-bodied male Natives in the Colony. Over 200,000 are employed by non-Natives, about 12,000 are in daily casual employment, and to these figures must be added the many squatters not included in employment statistics and the 80,000 in the forces. So over half the able-bodied males are working outside the reserves.

Proposed Conscription of Native Labour

The Committee appointed by the Governor of Kenya last November to advise whether any measure of legal conscription is necessary or desirable to ensure a supply of labour for the maintenance of production and essential services has recommended the introduction of legislation empowering the Government to introduce compulsory labour for Africans, telegraphs the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*. The Committee, under the chairmanship of the Director of Man-Power, included the chief labour officer, one of the European represen-

The introduction of conscription is proposed by the Committee under the special defence regulations, which provide many safeguards against injustice. For instance, any application for labour will be refused unless the wages, rations, housing and other conditions are considered satisfactory.

The individual African has a right of appeal to the district officer advised by 10 tribal elders, and of a further appeal to a special tribunal. No Native may be conscripted if the result would be to impose family hardship, disturb the economic life of his reserve, or if he has been recently employed. The Committee found that the labour situation had recently deteriorated, and considered that the further recruitment of 22,500 Africans was necessary for present and future essential war production. They were informed that the military authorities also require a further 15,000 Kenya Natives this year.

The most striking feature of the report is the statement that the estimated number of able-bodied male Natives in Kenya is 550,000, of whom 268,000 are already in civil employment. If the Committee's estimate respecting the further civil and military requirements are to be met, this would mean that the total number of able-bodied Africans working outside the Native areas would be 55%, beyond which the Committee are not prepared to go without very careful consideration.

The *Nairobi Standard* hopes that compulsion will be avoided, and contends that the Natives have not been given by the Government information services or adequate help in understanding of the real war situation and their own part therein.

The Government of Kenya has announced that the Secretary of State is considering the report.

Colonel Anderson Wins V.C. Malaya Award for Former Kenya Settler

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES GROVES WRIGHT ANDERSON, of the Australian military force, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry in Malaya, was formerly a well-known settler in Kenya, which he left for New South Wales some time before the outbreak of war. In the last war he served in the K.A.R., and won the Military Cross. He was born in Cape Province, South Africa.

The citation in connexion with Colonel Anderson's award reads:

During the operations in Malaya from January 18 to 22, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, in command of a small force, was sent to restore a vital position and to assist a brigade. His force destroyed enemy tanks.

When later cut off, he gallantly fought his way on his position from air and ground forces, and broke his way through the enemy lines to a depth of 15 miles. He personally led an attack with great gallantry on the enemy, who were holding a bridge, and succeeded in destroying it. Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, through all this fighting, protected his wounded and refused to leave them.

He obtained news by wireless of the enemy position and attempted to get his way back through eight miles of enemy-occupied country. This proved to be impossible, and the enemy were holding too strong a position for any attempt to be made to relieve him. Lieutenant Colonel Anderson was ordered to destroy his equipment and make his way back as best he could round the enemy's position.

Throughout the fighting, which lasted for four days, he set a magnificent example of brave leadership, determination, and unflinching courage, and through-

Casualties and Appointments S.N.O. Red Sea Force Promoted

Commander A. Stanford, D.S.C., R.N., and member of I.M.S., STABLE, was among those who lost their lives when that destroyer was sunk by enemy action.

The death in Eritrea is announced of Captain C. B. Robinson, formerly of the Sudan Irrigation Department.

Mr. Michael J. Bishenough, Southern Rhodesian Armoured Car Regiment, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Bishenough, of Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, London, W., has died of typhus while on active service in East Africa.

Flying Officer John Pringle Wood, a Rhodesian serving with the Royal Air Force, whom we reported missing some time ago, is now known to be a prisoner of war and unharmed.

Rear Admiral R. H. C. Hallifax, C.B., who at the beginning of last year was appointed Senior Naval Officer, Red Sea Force, has been promoted to vice-admiral.

Lieut. A. R. Inglis, S.A.A.F., who has been awarded the D.F.C., is stated to have shown great keenness and devotion to duty at all times. During a raid on Yavello, in southern Abyssinia, he was forced to lapid in the desert, and for 10 days endured great privation before regaining the British lines.

Commanded S.A.A.F. in Ethiopia

A portrait of Brigadier Hector Daniel, who commanded the South African Air Force during the Abyssinian campaign, is among art exhibits of the war now on tour in the Union of South Africa. The portrait is the work of Captain Neville Lewis.

General Sir Herbert Gough, who commanded the Fifth Army in the last war, and has close East African connexions, has resigned his appointment as colonial and zone commander of the Home Guard under the age limit. General Gough is 71.

Colonel C. R. S. Primatt has become Director of Intelligence and Security in Uganda.

Mr. M. J. Macoun, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been appointed Director of Intelligence and Security in Tanganyika Territory.

Major W. J. Roper is now Commissioner for Italian Nationals and officer in charge of refugee camps in Nyasaland, in addition to his duties as commandant of the internment camp at Mapanga.

Mr. M. J. Cook, Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika Territory, has been seconded to the Censorship Department.

The young son of Sir Robert Buxton, until recently Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Stirling is reported to be leaving Europe shortly to join the forces.

At 5.30 members of the lost of which was reported last week, was launched in 1937 by Mrs. Buxton, wife of the High Commissioner in London, from southern Rhodesia.

The French liner *MARITIMA JORDA*, which escaped from Manila with a crew of 38 officers and men, most of whom at once joined the Free French cause, is a 12,000-ton vessel owned by the Messageries Maritimes, and well-known to East Africans in previous days.

Northern Rhodesia created last week a Defence Force Reserve, which is to be composed of members of the Force whose full employment prevents them from doing full training, those who are over or over 30 years of age, and those with three years' service of more.

Italian property left in Abyssinia last week was

Terms of Military Convention Between Great Britain and Ethiopia

THE MILITARY CONVENTION signed in Addis Ababa on August 21 between the British Government and the Emperor of Ethiopia is expressly stated to have been concluded "to provide for certain matters relating to mutual assistance as allies in the struggle against the common enemy."

Article 1 provides: "The Government of the United Kingdom will provide at their own cost a Military Mission for the purpose of raising, organizing and training the British Army. The duties and privileges of the Military Mission shall be the subject of instructions from the C.O.C. in C. British Forces in East Africa to the head of the Military Mission which shall be agreed upon between His Majesty the Emperor and the C.O.C. in C."

(b) The Military Missions shall be retained in Ethiopia until the Emperor no longer requires its services, or until the British forces in Ethiopia are withdrawn, whichever is the earlier. When the Government of the United Kingdom ceases to provide the Military Mission at their own cost, they will use their best endeavours to assist the Emperor to obtain suitable officers to take the place of those members of the original Mission who do not remain in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian Army shall be armed and equipped so far as possible from booty taken from the Italian forces in the course of the campaign in Ethiopia.

Article 3 specifies that British military administration shall be maintained so long as necessary over "a continuous belt of Ethiopian territory 25 miles wide contiguous to the frontier of French Somaliland running from the frontier of Eritrea to the French Ethiopian Railway 100 miles south-west along the railway to the bridge at Damot, thence south and south-east, excluding Giddessa, to the north-eastern extremity of the Garais Mountains and along the crest of the ridge of these mountains to their intersection with the frontier of the former Italian colony of Sandak, thence along the frontier to its junction with British Somaliland, and over all land within Ethiopia occupied by the French Ethiopian Railway and its appurtenances."

Article 4 permits the U.K. to maintain a police force under command of the C.O.C. in C. in East Africa, specifically provided for the use of that force in Addis Ababa until the police force to be raised by the Emperor is competent to assume such duties, and to give the C.O.C. in C. access to the Empire and procedure therein, as far as the British Mission.

Order under British Military Rule

Article 5 provides that such an area of Italian territory which was included in Italian Somaliland shall remain for the purpose of the convention under the British Military Administration.

Article 6 gives the British Government the right to keep in Ethiopia what military forces it thinks necessary.

Article 7 makes British settlements inviolable and places them exclusively under British control.

Article 8 grants freedom of movement between cantonments, billeting and camping rights similar to those existing in the U.K., power to generate light and power, the use of roads and waterways without charge, the right to establish military postal services, and diplomatic immunity for official correspondence of the British forces.

Article 9 empowers the C.O.C. to operate the Franco-Ethiopian Railway, the high power lines, and to use wireless telegraphs and telephone installations.

Article 10 reserves the right of the British forces to retain the booty captured by them in Ethiopia, except that which is being sent to the Ethiopian Army.

Article 11 states:

(a) In view of the fact that the speed and range of modern aircraft necessitate the use of wide areas, the Emperor will give permission to the British air forces and the air forces of the Allies to fly in Ethiopia wherever they consider it necessary.

(b) In view of the fact that the safety of flying is dependent upon provision of a large number of places where aircraft can alight, the Emperor will secure the constructive maintenance and availability of such landing grounds in Ethiopian territory. The Emperor will accede to the request from the appropriate British authority for the construction of such landing grounds or the extension of existing landing grounds as experience may show to be necessary.

Article 12 provides:

(a) Save as hereafter provided, no member of the British forces referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) of Article 1 shall be liable to the criminal jurisdiction of the courts of

any criminal offence committed in any of the areas referred to in Article 3.

(b) No member of the British forces shall be subject to the civil jurisdiction of the Courts of Ethiopia in respect of any matter arising out of his official duties. If any civil proceeding is instituted against a member of the British forces before any Ethiopian Court, a notification of the proceedings shall forthwith be given to the Diplomatic Representative of His Majesty the King, and no further steps shall be taken in such proceedings until 60 days have elapsed from the date of notice. This period shall be extended for a further term of 60 days if the Diplomatic Representative of His Majesty the King states in writing to the Court that it has not been possible to conclude the necessary investigations in the above time.

(c) No member of the British forces shall be committed to prison in default of satisfaction of any judgment or order of any Ethiopian Court or tribunal until the sanction in writing of the appropriate British authority has been obtained.

Article 13 stipulates that if Joint Claims Commission shall in case of need deal with claims for damage on injury to the British forces.

Article 14 engages Ethiopia to hand over to the British authorities any member of the British forces known to have committed an offence which comes into conflict with the Ethiopian authorities.

Article 15 declares that British military personnel may be arrested by Ethiopian authorities only in the circumstances mentioned in the foregoing paragraph or in cases of desertion or absence without leave.

Article 16 states inter alia:

(a) Members of the British forces who are owners of Ethiopian real property in Ethiopia shall pay the same taxes, registration and transfer fees as do Ethiopian subjects in respect of such property and its produce.

(b) Members of the British forces shall pay any taxes or registration fees for the time being in force for any privately owned vehicles used on any public road in Ethiopia which are paid by Ethiopian subjects.

(c) The British forces, the Expeditionary Forces, messengers and all other official categories of the British force shall pay at most favoured rates for all services rendered by departments of the Ethiopian Government or any municipal or local authority.

(d) Save as above provided, British establishments reserved areas, the British forces and the individual members thereof shall be immune from all direct taxation, import and export duties and all other taxation fees of similar charges, unless there shall be an agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and His Majesty the Emperor to the contrary in regard to any particular tax or charge.

Article 23 stipulates that the convention shall continue in force for the same period as the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, which is valid until replaced by a treaty proposed by Ethiopia, who the proposal if it is not so replaced within two years, either party may thereafter terminate it by giving three months notice.

Lords Debate Ethiopia Treaty

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE with following publication of the terms of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, Lord Noel-Buxton expressed regret that the treaty had not "some international aspects attached to it, because surely one main duty was the future of Africa."

"International stability is the greatest interest of all, and we must not prejudge the future of Africa by what we do now. We must not prejudice the settlement which after the war the British Government may want to aid. I am very glad the Agreement indicates the rejection of an Imperial policy. That is very timely because in South and East Africa there has been a lot of common-sense and a phrase as a useful addition to the Empire. The Agreement makes it clear that we are not at all aware of abandonment. The appointment of officials might embody some international element, and it would be well if we made it easy for many of these officials to be non-British."

More than half the population of Abyssinia consisted of conquered slaves. Abyssinian slavery was supported by long tradition, by religious beliefs, and prominently by the State Church. Lord Lugard held that that church was the most potent opponent to the abolition of slavery. Vast numbers of slaves felt that their position and rights were bound up with the State. He had shown himself active towards reforms, but was some of his predecessors. Therefore abolished slavery, but Mengist, who followed, greatly extended it.

The present Emperor had, among Abyssinians, quite a unique personality, but he needed real help, and it would not be enough that his advisers should have no more power than

Background to the

Mr. Churchill's Position — The new Constitution document may bear large down by Mr. Churchill. Opening the three days debate in the House of Commons he said, in effect: "I am responsible for everything. I am therefore responsible for everything that goes wrong. Things are going very seriously wrong. Therefore, I demand your confidence." On Sunday night he laid down the doctrine that it was the duty of Parliament and the Press to maintain the Government, with the implication that any weakening of his own position would be a weakening of our cause. These declarations are full of danger and only do harm to Mr. Churchill. Belief in their own indispensability has been held by many men, and in Britain it has generally met with no response. The cause we are fighting for is greater than any man. Mr. Churchill may feel that this is a war between himself and Hitler, but every man and woman in the land also feels that Hitler is a personal anti-christ. This is a people's war — the war of a free democracy against Hitler's brutal tyranny and aggression. What are we asking for that has caused so much resentment? First, that a War Cabinet should be formed of five or six men without Departmental duties, and that this Cabinet should have full responsibility for the conduct of the war and power to take all decisions. Secondly, that men who have shown themselves unfit for their positions should be removed, irrespective of party influence or personal friendships. The only loyalty is to the State, and no other considerations should count. Mr. Churchill has qualities which should be lost to the country. If they are lost it will be to their credit but his own. We admire his magnificent courage and courage. Now he has an opportunity to show great wisdom. — *Daily Mail*.

Public Confidence Shaken

Public confidence has been gravely shaken through the escape of the SERAPHIM, GRENADA, and the EUCON, coming as it does on the heels of a reverse in Africa, and of plain catastrophe in the Far East, we are compelled once again to ask: Is all well with the conduct of the war? Have we not been hypnotised by Mr. Churchill's personality, by the force of his rhetoric, to hold on to the House of Commons into acquiescence in an inefficient system of war direction? Have we not been drugged by phrases, by reiterated assurances, into a frame of mind in which we have lost our grasp of

Air Power Still The Cry — There is no more tragic tale in military history, none more ironic than that of Singapore. Here was a citadel planned to be a key of the world. Its fortifications were elaborated through years at enormous expense. Japanese military attack by road and rail on a continental scale never was foreseen. Sober farness must allow that the enemy's seizure of Indo-China and Siam as bases of invasion through Malaya was not foreseeable in time. Worse still, the vital reliance on the gathering support of British and American sea-power was engulfed almost in a moment when Pearl Harbour was ravaged on one side, the PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE destroyed on the other. But the ironies still holds. One naval calamity would have been prevented by a powerful air-protection of Singapore. From that date before the outbreak, when Japan's ominous intent with the Axis was already known, strong overhead defence of this only great base in Asiatic waters, ought to have been regarded as an indispensable responsibility in itself and no less vital to every naval and military purpose. It may be asserted that sufficient first-class flying material was not available for the eastern hemisphere. What then could we rationally expect at Singapore had the accident that has happened and is happening. Without adequate air-power you could not hold the island. With much less the isle of Singapore. — Mr. J. P. Garvin.

How Singapore Was Let Down

At a cost of £20 millions we had established a naval base on the landward side of the island of Singapore, a base free from the mainland of Malaya. It was our only base in the Far East, too remaining capital ships. Unless we were to throw it away, as in the event we did, we must occupy and defend enough of the mainland to prevent the base from being shelled from the sides. More we needed a sufficient area for detachable aerodromes. It seems clear that neither of the needs was ever faced. Yet the whole object of the base was to be a base against the Japanese, and once Japan had occupied Indo-China and bribed Siam with slices of Indo-Chinese territory it became obvious that she would attack it from the land side. A hundred Hurricanes, had they been based in Malaya before the start, would probably have saved the Colony. Can anyone suppose that an impossible demand? — *Scrutator*.

Total War Wants Total Effort

We are not fighting the war on the home front with whole-hearted determination and furious energy. Our men at sea, our troops ashore, our aircrews are doing their duty, but they are inadequately equipped. The higher direction of the war has been muddled. In our munition factories many thousands of men and women are working hard. Many managements are thinking solely of the war effort. But there is also, as Sir Stafford Cripps put it, a sense of a lack of urgency in many parts of our war effort. There is avoidable absenteeism and there are managements who are thinking in terms of post-war advantages. There is too much attempt to do business and have pleasure as usual. One cannot fight total war except by making a total war effort; the Russians have proved that. We shall begin to win this war when every day and every night the great mass of our people say to themselves with anxious indignity: "Have I this day done everything I could in every way open to me to slave and toil for the war effort? Have I produced as much as I could? Have I wasted anything? Have I felt I was fighting the war?" But in order that this spirit may rush like an electric current through the bodies and souls of our people there must be leadership. In our democracy that leadership must come from the Prime Minister. At this critical moment we have not got a Prime Minister. That office has been eclipsed by our energetic and pugnacious Minister of Defence. — *Commander King-Hall ACP*.

Ships Vital

Ships for us is not only a question of quantity of tonnage, but of quality in transport. In the case of an emergency such as the British onslaught on the Japanese on Malaya, speed is the decisive factor in reinforcement, and may well spell the difference between victory and defeat. The failure to recognise this simple fact and to take the necessary steps to replace our slow pre-war cargo ships by vessels of good speed is perhaps the most of our present difficulties. Whether in the Battle of the Atlantic, the defence of a widely dispersed Empire, or the conduct of war at a distance of a 12,000 mile supply route, the Japanese successes are largely due to the possession of 1,150, 20-knot ships.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—I prefer death to take the one without courage, the other without caution. — *Earl Oxford*.

The loss of Singapore is too great a disaster to be healed by a speech by Mr. Churchill. — *Sunday Sun*.

Mr. Churchill's critics are not always wrong and Mr. Churchill is not always right. — *News Argus*.

The storm will break in this year with a violence such as we have not yet encountered. — *Lord Winster*.

The United States and Great Britain have 20 battleships plying against the Japanese four. — *Mr. Morley Richards*.

Our new heavy tank gun has nothing to equal it. German and Italian tanks will not stand up to it. — *Lord Beaverbrook*.

The defence of South Africa will take place in Mozambique, and even in Madagascar. — *Mr. Leslie Blackwell, M.L.A., South Africa*.

So long as we insist on safe men at the head of the services our position will go on becoming more and more unattractive. — *Capitaine de Cavalerie*.

2,000 out of the 40,000 British and Imperial soldiers in Libya are known to have been killed. — *Sir F. Clegg, Joint-Imperial Secretary of State for War*.

There is now a considerable suffering of Germans in the Italian Navy, just as Rummel's men suffered in the Italian army in Libya. — *Mr. Alexander, Chiffoleau*.

To create an impetus in this country, the result of a few crusades is the most urgent task in front of all responsible for leadership in this war. — *London News-Letter*.

The R.A.F. has brought down 500 enemy planes and lost 2,000 in the whole war up to December 31, 1941. — *Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air*.

When we meet the Japanese aloft, they usually outnumber us four to one. — *Major-General L. H. Van Owen, Commander of the Dutch East Indies Army Air Corps*.

At the time of Dunkirk no fewer than 20 British destroyers were under repair. We began the war with 185 destroyers. — *Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty*.

Labour and management are emphatic that a vital wave of military enthusiasm and sacrifice sweeping across the nation could walk through double oil curtains a few

The Prime Minister's stock is not high at the moment. — *The Spectator*.

The SCHARNHORST and GNEISENAU survived R.A.F. attacks on them at Brak largely because of superb camouflage devised by Dr. Toussaint, Hitler's engineer genius. — *Mr. Laurence Wilkinson*.

The immediate prospect is that Admiral Raeder, having brought home the SCHARNHORST, GNEISENAU and PRINZ ERNST, will attempt to reach our aid to Russia by the Arctic route. — *Mr. Bernard Hall*.

I am willing to mix diplomacy with decisions—always provided I get the decisions. I am willing to mix patience with haste—always provided I get the haste. — *Lord Chancellor, Minister of Pensions*.

We cannot afford to let Vichy abandon Madagascar in favour of the Axis in the same way as Indo-China. We must act. — *Lieut. Colonel Z. Pechkoff, General de Gex's representative in South Africa*.

The Germans are about to stage a tremendous drive on the Near East. She has assembled great armies in the East. — *State and President Roosevelt's Special Envoy to the Middle East*.

Civilian casualties in all theatres of Great Britain in January were 23 men, 67 women and 78 children killed, 10 missing, believed killed and 63 persons injured. In January of last year 1,150 people were killed and 2,200 injured. — *Ministry of Home Security*.

There have undoubtedly been deliveries from French North Africa to the enemy in Libya of cars, lorries, wheat, wine and olive oil. Cashmere and avian spirit have also been reached the enemy through Tunisia. — *Mr. Deakin, Minister of War*.

During the attack on the German battleships in the Channel visibility was so low that our bombers operated at mast height. Bombers dropped have little power on armament plating. It needs a drop of only thousands of feet to do a bomb to cripple a battleship. — *Daily Express*.

To those who have hitherto regarded the air force as the chief bulwark against full-scale sea invasion, as it undoubtedly is against air-borne attack, the encounter in the English Channel, with the GNEISENAU and SCHARNHORST, will hardly be reassuring. — *Continental*.

Swiss doctors report that the Germans are killing off their badly-wounded soldiers. You know why. It would be bad for trade (was is the only trade of Prussia) to see *Herrenschicksel* on stumps. — *Mr. William Barr*.

If the reinforcements likely to arrive in the Netherlands East Indies within the near future contain a sufficient proportion of officers and light and medium bombers, there still exists a hope of defending these vast island barriers which the Japanese are so intensely eager to break through. — *The Times*.

It is imperative that the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence should be two persons, not one, and the change would inspire the more confidence in choosing a new Minister of Defence, the Prime Minister were not content with merely legal or Whitehall experience. Fresh blood is required. — *Sunday Times*.

His Majesty's Government are anxious that India should be afforded the same opportunity as the Dominions of being represented at the War Cabinet and on the Pacific War Council for the purpose of formulation and direction of policy. They have accordingly invited the Government of India to arrange for such representation. — *Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India*.

The Prime Minister's outstanding personality is almost entirely devoted to activities directly concerned with fighting the war, and it is said that he is unwilling to relinquish to another the office of Minister of Defence. If this be so, it is at least desirable that he should appoint some younger and able Minister conferring on himself as Assistant Minister of Defence. — *Sir Irving Abernethy, M.P.*

The only torpedo bombers the Navy possesses are the Swordfish biplanes, which, in speed, when loaded with bombs, are slower than some single-engine fighters in the case of inflicting vital damage on a modern capital ship unless it is fortunate enough to hit the propeller, which one of them was lucky enough to do in the case of the *Bismarck*. — *Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes*.

Bring home General MacArthur, place him at the very top, keep the bureaucracy, change the name, give him the authority and power of co-ordinating all the armed forces of the nation for their most effective use, put him in supreme command of our armed forces under the President. Then the American people will have reason to hope that skill and not bungling could direct their efforts. — *Mr. Wendell*.

PERSONALIA

Mr. R. O. Wilkin is now an Acting Senior Medical Officer in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. M. Mitchell-Higgs is now District Commissioner for Mufumbwa, Northern Rhodesia.

A daughter has been born in Southern Rhodesia to the wife of Pilot Officer J. E. Brown, R.A.F.

Superintendent J. McGregor, of the Uganda Police, has been on leave in South Africa prior to retirement.

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of Captain F. R. C. Bray, 2nd Light Infantry, attached to the K.A.R.

Mr. D. H. Guthrie, appointed Chief Inspector of Schools in Southern Rhodesia, was until recently headmaster of Durban Technical College.

The Rev. F. Naylor is now priest-in-charge at St. George's Church, Bulwa, in the room of the Rev. A. D. B. Charlton, who is returning to England.

Sir George Johnson has been re-elected President of the Bulawayo Branch of the New League. Lady Johnson is a member of the Women's Committee.

Lord Hailey was 50 on Sunday, and Sir Halford Under, the only survivor of the first party of Europeans to make the ascent of Mount Kenia, celebrated his 81st birthday on the same date.

Lieut. Colonel E. G. Fish, Commissioner of Police and Prisons, Captains W. Manning, E. H. Bustard, and A. H. M. Dryden, Superintendents, and Lieut. D. S. Le Poidevin, European Inspector of Police, have been appointed Public Prosecutors under Zanzibar's new Criminal Procedure Decree.

Mrs. A. J. M. Cameron

His many East African friends will deeply sympathize with Mr. A. J. M. Cameron, a director of the Uganda Company, Ltd., on the death of his wife in Wimbledon last week. In July last Mrs. Cameron was knocked down by a girl cyclist who failed to stop. The fall resulted in a fractured femur, but the break knitted well and a good recovery was expected. In recent weeks, however, it became evident that she was suffering from delayed shock, to which her passing is attributed. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron had been married for 24 years.

Captain Guy Repton

The sudden death from pneumonia of Captain Guy Repton will have come as a shock to his many friends in this country and in Kenya. Going to East Africa shortly after the last war, he bought Major Grant's farm at Maki, where he entered thoroughly into the sports and other activities of the district, being at one time Chairman of the District Association. During his term at the outbreak of this war, he commanded the 1st Battalion, The Irish Guards, becoming an instructor at Camberley. With Mrs. Repton, who joined the local R.C. Cross, there will be widespread sympathy.

Mr. G. V. Cameron

We greatly regret to report that Mr. G. V. Cameron, only son of Sir Donald and Lady Cameron and Legal Secretary to the Government of Malta, is now presumed to have lost his life as the result of an aircraft accident at sea last May. Mr. Cameron, who was 32 years of age, was educated at Marlborough and Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained a first in jurisprudence. After practising law in London and Liverpool, he became Attorney-General of Saint Lucia in 1934, Legal Adviser to the Government of Aden in 1937, and Legal Secretary in Malta in 1940. He had already shown considerable ability. Mr. Cameron spent some time in Tanganyika while his father was

**Lord Carbery Sent to Prison
Finance Offences, Magistrate's Structures**

Lord Carbery, the well-known Kenya settler, aged 50, who in 1924 dropped his title and by deed poll changed his name to John Mans Carberry, was sentenced in Nairobi last week to two years' imprisonment with hard labour on three charges of offences against the Defence Finance Regulations. Notice of appeal was given, but the magistrate refused bail.

The charges related to the sale of "a large quantity of American aircraft shares" (Lockheed Vega and United Aircraft), without the permission of the Governor; failure to make a return giving particulars of his ownership of other American aircraft shares; and failure to assign to the Governor the right to receive in America payment of £27,000 dollars (approximately \$11,767) being the balance at a New York bank.

The defence was that the accused was a citizen of Eire and not domiciled in Kenya, and that he therefore considered himself unaffected by Kenya war legislation.

The magistrate, Mr. Wyn Harris (the Everest climbed), said in passing sentence: "By your deliberate action the British Government has been deprived of the sum of £11,767 which would have been used to buy arms in the United States at a time when they were badly needed.

"You claim to be a citizen of Eire and unaffected by Kenya war legislation. But you are also a British Empire subject, and for more than 20 years you have enjoyed security and residence in this Colony.

"In time of trouble you dissociated yourself from the Empire which offered you a home, and broke the law designed to put arms into the hands of her defenders. Any fine would be wholly inadequate to meet the case."

Some years ago Mr. Carberry, who owns a coffee plantation, took part in many air races. His present and third wife was formerly Miss Jane Weir Mosley; they married in London in 1930, two years after the death in an air crash in Nairobi of his former wife, who was born in Kenya.

**Mr. G. Beresford Stooke
Now Chief Secretary of N. Rhodesia**

MR. GEORGE BERESFORD STOOKE, Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary of Zanzibar since 1944, has been appointed Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia in succession to Mr. W. M. Logan, who goes as Governor to the Seychelles.

After serving with the Royal Navy through the war, Mr. Stooke was appointed to the Government Offices of Sarawak in 1933. Five years later he was to Kenya Administrative Service, becoming a principal officer in 1937, and in 1939 Assistant Treasurer of Mauritius. Three years afterwards he returned to Kenya as Deputy Treasurer and became Deputy Chief Secretary in 1938.

He won golden opinions in Kenya, not least from non-official political and commercial leaders.

Obituary

We regret to report the death in London of the late Mrs. Ferns Sherree, Assistant Secretary to the Colonial Office.

The obituary notices from Zanzibar of Mr. Harry Todd Perquet, chairman of the Royal and Blue Periodic of Snailwell House, Newmarket.

We regret to record that Mr. Peter N. Fougan, head of the St. Andrews firm of golf clubmakers, who had extensive East African and Rhodesian connections,

An Agreement made this 22nd day of December, 1941 BETWEEN BRITISH ROPES LIMITED of Doncaster England (hereinafter referred to as the Manufacturers) and their numerous customers situate in various parts of the world (hereinafter referred to as the Customers)

Whereas in pursuance of certain Statutory Rules and Orders it is not possible to obtain licences permitting the export of Steel Wire Ropes, Steel Wire and Manila Hemp Ropes unless such goods are for purposes essential to the War Effort of the Empire and her Allies and cannot be obtained from any other country

And Whereas the Manufacturers are anxious to preserve their goodwill in the interests of post war business

It is Hereby Agreed as follows

1. That in consideration of the customers exercising forbearance in favour of the Manufacturers the Manufacturers undertake
 - (a) to continue to give expert advice, help, assistance, service and the like to the technical problems of the Customers at all times
 - (b) to resume supplies as soon as possible
 - (c) to pass on to the Customers as far as is consistent with regulations in force from time to time the benefit of all experience gained in the improvements and development of their

In Witness whereof British Ropes Limited have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first hereinbefore written



Lords Debate Ethiopia Treaty

(Continued from page 300)

carried out. They should verily have the right to travel about Abyssinia and to report to the British Emperor upon whose personal fortunes success would largely depend.

Viscount Curzon of Chichester, disagreed with Lord Noel-Buxton's contention that the Italian was in some degree responsible for the government of Ethiopia, having undertaken to make Abyssinia independent. We could not constrain her government. Slavery was certainly a great scandal, and when the Emperor was re-established we could make representations. Meanwhile we should strengthen his authority, that he would have maximum power to fulfil his duties and ours in regard to slavery.

It was quite right that enemy property should be handed by the Emperor according to international law, but why was it a matter of British interest to insist upon it?

Lord Weymouth, who felt that Lord Noel-Buxton had overstressed the slavery side of the Ethiopian question, asserted that domestic slavery was not yet extinct in the British Empire, and that the peasant in Abyssinia was not much worse off than the Native peasant in South Africa or Rhodesia. He regarded the Agreement as a victory for the pro-Italian Roman Catholic clique in Cairo, which had always been against Haile-Selassie. It had done its best to keep his return to Abyssinia.

This is a statement which usually comes out of the views of the Foreign Office which made the famous declaration of 1910, but the chief of the Bureau in Cairo who have persuaded the Foreign Office to force through the Emperor's hand almost with a colossal bribe was the Agreement which gave the Italians all their property rights in that country, all their privileges, but their investments in that country, all their possessions that were made by the Italian date the Italian occupation. This is a fatal blunder.

We have been discussing in another place Lord Weymouth was making his first speech on his elevation to the House of Lords, together with Italian civilian prisoners in Abyssinia were to be evacuated by sea. We were always told by the Foreign Office that they were to be evacuated to Italy by Italian ships. Nobody who knew Mussolini would dream for a moment that he would ever evacuate one of them from Abyssinia. Naturally he wants them all sent to the coast of the Adriatic to make out a claim, if not for Abyssinia, at least for Trieste. Thus for the last six months the British Government has been keeping these people in that country, all the while they stay in Abyssinia will be supported by the British taxpayer, they will still be there when the war ends, antagonizing fully formed a civilized Italian community. I suppose they will call Italians civilized. I had hoped that after the war we might have an international agency in Abyssinia, but we might have Americans helping the Emperor in his administration. As I see it now, this would be step on which to leave the Italians with all their bad traditions to take our place as the whites of Abyssinia in the years to come.

Lords' Comments

Lord Hailey, said that the Abyssinian Empire consisted not only of the old 20 numbered districts under the Emperor, but of a very large number of unnumbered provinces, held by the generals, and that in a form of occupation and serfdom certainly more than could be found anywhere else in the world.

South Africans, he said, had had a very considerable part in working out a plan for the Emperor, very valuable to think that purely native rule should be re-established over three vast tracts of a European Empire. He said that the British War and various bits of British occupation in Africa, had been an immense help to the Emperor, that part of Africa which had been under any form of British rule, there would undoubtedly be a large number of people who would be able to help the Emperor, and that the progress had been a steady one. The way in which the progress had been a steady one, the way in which the progress had been a steady one, the way in which the progress had been a steady one.

The Abyssinians, while they had Italians leaving murdered, an ally of their young and educated men, had not a single leader capable of looking after their roads, electrical installation.

them we sent as advisers. The Lord Hailey, knowing some of the officers already working there, and the class of officer sent from the Sudan and the Colonel, had every confidence that they would fulfil their mission, but it must be realized that in this matter of restoration we were running grave hazards of a continuation of difficulties and maladministration in Abyssinia which might rebound to our discredit.

Lord Hailey concluded:—
I do not wish to regard the case for international management in regard to Colonial possessions, but I hope that some of your lordships may bring this matter forward, and have your lordships' views on it. Some of us have a strong feeling that the British Government has an opportunity for a grand and noble matter out of our feelings.

Let me say that the art of managing Colonies, the practice of Colonial administration, is not just merely a question of pure mathematics or of philosophy. It is a question of actual experience. It is an art that has to be acquired in itself. I am not one of those who believe that we should put ourselves of our responsibilities any of the work that we brought into a share of them, and we are not to be any better than our own.

Lord TRENKLETON hoped that some rectification of the Sudan-Ethiopian frontiers would be possible, and that all States would be united in an organic state.

Reply of Dominions Secretary

Lord CRANBORNE, Secretary for Dominion Affairs, replying to the debate, claimed that the Agreement might be termed one of the turning points in modern history. It was a perfectly free Agreement, and no improper pressure had been put upon the Emperor.

Advisers were being recommended to the Emperor, but they would be his servants, not ours, and it was for him to decide whether their advice should be taken or not. It was at present contended that they were British, but there was nothing to prevent the British Government from recommending its friends in any other country. The idea behind the tapering system of financial aid was to diminish systematically the dependence of the Emperor upon Great Britain. The draft proclamation regarding the administration of justice was the work of a joint committee of British and Ethiopian jurists.

As to slavery, the Emperor had declared his intention to issue a decree forthwith abolishing it. The boundaries of the country were to be the same as before the Abyssinian war. It was to be a private matter, the reason for this article of the Agreement was that during the campaign and the evacuation of Italian civilians, much private property came into the custody of the British troops, and that it was advisable to bring it to the peace settlement. We were handing over our responsibilities to the Emperor, and he had no doubt that he would act as we should have done.

The Agreement would bring to an end the rights of a great wrong. The British did not think the Emperor was in a position at present to give extended military help in the war, but when the Military Mission had built up a large, efficient modern army the British Government would be glad to consider any help His Majesty might offer.

Trade with Ethiopia

The Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement having been signed, it is expected that a Central Bank for Ethiopia will shortly be established in Addis Ababa. Mr. C. S. G. G. who was head of the Bank of Ethiopia before the Italian conquest six years ago, is known to be on his way to Abyssinia on a private visit, but it is believed that financial circles in London, that he has been asked to accept control of the new bank of issue.

The United Kingdom Mercantile Corporation, established by the British Government in 1902 to stimulate British trade with the Balkans, is shortly expected to extend its operations to Ethiopia. Its main sphere of activity is now the Middle East, and it has already opened branches in Levant, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Persia and Turkey, and has representatives in Khartoum, Assab and Nairobi. The Corporation plays an important part in helping to finance, within the Middle East Commission, to satisfy their import needs with the least possible strain upon British shipping resources.

129th Week of War

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Questions in Parliament

Major Jones asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether arrangements had been made by the Kenya Government to protect the new North Road through Central Africa with an improved all-weather road from the port of Mombasa to the interior, whether it would arrange with the war office to utilise the services of prisoners of war to assist in carrying out this much needed work?

Mr. George Hall: A road reconstruction programme has been drawn up by the Central Roads and Traffic Board in Kenya, and work is proceeding as fast as it can be permitted. Priority is being placed on those roads which have been most seriously damaged by military traffic before and during the East African campaign, and my noble friend has no doubt that the plans of the road to Mombasa have come under review of the Board. Wherever practicable prisoners of war are being employed for the road programme, for which provision of over £25,000 has been made by the Kenya Government in 1951 and 1952.

about the Copperbelt

Mr. George Jones asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies what proposals had been made in the past six months in implementing the recommendations of the Copperbelt Disturbance Inquiry, or Northern Rhodesia, whether further attention had been given to breaking down the colour bar and controlling its extension to the Copperbelt, and whether the Government had reached a policy in respect of permanent African urban settlement in the Copperbelt.

Mr. Harold Macmillan replied that the recommendations in respect of wages and conditions of service had been put into effect. The labour officers of whom there were now two on the spot were watching the position in regard to efficiency awards, and the Governor, who was satisfied that the system was operating fairly, had stated that compound managers had agreed never to have deductions from the cost of living bonus.

Domestic science classes for African women had been in operation for more than two years, by the United Mission in the Copperbelt, and excellent work had been done in teaching cooking, knitting, handicrafts, and hygiene. Similar classes were now being held in the Midlands compound, near Nkana. A third women welfare officer was being sent out by the London Committee of the United Missions. The managements of all the copper mines had undertaken to do everything possible to encourage the making of power gardens, and the Copperbelt Corporation now gave prizes to the best kept gardens in any compound block. The whole question was being further studied by the Labour Commissioner in consultation with the Colonial Department. The Governor was confident that the proposals

could be speedily taken to the full in their power to increase the number of public trees in the compounds.

The elders system had now been accepted by all mines, the elders at Nkana and Nkana being assisted by boss boys. The new arrangement provided for collaboration with the labour officers and district commissioners. Arrangements had also been made for the elders (now called "tribal representatives") and the boss boys to nominate members from among their numbers to sit on the Native Urban Councils.

Legislation for improved rates of workmen's compensation had been enacted, and legislative proposals had also been made for the admission of payments of a kind in the assessment of workmen's earnings for compensation purposes.

Stabilisation was under review, and the Governor was considering the possibility of having a complete survey of the position made. This was a time of exceptional activity on the Copperbelt, however, rendering difficult the adoption of a detailed policy. Every encouragement was now given to workers to bring their wives with them to the mines.

The question of the extension of opportunities to Africans was receiving attention. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia had reported that during his recent tour of the Copperbelt he was impressed by the measures being taken for providing recreational facilities for Africans and the attention devoted to housing.

Power Securities Report

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., reports for the year ended December 31, 1951, that the gross profit amounted to £132,650, or £52,035 after meeting all expenses, including income tax. The balance brought forward was £16,704, making a total of £149,754, and £14,500 was required to meet the preference dividend of 7%. Payment of an ordinary dividend of 2% less tax, will require £24,000, leaving £29,254 to be carried forward. The directors are of the opinion that the value of investments and loans, including those of subsidiary companies, is in the aggregate in excess of the balance sheet figure of £1,550,250.

Profound regret is expressed by the board on the death in September last of Mr. George Ballou, Chairman of the Corporation and of its principal subsidiary, Ballou, Beatty & Co., Ltd., since they began business. Mr. William Shearer has been elected Chairman of the board. Mr. A. M. MacTaggart, who was appointed to fill the vacancy on the directors' office, stands for re-election, as do Mr. Ian C. Murray, and Mr. J. Selley, appointed associate directors. Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Greaves, who also retires, stands for election at the annual meeting to be held in London on Friday next.

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COMPANY/MEETING

Kavirondo Gold Mines**Mr. A. T. J. Fraser's Address**

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF KAVIRONDO GOLD MINES LIMITED, was held in London on February 17th.

THE HON. A. T. J. FRASER, D.S.O., the Chairman, said in the course of his address:

A great loss has been sustained. Your consulting engineers and managers, Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, in the death of their senior partner, Mr. Kenneth Taylor. He was alternate director for the de Gans, and we very much miss his counsel. This unhappy event was followed by the destruction through enemy action of the company's offices at 50 Queen Street Place, where many records were lost. We now carry on the business from 60 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 4.

From the year to June 30, 1941, the yield of gold was 6,750 oz., or 853 1/2 oz. more than the output of the previous year. The net proceeds from bullion sales increased by 48,248, but this was in part offset by a charge of £8,206 for 5% royalty paid to the Government of Kenya. Expenditure in Kenya and Uganda was 23% less than in the previous year, and the balance of the revenue account is a profit of £7,263, compared with a loss of £1,444 for 1939-40. After debiting this profit with income tax on bank interest and depreciation, there is a net credit for the year of £2,235.

Cost Resources of £24,765

The cash resources on June 30 were £24,765, an increase of £5,320 during the year, whilst the value of ores and materials on the mine and in hand was £10,138.

The new royalty tax, which is to date from January 1, 1941, at the rate of 1% on the profit before mining, is to be computed after deducting certain allowable items for capital expenditure and for development costs incurred before production begins. This tax is to be calculated for each calendar year, and an account will therefore have to be prepared for 1941 to ascertain the company's liability. Against such liability, if any, will be set the 5% royalty on gold produced, which will have been paid. It does not appear that there will be a liability on this company for the year 1941, and we may look forward to a refund of £2,250.

The 6.539% of gold recovered were obtained by milling 16,435 tons. This reduction of 5,168 tons milled was due to alterations in the Kakamega treatment plant to enable much more rigorous sorting of barren rock before milling. The new arrangement at Kakamega has also reduced the cost of power production.

In consequence of this increased sorting of waste, the grade of ore milled at Kakamega has risen from 6.5 to 9.0 dwi. yield per ton. The output of the plant has consequently been reduced to 0.62 per cent, but the grade milled was 1.95 dwi., compared with 0.68 dwi. for the previous year. At Kakamega the gold-bearing veins are very narrow, and from one to six inches wide, though they carry sufficient gold to make mining a workable proposition. A large amount of barren rock has to be broken, and the operational results are affected sharply with any local change of strike, or with veins in the width of the gold-bearing vein.

This company has over 100 claims in Kakamega with a large number of small shallow mines, and adopted the policy of exploring them to greater depth. Another company in the district has since proved that the gold-bearing veins hold down to twenty feet with good values. On our property exploration work is in progress. Don't say "worth" until the show veins have rather disappointing results before the show veins.

At Koa Mulluq, the most important, a new main shaft was sunk, and the second and third levels gave satisfactory results, but at the fourth level the vein was poorer and narrower, though this may be merely local. We decided to sink the vertical shaft to the fifth level and explore the hole at that depth. Adequate power to deal with frequent flushes of water after heavy rain has been a somewhat difficulty, and a new oil engine unit was installed. Nevertheless many difficulties, increased by shortage of staff and labour, were encountered with pumps and timbering below the fourth level, and progress has been slow. Progress will depend largely upon the results of the fifth level development.

At Turu in South we have to sink to another level below the fifth. At Turu West a new power unit was provided, the second level was driven in good ore, and shafting of the shaft was resumed. At Chausu stoping proceeded with profitable results, but new development was hindered by shortage of labour, and with work now having reached the third level, more power facilities are essential. Sanction for such expenditure must await the results of driving the Koa Mulluq fifth level.

The company is faced with the difficult problem that the properties contain small scattered veins, each requiring its own shaft and pumping installation, and though the veins are rich, the tonnage of ore is small. The results of the year show that even on this small tonnage a profit can be made provided new development continues to yield satisfactory results. In July, August and September, that we made profits, but during October, November and December the gold return was insufficient to meet all expenditure, and we expect that the first three months of 1942 will also show losses. Therefore, if the Koa Mulluq fifth level yields good results, the position should show improvement, and our ore reserves should be gradually built up. The results of the next six months will decisively influence our policy.

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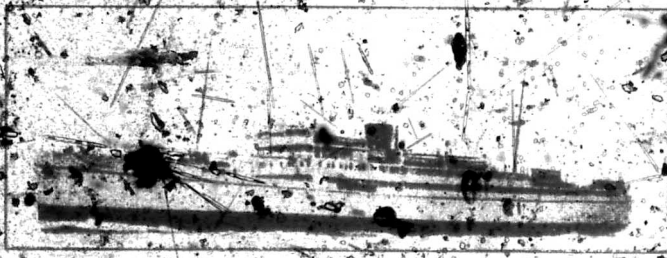
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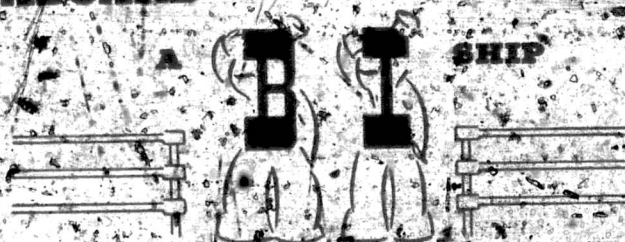
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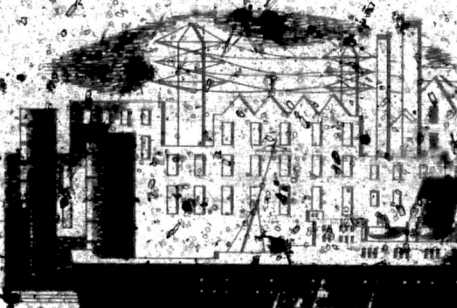
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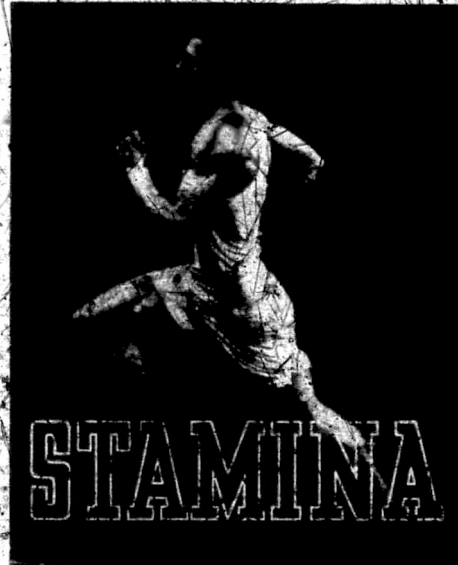
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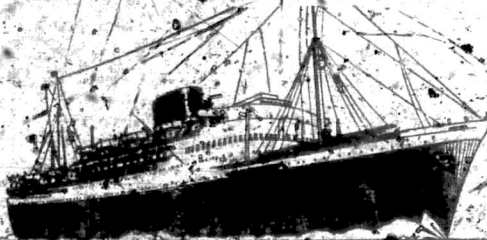
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIAL OFFICE, which has stood in sad need of dynamic leadership since Lord Lloyd's untimely death, has now at its head in Lord Cranborne, a Secretary of State who is generally regarded as one of the ablest

Lord Cranborne Takes Control of Colonial Office.

of the younger Ministers, who sees facts as they are and not as he would wish them to be, does not fear to act upon the conclusions to which he is led, has already shown that he can handle difficult problems with statesmanship, and has inherited his family traditions of service to the State. In Mr. Harold Macmillan, recently appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, he has a colleague who has likewise a mind of his own and readiness to speak the truth as he sees it. The personal qualities of the two men to whom Mr. Churchill has entrusted the control of the Colonial Office therefore encourage the hope that they will be able to inspire that sense of urgency which has been so desperately needed. Not conspicuous in Whitehall, it has been wanting in most of the Colonies, the Governments of which have in the great majority of cases lagged behind local public opinion in regard to their contribution to the war effort; they have generally done too little too late. In administrative circles in too many parts of the Empire the old conventions persist that the enthusiast, official or non-official, must be restrained; that

good tasks, and that the general aim must be to preserve in and through the war the time-honoured, time-wasting, time-disregarding disciplines of the past. Red tape still rules in the Colonial Office and the Colonial Empire, and mediocre men continue in key posts which they have reached merely by the law of seniority, and which they demonstrated their incapacity to fill satisfactorily in normal times, to say nothing of these days of stress and strain.

While Lord Moyne's keen interest in Colonial problems has been universally recognised, and his willingness to sacrifice himself in the cause of the Colonies has been proved, he has given the impression during the past year of being over-

Action Urgently Needed.

timed, which is not surprising, seeing that he was also Leader of the House of Lords. One of our regrets is that that dual burden is to be borne by his successor, for the tasks to be discharged at the Colonial Office assuredly demand all the concentration and time of the Secretary of State. It is, however, an advantage that Lord Cranborne is a much younger man than Lord Moyne, being only forty-eight years of age. He will be left long enough at the Colonial Office to make his influence fully felt, and that Office has, unfortunately, been too often regarded merely as a stepping-stone from one

the Empire as a whole the new Secretary of State may do great things. If he has difficult problems to face, he has also a magnificent opportunity to grapple with them realistically, sweep away anachronisms, and infuse imagination. His achievements will require the removal of inefficient men, and more than despatches and speeches (though the written and spoken word can, of course, contribute powerfully to an improved state of affairs). The war has shown how drastically the Colonial Service needs overhaul. For many years there have been inquiries in plenty, and wise recommendations without number await action by an alert Minister prepared to compel those in authority under him to move with the times or make way for men more resolute. From the Colonial standpoint these are the considerations which spring most prominently to mind in connexion with the changes in the Government. Southern Rhodesia, of course, is directly affected by the appointment of Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, to the portfolio of Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, for it is through the Dominions Office that self-governing Colonies maintain contact with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

REALISM is something very distinct from pessimism, and more widely separated still from defeatism. The first quality which we have sadly lacked in our national affairs during the past quarter of a century is

Realism more urgently needed today than **Needed** at any time since the Germans launched their second bid for world domination. No serious assessor of the use the British Empire has made of its opportunities in the past two and a half years (to say nothing of the years that the locusts were allowed to eat while Hitler and his Junker allies built up their armed might) can maintain that realism has dominated British councils. The few realists prominent in public life—Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Lloyd and Mr. Amery—were kept in the political wilderness by smaller, self-satisfied, appeasement-minded men, and, to make doubly sure that their warnings should remain ineffectual, they were made the subject of constant vilification. It needed the collapse of France and the overrunning of Norway to bring them to their rightful places, whence, alas!, one of them, Lord Lloyd, was all too soon removed by death at a time when he was infusing his own splendid qualities of honest thinking and vigorous action into the whole Colonial Empire. It may be remarked in passing that Mr. Churchill was himself Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in

Amery, now Secretary of State for India, proved himself one of the ablest Colonial Secretaries the Empire has ever had, almost certainly the best since Joseph Chamberlain. Though the Colonial Office has not infrequently had at its head politicians of no great ability, it can thus be claimed that some of the keenest and most clear-sighted students of Colonial affairs were among the few public men who saw the German designs.

The Colonial Office, which has had a very bad press in connexion with the civil administration in Malaya, must be prepared, as a result of Japanese successes, for our Oriental adversaries to carry their activities to the shores of British

One Jump Ahead

of the Enemy, Eastern Africa. There has been far too marked a tendency for complacent public servants, whether politicians or salaried men in authority in various Ministries, to disparage and disregard proposals designed to meet contingencies which seemed to them unlikely, but which have nevertheless materialised to our great hurt. There must be an end to such serenity, to such judgement by standards which have no validity in total war as the Germans and Japanese understand the term, and to which we must learn to interpret it. Only by being one jump ahead of the enemy can we expect to cope effectively with his stratagems, and there is no conceivable reason why we should not be at least one jump ahead if the knowledge of which comes and be suitably utilised. Since Germany has announced the inevitable, and its military planner will have by now proposed a land, sea, and air onslaught, can who, in ordinary circumstances, for example, any man who has had the experience

than a match for Japanese intelligence. The need is to get the right men to probe the reactions of enemy intentions and of the possibilities open to foes who shrink at no gamble, and then to concert plans to meet this new phase of the war in which Africa may well play a crucial part.

It is possible, if not probable, that the Germans and the Japanese, acting in collusion, may almost immediately stage an onslaught of maximum intensity on the whole position of the Allies in the Middle East (taking the term in its widest sense, as stretching from Libya through Egypt and

Japanese Threat to Shipping in African Waters.

India to Burma), while simultaneously making desperate expeditions at sea to levy heavy toll upon British shipping in the Indian Ocean. There may be tremendous thrusts at the British naval base at Alexandria and renewed naval and aerial attacks upon Egypt, all with the object of loosening British control of the Suez Canal and the north-eastern shoulder of Africa. That plan, as the Hun sees it, would drive the remnants of our forces back upon the Sudan, upon Eden, and upon Kenya, while at the same time the Japanese might be expected greatly to intensify their efforts against Burma and in the Bay of Bengal. Apart, however, from the possibility of a German success in Egypt (a remote contingency, it is to be hoped), it is by no means unlikely that Japanese surface and submarine raiders, and perhaps Japanese aircraft-carriers, might at any moment strike at shipping off the east coast of Africa, and shell or bomb Durban, Beira, Mozambique or other ports. These are contingencies within the realm of the practical, hazards against which every precaution should have been taken or must now at once be taken

Singapore, it cannot too frequently be repeated is nearer to East Africa than German submarine bases in Europe are to the Atlantic

seaboard of the United States of America. That is the measure by which the new E. Africa's strategic situation must be judged, bearing in mind that a continuous stream of shipping now flows along the coast of East Africa from Great Britain, America, South Africa and other countries with supplies for our forces in the Middle East, and the equipment for our Russian allies, who receive it through the Persian Gulf and Iraq. Thus East Africa now assumes increased strategic importance. Her harbours have become indispensable links in the transport line. Her copper output contributes vitally to munitions manufacture. Her production of foodstuffs, such as certain raw materials needed by the forces in the Middle East should be the means of creating enormous economies in the use of our seriously strained shipping resources. Further, as was suggested here in some detail a few weeks ago, great assistance might be provided by the raising and training of large expeditionary forces formed from the martial tribes of East and Central Africa offered by East Africans and Rhodesians—a combination which has emerged as an infant from the test of modern war. Until it can be said that a sense of urgency reaches in high quarters the possible results of temporary Japanese successes will not have been viewed with firm and adequate eyes.

Lord Cranborne Now Colonial Secretary

Mr. Atlee Becomes Dominions Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister

SEVERAL OF THE CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT announced by the Prime Minister are of direct interest to East Africans and Rhodesians.

MR. ATLEE, leader of the Labour Party and successor to Lord Privy Seal, has become Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister. The Dominions (and Southern Rhodesia) are the concern of the Dominions Office, have thus direct representation in the War Cabinet.

LORD CRANBORNE, who is regarded as one of the ablest of the younger Ministers, has been named Secretary of State for the Dominions for what is Secretary of State for the Colonies. He also becomes a member of the House of Lords.

The son and heir of the fourth Marquess of Salisbury, he is 34 years of age. He was for several years Parliamentary private secretary at the Foreign Office to Mr. Eden, accompanied him to Russia and Germany in 1906, became Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs later that year, and when Mr. Eden resigned in 1908 in protest over Abyssinia, Lord Cranborne did the same. When he became Secretary of State for the Dominions last year he was created a peer, taking the title of Lord Cranborne of Essendon.

MR. DENVERLYN TELFER, who since last July has been Minister of State in the Middle East representing the War Cabinet, has returned to England as Minister of State with the special duty of supervising production, distribution and the sale of British war goods. There is

hours of the outbreak of war as Controller of Non-Ferrous Metals, and in that capacity dealt with the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies an agreement to purchase their output at prices more advantageous to the country. After a short period as President of the Board of Trade, he went to Cairo with wide powers, and within a few months he had done much valuable work, particularly in connexion with the re-organisation of the port, transport and other services. Only last week we quoted his forthright appeal to East Africa for greater production for the Middle East Command.

MR. DUFF COOPER, who remains Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is mentioned as a probable choice for the Middle East post until recently held by Mr. Evelyn.

Recent changes have thus removed the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Moyse and Mr. George Hall, M.P.

Mr. R. G. Howe in Ethiopia

MR. R. G. HOWE, the newly-appointed British Minister to Ethiopia, presented his letters of credence to the Emperor at the Palace in Addis Ababa on Thursday last. As a special mark of his pleasure at the resumption of diplomatic relations with the British Government, the Emperor sent his Minister for Foreign Affairs, Belach (the Emperor's name), and an abbot of Ethiopian

Importance of the Ethiopian Campaign

Minister of War Pays Tribute to the British Forces

WHEN INTRODUCING THE ARMY ESTIMATES to the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for War, then Secretary of State for War, has since been replaced by Sir James Grigg, said *mal'ala*.

"I ask hon. members to judge for themselves how much more important our position would be today if the Italian forces in East Africa, Ethiopia and Abyssinia, comprising some 250,000 soldiers—more than one-third of whom were Italians—had not been utterly wiped out. That vast theatre of war would have become a running sore. We should have had to employ more and more men and equipment to contain the enemy forces and material which, thanks to our final victory at Gondar, were iterated to fight in Libya and elsewhere. Acts of magnificent heroism were performed by the small British force, and by Dominion, Indian and East and West African troops under my eye, the most trying conditions against an enemy numerically far stronger.

The Middle Eastern Command covers not merely the whole of Libya, Egypt, the Sudan and Eritrea, but also Palestine, Syria, Iraq and Persia. The figure quoted in these criticisms covered also the East African Command. The proportions of British troops are far less from what our critics would like the words to believe. Of the total troops of the Middle Eastern Command nearly half come from this country, but not more than a quarter from the Dominions. India finds something over a tenth, and the balance is made up of Colonial and Allied contingents. I mean East and West African troops when I say Colonial.

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons last week that the post of Assistant General of the Middle East had been abolished in January. The necessity for the office having disappeared with the creation of the post of Minister of State about two months after Sir Ronald Hoare had taken up his appointment.

Help from Tanganyika and Zanzibar

The Acting Governor of Tanganyika recently stated that of the 14, 1941, 150 Europeans, 100 Asians and 17,500 Africans from that territory were in the field with the East Africa Force. He added that 10,000 Tanganyika Battalions of the K. A. F. were prominent in the final attack on Gondar.

Sir Guy Pilling, the British Resident, speaking of the part played by Zanzibar in the East African campaign, said that to November 15, 1941, 16 Europeans from Zanzibar were serving or had served with the East Africa Force or in the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration, while 372 non-European were serving in the 2nd (Zanzibar) Field Ambulance and 282 with the Mechanized Transport Unit. Valuable assistance had also been given by the Arabs of Hadramaut and Al Sawab in the transport of troops and supplies to Kismayu and Mogadishu.

An African sergeant of the Royal West African Frontier Force, which served with so much distinction in the campaign against Italian East Africa, is now undergoing training at Sandhurst.

Southern Rhodesians to undertake compulsory registration of all European women in order to decide the number available for service respectively in the military and domestic spheres.

Women between the ages of 21 and 40 are now employed as stewardesses on trains running between Beira and Southern Rhodesia owing to the number of men who have enlisted for war service.

employment at the end of the war, or to provide Vocational training for British employment. A similar questionnaire for Asians in the forces is to be circulated.

The Government of Kenya has accepted the British Legion's offer to act as an employment agency for members of the forces of all races who have been discharged before the end of the war.

Casualties

Wing Commander F. R. C. Emslie, previously reported missing and now presumed killed in action, was a D.F.C. to Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brock-Popham, then Governor of Kenya, from March, 1937, until the outbreak of war. The son of Major-General A. M. S. Emslie of the Indian Army, he was born in Simla in 1907. During this war he served at the Air Ministry until the command of No. 114 Squadron at the end of 1941. Three months later he won the D.F.C. He had been squash rackets champion of the R.A.F.

Major J. D. M. Bartley, who is reported to have died of wounds received in action in Libya, was second-in-command of the Transvaal Scottish unit which served with distinction in the campaign in Ethiopia. Before the war he was at the staff of the Victoria Falls and Bushbuckridge Power Company.

Mr. W. F. Baldoek, Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika Territory, is among those missing, believed to be in Malaya. Before going to East Africa he had played cricket for Spinaset.

Mr. Glen Wood, R.A.F., who is reported to have been seriously wounded in Libya, joined the Southern Rhodesian Air Force on the outbreak of war, and later transferred to the Royal Air Force.

News has been received by messenger Sergeant R. M. Reynolds, in peace-time of the Gambia, that of the commandant he was wounded in action in Abyssinia.

Awards and Appointments

Pilot Officer John Moss, D.F.C., R.A.F., who has been awarded the D.F.C., was trained in Southern Rhodesia under the air training scheme started in that colony, and was commissioned in August last year. The citation states:

On 24th January, 1942, the officer carried out a photographic reconnaissance of the Italian area in Libya. While in the air he was shot down at 30,000 ft. Pilot Officer Moss observed three enemy fighters flying to intercept him. Nevertheless, he continued for some eight minutes, and when the attackers attempted to engage him, he shot them into a violent spin and spiralled down to 10,000 ft. He bled the wings free and managed to become track and reduced his visibility to a minimum.

At a height below 4,000 ft. he recognised that Pilot Officer Moss observed that the enemy fighters were still in pursuit, but, adopting both skilful and ingenious tactics, he finally evaded the enemy. He finally landed his pursuers in a sand storm near a landing ground, but he was unable to land there owing to the sand storm.

Resolving, however, that his pilot's log should be completed, he flew part of the trip and, by skilful transport, made a safe landing with the successful carriage of his aircraft without incurring any damage to his camera. He then accompanied the vehicle and returned to his squadron with his photographic Pilot Officer Moss displayed courage and resource in a most commendable manner.

The following awards have been made for gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of R.A.F. operations: D.S.O.—Flight-Lieut. P. E. Burton-Coyles, D.F.C.—Flying Officer H. J. Sauvage and Pilot Officer T. E. Salazar, R.A.F.V.R., all of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron.

Background to the

Why Singapore Fell.—Singapore, with 220 square miles of comparatively flat country, had no natural qualifications as a fortress. Unlike Malta, it had no natural protection against the sea. The local Government long ago decided, on insufficiently evidenced grounds, that the land was so marshy that it was impracticable to build any form of deep tunnel or artificial concrete shelter. The military mind, therefore, here still seemed not to have taken on the island, even after the withdrawal from Johore. There were at least 45 miles of coastline where the enemy might attempt landings. Moreover, the island was singularly vulnerable to air attack. Reinforcements of men and equipment near came in insufficient quantity to make any great difference to the general situation. The Hurricanes turned out to be only slightly better than the Japanese fighters and were greatly outnumbered. Many of the white troops—Aussies in particular—were conspicuous exceptions—never seemed to be physically up to the mark. Some had been too long in the tropical climate and had gone soft; others, only just arrived, were not accustomed to the humidity of the climate. Our artillery did what it could, but the Japanese had more guns and the advantage of continuous aerial observation. The enemy's complete air superiority was a fact, a big one, on the actual fighting and an even bigger one on the morale of our men. The general who showed the greatest qualities of leadership was the commander of the Australian Expeditionary Force. Hard-bitten, sarcastic, difficult, he was yet a fighter through and through, imbued like his men with an aggressive, offensive and unconventional spirit. Otherwise, the absence of foreign leadership made itself felt from the top downwards. The same lack of dynamism, of aggressive energy, characterized the upper ranks of the civilian administration. In Malta there was time for static to be replaced by dynamic and the latter by the former. Against this structure, the military and civilian weaknesses which have been indicated, there was suddenly launched the explosive force of a nation. The Japanese in Malaya have shown themselves to be the disciplined and resourceful fighters. Until now, at least, they have made available to the Allies in the Pacific so that they can obtain air cover over the Japanese in the air was difficult to hold the Japanese at sea and on the land. It is not the Japanese who are good in the air.

How to Stop Japan.—There were grave miscalculations and misconceptions about Malaya by London Service leaders. We had only Buffalo, Brewsters, Hudsons, and Australian-made trainer, Wirraways to fight the Japanese fast-climbing fighters, as good as the near-best German machines. We had a few high-flying bombers while they had high-speed, low-flying ones, and did not have bombers in plenty. The main lesson is that we must have many hundreds of fighter and torpedo-carrying aeroplanes. This will require a re-orientation of British aeroplane production as well as of priorities in America. The big high-speed bombers can do little in the Pacific. Australia asks whether the big bomber can play a vital part anywhere. It was the battle for Singapore Island fought at all. More than two weeks ago it was clear that the main goal had been gained. Singapore was a crowning and avoidable disaster. The 12 miles of frontage where the Japanese crossed was held by one such Australian battalion. We had a goodly part of four divisions on the island, surely, beginning some weeks ago, a large part could have been brought off for sea operations in Java. Japan can be stopped in one way only: high-speed planes, manned by seasoned pilots, torpedo-bombers, and ships must attack her seaborne forces. She will surrender.

Army Inefficiency.—Two-fifths of the skilled engineers entering the Army are being wasted in the Royal Engineers (of all units). The proportion rises to two-thirds. How many of the miners so urgently needed in the pits are peeling potatoes. These figures are from the Beveridge Report, issued six months ago, and the War Office is still to be seen to shake up from top to bottom in Service direction, especially the Army, is long overdue. The middle class is reflected in the field. *Daily Mail.*

The U-Boat Menace.—How many submarines has Germany? The most probable figure is about 225, with every prospect that it will be doubled before another winter. In any navy submarines at sea will normally be about one-third of the total in service. The others will be on their way to and from port, or will be undergoing the necessary periods of rest for their crews and maintenance of the craft. Indications are that the U-boat offensive will be

Japanese Equipment.—The equipment taken from Japanese prisoners is so complete that it shows that each man is able to fight independently, for from two weeks to a month behind enemy lines, as long as he can get a minimum of food and water from the countryside. A typical equipment consists of gas mask, green hood, a combination of mosquito net and camouflage covering for helmet, face and shoulders, green corded net to cover the rest of the body, black wire eye-screen against sun glare. He is provided with a coil of rope for climbing trees and tying himself in branches to prevent his rifle's recoil from dislodging him when sniping, a five-inch-long rice-sack, a small bag of hard tack, half a pound of boiled sweets, a packet of concentrated food pills, a tin of chlorox to purify water, mess kit, canteen, quinine, stomach pills, gauze pads, a roll of bandages, spare socks, knives, toothbrush, torch with floating varicoloured lenses (one for night, one for day), and half a dozen spare glasses for the eye-holes of gas masks, including some for use in zero and sub-zero weather. Some men carry small hand-biting three-calibre revolvers of British make. Others have a rifle about six inches longer than the American Springfield. Most carry a sub-machine gun, modified after the Bren gun and firing 22 calibre bullets. The most interesting weapon, and with special effect in Malaya, consists of a four-inch mortar which is carried on the head and shoulders and can be set up on a stand which fits the soldier's thigh. Shock troops are extremely mobile, well-trained, well-led, well-organized and completely unconventional. —Mr. C. S. ... in the *Daily Express*.

Egypt's Danger.—Eyes on Japanese successes against our bases, Hitler must be eyed by Alexandria, main bastion of our reduced Mediterranean hold. Whatever measures we have taken lately at home for airfield defence should be insisted upon for Egypt. Any attack upon Egypt would certainly come from three directions—Rommel, the air, and the interior. In few countries can the stage be more perfectly set for five-column collaboration with an attacking force. In the teeming Nile Delta 70,000 Italians were at liberty when I last heard. Add tens of thousands of other Axis sympathizers, many of them ...

to the War News

Opinions Exaggerated—We need more leadership in all through society. —Lord Wolmer.

This is one of the world's great religious wars—General Gault.

Japan and Germany represent the very worst type of imperialism—Pandu Nerru.

Greed has become the driving force of our economic arrangements—Mr. Victor Gollancz.

No more hinned fruit will be imported into the United Kingdom until after the war—Ministry of Food.

Doctor Galtby would give his eyes to get a publicity medium equal to the B.B.C.—The Minister of Information.

Port Moresby must be made the focus of the Pacific if necessary—Major General Morris, G.O.C., New Guinea.

Vanditartism—Believes that cunning phrases can be as reprehensible as cunning money.—Lord Vanditartism.

Believe there will be no great spring offensive by the Germans; it will be a Russian spring offensive—General Sir Herbert Gough.

According to my figures, the Nazis have built 6,500 planes per month for the past five months—Mr. Wylie Williams (U.S.A.).

It is questionable whether there is a complete division of German tanks in the whole of Occupied France—Mr. Morley Richards.

No one can accuse our military leaders of not being air-minded, but as the R.A.F. sufficiently air-minded—Lieut. General Sir Ronald Charles.

In the Middle East Command I know no specialists who are sergeants in A batteries and trained engineers who are working in hospitals—General Sir Clifton.

Wills, Dr. Temple and Dr. Goplet as Ambassadors of Canterbury and York, the Church of England can be sure of most leadership—The Times.

The island and port of Singapore will henceforth be called the Pearl and Port of the South, which means 'Islet of the South'—Imperial Japanese.

We need Mr. Churchill as the Prime Minister, he must get off his war horse and put some one else on the saddle—Minister of Defence.

Wanted: News Letter

The Navy must be left free to develop, train and control the naval

Germany responsible for the war, wants by this trial to obtain proof of her innocence—M. Edouard Daladier, former Prime Minister of France, at the Riom trial.

Casualties on the Russian front in the last eight months are probably double those of the Germans, French and British in the final battles of 1918—Mr. A. T. Cholerton.

Singapore represented the pinnacle of apathy, complacency and unfealism—Mr. Cecil Brown, the American radio reporter banned from the air by the Singapore authorities.

Of every 100 men on our side killed or wounded in the land fighting from the outbreak of war to last January, about 70 came from the United Kingdom—The Secretary of State for War.

The antidote to the Acoustic mine [which explodes with the vibration of a ship's propellers] is so simple as to be almost unbelievable. We have it, and it is very effective—Admiral Sir B. Tyrwhitt.

Voluntary enlistments in the U.S.A. army in January set an all-time record of 90,241, this being more than double the enlistment for any month before the war—Mr. Stimson, U.S. Secretary for War.

In the intake of officers up to October last, 24% were from some 100 schools which are labelled as public schools and 76% from all the other educational establishments in the country—Sir Edward Grigg, M.P.

Dr. BHI was sent 9,781 aircraft from the United Kingdom, against 2,214 aircraft bought in. We must send to the Russians very shortly an immensely increased shipment of tanks and aircraft—The Times.

47 days of the Battle of Singapore seven days. Both fortresses were obliged to capitulate through shortage of food, loss of ammunition and petrol—Lieut. Col. T. A. Low.

The purchase of National Savings Certificates in small denominations was more than 40% higher in the quarter of 1941 than during the same period of 1940—The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Warn you definitely that the Italian Government is threatening our people with an immediate and terrible blitz if we approach closer

When the Germans enter a village they often draw all its inhabitants out into the snow, usually removing their boots and then coats first—Mr. Menley Halsey, telegraphing from Moscow.

No less than 2,000 tons of bombs were dropped; 3,299 bomber sorties were made with a loss of 247 aircraft—The Scharnhorst and Genseaw while they lay at Bres.

Mr. Churchill

The population of Java has subscribed enough to buy 375 Spitfires for the R.A.F. But they have not seen one of these famous machines so far, and further planes are Java's most urgent need.—Sir Ronald Matthews.

The shortage of equipment is not due to the shortage of labour, material or machinery, but primarily to inefficient ordering, which perhaps destroys more potential production than all the other things put together—Lord Sempill.

Basing his forces on Singapore, Admiral Yamamoto can throw terrific blows at supplies and troop transport vessels in the Indian Ocean. He will probably try to isolate Rangoon, jeopardizing the supply line to China—Mr. Bernard Hall.

In the event of a disrupted invasion, they talk in England of setting the Channel fire—with oil from Andersona pipe-line. If it works, scores of thousands of invading Nazis will be roasted alive—Mr. Ralph Ingersoll (New York).

Sir Kingsley Wood and Mr. Arthur Greenwood leave the War Cabinet; they should have left it long ago. Neither is of the calibre necessary for the Inner Council charged with the direction of the greatest war in history—Daily Mail.

We should have built a broadcasting station at the end of the whole of North Africa. The British have greatly changed the attitude of the French colonies. I believe they could have been brought in on our side—Captain Plügge, M.P.

To February 14 the Japanese had lost in operations against us 109 ships sunk, 23 probably sunk, and 13 damaged. These included seven cruisers, 13 destroyers, one aircraft carrier, five submarines and 18 transports. We have sunk 23 battleships, sunk and two damaged Dutch East Indies communication

Italy has been all French prisoners of war and dropped her claims on French territory. Britain has given Mussolini large tracts. Franco has just said a civil war will

PERSONALIA

Miss E. Scotton, a nursing sister in Kenya, has gone to Zanzibar as senior nursing sister.

Mr. A. C. M. Mullis, District Commissioner for Digo, in the Coast Province of Kenya.

Mr. H. D. D. Hamba, Principal Assistant Accountant, is now Accountant General in Uganda.

Sergeant Kenneth Edge, K.A.R., and L. G. Joan, W.T.S., were married in Nairobi on February 14.

Sir Patrick Duncan has been re-appointed Governor-General of the Union of South Africa for a further period of five years.

Counsel Orde Wingate, I.C.A., will address the Royal Geographical Society on the "Geography of the Ethiopian Campaign" on Monday, March 16, at 5 P.M.

Mr. W. M. Logan, who was recently appointed Governor of the Seychelles, is expected to arrive in Mombasa at an early date from Northern Rhodesia, where he has been Chief Secretary.

Mr. H. G. Morgan, Attorney General of Nyasaland, and Acting Chief Justice in that Protectorate, has been made a K.C. This is the first time that a King's Counsel has been appointed for Nyasaland.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry of the American United Presbyterian Mission, who remained in Addis Ababa throughout the Italian occupation in spite of opposition and imprisonment are again carrying on their work there.

Sir Montague Barlow, Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, and a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, has been nominated by the Bishop of London to serve on the Reorganisation Committee established in the diocese.

Sir Samuel Beale, K.B.E., a past President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and Chairman of Great, Keen and Nettelfolds, Ltd., has been appointed Chairman of the business members of the Industrial and Export Council in the room of the late Sir E. D'Arcy Cooper.

The engagement is announced, between Mr. Rees Jenkins, only son of the late Rees Jenkins and of Mrs. Jenkins, 2 Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, and Jean, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Robertson, of 5 Ross Court Mansions, Buckingham Palace Road, London (late of Southern Rhodesia).

Lord Bann had an audience of the King on Monday and delivered up his seals of office upon relinquishing his appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Rt. Hon. S. R. Attlee, M.P., and Viscount Cranborne were received by His Majesty the same day and kissed hands upon appointment as Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively.

The Johannesburg *Sunday Times* being widely read in the Rhodesias and East Africa, there will be general interest in the announcement that Mr. J. Langley Levy, editor of the paper for the last 32 years, has asked to be allowed to retire at the end of this month. His long association with the paper was terminated by the *Sunday Express*, which, about 20 years ago, published for the first time the war.

Lord Carbery: £4,000

Lord Carbery, who, as reported last week, was sentenced recently in Nairobi to 20 years' hard labour on three charges of selling United States securities without declaring them to the Governor of Kenya, has been released on a £4,000 bail pending appeal against the sentence. He has surrendered his passport to the police.

Mr. D. C. Campbell

Mr. David Campbell, until recently Deputy Chief Secretary of the Government, has been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar. Mr. Campbell, who is 51 years of age, was some time a missionary, and was born in India. After being at school in Northern Ireland, he went to Trinity College, Dublin, and then to Hungary at outbreak of the last war. He remained a prisoner until the armistice, joined the Colonial Administrative Service in 1919, became Assistant Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory in 1933, Deputy Chief Secretary in Trinidad in 1936, and a few months ago was nominated to succeed Mr. Juxon Barton as Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar. He had, fortunately, not taken up that appointment when Japan plunged into war, and was therefore available for this new appointment. It may now be recorded that as we have learnt from more than one Ganda source, the consideration which overcame Mr. Campbell's reluctance to leave East Africa was the thought that this might soon be in the forefront of the Eastern War zone. Who can say whether Gibraltar stands high on Hitler's list of potential new theatres of war?

Obituary

The death occurred recently, in his 32nd year, of Dr. G. B. Davis, Government medical officer in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. J. Foxford, who had practised in Kenya as an advocate since 1918, mainly in Eldoret, died recently in that town at the age of 59.

Miss Margaret Bryant, whose death is reported, had done much work for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, being chiefly responsible for its 1935 pamphlet on the Colonial Problem.

Major-General F. H. W. Pollard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late of the Royal Scots, who died recently at the age of 70 years, saw service in Somaliland in the 1902-4 expeditions against the "Mad" Mullah, being mentioned in dispatches. During the last war he was mentioned seven times, made C.B. and C.M.G., and received the D.S.O.

Major-General R. K. Scott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who died on Sunday at the age of 71, served in East Africa for a short time during the last war. A Canadian by birth, he had been Principal Ordnance Officer in Canada some years before the outbreak of the last war, and he was from 1924 to 1927 Principal Ordnance Officer at the War Office.

Captain R. Humphrey Page, first pilot of a British Overseas Airways Corporation aircraft, was killed when it crashed into the sea off the south coast of East Africa last week. After service in the Royal Air Force and in the Indian Air Force, he did a good deal of flying on the African route, and had recently been transferred to the Atlantic ferry service. He was 31 years of age.

BOVRIL
builds up strength and fitness

Pacific War Affects E. Africa Products New in Urgent Demand

JAPAN'S EARLY SUCCESSES in her aggression have a very serious bearing upon the raw material production of East Africa. Europe's market already brought into prominence by the armaments pact that the United States at once contracted for the purchase of East Africa's output, is not far above the 110,000 tons annually already earmarked for the British Ministry of Supply.

With the loss of fibre from Manila and Java, the sisal industry of East Africa assumes a new importance. In the last pre-war year for which complete statistics are available, Mexico exported 2,000 tons, the Netherlands East Indies 80,000 tons, and British East Africa 144,000 tons, whereas 10 years earlier Mexico had ranked first with 24,000 tons, and the Netherlands East Indies (14,000 tons) made almost level pegging with East Africa (60,000 tons). In Portuguese East Africa the industry has expanded rapidly. Output has been restricted during the past year, and a considerable intensification of production could be achieved in East Africa if necessary. Protected more labour is encouraged by the Governments to come out of the Native areas, having 1941 some estates did not reach even their restricted quota, owing to labour shortage. If that problem be promptly tackled, this year's output should rise to about 170,000 tons.

Pyrethrum Sales to U.S. May Reach \$1,000,000

War with Japan will, of course, immensely benefit the young pyrethrum industry of the East African territories, more especially in the Kenya which has now reached an output of about 4,000 tons a year. Not many months ago there was serious doubt whether such quantities could find a market, and the Pyrethrum Board, after playing a caution to the point of a slight danger, was driven to impose rigid restrictions upon production. With the attack on Pearl Harbour the need for such control of the industry disappeared.

In the United States, the world's leading market for this insecticide, had for years bought largely from Japan, whose flowers have a lower toxic content than those of East Africa, but are also inferior at a far lower selling price. Now, with Japan no longer in the market, it is reasonable to predict that the United States can take every ton of East African pyrethrum for which shipping space can be found. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the value of United States purchases of East African pyrethrum reach the million sterling mark during this year.

Java is one of the world's great sources of tobacco, which is grown in large quantities in both Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. Those peasant producers themselves do benefit from the present position in the Pacific.

Of tin an essential of modern armaments production, only four-fifths of the world's total output came from the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya. Uganda's tin industry, in recent years limited to an annual value of between £70,000 and £80,000, could doubtless contribute more, even though visible crusts are hardly to be seen. There is scope for expansion in the Bukoba area of Tanganyika Territory, in the Rutanda-Urundi, and in the Belgian Congo. The hills might be given to the output of tin. In Rhodesia might also make some contribution.

In Uganda just before the outbreak of war some 10,000 acres of para rubber were still under European cultivation. Rubber tapping was so irregular that in the last year before the war the export amounted to no more than 11,002 cewts. It is at best a trifle in the scale of British and American needs, but the output could be quickly expanded if the tapping force were made available. In Tanganyika Territory, especially in the hinterland of Tanganyika, as well as along the railway from Dar es Salaam to the Ruvu river, there are many acres of Ceara

paraffin, all planted before the last war, and almost all now obsolete for a quarter of a century, since Ceara could not compete with Para, the price of which had during most of the intervening period been too low to justify the price on the part of East African plantation owners.

Before the war rubber in Nyasaland was produced on three estates, small quantities of wild rubber also were still collected. From Portuguese East Africa wild rubber was at one time an export, there is also wild rubber in the Rhodesias. In all these cases the output could, if necessary, be stimulated. There are, of course, still vast resources of rubber in the Belgian Congo.

That Africa, once a considerable producer, has almost ceased to matter in the rubber world, is entirely the result of the progressively lower costs reached by the highly organised plantation industry of the territories which Japan now seeks to seize, but under stress of war-time need that economic aspect could be quickly adjusted.

The Philippines and Java together produced about 2,500,000 tons of sugar a year, a great deal of it for the American market. Every ton of sugar which British and Portuguese East Africa can now produce in excess of local needs will be snapped up for Middle East and other markets.

The decision a few days ago of the International Tea Committee to raise the export quota from 10% to 125% is clearly designed to provide maximum supplies against contingencies, and producers in Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda are thus encouraged to new exertions.

Reorganisation of Copra Industry Needed

East African copra production has for some years been in a languid state, war's interference with supplies from the Pacific provides an excellent opportunity for a neglected industry to be put in order. The call will be for good quality copra with regularity of supply, which may necessitate real organisation for an industry which in East Africa has never been seriously tackled with an extremely poor quality of copra as the inevitable consequence.

The threat to the Netherlands East Indies must affect Zanzibar's clove trade, for of recent years a remarkable demand had sprung up from Java and Sumatra, where this aromatic spice has been mixed with tobacco for smoking and snuff.

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The Governors' Said

Additions can now be made to our recent summary of Sir Donald Mackenzie Keith's address to the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, for the text of the Governor's speech has been arrived.

Meetings of the Council are not routine functions of which the Government sought the Legislature's approval of plans already determined upon, or of matters already decided, but draft legislation settled without expectation of effective amendment. Each proposal will be closely scrutinized, exhaustively discussed, and if the Government can be persuaded that it is sound, unreservedly accepted.

Mr. J. L. Hall, for 20 years Chief Secretary, who had been appointed Secretary to the Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia Territorial Conference Secretariate, had served Nyasaland faithfully, had entered fully into the social and sporting activities of the sporting community, and, with an enthusiasm and efficiency which came as no surprise to those who knew him best, was now performing most important duties connected with the war programmes of the three South Central African territories.

For Governor expressed pleasure that Dr. Lamborn had sailed in 1941, and after 20 years' work as medical Entomologist, during which he performed many services in connection with sleeping sickness, warmly welcomed the League of Nations conference on William Fairbairn, the father of that Council, and commended the Attorney-General, now acting as Chief Justice, for having been appointed K.C. in the previous year.

Nyasaland's Provincial Advisory Committee

The Northern Province Advisory Council had been established to advise the Provincial Commissioner on plans for improved conditions for all sections of the inhabitants. The B.C. was Chairman, and the other members were the Provincial Agents of the main technical departments, European settlers with a view to the welfare of the African, and a missionary. In view of Lord Moyne's view of production and marketing of primary products, the improvement of communications, extension of credit facilities, and the promotion of local processing, Nyasaland must be ready to participate in ventures to achieve an economic balance in that part of Africa by the promotion and management of secondary industries.

As one example of existing difficulties, the Director of Agriculture reported that transport costs reduced the economic value of the surplus to farmers, and that the high standard of cultivation and the variety of crops, which could be grown, made a wide range of climatic and soil conditions. As another example, a review by the Acting Director of Geology had served to reveal that a minimum of 750 wells could be drilled, and that they were well suited for the improvement of health and sanitation, sheltered of congesting in over-populated areas, the opening up of new agricultural lands, and settlement in some of the hitherto unexplored areas of the Territory.

Except in very special circumstances, advised the Governor, "I shall not sign any order for the alienation of any large blocks of Native Trust Lands during the war. It is not sound to sign away for 99 years, or 21 years, land which we shall thought and initiative can be brought under cultivation, settlement by the people of Nyasaland, now suffering from land shortages, or that can be thrown open to the large number of well-qualified European settlers if such settlement is shown to be practicable and desirable in the general interest."

Senior officials required to be recruited that they are to be considered to be more competent to advise or to be consulted on matters of finance and revenue than any European, however, however brilliant or experienced, or any political officer, however, however experienced. "Without the efficient assistance of Native officials, it is impossible for us to carry on a good economic scheme here and there, but our successors will find an on."

Deputy was the Budget proposal by the Planning Secretary, which was designed to stabilize the value of the pound sterling, based on an alternative specific of all values based on the import value of the pound sterling, which had fallen in the case of all imported commodities, and value of the pound sterling further to the price to the consumer, who would be protected by the substitution of specific duties.

The general revenue balance at December 31, 1941, originally estimated at £177,000, was now put at £200,127. Any surplus over £100,000 would be lent interest free to the Imperial Government. Income tax would be increased for the final time during the war. The yield in 1942 should be £143,000, in 1939 it had been £14,000. The estimated surplus for 1942

is expected to provide £20,000. Native land tax £11,000, and income tax £10,000.

At the end of 1941, the total estimated expenditure (including the military operations) under the General Budget Estimate for 1941-42 amounted to £63,000,000, compared with £51,521 in 1941. The total cost for police, normal provisions and charges in personnel would amount for £5,496,100, in excess of savings to Government Native servants and gratuities for £18,307, pensions and gratuities for £10,312, and ordinary war services for £9,473, and public works for £1,273,000. An estimated surplus of £1,273,000 has been converted into an estimated surplus of £2,247,000.

Zanzibar's Satisfactory Finances

Zanzibar's finances for the past year had been extremely satisfactory, said Sir Guy Pilling, the British Resident, when recently addressing the Legislative Council.

The Government's demand for cloves had remained good, and even more fortunately, there had been no dislocation of transport facilities to these markets. Clove exports, which in mid-November amounted to 290,000 baskets (worth £1,100,000), less than 100,000 baskets at the end of the year—a new high for the Territory. The clove industry, after a bad beginning, had recently employed 10,000 men.

The estimated revenue for 1941 was £225,000, and it was expected that receipts would reach £260,000, or £35,000 above the estimate. The Government's total receipts, including receipts from the clove export duty, now estimated to reach £192,250, as against an original estimate of £117,000. Income tax would show an excess of about £2,000.

The revised expenditure estimate, including light, education, advances, was £201,000. Payments to creditors under the debt settlement scheme to the end of October had amounted to £26,000, and there remained for payment £70,000. The revised estimates for 1941 made provision for further payments of £92,000, and £50,000 had been included in the draft estimates for 1942.

The gross revenue for the 1941-42 period at £1,313,323, including

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special revenue of £31,803. Zanzibar had no evidence that overseas markets had over-bought. A few requirements and there was no reason to expect a lowering of the price level or a diminution of exports provided shipping facilities were maintained, freight from competition continued, and the market reached expectations.

Net recurrent expenditure was estimated to be £301,895 compared with £391,524 for 1941.

There was some extent offset by the increase in part taken by Arab citizens (Muslims) in district administrations.

The Resident stated that pineapples had been produced in Seyun, and that the production of canned pineapples would begin late in 1942.

Kenya Surplus of £550,000

Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, said that the surplus for 1941 was now estimated at not less than £550,000 (customs and excise yielding £630,000 over the estimate), while the approved estimate for 1941 would be exceeded by about £287,000. It was mentioned that the true surplus on the years working, £280,000, should be given to the Imperial Government for the prosecution of the war, but this plan was abandoned in deference to Lord Moyne's dispatch of Colonial financial policy.

Thereupon the following programme of expenditure (in total, £1,430,000) had been recommended by the Standing Finance Committee: Local Construction, £1,600,000; Training for Government African employees; in Nairobi and Mombasa, £300,000; soil conservation measures in European and Native areas, £40,000; surveys of land and other works in connection with Port Reitz aerodrome, £8,200; storage shed for fuel in Mombasa, £1,000; building of a hospital for treatment of disabled African soldiers, £5,300.

From the total estimated surplus of £1,200,000 it was proposed to lend £500,000 free of interest to the Imperial Government.

Mr. C. E. Lockhart, the financial secretary, said that 1941 had opened with a surplus Revenue balance of £450,000 and the Budget had only just balanced. Prosperity had continued to increase and the first 10 months of revenue were expected to produce £740,000 more than estimated. £630,000 of that sum came from customs which had totalled more than £1,150,000, and the income tax yield had been revised upwards by a further £90,000.

The fresh duties now to be applied (with liquor tax liability) on imported necessities (increased up to 100% on many) together with the 5% tax on income (tax raised) involved sacrifices which would compare favourably with those demanded in any other Colony.

The yield from income tax had risen to £400,000, or less than £305,000 above the original estimate for 1941, and the latest figures were estimated to produce next year a further £75,000, which in conjunction with the increase in its tax income that in 1942 the Government would receive from the income available to be spent or saved by the non-Native community will over £500,000. This sum is as far as it is safe to go even in war-time. Service that cost 100,000 would produce £192,000.

The Colony's total salary list was £1,100,000, less of £1,000,000 for the Civil Service establishment for 1942 being £1,000,000, of whom 80% were of African origin and 20% in the original Colonial Civil Service.

Kenya War Propaganda

Commenting on the conduct of its public relations policy followed by the Government of Kenya and the Association of Eastern Africa Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the *East African Standard* says editorially that the Kenya Government's policy has not given the support of home front propaganda. There has been no attempt to build up a background of propaganda which would have convinced the East African merchant, to relieve the difficulties to the war requirements, or what is more important, given consumers to understand why it is desirable and desirable to import one commodity and deny the public another when both are still available from Great Britain. This concludes the newspaper.

It is kind of pleasant which merits a constant attention of those charged with propaganda duties because it offers a wide held for the dissemination of information which, if frankly given, would create the healthy public

Colonies and Whitehall

MR. R. NICHOLSON, former private secretary to Lord (then Sir Frederick) Lugard when High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria, and afterwards secretary of the Royal African Society, writing to *The Times* on Colonial administration, said a few days ago:

"The correspondence raises the basic issue—namely, how far the local administration in the Colonies is in the hands of 'younger and more alert minds' gifted with initiative and capable of shouldering and discharging responsibility. If a Colonial Government is not to be a mere puppet, it must have no bureaucratic control from Whitehall, but rather with an understanding collaboration.

"The trouble is that local Governments are not always in the right hands, as the service has often had reason to know. Some years ago the members of a committee at the Colonial Office, including two distinguished Generals, strongly felt that where an official had proved generally unsuitable, though no specific charges of inefficiency could be brought against him, he should be treated like the employee of a business concern, and given six months' notice. At home employees unanimously rejected this suggestion on the ground that it would be 'bad for recruiting'.

"That view seems to me wholly unsound. A service, from which the unfit are eliminated or better, not worse, prospects of a career, overture new talents than one which merely is just succeeded day for day. It falls to the officer to take into account the discharging and infinitely worse effects on the welfare of the flock to the production of a better man, judged by the retention of the fittest with a maximum and best tools at the disposal of the flock mentality.

"The first consideration is efficient service to the public. The interests of the individual official come second. Nevertheless, they too will best be served by ensuring that the right men come to the top. If the deadwood is cut out, the burden on Whitehall will be materially lightened.

Sir William McLean wrote—

"The Colonial civil servant is selected from men with high academic qualifications who are judged to be able to deal with the problems of undeveloped tropical countries with trying climates. Among their service they are usually unable to give anything from their moderate pay owing to the necessity of maintaining a wife and family at home in many cases. They are barred from accumulating their pay by investing or participating in any Colonial business. On retirement, which is at a comparatively early age, and may be compulsory at 50, they have to expect a modest pension, as their efficiency deteriorates. Furthermore, these are administrative methods of dealing with such cases as arise.

"The business man, on the other hand, who starts with the same or comparable qualifications, has the chance of retiring with a fortune in many cases, and he may even continue his business as a profession with the Colony in this country. The civil servant has no such chance of fortune, and when he joins the Colonial service he knows there is little likelihood of ever being employed at home again.

"In view of the advantages in pay, promotion and security of a career offered by Government and local authorities in this country, it is surprising that the Colonial Service is able to secure such a fine body of men. It shows that the spirit of adventure and the missionary outlook are not dead, and that we do not lack men able and willing to carry out the great work of empire-building for the Colonial peoples.

Mr. Walter Fletcher, who began the correspondence, said in an interim reply—

"The topics of the Colonial Office and others cannot weigh against the present announcement of Sir Shelton Thomas, Governor of Malaya, who said: 'The day of minute paper has passed. There must be no more passing of files from one department to another. Similarly, the day of letters and memoranda is passing and the matter should be in the form of plain speech. Every officer must accept this responsibility to the public by taking decisions the essential of which is speed in action. Nothing matters which is not directly concerned with the public interest, and no one should be troubled with it.'"

"I have taken pains not even to appear to comment, which might have been done, but must point out that part of the trouble arises from the impossibility of getting to the Civil Service here, and overseas what has been done so frequently in naval, military and air services. Here the substitution of younger and more alert minds at the top will be found taking place, as well as the raising of men to relieve the immense burden that has been upon them in the home extension necessitated by the war. One really appreciates the words that are the sails, and the masters, of a

News Items in Brief

The Northern Rhodesia Committee appointed to consider post-war problems in the Protectorate has begun its work.

Goods may not now be imported by East Africans by parcels post unless they hold an import licence. Parcels not so covered are liable to seizure.

All sales of motor tyres and tubes have been prohibited in Northern Rhodesia from February 20 to March 31, in order to permit assessment of available stocks.

Three Europeans off the Cape of Good Hope in Northern Rhodesia and one in Lusaka, the capital, were detained last week under the Emergency Powers Regulations for suspected subversive activities.

The Emperor of Ethiopia last week unveiled a memorial outside the gates of his palace to the Ethiopian victims of the massacres committed by the Italians under the régime of Marshal Graziani.

The long-term Southern Rhodesia local registered stock issued for the purpose of converting some short-term loans, has met with great success, three quarters having been quickly subscribed.

The Governor of Kenya has been empowered to dissolve the Legislative Council by proclamation at any time which seems to him suitable. A general election would follow within three months of the date of dissolution.

A baby elephant, two years old and 4 ft. 6 inches high, was recently captured at Maputo, Portuguese East Africa, by Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. Harry Jennings and two Portuguese friends. It has been presented to the Beira zoological gardens.

The Director of Agriculture of Kenya recently estimated that there would be a 20% loss of 30,000 bags in the Colony's wheat crop, and that there would also be such a reduction in the wheat crop that wheat would have to be imported. He added that the country could be secured this winter and later in a third consecutive season.

In order to maintain food production, the Government of Northern Rhodesia has guaranteed for a period of three years a minimum price of 12s. per bush for maize and 24s. for wheat. The Land Commission has been given powers to put land and implements to the best possible use, and has authority to require land and implements, and to administer emergency loans up to £5,000.

Statements Worth Noting

If returning an e-mail we be saved quietness and confidence which is our strength. (Lusaka, 1942)

I have always been a strong supporter of the rights received from Kenya's independence. (Lusaka, 1942)

Since the occupation in Northern Rhodesia, 15 years ago, £1,000,000 worth of residential houses has been produced in Southern Rhodesia. (Mr. J. A. Do Small, President of the 1899 Club, 1942)

The motion is one of those vague things which mean nothing, but I am prepared to accept it. (Mr. J. A. Do Small, Member of the Orange Club in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, 1942)

Some years ago I had a very large garden in which I lost half a dozen acres, and I had to go to the bank merely for my own security. (Lord Bessborough, M.P., 1942)

I would stress the need for a central authority in Eastern Africa. (Mr. J. A. Do Small, addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, 1942)

The African, generally speaking, is incorrigibly religious and is accepting Christianity in place of many of his animistic beliefs, which cannot survive the scientific spirit of the age. —The Rev. H. M. Grace.

Administration has become so centralised in Kenya that the Provincial Commissioners cannot decide anything in the provinces that are alleged to govern. Mrs. Olga Watkins, M.P., addressing the Legislative Council.

The richest fruits of partnership between European and African are seen in the growth of an enlightened Christian opinion among Africans themselves. The Church in Africa is the nucleus of forces making for social progress. —C.M.S. Annual Report.

The total exports of all the Colonies in 1941 were £21,000,000, of this amount exports from the country totalled £7,000,000 and to the U.S.A. £5,000,000. The total imports were £210,000,000, those from the country being valued at £49,000,000 and from the U.S.A. at £10,000,000. —Mr. Noel Sabine.

The fact that a man is not called upon because he happens to be a farmer or engaged in one of the reserve occupations does not mean that the right is conferred on him to carry on his business in a spirit of pre-war complacency, thinking he is sheltered from the obligation of military service so long as he remains in the industry. Mr. Addison, Chief Recruitment Officer, Southern Rhodesia.

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