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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WARTIME PROBLEMS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, with East and South Africa in the forefront, have been ably treated by the House of Lords, seated within a fortnight of each other, in two meetings focusing attention upon their military requirements, and shortcomings, and providing the opportunity to correct misconceptions. As will be seen from the extended reports in other columns of this issue, Lord Craiborne, who is Secretary of State for the Colonies and Leader of the House of Lords, was most caustic in his replies.

It is already evident that the new colonial subcommittee, which he is not one of those many Ministers with the habit of neglecting their own war-time duties, and that, on the contrary, his relatives face facts honestly and answer to the best of his ability. We noted also, with satisfaction, that the new Secretary of State had gone out of his way to welcome public discussion of colonial affairs, and to any criticism. This attitude of mind has great psychological and practical importance in the holder of his office—one which, Lord Wimborne recalled, was described by the present Prime Minister in appointment to it half a dozen years ago, "not one of great responsibility." For many years we have pleaded for recognition of its high importance, and argued against its as-

three months have borne the stamp of sincere, steady,有能力的, and of devotion to the Colonial Empire. To the Administrations of that empire, moreover, to be commanded in its own right, is the surgery of despotism. That is what is wanted, for nothing can bring such a sense of the depth of a full-blooded colony's trouble. It is also a central duty of a government to be responsible to the people it governs. Their own Government Office, which I mentioned. Abundant proof of that assertion is to be found in the criticisms made by the local Press, and by the sessional members of the Legislative Councils.

It is also clear that the Colonial Charter, signed in the Hotel Russell by the Earl of Listowel, was strongly supported by Lord Halifax, who made the peremptory comment that in a realistic world the bayonet is as much a

Colonial Charter as a sword. The author proposed a study of ministerial pronouncements during the past six years on the subject of the Colonial Empire; there is need for a new declaration not merely of broad principles, which might still leave room for major misunderstandings, but for a statement of policy which, for instance, would frankly face such issues as those of territorial

the community Native. These are matters of fundamental importance which there has been too marked a disposition to leave to the future. Since Lord Halifax has, however, given public utterance to similar thoughts, heads he deems the most important in the Colonial Office which is now on a "Four Plan for Colonial progress" it may reasonably be presumed that these colonial questions will be placed high on the list for the attention of the Secretary of State. Lord Cranworth whose experience of Kenya goes back to the early days of the Settlement, was emphatic that officialdom could and should have done much

more both in the recruitment of large forces of African troops and to provide greater food production for the supply of the Middle East in general. This attitude was so much to my mind that I have written to the Secretary of State, and also to the Colonial Office, to point out the impropriety in the Colonies. Lord Winterbotham, who shared my concrete misunderstanding of the real position in Kenya, about which he was corrected in detail by the Secretary of State, like others then were generally informed by the news and their friends.

THE WAR

French in Madagascar Are Friendly

Rush on The Banks—But to Deposit Not Withdraw Money

THE ATTITUDE of the inhabitants of Antsiranana and Diego Suarez towards the British forces in Madagascar is best illustrated by the fact that on the fifth day of our occupation, when the banks were opened for the first time, £500,000 sterling notes at the rate of the pre-war rate of exchange were deposited, says the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in a report cable from Morombe.

The chief Political Officer, Brigadier Luis, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, after considering the question of opening two bank premises in Morombe decided that it was advisable to have only one ready in case there should be a rush to withdraw money. It is here why it might not of that sort, and have been ensured that no costs have continued to go on in affecting the confidence of the population in the occupied Native areas.

French Officers Collaborating

The members of an occupying force which has come through with many of its formations in France and is while investigating their future and interests at the camp of Lava, it has been discovered to consist of Frenchmen. Every effort has been made to investigate the French colonial system of administration. Anti-slavery laws were functioning on the spot against the slaves of the occupation army. Normal courts are sitting in civil and criminal cases arising out of the issue of rationing and now the military police are called in. Major-General Sturges' proclamation areas subject to raid by special military escort.

During the last two days a great number of the Native gentry brought in farms produce and a driving raid was being made upon soldiers who went away loaded with their supplies.

Many of the French army commandants have given up their posts.

The special radio station which has up to now been of propaganda character has commenced after being on the air only a few moments from picking in the Madagascan peninsula who want industrial factories in the interior to know their way.

A small broadsheet called *Le Journal*, published daily in Antsiranana, has a copy in French on one side and in English under the title of *The Leader* on the other. The editor, of course, has been arrested and I feel a certain personal interest in this publication since its English title was my suggestion and I am greatly appalled at the authorities.

Dispatches reaching Durban from Madagascar emphasise that only the northern tip of the island has been occupied and that Vichy still holds important oil fields in the rest of the island. Further operations are expected.

An announcement from French Headquarters in Antananarivo underlines that recent exchanges of wireless messages with the British authorities do not

indicate that French prisoners taken at Diego Suarez and a certain number of Colonial administrators with their families are to be embarked on board a ship which is soon to leave for South Africa.

While there is no organised Free French movement among our British legions became evident in Antsiranana. Much of the equipment found there and at Diego Suarez was undestroyed having been made since the capitulation of France. A number of German and Italian sailors were taken prisoners. The garrison were completely surprised by the first attack. The garrison of Diego Suarez had been put to sleep and the bombardment was the signal before they French officers were properly aware.

Very circumstantial details of the second bombardment are sunk in the British attack across previously unoccupied water the ship being British. The crew of the gun boat spared an auxiliary crew of Indian origin. Where this second submarine, the *Hercules*, of 1,000 tons, was not stated, but it is understood that it was near the roadstead of Diego Suarez. Men, women and children were saved, with 50 of her complement also missing.

Colonel Gérard, commander of the French forces at Diego Suarez, and his son, a prisoner, asked that his wife and daughter would be given French protection in the joint British and French embassy in London, and Mr. Chamberlain agreed.

Change of Prisoners
Three British officers who were taken prisoner by the French in Madagascar have been exchanged for three French officers. The names of the British captives are given as Nicholls, Baddeley and Lomas.

Troops arriving in Durban have told how a seven hours' delay which occurred after the British ultimatum had been delivered to the French in Madagascar helped the French to stiffen their defence. Early in the campaign, they said, a captured French general was sent back to his lines with a British note to the Governor, on the understanding that he should return within seven hours. No reply was received. Instead the general remained at the head of his troops.

Press correspondent has telegraphed that two of our naval aircraft patrols patrolling over Diego Suarez during the attack saw that new French vessels had arrived from elsewhere on the island. It is said

the drydock in Diego Suárez was the German freighter *Waternutz*, 1,700 tons. The attempt of her crew to dynamite her was frustrated. When war broke out she was in the Red Sea and took refuge in Italian East Africa. Later she fled to Madagascar.

Two Italian merchant vessels were found scuttled at Diego Suárez.

The Italian liners *VULCANI* and *SATURNI*, with 900 evacuated Italian women, children, and men who are not of military age, are now on their way from Berbera, British Somaliland, to Italy. They are being followed immediately by the liners *GIULIO CESARE* and *DANTE*, in which a similar number of non-combatants are now being embarked. The evictions have been waiting in camps near the coast for several months, and the departing will provide further humanitaria to be brought from Ethiopia.

A Total Defence Union has been formed in Nairobi with a Committee consisting of Mrs. Olga Wadens, M.L.C., and Messrs. Bargman, J. J.; Hugh Kaplan, Phillips, Vasey and Woodley. The objects are to secure immediate mobilisation of all available human and material resources for the defence of the Colony against possible invasion; to collaborate with all other African territories to like effect; and to procure in the East African Dependencies the most efficient organisation of all resources for the prosecution of the war.

A Rhodesian fighter-pilot of the R.A.F., who fought in the Battle of Britain, shot down German and Italian aircraft over the Mediterranean from Malta, and is now in Lyon, has already accounted for 50 Japanese before being shot down himself. Comparing the German with the Japanese airmen he said: "If I had to choose between fighting the Germans or the Japanese in a minute, I should chose the Germans." He explained that while the German has a more or less regular fighting technique, it is never clear what the Japanese are up to. "They are good pilots," they protect their bombers well, but, he added, "they are astonishingly poor marksmen."

The German Afrika Corps is now commanded by General Nehring, who, during the attack on Moscow, ordered his troops to take no prisoners.

Casualties and Appointments

Commodore William Frederick Eyre Hussey, D.S.O., R.N., killed in action in the Middle East in command of H.M.S. *LIVELY*, served on the East India Station some years ago in H.M.S. *ENDEAVOUR*.

Radio Officer John Liochean, Merchant Navy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Liochean, of Nairobi, is reported missing after a vessel in which he was sailing, being overtaken by a typhoon.

Mr. G. J. Simden, previously an engineer at the Bushell Mine, South Rhodesia, has been commissioned in the Royal Rhodesia Regiment.

Rhodesian Troops in Egypt are to have their own club suitable premises having now been found by Colonel J. B. Brady, D.S.O., Rhodesian Liaison Officer in the Middle East. The club will occupy the two top storeys of the central building in Cairo. The 12 rooms on the floors were formerly the Australian officers' residence. A large roof garden will provide facilities for rest and recreation. A club manual is being sent from Rhodesia.

Miss Kenya CIO for British and Colonial forces, 19 ton in the desert two miles outside Cairo by Mrs. Mason of Nairobi, helped by Miss Eddie.

Recent contributions to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund include £1,000 from the people of

Among the latest donations received by the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Ambulance £300 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund, and £3,553 from the people of Zambia. The Tanganyika War Relief Fund sent 227 persons off war.

Among the latest gifts received for war relief by the W.V.S. are 250 garments from the Central War Comfords Depot, Lusaka, sent through Rhodesia House, London.

The Limbo branch of the British Empire Service League has collected £57 for the Overseas League's Tobacco Fund for the Forces.

The Youngest Home Guardsman?

One of the youngest Home Guardsmen in the United Kingdom, if not the youngest, may be the son of Major and Mrs. Herbert Brown, of Dar es Salaam. Humphrey, who was born in August, 1929, has lived in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam and travelled almost all over East Africa. While quite small he went to the Dar es Salaam Junior European School; was in England, Italy and Egypt between the ages of five and seven; and then attended a German boarding school in Lushoto, Tanganyika Territory, at which all work was done in German, but at which there were English, American, Swiss and Dutch children; in addition to the Germans. About a year before the outbreak of war his sister Rita and he went to school in Switzerland, which Major and Mrs. Brown were visiting when the Germans attacked Poland. They bought a motor-car and pushed across France to the coast, being, they believe, the last civilians to get a car from France to England. Humphrey, then aged 10, was admitted to Manchester Grammar School (though two years under the minimum age); on evacuation he went to Abergele County School, where he now is. At 12 years of age he stands 5 feet 8 inches. While a cadet Home Guardsman was recently started for boys of 11 years and over, he is taken to be about 18, and invited to join. So disguised was he when his age having been discovered, was rejected, that the authorities relented, and took him as a Home Guard cadet. His ambition is to go to Dartmouth Naval College about a year hence.

Faith in the Empire

MR. AMERY said in a broadcast to the Empire on Empire Day that the British Empire, like all human institutions, might be an imperfect thing, but he believed it had been the greatest agency for freedom and justice that the world had yet seen.

It was faith in the Empire that we needed to sustain us in the dark days and through the difficulties and perplexities of the years of reconstruction. If we were in mortal peril today it was because we had lacked that faith, just when we most needed it, in the critical years that followed the last war.

Faith in our cause, faith in our priceless heritage of British freedom, should have filled us with devotion in those days to building up in co-operation the resources of the Empire and, to strengthening its defences. Instead, we spent those years in caring and nursing countries neglecting the true foundations of freedom in our common cause after illusion. Today we were living the lesson that lack of faith

In his first speech he called the Empire "a unique and incomparable Commonwealth of Countries." Dr. Temple said also Sunday that the British Empire could justly claim to have done more to perpetuate the principles of justice and freedom than any other country which had called itself an Empire.

Lords Debate Colonial War Effort

The Case for a British Colonial Charter

INTENSIFICATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIAL WAR EFFORT.—Particular reference to Eastern Africa was the subject last week of a debate in the House of Lords.

As in the debate of to-night earlier reported at length in the last two issues of *Africa and Rhodes*, and concluded a week later, the discussion covered wide ground, and while the paper therefore treats it with special fullness, it

T. E. Lister, who called the Government to state its policy for enabling the Colonial Empire and Mandated Territories to make maximum contribution to the war effort, must have been the first to move over to the house of Lords to discuss the colonies twice within a fortnight.

With the invasion of Japanese forces into the Indian Ocean and the increasing subservience of the French Government, he said, "to Britain, Africa would directly threaten to the Atlantic Powers. We should surely brace the population of our Dependencies to meet the shock of a great attack or sudden invasion by uniting the help they can give in the preparation of our military measures. Should not policy similarly stress from economic assistance to direct military cooperation?"

While the return to which we could hope before the vast resources of Africa might be utilized, which might be needed to make available and to provide an adequate defence in the interests of modern warfare, "is not the same chance for Africans to be commissaries of a locally-recruited army?" and thus made virtually impossible for the best educated African and his sons and daughters of tribal chiefs to join the armed forces?

The strategic importance of the harbours on the coast of Africa, now its days were numbered, and its gravitating power made the island an ideal stepping-stone to the Japanese route for Madagascar.

The latest developments may soon bring British Africa within striking distance of enemy anarchy," declared Lord Listowel, who thought that if it was delayed no longer there was probably still time to make the population of the mainland among the larger towns of East Africa ready minded. This should give a splendid opportunity to instill into Africans a sense of direct participation in the defence of their homeland.

Colonies and the Atlantic Charter

On the general issue, he said, the peoples of our Dependencies could not be certain that this is not black as well as a white man's peace, unless they could be assured beyond any shadow of doubt that the peace would be as black as well as a white man's peace, and he appealed to the British Colonial Office and its supplement to the Atlantic Charter. The Prime Minister, in calling the House of Commons to the Atlantic meeting, had expressly excluded the Colonies from the terms of this historic agreement. "Mr. Churchill's actual words were:

"At the Atlantic meeting we had in mind primarily the restoration of the sovereignty, self-government and national life of the states and nations of Europe, and under no consideration." That is quite a separate question from the progressive evolution of self-governing institutions in the regions and peoples which owe allegiance to the British Crown. We have made declarations on these matters which are binding in themselves, and related to the conditions and circumstances of the territories and peoples affected."

Lord Listowel suggested that the Colonial Secretary should propose to the Cabinet that scattered Administered territories of the Colonies should be reorganized by a brief declaration of autonomy, with which the Home Minister could be personally acquainted, and which would convey to all colonial subjects a solemn assurance of active assistance in their economic betterment and social advancement, as well as reiterating the accuracy of previous pledges about autonomy of government throughout the empire.

Both Sir H. Vyvyan and Sir R. B. Haldane had always been in favour of placing Colonial peoples under the most complete military jurisdiction. We had rejected the conception of militarism, some Dependencies the outlay on defence accounted for less than one per cent of the total expenditure. We were disposed to be somewhat lenient in a policy of conceding to those countries as progressive states the development of their own affairs.

Self-government is a concession in constitutional terms to their feeling of respect and self-esteem. But service in a colonial force may be, and indeed must be, a powerful

process in the formation of imperial character, and the promotion of a sense of responsibility among the economic or political institutions.

Now that the main trouble in our colonies was little to do with war we had, though not merely of technical strength, in its narrow sense, but of the need to stimulate in the people so large an interest and pride in their own local and national defence. We should not be able to do this if we restricted them to the non-commissioned ranks. We should do nothing, and know least, in the more influential and educated part of the population.

"Let me, please, point out another point," said Lord Listowel, "those who know best the circumstances of both India and Canada will agree with me in this point. It is hereby this refusal of the colonies for against the granting of autonomy in local Native language the voices that they have at all."

Lord Hailey Urges Clarification

Colonel Hedges said that having examined a voluminous collection of the statements regarding Colonial Policy which he had seen from Ministers of the Colonies in the last 20 years, he did not feel that the main object of the Colonies might not be sufficiently clear for practical use.

Through all the documents ran the assumption of our determination to fulfil our obligations of trusteeship. The more important pronouncements came in the Atlantic Charter, specifying the Dominions must eventually attain self-government. That assumption was all to the good; but it was not very informative. The element of trusteeship had played a prominent part in the development of our system of colonial administration. In the Colonies, the term itself was irritating to the Colonial Peoples. Equally unpalatable, "further," it was, according to him, equally so. The pointers for its full implications were not clear, and a Native in the Colonies would realize it.

He deplored a failure to put us in our relations as those of a master and junior partners in the same enterprise, and to let it stand that our colonies' Partnership involved the progressive increase of the share of the junior partners in the conduct of the undertakings.

It was the possible to frame a Declaration giving a more exact definition of our intentions. But the statement must be honest.

If we did not believe that our colonial population and resources could by itself ever achieve responsible government, let us frankly say so now. If we did not believe that a colony with a settled European population could not obtain self-government under any form, whether simple or representative, let us say that now. Let us say that the self-governing institutions of the more progressive populations were to be wholly followed, and of others the Parliamentary institutions. Let us say that the Colonies should not be allowed to entertain false hopes that they could, with the aid of their own, a majority of the British people, with the sympathy of the British people towards their colonial possessions. If such an offer of opportunity was to be made to the countries of Central Europe and elsewhere in Europe, to the Colonies we might have had a more effective policy in regard to the defence of our Dependencies. Certainly we should have had a more informed public opinion on which to base a sound colonial administration.

Results of Our Colonial Education

The Duke went back to our education system. In the first place, a First class in History at either Oxford or Cambridge was a very poor knowledge of either American or Imperial history. In the Colony countries, they dealt with a Higher Certificate examination, but had a special Extra paper. In the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board Examination for the Higher certificate histories of America entered, and in the latest year of which I had figures available, took the paper on British Colonial history. The oral history shared with Wigton, the rate of failing, was 50 per cent, and most of these were untrained to discuss with a living historian.

Sir H. Vyvyan and Sir R. B. Haldane, in particular, as I claimed, had set out to do their duty to the Commonwealth to show the people of the Colonies that the British Colonial Empire was a really international entity. Their histories and their examinations, however, were so completely cut off from the main body of historical studies, and had had no real historical background, that they could not be expected to do this.

anted was not partakers of self-government were rather self-sufficient.

He disclosed that the Colonies had made their contributions to the war which included a right to export. "We were told that our best men had more power either for military or political purposes, and it was high time for a change to be made." Every Government might be asked to report what his Colony could do to help the Empire by sending troops, munitions of war or supplies. The Colonial Office should know by now what purchases were in every Colony, what failed, what factories and machinery were available for making not, munitions only, but all other necessary goods.

There was the question of making the Colonies self-supporting. "I should think," continued Lord Wimborne, "that a year from now, if not one, of the Colonies will have any petrol or tires left. They fail to learn to make their own soap, candlesticks, and fishing boats." Before long Kenya would have to start making its own avisons. "We had been too apt to consider our exports. We wished everybody would cease to be export-minded and become import-minded, and find out what we needed in the world." The production of goods in the Colonies had hardly yet been tackled.

In the last war we had actually drawn more largely than at present on coloured troops from the Colonies. "We can't go on doing that. I speak of the Army out there all over the world. We have already local efforts as anything being done in Mauritius for example to provide Home Guards and the essential elements of war, the fairly simple manufacture of high explosives and the supply of rifles and anti-aircraft guns. In the Seychelles, and thousands of islands all over the seas, there were imports from Japan. We could not defend themself. So we ought to give the people the chance of defending themselves."

This was the way of the Colonial peoples even more than our own. Hitler considered them sub-human. If Hitler won we should be merely exterminated; they would be pushed off the face of the earth in the most degrading form of slavery. It was not the exclusive privilege of Britons to be allowed to die in defence of liberty. "We must make it clear that in this war there was no-colonialism."

Lord Cranworth Demands Vigour in East Africa

LORD CRANWORTH said that towards the end of 1914 he had accompanied Colonel Kitchener, brother of the Field Marshal, to East Africa to report on the problem of raising African troops. It was, he felt, necessary to have a nucleus of Europeans as a leaden lead African troops, and that nucleus must be formed of the best men. They must have the best medical knowledge, the best methods of teaching, be men of determination, courage, and character, and in sympathy with the African ranks with whom they would serve.

When the last war broke out, the white personnel in the East African Rifles, consisting almost entirely of officers, was in the proportion of one to 25 or 30 Natives. Amongst the Germans, as far as I can ascertain, the ratio was one to about 10, and the Germans were not much better. I and N.O. [Natives] as good were the best men that the R.A.R. were quite able to take on the back of the Germans with their greater nucleus of white officers. Though we never reached anything like the same proportion of whites as the Germans intended to have, we got up to a ratio of about one to 15.

During the last war we thought we raised in East Africa 35 battalions of the K.A.R. At the start we had only two battalions, but most of the rest were raised in about 18 months. After General Reginald Hobson, pressing tight formation with great determination. This war had already lasted two and a half years, and we were in a better position because we are now well and we are winning in Tanganyika with its vastly greater numbers of fighting tribes. We had also better opportunities of getting from Abyssinia, and in the last war our gains in Abyssinia were very much the others.

The work was not thinking about production, especially of munitions, in East Africa.

Lord Cranworth will look at gently, may be said, "a typical case in your longitude will look at gently." He said, "A typical case in your longitude will look at gently, may be said, 'a typical case in your longitude will look at gently.' There is a considerable gap between the route from East Africa to supply our forces in the Middle East, and there is a considerable quantity of raw material, including drums, by which this distance can be taken to the seat of war." I would hope that procurement would suffice to supply me, but the needs that procurement would suffice to supply me, but the needs of our forces in the Middle East, but my information is that it is not. There is considerable very great dissatisfaction, perturbation and even indignation among the population of East Africa, both white and black, at the way things were in the matter of production, and there have been many complaints. It was not so long ago that the Assistant Secretary of State's Government sent a memorandum to the Colonies, asking the Colonies to consider some administrative measures to give every impetus to a rapid increase in the production which, I understand, for the asking, if some people in the Administration were unable to understand the necessity of the request, the Colonial Office would say to them, "Now is the time."

Lord Wimborne said that he would never wish to speak as a representative of the Colonial Office, but as a representative of the Empire, in the African Sub-continent.

He said that the war had been a very good response to the initial recruiting of Africans intended for military purposes, but that such recruiting had now been closed, and instead there was conscription for labour services. "Kenya Africans had already been deprived of their best lands, they had no political power, and they had no representation on the Legislative Council. The conscription of labour therefore required most careful watching, and guardianship of an adequate labour inspectorate."

"In 55% of the manpower in the reserves was being drawn off maintenance of local food production became a problem. The call of the Minister of State in Cairo for increased production did not appear to have resulted in a careful investigation of such matters as the production potentialities in Kenya, or the better use of Native labour or the more efficient development of the reserves and European farms. On October 3 the Kenya Farmers' Association called on the Government to press the Natives to assist in the war effort by producing more labour, seven days later the Government suspended recruiting for the army and asked the employers to notify their requirements. The local press acclaimed this pretty fast work as a practical expression of Government Native policy." A committee dealing with African labour was then asked to consider whether legal compulsion to insure labour for production and essential services was necessary. "So the European farmers got their way." The work was to be done by the Natives for Europeans. Work for the development of the Native reserves was never mentioned.

Lord Wimborne strongly supported the idea of the grouping of Colonies. Discouraging Lord Mowbray's opposition on the ground of distances and communications, he said they were no more difficult than in India. He also stressed the need for Governors to serve longer terms of office, and suggested that there were very few Colonies which would not benefit through a Governor being brought in from outside the Service for a term of office.

Reply of the Secretary of State

MARQUIS CRANBROOK, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he and the Staff of the Colonial Office warmly welcomed such debates.

The problem was to raise Colonial production to the very maximum and use it to the best advantage. The supply centres were in East Africa and West Africa to deal with both imports and exports sent in touch with the Colonial Office and with the supply departments in this country. Everything was being done to encourage the increase in production which was really essential. The producer had to receive a fair price, and perhaps even more in order to attract him to be productive to the very maximum. Then came the question of marketing, one of the most difficult problems of all.

Finally there was the question of remuneration for the products raised. Primitive people did not wish to be paid in money, they wanted payment in consumption goods, but raised a question of our export trade. Thus great difficulties were involved. All he could do was to assure the House that they were tackling this problem energetically and, he hoped, successfully.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, 178 schemes involving an expenditure of £10,000,000 had already been approved since he had come to the Colonial Office three months ago. One scheme had been finally approved and funded. 35 had reached the stage of final consideration and application to the Treasury for approval. Not even the war had entirely arrested development under the Act—one of the most progressive measures passing into law during the last half-century.

One of his first tasks at the Colonial Office was to decide whether the time had come to set up the Colonial Research Advisory Committee. It was proposed that besides advising on the expenditure of the £10,000,000 a year provided for research by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, the committee should advise upon and co-ordinate the whole range of research in Colonial studies, irrespective of the provenance of funds. It was not a mere departmental body, any it would include a number of scientists. He had appointed Lord Hailey as Chairman, and hoped the Committee would soon be completed.

Reassured Lord Wimborne that the Colonial Office disliked principle of compulsory labour as much as anybody else, but a system unavoidable only by the exigencies of war, and of last resort. Very absolutely necessary, but it was suggested to him that an increased production could be obtained by reducing the maximum hours in the day, which especially of food stuffs could replace a source of supply in the future.

Values of Political Warfare

Germany has conquered 17 different countries covering a total area of 950,000 square miles and comprising a population of 175,000,000 inhabitants. Only seven out of these countries have been conquered by force of arms; the other six were conquered by political warfare on the broadcasting battlefield, with radio as the sole weapon in action. The countries conquered by force of arms include 100,000,000 inhabitants, covering 550,000 square miles. Those conquered without bloodshed amount to 75,000,000 people inhabiting 400,000 square miles. Compare the enormous expense of money, material and men of one method with the economy and simplicity of the other, as well as the fact that the former method carries in its wake an insatiable appetite for hatred. What was the position of broadcasting in Europe prior to the outbreak of war? At that time Germany had 41 stations, 10 of which were high-powered operating on 31 wavelengths. Great Britain had 16 broadcasting stations, of which two were high-powered operating on 12 wavelengths. When war broke out Germany maintained all her wavelengths and stations in operations whereas we scuttled 10 of our 12 wavelengths for technical reasons in anticipation of wide-scale air attack on this country. As the Nazis' tactics have curled round Europe so Germany's control of the ether has expanded until at present she is operating on 92 medium wavelengths and seven long wavelengths while we are operating some eight medium-wave and one long-wave station. In addition the entry of Italy into the war added a further 30 stations and some 20 wavelengths to the anti-British broadcast. If we are to build up audiences in Europe where long-wave receivers are very numerous it would be to our immediate advantage to construct one or two more high-power long-wave stations and provide interesting programmes in order to draw listeners to us we wish to transmit propaganda. Material resources in such an expansion of our radio system are at the moment available to us from the U.S.A. The B.B.C. at present permits Allied Governments to broadcast for half-hour periods on a shared wavelength. Why not establish freedom stations one for each of the relevant Allies? Stations established in this country so that they can broadcast to their nationals as if their country had not been entirely overrun.

Background to the

Satan Inspired Threat

The demagogue is the curse of the world. This is the successful demagogue's spell holds, he defies God himself and, Satan is unloosed upon the world through the leaders of the Nazi revolution. Satan now is trying to lead the common man of the whole world back into slavery and darkness. The stark truth is that the violence practised by the Nazis is the devil's own religion of darkness. The belief in one Satan inspired Lucifer, with his Quislings, his Layals, and his Mussomans, is the last and ultimate darkness. This place must mean a better standard of living for the common man. Everywhere the common man must learn to increase his productivity so that he and his children can eventually pass to the world community all that they have received. Modern science must be released from German slavery. International cartels that gave America a grip and thence a will to power must go. Cartels must be subject to international control for the common man. In this way we can prevent the Germans from again building a war machine while we sleep. The summer and fall of 1942 will be a time of supreme crisis for us all. We may be safer than Hitler and Japan will co-operate to do what is expected — perhaps an attack by Japan against Alaska and our north-west coast at a time when German transport planes will be handled across from Dakar to Spanish leadership and suffering from German uprising in Latin America. We must be especially prepared to stifle the Hitler columnists in the United States who will try to sabotage not merely our war material plants but, even more important, our minds. We must expect the offensive against us on the million-strong Hitler saboteur fronts both in the United States and Latin America to reach its apex some time during the next few months. Mr. Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, speaking to the New World Association:

The sentimentalists sooner or later see the light of dawn break across the sky than jump among old sentimentalists. We must be kind to the Germans. We must not hate them. But you cannot fight Germans with pity in your heart. They must learn to be civilised. You cannot fight fascists with kid gloves. You cannot destroy the

Italian Treatment of Ethiopian Prisoners

The grim practice in Ethiopia was to nail up prisoners, usually in a few particular cases where the prisoner was thought likely to be of political value, was to spank Ras Imru, the Emperor's cousin surrendered on the pledge that the lives would be spared of the young men who had assisted him in the government established in Western Ethiopia after Addis Ababa fell, most of whom had had university educations in Europe or the United States. These young men were all murdered in cold blood by the Italians during the Addis Ababa massacre of February 1941, they included Joseph and Benjamin, the sons of Dr. Martin, Ethiopian Minister in London, and George Hersey, son of the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Ras Taffa; the Emperor's son-in-law, when captured in battle, was shot in the presence of the Italian Press. His head was placed on a pole and carried about as a trophy by his bloodthirsty adversaries. Ras Imru has been an Italian prisoner for six years. A special arrangement to liberate this brave man should be sought. — *New Days and Ethiopian News*.

Women's Part in German Invasion

Unless the German army in Russia is held and defeated this summer we shall run a considerable risk of invasion in the autumn. Hitler will do his best to deal a fatal blow at our national existence. One million men will be dispatched to land in fields where there is sufficient room for an airplane. Hitler would not care a iota if every one of the troops was cut out. The R.A.F. will do extremely well if they manage to destroy 2,000 of these machines before landing. Assuming that each carries 100 men, there will still be 800,000 left. It would be at least 10 or 12 days before the majority were rounded up and killed. Incalculable damage could moreover be done if their orders would be to burn and destroy every woman to whom should belong. Degraded the organisation of segregating the women and children in rural areas and who should have executive control in these matters is the officer commanding the battalion of the Home Guard of the district. He can decide when the women and children can be grouped with safety and so as to hamper the Germans as far as possible. It is absurd indeed to argue the women — Adm. Sir

To the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—It is going to be a long war," President Roosevelt.

The civil service sees its natural antagonists in the British—Lord Wedgwood.

Poland has now the fifth strongest Army among the United Nations.

New Zealand is receiving equipment far in excess of all our hopes.

General Pattle.

I speak from profound ignorance, and therefore completely without bias.—Mr. Bolson, M.P.

Democracy is the summing of heads without reference to what is inside them.—Major-General Sir Alfred Thesiger.

Gen. Alexander, the youngest and certainly one of the ablest generals in the British Army.

Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P.

The steady progress being made by the theatre adopted to Indo-China last July.

Commander Bowes, M.P.

In the R.A.F. the rear-gunner in his isolated turret has the most demanding job of all.—Sir John Sinclair, Air Minister.

Planes, more planes, and still more planes—that is the slogan which I have asked Dr. Evans to repeat in London.—Mr. Drakeford, Australian Air Minister.

The Prime Minister, as Minister of Defence, submits to the control of the Cabinet, just as other Ministers do.—Sir Stafford Cripps.

Twenty-seven centuries ago the Prophet Amos indignantly denounced cornering the market in foods.—The Chief Rabbi.

Sports for Japanese cadets training to be naval officers include swimming up to a standard of ten miles in formation.—Mr. Bernard Hall.

In the last year Germany ordered 390 U-boats, began 500 and completed 344. Her present strength is estimated to be nearer 1,000.—*Jane's Fighting Ships.*

There are millions of waste keys in homes and ditches, and old bolts, hinges, knockers, etc., which should be sent to the local scrap-metal dump.—Mr. James Marchant.

Let us not be misled into posing that the *bushido* spirit could have been limited to institutions like the Red Cross Society; or could have lifted into principles such ideas as humanity, prisoners, generosity to the conquered, restraining from looting and respect for female

in the German air force, the D.S.C. in engineering, the Merchant navy to set in Germany's ships, dismally qualified by the Hitlerites themselves.—*The National Interest.*

It is future not the efficiency of British structures has increased by 25% in the last two years, and will probably rise by another 20% before this war is over.—Professor A. W. Ambrose.

As a result of newspaper control in the main of South Africa, daily papers are to be reduced in size by 35% this weekend, issues by 10% and magazines by 20%—a joint Government statement.

The Japanese took Burma with only about 50,000 troops. A little added strength would have turned the scale in their favour.—General Selwell, U.S.A.'s commander of Chinese forces in Burma.

I estimate the present armament output of the United Nations at \$600 a month, compared with an Axis output of \$1,400 a month.—Mr. E. Calton Watkinson, President of the Fairchild Aviation Corporation U.S.A.

Let there be no false sentiment about war, is to happen to Germans. They love dying in a soldier's tunic. That is the trade. If we can hold up and let them live their way. Let them live.—Mr. Remond Smith.

If Leo Wonton has in his complicated milk problem succeeded in fair distribution to every household through the distributor with coupons, why cannot similar equality be distributed?—Sir George Gridley, A.P.

Negotiation for Nazi territories in occupied territory must henceforward take its place among the major purposes of the war. That principle is in no way inconsistent with the Atlantic Charter.—Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister.

The defeat of a nation does not begin until that nation begins to believe in the possibility of defeat. It is my impression that that mood has not yet begun to dawn fully across the mind of the German people.—Mr. Thorne, *Editor, Daily Mail Foreign Edition.*

Until nationalisation becomes political, etc. after the war, there is a ready answer. Why not nationalise the land, with 80 hordes of paper-white, Whitehall inspectors, farming it from a distance? When without nationalisation a local county committee can exercise sufficient control to ensure good farming at less than

the thing we might be well advised to copy the Japanese, their civil servants have to pay out of their salaries for the paper they use for official publications.—The Marquess of Donegall.

We no longer expect a frontal attack on South Africa by the Japanese. Madagascar has altered all that. Before Britain seized the Cape Island, considered such an attack probable.—General Smuts.

The output of United States shipyards in December is expected to be 1,000,000 tons, and 2,300 merchant ships and 700 smaller auxiliary vessels will be built by the end of 1942.—Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission.

The Russians will have to bear far more sacrifice and suffering than all the other United Nations put together; and the Soviet armies and people are expected to contribute more than all the rest of the Allies to the destruction of the main enemy.

Mr. J. L. Garvin.

The capture or complete isolation of Harbin and Kalgan would immensely disrupt German plans, for these towns must hold great accumulations of war materials for a German thrust designed to turn the line of the Donets.—Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn.

There are 34,000,000 people in Great Britain between the ages of 14 and 65, and no fewer than 24,000,000 of them, two out of every three, are mobilised in the war effort. No country in the world's history has mobilised its manpower to such a high point.—The Minister of Labour.

The estimated average percentage of absenteeism in the coal mining industry for the year ended March, 1942, was 9.4%, compared with 6.4% for the year ended March, 1939. The average age of all employed had risen from about 35 years in 1931, to about 37 years at present. The average output of all classes of workmen employed in the mining industry during 1941 was 301 tons, against 297 in 1938.—Mr. D. Grenfell, Secretary for Mines.

If Mussolini did occupy Corsica, Tunis, or Nice he would have thrown the biggest monkey wrench yet into the grinding gears of Hitler's strategic diplomacy, and it would be a very heavy revenge for the way Hitler has tamely cold-shouldered him in favour of Laval. It would cut straight to Hitler the difficult choice as between Laval and Mussolini, a choice which for urgent reasons he cannot wish to make now.—Mr. P. Mont-

PERSONALIA

Captain V. M. McKeown is now District Commissioner for Meru, Kenya.

Mr. Geoffrey St. Vincent has been appointed a J.P. for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. M. P. Barrow has been made a member of the Nyasaland Committee on Labour Legislation.

Dr. Martin, Ethiopian Minister in London from 1938 to 1939, is now on his way back to Abyssinia from India.

Mr. J. R. Farquharson, personal assistant to the General Manager, is the Chief Engineer of Tanganyika Estates.

Sir Arthur Grimble, appointed Governor of the Windward Islands, and a former Governor of the Seychelles, has assumed office.

A daughter was born in Blantyre early this month to the wife of Mr. H. J. H. Borley, of the Nyasaland Administrative Service.

Lord Hailey is to speak today on "A Colonial Charter" at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

Commissioner David Lamb has been made ill in the United States, but the latest reports are of an improvement in his condition.

Mr. T. D. Bowman has been appointed Commissioner General of the United States in Johannesburg, with jurisdiction including Nyasaland.

Messrs. H. C. J. Barker and L. F. G. Scott have assumed charge respectively of the South, Nyanza and Lower Nile districts of Nyasaland.

The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Moore of Nairobi, has become engaged to Captain Michael John Hackford, The Queen's Royal Regiment.

Mr. J. E. H. Lambe and Mr. J. B. Sinclair Lockhart are now District Commissioners respectively for the Tana River and Kilifi districts of Kenya.

General Smuts is this year's recipient of the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts. The inscription reads: "Statesman, soldier, scientist and philosopher."

The European Civil Servants' Association of Kenya has elected Mr. G. D. Willoughby as its President and Mr. H. A. Campbell and Major C. T. Davenport as Vice-Presidents.

Lieut. C. Holloway, R.A.F.R. ("Mickie") younger son of Mr. C. Holloway, of Mombasa, was recently married to Ada Calvert, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvert, of Saiford.

Captain W. Denys K. A. R., and Elizabeth Alyssum, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Bravine, of Kisumu, Kericho, and great-niece of Lord Lytton, are to be married in Nairobi on June 6.

The engagement is announced between Gathering Agnes May Clough, of Johannesburg Hospital, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Clough, of Kakamega, Kenya, and Captain Erling Siminstead, S.A.M.C.

The Hon. D. D. Wright, M.C., has been appointed a member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council, in succession to Lord Francis Scott, whom he recently succeeded as Chairman of the European Elector Members' Organisation of Kenya.

Lieut. John Osmond Nigel Curtis, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached K.A.R., only son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Chaitos Balch, of Pluner, Middlesex, was married in Mombasa recently to Rosalind Marie, twin daughter of Captain and Mrs. Edward Reginald Ward, of Thika and Mombasa.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Corporal In May 1942, in Muthoni Hospital, Northern Rhodesia, Lieutenant John Coryndon King, African

Lord De La Warr, who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1937, and Chairman of the African Education Committee, is Chairman of the Committee of the new Allies' Club, founded to provide Allied nationals in London with the usual club facilities. Mr. L. P. Tracy has been appointed special publicity officer to the Food Production Committee of Southern Rhodesia, his task being to keep the public, and especially the farming community, informed of the Committee's decisions and to ensure co-operation between all body and local growers.

The engagement is announced of Major A. R. Wise, M.P., for the Sandwith Division of Staffordshire, and at one time an Assistant District Commissioner in Kenya, and Miss Cassandra Coke, only daughter of Colonel B. E. and Mrs. Coke of Littleton, Herefordshire.

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, director of the Empire Division of the Ministry of Information, and Professor Vincent Harlow, his assistant, have both given up their posts. Lord Dufferin is to undertake a special mission abroad for the Ministry, the nature of which is being kept secret for the time being. Pending a new appointment, Mr. R. Fraser, director of the publication division of the Ministry, is acting as director of the Empire section.

Obituary

The death has occurred in Nairobi of Mrs. Rosemary May, wife of Mr. Kenneth May.

The death has occurred in Kencof, Oxfordshire, at the age of 88 years, of Miss Edith M. Shirley, formerly a missionary in Uganda.

The death has occurred in Brussels of the age of 88 years of M. Jeanne Jauwels, founder of the Congo Labour and Vice-President of the Belgian Colonial Press Association.

Dr. R. E. Ditmars, former Curator of Mammals and Reptiles in New York Zoological Park, who has died in New York at the age of 66 years, visited East Africa a few years ago.

Mr. George Burnett, who has died in Kimberley at the age of 82 years, was associated with Kimberley and Johannesburg in their early days, and spent some time on Mikabed Island in pioneer times.

Mrs. Taws, proprietor of Fairview Private Hotel, Nairobi, has died in Kenya, where she had lived for about 23 years. The stationery business of Taws, Ltd., was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Taws.

Miss Williamina Dunn, Labour, A. P. Brothier Rothwell, Director of Agriculture, who died recently, was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1920, and for the Dominions from 1921 to 1924.

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Mr. Charles E. Harrison

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Tobin, export manager of the Vilas Preservative Company, Ltd., of Bulawayo, writes:

The many British firms whose interests are handled in the Rhodesias by Messrs. Harrison & Hughson, Ltd., of Salisbury, Bulawayo and Johannesburg, I am sure, feel keenly the loss of G. E. Harrison, whose passing you have reported. It was through your good offices that I became acquainted with him, for, following your valued suggestion, I made some visits to Mr. Messrs. Harrison & Hughson became my company's agents.

I met Charlie Harrison (and his late partner, John Hughson) for the first time in 1938, and their developed from the close relationship which, when I was again in Rhodesia in 1939, ripened into friendship. I was his guest in Bulawayo (as I was John Hughson's in Salisbury), and his hospitality, the kindness of his wife, and his company with their children made happy days.

Charlie Harrison and John Hughson (who) was a minister in Bushire, at least one of their goals was to accomplish things of which they fully thought they could make a success. A man of dynamic energy, singularly frank, and with a clear insight into and knowledge of public affairs, there is no doubt that had he lived, Harrison would have made his history.

Lord Cranborne on Colonies

(Concluded from page 626)

an African who goes to the United Kingdom and goes home again. And 10 million citizens of the Empire supplementing our forces.

Lord Winterbotham gave me an impression of the view that this scheme had been put forward to force upon the white settlers in Africa the opinion of those who had considered the question, that minimum production could be obtained only by increasing the wage scale. No stimulation of native production could possibly result in the results which might be expected from a stimulus to increased production on European farms.

Colonial Ministers had said that some of the labour was being taken from the Native reserves. He had not explained where the scheme was brought in or if the labour was actually worked outside the reserves. The Native Committee which had been established in Rhodesia, consisted of the Native Commissioner and Aboriginal Affairs, a champion of the Native cause. They had both taken care to assure our Commonwealth and that there should be the minimum of interference with the Native Affairs.

The Government of the African colonies, particularly in Kenya, was bound by the Native Affairs Act, not the Native Affairs on the other side of the frontier. Between the ages of 15 and 18, the so-called Secondary Schools, and those of 18 and 24, the so-called Secondary Schools, were exempted from compulsory labour, and these two steps were taken in the Native reserved occupation territories which prevented the Native compelled from leaving their job. In effect there were probably 100 participants who were already in the named forced or compelled occupations. The Native Affairs have been unable to persuade Europeans that their duty lay in greater employment than that there should not be any employment.

Our policy for the last year or so has been to turn the Colonial peoples not to fight us. We do not want them to fight Britain, in the benefit of happiness and prosperity. We have not approved in Great Native Affairs. When Italy invaded Abyssinia, the same thing, when Abyssinia was invaded Italy might start a great Native army in East Africa.

All agreed on the importance of gaining the co-operation of Africans in the defence of their territories and Lord Eastwood had argued that if that was done, there would be immediate increase in African units there would be immediate improvement in that co-operation "en masse". He was entirely a *bataille à mort*. Lord Eastwood had also said that the African regiments which played such a gallant part in the East African campaign had a valuable war experience and that these were used as an auxiliary either as a garrison or as he suggested to a certain extent because of the speech of the African.

In the case of India and the South African Government in particular such a thesis as that Lord Eastwood had referred to, became the dominant idea against the business community. In the beginning of the war the Germans had sunk four ships off the coast of the Cape of Good Hope. Frus-

ter's ships sank, but that was due to military reasons and the lack of suitable candidates. With improvements in training and so forth we might hope still further candidates would readily be forthcoming.

He did not agree that there had been a subsidence on the part of Africans to compete in the influence of their countries. African and gallant, had been placed in this war at the Royal African Rifles and the Royal Rhodesian Regiments, and Africans had rendered many plaudits which had done creditable work in the Royal Engineers and in the anti-aircraft.

There were Home Guard units in various colonies and in the Indian dominions was no inclination to Europeans. The Colonial Office had constantly urged upon Colonial Governments the importance of getting their A.R.P.s organized into proper working condition, and only the other day he had despatched a further telegram to all Colonial Governments on this subject.

He sympathized with Lord Eastwood's proposal for a Colonial Charter, which he would like to see, and he agrees to a complete analogy between the Atlantic Charter and such a Colonial Charter. The Atlantic Charter was drawn up to deal with a completely new situation, to define our policy in the circumstances created by Hitler's aggression. The position in the Colonial Empire was not new, it was a continuing situation, and English Colonial policy had not changed.

Moreover, he was very diffident to lay down clearly defined boundaries for the English-speaking dominions, but viewing it as the world's diversity, there was also a danger that if one made such a general declaration, certain of the less developed peoples might wish to copy this they would do so; and they were entirely free to run and be disengaged. But they were very much charged up with regard of latitude.

He had these vast territories in the Colonial Empire North, south, either side, and west, said the Secretary of State in conclusion, "the Empire is girding for war now. Each has its part to play, and each, so far as circumstances permit, is at once beginning to play it. I do not want to overstate the case, but I confess that I feel very deeply the responsibility of being steward to such a great heritage at such a time. Much has been done, though much remains to be done, but I would say as I began by assuring the House that the Government and I in particular, warmly welcome the help of all, whether in the Home or in the colonies, and most of all, of those in the overseas territories there, where freedom, happiness and prosperity are bound up with our victory in the solution of the great big complex problems."



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Colonial Service Debated

Discussion by House of Lords.

IN OUR LAST TWO ISSUES prominence was given to a very full report of the recent important debate in the House of Lords on the reorganization of the Colonial Service, which was the subject of a leading article in *Last Africa and Rhodesia* on May 21. The speeches of Lord Hatley, Lord Eversley, Lord Faringdon and Lord Cranborne are recorded hereunder.

Lord HATLEY recalled that Lord Cranborne's speech had been received with great interest in the House of Commons, and he had been asked to compare it with any other speech made on that aspect. But in many areas our services were now being increasingly tested in the light of their capacity to deal with more educated Natives, with economic problems of great complexity and with political situations.

I emphasise the need for men capable of dealing with economic problems, for that is an aspect of work which has hitherto received inadequate attention in the Colonial Service. Lord Hankey, an ex-secretary of State, commented that perhaps the weakest side of our Colonial administrations was in connection with the economic interests of the country. In the social relations of the Service with more educated men will arise with increasing importance that is of the very highest importance, I would add, my agreement with Lord Cranborne as to the very remarkable quality of some of the younger and more recent recruits into the Colonial Service.

We must promise self-government to colonies, and the first criterion must apply in judging the administration. The intentions is the extent to which we admit higher-grade Administrative Services. Quite in their view, the exercise of power in appeals is then—and in particular to the educated classes—is a more important function than the play of popular political institutions.

In 1898 there were in West Africa as fully qualified African doctors holding appointments most of which might otherwise have been held by Europeans. There were held posts as Judges of the Supreme Court, town magistrates, two town Councils, and various heads of responsible departments in the Customs, Education and Agricultural Departments. But the real test lies in our readiness to appoint natives to the Administrative Services.

Dowling Street's Lack of Touch.

With regard to the selection of European-trained natives to hold a basis as possible as recruitment. We must aim at diverse types of character and experience, education and so forth. We should like to find means of taking away the service certain numbers of men who have had some experience of local government work or social work in England, and to make it possible to come into Administrative Service men who have shown their capacity in other branches of work in the Colonies such as in the social or economic departments.

We have accepted the system of recruiting men who have finished in a university, or of a equivalent, and sending them to a year's special course in one of the best English universities. My difference would be to give specialised training to men who have already passed a few years in service in a Colony and who would have learned thereby a greater ability to appreciate the practical application of what they study in their courses.

The noble discount would bring in a single Service which could be interchangeable between the Colonies and the Colonial Office. Outside Colonial Ministers had no objection to the lack of touch between Dowling Street and Colonial administration. To make the services of the former Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Compton Mackenzie, available in bringing in the independence on behalf of the Secretary of State—fully in mind the proposed date some years away by Lord Lugard of establishing a type of liaison which, I am certain, will be demanded by the Colonies.

Whether we should go further and have a fully inter-changeable Service is a matter which elicited very varying opinions. The Home Civil Service of a greater attraction than the Colonial Service. I believe that inter-changeability would be something to entitle the position of the Colonial Administrative Service and new world be a substantial gain to the Colonial Office if the presence of a number of member of men with actual experience of executive work and its requirements. The Home Civil Service can bring in a lot to Colonial policy, the larger and, I think, would be the more basic conception, which consists with home interests. As given him's out there is, on the other hand, considerable difference between the type of man who has had industrial, executive responsibility and one whose experience has been in the shared responsibilities of secretarial employment.

The ideal would be to have a staff in the Colonial Office

in partitions which deal with, say, mainly administrative, social and financial work, which form an independent unit of the rank of a Colonial Office. That office as a former Colonial secretary said, is no longer an agency of rely for securing an orderly, just, good-government, but is a simple unit of Colonial Transact of a broad African force, having nothing to do with Colonial Education.

Lord Stanley Favours Special African Branch.

The Home Civil Service under Colonial Commissioners or otherwise, I venture to disagree with Lord Cranborne's conclusions. It may not be in my mind is not only administrative advantage that has been sought in amalgamation of these units, but also the political advantages. I do not know how we can expect these units situated as they are small of resources, and with little political value, to attain to responsible government, eventually to the position of "Dominion". In consideration—and it is no argument in favour amalgamation that all the arguments have arrived at the present position—and by sufficient system of federation they may eventually arrive at that stage. It is, of course, in holding on that amalgamation to them we must do all we can to make it possible for them to develop and amalgamate for that purpose.

I have always been in favour of having a branch of the United Colonial Service which would be a Colonial Affairs section to Africa. I regard the problem of Africa East and West as not particularly African.

Very recently a Colonial Council have been much discussed. At least four years the establishment. In the first, the first project is for an administrative body, preferable Statesmen, and a permanent committee of experts, to advise members of the Legislature more fully with Colonial Affairs. Following the best means of providing an informed opinion on the Colonies in future, apart from the administrative of any such body, in extending and amending existing, travel by Members of Parliament of the Colonies. This second project is for an Advisory Council to be associated with the work of the Colonial Office, to provide advice to the various colonial governments and discuss the administrative control over their dependencies. They having regard to the question of long experience of administrative, trade and economic development.

Some sections of the scheme, i.e., a Colonial Council, should, I believe, have contemplated the necessity for separate bodies dealing with different aspects of colonies. But of the value of units of the representative and there can be no question, the only suitable seems to be as to the best means of amalgamation. Part of my difficulty comes from the bringing together of a Colonial Governor, like the Chief Commissioner Uganda, principles of both; but that would be only in the solution, and could not provide advice on general political, economic, especially. A beginning might be made by giving a more extended form to the Committee for Development established after the Colonial Development Act. There is a great advantage that bodies as an agency to advise a Secretary of State on particular subjects. That suggestion is worthy of consideration.

Colonial Office Supports Rhodesian Amalgamation.

Viscount St. Leger, welcoming the idea of an instructional college, said that from the Collected in the country, he thought that age for retirement would be about 40 and 50, but 20 years earlier than was the case in the Army. He added that when the effects of the surroundings and social position upon him. He hoped such a college would be adopted and that Colonial officers would be selected by the Colonial Qualifications Commission, if it could be arranged that each of the U.S. Colonies.

Ex-Servicemen in the colonies of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and others, to be brought together in a kind of giving and educational, and making up a superior class of medical men therefrom to include Northern Rhodesia under Colonial Office. The medical curriculum was likewise fairly bettered, according to the former Northern Rhodesia.

At present, in this country, administration does not reach a breadth of our Colonies after a year. If that could be done, a bettered of our Colonies, those we should never be able to go to have our bear, to take the great mass of our people into such situations.

Lord Lansdowne's speech was one of the most brilliant and wicked speech who was going to be the intercalation of all colonies, leaving the Colonial Office to the Colonial Office and the rest must be no selling off of should people in another colony. Government, without great care, could be easily administered.

The government of supreme importance of the organization of should most emphatically to improve the situation that they could not be able to do the same.

may be a suggestion of Sir Edward Colston. It is essential to send as governors to colonies a more advanced class in developing men with independent and understanding Parliamentary practice. But the suggestion of men from outside the service to governships in various parts of the Empire are by no means universally happy.

Another that is to train a corps of civil servants to administer self-government in a colony, which shall become their chief advisers, those that remain will be responsible to native governors. And civil servants should be selected in the condition and training of our own Civil Service, while ever its tanks, its unrivaled reputation for probity and fairness standing.

It would be for the advice of good friends to one single day the Colonial Office in the Government's name to group such a Governor-General, and he should be the Colonial Under-Secretary, adopt a system by which such a man would be attached to a particular group of colonies with such responsibilities.

A third suggestion is the setting up of a central training school for civil servants. It must be well informed about the administrative service, and must be in a position to advise the Government that must go to the Colonial Service that it is necessary to give the expert technical training that they are being subordinated to men who have apparently no practical qualifications for the majority of the posts in the Colonial Service, which all aspiring Civil Servants should be entitled to compete for in the Empire's colonies.

There are comparatively few employed in the colonial service, though their employment is increasing. Their employment will be still more necessary, as there is every indication come into existence of a time when we have work for the services. It would make an enormous difference to their efficiency.

Reply of the Secretary of State

VISITORS GRANTED, Secretary of State for the colonies, applying to the date and hour am—

I thought Lord Trentham had cast his group of colonies with the best, but I see these changes of ours administrative and political tissues of the widest ramifications will not expect me to declare the Government's policy. What matters fundamental to the future of the Empire. It is, I think, the supreme duty of the British Empire that it should be as dynamic. Consequently has advanced. While nothing in modern times. The steam engine, the steam boat, the wireless, are completely revolutionising our world.

Such a revolution must make for the greater inseparability of man by birth, self-sustaining and self-containing. The Empire can be immune from such tendencies. I certainly could not rule out the possibility that the demands of our Empire might develop on the sort of basis which Lord Trentham laid down. Furthermore, the Colonies with the traditional practice of the British people in such changes, coming as they will, by malice the result of some theoretical or anti-social plan, will arrive suddenly, and when after all, as in the present situation, in such a malice. We must not, but our minds to the possibility of this, and we must hold our nerve, take a deep breath, so as to be in the advantage of the Colonies themselves, and the Empire, as a whole, and the world.

While these developments are coming, if they are coming, there are other things which be done of a less spectacular character in the sphere of the recruitment and administrative character of the Colonial Services so as to render them capable of dealing with the problem of a changing world. I am going to pay a few words tribute to Lord Moyne to the effect that he did in this particular salutary while at the Colonial Office.

He has introduced, and I hope the time has come when we will be able in his sense to move him to total oblivion. He has given a immense thought to acquisition and recruited his force from the swiftest, most efficient, and of these in the shortest time, without considerable perplexity, to problems which he alone made considerable perplexity.

We must all accept this advantage, which was probably the main reason for his appointment, and so do what we can to help him in his task.

Linked with this question is the question of the disposal of the Colonial Service. We have to consider the matter of the Native element, which always remains a factor in the Empire, and especially in the frontier districts, which need to be maintained and strengthened, but also in the case of the Indian and European, which are now becoming a factor in the Empire, and which we are now compelled to consider.

The Colonial Office. There is one in the process which involves the action of Ministers and from Sir William Butterfield, no doubt independently, in helping to develop along these two lines of Colonial administration together. Finally that is the place upon which Sir George Pechey has gone as my personal representative to maintain contact with government in the colonies themselves.

It is now being made to the African colonies, the administrative and technical services. We are all in favor of doing away with a certain measure of co-operation on the part of Africa in the administration of their country, but I have not yet reached the point of finality, but I have no doubt it will be in the course of acceleration.

Methods of Recruitment

First of all candidates in this country are concerned. Lord Trentham said that we ought to have men not merely from the universities but from every section of the community. That is a great improvement in the present position. The majority of the candidates come from the universities, but very few during the last few years. The others are the best suited for the purpose, and that the universities account of our main needs of training, but the Secondary schools, and the Selection Board are quite ignorant from whence they come and does not do much to help them have the right qualifications. There is no guarantee that they have the right qualifications. There is no guarantee that they have the right education, and they have an absolutely equal claim of selection, but in this other respects is doubtful.

Patent and too right selection should not be paid to the schools or the local charities. As for may be a most brilliant scold, and yet quite unsuited for the Colonial Service depends more on character and personality than on age and tested ability. The greatest trouble is to make inquiries of these in a position to judge about the character and probabilities of a candidate. The difficulty and question of patronage.

There are two possible methods of selection, on merit, combination with patronage. The Colonial Service system is combination with merit. The Chairman of the Selection Board, the First Civil Service Commissioner, there is one member who is a representative of the Colonial Service, and there is one non-official member. In addition other people are taken into consideration among their existing members of the Colonial Service. In practice, this works very well. It is remarkable what constant brilliancy we find from Governors and people on the冒as to to very high standard of recruits. This new system has been introduced. I do not believe any alteration is made in the system of selection.

However good you may think you think the best out of it without training. Therefore which these candidates have to bear in mind is to undergo a year of the Administrative Service, or approximately a year, but for some of the technical services, a longer period, but not more than may be two or even three years. I quite agree that it might be improved. We are considering the means of doing this for the post-war years. One possibility is that an addition to the preliminary training, or a prolongation of it before taking up their posts. We might have a further course after three or four years of colonial experience.

We warmly agree with Lord Trentham and Dr. Moyne about the importance of giving such power to him before this full dress up in giving the Government power to rule. He has had many Colonies that power already exists at the moment. It might be unwise to do and then change it, as a matter for consideration. It is clearly right that the original would be unwise.

Governors Should Remain Five Years

Sir Edward and Lord Trentham made the point that colonial governors should remain for five years in their posts. In general, I think the best agreement. It is clear that no殖民地 can be changed orderly administered a territory. This is because it is long enough to know local conditions. This is not the case with a man set to be moved. A very important post must be occupied for which is the same person throughout. Then you have to have a change of government in another man who has perhaps not been living in the colony for a long time. It is somewhat difficult to do. But we are to receive, as far as in principle, a charter and should be done under such a scheme.

It is possible to bring in modifications at the end of the five years. But, though it is a power which every Governor has, and have we should use it sparingly. Use of this power should be more sparing and more judicious. It is better to have a separate and strong position of his powers as Governor. He needs a great deal of harm, and this must be done. In this he is a good example of a colonial Statesman to us.

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News Items in Brief.

An asbestos cement factory is to be built in Gwelo. The Kenya Asian Civil Service Association has celebrated its sixtieth anniversary.

The Automobile Club of Matabeleland, founded 40 years ago, has been wound up.

Up, the King's colt, a "lame" candidate for the Derby, won the 1½ mile Whitson race at Windsor.

Police Headquarters in Nairobi have been removed to the Police Training School and Depot on the Machakos road.

The Government of Nyasaland has appealed to the Native population to collect wild rubber in the forests and on Native trust lands.

Old and modern pictures from Chirkham Castle, Kent, the home of the late Sir Edmund Davis, the Rhodesian mining baron, realised £6,717 recently at Christie's, London.

African birth exceeded death in Uganda in 1940 by 30,000, giving a population increase of 10.6 per thousand, compared with 4.1 per thousand in the previous year.

The management of Messrs. Cawley, Irvine & Co. Ltd., owners of the Clan Line, will from June 1 be conducted from the City Office at 2 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has agreed to investigate the question of the need of old-age pensions. Owing to urgent war work the inquiry may not be started for some time.

Southern Rhodesia's State Lottery, drawn recently in Salisbury, on this occasion as a lottery pure and simple, and without any horse race linked to it, resulted in the first prize of £10,000 going to the Transvaal and the second (£5,000) to Miss Lily Prod of Salisbury. Of the prizes 80 were drawn by Rhodesians.

Following the withdrawal in Southern Rhodesia of the 2/- wager content from participation, a new order has been made controlling the price, which is exactly the same as before, namely, from 1/- 1d. for 5lb. to 2s. 1d. for 100lb. (cash) for flour, and 1s. 5d. per lb. to 2s. 1d. for 100lb. (cash) for meal. The only difference is that the flour now contains more white flour and roughage than the old.

In Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyik Territory, the Sultans, Eritrea, Somaliland and Ethiopia are to be covered by the operations of the new Board of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation for the Middle East, which has just held an important series of meetings in Cairo under Lord Carlisle, representing the United Kingdom. The new U.K.C.C. Middle East board is to inquire into the import needs of these and neighbouring countries for the next six months and supply commodities available for exchange between

At its annual general meeting the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia passed a resolution to urge the Government and the Food Production Committee "in stimulating the production of food in the colonies so to target the price factor, as far as possible, to agricultural produce thus to establish the most efficient agricultural produce thus to establish the most efficient agricultural produce thus to encourage producers to meet the cost of production in the face of rising costs and economic difficulties." The Association resolved to support the proposal to appoint a Director of Production whom it was considered should be assisted by a committee of economists.

Telegraph Letters

The telegraph service, hitherto restricted to members of the services in the Middle East has now been extended

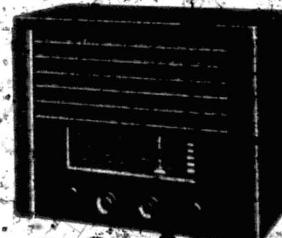


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LAST MINING NEWS

The Future of Gold

Mr. H. R. PHILLIPS, Chairman of the Central Mining Investment Corporation, Ltd., says he has no doubt of the future which he has circulated to the shareholders from the annual report and accounts:

"Nothing which has been said has in any way shaken our belief in the essential part which gold must continue to play in the economic welfare of the world."

"In South Africa, the Minister of Mines, commenting on the possibility of the South African gold production being curtailed in order that deposits of base metals essential for the war effort should be fully and freely exploited, stated that the policy of the Government was to maintain the output at the present level, because on its depressed the whole financial structure of the country, and it was felt necessary to assume that the gold mining industry was of no value for the prosecution of the war. Without the gold output South Africa would be unable to finance the importation of commodities required by the industrial life of the country, and to preserve the financial position of the country in present circumstances and conditions."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that, while many of the imports we receive from America are covered by the Lease-Lend arrangement, there are others which do not come under it and for which payment must be made. For this purpose, gold is of primary importance.

I think it can be safely assumed that any new scarcity which may have been temporarily created in the hands of holders of gold-shares about the issue of gold must have been dispelled by these official announcements.

Zambia Exploring Dividend

The Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., has declared a final ordinary dividend of 2½ pence (against nothing last year) making a total for the year of 4% (m).

Points from Letters

Complacency in Uganda

You have repeatedly criticised complacency in high offices. For my part, I object completeness in complacency. It is necessary only to glance at the Governor's last address to the Legislature. He specifically stated that the Government had done all it could, and that it was for the private individual to do his best. That is typical of official apathy. A Propaganda Department is badly needed either to make known what the Government is doing, or to show up its failures still more clearly.

Labour and the Colonies

Your leading article on the Labour Party and the Colonies was much to my liking, although the vote I have cast since I returned to England from Northern Rhodesia tells me as far as Labour candidates your stand about the (large) areas of East Africa and Tanganyika is unfortunate. It is well served by a journal giving comments so generally and lessly, and yet in temperate language, going right to the heart of things without ever the gentle nudge of the shoulder.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. HAROLD MACMILLAN told Mr. DUNLOP, Minister of State for the Colonies, shortly before the debate on the progress made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, that the Empire force in 1940.

Mr. Harvey asked whether the Ethiopian Government had been in communication with ours in regard to the abolition of the status of slavery and the labour system, and said that the Italian slave trading slaves were now based in still largely in force in Ethiopia.

Mr. Laski replied that the Foreign Secretary had received no communication on this question, but that the British government had no doubt of the Emperor's determination in every case to do so.

Asked to give particulars of the apprenticeship arrangements made in 1940, Mr. A. J. H. DUNLOP, Minister of State for the Colonies, said that apprenticeship agreements were to be made by employers, who were to name their apprentices, and to pay them fees, and to

Colonial Service Debate

(Report concluded from page 1)

pay an increase in spirit licences, and also a minimum wage of £1. All that was very attractive, but the practicalities of getting into a working up a legislative college, and finally good results could get off by the simplest of ways.

Lord President of the Council, too, is really attractive, but it is the only one of four French suggestions about which I have serious doubts. I understand from him that the Council would have to be impartial and non-political, and that, with these limits, then said it would make periodic reports to Parliament. I would say that, despite the limitations, it would be a valuable body outside the arena of politics, and it would be the subject of criticism which could only be possibly from party lines.

There are two directions of Colonial policy—The Secularists, with his advisers said, secondly, the Colonial

church, both recommending to Parliament policies which might possibly conflict. I do not believe that would be a natural system, nor that there are many securities. It is the fundamental basis of the different conditions. At the time of Sir Edward Grey's excellent advice, from our side, I think that that advice should be followed in Parliament, and not by an absolute Repudiation bill.

M. M. STILES, M.P. (Cambridge University). It is the spirit that counts. We are to go on creating among the leadership better and better people, reaching them to realise the more modern forms of service unless also you teach them to fit them into the old. It is otherwise you will have harm than good. This is the main stake in Western nations, mainly in Japan, a look at the Japanese political parties' socialist section, incorporating the universities of the East and the West. Therefore I feel that we must not concentrate in our colonies the old on the new, but on the new.

Lord ABERDEEN said a profound saying by Miss MATILDA KELLOGG that there is no government, and religion must go hand in hand, those are wise words. Frader and government are worthless without religion in the sense of a high ethical standard. This should be the guiding issue of our colonial Services, of our colonial policy, and of the people of this country. This is the only way to overcome some such sure fundations, no colonial Service will do what it set out to do, and our Empire will not survive, and will not deserve to survive.



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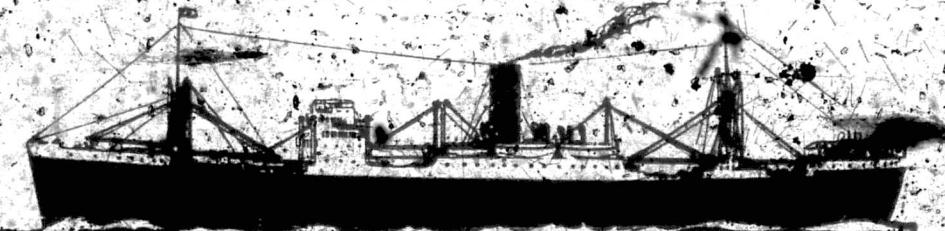
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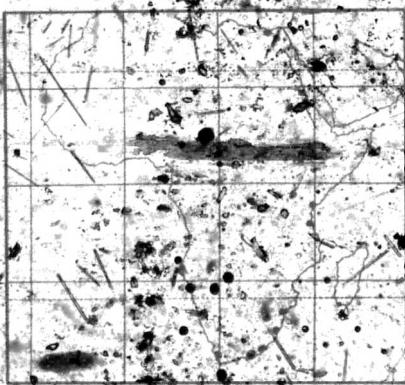
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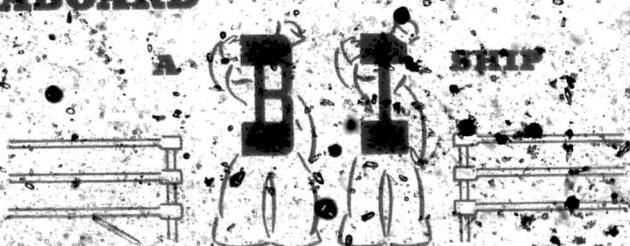
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS WAR IS HAVING IN AFRICA

Some of the effects that the wars of the French Revolution had in Europe. It has travelled across a continent touching the people like a mother's touch.

This Influence of the War will be a new force in African politics tomorrow. Those words, taken from a leading article in *The Manchester Guardian*, deserve to be pondered by all who have any share of responsibility in British African progress, which means the political, agricultural, commercial and industrial leaders of the non-official communities—no less than officials and missionaries. No man can yet discern the extent of the influence which this war will exert upon the emerging Africans. That is still shrouded

veil of the future. But, of one thing there can be no doubt: that it is wiser to risk an exaggerated assessment of the probable or possible effects of the war upon the African mind than to risk catastrophe by assuming that, when the thunder of the guns and the crash of the bombs at last cease, there will be, gradually, perhaps even quickly, return to usings-as-they-were. Any such suggestion is, in effect, optimism; or, paradoxically, is itself pessimism which refuses to face the prospect of change. War is revolutionary by its very nature, and the African cannot be unaffected by its topsy-turvydom, whether its immediate expression be violent, as

were, of course, localities in which extremists of the African-intellectuals dream political dreams which are not destined to be realized for generations, if, at all, as there are other districts in which

The Emergence of African Leadership

sense of the word mean exactly nothing. If

the reference of our contemporary to the French Revolution were interpreted primarily in terms of the ballot-box, then it would seem to us unsound. If, however, the emphasis be upon a quickening of hope of better conditions of life, we should certainly not be disposed to dispute the analogy. Before this war is over scores of thousands of Africans, and well-nigh hundreds of thousands, will have served as men in the many battalions of first-class native troops raised in East, Central and West Africa. It is not to be supposed that these men, a large proportion of them the pick of their tribes in physique, courage and intelligence, will be content to revert to the uneventful village life from which so many of them have come. The thirst for adventure which caused them to volunteer—for all are volunteers—will have been stimulated by their military experiences which will have given them a new outlook upon a world of which they had known nothing. They will have rubbed shoulders with fellow Africans of widely differing origins, experience and capabilities,

That is not to say that the African shuns the slightest tendency to xenophobia. Some propagandists who appear to defy the very law of averages in their inviolability even go so far as to say that about

The African No Xenophobe.

Africa-for-the-Africans movement is the inevitable sequel to this war. A less likely outcome it would be difficult to indicate, for the African realises full well that the best of his race are incapable of bearing the burden of administration, defence and development which still rests almost wholly upon the European in so far as direction is concerned. Yet in the lower strata African leadership is given a great opportunity during the war in the nursing line, in the supply services, in transport and care for the sick and wounded, in stimulating production in Native areas, in arousing and maintaining the spirit of loyalty, generosity and understanding among African men, women and children. Many who have shown capacity in these various ways will find scope for their widened interests and experience in the post-war years, either in the direct service of their own locality, as overseers in industry, as traders on their own account, or in some other capacity which demands initiative and personal energy.

Military rations are on a much more varied and generous scale than those previously provided by Government or industry for their African employees, and no point deserves to

Military Rations Introduce New Standard of Diet.

It is not the Government's in East and Central Africa which set the best standards in this connexion, but private enterprise, the great mining companies of Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo in particular. Though much has still to be learnt about the African, such valuable investigations have been made in recent years that a great deal of useful knowledge is now available. There is widespread recognition of the importance of a balanced diet conforming to modern scientific requirements, and it would be difficult to find an employer who does not believe (as was quite honestly believed by officials and non-officials alike a quarter of a century ago) that the African can be satisfactorily fed on a couple of pounds or so of maize meal daily. Large employers of labour have proved by practical experiment over periods now running into years that the provision of much more expensive foods often abundantly justifies itself by keeping the man in better spirits, by decreasing

the great handicap of absenteeism, and by raising the general level of output. Indeed it is uncommon thing for free nations, including means vegetables and fruit, to be provided not only for the labourers, but also for their wives and families, who likewise receive free medical attention, free gardens, and instruction in hygiene, handicrafts and elementary household management.

While there is still no recognised standard diet generally applicable to Native labour in East Africa and in Rhodesia, the longer the war lasts the stronger will grow the tendency among able-

Raising the Whole Standard of Living.

bodied Africans to the moral, and therefore as a criterion when considering employment in peacetime. Industry and commerce would be well advised to give present consideration to the prospect of providing rations on anything like the military scale will markedly improve the lot of the African, and incidentally but inevitably involve a welcome and wholesome stimulus to the sphere of material progress. While to raise the pre-war standard of African military to something like the present military level must mean greater outlay for the employer, experience has proved that, to view the question on its lowest level, better health tends to increased output. Then the higher living standard will, by expanding the circulation of money, strengthen the local economy, encourage the establishment and development of suitable secondary industries, and consequently broaden the living basis of the employment market. These considerations, preclusive or even implying a sense of the overriding aim of aiding the African along the road to the highest moral and material development? Only the theorist or the wilfully perverse can so interpret it. In this, as in so many other connexions, it is well to recall the wise and practical precept which is the corner-stone of Fabianism itself—“the inevitability of gradualness.” Fabian and other critics of the Colonies, who might may not remember the cumulative effect of gradualness as a principle of action, too often forget that circumstances beyond the immediate control of the well-intentioned friends of the African compel gradualness in the introduction of amelioratory services, even when there is common agreement on the need for them.

THE WAR**Attacks Renewed on Madagascar Air-fields****South African Troops Now Known to be Co-operating**

THE FRENCH HEADQUARTERS in Antananarivo reported at the beginning of this week that the Royal Air Force had resumed attacks upon aerodromes in Madagascar.

The Vichy wireless in the Madagascar capital added that Ivato aerodrome had been machine-gunned by British planes which had destroyed one French Bétez machine and a lorry. The aerodromes at Dresto and Amborivao, near Mahajanga, were also stated to have been machine-gunned "without loss or material damage." These announcements give the first indication of further military activity in Madagascar for more than a week.

Further dispatches sent from Madagascar via Mombasa dealing with the part taken by British Commando troops in the attack upon Diego Suarez, state that the surprise element was exploited with such complete success that a battery of heavy guns fired by incendiary shells covering the Western Line, and of incendiary bombs, left a casualty on either side. The soldiers' special rubber-soled boots, and each, knowing that his life depended on silence, endeavoured to move steadily. They had explicit instructions not to open fire first, and the battery was in our hands with only one exchange of shots.

Axis Prisoners Reach the Union

About 180 German and Italian prisoners of war from Madagascar arrived in the Union of South Africa last week. The ship which brought them to Durban also carried Vichy French and Senegalese Native prisoners of war, but they were not disembarked.

General Smuts disclosed a few days ago that South African forces are operating with the British troops in Madagascar.

"At the beginning of the Abyssinian campaign the South African Air Force had for operations only three Hurricanes, eight bombers and 20 old reconnaissance planes, compared with 280 Italian machines," said General Harshman, Commander-in-Chief, the Transvaal Scottish, in a recent speech in South Africa.

Recent reports from Athien Alaba state that the Emperor Haile Selassie and his advisers have come to the conclusion that it will be impossible to replace Italian technicians in Ethiopia by other nations during the war, and that they are therefore taking steps to keep essential experts to maintain the country's telephone, wireless, light and essential transport services. Of the 37,000 Italians in the capital before evacuation began only a few thousand now remain, and most of these will be removed as sea transports allow to clear the camps at Harar, Diredawa, and Mandera.

Attack on Red Tape

In a drive against red tape as a hindrance to the war effort in the Middle East, General Auchinleck has sent a circular letter to all officers at headquarters of the Command, quoting the following extract from a letter written by Wellington from Spain about 1811 to the Secretary for War, Lord Bradford:

"My Lord—If I attempted to answer the mass of futile correspondence that harasses me I should be diverted from all serious business of commanding. I must remind you, little sir, that I am not used to it, that no officer under my command, I dare say, has attended to the bulk of it, travelling of course, driving in your lordship's office, from attending to his own duty—which is, as always, to train the private men under his command."

General Auchinleck added: "I know that this does not apply to you, but please see to it that it cannot be applied to you or to anybody working under you. The Commanding-in-Chief's circular is illustrated with humorous drawings of quill-pishers and the like."

A million airgraph letter to the troops in the Middle East has just been dispatched. Sept 1 ordinary air mail 10,000,000 letters would weigh over 150 tons, by airgraph they did not reach one ton!

In their programme at 7.30 p.m. (B.S.T.) on June 10 for British forces in the Sudan the B.B.C. will include messages from children in the United Kingdom to their fathers on active service in the Condominium.

Mr. S. G. Waterson, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, who has just returned to London from the Middle East, where he accompanied General Smuts on his latest tour of inspection, has described South Africa as having become "the repair shop of the Middle East."

Casualties and Awards

Lieutenant James Anthony Linstead, R.N., whose death on active service is announced, was a midshipman in the cruiser MANCHESTER on the East Indies Station from 1933. He was promoted sub-lieutenant in 1940 and lieutenant last February.

Flight Lieutenant B. M. Denny, R.A.F., who is reported missing as a result of air operations while serving with Bomber Command, is a son of Mr. Edward Denny, who visited the Colony of Northern Rhodesia four years ago; and a cousin of Mr. S. Reeve Denny, of the Secretariat, Lusaka.

Flight Officer Patrick Montague-Bates, who is now known to have lost his life in Greece last year, joined Imperial Airways at the age of 17, and in 1937 became station superintendent in Khartoum. In 1938 he was released from Imperial Airways for the duration of the war in order to join the R.A.F.

Colonel S. J. Joubert has been awarded the D.S.O. for his services in Abyssinia. His father, Major A. J. S. Joubert, won the same Order in South-West Africa in the last war.

The D.S.O. has been awarded to Flying Officer E. Neville Guest, elder son of Lieut.-Colonel E. Lucas Guest, M.P., Minister of Mines and Air, in Southern Rhodesia. The citation reads: "This officer has completed 1,000 hours operational flying. His qualities as a pilot are phenomenal, his ability as a pilot is exceptional, and his devotion to duty is of the highest order." Flying Officer Guest, who was attached to No. 200 Squadron, R.A.F., was born in Salisbury in 1920, commissioned in 1939, and mentioned in despatches in the last year.

Q.M. B.D.S. Templar, The Nigerian Regiment, who has been mentioned in dispatches, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. H. Templar, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The Belgian Colonial Ministry has issued a list of awards of the Croix de Guerre to members of the *Force Publique* of the Belgian Congo for services during the Ethiopian campaign. Those decorated include:

Colonel A. F. Exmontart (since deceased) "for outstanding devotion to duty and exceptional energy in the discharge of his mission, with which he persevered until killed."

Lieutenant R. T. P. Donker Martin, commanding the 3rd Brigade, "for outstanding energy and devotion, which inspired his troops that they defeated largely superior forces in operations which culminated in the capitulation of Italpiana, the area of Alla-Salamo."

Captain Commandant R. A. H. M. J. Jum, for high personal courage and many acts of courage and singleness.

Among others who received the Croix de Guerre are Captain A. G. D. Lubin, Captain J. B. Williams, Captain J. S. J. J. B. Williams, Captain J. D. Daniels, Major J. A. D. Foster. The cross was also bestowed upon a number of other officers and men of the ground forces in European and African theatres.

Among recent Rhodesians to complete a pilots' course in the R.A.F. are Aircraftmen G. Graham from Concession and Messrs. T. Savill and G. Bourdier from Mazoe Southern Rhodesia.

A corporal's piping awarded to the best student in an Infantry course in Great Britain has been won by Cadet John Ewing, son of Mrs. V. M. Ewing, Banker, Southern Rhodesia. Of six Rhodesians who took this particular course, four were ranked in the first 20.

Sgt. Miss Mary Ward Swanson, who has received a commission in the W.R.M.S., is the only daughter of Lieutenant Commander C. R. Swanson, R.N.R., and Mrs. Swanson, formerly of Kaloma, and of Bigstone, Northern Rhodesia.

Major G. R. O'Connor, Deputy Assistant Director of Army Postal Services in East Africa, has been on leave in South Africa.

Mr. J. Goodhind, resident director in East Africa of Messrs. Leslie & Anderson Ltd., has been appointed Civil Salvage Commissioner for Kenya.

Mr. J. F. Webster, Acting Assistant Registrar-General, is now Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property in the Kenya Territory.

Mr. P. F. O'Shea, Petrol Control Officer in Nairobi, has in addition been appointed Deputy Chief Petrol Control Officer for Kenya.

Opinions of General Smuts His Plans for a Better World

GENERAL SMUTS occupies a place of his own not merely in his native South Africa but in the minds of British subjects in Central and East Africa also. The old campaigner, military and political, is also the new philosopher, pointing optimistically yet realistically to the better Africa which can be built on the basis of improved relations between the races and development of the capacity of the African.

There have been biographies of General Smuts—who, contrary to himself, has ~~not~~ naturally caused others to bitterly controvert him in writing of him and his work. But, curiously enough, there has not been a readily available selection from his most important speeches. "Plans for a Better World," (Hodder & Stoughton, 8s. 6d.) supplies that need, and supplies it excellently.

It is a book which ought to be read and pondered by every man in public life in East Africa and the Rhodesias. Though the speeches go back to 1917, and span the years to 1931, their contents fresh and fruitful. Take these words uttered in 1920:

The Negro would never form a distinct human type, which the world would be poorer without? Here in this vast continent, with its wide geographical variety and its great climatic differences, this unique human type has been fixing itself for thousands of years. This type has some wonderful characteristics. It has largely retained a child-type with a child psychology and outlook.

A child-like human cannot be a bad human. In are we not in spiritual matters burden to be like unto little children? Perhaps as a direct result of this temperament, the African is the only happy human I have come across. No other race is so sunny, satisfied, so gay, temperate, so care-free... If this had not been the case, it could scarcely have survived the intolerable evils which have wrung upon it like a nightmare through the ages... A race which could survive the innumerable trials of the witch-doctor and the slave-trader and preserve its inherent simplicity, sweetness of disposition, must have some very fine moral qualities... The African easily forgets past troubles and does not anticipate future trouble... This happy-go-lucky disposition is a great asset, but it has also its drawbacks.

There is no regard up-to-date to improvement; there is no persistent effort in construction, and there is complete absorption in the present, its joys and sorrows. Wine, women and song in their African forms reward the great consolations of life. No indigenous religion has hitherto evolved no literature, no art, and the magnificent enterprise of the Asanteans and the South African petrographist, the architecture since Zimbabwe

Nyasaland has sent to the Imperial Government a further interest-free loan of £600,000 from surplus public revenue for 1941.

Receipts going to the East African Empire War Aid Distress Fund include £600 from the Nkanga-Kitwe National Service League, Northern Rhodesia; £1,000 from ladies in India; £500 from Uganda War Fund; £100 from the Queen's British War Fund; £120 from ladies of Dar es Salaam; £50 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund; and £200 from National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

Among the latest contributions to the Duke of Gloucester, Red Cross and St. John Fund are £300 from the Nkanga-Kitwe National Service League, Northern Rhodesia; £230 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund; and £200 from National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

Latest donations to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid-to-Russia Fund include £123 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

In warmly acknowledging a gift of £2,000 from the Uganda War Fund, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has telephoned to the Governor: "I have decided to allocate £500 to S. Dunstan's Fund for the Blind, £300 to the Lord Mayor of London's National Air Raid Distress Fund (Empire account), £250 to the Church Army, and £250 to King George's Fund for Sailors. I will telegraph later as to the allocation of the remaining £500."

It that is African enough for the Africans the simple joys of village life, the dance, the tom-tom, the continual excitement of forms of fighting which cause little bloodshed,

"They can stand any amount of physical hardship and suffering, but when deprived of their simple enjoyments they droop, sicken and die. Travellers tell how for weeks the slaves would move impishly in the sun,歌舞, but when they passed a village and heard the peasant noises of children, the song and the dance, they would suddenly collapse and die, as if of a broken heart." These children of nature have not the inner toughness and persistence of the European, nor those social and moral incentives to progress which have built up European civilisation in a comparatively short period. But they have a temperament which suits mother Africa, and which brings with the simple joys of life and deathless pain such as no other race possesses.

Or this acute thought:

"At any rate, the new policy of Native self-government will provide the Native with plenty of bones to chew at and plenty of masters to fang over—and they do love to talk and dispute ad infinitum—and in that way help to fill their otherwise empty lives with interests."

Or this:

"The situation in South Africa is therefore a lesson to all the younger British communities farther north to strive as much as possible the detachment of the Native from his tribal connection, and to enforce from the very start the system of segregation with its conservation of separate Native institutions."

Let us end with his memorable statement in November, 1939:

"We must be prepared at ready to go to the assistance of the British Colonies in Southern Africa in case of danger to them and to us. They are in many instances our advanced guard, and their population originates to a great extent from the Union itself. Even our neighbour, Mozambique, must be able to rely on our assistance in the hour of danger. If they make an appeal to us, then we must help to protect them in the interests of the Union itself."

As regards the British colonies from Kenya to the south we naturally have the greatest interest in them—in time of war as well as peace—and we must stand by their side like an elder brother on the African continent. The Great North Road—the Road to South Africa—stretches north and does not terminate at our boundary. Our chiefest markets of our future markets are situated there. Our great mineral ever-increasing numbers have migrated to these territories. In fact, as a people we stand by our friends of the British Commonwealth in the north. This is the policy which we breached to them in the past, and it is still our policy."

These brief extracts are typical of the utterances of this great African statesman, whose services to East Africa and appreciation of Rhodesia are well-known to our readers.

Colonial Labour Committee

Records of Its Members

RECENTLY we reported the constitution of a new Colonial Labour Advisory Committee consisting of first-class experts on the subject from within and outside the Colonial Office. The members are:

Sir William Brewster, K.C.M.G., Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Born in 1886, he served in the First war from 1914 to 1918, and then went to Ceylon as a cadet. In 1928 he was transferred to Jamaica as Assistant Colonial Secretary; became Colonial Secretary of Cyprus in 1934, and Secretary in Palestine in 1935, and Governor of Cyprus two years later.

MAJOR G. ST. OME' BROWNE, M.C., Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, spent many years in the Administrative Service of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, was Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika, and has written the standard work, *The African Labourer*.

Mrs. J. C. HIBBERT, M.C., who for the past five or six years has dealt in the Colonial Office with labour questions generally affecting the Dependencies, was formerly assistant to Sir Frank Stockdale when the latter was Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State. During that period Mr. Hibbert was secretary of the Colonial Advisory Council on Agriculture and Animal Health.

Ministry of Labour's Chief Commissioner

SIR FREDERICK LEGGETT, C.B., Chief Industrial Commissioner of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, was a member of the U.K. Government Commission of Inquiry of 1926 into industrial relations in Canada and the United States, and is the British representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

SIR JOHN FORBES WATSON, Director of the British Employers' Confederation, is a member of the National Advisory Council on Juvenile Employment appointed by the Government and a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. He was from 1930 to 1935 a member of the Statutory Advisory Committee on Unemployment Insurance, and has attended many international labour conferences as delegate of British employers.

Mr. J. H. LAWORTH, who has been secretary of the trade unions side of the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service since its inception, became a member of the General Council of the I.L.C. in 1926, visited India in 1927-8, has attended many international labour conferences as a delegate representing British workers, and is a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. He has written several books dealing with protective legislation for employees.

Chairman of Copperbelt Commission

MRS. ANDREW DALGLEISH, a prominent member of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was one of the members of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia in 1940 to investigate the disturbances on the Copperbelt.

MR. CECIL W. MURRAY, D.F.C., M.I.Mech.E., who has had considerable experience of the sugar industry in the West Indies, represents the Government of Barbados on the Colonial Sugar Committee, is a member of the executive of the West India Committee, a Governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, and a past President of the Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce.

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

Mr. J. H. Thompson, secretary to the new Committee, had many years' experience of Colonial labour legislation in the legal section of the Colonial Office library.

It will be recalled that the West India Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Moyne recommended the establishment of a Colonial Labour Committee. Although this new body will deal with the Colonial Empire as a whole, it is expected that its work will be concerned primarily with territories in which the development of trade unionism and the creation of conciliation machinery have reached a relatively advanced stage.

Governor Appoints Woman A.D.C.

Will Kenya, which has elected two ladies to its Legislative Council, one day have a Governor with a woman as his A.D.C.? Not long ago it would have seemed absurd even to contemplate such a possibility, which however enters the realms of the practical with the news, made public a few days ago that Mr. Arthur Richards, Governor of Jamaica, has set a precedent for the Empire by being the first holder of such an office to appoint a woman his A.D.C. The lady selected was born in Jamaica and has for long been secretary of the island's Automobile Association.

Colonial Development Council

A motion calling attention to the necessity of setting up a Colonial Development Council to co-ordinate and consolidate the economic development of the Colonial Empire for war purposes and to advise the British Government on general future Colonial policy, has been tabled in the House of Commons by Captain Peter Macdonald and seven other Conservative members.

African Essay Competition

A prize essay competition in Amharic, Zande, Rwanda, Sundi, Nyanya, or various Central and West African languages is announced by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, 17 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1, to which address all inquiries should be sent.

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Air Power in Sea Warfare.—The war in the Mediterranean has fallen into four phases. The first was during thephony period. Germany attacked in the West in 1940 and Italy came in. During that period the Mediterranean was quiescent. Italy was sulking on her racketeering, and the Navy's duties consisted merely in commercial blockade. Then Germany attacked France. Italy began to menace, and it became immediately necessary to rectify the position. Our fleet consisted of a few old cruisers and destroyers, and reinforcements had to come through the Suez. It was at near this time the second phase, the fighting which our forces brought Italy to the verge of complete defeat. Indeed, it was early in 1941. We started very weak in the air and even more so in the sea, and because of the very fact of our weakness our policy had obviously to be one of aggressiveness. It paid handsome dividends. The third incident of this period was the action off Calabria, July 9, 1940, when we left the enemy fleet badly bruised. The next big event was Taranto. The results strengthened our position immeasurably. The result of this period is the story of the continued passage of convoys of attacks on the enemy's sea flank, Libya, and of the gradual establishment of air superiority at sea. When the war started we were at the mercy of Italian bombers. But with the arrival of aircraft-carriers and fighters a stage was reached when the enemy reconnaissance attack dared not approach the Fleet. The Germans saw a major defeat in sight and rushed to fill the gap. The third phase is thus overshadowed throughout by German air superiority. An indispensable ingredient of sea power in modern war is the air. When great distances are involved this weapon must be imported in carriers, but in confined spaces like the Mediterranean it can be shore-based, given suitable aircraft and fighters. The Germans exploited this to the full. Great numbers of aircraft came to Italy's aid. Despite this formidable reinforcement, our work went on. But the losses started, too. Each time our forces went to sea the scale of attack increased. We must learn the lesson that sufficient and trained air force are an indispensable part of sea power. Today we see in the Mediterranean a campaign of mutual destruction of supply lines. But our air forces in the Mediterranean grow daily, and the time will come when we shall meet the enemy on terms of equality. That is why rapidly overwhelming him. Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham

Background to the

War in the Middle East.—Our strength in the Middle East is greater than that of the Axis, but it has to be gauged too far east for serious interference with enemy reinforcements. Thus our air activity in this area must be confined entirely to close support for our land forces. It follows that if we can throw back Rommel and gain air bases further west we can achieve command of the Central Mediterranean and change the whole complexion of the war there. Now we see the air attacks against Malta in the light. They were intended to smother our bomber and torpedo operations from that "unsinkable aircraft-carrier." The importance attached to the job may be judged by the losses which the enemy accepted without diminishing the scale of his attack. Rommel's new offensive, in fact, began not last week but four months ago, when Marshal Kesselring moved up 700 of his aircraft of his air fleet against Malta. Unfess the Russian front should break, this offensive must be Rommel's last; if we can defeat it and turn to the attack the North African coast to Tripoli may become ours at last. Allied air-power operating from Tripolitania could cover the sea route between Africa and Sicily and make possible the convoying of ships through the Mediterranean. —Mr. Peter Mairfeld, in the *Sunday Times*.

Egypt's Iron Reserves.—Immense reserves of high-grade iron ore and chrome—a material used in the hardening of steel—exist near the Assuan Dam. An area of over 1,500 square miles is covered with a surface layer of iron ore to a thickness of about five yards. Of this area, 150 square miles have been surveyed. Experience shows that 200,000,000 tons of iron ore of the best quality lie near the surface. The ore is easily accessible. The Assuan Dam nearby provides potential generator of enormous electrical energy. —Mr. Christopher Buckley, *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent in Cairo.

The Germans Must be Punished.—Germany, its leaders and its people, must be smashed. German leaders must be held personally responsible for their crimes. We must be ruthless in drawing up the military and political clauses of the peace treaty. We must be reasonable—generous in the economic clause. —Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, in the Belgian Review, May 22.

Leadership.—It is vital that England should not underestimate either the part she has played in the war or her predominating share in securing the victory. She must think of herself as belonging to Europe. Europe is ready to accept England's guidance but Europe will not forgive her if her policy is hesitant, declares Mr. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister. These are true words, but the sentiments are by no means new. For generations Europe has looked to Britain for leadership. The tragedy is that the British people, carried by their greatness, have never realised the extent of their power and influence. Many times we have interfered in European wars. Always our intervention has been decisive for victory. Yet, when peace came, we have regularly shirked aside. We have relinquished our pre-eminence because we have allowed our armaments to decay and our influence to decline. We have allowed military nations like Germany to assume power without responsibility, while ourselves carrying responsibility without power—a dangerous and humiliating role. Yet all the time we have been aware of our profound interest in the European balance of power and so have others. If a Napoleon could say "Antwerp is a pistol pointed at the heart of England," it remained for Baldwin to add that "British frontier is on the Rhine." The trouble was that this dash of wisdom was not followed by a frenzy of action. Our politicians were content to state the danger without taking steps to meet it. If our semi-detached attitude towards Europe was wrong in the past, it was doubly wrong and infinitely more dangerous in an age which had returned to the Continent. So we passed through those blind and useless years when we attempted to act as a policeman without a truncheon. We shirked mighty armed Powers and were shamed for our pains. We made promises to small nations which we could not fulfil. Our resolve was broken again. Our past history, our past set us only to an unbroken responsibility demand that we maintain the leadership to which Europe calls us, and which belongs to every right as a World Power—a leadership based upon strength. Let us learn a lesson from our shame, and resolve to revitalise and reinvigorate our Empire and keep it strong. —*Barry Mairfeld*

to the War News

Opinions [Editorial]

Never the Russians have the best dive-bomber.—Mr. Nield Farson.

"Facile wishful thinking. I call sophism."—Mr. J. J. Gairin, 1,000,000 flyers work were lost to the nation in strikes last year.—Ministry of Labour Gazette.

It was Hitler's plan to make Mexico the Achilles heel of North America.—Sir W. R. Thompson.

Our Army like the German and Russian armies must have a spear-head of dive-bombers.—Mr. H. D. Nichols, M.P.

Our main purpose in the war can be expressed as being to avert the possibility of Christian Civilization V.—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Japanese air force is using gas bombs in the Lanchi, Tungku, Kinhwa and Chieh-tai sectors of eastern China.—Chinese official announcement.

I think that in America we shall reach the peak of our war production in the fall.—Lieutenant-General B. B. Somervell, Chief of the U.S. Army Supply Services.

Timoshenko has postponed the German attempt to reach the Caucasus for at least a month, probably for six weeks to two months.—Mrs. Morley Richards.

America must expect reprisal bombing raids from Japan in revenge for the attack on Tokyo. An attack on Washington is not conceivable.—Mr. Stimson.

This year 1942 may well prove the most terrible of the war. It may be that we shall have developments in Africa such as we have not seen before.—General Smuts.

The United States of America will produce more than 30,000 aircraft this year by a steady ration.—Mr. Robert Patterson, Under-Secretary for War.

The British have experimented with five-ton bombs providing almost "synthetic" effect, and capable of erasing an entire city.—Major Alexander P. Sverdsky.

The Polish Army Corps in Scotland will soon be a model military unit endowed with great endurance, however.—General Sir Bernard Paget, General Officer Commanding.

Small groups of British troops, commanded by Japanese, are thrusting across the frontier to India's coast defences.—General Sir B. Beresford-Hurst, Commander British troops defending the Ganges Delta.

Rommel were smashed. The Axis would lose control of the whole Mediterranean, including Italy. Hitler has wisely gone outside Italy to fight the battle for us.—Daily Express.

The Germans are now beginning to immerse whole families among the Czechs. This is an act of brutal hate unique in history.—Proclamation by Czechoslovak Government in London.

The destruction of the oil wells and refineries was carried out so thoroughly in Burma that the enemy is not likely to get a single ounce of petrol from Burma for at least a year.—General Alexander.

It takes seven times as many men to make a ton of synthetic oil as it does to refine the same quantity of mineral oil.—Mr. D. M. Foot, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Our foe has taken personal direction of strategic operations on the Kharakov front. We look to his genius as strategists to bring about our victory.—German High Command spokesman in a broadcast from Berlin.

After the war we shall have to export an additional value of £200,000,000 per annum to pay for imported food previously sent to us in settlement of interest on foreign loans now extinct.—Mr. R. Gigglesworth.

It will be the wish of the people who will die in this war that the United Nations undertake the maintenance of an international police power in the world after the war.—Mr. Sumner Welles, U.S. Under-Secretary of State.

Never has a Prime Minister had a more loyal party to follow him in his determination to win the war to our determined end than Mr. Winston Churchill in the Labour Party.—Resolution of British Labour Party's annual conference.

In the Congressional elections in November choose leaders who have principles and the courage to state them plainly, not men who examine each shift of sentiment and watch the polls of public opinion to see where they stand.—Mr. Wedderburn.

One of the things for which we are fighting is justice—justice for the millions enslaved by Germany; justice for our allies, and justice for Germany, stern and unflinching justice for the German army of the abominable crimes we had witnessed.

Lord Granborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We will plan to send 1,000 bombers over Germany, and in ten minutes of destruction it is just as easy to send 1,000 planes round the world to put it together.—Mr. F. G. Miles, the aircraft designer and manufacturer.

The air arms of the United States and the British Empire will join in an air offensive against the enemy which we cannot meet, defeat, or survive.—Lieut.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces.

The big one raid is an indirect preparation for an Allied landing in force in Western Europe, as nearly all communication between Western Europe and Germany passes through Cologne.—Lord Halifax speaking in New York.

If ever we are used in this war against ourselves or our Allies we have the means to give it back harder than you would ever believe, and in greater volume and intensity than the enemy could ever like to believe.—Group Captain W. H. Hart.

Never since Verdun have such masses of men and material been thrown into a battle as now in the Kharakov area. German losses during the two weeks of battle are estimated at about 80 tanks, more than 500 planes, and 50,000 men killed.—Mr. Stephen Charing.

The force of which you form a part is at least twice the size and has more than four times the carrying capacity of the largest air force ever before concentrated on one objective.—Air Marshal A. T. Harris, C.A.F., Bomber Command (of the 1st Rhodesia Regiment in the last war), in a message to the R.A.F. before the Cologne raid.

Hiller finds himself foiled on the Russian and Libyan fronts at the moment when Ingatuc air attacks are beginning in his rear. His problem is to dispose inadequately his power to the best advantage. The dilemma which has been ours throughout the war is now forced upon Hitler—with this difference that his strength is constantly diminishing while ours has always been increasing.—Daily Mail.

Congratulations you and the whole of the Bomber Command upon the remarkable feat of organization which enabled you to dispatch over 1,000 Bombers to the Cologne area in a single night, and without confusion to concentrate their action over the target into so short a time as half hour and a half.

This proof of the growing power of the British bomber force is also the herald of what Germany will receive daily by air from now on.—The Prime Minister in a message to the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Bomber Command.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. S. Moffatt is now District Commissioner in Fort Jameson.

A son was born in Dar es Salaam last week to the wife of Mr. Stanley McKnight.

Miss G. M. Hammett and Miss V. K. Sherman have been appointed headmistresses in the Education Department of Tanganyika Territory.

Latest reports state that Commissioner David C. Lamb, who is critically ill in Rochester, Massachusetts, is showing signs of improvement.

Mr. S. P. Watson, High Commissioner in Great Britain for the Union of South Africa, has arrived back in London from a visit to the Indian East.

The people of South Africa have raised more than £100,000 as a birthday present for General Smuts, who has handed it to the Governor-General's War Fund.

Mr. W. W. Jack, Chief Entomologist of Southern Rhodesia, until his recent retirement, has undertaken special work for the Tobacco Research Board of the Colony.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernhard has retired from the board of Chambers Wharf and Cold Stores' Ltd., and Mr. B. D. F. Beth, also a director of Messrs. Matheson and Co., has been elected in his place.

Mr. H. E. Brushett is now District Commissioner at Broken Hill and officer in charge of the Central Province of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. R. T. Chicken has become District Commissioner in Matulima.

The engagement is announced between George William Frederick, son of the late Rev. G. A. Coupe and Miss Mayoss, and Elizabeth Desiree, younger daughter of Mr. Percy Collier, of Nairobi, and Mrs. Collier, of Bath Wells, Wales.

Mr. J. E. F. Wilkins has been appointed to the Tanganjika Seal Board as nominee of the Tanganjika Growers' Association, and Messrs. A. M. A. F. E. D. Burrel and A. M. Adamjee have been nominated by the same body.

Lady Stanley, wife of Sir Herbert Stanley, the immediate ex-Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London with her daughter Mary to visit her two sons. One is serving with the 6th Rifles, and the other, having just left school, is about to join the R.A.F.

Lieut. William John Brumage, 2/6th K.A.R., elder son of Major W. O. Brumage, O.B.E., formerly of the Kenya Administration, and Mrs. Brumage, Machakos, was recently married in Nairobi to Miss Emily Frances Sylvia ("Pip") Irvine, W.T.S. (E.A.), youngest daughter of Captain and Mrs. C. F. Irvine, Athi River.

Office-bearers of the Njoro Settlers' Association for the current year are Mr. F. H. Wright, President; Mr. W. J. Beeston, Vice-President; Mr. J. Kinsey, Hon. Secretary. Two other members of the Executive are Colonel Kilkelly, Mrs. E. L. Green, and Messrs. D. Seth-Smith, A. J. Stewart, T. E. Broach, and H. C. Clotar.

Canon W. J. Wright, M.A., M.B.B.S., who for the past three years has been rector of Lamu and Abdirah, has been appointed to the living of Nayland-with-Wisington, which is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Nayland is about six miles to the north west of Colchester. Canon Wright is well remembered by East Africans as a former Dean of Nairobi.

Following recommendations by the Governors' Conference, an East African Secondary Industries Committee has been set up to co-operate with the Technical Advisory Committee. Its personnel is: the Director of Supplies and Production, Mr. G. F. Clay, Chairman; the Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee, Mr. G. E. Hamp; Messrs. A. B. Killick, B. F. Macdonald, S. H. Sayer, P. P. Dyalal, two military members nominated by the G.O.C., in-chief; with Mr. S. G. Gray as secretary. The Committee has power to co-opt

Mr. Charles Hatchey, whose death we recently reported, left £1,531.

A son was born in London last week to the wife of Major C. E. Christie, K.A.N.

Sir James McDonald has returned to South Africa on his annual visit to Southern Rhodesia.

The birth of a son announced to Marjorie, Mrs. Lindley, wife of Mr. G. W. Lindley, of Nairobi.

The Chief Accountant in Nyasaland has taken his place Mr. H. G. A. W. Murchison, on the Nyasaland Pensions Assessment Board.

Mr. J. H. Dryden, who succeeded Sir William Lead as Chairman of the Tanganjika Seal Growers' Association, has been appointed a non-resident member of the Legislative Council.

Sir Kenneth is a member of the Imperial Shipping Committee and of the Industrial and Export Council, has been appointed Director-General of Raw Material Control by the Ministry of Supply.

Mrs. J. A. Lee, local manager of the British Cotton Growing Association, is the new non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, in the room of Mr. H. B. Wilson, who resigned on account of ill-health.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Anthony Anthony, General Administrator, S.S.C., Tanganjika Territory, 19th Sqn. of Sir Valentine and Lady Thompson, and Anna, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. H. Quick, of Uganda Watch.

Major Alfred R. Wise, M.P., The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), a former Assistant District Commissioner in Kenya, and son of the late Alfred Gascoigne Wise, Judge of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong, and Mrs. Wise, was married in London last week to Miss Cassandra Neel Coke, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel B. E. Coke, late Royal Engineers, and Mrs. Coke.

Mr. J. R. P. Postlewhite, who spent 20 years in the Administrative Service of Uganda, latterly as Provincial Commissioner of Buganda, is now Food Controller for London. He became a Divisional District Food Officer at the outbreak of war, and about 18 months ago was promoted Divisional Food Officer for the south-eastern Area, with headquarters in Cambridge Wells. Postlewhite was universally known in Uganda, and greatly commended himself to London foodies.

The marriage took place in Orham, Hampshire, last week of Captain P. Durain, The Royal Sussex Regiment, son of H. C. Durain, M.C., M.I.M.M., and Mrs. Durain, to Nanette, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pulley, of Oakville, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Pulley is a well-known Canadian business man, who a few years ago made a long safari in the Serengeti area of Tanganyika, and in the course of it made a remarkable discovery of game life. He it was who suggested the formation of a White Hunters' Association in East Africa for the protection of game and the reputation of bona fide European hunters.

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Mr. Aziz Kfouri

By R. W. White
Aziz Kfouri, O.B.E., whose death you have reported, was one of the most notable and enterprising who made their way in the Nile after the re-occupation of the Sudan.

A Syrian of wide culture and many interests, Kfouri was a man of rare dignity, whose word was his bond: a good business man, an expert agriculturist. His judgment and prudent advice played a considerable part in the regeneration of the war-torn areas around Khartoum, and no movement for the benefit of the people of the Sudan lacked his help.

As a host he was unsurpassed; for two generations Khartoum had crossed the river to enjoy the unbounded hospitality of the Kfouri family.

Aziz Kfouri had many friends, Syrian, British, Egyptian and Sudanese, and there is a host of humble workers in the three towns and on his Khartoum North estate which mourn the death of a generous employer and a remarkable man.

Mr. Arthur Merton

Mr. Arthur S. Merton, the noted Middle East correspondent of the *Times Telegraph*, who was killed in a motor-car accident on the Cairo-Alexandria road last week, had been known for nearly 40 years throughout Egypt, the Sudan and the Arab countries generally as an expert upon their problems. During the war of 1914-18 he served *The Times's* special correspondent for parts of the period in the Sudan. His work during this war included operations in the Sudan and Eritrea, the campaigns in the Western Desert, Greece and Syria, and tours of Turkey, Palestine, Iraq and Persia. A man of great experience, many influential contacts, and striking presence, he will be widely missed both for himself and for the work he did.

Miss E. M. Furley

A link with the beginning of the work of the Church Missionary Society among the women of Uganda has been broken by the death of Miss E. M. Furley, M.B.E., who joined the staff of the East Africa Mission as long ago as 1892. She was the selected leader of the first party of women missionaries, who in 1895 travelled up from the coast, and for over 40 years she worked among the women of Uganda with self-sacrificing devotion. After her retirement from the active list of missionaries in 1926, Miss Furley continued to live in Kampala and gave valuable assistance to the Mission from her long experience. She returned to England in 1939.

Mr. Gilbert Hough

A correspondent writes:

News of the death of Gilbert Hough will bring many thoughts happily forgotten by the survivors of the days of the former K. or Bulawayo

Kings. In their mind there will be the burly figure of Gilbert, emerging from the S.M.S. house with the white staff approach on the far side of the stables; of heart in memory's ear the sharp summons from office veranda across the vast square. A disciplinarian with a sense of humour, his morning exchanges per phone with his opposite number on Town Police were lunch-mess news which time transmuted to a lifetime. His life in face of late career show in his prime was proof of the mettle of the soul behind the cheery laughter.

Colonel Llewelyn Mansel Jones, V.C., A.M.C., D.S.O., whose death has taken place at the age of 71 years, served with the British Central African Rifles in 1918.

Readers in Kenya will learn with regret of the death in her 81st year on May 24 at Lyning Corner, Lyning Rogate, Sussex, of Mrs. Catherine Ellen, widow of Frederick Vine Raesford.

Statements Worth Noting

It is my hope that nobody will be allowed to occupy Crown Land after the war without proof of training in the best Rhodesian farming methods. — Mr. H. G. Munsey, Secretary to the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture.

The waste of hours in idleness or the pursuit of personal pleasure are hours robbed from the storehouse of national resource in the days of dearth. — Sir Charles Dundas, Governor of Uganda, in a message to the women of the Protectorate.

I do not blush to say that we have never had a Minister of Agriculture who has tried so hard for the agricultural industry since Responsible Government as Captain Frank Harris. — Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

I have never known the Government of Kenya to be so discredited. Where we should have firmness, we have vacillation; where there should be complete frankness, we are given less than half-truths. — Mr. S. C. Cooke, M.L.C., speaking in the Kenya Legislature.

The greatest danger to democracy in Southern Rhodesia lies in ignorance of what democracy implies. In this Colony we have certain difficulties peculiar to ourselves. It is a small country, and in such a country a small number of people can have a disproportionate effect. Native labour is mainly performed by the Native population, and therefore an electorate that does not correspond with the economic system. Again, we are close to the pioneering stage, and pioneering requires a kind of innocence, strength of character and self-reliance, but it does not develop the co-operative spirit. — Mr. E. C. Treloar, Minister of Justice and Defense, Southern Rhodesia.

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Miss Mabel Shaw for Uganda

Miss Mabel Shaw, one of the ablest women missionaries in East and Central Africa, who has served the London Missionary Society in Northern Rhodesia for the past 25 years, has been sent to the British Overseas Service for special service in Uganda, for which purpose she has just left England. She will combine diocesan work under the Bishop's direction with the duties of assistant to the Secretary-General of Luthicia, who is appointed by the Church Missionary Society to serve the two dioceses in the Uganda Protectorate.

Miss Shaw was well known throughout Northern Rhodesia as a dynamic personality who combines compelling conviction with sensitive human sympathies, and who has shown a genius for the development of African education in the widest sense of the term.

After reaching the mission at Mberehi in 1915, she set about developing a boarding school for girls, and may be considered the pioneer of women's education in Northern Rhodesia. The school has now about 150 pupils, while the village day schools accommodate 1,100 children. Girls are trained in the school as teachers, and as nurses in the adjoining hospital. Miss Shaw also founded a House of Life, the name she chose for a welfare centre for apneus. The curriculum of the school, which trains all the older girls in mothercraft, was designed to preserve and utilise the best side of African tribal organisation.

For her services at Mberehi Miss Shaw was awarded the O.B.E. in 1934. In the following year she was a member of the Mede Davis Commission to the Copperbelt, and she was also a member of the Northern Rhodesian Education Advisory Committee.

It is very unusual for one missionary society to second a member of its staff to another society for service in some other African territory, and this friendly arrangement will be watched with much interest in the hope that as Miss Shaw has the gift of penetrating observation, marked capacity for creative thinking, and the courage of her convictions.

Dr. Sequeira Leaving Kenya

Dr. J. M. Sequeira, who retired in 1927 from the post of physician to the skin department of the London Hospital for health reasons and went to live in Kenya, is leaving the Colony to return to England. He has served as consultant in the East African Forces. During his time at the London Hospital he frequently furnished light treatment for skin diseases, and it was the fact that these salvarsan and iodidom that Dr. and Mrs. Sequeira lived with a nephew, who is growing coffee near Nakuru, when they first reached Kenya, and later, roved to Ngong. His wide experience has been freely at the disposal of the East African medical authorities, until recently he edited the *East African Medical Journal*. And his departure will be widely regretted.

Rhodesia's V.C. Engaged

The engagement is announced between Acting Squadron Leader John D. Nettleton, V.C., D.F.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nettleton, of Vale Royal, and A/Sgt Betty Haydock, W.A.A.F., daughter of Captain and Mrs. Haydock, of Langdale, Penzance, Devon. Squadron Leader Nettleton received his V.C. for his part in the recent daylight raid on Augsburg, Germany, in which he participated with the No. 11 Squadron.

Standard Bank of South Africa

The preliminary announcement of the results of operations for the Standard Bank during April, 1948, indicates little change in its profits after tax provision. For the fourth successive year the dividend and bonus are 12% and 4% respectively. The allocation to bank premises account is reduced from £5,000 to £3,000 since the building restrictions now in force in South Africa serve to lessen expenditure on premises, but the staff per person again again reflects a £150,000 fall. The carry-forward at £150,000 is up to £11,000. Last year it was £10,000 down. As these figures imply, the volume of business was well maintained, but prospects for the current year are somewhat less favourable in consequence of diminished shipping facilities and the increasing effect of import restrictions.

Points from Letters

Army Rations

After the good food which they receive in the Army, it is to be expected that Africans will be content to work on farms, plantations and mines on rations far less adequate.

Facilities for Features

Next to your leading articles I value your very full parliamentary reports on East African and Rhodesian matters. Such a record is not to be found anywhere else, even in The Times.

Abyssinian and Hebrew

Some people who may write a good deal about Abyssinia would do up "Hamitic" and "Africis" in a remarkable way. They might bear in mind that the Abyssinian is more like Hebrew than Arabic.

School or More Shirts?

One of the signs of expert Native volunteers, who have played so profitably in Tanganyika, has been, for ladies, giving up the shawls—last, the Gezirahim, of course, spend another £10,000 or an extension to Faber's section.

White Settlement after the War

There is still not the slightest sign that the Government has any definite policy of encouraging British settlement in the territory after the war. Given time and good organization, British men and companies could (and should) be found to run all the old African better and business-like.

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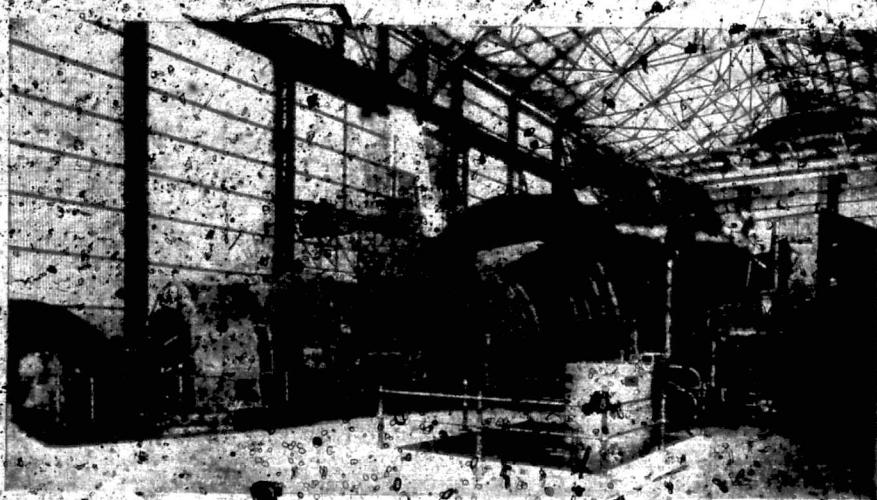
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Dr. J. W. Arthur on Kenya

Effect of the War upon Africans

THE REV. DR. J. W. ARTHUR, formerly a Colony, recently lectures in Edinburgh on "Africa in the World Crisis."

Though the British East African territories were not yet up to organic unity, he said, the eight one day firms formed in the Dominion in which African, Arabic, European and Indian would all have their equal place. The foundation of the new Africa would be found in the African Church, its work serving the community in the name of the African men and women composing it.

Speaking of Kenya, he knew it had been 40 years ago Mr. Arthur described its Africans as a virtuous happy people and the Highights as God's own country in the eyes of the European settlers. Into this primitive life shall come, round that time, the influences of Government, commerce and missions, which together had shattered the solidarity of African communal life. In spite of this, the evils that entered with the good, ill three elements had contributed to the building of a new society.

In education, missionaries had met with a certain amount of opposition in the early days, but as the Africans were gradually won over became the great instruments of evangelism. To all who were they became the great disseminators of education. To-day the Anglican Church was well on its way towards the ideal of self-government, self-government and self-support.

Over the Kikuyus there was assistance, were Christian homes where cleanliness, temperance and an enlightened life were being lived, and the young Africa was emerging with a new faith and a new hope. As far as their race was concerned, to-day, Dr. Arthur said, that same high character entered the Kikuyus resulting from the last war, whether as nothing compared with those which would occur in consequence of the present conflict.

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Some 15,000 young Africans of Kenya were directly employed in the military forces as soldiers, machine-guards, rank and file drivers, bakers, cooks and barbers. Many more had been sent as messengers and some were now in combat. The effect upon these young folk now, and the influences that would be brought back to African life, good and bad, could not be imagined. Money was pouring in thousands of pounds later imagined. Native men were becoming less lazy and more ambitious. The leading Africans themselves were anxious about Hitler and his ideas being spread.

Racial frustrations had not been lacking among the Kikuyus for many two decades. The causes were to be found in the loss of valuable Native lands, poverty, settlement and the concentration of wealth. As a result of this, the chiefs and the rich grew richer. As a result of this, the chiefs and the rich grew richer. As a result of this, the chiefs and the rich grew richer. As a result of this, the chiefs and the rich grew richer.

But Africa could not stand still. The African had learned through centuries of time to reach the state in which he now was. In seeking the sacred birthright of growth to full manhood, he had come to the point of self-government, self-support and home.

As Kenya Farmer Saw 1941

By the courtesy of the directors of an important land-owning company with interests chiefly in the teaching and dairy area of the Kenya Highlands, we are able to quote the following passages from the annual report received from the resident manager in the Colony:

"In the year 1941 will be remembered in Kenya for the increase of 60% by farmers in the production of additional foodstuffs. There were frequent complaints throughout the Highlands. There were frequent complaints throughout the Highlands. There was much plant and the implements and reproduction of seed came to a standstill. A few weeks later a deliverance uitrambum in remarkable quantities with the result of a distinct improvement in the position and extent of a distinct improvement.

"During the year there was an acute labour shortage in several areas and there were complaints of increasing labour and in reparation on the part of the Africans. This may be regarded as inevitable owing to the rapid depopulation that is taking place but the farming community considered that the Government might have done more to help the dispossessed in these areas. The Government appointed a representative committee to get into the question of labour and to make recommendations.

"The Committee reported against compensation but it was agreed to reconstitute the order that the problem might be further considered. It will be seen that compensation is necessary if the old men and the women on the farms are to produce the additional foodstuffs required. In spite of the labour shortage the old men have put their shoulder to the wheel with remarkable results.

"Unfortunately the wheat crop did not come up to expectations and the maize crop was disappointing. Maize has been taken so late that a high minimum price has been fixed and the market is glutted with surplus, and with unavoidable consequences the price and value of the crop will be large.

"Since the completion of the roads in Abyssinia the transport of troops in the many Trans-Campas in Kenya has been rendered easier. Large quantities of supplies have been required further north. These roads consist of the large towns and villages in Kenya were much to the white people than to the Africans. Kenya's economic already market for their produce, and the roads opened up a rich harvest. With all this extra money in circulation one would have expected a great rise in the price level. Thanks to the foresight of the Government, which immediately took the controls of war established since control which did not take place to any extent.

"In other stages throughout the year showed an upward trend as regards the total stocks but total prices were stabilized for cotton, oil, pyrethrum, etc., and the increased prices were therefore paid with no complaint. Slaughtered cattle up to 1941 had increased by 100% and butter, cheese and bacon fat tonnages varied between 15-20 cents in January 41. The result in 1941 was again in December. The comparative figures in butter mainly given by the Cooperative Creameries Ltd. in December 1941, £11,314.16s. paid out £1,479.01s. before 1941, £18,897.10s. per cent but 22,160. The year 1942 will probably show still higher results.

"The following statements of Italian prisoners encamped in Kenya prove that as well as at several other places farther south, the last report from Gold Edwards, half a year ago, Mr. Lewis, the Italian agent, reported 1,000 men and 200 women captured and now held by prison authorities in various camps for the use of the Italian National Fascist Police.

News Items in Brief

Police and insurrection of India in Kenya are now banned after 10.15 p.m.

The amount of meat available for export in the Sudan this year is 283,000 tons.

The Government of Tanganyika has established a factory for the production of titanium, a titanium plant.

Paper wrappings for shop purchases except in the case of unprotected foodstuffs are now banned in Northern Rhodesia.

The Nyanga Timber Co., Ltd., and Desai and Company, Ltd., have been struck off the Kenya Register of Companies.

Steamship shortage has resulted in a considerable increase in the dhow trade between India, Arabia, Kenya and Zanzibar.

In Southern Rhodesia, effective Monday last, a new plan of road numbering aimed at linking major roads 10 miles a month.

Bonc' customs receipts for February and March were £56,180 and £57,666, compared with £45,533 and £46,500 respectively last year.

Broadcasts from Leopoldville, the capital of the Belgian Congo, are to be re-organised on an equal basis of diversity between the French and Flemish languages.

United Tobacco Companies (South Africa) Ltd. have declared no interim dividend on their ordinary shares of £1 each, the sum South African taxes against a corresponding dividend of 5/- last year.

Gwelo Town Council has approved a resolution of the Rhodesia Teachers' Association that the Government of Southern Rhodesia introduce day-light saving time between October and April.

The Ethiopian Women's Work Association, of which the Empress is Patron, is taking an important part in the social and cultural organisation of Abyssinia. Princess Tafari is an active organiser.

Consideration is being given to the compulsory registration of native marriages in Southern Rhodesia, but a decision will be deferred pending the results of investigations recommended by a Technical Committee.

During 1941-42 cotton crop of the Belgian Congo rose to 111,500 tons of raw cotton equivalent to 1,150 tons of Empire cotton. Thus, the records for the Colony in 1940 and 1942, the outputs were 15,400 and 39,241 tons.

The Ethiopian Government has begun to improve postal, telegraphic and road communications. The most important road-building task is in the Emperor's view that of restoring the highway to Asmara and Massawa, the Italian port which will continue to be Ethiopia's outlet to the sea until the Vichy French remain in control of Libia, the former Italian colony in French Somaliland.

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The Stamp of Zanzibar

The largest and most valuable value on the postage stamp of Zanzibar, the assembly of which took the late Mr. J. W. Hall, a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, 10 years to complete, is now in London for disposal en bloc by Messrs. Robson Lowe, Ltd., the well-known philatelic experts.

In the early days of British influence British Indian stamps were in use in the local British post office, but after the exchange of Heligoland arranged in 1895 between the British and German Governments, these Indian stamps were overprinted "Zanzibar". Then for a short time six values of the stamps of British East Africa were similarly overprinted. By September, 1896 a regular issue of no fewer than 19 values had been prepared, bearing the effigy of the then reigning sultan, Seyyid Hamied bin Tinwain. These were re-issued in various colours by a well-known London firm of printers and engravers. Each stamp had a little red flag in each of the four corners.

In overprinting the Indian stamp first used many types of typesetting were made such as "Zanzibar", "Zanzibar", "Zanzibar", "Zanzibar" and these stamp issues are much sought by collectors.

Mr. Hall is said to have spent over £3,000 in acquiring many of these types and the countless varieties of the types and settings of these overprints which are to be found in his splendid collection. It completely fills four large albums.

Ras Abeba, Abyssinia

A mounted force of 10,000, including Thomas a story told in which claims Ras Abeba, King of Abyssinia, whose country cuts them off sick," said Major General Sir Leslie Mitchell recently in an interview with the *Times*. "He took up arms against the Italians in 1935 and though General Cunningham's forces arrived in Ethiopia last year he was still fighting. When I expressed my admiration for his courage, he simply said, 'A man's honour or he is dead.' So I went on fighting till I won."

Rubber in Tanganyika

The Tanganyikan Government's plan is to increase the production of rubber, which had hitherto consisted of advice and assistance to individuals to cut wild trees and to rehabilitate derelict plantations, have now been enlarged by proposals from Sir George Jameson, rubber industry to collect and store all rubber immediately available and to organize the largest production in the future. It is announced from Dar es Salaam that the master is expected soon.

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Letchworth Inquiry Findings Cabled Summary & Commissioner's Report

A special cable to this newspaper from Lusaka announces the findings of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to investigate the circumstances of the death of Assistant Police Inspector H. S. Letchworth, who died last year from blackwater fever while on duty at a post on the Lusaka-Fort Jameson road.

The Commissioner states that Mr. Vertall, Deputy Commissioner of Police, informed him that Mr. Letchworth was suffering from malaria on July 26, and decided that he should be brought to Lusaka the following weekend—but that before the transfer took place blackwater fever had supervened. The Commissioner finds that no charge of carelessness or negligence can be laid against Superintendent Virgil, but found he committed an error of judgment in not seeking medical advice on July 26 on whether or not Mr. Letchworth should be brought to Lusaka forthwith.

Dr. Davies, the medical officer in charge of Lusaka Hospital, advised on August 2 that Mr. Letchworth was down with blackwater fever. The other medical men in Lusaka were the surgeon, Mr. MacDonald, surgeon-specialist, Dr. Purnell, in charge of the Native hospital, and two Army doctors, Captain Morganthau and Dr. E. G. Davies. One of the latter had always to remain off duty.

The decision of Dr. Davies not to go to Mr. Letchworth immediately on account of his work at Lusaka Hospital is held to be a combination to have been right, and he regards that Dr. Davies was at all times most conscientious in the discharge of his duties.

The Commissioner further finds that it was the view of Mr. Vertall and Dr. Purnell to stay in Lusaka on account of the paucity of surgical and medical cases, and that Dr. Davies did not ask either of the Army doctors to go out to Mr. Letchworth, as he truly believed that Dr. Morganthau had gone to Balovale on the previous day and knew that the other Army doctor was bound to remain on duty in Lusaka. Dr. (Dr.) Davies therefore sent out a trained nurse, Dr. Macleod, but in fact not gone to Balovale as the aeroplane accommodation which he had expected could at the last moment not be provided. The Commissioner is therefore of the opinion that while Dr. Davies was right in not going himself to Mr. Letchworth, he was at fault in not exhausting all other possibilities of sending a doctor as well as a trained nurse.

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The Governor has accepted the findings of the Commissioner, and with the unanimous agreement of the Executive Council, has decided that no action shall be taken except to communicate the findings to the officers concerned. This decision has been communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with the Commissioner's report.

Owing to the need for paper economy, the Government of Northern Rhodesia will not print the report and findings, but they are available for perusal by the public in Lusaka. The report has also been circulated to all members of the Legislative Council and will be laid on the table at the Council's next meeting.

Friendship with a Mamba

An astonishing story of friendship between an African and a black mamba has been reported by a Chakari correspondent of the *Rhodesia Herald*, who wrote:

"A gang of boys was cutting wood in a thick wooded paddock when I heard a sharp yell. Proceeding to the spot, I saw boys scattering to either side, and there, behind, was the reason. A Native with a snake stick behind, was advancing among the rapidly falling snags.

I asked if the snake was dead. 'Oh no,' he replied, 'it's quite alive.' He then took the snake with his stick and laid it on the ground where it remained quite still. He called for a Native to give it a knock to see if it was dead or not. After much persuasion one came forward, and hit it on its back. The snake was at once galvanized into activity, and after a bit of a skirmish, was eventually dislodged. I found that it was a black mamba just under six feet long. While the boy had hit it, it made no movement at all.

The boy, a Mukoreka, said that when he was young incisions were made on his forearms and a certain potion rubbed in. This brought about a pact of mutual friendship and collaboration between the two parties—the snake and himself, the man of medicine.

Can any reader give particulars of a case in any way similar?

Mining Personnel

Mr. R. J. Parker has resigned the managing directorship of Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., in view of his forthcoming leave to take up a position in the United States. Mr. D. B. Doyle has been appointed managing director in his stead. Mr. R. D. Peters has been appointed to the board, and retains his office as secretary.



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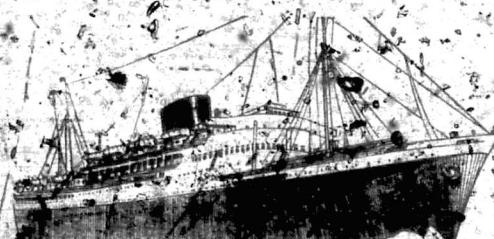
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