

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 28, 1942  
Volume 10 (New Series) No. 923

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor  
F. S. Joelson

Registered Offices  
21, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1  
Wireless Address  
20, East Street, Chambers' Buildings, 9th Floor, London, E.C.4

## Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	517	Background to the	621
White Paper on East Africa and Rhodesia	520	Colonial	626
Madagascar	520	Colonial	626
Colonial War Effort	525	Debate	626
		On Items in	626

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**WAS THEIR PROBLEMS.** THE COLONIAL EMPIRE with East and West Africa in their frontiers, have been studied by the House of Lords in a fortnight. It is an occasion for Lords Debate. War Problems of Colonies.

Lord Cranborne, who is both Secretary of State for the Colonies and Leader of the House of Lords, was most candid in his replies. It is already evident that he regards political suggestions that he is not one of those many Ministers with the habit of neglecting to answer questions, and that, on the contrary, his replies face facts honestly and answer to the best of his ability. He is noted also, and with satisfaction, that the new Secretary of State again went out of his way to welcome the discussion of Colonial affairs and to invite criticism. The reputation of Mr. Attlee as a realist, psychological and practical importance in the history of his office, one which Lord Winston recalled, was described as "the present Prime Minister in appointment, it might be said, is not one of great responsibility. For many years he has pleaded for recognition of its high importance and argued against its use

three months have borne the stamp of sincerity, of ability and of devotion to the Colonial cause. The Administrations that came in after, however, have committed the blunders of the surgeons of those times. It is in itself a great thing for Mr. Attlee that since the departure of Lord Cranborne he has set the East of Central Africa at an early date. He has set them their own Government in the Colonial Office, he has handed abundant proof of that assistance to be found in the programmes made by the local Press and by the official members of the Legislative Council.

Colonial Charter, urged in the House of Lords by the Earl of Lathom, was strongly supported by Lord Halifax, who made the penetrating comment that "in a realistic world the bargain is as much a Colonial Charter as the power of the Charter." He declared that from his point of view of Ministerial pronouncement during the past twenty years on the subject of the Colonial Empire there is a need for a new declaration not merely of broad principle, 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

for community. Native. These are all matters of fundamental importance which there has been too marked a disposition to leave to the future. Since 1918, British policy has been mainly a search for better arrangements to supply the needs of the dependent communities in the East and Africa which is in accord with the plan for Colonial progress, if any responsibility is presumed that these essential 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 war days, of white settlement, was emphatic that the African community could and should have done much

more both in the recruitment of large forces of African troops and in providing a greater food production for the supply of the Middle East in general. The committee were much to be commended for their desire to see study by the War Office and also the Colonial Office, of the various ways in which the Government of a province or municipality in the Colonies could be made to contribute to the realisation of a policy about which he was contacted in detail by the Secretary of State. The debates, which were generally informed by the most accurate facts and figures available.

## THE WAR

# French in Madagascar Are Friendly

## Rush on the Banks, But to Deposit Not Withdraw Money

THE AFFLUENCE of the inhabitants of Antsiraha 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, 3,500,000 Malagasy francs worth of the pre-war rate of exchange were deposited, says the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in a report cabled from Morohasia.

The Financial Officer, Brigadier Lush, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, in considering the question of opening two bank premises in Antsiraha has decided that it was advisable to ban night deposits and it was thought that there should be a rush to withdraw money. There was a rush, but not of that sort, and it has been ascertained that the banks have continued to work in reflecting the confidence of the population in the British National Government.

### French Officers Collaborate

It has been reported that French officers in Madagascar, although with many of their families in France, and the whole of the island, their future and pensions of the whole of Madagascar has been taken over by the British. The French Government has decided to treat the French officers in Madagascar as military prisoners. The French Government has decided to treat the French officers in Madagascar as military prisoners. The French Government has decided to treat the French officers in Madagascar as military prisoners.

During the night of the 5th, the British forces in Madagascar were alerted to the possibility of a surprise attack. The British forces in Madagascar were alerted to the possibility of a surprise attack. The British forces in Madagascar were alerted to the possibility of a surprise attack.

The special radio message we have just received from the British forces in Madagascar is that the British forces in Madagascar are friendly. The British forces in Madagascar are friendly. The British forces in Madagascar are friendly.

A small broadcast, called Le Courrier, published daily in Antsiraha, the newspapers in French on one side, and in English under the title of the "Times" on the other. This is of course, by the way, a good deal of a certain amount of interest in the fact that the English title was not suggested by the British but by the authorities.

By a message reaching Durban from Madagascar, it is emphasised that only the northern tip of the island has been occupied and that Vichy still holds important airfields in the rest of the island. Further operations are expected.

An announcement from French headquarters in Antsiraha indicates that the British Embassy at Vichy has received a message from the British Ambassador in London that

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

While there is no organised Vichy French movement, some pro-British feelings became evident in Antsiraha at once. Much of the equipment found there and at Diego Suarez was modest, having been made since the occupation by Japanese. A number of German and Italian soldiers were taken prisoner. The Germans were completely surprised by the first attack. The garrison at Diego Suarez, however, was not so surprised and the Japanese was not so surprised as the French officers were probably expected.

Vichy announced on the 5th that it would not surrender. The British attack on the 5th was a surprise. The British attack on the 5th was a surprise. The British attack on the 5th was a surprise. The British attack on the 5th was a surprise. The British attack on the 5th was a surprise.

Colonel Gordon, commander of the French forces at Diego Suarez, was asked that his wife and children were safe. The British forces in Madagascar were alerted to the possibility of a surprise attack. The British forces in Madagascar were alerted to the possibility of a surprise attack. The British forces in Madagascar were alerted to the possibility of a surprise attack.

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 Nichols, Bowley and Duggan.

Troops arriving in Durban have told how a seven-hour 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 morning they saw a captured French general was sent back to his lines with a British note to the Governor on the understanding that he should return with seven horses. No reply was received. Instead a general reported the head of his troops.

It is reported, and it has been telegraphed that two of our naval landing aircraft patrolling over Diego Suarez during the attack saw three Vichy French aircraft in the air. It is believed that the aircraft were in the air at the time of the attack.

The dry dock in Diego Smitz, was the German lighter WARRINGER, of 600 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 was sunk by the gasers.

Two Italian merchant vessels were found scuttled at Diego Suarez.

The Italian liners VULCANIA and SMURNTIA, with 1,000 evacuated Italian women, children, and men who are not of military use are now on their way from Berbera, British Somaliland, to Italy. They are being followed immediately by the liners GIULIO CESARE and DENTRO, in which a similar number of non-combatants are now being embarked. The evacuees have been waiting in camps near the coast for several months, and their departure will enable a further number to be brought from Ethiopia.

A Total Defence Union has been formed in Nairobi with a Committee consisting of Mrs. Olga Watkins, M.L.C., and Messrs. Baraman, 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 East 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 Rhodesia fighter pilot of the R.A.F., who fought in the Battle of Britain, shot down German and Italian planes over the Mediterranean from Malta, and is now in London, has already accounted for 50 Japanese, before being shot down himself. Comparing the German with the Japanese airmen, he said: "I had to choose between fighting the Germans or the Japanese in a mission. I should choose the German." He explained that while the German has a more or less regular fighting technique, it is never clear what the Japanese airmen are doing. They are good pilots, they protect their backs well, but, he added, they are astonishingly poor workmen.

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

**Casualties and Appointments**

Major Commander William Frederick Eyre Hussey, D.S.O., D.S.M., killed in action in the Mediterranean while in command of H.M.S. ERYE, served on the East India Station some years ago in H.M.S. ERYE.

The officer John Lochan, Merchant Navy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lochan, of Nairobi, is reported missing, the vessel in which he was sailing being overdue.

Mr. J. J. Smidgen, previously an engineer at the Bushy Park, South of Rhodesia, has been commissioned in the 1st Buffs.

Recreation grounds in Egypt are to have their own club, suitable premises having now been found by Colonel J. B. Brady, D.S.O., Rhodesia Liaison Officer in the Middle East. The club will occupy the two top storeys of the best building in Cairo, the 22 floors on the ground floor were formerly the Australian officers' residential mess. A large roof garden will provide facilities for rest and recreation. A club manager has been sent from Rhodesia.

A Postal Coy. (CIN) for British and Colonial forces, run in the desert two miles outside Cairo by Mrs. Mason, of Nairobi, helped by Miss Eadie.

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 Bank of Gloucesters Red Cross and St. John's Hospital, £350 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund and £600 from the people of Zanzibar. The Tanganyika War Relief Fund sent £250 for wounded off war.

Among the latest gifts received for war relief by the W.V.S. are 500 garments from the Central War Comports 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, met in the son of Major and Mrs. Herbert Bown, 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 died and he went to school in Switzerland, which Major and Mrs. Bown were visiting when the Germans attacked Poland. They bought a motor car and rushed 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 Aberfeldy County School, where he now is. At 12 1/2 years of age he stands 5 feet 8 1/2 inches. When a cadet Home Guardsman was recently started for boys over 14 years and over, they thought to be about 18, was invited to join. So distressed was he over his age having been discovered, was reported that the authorities relented, and took his name for the Home Guard badge. His ambition is to get to the Durham 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 through these dark days and through the difficulties and perplexities of 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 ourselves, a faith in our priceless heritage of British freedom, should have bidden us devote all our energies in those years to building up in co-operation the resources of the Empire and to strengthening its defences. It was our fault, after those years of coping and coping, that we were neglecting the true foundations of freedom in our common cause after Munich. Today we were saying merely that there was no fault.

In his broadcast on the centenary since the achievement of Dominion of Canterbury, Dr. Temple said last Sunday that the British Empire could justly claim to have done more to propagate the principles of justice and freedom than any other country which had called its flag Empire.



ated has not prepared for self-government hereafter, but will be a permanent one.

"He asked King the Colonies had made that contribution to the war which was their right to expect. We were told that the Government had made power either for military or police purposes. As a result it was high time for a change to be made. Every Government might be asked to support what his Colony could do to help the Empire. The Colonies should know how to produce or supply. The Colonial Office should know how to put machinery in every Colony, what kind of workshops, factories and machinery were available for making not munitions only, but other necessary goods.

"There was the question of making the Colonies self-sufficient. I should think to continue Lord Willingdon's plan a year from now if not one of the Colonies will there be any petrol by their left, they had to learn to make their own soap, candles, beds, and fishing boats. Before long Kenya would have to start making its own sugar. We had been too apt to complain our exports. We wished everybody would cease to export minerals and become import-minded, and find out what was 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 in previous colored troops from the Colonies. We can now do it. We can do it by local effort. Is 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? The Seychelles, and thousands of islands all over the seas, were in danger from Japan. We could not defend them, and we ought to give the people the means of defending themselves.

"This was the war 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 regarded as one of the most degrading forms of slavery. It was not the privilege of Britons to be allowed to die in defence of liberty. We must make it clear that in this war there was no colonial war.

**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 the African troops. As was he felt necessary to have a nucleus of Europeans as a haven for African troops, and that nucleus must be composed of the best men. They must have the best technical knowledge, the best methods of teaching, the best determination, courage, and character, and in sympathy with the African ranks with whom they would serve.

"During the last war broke out the white personnel in the East African Forces consisting almost entirely of officers, was in the proportion of one to 25 of Natives. Amongst the German staff the ratio was one to about 10, and the German staff had more officers and had N.C.O.s. So good were the staff of the K.A.F. that they were able to take on the staff of the Germans with their greater nucleus of white officers. There was never reached anything like the same proportion of whites as the Germans intended to have. It was one to a ratio of about one to 15.

"During the last war the thoughtless races in East Africa as well as the K.A.F. At the start we had only two battalions, most of the best were passed up about 18 months. The Reginald Hobsley, possessing this information with the permission. This was had already last year. We had to go and we were in a better position because we now had a better ground (Kumbyka) with its vastly greater number of fighting tribes. We had the better of the last war out of Africa. Somalia were very good soldiers.

"Lord Cranworth was not happy about production, especially in East Africa.

"The industry will look at your map," he said, "you will see how short is the route to East Africa to supply the Middle East, and there is a considerable quantity of essential craft, including drums, by which this route can be used to the east of war. I would hope that that production would suffice to supply needs of the needs of the Middle East, but my information is that it is not. There is a very grave dissatisfaction, perturbation and even indignation among the population of East Africa, both white and black, at the business with which the Administration does have to be occupied as in the matter of production. There has been many complaints."

"It was suggested that the Government should give more impetus to the production which was there for the benefit of some people in the Administration, and in the Government to supply the necessities of the local Colonial Office would say to them. None of the time

Lord Willingdon said that he would never wish to speak in a spirit of criticism of the colonial administration, strongly criticised the contribution of African troops to the war purposes in 1914.

"He said that there had been a very good response to the initial recruitment of Africans in respect for military purposes, but that such recruiting had now almost ceased, and instead there was competition for labour on the farms. 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 competition of labour therefore required most careful watching, and guidance of an adequate police and inspectorate.

"If 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, 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 welcomed 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 ensure labour for production and essential services was necessary. The European farmers not 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 Willingdon strongly supported the idea of the grouping of colonies. Discouraging Lord Mountrif'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 recruited from outside the Service for a term of office.

**Reply of the Secretary of State**

VISCOUNT CAMERON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he and the staff of the Colonial Office warmly welcomed such debates.

"The problem was of these Colonial production to the very maximum and used to the best advantage. The supply centres in East Africa and West Africa to deal with both imports and exports, imports in this country. Everything was being done to encourage the increase in production which was really essential. The producer and to receive a fair price, and perhaps even a higher price to attract him to the production to the very maximum. Then came the question of shipping, one of the most difficult problems of all."

"Finally, there was the question of compensation. By the products raised, primitive peoples did not wish to be paid in money, they wanted payment in consumable goods that raised the question of our export trade. There great difficulties were involved. All he could do was to urge 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 £100,000, had already been approved. Since he had come to the Colonial Office three months ago 18 schemes had been finally approved and a further 35 had reached the stage of final consideration. The Commission to the Secretary for approval. So not even the most highly developed development under the Act, one of the most important measures passed 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 £200,000 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, and it would include a number of scientists. He had appointed Lord Hailey as Chairman, and hoped the Committee would soon be completed.

"He issued Lord Willingdon that the Colonial Office disliked the principle of compulsory labour as much as anybody else. It was a system which could only be the outcome of war, and it was a last resort, and it was absolutely necessary that it was essential to the war effort. He increased the number of the number of government employees, an amount which was being increased, especially of the fruits, as well as essential to replace the sources of supply in the war. He had the time

# Background to the

## Value of Political Warfare

Germany has conquered and invaded 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 17 countries have been conquered by force of arms. The other six were conquered by political warfare. The broadcasting battlefield, with radio as the only weapon in action. The countries conquered by force of arms include 10,000,000 inhabitants covering 550,000 square miles. Those conquered without bloodshed amount to 77,000,000 people, inhabiting 140,000 square miles. Compare the enormous expense of money, material and men of the one method with the comparative simplicity of the other, as well as the fact that the former method carries in its wake an inescapable greater hatred. What was the position of broadcasting in Europe prior to the outbreak of war? At that time Germany had 40 stations, 10 of which were high-powered, operating on 81 wave-lengths. Great Britain had 10 broadcasting stations, of which two were high-powered, operating on 12 wave-lengths. When war broke out Germany maintained all her wave-lengths and stations in operation, whereas we scuttled 10 of our 12 wave-lengths for technical reasons in anticipation of wide-scale air attack on this country. As the Nazis took Berlin, our cutler moved Europe to Germany's control of the ether has expanded until at present she is operating on 92 medium wave-lengths and seven long wave-lengths, while we are operating some eight medium-wave and one long-wave stations. In addition, the entry of Italy into the war added a further 40 stations and some 20 wave-lengths to the Axis-British struggle. 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 create historical interest, to transmit propaganda. Material resources for 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 possess Allied Governments to broadcast for half-hour periods on a shared wave-length. Why not establish free stations, one for each of the remaining Allied Governments established in this country, so that they can broadcast to their nationals as if their country had not been entirely conquered.

## Satan-inspired Threat

The demonic force of the Satan-inspired threat is the successful demagogue, who holds, he dares God himself and Satan has turned loose upon the world through the leaders of the Nazi Revolution Satan has been trying to lead the common man of the whole world back into slavery and darkness. The stark truth is that the violence preached by the Nazis is the devil's own religion of darkness. The belief in one Satan-inspired leader, with his Quislings, his Loyalists, and his Mussolinis, is the last and ultimate darkness. The truth 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 give America greed and the German will to power must go. Cartels must be smashed 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 sure that Hitler and Japan will cooperate to do us a double-Edged attack, by Japan against Alaska and our north-west coast at a time when German transport planes will be shuttled across from Dairen to Finnish leadership and suffering to German training in Latin America. We must be especially prepared to foil the machinations in the United States, and all try to sabotage not merely our war material plans, but even more important, our minds. We must expect the offensive against us, on the military, economic and sabotage fronts, soon to be directed 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 World Association.

## The Sentimentalist

Sooner do you see the light of dawn break across the sky than you jump on the sentimentalists. We must be kind to the Germans. We must not hate them. But you cannot fight Germany with pity in your heart. They at least claim to be civilised. You cannot fight gangsters with kid gloves. You cannot defeat the

## Italian Treatment of Ethiopian Prisoners

The Italian practice in Ethiopia was to never take no prisoners. Only in a few particular cases where the prisoner was thought likely to be of political value was a life spared. Ras Tafari, Emperor's cousin, surrendered on the pledge that the Italians would spare the young men who had assisted him in the government established in Western Ethiopia after Addis Ababa fell; most of whom had had university education 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, which included Joseph and Benjamin, the sons of Dr. Martin, Ethiopian Minister in London, and George Hecouey, son of the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Ras Tafari. 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 Tafari has been an Italian prisoner for six years. A special arrangement to liberate this brave man should be sought. *New Times and Ethiopian News.*

## Women's Parade Germans Invade

Unless the German army in Russia is held and defeated this summer, we shall run a considerable risk of invasion in the early autumn. Hitler will do his best to deal a loub blow at our national existence. One million men will be dispatched to land in fields where there is sufficient room for an assembly. Hitler would not care to join if every one of the troops was killed 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, that will still be 200,000. It would be at least 40 or 50 days before the majority would be picked up and killed. No doubt the Luftwaffe would be doing a hell of a job, and destroy a few men to whom should be entrusted the organisation of a segregating the women and children in rural areas, and who should have executive control in these matters, is an officer commanding the Battalion of the Home Guard of the district. He can decide when the danger and the situation be grouped with safety, and you can hammer the defence as far as possible. The British women. Admiral Sir

# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.**—This is going to be a long war. — President Roosevelt.

The civil war in Germany is the natural antagonist of the Japanese. — Lord Wedgwood.

Poland has now the fifth strongest army among the United Nations. — *The Evening Post*.

New Zealand's recent rearmament is in excess of all our hopes. — *The General Post*.

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

Democracy is the running of trends without reference to what is inside them. — Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, M.P.

Gen. Alexander, the youngest and certainly one of the ablest generals in the British Army. — Mr. Horé-Belshia, M.P.

The readiness of Singapore began when such treachery admitted power to enter China last July. — Commander Bower, M.P.

In the R.A.F. the crew commander, in the isolated front, has the most exhausting job of all. — Sir Arthur Rank, Air Minister.

Planes, more planes, and still more planes—that is the slogan which I have asked Dr. Beattie to add to his 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 concerning the market in foods. — The Chief Rabbi.

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

In the last war Germany ordered 400 U-boats, began 100, and completed 341. Her present strength is estimated to be nearer 1,000. — *The Times*' Fighting Ships.

There are millions of waste keys in homes and outdoors, 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 the possibility that the bushido spirit could ever have an unlimited institution like the Red Cross Society, or could have lifted into principles such ideas as humanity to prisoners, generosity to the conquered, refraining from looting and respect for female

In the German air force, the D.Sec. in engineering, the highest degree held in Germany is a general technical qualification by the Higher Council of *The National*.

It is figured that the efficiency of British engineering has increased by 25% in the last war years, and will probably rise by another 20% before this war is finished. — Professor A. W. Auld.

As a result of the present control in the realm of machinery, daily papers are to be reduced in size by 50% this week and 150% by 1945, and magazines by 100%. — *The Nation*.

The Japanese tank Puruit, with only about 50,000 troops, a little added strength would have tipped the scale in favour. — General Sowell, U.S.A., commander of Chinese forces in Burma.

I estimate the present aeroplane output of the United Nations at 1,000 a month, compared with an Axis output of 1,100 a month. — Mr. J. Cullen Ward, Jnr., President of the Fairchild Aviation Corporation, U.S.A.

Let there be no false sentimentality about what is to happen to Germans, their love being a soldier's tunic. That is the trade in Europe. — *The Nation*.

Let them lose their wealth. Let them lose their homes. Let them lose their families. — Mr. Rennie Smith.

It is a complicated milk problem, decided in fair distribution to every household through the distribution of coupons, why cannot coal be similarly distributed? — Sir G. Gridley, M.P.

Contribution for Nazi atrocities in occupied territory must be forwarded towards its place among the major purposes of the war. That principle is in no way inconsistent with the Atlantic Charter. — Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee.

The defeat of a nation does not begin until the nation begins to believe in the possibility of defeat. It is my impression that that mood has not yet begun to dawn deeply across the mind of the German people. — Mr. Fremont Foxby, *Daily Mail*, foreign editor.

Land nationalisation becomes a political cry after the war, there is a ready answer. Why nationalise the land, with a horde of paper-waiters, Whitehall inspectors, farmers from a distance, when—without nationalisation—a local county committee can exercise sufficient control to ensure good farming at less than

one thing we might be well advised to copy the Japanese. Their civil servants have to give out their salaries for the paper they use for official communications. — The Marquess of Dufferin.

No longer expect a neutral attack on South Africa by the Japanese. Madagascar has altered all that. Before Britain sends for the island, I 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 1943. — 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 Kharkov and Kiev 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 84,000,000 people in Great Britain between the ages of 14 and 64, and 100,000 more 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 0.46, compared with 0.43 for the year ended March 1939. The average age of all employed had risen from about 33 years in 1931 to about 37 years at present. The average output of all classes of workers 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 so far cold-shouldered them in favour of Laval. It would not straighten up Hitler the difficult choice is between Laval and Mussolini—a choice which for urgent reasons he cannot wish to make. — Mr. E. P. Mont-

PERSONALIA

Captain A. M. McKean 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 1910 to 1909, is now on his way back to Abyssinia from India.

Mr. J. R. Parry-Jones, personal assistant to the General Manager, is now Chief Engineer of Tanganyika Airways.

Mr. 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 to-day on "A National Charter for the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society."

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

Mr. T. D. Downan has been appointed Consul-General of the United States in Johannesburg, with jurisdiction including Nyasaland.

Misses H. C. T. Barker and I. F. G. Scott have assumed charge respectively of the South, Nyasa 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. Lambert 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 Soldiers' Association of Kenya has elected Mr. G. B. Walloughby as its President and Mr. H. J. Campbell and Major C. F. Davenport as Vice-Presidents.

Cadet C. C. Holloway, R.A.F.V.R. ("Mickie"), youngest son of Mr. C. Holloway, of Mombasa, was recently married to Ada Calvert, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvert, of Salisbury.

Captain W. Denys, R.A.R., and Elizabeth Alysuni, daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Drayne, of Kericho, and great-niece of Lord Esgard, are to be married in Nairobi on May 6.

The engagement is announced between Catherine Agnes (Katy) Clough, of Johannesburg Hospital, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Clough, of Kakamega, Kenya, and Captain Erling Simstead, S.A.M.C.

The Hon. P. H. Wagh, M.L.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 Elected Members Organisation of Kenya.

Lieut. John Osmond Nigel Curtis, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached R.A.F., only son of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Charles Balfour Palmer, Middleton, was married in Mombasa recently to Rosalind Marie, twin daughter of Captain and Mrs. Edward Reginald Ward, of Thika and Mombasa.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Lieut. J. H. Wagh, M.L.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 Elected Members Organisation of Kenya.

Lieut. John Osmond Nigel Curtis, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached R.A.F., only son of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Charles Balfour Palmer, Middleton, was married in Mombasa recently to Rosalind Marie, twin daughter of Captain and Mrs. Edward Reginald Ward, of Thika and Mombasa.

CORVINDON, in May, 1912, in Multish Hospital, Northern Rhodesia, Lieut. J. H. Wagh, M.L.C., King's African

Lord De La Warr, who was Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1907, and Chairman of the East African Education Commission, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New Allies Club, founded to provide Africa natives in London with the usual club facilities.

Mr. E. P. Tracey 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 determination to ensure co-operation between a body and local growers.

The engagement is announced of Major A. R. Wiles, M.P. for the Southwick division of Staffordshire, and at one time an Assistant District Commissioner in Kenya, and Miss Cassandre Coke, only daughter of Colonel B. E. and Mrs. Coke, of Littlethorpe, Lincolnshire.

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 visits. 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 publications 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. A. M. May, M.P.

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

The death has occurred in Brussels, at the age of 66 years, of Mr. Jean Danwels, founder of the Congo Tribune and Vice-President of the Belgian Colonial Press Association.

Dr. R. L. Dumas, 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 Robie and Lamson in their early days, and spent some time in Matabeleland in 1890.

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

Mr. William Lamb, Labour M.P. for the Rothwell Division of Yorkshire, who died recently, was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1920, and for the Dominions in 1921.

MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES.

TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES.



STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED

RALETRUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

BALL-BEARING WHEELS & AXLES







may be considered in the light of the fact that it is a natural result of the growth of the Colony as a more important factor in the development of the Empire. The fact that the Colonial Office is not a Parliamentary practice. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

It would be for the good of the Colony to have a more direct representation in the Colonial Office. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

As a result of the fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

There are comparatively few employed in the Colonial Office. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

**Reply of the Secretary of State**

Visiting Secretary of State for the Colonies. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

Such a revolution must be made by the greater independence of the Colony. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

While the proposals are coming, if they are coming. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

It is not possible to have a more direct representation in the Colonial Office. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

the fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

It is not possible to have a more direct representation in the Colonial Office. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

**Methods of Recruitment**

It is not possible to have a more direct representation in the Colonial Office. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

There are comparatively few employed in the Colonial Office. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

It is not possible to have a more direct representation in the Colonial Office. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

It is not possible to have a more direct representation in the Colonial Office. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

**Officers Should Remain Five Years**

It is not possible to have a more direct representation in the Colonial Office. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

It is not possible to have a more direct representation in the Colonial Office. The fact that the Government of the Colony is not a Parliamentary practice.

# Until ...

Until the war is won—until peace and normality return—the service of British Ropes Limited to their many friends and customers throughout the world can unfortunately be only a shadow of its former self. Trading to-day must of necessity be curtailed severely. We have still, in certain cases essential to the war effort, supplied our Overseas customers, but we cannot, to our great disappointment, supply all the many demands until restrictions are relaxed or Victory is achieved.

But our normal advisory service continues—and is yours at your disposal. Any help or advice you require on any point concerning our products will be gladly and freely given, even to the point of recommending convenient sources of supply. You have only to write to enlist the services of experts.

And you may be sure, too, that our technicians who are not idle. When we can once more renew deliveries, not only will our products be of the same traditional British Ropes quality and excellence, but they will incorporate all those improvements which are being gained from present experience and research.



**BRITISH ROPES**  
**LIMITED**  
 DONCASTER · ENGLAND

## News Items in Brief

An asbestos cement factory is to be built in Gwelo. The Kenya Asian Civil Service Association has celebrated its silver jubilee. The Automobile Club of Matabeleland, founded 70 years ago, has been wound up. Ujiji, the King's cult, a fancied candidate for the Derby, won the 1 1/2 mile Whitsun 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.

COA and motorist pictures from Gannam Castle, Kent, the home of the late Sir Edmund Davis, the Rhodesian animal painter, reached 5,677 recently at Christie's, London.

African births exceeded deaths in Uganda in 1940 by 30% and giving a population increase of 10.64 per thousand, compared with 12.1 per thousand in the previous year.

The acquisition of Messrs. Cayer, 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.2.

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.

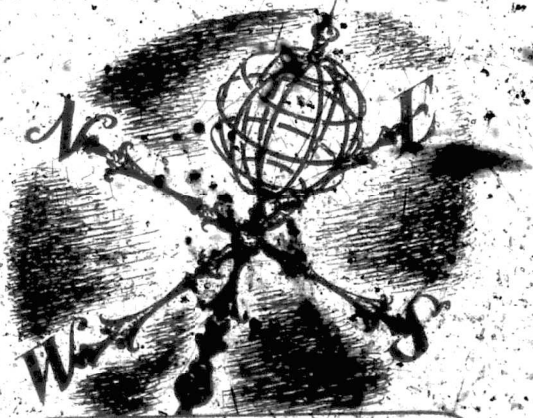
Southern Rhodesia's State Lottery, drawn recently in Salisbury, on this occasion as a lottery pure and simple, and without any horse race linked to it, resulted in the first prize of £10,000 going to the Transvaal and the second (£2,000) to Miss Lily Pond, of Salisbury. Of the prizes were drawn by Rhodesians.

Following the withdrawal in Southern Rhodesia of the 20% import content from mutton flour a new order has been made controlling the price, which is exactly the same as before—namely, from 1s. 9d. for 5lb. to 2s. 1d. for 10lb. (cash) for flour, and 1s. 5d. per 5lb. to 2s. 9d. for 10lb. (cash) for meal. The only difference is that the flour now contains more wheat, germ, and roughage than the old.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, the Sudan, 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 Curle, 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 surplus commodities available for exchange between

at the annual general meeting the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia passed a resolution urging the Government and the Food Production Committee in stabilising the production of food for the country, so to forget the price factor, and stating that the Government's agricultural produce has far surpassed what was expected to encourage producers to meet the need of export earnings in the face of rising costs and climatic conditions. The Association resolved to support the proposal to appoint a Director of Production, who, it was considered, should be assisted by a committee of specialists.

The agraph service, hitherto restricted to members of the Middle East, has now been extended

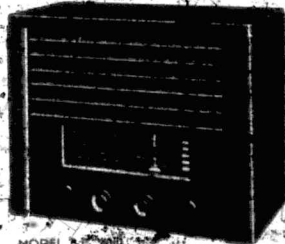


FROM ALL QUARTERS OF  
THE EARTH this master radio  
brings news and programmes

Outstanding in a wide range of powerful G.E.C. Overseas models is this superlative 10-valve 5-waveband twin-speaker super-hot—the most highly-developed commercially built receiver in the world, with amazing range and 12 watts output.

### A.C. OVERSEAS 10

Enormous amplification has now been achieved with one A.F. and two I.F. stages. The brilliant specification includes Rotavert tuner and extensor, adjustable sensitivity factor, independent bass



MODEL G.C. 1001

and treble tone controls; twin-matched loudspeakers. The walnut cabinet is of special acoustic design.

Wavelengths: 14-550 and 900-8100 metres, in five bands. For A.C. mains 100, 150 and 200, 250 volts, 40, 100 cycles.

**G.E.C.**  
RADIO

Made in England by The General Electric Co. Ltd., of England

LAST MINING NEWS

The Future of Gold

Mr. B. PHILLIPS, Chairman of the British Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., says in his report of a statement which he has circulated to the shareholders with his annual report and accounts...

Nothing has been said here in any very explicit or plain in the economic life of the world...

In South Africa, the Ministry of Mines, contemplating the possibility of the South African gold production being curtailed in order that deposits of these metals essential for the war effort should be made available, exploited, states that the policy of the Government was to maintain the output at the present level because of its depressed the whole financial structure of the country...

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 within it and for which payment must be made. For this purpose, gold is of primary importance. For this purpose, gold is of primary importance. For this purpose, gold is of primary importance...

Zambia's Exploring Dividend

The Zambia Exploration Co., Ltd. has declared a final ordinary dividend of 2% against nothing last year, making a total for the year of 4% (nil).

Points from Letters

Complacency in Uganda

You have repeatedly criticised complacency in high offices. For proof of such complacency in Uganda, set it down as 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 the best. That is typical of official apathy. A Propaganda Department is badly needed, with the power to make known what the Government is doing, or to show up its defects and do more clearly.

Labour and the Colonies

Your leading article on the Labour Party and the Colonies was much to my liking, although the only vote I have cast since it appeared to emanate from Northern Rhodesia, today was for a Labour candidate. Your point about the public chair with a surgeon's scalpel was exactly right. The public chair (all across) of East Africa and Rhodesia is fortunate to be well served by a journal which comments sagaciously, but fearlessly, and yet in temperate language, upon right as the state of things and brings over the gentle rebuffs of the Government.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. HAROLD MACMILLAN told Mr. KING, Minister of State for the Colonies, he had shortly to submit a report on the progress made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, in the first year of its operation.

Mr. KING asked whether the Government was in any communication with ours in regard to the abolition of the status of slavery and the system of indentured labour in the Gold Coast, the other British colonies, and whether it still remains a force in Ethiopia.

Mr. KING replied that the Foreign Secretary had received no communication on the question, but the British Government had no doubt that the Emperor's determination to carry out the policy...

Mr. KING asked whether the Government was in any communication with ours in regard to the abolition of the status of slavery and the system of indentured labour in the Gold Coast, the other British colonies, and whether it still remains a force in Ethiopia.

Colonial Service Debate

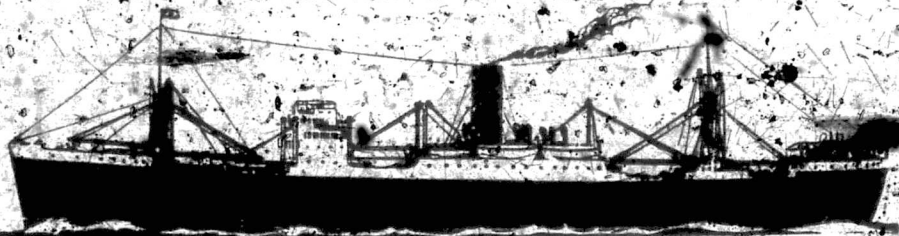
The first conclusion drawn from the report is that the increase in the spirit of enterprise and initiative in the colonies is a fact which is being taken into account by the Government. It is a fact which is being taken into account by the Government. It is a fact which is being taken into account by the Government.

It is proposed by the Colonial Advisory Council, too, that the Government should set up a body to study the situation in the colonies, which is the only one of Lord Frere's suggestions about which I have serious doubts. I understand from him that the Council would have to be impartial and non-political, and that it would have to be a body which would be able to make its own recommendations to the Government. It is a fact which is being taken into account by the Government. It is a fact which is being taken into account by the Government.

I feel that the Government must be prepared to accept the fact that the progress of the colonies is a fact which is being taken into account by the Government. It is a fact which is being taken into account by the Government. It is a fact which is being taken into account by the Government.

Advertisement for THE EAST AFRICAN POWER LIGHTING CO. LTD. featuring a large illustration of a power transmission tower. Text includes: 'POWER for INDUSTRY!', 'KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA', and 'Cheap power is available in many areas...'.

Cheap power is available in many areas... THE EAST AFRICAN POWER LIGHTING CO. LTD. Agents: Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, Tanganyika, Malawi, Zanzibar, Mozambique, East Africa. THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.



## MACHINERY

Regular express cargo services are put on to the United Kingdom to Durban, Lorenzo Marques, and Beira, also via Suaz to Mosses, Tanga, Pemba, Sofala, and Zanzibar. The vessels are specially equipped for dealing with all classes of cargo and have derricks capable of handling lifts ranging up to 120 tons.

For full particulars apply to  
The Managers of The Clan  
Line Steamers Ltd.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS LTD.  
LONDON AND BRISBANE

Agents:  
The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.,  
10, Upper, Dar es Salaam,  
Mombasa, and Zanzibar.  
The Malaya Trading Co. Ltd.,  
Singapore.

## PRODUCE

Homeward services include voyages from East and South Africa to ports on the U.K. and Continent, with a service maintained between East and South Africa and the U.S.A. Refrigerated chambers are available for the carriage of Rhodesian exports such as maize, fruit, dairy produce, etc., whilst coffee and tobacco are given special attention.



## BRUSH

### ALTERNATORS

### Switchgear

The outstanding efficiency of BRUSH Alternators is the result of long and extensive experience in the design and construction of Power Generating Units. BRUSH machines can be adapted to all classes of prime movers, such as the engines shown in the illustration.

Representatives:

**LEHMANN'S  
(Africa) LTD.**

P.O. Box 163

# BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 SOUTH-WEST AFRICA PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA  
 MAURITIUS NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND  
 TANGANYIKA KENYA UGANDA ABYSSINIA ERIOTIA  
 SUDAN EGYPT PALESTINE CYPRUS MALTA GIBRALTAR  
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH GUIANA  
 BRITISH WEST INDIES NEW-YORK (Agency)  
 LONDON MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL

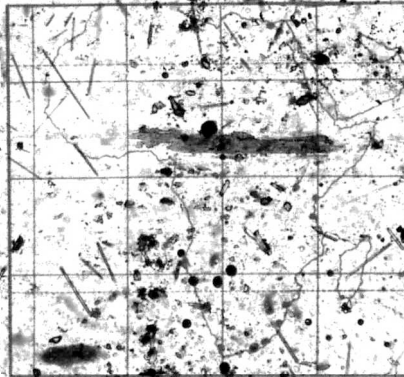
London Offices:

CIRCUS PLACE LONDON WALL E.C.2  
 29 GRACECHURCH STREET E.C.4  
 OCEANIC HOUSE COCKSPUR STREET S.W.1

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON E.C.3

## MITCHELL COTTS & Co., LTD.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON E.C.2



EXPORTERS

EXPORTERS

### ASSOCIATED OFFICES

MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (South Africa) Ltd., Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques.  
 MITCHELL COTTS & Co. Ltd., Durban and Pietermaritzburg.  
 MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam.



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

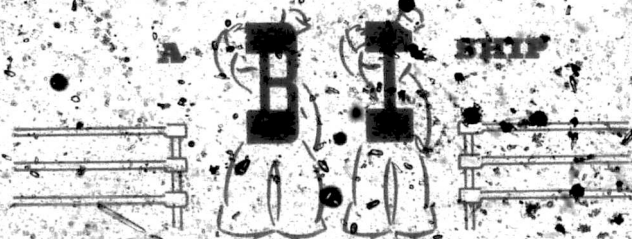
Thursday, June 4, 1942

Volume 18 (New Series) No. 92

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as Newspaper

*You'll feel*

**WELCOME ABOARD**



SAILINGS FROM LONDON  
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

From the moment you step aboard we do our level best to spoil you—not in an embarrassing way of course, but just sufficient to make you feel really like a guest.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO, LTD**

PASSENGER: 11, Coleridge Street, W.1. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.  
FREIGHT: Gallaher, Hankin & Co., Ltd., 92, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., 11, Coleridge Street, W.1.  
BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wack & Shepherd, Ltd., 11, Coleridge Street, W.1.

**AFRICAN MARINE AND GENERAL  
ENGINEERING COMPANY, LTD  
MOMBASA**

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS

**SHIP VIA BEIRA**

**THE BEIRA ROUTE**

offers  
the quickest and most  
reliable service to and from

**NORTHERN RHODESIA  
SOUTHERN RHODESIA  
BELGIAN CONGO  
AND NYASALAND**

FAST GOODS TRAINS FROM BEIRA ENSURE  
RAPID TRANSIT TO ALL PARTS OF THE INTERIOR

**BEIRA & RHODESIA RAILWAYS**

Englemere Hill, Ascot, Berks.

**W. H. SMITH & SON**

Established in  
1827  
**DIE CUTTING & ENGRAVING**

Prices for cutting from 1/6 a letter (minimum  
charge) and in any language using Roman  
characters. W. H. Smith & Son will be glad  
to submit designs and prices for special orders.

**W. H. SMITH & SON**

1500 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND & WALES

Office: 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4  
For a list of branches in all parts of the world

**BRAITHWAITE  
PRESSED STEEL TANKS**

for every form of Liquid Storage

**BRAITHWAITE & Co. ENGINEERS, Ltd.**

Manufacturers of  
Bridges, Stairs, Tanks, Sides, Buildings,  
Power-plant Piles and Cylinders, Rolled  
Steel, Boasting, Pressed Steel Tanks

BRITHWAITE HOUSE, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1

Telephone: 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4734, 4735, 4736, 4737, 4738, 4739, 4740, 4741, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4755, 4756, 4757, 4758, 4759, 4760, 4761, 4762, 4763, 4764, 4765, 4766, 4767, 4768, 4769, 4770, 4771, 4772, 4773, 4774, 4775, 4776, 4777, 4778, 4779, 4780, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4791, 4792, 4793, 4794, 4795, 4796, 4797, 4798, 4799, 4800, 4801, 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4806, 4807, 4808, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4812, 4813, 4814, 4815, 4816, 4817, 4818, 4819, 4820, 4821, 4822, 4823, 4824, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4831, 4832, 4833, 4834, 4835, 4836, 4837, 4838, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4843, 4844, 4845, 4846, 4847, 4848, 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4877, 4878, 4879, 4880, 4881, 4882, 4883, 4884, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4895, 4896, 4897, 4898, 4899, 4900, 4901, 4902, 4903, 4904, 4905, 4906, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4921, 4922, 4923, 4924, 4925, 4926, 4927, 4928, 4929, 4930, 4931, 4932, 4933, 4934, 4935, 4936, 4937, 4938, 4939, 4940, 4941, 4942, 4943, 4944, 4945, 4946, 4947, 4948, 4949, 4950, 4951, 4952, 4953, 4954, 4955, 4956, 4957, 4958, 4959, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000

BRANCHES IN KENYA

MOMBASA and KILINDINI

**AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO., LTD.**

**BUILDING  
MATERIALS**

If you require anything in the way  
of Building Materials or Hardware,  
you will find The African Mercantile  
Co. at your service with stocks of

Materials

and

Hardware

at

your service

at



THE GATEWAY OF A VAST HINTERLAND; SERVING THE MOZAMBIQUE TERRITORY, THE RHODESIA, NYASALAND AND BELGIAN CONGO.

FULLY EQUIPPED WITH DEEP-WATER WHARVES, MODERN HANDLING APPLIANCES AND STORAGE SHEDS, PROVIDING FOR QUICK DESPATCH OF SHIPPING AND EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSAL OF CARGO.

*HALF-WAY PORT on the ROUND AFRICA ROUTE.*

*FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF THE PORT  
HAVE RECENTLY BEEN COMPLETED.*

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

# UNION-CASTLE LINE

**SOUTH AFRICA, WEST, EAST AFRICA**

**MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS**

Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban

**REGULAR SAILINGS TO  
WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA**

Lobito, Walvis Bay, South African Ports (including Mossel Bay), Lourenco, Maricao, Beira and East African Ports to Mozambique

Direct Service between New York and South and East Africa



Agents in London: **HEAD OFFICE: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3**  
Telephone: MANAGER 2150

Agents in Africa: **425, Pall Mall, London, W. 1**  
Telephone: 4311

Branches at: Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenco, Beira, Mozambique.

Agents at Middlesbrough: **F. A. BURMER & CO., LTD.**

## STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

LIMITED

(With which is incorporated the SOUTH AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED)

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

Head Office: **10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET**  
and **79, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4**

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 33, LONDON WALL, E.C. 3. BRANCHES: NORTHERN RHODESIA, SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NORTHERN NIASALAND, AND ANGLO-PORUGUESE AGENCY, 32, WALL STREET, E.C. 4

The Bank has Branches in

**KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,  
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND**  
and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA and  
ANGLO-PORUGUESE EAST AFRICA

**TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, ETC.**

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited  
FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, ETC.  
The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 14, 1942

Volume 18 (New Series) No. 924

6d. Weekly; 30s. Yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founds and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Registered Offices:

91, Great Richmond Street, London, W.1.

Printed at the Address:

60, East Street, Chesham, Bucks.

Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	643	Background to the War News	640
The War Attacks Reviewed on Madagascar	647	Personalities	644
Griffiths	647	Miss Nabel Shaw for Uganda	645
Griffiths, Smuts' Philosophy	658	Kenya in War-Time	646
Colonial Labour Committee	669	Scamps of Zanzibar	647
		Letchworth Inquiry Findings	648

## 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 with its passions and hopes that 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 a share in 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 African. That is still shrouded in the 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 gun and the crash of the bombs at last cease, there will be a gradual, perhaps even a quick, return to things as they were. A such suggestion is both optimism and, paradoxically, is it the pessimism which refuses to face the prospect of change. War is revolutionary by its very nature, and Africa cannot be unaffected by its topsy-turvydom, whether its immediate expression be violent, as

there are, of course, localities in which extremists of the African-intelligentsia dream political dreams which are not destined to be realized for generations, if at all, as there are other districts in which the 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 we hundreds of thousands, will have served as soldiers 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 fellows of widely differing origins, experiences and capabilities,

That is not to say that the African show the slightest tendency to xenophobia. Some propagandists—who appear to defy the very law of averages in their inability even to fight about

Africa—comfort or alarm their hearers or listeners, according to their outlook,

by suggesting that an 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 face 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 has given a great opportunity during the war in the firing line, in the supply services, in transport and care for the sick and wounded. In stimulating production in Native areas, in arousing and heightening 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 localities as overseers in industry, as leaders of their own account, or in some other capacity which demands initiative and personal effort.

Military rations are a much more varied and generous scale than those previously provided by Government or industry for the African employees. At this point deserves to be noted once more that it

was not the Governments 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.

Though much has still to be learnt about nutrition in Africa, 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 today believes (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 of so-called 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 abundantly justifies itself by keeping the man in better spirits, by decreasing

the great wastage of absenteeism, and by raising the general level of output. Indeed, it is no uncommon thing for free rations, including meats, 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-bodied Africans to

**Raising the Whole Standard of Living.** regard the Army scale of food as a criterion when considering employment in peacetime. Industry and commerce would be well advised to give present consideration to this prospect. To provide rations on anything like the military scale will markedly improve the lot of the African, and incidentally but inevitably involve a welcome and wholesome gain

in the sphere of material progress. While to raise the pre-war standard of African life to something like the present military level must mean greater outlay for the employer, all experience has proved that to view the question on its lowest level, better health leads 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 whole basis of the employment market.

Such a policy, reasonable, preclude or even imply a move to 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

state. It is in the vast so many other connexions, it is well to recall the wise and practical precept which is the former one of Fabianism itself, "the inevitability of gradualness." Fabian and other critics of the Colonies, who may or may not remember the salutary 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 readiness in the introduction of amelioratory services even when there is common agreement on the need for them.

**THE WAR**

**Attacks Renewed on Madagascar Airfields**

*South African Troops Now Known to be Co-operating*

**ARMY FRENCH IN QUARTERS** in Antananarivo reported at the beginning of this week that the Royal Air Force had resumed attacks upon aerodromes in Madagascar.

The Avia wireless in the Madagascar capital added that Ivato aerodrome had been machine-gunned by British planes, which had destroyed one French Berez machine and a lorry. The aerodromes at Devosio and Amborivac, near Majunga, were also stated to have been machine-gunned, "without loss of 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 Vindobona dealing with the part taken by British Commando troops in the attack upon Diego Suarez, state that the surprise element was explosive. It is quite complete news that a battery of recently captured machine guns covering the Western approach to the air base, one hand with has been a casualty on either side. Aerially supplied rubber-soled boots, and each knowing that his life depended on silence, our men stole in unobtrusively. 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 150 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 Saunoy 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 287 Italian machines, said Colonel Harshman, Commander of the Transvaal Scottish, in a recent speech in South Africa.

Recent reports from Addis Ababa 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 national 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 can be removed as sea transport allows to clear the camps at Harar, Dire Dawa, 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 this Command, quoting the following extract from a letter written by Wellington from Spain about 1811 to the Secretary for War, Lord Bradford:

"I find that I am tempted to answer the mass of your correspondence that confronts me. I should be glad if from all schools of business of complication, I must remind you, however, that it is the last time that so long as I retain my independent position, I shall see it that by officer under my command, I shall be able to attend to the duties of my office, and to drive in your lordship's office, from attending to his duty, which is, as always, more than the private man under 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 Officer's circular is illustrated with humorous drawings of quill-pushers and the like." Wellington replying:

"If 100 million airmen letter to the troops in the Middle East has just been dispatched, 500 ordinary airmen 30,000,000 letters would weigh over 150 tons, by airmen they did not reach one ton."

In the programme at 7.30 p.m. (B.S.T.) on June 13 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. E. 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 Saunoy 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 Lintell, R.N., whose death on active service is announced, was a midshipman in the cruiser *Windsor* on the East Indies Station from 1931. He was promoted a sub-lieutenant in 1934, and lieutenant last February.

Flight Lieutenant B. M. Denay, R.A.F., who is reported missing as a result of air operations while serving with Bomber Command, is a son of Mr. Edward Denay, who visited the Comberbell of Northern Rhodesia four years ago, and a cousin of Mr. S. Reeve Denay, 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 their station superintendent in Khartoum. In 1938 he was recruited to Imperial Airways for the duration of the war in order to join the R.A.F.

Colonel S. J. Leathers 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.F.C. has been awarded to Flying Officer E. McVilly Guest, elder son of Lieutenant 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 of endurance are phenomenal, his ability as a pilot is exceptional, and his devotion to duty is of the highest order." Flying Officer Guest, who is attached to No. 200 Squadron, R.A.F., was born in Salisbury in 1924, and commissioned in 1939, and mentioned in despatches in the last year.

COM. D. O. Templar, The Nigeria Regiment, who has been mentioned in dispatches, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. 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:

Captain A. F. E. Mondart (since deceased), for outstanding devotion to duty and exceptional energy in the discharge of his mission, with which he never ceased until killed.

Lieutenant Colonel R. W. D. Dröcker, for his gallantry in the 3rd Brigade, for most distinguished energy and success, which he inspired his troops, that they defeated heavily superior forces in operations which culminated in the capitulation of the Italians in the area of Galla-Sidamo.

Captain Commandant R. A. H. M. J. Lamm, for his gallantry, devotion to duty and many acts of courage and skill in the field. He was also decorated with the Croix de Guerre for his services in the 3rd Brigade, for his gallantry and success in operations which culminated in the capitulation of the Italians in the area of Galla-Sidamo. The Croix de Guerre is also bestowed on a number of other officers, and many distinguished officers of the Union of South Africa.

Among recent Rhodesians to enter a pilots course in the R.A.F. are A. R. G. Garland, from Concession, and Messrs. J. Saville and G. Bouchier, from Mazoe, Southern Rhodesia.

A scholarship awarded to the best student at a military course in Great Britain has been won by Cadet John Ewing, son of Mrs. V. M. Ewing, Banket, Southern Rhodesia. Of six Rhodesians who took this particular course, four were ranked in the first 20.

Miss Mary Ward Swanson, who has received a commission in the W.R.M.S., is the only daughter of a Captain, Commander C. E. Swanson, O.R., and Mrs. Swanson, formerly of Kijoma, and Longstone, 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. L. Goodhind, resident director in East Africa of Messrs. Leslie & Anderson, Ltd., has been appointed Civil Salvage Commissioner for Kenya.

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

Mr. J. O'Shea, Postal Control Officer in Nairobi, has in addition been appointed Deputy Chief Postal 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, combative himself, has quite naturally roused others to similarly controversy in writing of him and his work. But, curiously enough, there has not been a readily available collection from his most important speeches. "Plans for a Better World" (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s. 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 1941, their content is fresh and fruitful. Take these words uttered in 1920:

The Negro and the Indian 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 ignored a child type with a child psychology and outlook.

A child-like human cannot be a bad human, for are we not in spiritual matters children to be like unto little children? Bearing as a direct result of his temperament the African is the only happy human I have seen across. No other race is so easily contented, so easily satisfied, so care-free. If this had not been the case, it could scarcely have survived the intolerable conditions which have brought on it like a nightmare through the ages. A race which could survive the inhuman conditions of the wild doctor and the wild trader, and preserve its inherent simplicity and sweetness of disposition, must have some very fine moral qualities. The African easily forgets past troubles and does not anticipate future troubles. This happy-go-lucky disposition is a great asset, but it has also its drawbacks.

There is no upward pressure to improvement, there is no persistent effort in construction, and there is complete absorption in the present in joys and sorrows. Wine, women, and song in their African forms remind the great civilisations of life. No indigenous religion has been evolved, no literature, no art, none of the magnificent monuments of the Assyrian and the South African petro-glyphs, no architecture since Zimbebu

Nusaland has sent to the Imperial Government a further interest-free loan of 200,000 from surplus public revenue for 1941.

Recent gifts to the East Mayor's Empire War Aid Districts will include £600 from the Nkang-Kitwe National Service League, Northern Rhodesia; £1,000 from ladies in Basa; £500 from the Uganda War Fund; £1,000 from the Orange Free State Fund; £1,200 from the Ladies of Dar es Salaam; and £75 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund.

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

Latest donations to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund include £213 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 telegraphed to the Governor: "I have decided to allocate £500 to St. Dunstan's Fund for the Blind, £500 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 simplicity of village life, the dance, the atom-ton, the continual excitement of torps of fighting which cause little bloodshed.

They can stand any amount of physical hardship and suffering, but when deprived of these simple enjoyments they droop, sicken and die. Travellers tell how for weeks the slaves would have impassively followed their gangs, but when they passed a village and heard the pleasant 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 out the simple joys of life and deadens its pain, such as no other race possesses.

Or this acute thought:

At any rate, the new policy of Native self-government will provide the Natives with plenty of bones to chew, and plenty of matters to tangle 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, rather than to prevent as much as possible the detachment of the Natives from their tribal cohesion, and to enforce from the very start the system of segregation with its conservation of separate Native institutions.

Let us quote from his memorable statement in November, 1939:

We must be prepared at any time 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 advance 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 their welfare as well as peace—and we must stand by their side like an older brother on the African continent. The Great North Africa—the Road to South Africa—stretches north and does not terminate at our borders. Our interests, many of our fighting squadrons are situated there. Our security means ever so much as in peace we stand by our friends of the British Commonwealth in the North. This is the policy which we professed 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 so 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 five leading experts on the subject from within and outside the Colonial Office. The members are:

**Sir William B. Renshull, C.M.G.**, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Born in 1890, he served in the last war from 1914 to 1919 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, Chief Secretary in Palestine in 1937, and Governor of Cyprus two years later.

**MAJOR G. ST. JOHN BROWN, C.M.G.**, 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 on "The African Labourer".

**Mr. 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 of 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 1921 to 1924 a member of the Statutory Advisory Committee on Unemployment Insurance, and has attended many international labour conferences as delegate of British Empire.

**Mr. J. H. Leith**, who has been secretary of the trade union 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.O. 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.

**Mr. 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. R. Thomson**, 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. Though this new body will deal with the Colonial Empire as a whole, it is expected that it will be concerned primarily with territories in which the development of trade unions and the creation of conciliation machinery have reached a relatively advanced stage.

### Governer Appoints Woman A.D.C.

Will Kenya, which has elected two ladies to its Legislative Council, and 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 realm of the practical with the news, made public a few days ago, that Sir 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 need for 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, was 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, Randa, Luchi, Nyania, 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.

# HOWARDS

PURE

# QUININES

ASPIRIN	ETHERS
BISMUTHS	BROMIDES
GLUCONATES	IODIDES
LACTATES	MERCURIALS
SALICYLATES	THYMOL
SORBITA	

---

145 YEARS' REPUTATION

Manufactured by

## HOWARDS & SONS LTD., ILFORD

(ESTABLISHED 1797)

## LONDON

# Background to the

## Air Power in Sea Warfare.

The war in the Mediterranean has fallen into four phases. The first was during the phoney period before Germany attacked in the West in 1914 and Italy came in. During that period the Mediterranean was quiet. Italy was sailing on her nickety fence, and the Navy's duties consisted merely in commercial blockades. 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 narrows. It was a near thing. The second phase, this, during which our forces brought Italy to the verge of complete defeat, lasted only early in 1917. We started very early in the sea and even more so in the air, 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, 1917, when we left the enemy fleet badly bruised. The next big event was Taranto. The results strengthened our position immeasurably. The rest 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 a superiority at sea. When the war started we were at the mercy of Italian bombers. In fact, the arrival of our aircraft carriers and fighters a stage was reached when the enemy reconnaissance aircraft dared not approach the Fleet. The Germans saw a major defeat in sight and rushed to fill the gap. The third phase, this, was 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 transported in carriers, but in confined spaces like the Mediterranean it can be shore-based, given suitable aircraft and the weather. The Germans exploited this to the full. Great numbers of aircraft came to Italy, and despite this formidable reinforcement, our work went on. But the losses started to tell. Each time our forces went to sea the scale of attack increased. We must learn the lesson that sufficient and trained air forces 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. Then we shall rapidly overwhelm him. —Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham.

## Germany in the Middle East.

The air strength in the Middle East is greater than that of the Allies, but it has to be cramped for far less for serious interference with enemy reinforcements. Thus our air action in this area must be confined chiefly 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 are the air attack against Malta in night formation. They were intended to smother our bomber and torpedo operations from that unshakable 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 100 of his aircraft of his air fleet against Malta. Unless 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 conveying of supplies through the Mediterranean. —Mr. Peter Macfald, 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 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. Expected to contain 200,000,000 tons of iron ore of the best quality in the near surface. The ore is easily accessible. The Assuan Dam nearby provides a potential generator of enormous electrical energy. —Mr. Christopher Buckley, *Daily Telegraph*, a social correspondent in Cairo.

## The Germans Must be Punished.

Germany's leaders and its people must be punished. German leaders must be held personally responsible for their crimes. We must be merciless in drawing up the military and political clauses of the peace treaty. We must be reasonable—yet generous in the economic clause. —Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium's Foreign Minister, in the *Belgian Review*.

## Leadership.

It is vital that England should not underestimate either the part she has played in the war or her predominant share in securing the victory. She must think of herself as owing to Europe. Europe is ready to accept England's guidance, but Europe will not give her if her policy is hesitant, declares M. 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, caught in their greatness, have never realised the extent of their power and influence. Many times we have offered leadership to European wars. Always our quiet opinion has been decisive for victory. Yet, when peace came, we have regularly been aside, or 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 firm balance of power—and so have others. If a Napoleon could say: "A sword is a pistol pointed at the heart of England, it remained for a Baldwin to add that Britain's frontier is on the Rhine." The trouble was that this flash 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 detached attitude towards Europe was wrong in the past, it was doubly wrong and infinitely more dangerous in an age which had taken us to the Continent by air. So we passed a rough, blind and witless war when we attempted to act as a policeman without a truncheon. We assured mighty armed Powers and were snubbed for our pains. We made promises and combinations which we could not fulfil. Our resolve was to be new again. Our past history, our present glory and our future responsibility demand that we maintain the leadership to which Europe owes its life and which belongs to us by right as a World Power—a leadership based upon strength. Let us learn a lesson from our shame and resolve to revivify and solidify our position and keep it strong. —*Daily Mail*.

# to the War News

**Opinions Expressed**—The Russians have the finest dive bomber. —Mr. Neville Farson.

Facile wishful thinking I call optimism. —Mr. J. J. Garin.  
1,080,000 boys 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. —Mr. R. Thompson.

Our Army like the German and Russian armies must have a spearhead of dive bombers. —Mr. Herb Bellish, M.P.

Our main purpose in the war can be expressed as keeping open the possibility of Christian civilization. —The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Japanese air force is used as bombs in the Launch, Iwami, Kinbara and Chuzenji sectors of eastern China. —Chinese official announcement.

I think that in America we shall reach the peak of our war production in the fall. —Lieut. 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 aerial bombing raids from Japan. An attack on Washington is not conceivable. —Mr. Stinson.

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 50,000 acres of wheat this year. —Mr. Kearney, wheat and corn secretary for War.

The British have experimented with firebombing, providing almost earthshaking effect and capacity of blazing up entire area. —Major Alexander P. Gervasey.

The Polish Army Company, Scotland will soon be a first military unit endowed with great modern offensive power. —General Sir Barbara Peck, C.M.G., Home Forces.

Small groups of Japanese sea raiding thrusting across the Indian Ocean and coast defences. —General Sir R. Beresford-Pearce, Commander British troops defending the Ganges Delta.

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

The Germans are duly beginning to murder whole families among the Czechs. This is an act of bestial hate unique in history. —Proclamation by Czech-Slovak 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. H. M. Foot, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Our leader has taken personal command of strategic operations on the Kharkov front. We look to his genius as a strategist to bring about a final 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. —Mrs. Wigglesworth.

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 years after the war. —Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State.

Never has a Prime Minister had more loyal parts to follow him in war to our determination that this 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 pulse of public opinion to see where they stand. —Mr. Wendell Willkie.

One of the things for which we are fighting is justice—justice for the oppressed by Germany, justice for our lives, and justice for Germany from an unflinching justice for the German crimes of the abominable crimes we had witnessed. —Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It would plan to send a bomber force over Germany, and in all cases of destruction, it is as easy to send 1,000 bombers 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 Cologne raid is an indirect preparation for an Allied landing force in Western Europe, as nearly all the transportation between Western Europe and Germany passes through Cologne. —Lord Halifax, speaking in New York.

If ever we are used in this way against ourselves or our allies, we have the means to give a back-swing which you would ever believe and in greater volume and intensity than the enemy would ever like to believe. —Group Captain W. H. Mason.

Never since Vesput had such masses of men and material been thrown into a battle as now in the Kharkov area. German losses during the two week battle are estimated at about 80 tanks, more than 500 planes, and 50,000 men killed. —Mr. Stinson, Charlie.

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, Chief Bomber Command (of the 1st Rhodesia Regiment in the last war) in a message to the R.A.F. before the Cologne raid.

Hitler finds himself foiled on the Russian and Libyan fronts at the moment when gigantic air attacks are beginning in his rear. His problem is to dispose inadequate power to the best advantage. The dilemma which has bedeviled him 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 raid in a single night, and without confusion to concentrate the action over the target into so short a time as one hour and a half. The proof of the growing power of the British bomber force is also the herald of what Germany will receive, city by city, from now on. —The Prime Minister in a message to the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Bomber Command.

## PERSONALIA

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

A son was born in Dar es Salaam, East Africa, to the wife of Mr. Stanley McKnight.

Miss G. M. Hignett and Miss V. K. Charman 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, Mississippi, U.S.A., is showing signs of improvement.

Mr. S. P. Waterson, High Commissioner to Great Britain for the Union of South Africa, has returned back in England from a visit to the 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. R. 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. Bernard has retired from the board of Chambers, Wharf and Cold Storage Ltd., and Mr. D. F. Beth, also a director of Messrs. Matheson and Co., has been elected in his place.

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

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

E. F. Wilkins has been appointed to the Tanganyika Sugar Board as nominee of the Tanganyika Growers' Association, and Messrs. A. M. A. E. D. Birrel and A. W. 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 60th Rifles, and the other, having just left school, is about to join the R.A.F.

Lieut. William John Brumage, 2/6th R.A.R., eldest son of Major O. 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. (B.A.), youngest daughter of Captain and Mrs. C. F. Irvine, Athi River.

Office-bearers of the Nioro Settlers' Association for the current year are Mr. F. H. Wright, President; Mr. W. J. Beeston, Vice-President; Mr. J. K. Kinsey, Hon. Secretary. Other members of the Executive are Colonel Killeen, Mrs. E. E. Grant, and Messrs. D. A. Seth-Smith, A. J. Stewart, T. E. Broatch, and H. C. Clotart.

Canon W. E. Wright, M.A., M.B.E., who for the past three years has been rector of Lambourne and Abingdon, has been appointed to the living of Nayland-with-Wissington, which is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Nayland is about six miles to the northeast of Colchester. Canon Wright is well remembered by East Africans as a former Dean of Nairobi.

Following recommendations by the Governors' Conference on 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. J. E. Hann; Messrs. A. B. Kilbrack, H. E. Macdonna, S. H. Sayer, P. A. P. Djalal; 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.

Sir Charles Stacey, Vice-Chancellor, recently has been elected to £31.

A son was born last month in Nairobi to the wife of Major C. E. Croft, R.A.F.

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

The birth of a son is announced for Marjorie Ines Lind, a wife of Mr. W. W. Harrison, of Nairobi.

The Chief Accountant for Nyasaland has taken the place of Mr. H. A. A. Currier, on the Nyasaland Pensions Assessment Board.

Mr. J. H. Frazer, who succeeded Sir William Lead as Chairman of the Tanganyika Sugar Growers' Association, has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council.

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

Mr. J. A. Ken, 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 suffered an increase of ill health.

The engagement is announced between Mr. George Anthony Robinson, Colonial Administrative Service, Tanganyika Territory, and the youngest daughter of Lady Tomlinson, and the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Tomlinson, of Virginia, Wiltshire.

Major Alfred R. Wise, M.P., of 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 Noel Cake, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel B. H. Cake, late Royal Engineers, and Mrs. Cake.

Mr. J. R. P. Postle, whose wife, who spent 20 years in the Administrative Service of Uganda, latterly as Provincial Commissioner of Tanganyika, is now Food Controller for London. He became a Divisional Divisional 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. Postle (as he was universally known in Uganda) has recently commended himself to Lord Woolton.

The marriage took place in Orpington, Hampshire, last week of Captain B. Durrain, The Royal Sussex Regiment, son of H. C. Durrain, M.C., M.I.M.M., and Mrs. Durrain, to Nanette, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pullen, of Oakville, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Pullen 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 in 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.

For energy  
and emergency  
take  
**BOVRIL**

### Mr. Aziz Kfour

R. K. W. White writes:—  
Mr. Aziz Kfour, O.M.P., whose death you have reported, was one of the most notable Sudanese who made his way up the Nile after the re-occupation of the Sudan.

A Syrian of wide culture and many interests, Kfour 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 reorganisation of the war-torn areas around Khartoum, and no movement for the benefit of the people of the Sudan lacked his benediction.

As a host he was unsurpassed; for two generations he had shown how to enjoy the unbounded hospitality of the Kfour family.

Aziz Kfour 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 mourns the death of a generous employer and a remarkable man.

### Mr. Arthur S. Merton

Mr. Arthur S. Merton, the noted Middle East correspondent of the *Daily 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* as a special correspondent for part 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 strong 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 1892 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 1932, Miss Furley continued to live in Kampala and to give valuable assistance to the Mission from her long experience. She returned to England in 1939.

### Mr. Gilbert Haugh

A correspondent writes:—  
News of the death of Gilbert Haugh will surprise many, though happily large numbers of his survivors of the days of the former, K. or Bulawayo

today. In their mind's eye they will see the busy hours of Gilbert's retirement from the S.M.S. whose side the white stone approach on the far side of 'Stables' of that in memory's ear the shrill 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 fulfilment. His life in face of fate's slender blow in his prime was proof of the mettle of the soul behind the cheery laughter. *K. & B.*

Colonel Lanwyn Mansel Jones, V.C., D.S.O., whose death has taken place at the age of 71 years, served with the British Central African Rifles in 1898.

Readers in Kenya will learn with regret of the death in her 44th year on May 24 at Tuning Corner, Iyving, Rogate, Sussex, of Mrs. Catherine Ellen, widow of Frederick Vine Ransford.

## 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. Mundy, 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 death. — Sir Charles Dundas, Governor of Uganda, in a message to the women of the Protectorate.

I do not blush to say that you have never had a Minister of Agriculture who has tried to do so much for the agricultural industry since Responsible Government as Captain Frank Harris. — Sir Godfrey Higgins, 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. A. 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. Manual labour is mainly performed by the Native population, and there is an objection that does not correspond with the economic system. Again, we are in the pioneering stage, and pioneering needs a certain vigour, strength of character and self-reliance; but it does not develop the co-operative spirit. — Mr. K. C. Fredeley, Minister of Justice and Defence, Southern Rhodesia.

The ideal Valve for YOU!



Valve life greatly increased. Maintenance greatly reduced. Deals equally efficiently with water, hot, cold, clean or dirty, compressed air and gases, fuel, lubricants, cutting compounds, chemicals, acids, etc., etc. Write today for free 40 page technical handbook to—

SAUNDERS & ROBERTS' LTD., P.O. Box 667, Salisbury, Rhodesia or nearest branch.

SAUNDERS & ROBERTS' LTD., P.O. Box 154, South Rhodesia.

SAUNDERS & ROBERTS' LTD., P.O. Box 154, South Rhodesia or P.O. Box 44, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.

SAUNDERS & ROBERTS' LTD., The Saunders Valve Co., Ltd. Gwentra, Newport, Monmouthshire.

SAUNDERS VALVES

# Miss Mabel Shaw for Uganda Rhodesia's V.C. Engaged

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 lent to the Uganda Missionary Service for special service in Uganda, for which Province she has just left for a brief period with bombing diocesan work under the Bishop's direction, with the duties of assistant to the Secretary-General of Education, 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 a 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 teaching the mission at Mbereshi in 1916, 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 connected with it accommodate over 400 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 women. The curriculum of the school which trains all the older girls in mothercraft was designed to preserve and utilize the best side of African tribal organisation.

For her services at Mbereshi Miss Shaw was awarded the O.B.E. in 1931. In the following year she was a member of the Macle Davis Commission to the Copperbelt, and she was also a member of the Northern Rhodesia 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 welcomed with much interest, the more so as Miss Shaw has the gift of penetrating observation, marked capacity for creative planning, and the courage of her convictions.

## Dr. Sequera Leaving Kenya

Dr. J. H. Sequera, 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 two African Provinces. During his time at the London Hospital he specialised in direct light treatment for skin diseases and was the first to use salvarsan and radium there. Dr. and Mrs. Sequera lived with a nephew who is growing up near Nakuru, which they first reached Kenya, and later moved to Ngong. His wide experience has been largely 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.

The engagement is announced by Captain Acting Squadron Leader John D. Nettleton, V.C., D.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nettleton, of Cape Town, and A. S. O. Betty Havenock, W.A.A.F., daughter of Captain and Mrs. Havenock, of Lahageda, Dainton, 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. 1 (Rhodesia) Squadron.

## Standard Bank of South Africa

The preliminary announcement of the results of the accounts for the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., during the 12 months to 31st March 1947, indicates little change in net profits after tax provisions for the fourth successive year: the dividend and profits are 12% and 2% respectively. The allocation to bank premises is reduced from £2,500,000 to £2,000,000 since the building restrictions now in force in South Africa seem to lessen expenditure on premises, but the staff pension fund again reaches £150,000. The carry-forward at 31st March is up to £11,000,000. Last year it was £10,000,000. 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

### Amy 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.

### Featuring Features

None to your leading article. I believe your very full Parliamentary reports on East Africa and Rhodesia that I should like 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 muddle up "Hamitic" and "Semitic" in a remarkable way. They might like to mind that the Abyssinian is more like Hebrew than Arabic.

### School of More Shirts

On the spirit of enterprise Native volunteers who have played up splendidly in Tanganyika have also for long given me shirts - but the Government, of course, spend another £10,000 on an extension to Tabora's cotton.

### White Settlement after the War

There is still not the slightest sign that the Government in the territory after the war will give time and good organisation British men and companies could (and should) be found to run all the other important jobs and businesses.

**THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED**

Cable and Telegram Address: MARECOZ

LONDON OFFICE  
St. Basil's Chambers  
Fenchurch Street, E.C.

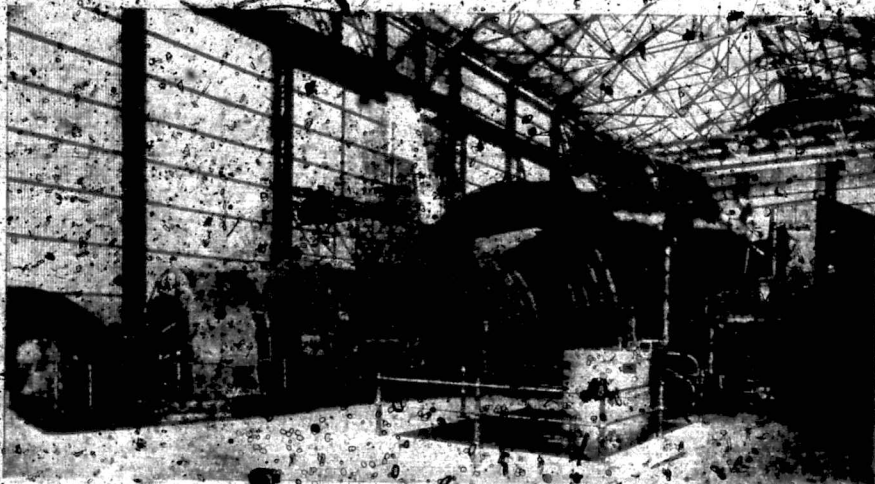
**THE LEADING STEAMSHIP**  
**AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING**  
**AND INSURANCE AGENTS**

**BEIRA**      **SALISBURY**      **LOBITO**

P.O. BOX 11      P.O. BOX 716      P.O. BOX 118



# MINING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT



BTH products include turbo-  
alternators, turbo-compressors,  
engine-driven generators, all kinds  
of electric plant and equipment,  
including the largest winders and  
motors and control gear for every  
mining requirement, above or  
below ground.

One of two BTH 7,345 h.p. peak, 200 r.p.m. electric  
winder equipments installed in South Africa.  
These equipments are fitted with double-blind conical  
drum cones of large diameter, 36 ft., which are believed  
to be the largest of their kind ever supplied for  
electric winders.

Electric motors and control gear for every  
industrial application, in Africa, Europe and  
everywhere, and public lighting.

**OUR EXPERIENCE IS  
AT YOUR DISPOSAL**



**THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO. LTD.**  
CROWN HOUSE, A.D.W.VCH, LONDON, W.C. 2



Representatives for the BTH Company

**KENYA:** R. C. Verma & Co., Nairobi P.O. Box 1241,  
British East Africa Corporation (1955) Ltd., Nairobi,  
(P.O. Box 1241)

**RHODESIA:** Johnson & Fletcher Ltd., Salisbury P.O. Box 724,  
Salisbury (P.O. Box 724), Gwelo P.O. Box 318,  
Salisbury (P.O. Box 318)

**South Africa:** Anglo-Siam Corporation (1955) Ltd.,  
140, Victoria Road, Johannesburg (P.O. Box 100),  
191, Lombard Street, Durban (Africa) Ltd.,  
Durban (P.O. Box 127), Durban

**PORTUGAL:** Anglo-Siam Corporation (1955) Ltd.,  
Lisbon P.O. Box 100

and agents throughout the world

## Dr. J. W. Arthur on Kenya Effect of the War upon Africans

THE HON. J. W. ARTHUR, formerly Colonial Secretary, recently lectured in Edinburgh on Africa in the World War.

Though the British East African Colonies were not yet an organic whole, and the night one day from a single Dominion, in which Arabs, Europeans and Indian Mohammedans have their rightful place, the foundation of the new Africa would be found in the African Group, in which the native African population of the African continent and a smaller composing of the African continent in 1939. Dr. Arthur described his Africans as a "mildly happy people and the High Commissioner's office in the eyes of the European world. Into this picture has had come, around the time of the influence of Government, commerce and missions, which together had shattered the solidarity of African communal life. In spite of this and of all that entered with the good, all three elements had contributed to the building of a new society.

Education had been progressive, with boys' college education was available at the Government College, Uganda, to boys from all the East African territories. In this work of education the missionaries had taken a great part, and the work done in mission boarding schools had led to breaking down superstition, conquering the forces of magic, and bringing preventive and curative medicine to the people.

The Gospel messages had met with a certain amount of success in the early days, but as the Africans were gradually they became the great instrument of evangelism. To-day the African Church was well on its way towards the ideal of self-propagation, self-government and self-support. All over the Kenyan Empire, as well as in the other East African territories, the young Africans were emerging with a new heart and a new hope. The African youth were beginning to show European characteristics.

Dr. Arthur said that the best change among the Kikuyu resulting from the war was that as nothing compared with those which would occur in consequence of the present conflict.

During the war young Africans of both sexes had been employed in the military forces as soldiers, mechanics, clerks, farm labourers, and in the transport and building. Many had been employed as Messengers and some were now in London. It was upon these young men and women that the influence of the war had been brought back to African life, and this, said Dr. Arthur, had been the main cause of the progress of the native African life. Money was pouring in, the natives were becoming more and more independent, and the leading Africans themselves were anxious about their own future.

Racial aspirations had not been lacking among the Kikuyu people for two decades, but since war had begun, and to the extent of the native lands, the British and the other Europeans. As a result of the war, the British and the other Europeans had been loyal, as has been shown by their gifts to help war funds and in their contributions to the war effort.

But Africa could not stand still. The African had long had a desire to see the continent of Africa to be a united continent, and to see the African people to be a united people. In the African continent, the African people were beginning to see the African continent as a united continent, and to see the African people as a united people.

## As Kenya Farmers Saw 1941

By the courtesy of the directors of an important landowning company with interests chiefly in the ranching and dairying area of the Kenyan Highlands, we are able to quote the following passages from the annual report received from the resident manager in the Colony.

The year 1941 was a tremendous one for the increase in the production of additional products. There were no complaints throughout the year in the field and the Government in the matter of what they had done for the plant and the industry and production of the land. The Government had done much to help the farmer and the industry, and the Government had done much to help the farmer and the industry.

During the year there was a acute labour shortage in several areas, and there were complaints of increasing illness and debilitation of the stock of the Africans. It was felt that they may be regarded as a loss due to the rapid depopulation that is taking place. But the Government considered that the Government might have done more to help the labour shortage in the Colony. The Government appointed a representative committee to examine the question of labour shortage, and the committee reported that the Government should be further considered.

It would seem that compensation is necessary if the older men and the women in the Colony are to be able to do the additional work required. In the Colony, the Government should be further considered, and the Government should be further considered.

The Government should be further considered, and the Government should be further considered. The Government should be further considered, and the Government should be further considered.

Since the completion of the war, the Government has been required to do the Government's work, and the Government has been required to do the Government's work. The Government has been required to do the Government's work, and the Government has been required to do the Government's work.

The Government has been required to do the Government's work, and the Government has been required to do the Government's work. The Government has been required to do the Government's work, and the Government has been required to do the Government's work.

The Government has been required to do the Government's work, and the Government has been required to do the Government's work. The Government has been required to do the Government's work, and the Government has been required to do the Government's work.

# VIROL

## BUILDS FOR LIFE

Weekly gain

2.6 oz.  
white on  
**VIROL**

1.2 oz.  
white on  
Half a Liter of  
(and milk)

1.0 oz.  
white on  
Cod Liver Oil

1.0 oz.  
white on  
and cod liver oil

**Results of scientific investigation**

*As reported in The Medical Officer*

It was only on a trial that the children received the ideal protein for their age. For your child on Virol, Virol also builds new strength and vitality for illness.

Obtainable at all Grocers  
Vid. Ltd., London, W.1, England



**News Items in Brief**

... and a suspension of liquor in the area are now in effect after 10.30 P.M.

The amount of sugar available for the ... in the Sudan this year is 25,000 tons.

The Government of Tanganyika has established a factory for the production of toilet paper, a genuine product.

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

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

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

... in Rhodesia ... on Monday last a new plan of road ... a limiting motor speed of 10 miles an hour.

Belgian customs receipts for February and March were £6,100 and £6,700, compared with £4,200 and £5,700 respectively last year.

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

United Textiles Companies (South) Ltd. have declared an interim dividend on their ordinary shares of 1/4 per cent. In addition, South African taxes, against a corresponding dividend of 5% last year.

Gwelo Town Council has supported a resolution for the Rhodesia Teachers' Association urging the Government of Southern Rhodesia to introduce daylight saving time beginning on the 1st of April.

The Ethiopian Women's Work Association, of which the Empress is Patron, is taking an important part in the social and physical re-organisation of Abyssinia. The ... is an active organizer.

Consideration is being given to the compulsory registration of ... in Northern Rhodesia, but a decision will be delayed pending the results of investigations recommended by a Technical Commission.

During 1941 the cotton crop of the Belgian Congo rose to 111,500 tons of raw cotton, compared to 47,125 tons of European cotton in the record year for the Colony in 1940 and 1939 the outputs were 15,300 and 20,211 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 African port which will continue to be Ethiopia's outlet to the sea while the Vichy French remain in control of Aden, the former main gateway to French Somaliland.

**The Stamps of Zanzibar**

The largest and most valuable collection of the postage stamps of Zanzibar, the assembly of which took place at the ... W. Hall, a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, 10 years to complete, is now in London for disposal 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" for Heligoland arranged in 1899 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 15 values had been prepared, bearing the office of the then reigning Sultan, Seyid Hamud bin Thuwain. These were reissued in various colours by a well-known London firm, printers and engravers. Each stamp bore a British red flag in each of the four corners.

In overprinting the Indian stamps first used many series of typesetting were made, such as "Zanzibar," "Zantzer," "Zanibar," "Zanbar," and these scarce values are much sought by collectors.

Mr. Hall's set was spent over £3,000 in acquiring many of these stamps, and the countless varieties of the types and values of these overprints, which are to be found in his splendid collection. It completely fills four large albums.

**Ras Abeba Arrives**

It should be ... doubling Thomas a story ... of the ... of Abyssinians, Ras Abeba ... in ... said Major General Sir Edmund Mitchell recently in an interview with the ... He took up arms against the Italians in 1941, and when 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 either for his country or he is dead." So he went on fighting till ...

**Rubber in Tanganyika**

The Tanganyika Government plans to increase the production of rubber, which had hitherto consisted of advice and assistance to individual growers to raise trees and to rehabilitate derelict plantations. There have now been introduced by proposals from a large number of rubber industry to collect and store a small quantity immediately available and to organise the mass production in the future. It is announced from Tanganyika that the ... and ... of the rubber is expected ...

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE  
RHODESIAN ENGINEERING  
CONSULTANTS

**JOHNSON & FLETCHER**

LIMITED  
SULWAYO  
SALISBURY  
GATONDA  
NDOLA  
BEIRA

SISAL SUGAR  
TRUCKS  
WAGONS  
TRUCKS

**HUDSON MATERIAL**

BALL BEARING  
WHEELS & AXLES  
STEEL & DIESEL  
LOCOMOTIVES

**ROBERT HUDSON**

LEEDS  
MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World  
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN  
London Office: 21, Tottenham Street, Westminster, W.1

# Letchworth Inquiry Findings

## Cabled Summary of 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 black water fever while on duty at a post on the Lusaka-Balovale main road.

The Commissioner states that Mr. Verall, Deputy Commissioner of Police, first informed that Mr. Letchworth was suffering from malaria on July 26, and decided that he should be brought to the post following weekends but that before the train could place blackwater fever had supervened. The Commissioner finds that no charge of culpability can be laid against Superintendent Verall, but that he committed an error of judgment in not seeking medical aid 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 black water fever. The other medical men in Lusaka at the time were Mr. Macdonald, surgeon specialist, Dr. Furnell, in charge of the Native hospital, and two Army doctors, Captains Meredith and Reid. One of the latter had always to remain on duty.

The decision of Dr. Davies not to go to Mr. Letchworth's post, on the basis of his work at Lusaka Hospital, is held to be a commendable one to have been made, and he is commended for having done his duty conscientiously in the discharge of his duties.

The Commissioner further finds that it was the duty of Mr. Meredith and Dr. Furnell to stay in Lusaka on account of the possibility 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 rightly believed that Dr. Meredith 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. Reid) therefore sent out a trained nurse. Dr. Meredith had in fact not gone to Balovale as the aeroplane accident 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 in fault in not exhausting all other possibilities of sending a doctor as well as a trained nurse.

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. In connection with the Commissioner's report, the Governor has decided to improve the medical services in the Territory. 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 *Blodesta Herald*, who wrote:—

"A young boy was cutting wood in a thickly wooded paddock when I heard a sharp yell. Proceeding to the spot I saw the boy cowering to either side, and there, behind, was the reason. A Native with a snake held behind the head and at the tail (stretched behind his neck) was advancing among the rapidly stirring mob. I asked if the snake was dead. 'Oh, no,' he replied, 'it's quite alive.' He then took the snake still by the neck 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 so overcome with grief that it, and after a bit of a skirmish, was eventually dispatched. I found that it was a black mamba just under 6ft. long. While the boy had held it it made no movement at all."

The boy, a Mukokoko, said that when he was young decisions were made on his forearms and a certain potato 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 Personalities

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

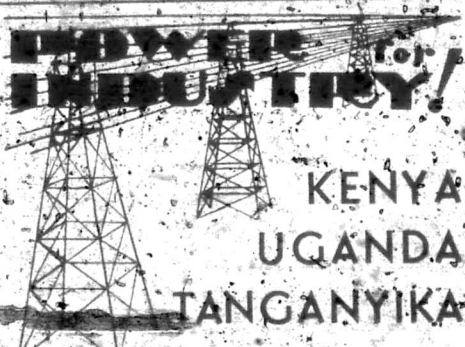
# PRODUCTION

IS  
**VITAL!**  
SO ARE THE TOOLS.

Therefore we concentrate  
on maintaining adequate  
supplies for essential needs

## LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. Box 163  
**DAR ES SALAAM**  
and **CHUNYA**



Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to users of water in the Tanga area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4-wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.  
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4-wire 50 cycles 450 and 230 volts or 40 and 220 Volt Direct Current.

PRICES IN EAST AFRICA  
**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**  
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret  
Tanganyika: Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Zomba  
**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam and Tanga  
**THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**  
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Iringa, Mushi, Mwanza  
LONDON OFFICE: 60, Queen Street, E.C.4

# Hear the World's Greatest Artists

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>L'ACCORD SOUSISTE ALEXANDRE et son Orchestre<br/>Tango Chique<br/>Je n'ai pas de Guitarre, Tango<br/>MC1495</p>   | <p>HORACIO PETTOROSSO et la sua Orchestra Argentina<br/>Duelo Criollo, Tango<br/>Adios Muchachos, Tango<br/>CQ359</p> |
| <p>EDUARDO BIANCO Argentina et sa Troupe d'Orchestre<br/>Argentina<br/>Romance, Tango canzone<br/>Tango Outono, Tango canzone<br/>DO1406</p>   | <p>ORCHESTRA TIPICA RAMON<br/>Aspiertame, Tango Argentino<br/>Con Vento en Popa, Tango Argentino<br/>QQ1541</p>       |
| <p>E. BOHR et sa Orquesta Criolla Argentina<br/>Pamela Héroica, Tango<br/>Comparsita, Tango<br/>RAPHAELE CARARO et son Orchestre de Tangos<br/>Victos Tiempos, Tango<br/>Florencia, Tango<br/>MC1496</p> | <p>ORQUESTRA CRIOLLA ARGENTINA<br/>La Campesina, Tango<br/>Chique, Tango (Orchestra Tipica Maffia)<br/>CB3519</p>     |
| <p>MARIO MELE et son Orchestre de Tangos<br/>For the Night sans Langue, Tango<br/>Bonne Nuit Mon Amour, Tango<br/>MC1497</p>   | <p>TRIO CUBAIN<br/>Chevere, Tango Conga<br/>La Rotacion, Rumba<br/>FB1905</p>   |
| <p>JOSE MELINI et sa Orchestre Argentina<br/>Caracas, Tango Argentino<br/>Caracas, Tango<br/>ORCHESTRE MUSSETTE<br/>Tout va bien, Tango<br/>Bardolona d'Europe (Tango)<br/>MC1498</p>                    | <p>GERALDO'S Gaucho Tango Orchestra<br/>Buenos Aires, Tango<br/>Tango du Reve, Tango<br/>FB1850</p>                   |
| <p>ORLANDO et son Orchestre<br/>Desserts, Tango<br/>Demain, Tango<br/>DF1407</p>   | <p>MANTOXANUS Tipica Orchestra<br/>Madame, Pour le Lively, Tango<br/>Spider of the Night, Tango<br/>FB2123</p>        |
|  | <p>VICTOR SILVESTER and his Ballroom Orchestra<br/>Remembrance, Tango<br/>Media Lira, Tango<br/>FB2167</p>            |
|  | <p>VICTOR SILVESTER's Steps for Dancing<br/>Bill Me on a Given, Tango<br/>Lambina, Tango<br/>FB1598</p>               |

# COLUMBIA RECORDS

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1866 on the 3rd March, 1866

Established in Calcutta on September, 1863.

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	£7,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund	£2,200,000

Board of Directors

MR. EDWARD JAMES, Esq., Chairman

MR. ARCHIE, Esq., Deputy Chairman

MR. T. H. MURPHY, Esq.

MR. L. LAWRENCE, Esq.

MR. H. P. ... Esq.

MR. ... Esq.

MR. ... Esq.

MR. SHANSHARE, Esq.

MR. ... Esq.

MR. ... Esq.

MR. ... Esq.

MR. ... Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES

CALCUTTA  
BOMBAY  
MADRAS  
KARACHI  
CUTTACK  
COCHIN  
AMRITSAR

CAWNTON  
DELHI  
LAHORE  
TUTICORIN  
COCHIN  
BOMBAY

MADRAS  
BOMBAY  
MADRAS  
BOMBAY  
MADRAS  
BOMBAY

STEAMER POINT  
COEN  
ZANZIBAR  
MOMBASA  
HARBOUR  
NAKURU  
KISumu

ENTEBBE  
KAMPALA  
JINJA  
TANGA  
DAR-ES-SALAAM  
KAMPALA

Uganda  
Tanganyika Territory

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers in all places where it is represented, negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange, collects Fines, Penalties, and generally transacts every description of Banking business.

Current Accounts opened and deposits received for fixed periods not exceeding one year, are available on application. Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques available throughout the world subject to contribution by the Head Office and Branches. Trusts and executors' undertakings, Income Tax Returns prepared and Claims submitted.

Tell Our Advertisers you saw it in East Africa and Rhodesia

# BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 SOUTH WEST AFRICA PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA  
 MAURITIUS NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND  
 TANGANYIKA KENYA UGANDA ETHIOPIA ERITREA  
 SUDAN EGYPT PALESTINE CYPRUS MALTA GIBRALTAR  
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH GUYANA  
 BRITISH WEST INDIES NEW YORK (Agent)  
 LONDON MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL

London Office:  
 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON W.A.1, E.C.2.  
 19, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3.  
 OCEANIC HOUSE, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

HEAD OFFICE 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

## BRECO ROPEWAYS



BRITISH ROPEWAY ENGINEERING Co. Ltd.  
 P. O. Box, Petersfield, Hants.  
 Telephone: Liss 22 (3 lines). Telegrams: Ropehulleng BHS

## Sisal Products

East Africa, Limited  
 MURU, KENYA COLONY  
 KANGA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

SOLE EXPORTERS IN EAST  
 AFRICA of PROPERLY CARDED  
 AND GRADED SISAL TOWS

Ask our Agents for our  
 Special P. and B. Marks

Manufacturers of SISALTEX  
 Sacks, Cotts and Ropes

Agents

United Kingdom

ROTHNOT LATHAM & Co. Ltd.  
 91, Abchurch Lane,  
 LONDON, E.C.4

Union of South Africa

HORNESCHLÖD & Co.  
 No. 105, Box 7741,  
 JOHANNESBURG

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 11, 1949

Volume 48, (New Series), No. 10

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

SIGNAL SUCCESS



SAILINGS FROM LONDON  
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

The success of the B.I.N. ships can be attributed to our code of regularity and exceptional hospitality. We firmly believe, too, that travel, whatever the motive, should always be a pleasure.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**

PASSAGE: 11, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.  
PHOTO: Galleries, Haymarket, S.W. 1. AGENTS: 25, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. BEIRA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., Beira. AGENTS: 10, Broad Street, Sheffield, T.S.

For all matters concerning

**TRADE** *with or* **TRAVEL**

to or from **EAST AFRICA** consult

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & COMPANY, LTD.**

MOMBASA NAIROBI DAR ES SALAAM ZANZIBAR  
TANGA KAMPALA LAMU LINDI

London Office: 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3.

(Phone: AVENUE 4688)

# ROBIN LINE

FAST REGULAR CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN

## EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

MOMBASA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA,  
LOURENÇO MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH,  
CAPE TOWN

(LINDYBIRCHADDERY, M.T.W.A. if Inducement offers) AND

## NORTH AMERICA

THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS,  
BOSTON and TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

For further particulars apply to Principal Agents

LONDON - MITCHELL GOTT & CO. Ltd., Rochester House, 112, Broad Street, E.C. 2  
Telephone - London Wall 678

MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR - MITCHELL GOTT & CO. (S.A.) LTD.  
CAPE TOWN - MITCHELL GOTT & CO. (S.A.) LTD. DURBAN - W.M. GOTT & CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: ROBIN LINE, 29, GORTLANDER STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

BRANCHES IN KENYA

MALDEN and KLINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CORP. LTD.

AGENTS OF  
EAST AFRICAN  
CONGO COFFEES

ESTABLISHED 1897

## JOHNSON & FLETCHER

ENGINEERS  
TIMBER MERCHANTS  
CONTRACTORS

BULAWAYO      CAPE TOWN  
GATONDA      JOHANNESBURG      BEIRA

## CIAMINE

WRITING INKS  
INK POWDERS

GUMS    PASTES    TYPEWRITER CARBONS  
MARKING PASTES    STENCIL INKS

Have a World-Wide Reputation for Excellence of Quality

Largest range of Writing Inks and Powders in the World  
in packets to make your own fluid inks

Webster & Co. Ltd.  
Diamine Works, Liverpool 6, England

## TRANS-ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA

## AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays  
and Thursdays. Coast bound Trains  
leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays

RETURN FIRST CLASS TOURIST TICKETS  
AVAILABLE THREE MONTHS  
FOR SINGLE FARE

London Office: 3, Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C. 4

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



# FIRTH-BROWN

Pioneers in Alloy Steel making; foremost in the close  
alliance of metallurgical research and expert steel craftsmanship;  
this organisation is proud to retain the confidence  
of those engineering firms whose products are based upon  
the use of the finest procurable Alloy Steels.

**THOS FIRTH & JOHN BROWN LTD SHEFFIELD**

# UNION-CASTLE LINE

**SOUTH AFRICA WEST & EAST AFRICA**

**MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS**

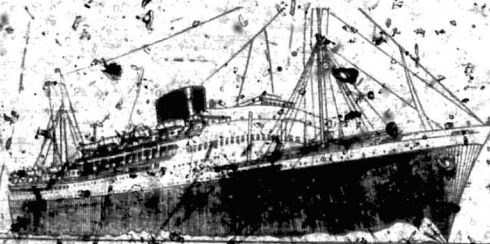
Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban

ALSO SAILINGS TO

**WEST SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA**

Lobito, Walvis Bay, South African Ports (including Mossel Bay), Lourenço Marques, Beira, and East African Ports to Mombasa.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa.



Further particulars from  
**Head Office: 8, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3**  
Telephone: MANMOR House, 2550.

West End  
Passage Agency:  
**125, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W. 1**  
Telephone: 27, Whitehall 1911.

Branches at Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester. And at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa.

Agents of Middlesbrough:  
**A. GILMER & CO., LTD.**



**To keep Your  
Teeth Clean  
& White**

Brush your teeth twice a day every day with KOLYNOS. See how white and bright they become in only a few days. Get a tube from your Chemist or Store today.

Shets 1/25 per tube

MADE IN ENGLAND



## W. H. SMITH & SON

For First class  
Craftsmanship in  
**DIE-CUTTING & ENGRAVING**

Prices for cutting, from 2d. a letter (minimum charge 2s.), in any language using Roman characters. W. H. Smith & Son will be glad to submit designs and prices for special orders.

**W. H. SMITH & SON**

1500 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND & WALES

Head Office: 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

SISAL & SUGAR  
TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS  
OF ALL TYPES



BALL-BEARING  
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL  
LOCOMOTIVES

**ROBERT HUDSON**

LIMITED

RAILTRUX HOUSE, **LEEDS**, MEADOWS LANE

Branches and Agents throughout the World  
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA  
London Office: 23, TORRIL St., Westminster, S.W. 1