

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founded and Edited

F. S. Josling

Registered Offices:

127 Great Bathfield Street, London, W.1.

Wartime Address:

50, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LIBYAN DISASTER—it is nothing less than a cause of deep anxiety to Rhodesians and East Africans white and black. So many Rhodesians have been serving

The Libyan Disaster—considerable numbers in the Colony fighting strenuously, certainly, taken part in the operations of the past month, some may have been in Cyrenaica when the bridge collapsed, condemning to captivity, among others, many South Africans who had fought with high skill and spirit against Italian East Africa. Details of casualties may not be known for some time. Seven If they should prove heavy among Rhodesians, their fellow-countrymen will realise that they might have been on a far greater scale if their Government had sent its troops to the Middle East as one composite unit which would assuredly have facilitated their posting to the battle zone. His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and Southern Rhodesian were, however, at once recognising the far better use of the native individuality, initiative and enterprise of Rhodesians could be made by distributing them as commissioned and non-commissioned officers among Imperial battalions. There has been abundant evidence of the marked fitness of this policy, best summed up perhaps by the public statement of the General Officer Commanding in Gheddafi in the Middle East that he would be glad to have as many more Rhodesians as possible scattered throughout many units as they have done little mention of them has been made in the

Press. But the most publicity results from personal experience and conviction, and it is believed that many thousands of gallant men from the Mother Country have a new understanding of Rhodesians because they have fought with them in tight corners and marked their courage and pluckiness. Considerable numbers of Natives from East Africa engaged in pioneer and labour duties in North Africa may also have been in the general state, though this has not been publicly stated, and East and Central African tradesmen have so often shown their gallantry under fire that they too will have acquitted themselves with credit, however dangerous or trying the circumstances.

These comments, together with the news that 1,000 East African have arrived in the theatre of war in Madagasca, as they are about to go in Ceylon, serve once more to emphasise the

Warlike Tribesmen—the immense importance of East Africa in training and training for and Rhodesia—modern war as large

a force as possible of the King African Rifles embracing the tribes of Somaliland in the north to Nasarawa and south Durriside and of Africans of senior stock in the Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Northern Rhodesia. East Africa and Rhodesia was advocating such a measure of forethought at a time when the official attitude was disconcertingly imperturbable. At first, though his policy was then to will

the harsh realities of war from the gaze of the African who, on the contrary, has to be shown an accelerated application of schemes for his social welfare. That idea, while aid, more credit to the hearts than the heads of those who claimed it, took little account of human mentality. Anyone who has made long marches with Africans either in peace or war, and in marches we learn the exertion of foot-slogging, not motor transport, could have told the sentimentalists that the African who incomes to grumble and kick over the traces while in the relative comfort of a reasonably well-paid, well-fed, well-ordered job, bows himself at his best when the going is hard, danger at hand, and the next day shrouded from knowledge. The African, given good leadership and good courage, needed leadership as he always does, tens of thousands of them clamoured to be enlisted, but of the crowds who volunteered few were accepted. The official attitude has, of course, changed entirely in the meantime, but public statements by the Governors in the quite recent past show that there is still great room for improvement.

Only within the last few weeks, indeed, have the Administrations in Eastern Africa generally got round to grapple with the problem of maximum production of foodstuffs and necessary raw materials for the supply of the needs of the territories themselves, and the Middle East as a whole.

Heretofore, for ten and a half years, a fair judgment on this question would have been too late. What, for instance, can excuse the lack of vision which, when Allied shipping resources are strained to the uttermost, has made it necessary for Kenya to import wheat and both Rhodesia maize? Elementary prudence would have made each of those territories, merely, self-sufficient in these essential crops, but exporters of them at need. Adverse climatic conditions may bear part of the blame; but the fundamental fault was in the failure of the Government to realise that, since time economies standards of costs of production had entirely lost their validity. What is explicable from Kenya is, say, double the price of wheat available in the Argentine is not immensely cheaper and more valuable because its transport to Egypt would make upon shipping demands infinitely less buffetting than those of the long voyage from South America. Planning must be in terms of total war and total effort, not of peace-time economy. Now that Kenya and Uganda have at long last combined in a Civil Defence and Supply Council, most of whose members are leading business men of

proved competence, the outlook is better. Though not even the most resourceful businessman can perform奇迹 overnight, it is far more likely that the officials to understand the need for something approaching the ridiculous in speed and volume. Those who are entrusted with these important tasks will, we believe, acquit themselves well. If they have not all the powers they require, these will in reverse, should secure them. Let us demonstrate yet again the duty of East and Central Africa to live more simply and organise more strongly in order to produce to the best of the service to the Middle East.

UNDER THE HELMING From: *Him That Hitherto* (*The New Statesman and Nation*) has written: "In editorial note, Kenyan politicians, as the Colonial Office well know, can no more re-

Conscription of Native Labour — from from taking advantage of the Native than a cat can keep out of a cream-jug. In

any case, a Colonial Government which brings in forced labour instead of raising Native wages as a means of obtaining man-power is doubtless fit to rule an African country." As will be obvious to our readers, the first sentence of this quotation is intended as comment upon the recent constitution of Kenya's Civil Defence and Supply Council, which is described as "in effect a Native Cabinet with apparently six non-official and five official members"; while the second sentence relates to the recent decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take a wait-and-see in regard to Native labour upon the unanimous advice of local committee. That body included Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo, who in peace and war has steadily, persistently and fearlessly championed the cause of the African. After thorough investigation the committee expressed the view that, in present abnormal circumstances, the time had come when Africans must be compelled to assist in respect of conscription in respect of labour essential to the prosecution of Kenya's war effort. With the former Archdeacon Owen concurred. That fact alone might have been expected to weigh heavily with a publication which has often quoted him in support of its own policies. Not a bit of it! When the archdeacon, recognising that the logic of events left him no alternative, endorsed the unanimous conclusion of his colleagues, the fact that he was a member of the committee is merely ignored.

Now the controversial tone of *The New Statesman* is, of course, a party affair, but assurance, not to say vehemence, should at least substitute

elementary accuracy. In a blind April 1912 British Press reported the official announcement issued "on Interlocutors" in Kenya regarding the constitution of his new Civil Defence and Supply Board, giving the names and other particulars of the members. They numbered eight, not eleven. Two only were officials, not eleven. With a paper with the pretensions of accuracy of *The New Statesman* claim that such departures from widely published facts can be covered by the use of a general disclaimer, apparently, as it was, it must trouble to turn up the newspaper in question. A few weeks ago, the facts could have been obtained from the Colonial Office in response to a telegraphic query. Since the Colonials number eight, and to each are officials, namely the Governor General, and the Financial Secretary, this will reduce, just leave six positions to "take advantage of the situation." In point of fact, only one European other who has sat part in the political life of the Colony is a member of this Council: he is Major C. G. Bentinck, whose appointment during the last South African consideration that he "ought to be Chairman of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board." As now, as an elected member of the legislature is entirely beside the point. Staff. There is another member with political antecedents, but since he is an Indian member of the Legislative and Deputy Director of Civil Power, finding his position of his membership will scarcely strengthen our adversary's effort to build up a case. All the other non-official members (except one, Mr. Roger Norton, a well-known coffee planter) are proven business men, unless when he began secretary of the Supply Board since the outbreaks of war are outstanding in the commercial life of the country, and have consistently abstained from political activities, so that there may be no room for misunderstanding, they shall be named: Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Giffard, who for many years managed with conspicuous success the Seven Partners' Association, Leader of the hotel industry, Pelling is the managing director of the Mafinga Gold Company, and Mr. Giffard, whom has been particularly responsible for the progress of some of the largest motor vehicle organisations in the whole of Eastern Africa. Those are the facts which bear no resemblance to the picture presented by a weekly review even eager to expose white Kenya's motives.

It is not surprising that the author of the article, in his desire to bring the official attitude of Nairobi to pass on the record, has done such a injustice would take the jut-

Wages and community mind directly. One must prove the economic stability of the country. But to assume, as does the *New Statesman*, that higher wages will automatically induce Indians to do more work is a capital error. It is disregard human nature. This is not only in Africa that the immediate effect of higher wages can prove to be a drop in man hours through the level of emolument which the individual has set himself becoming attainable with diminished exertion. It is merely to recognise that the immediate result might be the greater output which is not so necessary, especially as greater output may not be compensated by a wider choice of imported manufactures. In present circumstances there is probably as much restriction upon the goods upon which the African can spend his earnings, so that this argument has more than its normal validity. The fact is, it must be suggested, wants to be paid for all work in imported luxuries and luxuries, of which former are no saving because they are not obtainable. That surely explains the need for the conscription of Africans for war work, particularly in the production of food-stuffs and raw materials for themselves and East Africa in general, as well as the Middle East command to which these territories must send the maximum quantities of its requirements in order to reduce the strain upon British shipping resources. In the lengthy comment from which we have quoted a couple of sentences there is not a word of recognition of this overriding necessity. Yet the very fact that more than two and a half years of war we allowed to pass before the Civil Defence and Supply Council was formed and the conscription of African soldiers for war purposes adopted is clear proof of the reluctance of the Government of Kenya and the Colonial Office to take a step which they apprehended when it in principle was obviously likely to be implemented.

The *New Statesman* which loses no opportunity of demanding the elimination of discrimination between Africans and Europeans, and in that principle, as his instance, Europeans in Kenya were subject to compulsory military service long before the outbreak of the war, and many of them have been Acted their evident desire to join the forces, because they are deemed as most valuable, employed in a general army, which none may abandon or change without the written consent of the authorities. In short, the Europeans in the Colony have long been subject to a much more rigid regime than that

The Truth of The Matter

recently introduced in respect of Africans—not for all of them, be it noted, but for a certain proportion only. The salient truth is that these regulations are intended to provide for the welfare and safety in Kenya of men and additional Africans from every hundred able-bodied males, and these only, for a short period, and under the strictest safeguards in respect of wages, diet, housing, medical treatment, and inspection. Yet this carefully controlled tem-

porary scheme adopted to permit the African to render a greater measure of service to the Allied cause at the moment of greatest need and danger is described by Mr. A. E. G. Smith as "proposing to allow 100 British colonists in East Africa, their own right, the liberty to sell their labour for a miserable wage." Comment upon that suggestion assuredly superfluous.

King's African Rifles in Madagascar

Japanese Submarines Active in Mozambique Channel

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES have gone to Madagascar, and reports received since they landed there show that they were disappointed that no sound or smoke of battle was there to greet them.

General Platt sent an embarkation message, and a tribute to the reputation they won in Ethiopia can pass, and declared:

"I beseech you, the head of your country, to make sure that not one of your friends and followers of your troops will be safe to lead a life of peace and liberty until the forces of evil have finally been subdued; the future of your nation depends on you. Go forth, young sons, to be right."

Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, as Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference, inspected the units on their departure from Nairobi. In an address he said:

"We are confident that you will maintain the high fighting reputation you have won, and all vaile by their courage and steadfastness in abide and true behaviour and discipline in camp and field, will spread the good name of the King's African soldiers among friends and enemies. You come from tribes which are known to be courageous in war, and who are responsible for the honour that one of your tribes but of six became. We are very proud of you, return to us with even greater honour."

The troops and guns represent all the East African territories, including Nyasaland.

A Japanese submarine believed to be Japanese has been sighted off Portuguese East Africa, and two more submarines are reported to be operating off the eastern coast opposite Madagascar, stated a message sent during the week-end.

The Yugoslav steamer SHETAR, of 3,418 tons, has been torpedoed in the Mozambique Channel about 100 miles south of Beira, to which some of the survivors picked up by a Greek ship have been taken. Seven of the crew were killed, and the captain and master were wounded.

A boat carrying the captain and officers and some of the crew of the Norwegian steamer WILFORD sank when a submarine south of Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa, have been lost near Beira.

At the moment of closing for press we learn that the post of Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (which has included East African Waters), has been abolished in consequence of the organisation of naval units made necessary by events. Vice-Admiral Atherton has handed down his last and left for England.

Awards.

The D.S.O. has been awarded to A. Weller of P. L. E. Bennett of No. 10 Squadron, R.A.F. A former pilot of Imperial Airways, Mr. Weller's service with Bennett escaped to be credited with his commanding Service. Weller, after being shot down over Turkey, the citation states:

"The Commander Bennett was the captain of an aircraft which had been shot down during a flight from Germany. After making his parachute, using the commandos, Major and Sergeant Wainman displayed excellent resource in getting away from German soldiers and police, continually watching

over a most arduous and trying journey across the rugged mountains. Throughout both Wainman and Bennett and Sergeant Wainman displayed courage, initiative and devotion to duty of the highest order."

Lieut. Edwin Morris of the Gold Coast Regiment, son of Colonel J. S. Morris, Inspector-General of Police, Southern Rhodesia, has received the Military Cross for gallantry and leadership during the Abyssinian campaign.

The following have been mentioned in dispatches for service in the Middle East, including East Africa, from February to June:

Lieut. C. E. C. Sturtevant, formerly a comrade of the Durham Light Infantry, Major A. H. Hillier, M.C., and now Major W. D. Adendorff, P.A.S.C., Captain W. E. King, Suffolk Regiment, (killed in action), former A.D. to the late Sir John Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia; Lieuts. F. Astor and H. Jay, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment; and Lieut. J. J. J. de la Royal Ulster Rifles; 2nd Lieut. A. T. de B. Wilmet of the Colonial Administrative Service; and W. J. Weddell, formerly a clerk in the Resident Magistrate's office in Kivu, Northern Rhodesia; and Trooper H. Shumon, formerly a gun team leader at Codrington School, Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.

Lieut. Norman Banner, R.E., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Banner of Salisbury, who was wounded and taken prisoner April 1911, has been repatriated from Italy and is at present on leave.

Rhodesians Saved from H.M.S. Hermes

Four young Rhodesians, all of Salisbury, who were serving in the aircraft carrier HERMES, which was sunk off Ceylon by Japanese bombers, are now known to be safe. They are Pte. Pieterse, Michael McLoughlin, Ian McDouagh, and John Howard Wilkie Page.

Berlin Radio announced last week that von Lettow-Vorbeck, who was commanding the "Danish Voltigeurs" fighting on the Russian front, has been killed. It is not clear what relationship there may be between von Lettow-Vorbeck and the General von Lettow-Vorbeck who commanded the German forces in East Africa during the last war.

After serving with the Royal West African Frontier Force since the beginning of the war Lieut. A. J. Simpson, in peace time of the leading staff of Major Schmid-Breitwieser, is spending leave in this country.

Mrs. G. Killick is now Acting Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant in the Tanganyika Naval Volunteer force. Kenya's A.R.P. organisation is now under the control of the Commissioner of Police, assisted by Lieut. Col. Rice, who has had experience of A.R.P. work in England.

The following have been appointed a Local Production Committee for the Moshi District of Tanganyika to collaborate with the Government in ensuring the maximum production of all essential commodities from Bengal's Chittagong (Chittagong), the Senior Agricultural Officer, the Agricultural Officer (Mashai), and Messrs. W. A. Matheson, N. L. B. Bennett, D. H. Price, H. Schmidt, and Mr. N. N. N.

The Arusha District Production Committee is constituted as follows: the District Commissioner (Chairman), the Senior Agricultural Officer, the Agricultural Officer (Secretary), Messrs. F. Antippe, and Captain J. A. Hewer.

Lord Reith, the Chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation and a member of the Ministry of Information, Transport, and Civil and Townships, has joined the R.N.V.R. as a lieutenant-commander on the staff of the Rear Admiral Coastal Forces.

Colonel F. A. C. Balme, C.I.E., G.B.E., M.C., Governor of the Red Sea Province of the Sudan from 1926 to 1929, and the Governor of Mongolia Province, has been appointed Chairman of Flour (Accessory Factors) Ltd., a company which is acting for the British Government on questions of policy regarding the war-time composition of flour.

Investigations by an expert committee into the use of non-power and materials in Southern Rhodesia have resulted in 1,100 men employed on mines in the colony being recommended for release for military service.

To counter the spread of tsetse-fly in the Solai-Sabukwa areas of Kenya, bush-clearing is being undertaken by Italian prisoners of war.

The address of the Inquiry and Casualty Branch of the Colonial Office is, now, 19, Whitechapel, London, S.E.1.

Funds for War Purposes

With the recent dispatch of a further £20,000, the Zanzibar Fighter Fund has now sent £85,000 to the British Government for the purchase of aircraft. Of this total £20,000 has been given by the Zanzibar Government and £15,000 raised by public subscription.

The people of British Somaliland have raised £100 for the Somaliland Spitfire Fund, making their total contribution to date £1,700.

The Merchant Navy Comforts Service has received a donation of £250 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund.

A Gipsy Fair arranged by the staff of Messrs. H. M. Barbour, Ltd., of Salisbury, resulted in a contribution of £50 to the "Help the Forces" Fund.

All sums raised through the showing in East Africa of a film entitled "Gold Diggers on the Lupa" are to be sent by the Lupa Film Society as an interest-free loan to the British Government for the duration of the war.

The Anti-Waste Depot opened by members of the Nairobi Inner Wheel Club (Rotary Arms) has sent a few consignments of 10 sacks of clothing containing 1,500 garments, for distribution in the bombed areas of Great Britain.

A new series of 21% East African War Bonds, redeemable between April 1, 1949, and April 1, 1951, has been issued, on terms similar to the previous issue (1945-47).

Gifts for H.M.S. "Kenya"

Some months ago *East Africa and Rhodesia* had the pleasure of suggesting that framed photographs of scenes in Kenya should be presented to H.M.S. KENYA. We therefore learn with special pleasure that five excellent photographs in sepia and framed in oak have been sent to the ship by the Kenya Settlement Office in London. Two of the pictures measure 20 x 16 inches and the other three 18 x 15 inches. The subjects are sailing on Lake Naivasha, a farm in the Kerio Valley Hills, Kenya, a native, a group of Native children, and wild monkeys. Three pictures of both elephant and buffalo had previously been presented to the wardroom mess by Commander David Blum, R.N., in a collection of Kenya. Another has also been sent for the use of the ship's company.

Life in Jibuti Today

What is life like today in Jibuti, the capital of French Somaliland?

An account given to the *London Gazette* by two Europeans who lately arrived in Aden aboard the *Italia* states that rations are not as meagre as might be expected. The weekly issues are 1½ kilos. of sugar, costing 8 francs a kilo., 1 kilo. of butter or oil, 11 francs; frames the kilo. of butter, and 1 kilo. of dried vegetables at 13 francs the kilo.

But the trouble with the food is its monotony and lack of vitamins. Among the Natives death from beriberi is consequently frequent, this disease being also contracted by some of the French. In one case a man who belonged to a well-known piping tribe was given a vitamin injection and recovered. Many cases of dysentery and cholera have occurred, and cholera has started among the Senegalese troops.

Jibuti is now a town where almost but anything can be had and everyone is waiting for something to happen. All work in offices have to keep their usual hours, but there is no work and they spend their time gambling mostly. No one is allowed to have a wireless except Government officials and members of the Italian Military Committees.

There are about 1,500 French soldiers, and sailors and privates. They have all been made into officers or N.C.O.s to keep them happy. There are also about 3,000 Senegalese.

There is a thriving seaport and terminus of the Addis Ababa railway, reigns Governor Noillet, who is something of a dictator. Most of his propaganda is that in Ethiopia the Italian women are treated so badly by the English that he could and possibly allow French women to fall into their hands. Both the Governor and the Secretary General of Portugal have put considerable kids in weight when as most of the rest of the population have lost a corresponding amount.

Uganda's German Interned

There has recently been strong criticism in Uganda of the local Government's treatment of German internees. Mr. G. C. Hobson wrote to *The Uganda Herald*: "The privileges afforded to the Germans on parole in Uganda are lent to the point of absurdity. Public opinion would in England effectively prevent the anomaly of enemy aliens shopping in Kampala, yet can while our own wives in many cases have to walk in order to conserve petrol as a measure of national economy. Moreover, the filling of well paid positions by alien aliens cannot now be viewed with equanimity by those in the Forces." The newspaper said in a leading article:

"We must add our own criticism of the sanctimony of the Government towards enemy aliens in this country. Some of these Germans are in good, paid employment. Others have been permitted to come down from the internment camp to Kampala for health reasons. Health reasons! Do the Germans study the health of the people in Poland, Greece and Russia? Public opinion is strongly against the present treatment of German internees. These aliens should be re-interned."

Agreement

Rubber, wolfram, zinc sulphide, and coffee appear for the first time in the new agreement between the British and Belgian Governments regarding trade with the Congo. Minimum annual copper purchases will rise from 124,000 to 144,000 English tons; the quantity of copal gum to be bought remains at 7,000 tons, and in addition to purchasing 25,000 tons of high-quality paraffin oil for fuel uses, the British Government has taken an option on 10,000 tons of lower grade oil, which is used in the glycerine and explosive industries. Great Britain will take whatever quantities of groundnuts, palmkernels, rubber, zinc dust, and wolfram the Congo can supply.

Lessons of Rommel's Success.

Rommel has shown that air superiority is not the most vital requirement in battle. He has shown that an army sufficiently well equipped and sufficiently determined can still achieve success regardless of the air. Contrary to almost everything previously stated, detailed reports now available show that from the very start of Rommel's drive the German air strength has been outmatched by our own. Whatever the reason for Rommel's success, it will be found, ceteris paribus, the time. The most likely solution seems to be colossal reserves of equipment. The Germans appear to have flooded the desert with supply dumps and supply columns. The supplies ranged from the standard tank guns. Rommel's tank columns were so generously supplied that they were able to sustain constant heavy losses from air attack and still keep going. Perhaps the most astonishing illustration of Rommel's contempt for the air is that he actually began his drive without air support. He was forced to bring up fighters and bombers later, but they were seldom in great evidence. I believe he would certainly have made more use of aircraft if they had been available. When he did employ aircraft he used them to the greatest possible advantage. Even in the Afrikaner the greatest number of dive-bombers he was able to operate was about 80. Another very important lesson appears to be that the German tanks are remarkably immune to air attack. Mr. Colin Beddoe, *Daily Mail* air correspondent,

The Value of Tobruk. — With Tobruk in his hands at this stage in the war the enemy has secured not only a new forward avenue of supplies for his advance towards the Nile delta but the means of creating a second narrow in the Mediterranean. He will have a chance to close the middle of it, not far short of half its whole length, to us. With the occupation of Crete the enemy's fleets are within 210 miles of Mersa Matruh and by means of them and the aerodromes adjoining the port traffic to and from it could be made sufficiently unsafe and movement across the new narrow from Alexandria very precarious. Tobruk is only 350 miles from the British naval base and less than two-thirds of that distance from Mersa Matruh. The next phase may entail perhaps even severer fighting in adverse climatic conditions, for it is highly probable that we are on the eve of decisive development in the Russian situation, from which Rommel is cast to an important role. Student of War, *The Daily Telegraph*.

Background to the

Our Army Wrongly Handled.

Our Army Wrongly Handled.— Our own anti-tank gun was for the most part user with little imagination in mind. It was kept exclusively as a defensive weapon instead of being given an offensive part in the offensive struggle. The Germans invariably used their tanks, anti-tank guns, and field guns in the closest possible collaboration. Almost every one of our individual tank commanders is theoretically and technically expert in the science of tank fighting. They have used enough of it to realize its requirements and necessities. But it is not the training of our ranks individually that is at fault—it is in the way our tank forces as a whole that closer and more disciplined co-operation is needed. And we have lacked speed in taking advantage of situations. Many officers in our armoured divisions have commented to me on the swiftness with which the enemy gets unpacked and into action. They say he is always a jump ahead of us in this, and it always gives him the chance of picking out the best spot on the battlefield and getting his guns all ready and dug in. For the sake of speed the Germans willingly sacrifice a number of things to which we devote the utmost care. Their trucks race across Tripoli Capuzzo at night with the load fully on, and the swiftness of them all souls when the helmet begins. They don't bother much about camouflage. Rommel can swing his forces round the desert at a moment's notice, because usually his commands them directly himself, and all relevant information comes straight to him without going through any intermediary. His decision can be taken in seconds and his orders given in minutes. He can alter the entire course of a battle before our information has even started on its way back to headquarters.

With the impression that the desert is filled with brigade, divisional corps, and army headquarters camps all feeding one another with information that could more easily have gone direct. Often enough I have come back from the front at the end of a day and said, "I knew nothing about what was going on than Air HQ." There are three possible explanations of why this campaign has gone wrong. Our army wasn't good enough or strong enough; our army wasn't rightly handled. Rommel's genius entangled us. I think the second answer is the right one. Mr. Alexander Clifford.

Lack of Trained Officers. — The Germans still have the better—all-purposes gun (88mm), the better tank (Mark Four), and the better plane (the Me 109). It takes the enemy roughly one month to replace a tank or furnish a new one, and roughly six months for the enemy to have a few simple standardised types in tanks, aircraft and guns which mean that they have to carry on a few types of spares. We have many types, requiring many different types of spares. The Germans always mass their fire-power. Their soldiers split their armour.

The Germans wait on major raids, they eat their forces, and then throw them all together. That does for the *Luftwaffe* too. The Germans do not send infantry out into the open unfortified desert while there is enemy armour about. They either send infantry out with armour on swift attack, digging it into a fortified position, or relieve it clean out of the shield while the tanks fight. They have more training than we, longer training, dating away back before the war, more intense training and more tactical training. Many of our deserts commanders were not fit for command. General Blamey was in Australia, General Morrishead, last year's defender of Tobruk, was in another sphere. Jack Campbell Head, Colmori, captured by Wilson and Freyberg on another front; de Villiers in South Africa. We had a reckock of trained officers about the rank of colonel and brigadier, and that's the rank that is beginning to tell more and more in the desert. They are the men who are most directly responsible for morale and decisions at the front. There is still a fatal tendency, especially among junior British officers, to underrate the enemy. The young Nazi is a near fanatic, and a desperate one too, sometimes. He really believes he is fighting for the Right, and Hitler is God. His companions all think the same way. They give confidence to one another by clinging with desperate conviction to their beliefs. It makes them tough so long as the battle goes their way. They react inversely to victory. They are beginning to believe they cannot be beaten. Our Army tends to fight and boughness, the enemy to streamlining. They eat simpler things and are ready to throw away all comforts while the battle is on, and then to return to luxury. We spread our comforts out more evenly. — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

the War News

Opinions Exchanged.—Spelling of soldiering is wonderfully effective in clearing up many a riddle of practice and procedure.

Mr. Sir John Ervine.

When I talk about this country I generally mean the Empire.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

The President's goal of 15 tanks in 1942 will be surpassed.

Major-General J. C. Devers, chief

of U.S. armored forces.

America has lost 250 ships off coasts of the Western hemisphere since she entered the war.

Mr. Newell Rogers.

In all of Africa is another proof that our greatest needs at this stage of the war are the building of more ships and the reduction of shipping losses.

Impair Japanese strength by the Russians seems a better venture some time this summer.—Mr. Jos. S. D. Bissell, former American Ambassador in Moscow.

Is it astonishing how all the ideas which the complainers before us, by "including," are "excluded" by Mr. John Gorton?

The German-Russian war has shown that when the war of movement stops the German Army faces disaster.—Mr. Max Werner.

The Gestapo is the lowering of the Kultur of a century and a half of German militarism.—Central European Observer.

Each division of troops in the Middle East requires as much shipping as 16 divisions fighting in France.—The Round Table.

A free Parliament and a free press are complementary; each sustains and nourishes the other.—The Institute of Journalists.

Almost the only raw material of which Italy has enough for her needs is marble, which is useful for tombstones.—Mr. Geoffrey Crowther.

Rommel's strength in material and his resources in generalship were equalled from the beginning until the end.—Mr. J. L. Green.

When we sent the ushers, strike hard, and with the determination to march through Tripoli before we fall, a book was born.—Stafford Cripps.

Just as the Germans failed to close the Straits of Dover in August 1940, after "occupying" the French coast line, so the Japanese, after their military successes in Malaya and Burma, have not succeeded in blocking Chittagong.—Mr. J. Marsland Ginder.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the British Government must now take steps to generalise its policy.

Submarines, torpedoes against Allied shipping has reached such a pitch of bitterness that the losses at sea exceed the present capacity for replacement.—Sir Cyril, Prime Minister of Australia.

The Smithfield case, which the Churchman's bishop is indignified, was not because a great deal money was spent in unnecessary fastidiousness, but a general Bishop of Colchester.

The English press will reflect as shrink from admitting the difference thrown up by the success of the Communists and the Hitlerites.

Japanese combination is used to what can get done, what can be spared, what can be given up, so that man may remember and may not forget our Saviour.—Lord Elton.

Probably the most influential living member of the Commons is Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Chairman of the Select Committee on National Expenditure.—London Evening News.

The question is, which country will be the first to operate in numbers a fighter of the 400 mph, 40,000 feet class? It is more likely to be Britain, or America than Germany.—Major Oliver Stewart.

He who still believes that reason invariably determines the conduct of nations; any more than it invariably determines the conduct of men, is disqualified as a student of foreign affairs.—Nineteenth Century.

England dislikes extremists. The future of the country will be decided by the right wing of the Labour Party and the left wing of the Conservative Party.—Lord Pirabaz.

With a great burst of effort we pushed the railway from Egypt almost into Tobruk early this summer, together with a new water-pipe. The Germans have captured the railhead.—Mr. Alan Moorehead.

As regards Libya, the chief doubt lies in the way our official calculations have so often and so easily gone astray, which makes it difficult to calculate the apparently vast changes in the direction of the front. There is also evidence of the old obsession with battle, the neglect of strategy.—Captain Riddell Hart.

The total casualties of all ranks, in the colonial forces of the British Empire, excluding deaths from natural causes from September 1939 to September 2, 1941, were 6,125, made up as follows: 6,072 killed, 807 wounded, 6 prisoners of war, and 446 missing.—Mr. Attlee.

Terror of Communism which is widespread in Europe is Hitler's strongest weapon at present. If the winter brought heavy German victories, it also gave him this one help. We tend to forget how strongly Continentals feel about this Bolshevik business.—Review of World Affairs.

Tobruk is the only large and useful harbour between Ras el Tin, the great naval base, & few miles from Alexandria and Tripoli. It is landlocked and can take all but the biggest ships. The cliffs on the north side have many natural caves, and as many more are required can be made as easily as in Malta.—A correspondent of The Times.

The Nazis have turned their children into tools without wills of hearts of their own, trained to cheat, lie, bully, and every way of their own parents. No one could perpetrate the appalling atrocities that the "New Order" demands if sons he retained any gentleness and humanity.—Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.

The causes of the trouble in the oilfields are (1) lack of discipline due to the Essential Works Order, (2) the failure of the Mineworkers Federation to control its members, and (3) the fact that many of the younger workers do not realise the crime they are committing in slackening when their country is fighting for its life.—Sir R. H. Horox, a mineowner.

Rommel's communications have not been plastered from the air as they might have been. If we had strashed up his supply routes, Rommel would not be in Africa today, except as a prisoner. Considered in relation to the war as a whole, it is more important to beat the Germans out of Africa than to devastate Cologne.—National News-Letter.

Such undertakings as Posts, telegraphs and telephones, including wireless service, signal and Post Office control—most of which because of the extreme competence of the Director-General would be vitally none so were they not in government department subject to a particular government method of financial accounting and control.

Efficiency is not despotism, and there is no peculiar democratic virtue in incompetent administration.—Lord Reith.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. D. Springer has been appointed District Officer in Mombasa.

Mrs. R. E. Buxton of the Church Missionary Society, stationed in Kenya, has retired.

Mr. L. H. Flynn is now in charge of the North Kavirondo district of Kenya Colony.

Mr. D. W. Saunders-Jones has been appointed Under Secretary to the Government of Nyasaland.

Mr. C. L. G. Agricraft has been appointed Civil Commissioner and magistrate in Bulawayo, and Mr. H. Yates to a like position in Fort Victoria.

Three priests from St. Peter's Italian Church, London, Frs. Timothy Hanly, Stephen Freych and Thomas Kuthofen have arrived in Tanganyika Territory to start work in Tabora.

Mr. Reilly has been elected President of the Lady Norfolk Home, Nairobi. Mrs. Aubrey is Vice-President and the Committee consists of Mesdames Harris, Hopkirk, Moss, Percival, Blunt, Davies, and the Misses King and Main.

In the House of Lords Viscount Elibank has put down a motion for debate on the second sitting day after June 25, "to draw attention to the vital importance of maintaining now and in the future the unity and solidarity of the British Empire."

The Rt. Rev. F. S. Hollis, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, who has been posted missing, is believed prisoner is a brother of Sir Claud Hollis, who served many years in the Colonial Service in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.

Mr. Farquhar has been re-elected President and Chairman of the Nyasaland Stamp Club, with Mr. D. M. Beard as Vice-President and Mr. D. J. Davidson as honorary secretary. The Committee consists of Mrs. I. Wilcox and Messrs. H. Booth, C. Stevens, and T. R. Pearce.

"Native Courts, Authorities and Treasuries in Northern Rhodesia" is the title of a forthcoming book by Mr. K. G. Bradley, former Information Officer and for many years a District Commissioner in the Protectorate, who was recently appointed Colonial Secretary of the Falkland Islands.

The Rev. E. V. Dean, headmaster of the European School at Mbeya, Tanganyika Territory, recently resigned. His valuable services in completely reorganising this former Nazi school on British lines after the outbreak of war were described in *East Africa and Rhodesia* about a year ago.

Thomson's East African Association has elected the following office-bearers: President, Major H. H. Sharpe; Vice-President, Mr. W. F. B. McEwan; Executive Committee, Dr. D. M. C. Meiklejohn, Messrs. K. W. Cunningham, P. F. Tyler, C. B. Ware, N. B. van der Linde, D. J. Hadley, D. S. Smith and W. Van Buren.

News has reached London that Father C. C. Martindale, S.J., who arrived in Denmark on a lecture tour shortly before the German occupation and has since been compelled to remain there, is suffering from heart trouble. Recent attacks of angina pectoris have caused anxiety. Father Martindale has first-hand knowledge of East Africa and Rhodesia.

Mr. S. B. Ashik is the new President of the Authority of Dar es Salaam, the other members of which are the Rev. W. Bishop, Mr. P. H. Gordon, Mrs. R. Leslie, Mr. D. K. Patel, Mr. D. W. G. Robertson and Mrs. A. A. Vassim. Together with the District Commissioner, the Municipal Secretary, the Medical Officer of Health, the representative of the Public Works Department, and the Lawani,

Mr. A. S. Wiggett has become a member of the Kenyan Local Councils Board.

Mrs. F. O'Brien, a Northern girl, Vice-President of the East African Women's League.

Lady Andrade, wife of the Governor of Uganda, has been made a Companion of the Order of St. John. Her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Schalow, Southern Rhodesia, to the right of Mrs. George Brooks-Hewitt.

Mr. E. D. G. Jackson, the new President of the Barbados Sports Association, is the son of Mr. J. G. Brins.

Miss Winifred Cobba, Nyasaland, son June 18, 1941, the wife of Dr. William C. Berry, of the Colonial Medical Service.

Mr. G. W. S. Gould-Davies has been appointed District Commissioner for Nsungwa, Tanganyika Territory, in the room vacated by W. T. Parker.

A son was born in Nairobi on June 18 to the wife of Major H. J. C. Eccles-Hamilton, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (attached Sudan Defence), etc.

Dr. Harold Morris, founder of the League of Anti-People's Puppets, has been elected Chairman of the London Association Society for 1942. He is a West Indian of Jamaican descent.

The engagement announced between Major R. D. Corfield, M.C., Royal Signals, and Sister Political Service, and his lovely daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Sean Bastard of Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr. G. Beaufort Steele, the new Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, which he has been transferred from the Lake District in Zanzibar, has arrived in the Protectorate from London recently.

Mr. C. J. Farrow has been re-elected Chairman of the Nyasaland Food Control Association, and Sir William Tatlow, Vice-Chairman. Both are members of the Conference of Heads of State, Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The marriage took place yesterday in Dar es Salaam of the eldest son of Mr. R. A. R. Miller, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Miller, and Dr. Lieut. Col. J. J. Robbins, M.A.R., a former Administrative Officer in Tanganyikan Territory.

The election of the Duke of Gloucester as President of the Royal Engineers Society in succession to the late Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught has been confirmed at the Society's annual meeting. Mr. R. S. Bond, the Acting Chairman, announced that owing to being engaged on war work abroad, Sir William Clark had resigned the chairmanship, and that General Sir Alexander Godfrey, who was contesting for him, had been seriously ill, but was now improving in health.

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IMPORTERS

D.C. Killed in Ambush

Victim of Shifta Raid from Ethiopia

Mr. William Ken, a 30-year-old District Commissioner in Kenya has been killed in an ambush by band of armed *shifta* 80 miles west of Moyale, Northern Frontier District. He was leading a patrol of five African police. Three of whom were killed, and one severely wounded.

Mr. Ken, having learned a few days previously that the raiders intended to cross the border from Abyssinia, set out to intercept them. The attack took place in thick bush, his party being fired on from both sides. The raiders had looted camels, and Mr. Ken's action resulted in the recovery of several hundred.

The Ethiopian Government has expressed its regret to the British Minister in Addis Ababa, the Emperor requesting that his personal condolences be sent to the Government of Kenya. He has at once promised to strengthen the frontier police and to make compensation since the offenders are Abyssinian subjects.

The Press in Kenya is asking that steps be taken to prevent outbreaks of skirmishing on the frontier which bated the war involved the East African territories in heavy expenditure for the policing of the Abyssinian borders.

Other Obituaries

The death has occurred in Durban, South Africa, of Dr. Harold H. Rodgers, of the Medical Department of Kenya.

Mr. Tony Bocking, who had been in business in Tanga since shortly after the close of the last war, has died in Moshi, where he had resided latterly.

The Rev. John Niven, whose death has taken place in Tomintoul, Scotland, also from 1932 to 1936 a missionary in Blantyre, before health reasons caused his retirement from Nyasaland.

The death is announced of Miss Sydney Sient, who established a herbarium under the auspices of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture. She was the author of a number of notable works on grass.

The death has occurred in Ruiru, Kenya, at the age of 76 years, of Colonel Francis Wilkes Hallows, C.B., C.I.E. The first to give active service in the Hazara Expedition of 1891, was in the Somaliland Campaign of 1904, and served throughout the war of 1914-18, retiring from the Army two years later. He married a daughter of the late Major General E. M. Baden; she survives him.

The death occurred suddenly on June 17 in Little Striston, Shropshire, of Mr. Eric Townsend Johnson, former Judge of the High Court of Nyasaland, at the age of 87 years. Mr. Johnson, a native of Edinburgh and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, practised on the Northern Circuit before becoming a Resident Magistrate in Kenya (from 1919 to 1921), when he was appointed a puisne judge in Zanzibar. He was on the Nyasaland Bench from 1924 to 1937, when he retired. He was a life member of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

Aga Khan's Disclaimer

"I have never set foot on any German occupied territory, the only way is to be another and be a prisoner," said the Aga Khan at Zurich recently in reply to reports which His Highness denied that he had lately been in Paris. "I am very annoyed at these stories," he said. The blue-purposed Aga Khan, a Swiss citizen, is only a visitor to Europe. The Aga Khan, famous authority on Great ailmeth, the High Priest left the French Riviera for Switzerland when France collapsed.

Archdeacon H. A. M. Cox, C.B.E.

Last week we reported the award in the Birthday Honours List of the C.B.E. to Archdeacon Harold Aldwin Macmillan Cox, of the Nyasaland Diocese of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. A friend of his has since written us:

Archdeacon Cox, a scholar of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, who was ordained deacon in 1903 and priest in 1904, joined the U.M.C.A. three years later and left for Nyasaland. Ever since then he has worked in the country bordering on Lake Nyasa. From 1917 to 1921, he was parish-in-charge at Likoma. Since then his headquarters have been at Msundu, which is in Portuguese East African territory. He has been a Canon of Likoma Cathedral since 1929, and Archdeacon of Msundu since 1931. His knowledge of the Africans in Nyasaland is unsurpassed, and his wisdom in dealing with all matters relating to them has made him a most valuable counsellor to the four bishops under whom he has worked and to administrators.

Sir T. Harrison Hughes

Sir T. Harrison Hughes, who was made a baronet in the Birthday Honours List for his services as Director of the Lorry Division of the Ministry of War Transport, was wrongly described in our last issue as a Director of the Clan Line. He does not hold that office, but is a director of the Harrison Line.

Sir Godfrey Huggins in the Union

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in Pretoria a few days ago for conversations with the Government of the Union of South Africa. A colonel Lucas Guest, Minister of Mines, Public Works, and Air, and Mr. A. C. Tredfield, Minister of Justice and Defence, accompanied him.

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Birthday Honours

Owing to heavy pressure of space we could not record last week the full list of East African and Rhodesians mentioned in the King's Birthday Honours. The remaining awards are the following:

M.B.E. (Military Division)

Captain M. J. A. T. Henry, East Africa Army Medical Corps.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

Butterly, William, Esq., Chief Train Controller, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration; Ordain, Miss Alice Mary, For services to the King; George and Queen Elizabeth Club for Service Workers, the Empire, London.

Greening, M. A., Esq., Senior Staff Officer at the Colonial Office.

Hyde Clarke, Ernest Alfred, Esq., District Officer, Kenya.

Hyde Clarke, Ernest Alfred, Esq., cadet in Kenya in 1927, a member of the Royal Flying Corps in the R.A.F. Valley Central African Province, and in Eritrea, and in the Northern Frontier.

John Cecil Dunn, Esq., works manager, Messrs. Harry and Sons, Ltd., Nairobi.

Watson, George, Esq., chief of workshops which built 16 armoured cars between August 19, and October 30, during September offensive. Mr. G. Watson worked 57 hours, or a week and a half.

Hins Fodder, Alice E., Principal Midwives Training School, Sunderland, England.

Lawton, H. J., Esq., Acting Chief Engineer, Office of British India Line.

Leach, W. T., Esq., Administrator-General to the Legal Department of the Sides Government.

Maw, Alice Harriet, Esq., For public services in Nyasaland.

Has rendered valuable service to the military authorities.

Mohamed, Dost, Esq., First grade clerk, Provincial Administration, Tanganyika Territory.

Has served in the Northern Province for 4 years and shown exceptional ability.

Pinks, Henry Victor, Esq., chief accountant, Royal Empire Society, since 1927.

Richardson, Mrs. Beatrice Agnes, For social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. Richardson is a very well-known figure in the Colony and makes a large part of social work, in particular that connected with Women's Institutes. She is the wife of a retired Native Commissioner who as a young man played a part in planning the historic meetings at Matepes between Rhodes and the Matabelo tribes which closed the rebellion of the last mafikisis. She is a sister of the late Mr. Tom Meikle.

Rigg, H. S., Esq., Commodore Surgeon, Union Castle Line.

Shea, Miss K. M., personal assistant to the Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; the photo, Edward Bruce, Esq., For social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

For many years Chairman of the Mashambala Tennis Team Board and now secretary of the Southern Rhodesia Tennis Association. Mrs. Shepherd is an all-round sportsman, keen Rotarian, a well-known Salisbury Bookseller, and a very popular personality.

Terlington, John William, Esq., Operating Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

From the position of stoker made in 1914, Mr. Terlington became Assistant District Traffic Superintendent in 1919, District Traffic Superintendent in 1920, and Assistant Superintendent in 1929. His heavy burden has fallen on him since his retirement.

Waugh, Miss Clare, Esq., nurse, British India Line.

Walsh, Miss Helen Bertha, mistress, European Education Department, Northern Rhodesia.

Walmsley, Mrs. Mary Millar, For social welfare work in Kenya Colony.

British Empire Medal

Chapman, Arthur, Sub-Forman, 18th Battalion, Royal Field Artillery and Harbour Administrations.

Cutter, Wm., Esq., greaser, Union Castle Line.

Gibbs, J. H., Esq., engineer-stoker, Union Castle Line.

Logue, J. H., Esq., officer, Union Castle Line.

Matthews, Wm. A. E., chief baker, Union Castle Line.

Reardon, G. J., Esq., boatswain, Union Castle Line.

Vellor, G. A., Esq., first bedroom steward, Union Castle Line.

Ward, Margaret, Lagerblad, senior care attendant, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

Wini, Robom, engineering room serjeant, British India Line.

Ruckbold, J. H., deckrating, British India Line.

Colonial Police Medal

Allen, Robert Vaughan, Esq., Assistant Inspector, Kenya Police Force.

Mr. Allen, now aged 48, joined the Kenya Police in 1924, transferred to Palestine four years later, but retrained to Kenya in 1931-34; is now in command of the Kenya Police employed near the frontier of southern Abyssinia.

Catchpole, Ernest Kingsley, Esq., Superintendent, Kenya Police Force.

Mr. Catchpole, a member of the B.S.A.P. 1910-11, served with the King's African Rifles from 1915 to 1920, became an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kenya, and was promoted Superintendent in 1928. He is in charge of the police in the Rift Valley Province.

Currie, Cecil Vivian, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Uganda Police Force.

Joining the Tanganyika Police in 1926, he was a staff officer in 1931-35, and then became a Superintendent of Police in Zanzibar, and Assistant Superintendent in Uganda in 1937. He served in the Palestine General Service before going to East Africa.

Dugay, Joseph William, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Uganda Police Force.

Mr. Dugay, now aged 43, joined the Tanganyika Police as an inspector in 1925, became Superintendent of Headquarters in Dar es Salaam, and was transferred in 1928 as Headquarters Superintendent and Staff Officer.

El-Faqih, First Sergeant, Kenya Police Force. Mr. El-Faqih joined the force in 1915, and is now serving in Turkana. He has shown exceptional ability and devotion to duty.

Kham, J. A. Mohamed, Chief Sub-Inspector, Tanganyika Police.

Has served in the Tanganyika Police for 21 years.

McNamee, Denis William, Senior Superintendent, Zanzibar Police Force.

McNamee, Denis became Inspector of Police in Zanzibar in 1919, a Superintendent in 1922, and was acting Deputy Commissioner at various places between 1925 and 1938.

Mohamed Bakir, First Sergeant, Kenya Police Force. Serving in the force 1918-19, he became lost September 1938; and was taken prisoner by the Italians in 1940. He is reported to have shown great courage and cheerfulness under trying conditions while a prisoner of war. He rejoined his unit on release, and has continued to do good work in the Northern Frontier District. He was awarded the Africa Service Medal in 1947.

Morris, Colonel John Sidney, C.B.E., Inspector-General of Police, Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel Morris, who receives the first Colonial Police Medal to be awarded in Southern Rhodesia, has been Inspector-General of the B.S.P. since 1940. Commissioned in the Corps in 1914, he became Assistant Commissioner in 1924, Commissioner in 1933, and Commandant of the Southern Rhodesia Police in 1937.

Nairn, Alexander, Esq., Superintendent, Tanganyika Police Force.

Mr. Nairn, appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika in 1924, became Superintendent in 1927, and was Acting Deputy Commissioner in 1930-31. At one time he served in Southern Rhodesia with the B.S.A.P. Atal, Sar Bachan, Chief Sub-Inspector, Nagya Police Force.

Joining the force in 1916, he was promoted Sub-inspector after 10 years' interval, then Commissioner in 1946. He has been commanding the force in the northern occupied areas and holds the African Police Medal. He has done excellent and gallant work in the U.D.P. force.

Sherley, James Griffith, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Kenya Police Force.

Appointed a European in 1914, he joined the Kenya Police in 1924, he was promoted to Sub-inspector in 1928, and has present rank to 1934. He has often been considered for promotion, and has held his command of the police in the northern frontier zone since the outbreak of war with Italy, performing his duty with great energy and distinction.

Ward, Dennis Leslie, Esq., Assistant Inspector, Kenya Police. Now aged 47, Mr. Ward joined the force in 1924. In 1934 he was promoted to the rank of Inspector, and in 1938 to that of the police in the Mombasa area.

Questions in Parliament

Ethiopia and the United Nations

Mr. Attlee asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if the name of Ethiopia was omitted from the list of United Nations because the Prime Minister's message was addressed to the commission which had been appointed by the Emperor, having received the power to do what it proposed to do, to bring the Emperor into the framework of Government, and how soon the appointment of a diplomatic representative of that Government in London might be expected.

Mr. Eden replied that Ethiopia was not included among the United Nations because the Government of Ethiopia was not a Party to the Declaration of the United Nations. The Emperor was originally invited to the terms of that Declaration. He had not been informed when Mr. Emperor proposed to appoint a representative in London.

Miss Rathbone asked whether, in view of the difficulties of communication between Ethiopia and Great Britain, the time had not arrived for the Emperor to be soon summoned to a meeting of the Conference to assist the other African countries in their effective resistance to the Axis which she gave due credit to that country.

The Gabor System Abolished

Mr. Eden assured Miss Rathbone that there was no difficulty about communications, said that the Emperor was fully aware of the situation, and suggested that the decision must be left to him.

Mr. Hartley asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if she could give further information on the abolition of the *gabor* system by the Emperor of Ethiopia, and on any steps which were being taken to confirm the abolition of slavery and forced labour.

Mr. Law, Under-Secretary, replied that the Emperor had proclaimed the abolition of the *gabor* system on November 2, 1941, the proclamation having been broadcast from Addis Ababa. The progress issued by the former Italian Administration in Ethiopia relating to the abolition of slavery and forced labour continued in full force.

Mr. Attlee asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could confirm that no changes would be made from existing leaseholds into freehold of European agricultural and township land in Kenya?

Mr. Macmillan replied that a copy of the report of the Kenya Land Tenure Committee to which he referred, Mr. Welsh Jones was referring, had been received in the Colonial Office, but the Government had not yet forwarded his recommendations on the proposals made in the report. Inquiries on the matter were being made.

Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, stated in reply to a question that, in expressing his views recently in the House of Lords on the future of British Imperial Administration, Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, was speaking only for himself.

Lord Selborne said that the effective democratic solution of the organic development of the British Empire would be to disintegrate the Imperial Parliament and have Parliaments for all British countries separately, and an Imperial Federal Parliament situated some such important central spot as Cape Town.

Secondary Industries Committee

Following recommendations made by the Government Conference on East Africa Secondary Industries Committee has been set up to cooperate with the Technical Advisory Committee. The Committee comprises the Director of Supplies and Production (Mr. H. F. Clay), as Chairman; the Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee (Mr. A. J. Hampson); Messrs. A. B. Killie, B. T. Macdonald, S. H. Sayer, E. P. Didal, and two million members nominated by the General Officer commanding-in-Chief, with Mr. M. St. C. Gray as secretary. The Committee has power to coope-

Compulsory Native Labour

Rhodesian Plan for Government Squads

Southern Rhodesia is to call up Native labour for essential war work on a plan different to fundamentals from that already in force in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia.

In those territories the scheme is worked by means of a pool from which approved agricultural lands or specified employers requiring such labour for essential war purposes secure it as individuals through the District Commissioners and other authorities.

Under the Southern Rhodesian proposal Natives between the ages of 19 and 45 will be liable to be called up, but they will be in the service of the Government, working in squads under supervisors and not subject to the orders of private individuals. Those called up will have a right of appeal. The pay of servants and Natives, and the cost of feeding and housing the Africans, will be provided by Parliament. They will be paid the current rates for the class of work done.

An African Labour Corps has been formed in Northern Rhodesia under the Controller of Labour Captain J. Brown to assist any employer urgently needing labour for work important to the war effort. Farming is the main industry to be assisted.

N. Rhodesian E.P.T.

When the Northern Rhodesian Excess Profits Tax Ordinance was enacted in Legislative Council some non-official members argued that the rate should be 100% not 30%. The taxpayer has several alternatives of standard profits from which to choose: (a) £1,500; (b) in the case of a partnership business or company with directors having a controlling interest, a sum not exceeding £4,000 arrived at by allowing £1,000 for each working proprietor; (c) the profits for the year ended March 31st 1939, or 1940; (d) the statutory percentage of the average amount of capital employed in the business in the chargeable accounting period. The statutory percentage is 20% for a mining concern, 15% only 17% if such business is conducted by a body other than a company whose directors have a controlling interest. In non-mining concerns the percentage is 15%, but only 12½% if the business belongs to a body whose directors have not a controlling interest.

S. Rhodesia's Iron and Steel

The Government of Southern Rhodesia proposes to establish a Commission to develop the Colony's iron and steel industry, and for this purpose to take over the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation, Bulawayo. Having agreement as to price, this will be decided by the High Court aided by two technical advisers, on the basis of a valuation at the end of March this year, with an allowance for increased value due to the war.

Commission will be publicly financed on a non-profit-making basis, and will be safeguarded from needless political influence. The Government will have control over new capital expenditure, and will have the right to fix the price policy in order to stimulate the industry and to keep raw materials and for consumers both in the colony and outside. It will also have the mining rights, regardless of time, of coal, tungsten and iron.

Rhodesia-Nyasaland Labour Agreement

Telegraphic information just received by the newspaper states that the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Migrant Labour Agreement of 1940 has now been confirmed with only minor alterations in the Conference of Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia under the chairmanship of the Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia. The Agreement is for a period of two years, with one-year notice thereafter.

North Charterland

The report of the North Charterland Exploration Co. Ltd., for the year to December 31, 1941, states that 5,000 shares were issued at par during the year, bringing the paid-up capital to £103,200 in shares of £2 each. — almost the whole of the company's principal asset (land) was acquired by the Government of Northern Rhodesia under an arbitration award, there being no need to retain so high a capital, and arrangements have accordingly been made to reduce it by half by the return in cash of £1 per share. Application for the reduction of capital has been made to the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, where the company is registered, and repayment to shareholders will be made as soon as the application has been granted.

The surplus on sale of land to the Northern Rhodesian Government under the arbitration award was £89,365, and the net ordinary profits of the year totalled £1,828. The debit balance of £3,487 has been wiped out, the book value of one asset has been marked down, £30,000 has been transferred to general reserve, and £11,733 carried forward. The company's mineral rights, previously appearing in the balance sheet at rather more than £1,000, have been written down to a nominal sum, and a share investment reserve of £9,022 has been created. The company's stock and share investments stand at £47,351, short term deposits at £1,121, £14,000 cash at £9,921.

Seven estates in the Fort Jameson district were worked by the company for a net profit of £1,576. The tobacco yield averaged 500 lb. per acre, and 89,747 lb. of leaf sold, average 70/-d. per lb. The tobacco warehouse at Fort Jameson handled 133,000 lb. of leaf at an all-round average of 13.7 d.

Four farms totalling 3,050 acres were sold during the year, the land holdings, which appeared in the balance sheet at £77,582, have been reduced to £17,928.

The annual meeting was due to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last Monday. Mr. D. V. Burnett is Chairman of the company, his colleagues on the board being Messrs. Bailey, Southgate, H. P. George, Gordon Hardie and J. C. Pain.

Shipments to East Africa

The system of "posting cargo" for the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia which was introduced early this month is now being followed by somewhat similar plans for Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda and Mauritius.

The new scheme offers some respite from those already forced into a truce with them, though they are in existence mainly as regards the respective Governments. It is expected, however, that the situation may shortly be improved, and meanwhile, in order to ensure that the most urgent cases, given precedence, shippers are asked to quote the date of the order and the date by which the goods are intended to be shipped.

Shippers of coal and other heavy cargoes will be required to state whether they have not made any other application for delivery and loading of their cargo and, if not, application will be made by other parties on their behalf. This, it is felt, is a strengthening of the certificate originally drawn up for shipments to Southern Africa, and henceforth it is to apply to those areas also.

A plan for assessing port charges on goods ordered before 1st January, 1942, is essentially complete, it is to be introduced for Southern Rhodesia on lines similar to those recently adopted over the ports of South Africa. Shippers of cargo should apply direct to the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 120 Strand, London, S.C. 2, the date of the order, the name of the steamer in Southern Rhodesia, the description of the goods, the port or ports for which they are required, and the shipping marks and numbers.

A proposal by the Finance Minister of Southern Rhodesia to reduce the primary assessment of import duty payable by single persons from £240 to £100 was negatived in a large vote of Parliament.

Arusha Plantations

Debenture holders of Arusha Plantations, Ltd., will be called to a meeting called for June 21 to consider the proposal of payment of the debenture interest due on July 1 next and January 1, 1942, until the end of next year, and if necessary the earlier until a later date, which shall, however, not be later than Jan. 1, 1945. It will be proposed that Messrs. R. W. Jones and L. A. Stride shall be constituted a committee representing the debenture stockholders, and that postponed payments of interest shall bear interest at 6% per annum.

No interest is to be paid on loans made to the company by Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Ullmann & Co., otherwise than usually with the interest on the debenture stock, unless capital expenditure exceeding £5,000 in any one item is to be made by the company without the approval of the above mentioned committee.

The need for these financial arrangements arises from the fact that, on account of shortage of Native labour, the company's output for the current financial year is not expected to exceed 630 tons, whereas 830 tons of fibre were expected. The labour position on many of its estates in Tanganyika has recently improved, and the directors hope for similar improvement on their properties in the Arusha district. The company's policy of converting its coffee trees to the multiple stem system has begun to produce satisfactory results, and as more of its converted areas come into bearing crops should continue to improve.

At May 31, the liquid assets, including cash at bank and the estimated value of unsold sisal and coffee amounted to about £5,100, while current liabilities (excluding the debenture stock, loans and accrued interest) approximated £2,800.

Sudan Salt

The report of Sudan Salt, Ltd., for the calendar year 1941 shows a profit after providing for depreciation and taxation of £75,421, to which has to be added a balance of £6,697. Dividends on the 7% cumulative participating preference shares required £3,200, and the directors recommend payment of an ordinary dividend of 12%, less Sudan business profits tax at 8s. 4d. and U.K. income tax at 8s. 4d., absorbing £6,300, and payment of the participation rights of the cumulative participating preference shares totalling £5,022, leaving £2,000 to be carried forward. The issued capital is £27,000, and there is a reserve of £16,800. Fisted assets total £58,077, cash appears at £19,557, debitors at £1,839, and stocks of salt and stores at £6,661. The board consists of Sir Bernard Epstein (Chairman), Sir Edeint B. Gurney and Messrs. H. Wooring and H.

Africa and Asia Tea Pool

All the Allied Governments have taken part in negotiations for the formation of a central tea purchasing scheme, in connexion with which agreements have been reached in principle. Rather more than half of the present tea output available to the Allies is covered by the existing contracts made by the Ministry of Supply on behalf of Great Britain. The scheme plans the pooling of the whole output among Allied consuming countries, and among neutrals still able to receive supplies. This will be done by extending the purchases of the Ministry to cover all the existing gold standard countries, the U.S., India, Ceylon and Africa. Details of distribution in fixed proportions among Allied consuming countries will be decided. African countries have asked to be included in the restrictions on whether tea planting and cultivation on this subject are now in train.

News Items in Brief

The 500-share stocks from East Africa have been tendered to E.A.C.T.

Compulsory third party motor insurance will come into effect in Northern Rhodesia on July 1.

The British Central Africa Company has declared a dividend of £1.75% (maturing distribution).

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has declared an ordinary dividend of 4% (the same).

An Indian advocate has been sentenced to 18 months' hard labour for attempting to bully a European police officer in Kisumu.

A colonial debate is due to take place in the House of Commons while a revision is being prepared. A report will appear next week.

The Northern Rhodesian Information Officer has this week been additionally appointed Public Relations Officer for the Protectorate.

Tancredi Chambard, the Comptroller of Customs, has given a Uganda and Tanganyika duty to be treated as a single economic unit for the purposes of economic control.

There are at present three African priests in the Northern Rhodesian diocese of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. Nine African deacons were recently ordained.

Ndola airport, Northern Rhodesia, has been re-opened. It is now a stopping-place on the Bandu Essemwa and return route for S.R.A.S. planes, but not yet for South African Airways.

The Ethiopian Official Gazette has appeared half in English and half in Amharic. It is named the *Negriti-Gazeta*, "negari" meaning the drum formerly beaten outside the old Ghebbi during proclamations.

The quota of Virgin tobacco to be imported duty-free into the Union of South Africa from Southern Rhodesia during the year ended May 1, 1942, at the fixed minimum price of 1110/- per lb., was fixed at 1,000,000 lb.

The Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture has announced that 61 farmers hacking compost in the Colony produced 266,727 cubic yards last year, compared with 148,951 cubic yards in 1940, if 20 cubic yards weigh about one ton.

The war risk insurance rate for voyages between Atlantic and Pacific ports of North America and South America and Alexandria via the Cape has been raised from 12½% to 15%, and the corresponding quotation for Red Sea ports via the Cape is advanced from 10% to 12½%.

The British Government has bought all cotton grown by non-Natives in Tanganyika and all Rhodesian cotton produced in the Territory (except in the Lake Province) which remained either unsold at the end of April. The maximum prices are 40/- and 45/- lbs., per bale respectively.

As a war measure, Southern Rhodesia is to raise its duties on wines and spirits, with an extra tax on whiskey of 2/- a bottle and on Cape brandy of slightly less. The Cape wines most popular in the Colony are to carry a duty of 10/- a bottle, port wine and heavy wines 10/- each, light wines 4/- a bottle, sparkling wines 10/- each.

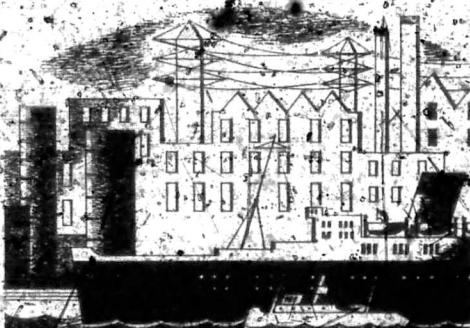
Mr. L. C. Ashton and Captain J. A. Leighton, C.B., managing directors of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, which has now extensive ramifications in East Africa, have been appointed additional managing directors of the Corporation. Mr. Ashton is the general trading manager of Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., and director of several of their associated companies. Captain Ashton is a partner of Sir Charles Leighton and a director of J. H. Warke & Sons and the shipping concern.

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		the U.S.A.

LATEST MINING NEWS**Selection Trust Results**

Selection Trust, Ltd., which has substantial interests in the African Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., reports a profit for the year ended March 31, 1942, of £197,988, compared with £174,025 in the previous year. A dividend of 4s per unit of 50/- preference stock, less income tax at 8s 6d in the £ being tax at the standard 10% rate less 10%, holding relief requires £26,730 (£2,673), taxation taken £4,500 after crediting £21,994 provided in previous years but not now required (£63,000). £40,000 is transferred to a new exploration reserve, and the balance carried forward is £130,165 (£109,466).

Stocks and amounts due by subsidiary companies appear at £1,824,688 (unchanged), and other investments at £470,542 (£601,459), and cash and Government securities at £721,874 (£692,311). The issued capital is unchanged at £2,011,120, the reserve remains at £500,000 and there is £418,220 of 5% preference stock outstanding, £13,448 having been redeemed during the year.

Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (Chairman), H. C. Porter and J. T. Eptt and Sir Henry Strachey retire from the board but offer themselves for re-election at the meeting to be held in London on July 2. Mr. Anton Gray, who has been associated with the Selection Trust group for a number of years, resigns on behalf of overseas and tribute is paid to the late Mr. A. G. D. Doyle, who did much work for the company, and to the services of Mr. D. M. Doyle, who resigned his position as consulting engineer on taking up that of managing director of Consolidated Africa Selection Trust, Ltd.

Zambesia Exploring

The report and accounts of the Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1941, show a profit of £12,597. An interim dividend at the rate of 2% was paid last December; the final distribution for 11 years will require £8,631 and it is proposed to pay a final dividend at the same rate, leaving a balance of £3,678 to be carried forward, while against £25,463 brought in. The intention is to pay the final dividend on July 1 to shareholders registered on May 31.

Stocks, shares and debentures of other countries appear at £107,924, partly market value was £68,597 below that

total, or just, which however, there is a loss of £30,000. The directors consider that at the deficit of £38,312 is more than covered by the amount by which the value of the company's holding in unquoted securities exceeds the figure at which they stand in the books, the net total holding is £20,053. The Directors' Stock in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., 52,393 shares at 10/- each in Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., 184,340 shares in recent years, 10/- each, and 60,900 shares in 1938 in Gold Mine Companies Limited 3,013 shares without nominal value but some of these dormant. Capital at bank investments and other investment securities totalled £111,115 at the date of issue 1938 and £118,772 at the date of the report. The Directors' Directors' of gold recovery by the Great Gold Mining Company, Ltd., which, as we recently recorded, has discontinued its mining operations because regular supplies of certain essential stores cannot at present be secured. As a result of this policy the daily average milling rate for the four months ended April last was 200 tons, compared with 496 tons for the twelve six months. It is not intended to resume mining development at present but work has been suspended over prospect 10 since it is considered that sufficient time has been carried out until the time comes to treat ore from this mine.

Company Progress Reports

Natal Mines.—During the first quarter of 1942 the mill treated 1,318,150 tons of ore, and shipments of bullion amounted to 5,100 fine oz. gold and 539 oz. silver. Gold from October of last year to the end of March averaged 44.42 shillings per ton, standard 138.1 ds. per fine oz. of gold recovered.

1422 ft. of development and 498 ft. of stope preparation were achieved during the quarter, a raise on 6B face, the No. 23 level, showing in the words of the miners, "an excellent large block of high grade ore for the 1400 ft. level." Gold free reef development from No. 2 shaft continues excellently and development of this reef to the 1400 ft. level would soon be completed for a strike length of 1,400 ft. with widths below and takes above it. Three opencasts at Lufuta furnished about 55% of the tonnes milled, and surface open-cutting is proceeding in the Balmera area, the most easterly part of the mine.

There has been further trouble with the old German-type plates but part of the new Crossley Prepara plate has arrived.

Basson.—During the first three months of the year there was a profit subject to taxation of £20,913. Capital expenditure amounted to £10,116. Development tonnage totalled 2,716.

Wanderer.—15,700 tons milled during the January-March quarter yielded 11,776 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £28,282.

Rossmann.—During May 8,400 tons of ore were crushed for a yield of 1,66 fine oz. gold and a profit of £5,525.

Sapwood Starr.—9,000 tons were crushed during May for a profit of £2,000.

Gatani.—17 fine oz. of gold were recovered in May.

Mining Personalia

Mr. W. Pellew-Harvey, who has wide personal knowledge of mining prospects in East Africa and the Rhodesias, will retire at the end of this month from the mining consulting business which bears his name. This business will however be continued under the present style by Messrs. W. H. Pellew-Harvey and R. H. Shattock, A.R.S.M., M.I.Mech.E.

Mr. A. W. W. Raby is acting as Mining Commissioner for Salisbury and Matabeleland and Mr. D. A. N. Brock is performing the duties of Mining Commissioner for Uganda, in addition to those of Bulawayo.

Rhodesian Anglo-American

The directors have decided to postpone consideration of the payment of a dividend until the accounts for the financial year ending on June 30 are available. For the previous year a dividend of 6s 3d was paid in equal half-yearly instalments.

Seukwe Gold Mining and Finance

A dividend of four cents (Canadian) per share payable on July 26 has been declared. The company, at one time operating in Rhodesia, has now all Canadian property.

b. The fact that goods made of rare materials or rare supply over seas or continents are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

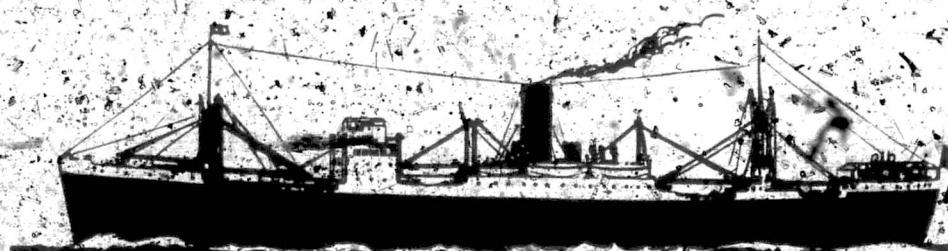
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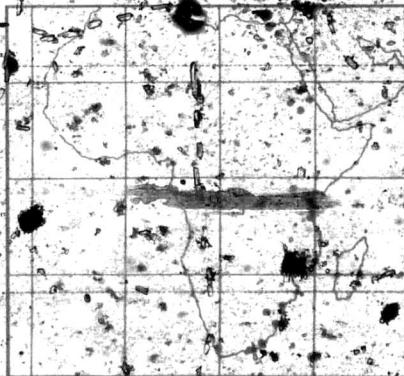
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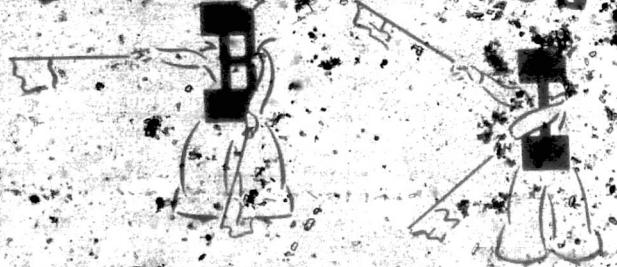
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday July 2, 1942

Volume 18 (Net Series) No 98

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F. S. Johnson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

VICEROY DECISION, EMANCIPATION
RELIEFS AND OVER RIDING
YEAR: these may not strike our readers as the five outstanding qualities revealed by the Colonial Office or the Government in East Africa either in peace or

Commons Debate on the Colonies

in almost three years of war. Yet there is the presentation of Mr. Harold Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the means by which those responsible for the Colonial Empire must discharge their responsibilities. It was indeed on this note that he closed his most interesting speech in the House of Commons last week when opening the debate on the Colonialistic measures, a speech austere with faith and fervour, but scarcely differentiating sufficiently between plan and performance. Since his appointment as Under-Secretary is still very recent, his remarks in regard to various measures had previously to be based upon a brief preparation. But within the Colonial Office, and it would not be difficult to identify those portions of the statecraft which are highly likely to have been suggested by the permanent officials. The general point must be made that with all the procrastination, all the small-mindedness, all the bungling which we have witnessed so frequently to describe as "too little too late" we overlook the promised measures set in motion in the last few weeks and still to produce their results on a considerable scale tends to be represented as typical of a dynamism which today character-

ises the British African colonies (with which so much of the debate was rightly concerned). We do not for a moment suggest, of course, that Mr. Macmillan conscientiously misrepresented the position. There can be no doubt of his enthusiasm and determination, or of that of his chief, Lord Cranborne. In the few weeks since they have passed since they entered the Colonial Office both have encouraged high hopes, and they have already made their impression on the organisation under their control.

It would be the more unfortunate, therefore, if they were misled into believing that dynamism is a characteristic of the Governments in Eastern Africa. We should be delighted to be driven to so favourable a conclusion, but

Dynamism Not Characteristic. It is one which the facts do nothing to warrant. The quality in question has unhappily been conspicuously lacking in high quarters. It is no exaggeration to say that the overwhelming majority of communications reaching us from Eastern Africa since the outbreak of war have been critical, most of them highly critical, official blunders in omission and commission. Who can deny that the number of senior officials who have shown themselves saved with a sense of agency has been astonishingly small, or that the inevitable consequence has been an undisguisable spread through the subordinate ranks of a sense of frustration? Only within the past month or so have we

July 2, 1942

and telegraphic communications, expressed some sense of rising hope, and these almost entirely as the result of the inexorably belated movement of leading business men to the Kenya and Uganda Civil Defence and Supply Council, which at long last begins to provide the kind of administrative organisation for which non-officials have pleaded all these years. And even now, be it noted, Tanganyika Territory is allowed to stand outside this body, though it is, in effect, a war cabinet in miniature. It is evident that the non-official element on that highly important Council which has so far done so little to engender public confidence, though having been often constrained to criticise the Governor of Kenya as the head of an Administration regarded East Africa itself as having made almost a very imaginable mistake, we welcome the opportunity of adding that recent reports refer potentially to his readiness to give every possible support to this Council of which he is the active chairman. Non-official leaders and the public generally have been outspokenly critical of official complacency, indecision and lack of imagination from the outbreak of war up to the present, and only now is the need for this agency being fulfilled at the top.

Today the farmer is the best shipbuilder, said the Under-Secretary of State, when emphasising, as we have done in these columns dozens of times, the importance of maximum production in East Africa for

Bureaucratic Shortcomings. the supply of the ships of the Middle East. Recalling in that truth three years ago, the farmers of East Africa have demanded ever since to be allowed to make their maximum contribution. Yet not until a few months ago were reasonable arrangements introduced for anything approaching maximum production. It is not the fault of the settlers that more has not been done; to the contrary, it is astonishing that so much has been achieved considering how many European agriculturists were immediately allowed to join the forces (though the risks of depleting farming manpower were promptly emphasised by the Press) that many such farms have since been managed by the settlers' workmen (for whom no praise can be too high); and that adequate provisions were so persistently refused in respect of guaranteed prices for crops, fuel, the breaking up of land, and other financial arrangements which have long operated in Great Britain. So here again the shortcomings have been those of the bureaucracy, not of the Colonies themselves.

We trust that Mr. Macmillan, who emphasised the importance of enabling the peoples of the Colonies to impose on the public service in their own countries will review the highly unsatisfactory history of the Local Civil Service introduced into Kenya some years ago. Kenyans are doing better than to take their full part but on fair terms, and this Local Civil Service has certainly not had a fair deal. Again, while no East African will object to the healthy development of trade unionism on sound lines, that is something very different from the artificial legislative encouragement given in some parts of Eastern Africa. The importance of wise regulation of labour matters is universally admitted, but it seems to us absurd that labour legislation in Tanganyika, Tangan, and Uganda, for instance, in which trade unionism is in its earliest infancy, should be in advance of that in the United Country. How can that be described as a healthy development or sound lines? If we have to make such committee regulations of labour in general, let us do it at the head of the Land Secretary, and not just his secretary, as the first for larger Colonial units. His speech provided abundant evidence of Mr. Macmillan's deep interest in Colonial welfare and development, his anxiety to facilitate that greater war contribution on which all aspire, and his sense of urgency, which is badly needed in senior official ranks in the Colonial Empire.

A Colonial Development Board was strongly urged by several members, including Captain Peter Macdonald, to whose initiative the debate was due. Referring caustically to the plethora of committees and councils

Africa's Memory. he pleaded for action instead of talk and idle reports.

that in the last quarter of a century he had visited every British Colony, he said, and found no clear evidence of a long-term policy on the part of the Colonial Office; its "back-room boys" had for too little practical knowledge of the Colonial Empire, in which, however, some of the finest brains and keenest young men in the world were serving. Squadron Leader Bonner, who was equally fervent in pleading for a Development Board, scorned the idea of promising greater self-government to the people of India and without holding it from those in Rhodesia and Kenya who have contributed so much to our war effort. Colonel Wickham urged better machinery to expedite decisions regarding Central Africa, and Mr. de Rothschild proposed the establish-

ment, it was proposed of a military college for the instruction of young chiefs and sons of chiefs from West Central and East Africa, so that after some training they could be commissioned as officers in the fine regiments of East and West Africa. Dr Haden Guest, who is a leading figure of the wide use made of Germans throughout British Africa during the last three or four years, argued that Africans still do not understand what the war

is about. They then have scattered throughout Africa enlisted as volunteers for the service, and two or three times as many enter the civil population. And ordinary girls, large and small come alike from poor peasants in the most distant areas and educated

chiefs if they do not understand the cause of the conflict and the fate in store for them if German domination were to be established? Assuredly not. Theists, communists, pseudo-intellectuals, political publicists, and other pamphleteers suggest unceasingly that other people do not know why to resist the Boers. They do their fellows slight justice. The Colonies at least, including untutored illiterate Africans require no courses of instruction in such matters. East and West Africans have not forgotten their own harsh experiences of German rule, which wrought in their own lands long ago what it is now repeating in occupied Europe.

Contribution of Colonies to War Effort

Reviewed by Mr. Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State

WRITTEN PROBLEMS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE were discussed in the House of Commons last week, at the speech of the Under-Secretary of State quoted hereunder. Three other members will speak next week.

Mr Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said he intended to have the Cobourg Conference held in May, and that he had invited His Excellency the High Commissioner of Colony of Rhodesia to attend. He used of course the word "conference" instead of "conference," as it is too low for both his Parliamentary audience.

We had had Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, the United States, North Borneo, and Sarawak—their military defeat. Not inflicting such disasters had brought millions of civic government and civilian population, but we should not forget the measures on which essential evidence was lacking. In the Colonial Office and Colonial Government had to mobilise all potential resources in men and material for war purposes. This was a danger of conspiracy in his office in regard to this task. Present difficulties and dangers in Indian Ocean threatened serious interruption of supply. We had lost 60% of the world's tin production, 20% of the rubber production, a large proportion of wolfram, lead, and other minerals, and important sources of supply of sugar, tobacco, and oilseeds. Therefore we needed Colonial production on a munitions scale. Production of minerals, coal, hides, palm-oil products and the best meat had developed. In hardly any categories did we dare slow up.

Three Main Ways of Helping

The Colonies could help in three main ways—by stimulating exports. An export programme had been agreed with their chief customers, the Ministers of War and Supply and our American allies. It had been worked out in detail. Supplies had been arranged. The supplies went to the United Kingdom, the Middle East and the United States; in this programme they had the co-operation of our Belgian and Free French allies. The Colonies had been asked to obtain the maximum possible rubber production in East and West Africa. Neglected plantations were being re-activated and abandoned plantations were being cleared, mainly in Tanganyika, were being exploited. Special officers were being appointed, and there was assistance from some of the African planters. All types of wild rubber, East and West African, were being tapped and prices were being fixed after consultation among producers. All industries were co-operating energetically in the drive for rubber, by which we might help to fill the gap between the great production of synthetic rubber in the United States came to help the joint war needs of the Allies.

Rubber, uranium, tin, graphite, copper, zinc, mica, manganese, chrome, iron ore and industrial diamonds were among our needs. With the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, British Central, Colony and Colony were helping to supply these.

The Colonies could make their contribution by not importation. The old system of import licences was given way to a shipping programme in each territory, which meant a ban on imports on Government account of necessary goods in order to make clear that they had had the first claim on shipping space, the import licensing system being purely merely to control the import of unnecessary small items of private need.

It was essential to increase local food production in order

to allow the African to till, preserve and conserve the soil by substituting mixed farming for the single export crop. In East Africa the white planter and African peasant economy must be helped. There we were increasing the production of maize, maize, rice, and other foodstuffs.

The Farmer the Best Shipbuilder

Josephine Jastine was the best shipbuilder. Food grows in the soil and shipping as did locomotives from one Colony to another. Every bit of food grown in East Africa had to be transported across the Middle East to save the long haul of the sea route.

Lessons learned in Britain was metal manufacture and repair. In the Eastern Conference was seen the importance of the future of the East African Dependencies. They and all other Colonial territories were making every effort to increase their sources for local manufacture. In trying to stimulate production the same difficulties were met as in England, and it was sought to overcome them by the same enthusiasm and energy.

Barriers of Colonial exports, avoidance of the use of ships, and development of engineering and repair work necessary to feed into the Colonies. They had to increase their imports of consumption goods; there must be more cotton, pieces foodstuffs Africa could not produce from Africa. Colonial peoples' fitted things to money. So Englishmen must have been shrewd in order that West Africans might have more cotton piece goods.

A Tribute to African Regiments

The Colonies must also import capital goods—for instance, to improve internal transport facilities. In nearly every territory there was the great problem of road transport; it was not easy nowadays to get forces, but he had to scrum them from somebody to the Army needed.

Bicycles, bad roads in this country, for insulation and other workers were still more wanted in the Colonies, not only to take workers to and from their work, but also to carry produce to market. It was necessary to fight the Board of Trade to get the Colonies their fair share of bicycles.

The regiments of the King's African Rifles, the Royal West African Rifles and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in the East African campaigns which destroyed the Italian Empire were well known to need further tribute. They were not auxiliaries, but the main participants in those campaigns. These regiments had been multiplied many times over in strength since the outbreak of war. Over the last two years large numbers of men had been recruited from East and West Africa and other Colonies and they were performing splendid service.

Earl Wimerton wished to ask whether Mr Macmillan could mention the gallant war record of the Southern Rhodesian African Regiment.

Mr Macmillan said he was grateful to Earl Wimerton for his interruption had cleared away any possible doubt of gratitude on the part of the Government. He was doing merely with within the framework of the Colonial Secretary. He finished.

Hop Guards and barracks are being fortified in many colonies. I welcome this method of associating our people directly with their own defence. Should the necessity arise, they will develop the skill and valour of the Russian partisans. The new Permanent Under-Secretary of State

the Colonial Office is the Foreign Office, and a huge stock of knowledge about all Dependencies is not world-wide. This is a serious defect. We have not hesitated to apply concepts from England, society and local institutions where it seemed desirable to help us to introduce, as in England, standards of measures, laws, etc., to our normal administration. In general there has been a desire on the only ground on which there can be agreement—the desire helping, insatiable, levelling, demanding.

How can all this be surmounted? It is clear that the spirit of the loyal spirit of the Colonial Office must be carried on, but of any kind without their application of the spirit of the British Army—steely, locality and with a sense of responsibility.

He could not help but feel that the men he met were indeed desirous to help. For instance, when his son's decisions prompted that they should be sent to press, he was anxious in Berlin to stay longer with bows and arrows.

What was the situation in the Colonies?

Against such a background of enthusiasm they had been able to build an sufficient organisation for war and the Colonies. The Colonial Office had been expanded, particularly its economic department, to meet the special tribute of the staff of that department. The Colonies had, too, had its "boys in the back" who had completed the new department they had had their first territorial experience—the black boys of war, the Colonial Office had moved to the old Scottish Office.

Many members of the staffs of the Governments in the Colonies had been released for service in the Army, and those left behind had had a steadily increased amount of work to do, often in amorphous conditions, with no opportunity for leaving and returning. The Colonies were under severe difficulties, and one indication of the magnitude of the seriousness of the situation in the Colonial Service is that, though seen in a few months, they had shown the greatest devotion to the colonies they served. Under the stress of war they had responded magnificently.

Turning to organisation, Mr. Macmillan said that in East Africa there was the East African Governors' Conference comprising the Governor of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the British Resident in Zanzibar and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In East Africa, the Governor attended its meetings. The chairman was the Governor of Kenya. The Conference secretary, who was in permanent session in Nairobi, was in fact the doctor where the command of the East African War Supply Board and the War Supplies Board. Each Colony had its own supply organisation, and these attempted to co-ordinate after territorially, what may be said to be what each needed. The supply boards exercised a general control over the districts of East Africa, produce to the Middle East.

If in regard to the mobilisation of Colonial resources new means or new ideas could be suggested, they would be open with gratitude. The problems were new and intricate, and to solve them they might well make mistakes. They might break a many eggs, and they would certainly break eggs to make their omelette. They had not unlimited time in which to plan and think and study.

Changing Conceptions of Empire

In the beginning of war it was refreshing to lift one's eyes occasionally to the farther horizon. It was not foolish to put forward a new imperial policy. He could give only a few brief impressions from a very short tenure of office with little remote from urgent duties.

The conception of Empire had passed through three stages. The trader and the trader, sometimes also the slave trader, had gone, and in hand, then, the missionary—indeed, let us forget what he allowed to the missionary—the trader and settler, and then the chartered company. The genius of men like Rhodes and Solide had been the pioneers. In this phase the chartered company performed the rudimentary function of government. When they could no longer be maintained by chartered companies, Government assumed their functions of government and trade regulation. Joseph Chamberlain put before us early in the conception of developing our great inheritance. By degrees and in conception of development had become one of development in the paramount interest of the people of the many widely differing territories which were to make up the Empire.

This symbiotic rock of the strong chain of nation and internationalism running through British Empire had been in essence in practical form in the policy of the British Government accepted and endorsed by public opinion. It had been transmuted, welded into a coherent whole the diagnosis, politicians, administrators, missionaries, traders, planters, settlers and the immigrating population from other territories, all members of a single body, material and spiritual. The umbles of the past had died because they could not change with the others. But this former Empire had the great quality of adaptation. By God it lived.

There was a frequently expressed theory that the colonies, grown to full stature, would drop off like ripe fruit. That

fallacious analogy had done great harm. It compared nations with families. While among human parents necessarily die and die by the inexorability of time, and the sons looked for and succeeded to step into their father's responsibilities, that was not true of nations. Then came the need for them to decay, and therefore the relationship between a Mother Country and other countries could not be the dominion of a generation, but might be of a lasting character.

True, nations could decline. Before this our pessimist might have said that of all countries, Who could say it now was this country growing old like a slow-burned candle? Did the sun run stagnant now? Were there no young shoots left? Any man looks so perlance and depressing a view let him seek if he were so fortunate as to be admitted to it, the finest company in the world's that in the boys in blue with wings on their breasts.

The war had shown to self-government without external military gilding. That independence without defence was vain, that of the work of the major organisations, now it was finding out, a large number of smaller countries! It was in the best of these countries, and should define of our future relationship with the Colonies as a permanent and not a transient relationship. The governing principle of the Colonial Empire should be that of partnership between the elements composing it. Out of Partnership came understanding, and friendship within the fabric of the Commonwealth lay the future of the Colonial Territories.

According to different needs and different conditions, there would be the greatest divergence of local responsibility. But however far these might be developed, there were certain perennial problems which had admitted of corporative solution. Trade, currency and monetary questions, determined by sea, land and air; these were important on account of the development itself, in which the future of the continents depended much be thought of as a whole.

Before the passing of the Colonial Development Act, there had been too great a tendency to think of each Colony as a separate financial proposition, some were poor and some rich. The estate must be considered as a whole. We wanted no depressed areas in the Colonial Empire.

Changes in the Colonial Service

What more could we do at this stage of the war? There were two things. We could make or propose for changes in the organisation of the Colonial Service with two chief aims.

First, we should seek increasing opportunity for the people of the Colonies to fulfil posts in the public service of their own countries. The organisation of the Civil Services and the whole structure of the educational system in the Colonies must be so devised that the peoples would be able to acquire the qualifications for service and the desire thereto. Few of them had or were likely to have for some thirty or forty years a reservoir of highly qualified colonial technicians in agriculture, intense agriculture, mining and so on, capable of supplying all their own needs.

Therefore the main aim was to have a mobile force of such experts as the Permanent Secretary of State to be posted wherever in the Colonial Empire they were most needed, a portuguese term. And had this to some extent now, as it was hampered by purely financial considerations. The mobility of the Colonial Civil Service was hampered by these considerations because the modern Colonies might need the best men but might not be in a position to pay the salaries for their services. Therefore utilisation of the Colonial Service, which had been going on gradually since 1939, was now to be taken a step further. The late Secretary of State, Lord Moyne, had initiated a plan to achieve this purpose. The present Secretary of State was working out these proposals in consultation with Colonial Governors. He would then come to the Colonies with a quota for the necessary financial provision.

Again our development policy must be based on as a committee on a number of technical subjects. A General Labour Advisory Committee had recently been added. They were indebted to the Trade Union Congress for helping them to get

good and good members as Mr. J. Hallsworth and Mr. A. Higham, who had both considerable knowledge of international labour problems due to the British Empire. Confederation for building Sir John Sorles Watson and Mr. G. W. Murray. Sir Frederick Leggett, Chief Industrial Commissioner of the Ministry of Labour was another member.

Hence development trade unions on colonial lines was one of the most urgent needs of many Colonies. In recent months, experienced trade unionsists had come from this country as labour officers to British Mandates, India, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sarawak, and Palestine. One experienced officer of the Ministry of Labour had been seconded to the Colonial Labour Service.

North Africa, Burma, Malaya, and the service of the Colonial Office Post war problems would find were the daily tasks. Eminent scholars gave them on the organisation of research work over the whole field. Research £500,000 a year.

THE WAR***Submarines off East Africa******Japanese Active in Mozambique Channel***

JAPANESE SUBMARINES have again been reported in East African waters. Natives in Portuguese East Africa assert that one such vessel recently puts into Tomé in the Mozambique Channel. There are German plantations in this area.

The Foreign Office is working on plans to gather Japanese from all parts of the Empire in Portuguese East Africa for exchange for Britons in Japan and Japanese-controlled territories. "We are trying to arrange the broadest possible categories for repatriation," a Foreign Office official has stated, adding that is causing delay.

Since Japan's entry into the war, the Swiss Government have taken charge of Italian interests in East Africa.

So valuable has been the field ambulance hospital placed during the Abyssinian campaign at the disposal of the British by the Belgian Congo, that General Platt, C-in-C, East African Command, has asked that the unit may remain with his troops.

Anxious to Augment War Effort

Mr. Richard Capel, *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent now in East Africa, has telegraphed from Kampala that Uganda's willingness to fill the gaps in supplies caused by the loss of Malaya is everywhere evident. "Long live the British Empire," the slogan inscribed on a banner on the main street of the town appears to him to express a genuine sentiment. About 40,000 men from Uganda are serving abroad.

Referring to the call for increased production, he states the total directive organisation has hitherto been inactive. Conflicting claims between the military and producers are exemplified by the mining authorities' work on Uganda's valuable tin outcrops has been reduced by Native miners being allowed to join the colours. The Colonial Office is blamed for failing to produce a comprehensive plan months ago.

We recently reported that, in order to stimulate a greater sense of service throughout East Africa, a Total Defence Union had been formed in Nairobi. One of its main objects is to formulate constructive suggestions for submission to the Government. A census of members is being taken to list their capabilities in emergency.

Owing to growing shortage of skilled labour and material, Kenya has set up a Building Controls Committee. Permits are now necessary for the erection of all buildings costing over £25.

The Council of the East African Women's League recently passed a resolution asking the Government of Kenya to prevent the importation of luxuries.

Casualties and Awards

Pawmster Lieutenant J. B. N. Cowe, R.N., who has been killed on active service, was on the staff of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Rainier when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Indies station.

Sergeant Pilot E. P. Massam, formerly employed by Mafura Copper Mines, Ltd., Lualenyi, Northern Rhodesia, has been killed on active service.

The following have been mentioned in despatches for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East:—
Gunner P. G. V. Thornton, M.C., M.B., of the R.A.M.C., attached to the Southern Rhodesia Medical Corps, Major (Acting Lt.-Col.) J. S. McCallum, attached K.A.R.; Captain (Temp. Major) A. G. Coltrane, M.C., attached to S.C.

Major-General Dan Mandella, D.S.O., has been awarded the Observer's Badge of the South African Air Force by special order signed by Brigadier G. J. Venter. Its Director-General, the distinction having been bestowed in recognition of outstanding operational flying in the Abyssinian Campaign and the Western Desert.

Appointments

W. S. Sturzey, Lieut.-Colonel (Acting Brigadier) Lord Rennell of Rodd, C.B., now gazetted to the local rank of major-general, has been one of the senior members of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration in East Africa. His father, the first Lord Rennell, was in charge of the British Agency in Zanzibar during the critical times in the early nineties of the last century, following the treaties which led to the establishment of former German East Africa, the Tanganyika Territory of today.

At the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., lately Joint Under-Secretary for War, and a former Governor of Kenya, has become Chairman of a small committee to advise on measures required for extending hospitality to United States Forces in the United Kingdom.

Major P. Phillips, the well-known East African manufacturer's representative, has been asked to take charge of the billeting in the Nairobi area of evacuees from Mombasa.

Mr. D. I. Morgan is now A.R.F. Commandant in Mombasa.

Captain J. C. Kelly Rogers, the well-known former pilot on the African service of Imperial Airways & flew Mr. Churchill to the United States and back on his latest visit. Captain Kelly Rogers piloted the aircraft which brought the Prime Minister home by way of Bermuda from his previous visit to President Roosevelt.

Nairobi now broadcasts every Saturday evening a programme of entertainment by members of the Forces.

Leave to the Coast has been stopped to military personnel in Kenya.

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The Threat to Suez.—The battle for Suez is joined. With the fall of Mersa Matruh, the present pressure brings out the larger factors that make this battle the Egyptian critical for the whole war. It is indeed critical on both sides. If Rommel can be halted in the desert his daring strategy recoils on his own head; for he can hardly maintain himself at such a distance from his bases. Though he is taking great risks, which his victories have not yet neutralised, the prizes now before his eyes are glittering. Straight ahead along the coast is the great port of Alexandria, the foundation of British naval power in the Mediterranean. Suez Oil, by which he is reported to have dispatched a column, is a stepping-stone on the difficult way towards the head of the Nile Delta, to Cairo and Suez. Beyond lie the routes to the Indian Ocean and the land route to those oilfields on which so many Axis hopes have been fixed and on which Allied power for mechanised war so greatly depends. These things are not yet an immediate issue. But they define the major objectives of Axis strategy. The movement towards Suez constitutes the right arm of the pincers, while the left reaches deeply into the Ukraine. It is well to weigh the significance of the enemy's advance and to reckon in good time with his aims. But it would be mere faint-heartedness to assume that even with all his present advantages, he is certain or even likely to achieve them. The troops in the field must have all the help that resolution here can give them. British military history is rich, almost too rich, in examples of the final ascendancy of the moral over the material in situations in which all physical calculations were adverse. Nor can General Auchinleck be without the means of material reinforcement. — *The Times* military correspondent.

Not a Minute to Lose.—The Russians know that today, despite the price in German dead, Hitler is willing to pay for it. Hitler is, at Taganrog and in the Crimea, closer than he has ever been to striking the U.S.S.R. the one and only blow which could send the Russians to their knees, seizing the Caucasian oil. The Russians also face the fact that Rommel's drive threatening Egypt and the Suez Canal, immobilises British forces in the Middle East which might have been looked to for help. The Russians know that the reverses in North Africa considerably jeopardise Turkey's benevolent neutrality.

Mr. Negley Farson

The Wrong Commanders.

We are to avoid exhaustion in the present struggle. If we are even to avoid a continued run of defeat, we must find our Cromwells, Marlboroughs, and Wellingtons of modern mechanised warfare. Experts in mechanised warfare continue to be kept on the shelf or out of the way. In Libya at least the only mechanised general among the commanders there is an officer who spent nearly a quarter of a century with horse cavalry previous to conversion shortly before the war. It has to be realised that many of Germany's armoured force leaders have had by now seven or eight years' intimate experience of mechanised war before and during this war. Underlying the lessons of Libya is this basic fact: the Middle East is predominantly the theatre where mechanised forces dominate, yet we still persist in entrusting the direction of our forces there to unmechanical-minded commanders. In other words, we continue to try to turn our coachmen into chauffeurs. With officers under 40 such a conversion may not be too difficult so long as they have a real instinct for mobility. With older officers it is hardly to be expected that, save in exceptional cases, they can adjust themselves to such an immense change of operating pace from slow-line to tank-line. — Captain Liddell Hart.

Blight of Bureaucracy.—Who beat us in Libya, in Singapore, in Burma? Not Rommel, not his tanks, guns or planes, but our own bureaucrats here at home. The power of these hidden hands is so great that even if it is only a question of adding a man to a gun crew in order to improve the rate of fire, or putting a tiny nut on a little bolt, it has to be approved by a multitude of bureaucrats before it is settled. Their "whole training in life is to avoid action."

the narrow bounds of strict rules and regulations. War is essentially an affair of improvisation and quick decisions. We have to put bureaucracy back in its proper place as the servant of the nation, not its master. We have to strip it of its power, disband a great part of its swollen armies which suck like leeches at the nation's strength, throw its committees into the street, and put in their places men of spirit and decision and action. — Mr. John Gorden.

Air Strategy: The Big Question.

Instead of bombing Cologne we ought to have blasted Benghazi, Tripoli and the Italian ports to bits and caught Rommel in a trap. Presumably the Government believed that their strategy, which in the last analysis is founded on the theory that Germany can be bombed into submission, has been correct. We assert that both on theoretical grounds and by the test of practical results, it has been shown to be bad strategy. Who is responsible? The Prime Minister accepts responsibility. In his double capacity as Minister of Defence and Prime Minister he has the terrible and inescapable burden of final decisions. As a war-leader in the psychological sphere of war, he stands supreme. No one can approach his stature in the manner in which he expresses the war spirit of the British people. But whether his judgment as a strategist is equally outstanding is another question, and we should certainly feel happier if the Prime Minister would separate out the duty and office of Minister of Defence from that of Prime Minister. If we had adopted the right strategy 18 months ago of concentrating on North Africa as our only important overseas front, is it conceivable that we should not by this time have built up an air striking force in the Middle East which could have paralysed Rommel's line of communications? Is it conceivable that by this time we should not have big tanks in the West in quantity and quality capable of taking on the German Mark IV models? Why have we no dive-bombers? Because our bad strategy did not demand these weapons. The Russians are still hot for a second front in the West. If that front consisted of an American assault on the west bulge of North Africa we should not protest. But is the shipping available? That is the governing factor.

With Rommel won, Rommel's success in Libya was due to two things: he personally made all reconnaissances and directed battles, and he showed the greatest fitness in changing his decisions as soon as new possibilities of success arose. During the battle for Tobruk he changed his decisions no less than 11 or 12 times, thus driving his staff officers to the verge of madness. This is the best and the only way to meet the exigencies of the enemy. Client: Brigadier Brumwell's A.D.C., broadcasting from Aden.

Background to the War

e the War News

Spindles Epitomised. — Six colliers make up for Tobruk — Major General H. Rowan Robinson, who has never been bombed, and is still not totally black-out bound. — Mr. Eric Biggs.

It is from the ranks of ill-adjusted people that crusaders most often emerge. — Miss Elizabeth Bowen.

The question of holding Tobruk seems to have been the *premier contre-ordre descriptif*. — *Daily Telegraph*.

I am not sure that the time for bishops' palaces has not passed for ever. — Dr. Bertram Simpson, Bishop of Southwark.

I support Mr. Churchill's leadership, but there must be far-reaching changes lower down. — Mr. J. D. Diefenbaker, on his election as Independent M.P. for Maldon.

In future every fireguard is to undergo a course of compulsory training. — Miss Eileen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security.

If Mr. Lyttelton has not yet disclosed the qualities of a future Prime Minister, he has quickly established his worth as a State Administrator. — *The Round Table*.

C. I. doubt whether the present House of Commons contains a proportionately as many energetic and progressive people as does this country. — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

New Zealand has now seven times the number of air squadrons that she had last December. — Commodore Robert Goddard, Chief of Staff of the New Zealand Air Force.

The Germans last week compulsorily evacuated a million French civilians from holiday resorts on the Cévennes. — Mr. P. S. Howarth, of the United Associations of Great Britain and France.

J. A. Spender throughout his life made it clear to all men that journalism is a profession which can be successfully followed by a scrupulously honourable gentleman. — Mr. Stephen Gwynne.

Our reverses are due to lack of sight, lack of equipment in the right place, failure to profit by lessons of the past, and to a war strategy which is fundamentally wrong. — Mr. Southby, M.P.

The more deeply the battle of Libya is considered, the more apparent it becomes that our reverse was due almost entirely to the poor tactical handling of our armoured forces. — *The Times* correspondent in Cairo.

Rommel leads desk work. He is always on the move. His men have given him the nickname "The Hobo General." Alfred Berndt edits in chief German News Agency broadcasting from Tobruk.

However great the production of aircraft by ourselves and America may be, it is believed that there will always be sufficient pilots and crews to man them. — Captain Balfour, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Air.

The shipbuilding part of the United States' production programme is absolutely astonishing. The programme will be attained, and will catch up rapidly on our losses. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

The United Nations are going to establish a Second Front in Europe at the most opportune time before the winter. — Mr. J. Buell Snyder, Chairman of the House of Representatives' Sub-Committee on War Department Appropriations.

If we neutralise sympathy, the belligerents say we are partial, if we criticise, it is an offence; if we remain aloof, we are considered uninterested; and if we refuse anything we are thought hostile. — Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal. — Our Submarine sailors of the Black Sea Fleet checked the enemy, who had broken into their line in the northern sector, by laying land-mines to themselves and driving under the charging tanks. Several tanks were destroyed by these bombs. — Mr. A. T. Thoburn, telegraphing from Moscow.

In May the United States produced nearly 4,000 aeroplanes, 1,500 tanks and 2,000 artillery and anti-tank guns, exclusive of anti-aircraft guns and guns of heavy incendiary tanks. — We produced over 1,000 machine-guns of all types and well over 50,000 sub-machine guns. — President Roosevelt.

Rommel had the need to fight it out in the air. — He had no really advanced landing grounds in the rear. One of our aircraft suitable for close support of ground forces has sufficiently long range to make independent of developments in the ground. — Mr. Colin Bedwell.

There is a report that to combat the rising heat in the Western Desert the Germans are using refrigerators in their tanks. There is no reason why air conditioning should not be worked off the tank motor, but to date the British and German tank makers have been content to supply fans. — Mr. Alan Moonhead.

One of the causes of the loss of the Balkans was the failure of British legations to grasp the real essence of the struggle. In no country that I visited did I have any feeling that the British Legation possessed the initiative in relation to its German embassy. — Miss E. Irene Hollingsworth.

On the battle of Egypt and on the battle of the Russian front, depending whether the war will be in a reasonable time with victory to the United Nations, or whether it will drag on through the years to provide a history similar to the struggles of Napoleon, the Marquis de Macmillan Under-Secretary of the Colonies.

The system under which the technical chiefs report to the Prime Minister as Minister of Defence decisions in the formation of which he has taken his share as their chairman, and which he then reports to the cabinet, was a system which could only be described as a mess. It stands condemned by all. — Mr. Eric Biggs.

It is probably more than a year since Britain began to call upon its resources for war. We were unprepared for total war in 1939. Her finest brains have studied the art of war for 30 years. Can the British reasonably expect to win by instinct in the second or third round? Libya shows that they are unteachable until they have learnt to learn. — *The Observer*.

Before the fall of Tobruk, South Africa's losses in Rommel's latest offensive were 440 killed or died of wounds, and 1,945 wounded or missing. In the fall of Tripoli it is so far known that two out of three composite groups of the 65th and 12th Divisions and two composite battalions and four artillery batteries of the 1st and 2nd Divisions have been lost. — General Smuts.

I am convinced that the electors of Great Britain and the Dominions are to 100 per cent in favour of Mr. Churchill remaining office as Prime Minister, but that with almost equal unanimity they are opposed to his remaining Minister of Defence. I believe that if the question were left to a free vote of the House of Commons, with the whip off, a large majority of the House would prove to be of the same opinion. Mr. Churchill has always professed profound respect for the function of Parliament. Is he not, after enough to test it, without sinking the present system a matter of confidence in his Administration? — Sir John Harwood.

INTERNATIONAL

Mr. J. P. M'Ginnis, M.P., of Uganda, has reported.

Mr. S. G. L. Bell, M.P., and Mrs. J. M. Gathie have been married in Nairobi.

A son was born on June 12 in Nairobi to the wife of Captain C. D. H. C. Luckham.

Colonel Leeks, a former Chepoma, of Zanzibar, has by a legal poll changed his surname to Charters.

Mr. E. C. Baxter is now in charge of the Pangani River, Tanganyika, in place of Mr. R. de Z. Hay.

Mr. F. Delano Thompson, Independent M.P. for Gwelo, has joined the Southern Rhodesian Labour Party.

A daughter was born on June 20 to the wife of Wing Commander H. W. Marlow, A.F.C., R.A.F.

Mrs. Grable, widow of Prince George, has been elected to serve on the executive committee of the Martha Hospital, Nairobi.

Mr. H. Izard has been promoted to Assistant Commissioner of Kenya, where Mr. H. G. Lamont is now senior district commissioner.

Dr. Lourenco Pinto, former Representative on the Mozambique Company's Council of Administration in Lisbon, has arrived in Beira.

The Rev. Percy Babotson has been appointed organiser-secretary of the Federation of Native Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. D. R. Arwyn is now Resident Magistrate in the Mbale district of Uganda, and Mr. A. O. Perkins is now magistrate of the Muende district.

Mr. G. E. Boyton has been gazetted an additional magistrate for Bulawayo, and Mr. V. J. Goddard to a corresponding position in Salisbury.

Mr. Alexander is born in Plumstead, Cape Province, the son of the wife of Mr. E. K. Lumley, Colonial Administrative Service, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. S. Patel has been elected Chairman of the Indian Elected Members' Organisation of Kenya, in the room of Mr. J. B. Pandya, C.B.E., who has resigned.

Sir Frederick W. Leggett has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. He was recently nominated a member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Council.

Mr. A. S. Lee, manager in Nyasaland of the British Colonist Sewing Association, and member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, and Mr. D. Lee have been visiting Southern Rhodesia and the U.S.A.

Mr. S. E. Martin is the Christian brother of Mr. Martin, honorary secretary of the Mr. S. J. Jones' Honorary treasurer of St. Andrew's Literary Society, Nairobi, of which the Rev. S. A. H. Hobson is President.

The marriage will take place in July between Captain Denis Catchwell, British Overseas Pilot, and Sheila, only daughter of the late Mr. Ingles Hall, of Tower Wood, Windermere, and of Mrs. E. Grafton Thompson, Rangeworthy Court, near Bristol.

The engagement is announced between Pilot Officer E. R. Ridgeway, R.A.F.V.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ridgeway of Bawdesly, Bulawayo, and Elizabeth Scott Payne, second daughter of Mrs. Scott Payne, 23 Chilham Court, Bulawayo, and Mr. H. Scott Payne of Hythe, Hampshire.

With Mr. F. A. Bailey, District Scout Commissioner, Nairobi, as Chairman, a sub-committee of the Nairobi and District Boy Scouts Local Association, consisting of Messrs. J. Kaplan, J. M. Swiveler, R. H. Bulted and Lieut. A. G. Dickson, has been formed to assist Boy Scouts on farms during their holidays to help in the war effort.

Mr. A. J. Warden, Director General of Agriculture on the staff of the Comptroller of East African Welfare and Development, and a former Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, is Chairman of a committee

established by the Government of Trinidad to draw up a long-term agricultural policy. He has urged that the small holder should be encouraged to adopt a system of mixed farming in which cash production would play a balanced part.

Obituary

The death occurred last week at his villa in Montauk, Long Island, N.Y., R. R. Baddeley, the novelist and traveller who visited Kenya in 1929.

Mr. M. Mackenzie ("Mac") who had a store on the Scotts Head road near Thika in which district he was a most popular figure, died recently in Kenya.

Spencer Clegg, Esq., C.M.G., whose death also occurred at the age of 77 years, had for nearly 20 years been honorary treasurer of the Fairbridge Farm Colony, founded in memory of Kingsley Fairbridge, a

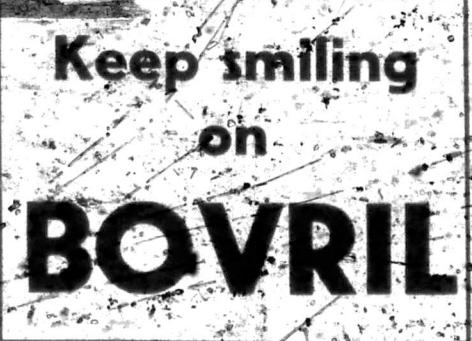
Colonial, late Middle East correspondent of "The Graphic," whose death as the result of a motor accident in Egypt we recently recorded, was the representative for the Sudan of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Sir Charles Ross, Bt., inventor of the Rossille, who died in Florida earlier this year, was for 10 years an invalid much in Britain, having given active service during the South African War of 1902 as a captain, and later a major in the Royal Engineers.

Colonel W. Murray, Thirteenth Baronet, Colonel of the Welsh Guards since 1937, and at the age of 78 years has occurred, disgracing the establishment of the Welsh Guards in 1915 and served with them throughout the rest of the last war. Gazetted a lieutenant in the Royal Highlanders, Major in 1883, he served with distinction in the Gordon Guards in the Sudan campaign. When in March 1915, the Welsh Guards mounted guard at Buckingham Palace, Murray Thirlwall was as captain, this being probably the only instance in the history of the Brigade of Guards of a commanding officer taking duty as captain of the King's Guard.

The Coptic Patriarch

The death is announced in Cairo at the age of 81 years of his Beatitude Ambo Youannes XIX, Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, Ethiopia and the Seven Cities, since 1928, and a much more enlightened man than many of his predecessors. He was made an abbot at the age of 21 and declined the bishopric of Abyssinia 10 years later. As Patriarch he was in the closest relations with Ethiopia, and he strove hard to reconcile the demands for greater self-government of the Coptic Church in that country. The Italian war of aggression, however, brought a sad check to his policy.



Critics of East Africa

MR. J. ARTHUR WATSON, from whose article in Colonial Settlement in *Headway*, the monthly journal of the League of Nations Union, we quoted a short while ago, has made a telling reply to his critics.

Among his points are those "people who greatly debate whether Natives were not better off when left to themselves can have no glimmer of a conception what the slave trade was like." That it is not easy to overestimate the value of a vigorous and enlightened public opinion like that of the Kenya settlers; that it cannot be imagined that the traffic in gin officially controlled West Africa would be tolerated for a week in Kenya; and that educational facilities for Bantu-making Native cannot be improvised or purchased ready-made.

Having been Town Clerk of Nairobi for 14 years, he makes interesting allusions to the municipal record of Kenya's capital writing:

The municipal revenues were almost exclusively derived from Native sources. Native revenue being negligible, yet from the start the municipality annually earmarked all its unspent balances for the establishment of a Native quarter. Native revenue thus earmarked and later expended on Native services up to 1918, when incorporation was granted, amounted to over £8,400. Before that date public services such as roads, water supply, etc., had been provided by Government departments—that is to say, they were to some extent financed out of Native taxation, yet the amounts paid by all for years persistently increased, the corporation taking the right to finance all their own services from non-Native sources by means of a rate.

So far from the unqualified claim exercising their power of obstruction, the local taxation, the Native quarter scheme was held over years by the Government medical department which claimed for a projected quarantine hospital the outcome which could be regarded as entirely suitable. This department was ultimately overwhelmed by the Colonial Office, and the scheme was carried through with a success that has, as I understand, been limited only by the Government's failure to find all the loan money required for the purpose by the corporation. One Native quarter was the first at Nairobi provided with a water-borne sewerage system.

In connexion with public ignorance of Colonial affairs Mr. Watson said:

Such vital pronouncements as Mr. Harold Macmillan's speech in the House of Commons in defence of the soldiers against the attacks of Mr. Clegg Jones; the searching comparison of educational policy and methods in West and East Africa made by the Rev. G. N. Grace, of Pusey School of Achimota College, before the Royal Society of Arts last January; and the Prime Minister Sir Godfrey Huggins's White Paper on Native Policy in South Rhodesia are to be found nowhere in our daily or weekly Press, but only in the columns of "East Africa and Rhodesia," which I command to all who take their trusteeship seriously.

Colonial Research Committee

The first meeting of the Colonial Research Committee was held this week at the Colonial Office. Its duties are to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on applications for assistance from the £500,000 a year provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for research and inquiry, and to assist in a survey of the whole range of colonial studies. Lord Hailey said that the committee would be concerned with historical research and in all forms of inquiry into more immediate social applications. In fact the ascertainment, collection and assessment of all facts that might be of value to the Colonial Empire. The members of the Committee are: Lord Hailey, Chairman; Sir Edward Appleton, secretary to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; Professor V. V. Hill, secretary of the Royal Society; Sir Edward Melland, secretary of the Medical Research Council; and Dr. W. W. Gordon, secretary of the Agricultural Research Council.

148th Week of War

Gifts for War Purposes

The Governor of Kenya has received a sixth instalment of £15,000 from the Kenya Central War Fund for transfer to the Imperial Government.

The chiefs and people of North and Middle Tanganyika Territory have given £15,000 to the Territory Total Loss Aid to Russia Fund, which totalled £3,000 when the last mails left.

£100 each have been allocated by the Tanganika War Relief and Welfare Fund to the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children and King George's Fund for Sailors.

Several farmers in the Omwana district of Southern Rhodesia have offered the Food Production Committee the free use of vacant farms owned by them for the production of foodstuffs during the war.

At the suggestion of Mr. J. C. Ishmael, it has been appointed Chairman of an organising committee constituted for the purpose. Uganda is making a Warship Appeal. The fund opened on June 15, and is expected to close in about two months. The Governor opened the list with a donation of 50 guineas.

The Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund acknowledges a further £1,000 from the Southern Rhodesian National War Fund; £160 from the Gezira War Fund, Sudan; and £200 from the Tanga Women's Service League.

The Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund acknowledges the sum of £1,000 from the Maybin Memorial Fund, Northern Rhodesia, and £400 from the B.S.A. Police in Salisbury.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund acknowledges £112 from the Bechuanaland Protectorate War Fund.

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Colonies and The War

(Report continued from page 702)

was available. Research must be directed to utilization, education and practical economic ends. The slogan must be: "The application of scientific research to market needs," with a view to increasing the prosperity of the peoples in the Colonies.

Standards of living and expenditure on social services in the Colonies will not be long run degreded by economic bankruptcy of the Colonies. That implies the assumption of long-term capital requirements. We believe large-scale public investment can help, but we also should be accompanied by private investment suitably guided, as well as by ordinary private investment in agriculture and industry. The only significant stimulus to development in many Colonies has hitherto been from the mineral trade. In the Colonies, as elsewhere in Africa, there is bound to be recession. As their products go into the world, we shall have long-term capital investment which would not be expected to be profitable for the first years or even generations. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act provides the instruments for such planning. We wanted therefore to prepare how our list of planned priorities could be used. probably competing for a very limited post-war market for capital development all over the world, it is ready to put forward on behalf of all the Colonies our demand for a fair share of reconstruction work.

The Secretary of State would immediately wish to fortify himself with advice from experts, and in choosing advisers he would be in a position to evaluate the claims of the experience with these at vanity and enterprise. He would not look only to retired financiers; there must be room for young, active and even untried men. In this field, in fact, it would be the place for which has been suggested that a Colonial Council should be created. Why were the Colonies poor? Because of capitalist exploitation or of insufficient capital? Because they were too small or too little governed? Because we interfered too much or too little? Because there were too many white planters and too few? Because there are too many European traders or not enough? No! They were poor because they were just beginning. They were four or five centuries behind. Our job was to hustle them across this great interval of time as rapidly as possible.

To bridge the great divide must hold out to them the hand of friendship and of faith. We could devise new systems of government and new mechanisms of administration. But we should not do the job in two months time. It could be done in the way that all big jobs are done, by vigorous decision, illumination, subtlety and determination.

Kenya's War-Production

Call for a Clearer Lead

England is blighted with interest in Kenya's reception of Mr. Macmillan's appointment in the House of Commons. As reported elsewhere in this issue, regarding a plan for immense colonial production, telegraphed the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*:

"Kenya is to start a large-scale production drive under taken at the instance of the Middle East authorities. European farmers have finally been consigned to the subject to fines and imprisonment if they do not carry out the programme laid down. The Government has guaranteed prices for the principal crops, including wheat, maize, flax, potato, and sunflowers, and they pay a bonus on new land planted. Up thousands of additional acres have been planted this year. Districts have also been constituted and essential industries set up in regard to the criticism made in the House

on that subject. It is interesting to know that some of those concepts recently suggested as the 'ideal' are being put down on ordinary soil. The authorities were quite frank and announced that they 'the colonists' were His Majesty's loyal soldiers."

A local bread is now mixed with 25 per cent of milled flour in order to release the greater possible quantity of wheat for the Middle East. In addition, Kenya breeding flocks providing stock for worship and feeding also account for 20,000 Italian prisoners of war, as well as thousands of Indian prisoners.

In the Nairobi reserves a similar production scheme is being carried out. A large factory in the Nairobi Reserve is turning out dried figs named "Gretta" for the Middle East and 250,000 lbs. of milled cake daily. The said 18,000 Italians are sent back to their homes.

The Middle East authorities do not appear to have been greatly authorized to say definitely what supplies this vast area of the empire into price agreements. What is known from recent radio conference on supplying all that the East African Director of Supplies could say was that Kenya would be asked to increase several alternative production programmes for this year. British youth for training in Canada and elsewhere discussed at London.

Mr. Macmillan is also a agriculturist. Production would be carried out thus, vaguely said, that the Colonial Government is meant while carrying considerable risks in maintaining prices for large crops which are already very difficult to transport in case of shipping and storage.

The same confusion exists in respect of imports. While Mr. Macmillan was telling the House that supplies must be prepared to send their ships in order to get tonnage goods might be available in Africa. The East African Government's sympathetically published an announcement that further drastic reduction of imports was necessary in order to save shipping. In which case an unequivocal statement by the British Government that everything except absolute essentials must be cut out. Consequently the Colonies are wondering where to stand.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether the Government of Southern Rhodesia intended to increase its imports of Native labour. Native Affairs did not details of what might give rise to his newspaper last week, and now said labour would operate under Mr. Harry Evans, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, explained that a Bill had been passed by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament proposing the Government to carry out a survey between the ages of 18 and 25 years for national service. That the Bill as drafted carefully made no safeguards largely based upon the year. Kenya, pointing that no Native could be required to work for longer than 24 months at a time, that they would be paid not less than the prevailing rate, so that such Natives would be regarded as the employees of the Government and were to be given pay required would be under the supervision of the Native Commissioners and that the operation of the law would be for the period of the war.

Mr. Creech Jones: Is it true of the fact that this is discriminatory legislation and that there are no adequate possible checks for the black people in that Government? Will it be insisted before the clause is opened that sufficient safeguards are made, particularly in regard to inspection and wage standards?

Mr. Harry Evans replied that he thought the safeguards were sufficient to meet the objection of Mr. Creech Jones.

Sir John Mellor: Cannot the Government of Southern Rhodesia best determine this matter without your assistance?

Mr. Stephen: Is compulsory labour being applied to white people also?

Mr. Harry Evans: No.

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Nyasaland's Four Duties

Defined by Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy

Shortly before leaving Nyasaland to assume the office of Governor of Malaya, Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy issued instructions to his officials in regard to the maximum utilisation of the man-power of the Protectorate.

Our first obligation, wrote the Governor, "is to keep the East African Army present and future up to strength, and if necessary to recruit."

Secondly, the Protectorate must concentrate upon the production of war-economic kinds of robust food for our own use and the assistance of our neighbours.

Thirdly, we must assist in the production of economic crops. An increased effort in tobacco production must be made, and already registered tobacco-growers and increasing production should be effected by an increased drive on them; and not by increasing of labour in the production of food or other more important economic crops.

Fourthly, we must assist our own planters, Southern Rhodesia and ourselves, in the matter of labour.

Although the country is moving towards self-sufficiency, we have not yet got enough established surplus labour force to meet all requirements. In each province and every district our areas of circumstances will call for different measures. Estate owners and employers of Native labour in rural areas will have to make use of their growing sufficient crews to meet the real requirements of their labourers and tenants.

We know what can be done in Nyasaland by joint general and organised efforts, and I feel convinced that the territories' man-power and woman-power can be so guided as to increase its productive effort very considerably. That guidance at any given stage of the Administration acting with the advice and assistance of departmental offices and through the Native administrations. Initiative and drive for such programme effort must come from the officers of the administration.

The Agricultural Department will be responsible for giving the technical details and will afford advice to the districts in regard to the soil and climatic conditions of their particular areas—the minimum times and spacing for planting in the areas concerned, the types of seed to be used, and the cultural operations and soil conservation measures to be applied. It is also the duty of the Agricultural Department to go over the whole area of destruction since no traceable sources of any new disease should be left.

But time must be had to get these into the ground and to do so profitably.

The Government's orders to districts and magistrates at the same time that anti-slavery regulations within their areas must be required to cultivate land for the production of food crops as might be specified by the District Commissioner.

Ethiopia and United Nations

The Question of Membership

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR:—Mr. Eden's statement that Ethiopia is not included among the United Nations is a grave shock to public confidence, particularly as it follows the signing of the "Salute to Ethiopia" by British and Allied representatives at the Central Hall, Westminster, in respect of which messages were exchanged between Mr. Eden and the Emperor.

When the Council of the United Nations had its first meeting in St. James's Palace a year ago I wrote to the Prime Minister and Mr. Eden expressing regret that Ethiopia had not been represented and requesting that the opportunity be given for the attendance of Ethiopia at subsequent meetings. Mr. Eden replied:

"I am sorry that it is not possible in the time available to make arrangements for Ethiopia's representation. You may care to know, however, that steps have been taken to communicate to the Emperor the text of the resolution adopted at this meeting and His Majesty has been invited to associate himself with its spirit."

I am informed that when the St. James's Palace conference was announced, the honorary secretary of the Abyssinia Association wired informing the Emperor that he was to take part. The Emperor wired in reply inquiring the date of the conference and stating his desire to be represented. This cable was shown to Mr. Mander, M.P., who informed Mr. Eden of its receipt, and at Mr. Eden's request obtained the actual cablegram from the Association for him.

Mr. Eden's recent Parliamentary statement that the Emperor's "awareness of the declaration of the United Nations" and that "we must have the Emperor to make his own decision" seems to conflict with his former statement that an application by Ethiopia to join the United Nations "will be considered." Still more it conflicts with the Emperor's own declaration that Ethiopia is at war with Italy and Germany and all the enemies of the Allies, and that of an appeal he made headed by his son:

If the publicity to which the name of Ethiopia has not reached Mr. Eden in what he regards as due and proper form, it is difficult to observe that there is no postal service to Ethiopia. Moreover, Mr. Eden has furnished the Emperor with British advisers whose serious duty it is to account fully with the technicalities of British procedure.

It should be emphasised that unless Ethiopia secures admission among the United Nations she may be rejected at the Peace Conference, where her neutrality affecting the future will be discussed.

Did Ethiopia get the invitation to join the United Nations as was sent to the nations which have joined it? If not, why not?

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News Items in Brief

The first Italian Library in Northern Rhodesia has been opened in Lusaka.

The sale of cakes has been forbidden in the Belgian Congo for three days this week.

A sale of plots in the new commercial area of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, has been held.

Reports from Somaliland record a vast swarm of desert locusts, and indicate the possibility of a southward movement.

The late Mr. A. S. Gray's cigarette factory in Blantyre, Nyasaland, has been bought by British Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd.

Tanganyika exports for the first quarter of this year were more than 100% in value above those for the corresponding period of 1941.

Rhodesia Railways have withdrawn for the period of the war the concessionary rates for motor-cars and motor-cycles accompanying passengers.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has re-erected in Addis Ababa the equestrian statue of his predecessor Menelik which had been removed by the Italo-Ethiopian War.

The production of sisal during May 1942 at the estates of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., was 114 tons, making a total of 1,452 tons for 14 months of the current financial year.

Airmails sent from East Africa to civilian addresses cost 20 cents of a shilling each, while airmails addressed to members of the forces serving in the U.S.A. cost only 30 cents.

In the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia Captain R. P. Campbell recently urged the Government to consider prosecutions for cruelty to animals in the Protectorate, particularly in respect of draught animals.

Kenya is revising its oil control regulations by introduction of higher penalties for violators, and a stricter supervision to stamp out the system of extra profits from a number of sales, false or genuine, of the same article.

Messrs. Lewis and Peary, Ltd., the general produce brokers with large interests in East Africa, announced that the preliminary dividend due on June 30, 1942, will not be paid. The dividend on these shares is to affect a final payment January 1, 1943.

A bill to make it illegal to permanently draft set amounts of specified staff in the Copperbelt, was urged in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia by Mr. M. Visage. Mr. M. P. McGaugh said that one of the main complaints of the Copperbelt was the spate of needless dismissals of civil servants.

The European maize acreage in Kenya has fallen during the past 10 years from 230,000 acres to about 80,000, while Native production has continued to increase, roughly 100,000 bags a year, said Mr. D. E. Brunt, the Director of Agriculture, recently.

Unfavourable weather conditions at the end of last year and the beginning of this were responsible for this season's Uganda cotton crop being only 250,000 bales. About half the output has been shipped to Bombay, 12,000 bales together ports, and the rest to the United Kingdom. Last season's crop was approximately 350,000 bales.

At the first meeting of the Umzimvubu Farmers' and Stockowners' Association, held at Essexvale, the Minister of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia, Captain F. E. Harris, said the Government had decided to allow 75% of last year's maize quota as food for Natives, as well as for milch cattle, poultry and other livestock. While the period from January to June next would be difficult, the authorities thought the country would manage.

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LATE MINING NEWS

Chunya Co. to be Liquidated

An extraordinary general meeting of Chunya Company Ltd. is to be held at 10 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, September 2, to consider a resolution that the company cannot by reason of its difficulties continue business, that it be wound up and that Miss Isabe Joyce Smith, of Ramm Corporation, Ltd., Parsonage Farm, East Harborough, Blidworth, be appointed liquidator. Proxies must be lodged with the secretary not later than September 1.

Mining Personalia

M. F. R. Phillips, M.A., Director of Mining and Mineral Investments Corporation, and younger son of the late Sir Lionel and Lady Phillips, died suddenly in London last week at the age of 31 years after he suffered a severe and a good recovery from congestion of the lungs. He was a well-known industrial financier.

Lonely Reef Gold Mining

Results for 1941 were £16,300, against £6,340 for 1940. After deducting the debit balance of £5,000 brought forward, setting aside £4,000 for taxation, £6,300 is left for dividends. The actual dividend will probably be £1 per share.

Victoria Falls' Final Dividends

Victoria Falls and Entebbe Power Companies have declared a final dividend of 11½, making 15% for the year. Both figures are the same as for the previous year.

Cam and Motor

The Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co. Ltd. has declared a dividend of 10%.

News of Our Advertisers

Betts Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 2½, the same as the company did two years ago.

Internal Combustion Industries have declared an interim dividend of 5%, the same as for the corresponding period of last year.

Black Market in Kenya

The black market, where the *Deutsche Standard* tobacco is now the most profitable and powerful racket in Kenya, dictates its own prices, corners every kind of commodity, and, if reports are correct, unites in black kingdom all the small men. Profiteering is swelling at any time and now a criminal spring is ripe in Kenya. Commerce has made big money out of it. Now the black market operators and other racketeers are becoming bold in their contempt for the law. For two years they have had the protection of the Government of Kenya because though the Regulations are obviously unsatisfactory and incomplete, the Government has done nothing to amend them to meet the existing conditions.

Produce Growing Restricted

Tobacco may now be grown in South African colonies by poisons on the existing register who planted it and sold tobacco in the present growing season. No grower may plant next season greater acreage than he sowed this year.

African Doctors

Two African doctors are now at work in Dar es Salaam hospitals, the first, Dr. Joseph Mutahangarwa, having been in 1940, and the second early this year. Dr. Mutahangarwa was educated and trained in East Africa. He was at African College for three years, and a funding student at Mulago Medical College, Uganda.

Mail Lost by Enemy Action

The following mails have been lost by enemy action:

- 1. Two pieces of the Cairo to Dar es Salaam postcards 74, posted for Aden, British Mandated and the Sudan on May 6, 1942, for the Belgian Congo and Africa on May 4-5, 1942.

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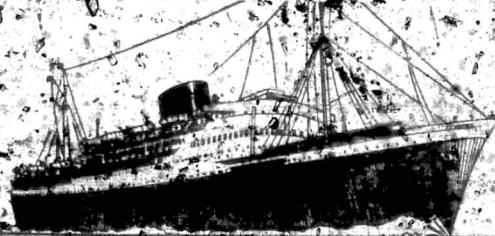
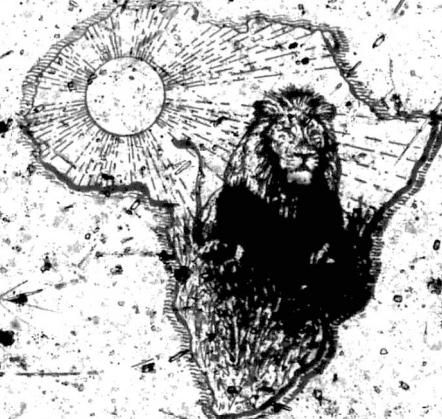
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