

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, 19th July, 1945

Volume 21 (New Series) No. 1077

20 weekly 30s. Yearly post free

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



ESTABLISHED 1877

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 10, 1945

Volume 2 (Fourth Series) No. 1077

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

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

Founder and Editor

F. S. Jeelson

Registered Office:

91, Great Titchfield Street, London

War-time Address:

60, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE GRAVEST THREAT** of all time to the continued existence of the British Empire and the freedom of the world has been finally smashed this week. Germany, scheming through succeeding generations for the conquest of peaceful neighbours, with seizure of the British Empire as her ultimate objective, has been more completely defeated

**Victory in Europe.** than any great country in any age. By the coldly considered choice of her gangster rulers, wholeheartedly supported by their people for years, the war was waged with a calculated fiendishness which millions of people still fail to comprehend, but which future generations will disregard at their mortal peril. Never before had a modern State embraced evil so deliberately, practised it so extensively, found its citizens such zealous practitioners. Nothing was sacred, and there were eager volunteers for the direst deeds. They who rushed joyously to take the sword have perished by the sword.

The mood of the conquerors is one of gratitude to the Almighty for deliverance from dangers which, by merely human calculations, were overwhelming. The King and his captains have declared again and again that triumph over the massed might of the enemy rested in the hands of God, and there can never have been a time in our

**Gratitude for Deliverance.**

history when so large a proportion of the population openly acknowledged their faith in Great Britain had been saved by the intervention of Providence. When after Dunkirk, all the world outside this island feared for its safety as it lay almost defenceless before the frenzied foe, its citizens, young and old, male and female, rich and poor, stood solidly and boldly together, scorning the thought of defeat, confidently counting on that miracle which could alone bring salvation. The miracle was wrought—to be followed by others as unmistakable. The Lord did indeed keep the city. So the country recalls its blessings, and gives praise and thanks for Victory in Europe.

Something of the contributions of the British East and Central African Dependencies will be told in next week's VE Number. In this we can but note the valour, self-sacrifice, and loyalty of the whole Empire (with the melancholy exception of Egypt) and her allies, great and small. Never will the world forget the year in which the British Empire stood alone against accursed tyranny. That was our finest hour. And never was the devotion of the Dominions and the Colonial Empire so well demonstrated. The lights that shone from the King's domes over us were indeed a comfort in these dark times, not merely to black and white Britain, but to hopeful hearts in darkness. Europe's five new lights

**Future Must Be Worthy of This Victory.**

twinkled from Russia and across the Atlantic to tell the world that new methods were rallying to resistance. Now, in our peoples fighting under great leadership, the man-

tenance of the Four Freedoms, have saved mankind from a fate worse than death. Their next task is to build a future worthy of this victory.

## Plans to Increase Kenya's National Income

All Development Schemes to be Judged by that Test\*

THE FIRST OBJECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT should be to use the natural resources of the country, including its land, in a manner calculated to increase the national income of Kenya in the shortest space of time, so far as possible, to raise the standard of living of the majority of the inhabitants. We have decided that every scheme should be judged against this test. Any objective which leads to a net balance which does not increase the national income in such a way as to increase the standard of living of the majority should be examined most carefully to see whether the results, financial, natural and man-power, could not attain our objective if utilized in another way. In reaching this conclusion we have had regard to what is generally to be the main object of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. It is also important that the needs of all races in the Colony should be associated with development, and that it should be recognized that it is not sufficient for the Government alone to plan development. In some way or other all the inhabitants, Black, white and brown, must play a part in the development of the country in which they live.

### Estimate of Kenya's Income Urgently Needed

By adopting the objective stated above, it will be possible for the Government to associate itself with the people of the territory in furthering development, and it will be possible also to see the directions in which it is desirable to proceed more rapidly than is possible from local resources and to obtain aid from outside in order to quicken the pace. Unfortunately, no assessment has been made of the national income, and we regard it as of the utmost importance that an early attempt should be made to calculate the national income of Kenya. We realize that in the nature of things nothing more than an estimate is possible, but statistical experience in other countries indicates that it is practicable to frame such an estimate without any very wide margin of error. We regard it as of the first importance that these statistics should be compiled.

In the first place, they form a close index of the general level of the country's prosperity, and therefore form a benchmark against which the success or otherwise of development policies can be judged.

They are also of great importance in considering questions relating to the revenue and expenditure of the Government. It is not possible to form any opinion of value regarding the taxable capacity of the Colony unless the revenue from taxation can be compared with the national income. Again, the national income provides an appropriate yardstick which can be utilized to ensure the balanced development of social services generally, as care must be taken to ensure that no service receives a disproportionate share of the total income. If for any reason no such limitation is desirable, then assistance must be sought from outside.

The present organization of the Statistical Department is divided into two broad classes: (a) certain basic services, such as the compilation of a year book, the preservation of records, and the machine compilation of statistics to meet departmental requirements; and (b) auxiliary services, which can be provided by the department at the request of any of the participating Governments. The fundamental distinction between basic and auxiliary services is that the former

represent a minimum which could and should be maintained, irrespective of the financial position of the Colony, and the latter represent services which can be curtailed or expanded as required.

We are strongly of opinion that the compilation of statistics relating to the national income should be classified as a basic service and should be continued from year to year without regard to booms or depressions.

We have discussed with the Director of Statistics the methods which estimate the national income can be prepared. It is clear that the present methods of estimating the present consumption of the population and the existing stock of large quantities of raw materials and other products. We are satisfied, however, that the above difficulties can be overcome as they have been in other countries with similar problems, notably India.

It is clearly desirable that the statistical organization in East Africa should be in a position to take advantage of the experience gained in that country, and we recommend that the Director of Statistics should pay an early visit to India to ascertain in detail the methods adopted in that country, and study the possibilities of applying them to East African conditions.

It is not possible adequately to plan development and welfare policies without reasonably adequate and reasonable accurate statistical data, and such data are conspicuously lacking in East Africa. There are, for example, no recent statistics of census. The last census was held in 1931; the figures of Native population compiled then were largely in the nature of estimates, and no reliable information regarding subsequent rates of birth or mortality exist. Any estimate of the Native population in any district is accordingly entirely in the nature of a guess. A general census should be held as soon after the termination of hostilities as possible.

### Preservation of Natural Resources

The principal item in the natural resources of Kenya is the land, and in this term we include the Colony's mineral resources. Our major objective must clearly be the preservation and wise use of this most important asset.

It is of fundamental importance that the land should not be regarded as owned by several million individuals, each with his patch, large or small, which he is at liberty to destroy or develop as he thinks fit, but as something which is in a very real sense the property of the community as a whole, and which the individual landholder, Black, white or brown, holds in trust for his community. It is at once a heritage and a legacy, a heritage from the past and a legacy to the future.

The principle should be accepted that individual ownership rights should extend only as long as the owners are in beneficial occupation of their holding. This principle has already been accepted to some extent in the case of the Highlands by the enactment of the Land Control Bill, and will be extended further if the settlement scheme at present under consideration are approved in the form recommended by the Settlement Schemes Committee.

We feel strongly, however, that difficult though it may prove, it should be extended to the Native areas, and that the African landholder should be led to regard himself as the tenant of his tribe, and the tribe as a corporate body, with powers to enforce the proper use of land with the final sanction of eviction.

This represents in some ways a new conception of the use of African land. Such a new conception is necessary because the present position in African areas results from conditions under which the supply of land exceeded the demand because the demand for land in the past was limited; it was reasonable and natural that it should be used only for subsistence farming by methods of shifting cultivation. Conditions have now changed. The population has increased and is increasing, as a result partly of the Pax Britannica and partly of the provision of health services which have reduced, particularly infant mortality, in many areas. Concurrently with these changes, Native land rights have been demarcated, and definite limits thus set to the land available for African cultivation. Moreover, pressure on the land has increased



immense because of the demand for cash crops, and also because of the advent and expansion of trade in the presence of supplies of consumer goods, and the stimulation of the demand for cash.

#### Consistent Propaganda to Africans

In these circumstances, we recommend that the new conception of the use of African land which we have indicated should be the subject of consistent propaganda, not only at bazars throughout the country, but in all schools, and that steps should be taken to see that all administrative officers are aware that this is a part of the Government's policy and that they should prosecute that policy actively and at all times.

Unfortunately much of the land has been so misused in the past that some may have been irretrievably ruined, and in our view one of the most important steps to be taken is to quicken the pace of the reclamation and rehabilitation of those lands which are not irretrievably ruined. We realize that the Government has already recognized the urgency of dealing with the situation which has thus arisen, but it is clear to us that reclamation and rehabilitation of Native lands may involve as a corollary some reallocation of lands.

It will inevitably involve the resettlement of large numbers of people in areas at present sparsely populated or even completely uninhabited. There may be considerable opposition, particularly on the part of the African communities, to resettlement in these lands, but we cannot underestimate the absolute necessity for drastic action if the existing assets of the Colony are to be preserved. There are a number of areas which appear to be suitable for African settlement on a fairly large scale, but little is known of their actual resources. In almost every case the present methods of cultivation, the maintenance of live stock, or some other system, which no sound farming system as possible. Water resources have to be proved. All this investigation will necessarily take time.

It should cover, inter alia, (a) possibilities of water development; (b) the best means of irrigating lands; (c) the set-up of the area from a health point of view; (d) the suitability of the soil from the standpoint of agriculture; (e) the carrying capacity of such grazing as may be made available; and, in our opinion, investigation of the type indicated should be undertaken now despite the acute shortage of man-power. The various lines of investigation cannot be regarded as final, and due regard must be paid to each factor in investigating the others. For example, it is idle to investigate the agricultural possibilities of land if water is unlikely to be obtainable in the vicinity.

We have reached the conclusion that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the matter is by the immediate appointment of an investigating team, and we so recommend. In our view the team should consist of a senior administrative officer as chairman, who should be responsible for the day-to-day guidance and planning of the activities of the other members, a hydrographic surveyor, an agricultural officer, a soil chemist, a tsetse expert, and a medical officer. They should remain in each area for a period sufficiently long to enable a well-planned scheme of settlement to be prepared if, as the result of their preliminary investigation, it is likely that settlement is feasible.

#### Fundamental Importance of Water Conservation

We stress the fundamental importance of the investigation into the availability and conservation of water. Without water development of any kind is obviously out of the question, and information regarding the availability of water supplies in possible settlement areas is sadly lacking. We are aware that efforts are being made to obtain the services of additional hydrographic survey staff, and we trust that they will be successful.

The provision of hydro-electric power, the development of secondary industries, and the expansion of scientific farming, and indeed the proper utilization of the Colony's land resources, must depend to a great extent on water.

Much valuable experience in the harnessing of water for development purposes has been gained in other territories, particularly in the United States of America, where the achievements of the Tennessee Valley Authority are matters of common knowledge. We feel convinced that Kenya ought to take full advantage of this experience, and we accordingly recommend that the Government should take steps to secure an experienced water engineer from the United States of America on an agreement for a period of say, three years, to advise on the methods by which the maximum use can be made of our water resources. Such a man would no doubt be expensive, but, in view of the vital importance of this matter, any sum which it might be necessary to pay would be well invested. We consider that such an appointment should be made at once. Any such investigation will take time, and this is a matter which brooks no avoidable delay.

This recommendation calls for reflection on the efficiency of

the hydraulic branch of the Public Works Department, which has been manned with very limited staff and financial resources. Our object in making it is simply to ensure that the valuable experience available should be at the disposal of the Colony at a time when it is most needed.

In making this recommendation we are not unmindful of the fact that funds have already been made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for an approved programme of water development. That programme seems to us to be soundly conceived and calculated to increase the Colony's development considerably. It should be carried on, and we consider that the advice of the officer whose appointment we have recommended would be of the greatest value in carrying it out, though naturally it would be to concentrate on the possibilities of water hydraulic development.

Turning now to the other important factor in the national income, i.e., the people, there seems to us to be little doubt that the most fruitful field for increasing the national income is the effort of the inhabitants of the Colony. Modern civilization demands obligations from its citizens. It used to be said that there was no room in modern States for the idle rich or the idle poor, and the policy of a modern Government must be the positive policy of employment for all; that is to say, all must work. A freedom of choice must be allowed, as to whether the citizen should work for himself or for another, but there is no doubt that it is the duty of all citizens to contribute to the development of the Colony, and all must work.

In our opinion, the Government should unhesitatingly accept this policy and instruct all administrators to carry it with the greatest vigour. There must be a constant and determined effort by all, aided by propaganda, etc., to explain to all the inhabitants, including the Africans, that the only sound way to economic and political independence rests in the main with the people themselves, and that it is fatal to rely on free gifts, subsidies, etc., from outside. It should be made clear that there is a social stigma resting on those who do not make a contribution to the development of the State.

#### Output per Head Must Be Improved

In a policy of increasing wealth, the most important factor in a nation's productivity must be the output per head of the population. Every effort should be made to increase this output to the maximum. It may well be that as surplus become easier this output can be increased by greater use of machinery, and every opportunity should be taken to secure an increased output by this means. Also, every economic incentive should be utilized to direct man-power into the channels which will facilitate the maximum output and the maximum contribution to the national income.

There is reason to believe that at present the output per head of the population is falling, and we cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity not only to arrest that fall, but to make a positive step forward in the increase of output per head. It should be regarded as a prime duty of all administrative officers to inculcate the importance of this factor in raising the national income.

The people cannot make a full contribution to output unless they are healthy and sufficiently well educated to understand the issues at stake. Health measure alone are insufficient. They must be preceded, accompanied, and followed by education. At the present time we are faced with a natural ripening of social, political and economic problems, particularly on the part of the Africans, which ripening is taking place at a forced pace due to a variety of circumstances.

Changes which in the past might have been spread over generations can and do occur within the limits of a life-time, and that is happening now. The elimination of inter-tribal warfare, coupled with the provision of such health services as it has been possible to provide, has led to a marked growth in the African population. Similarly the reduction in the incidence of various stock diseases, by modern scientific methods has been one of the causes leading to an increase in the stock population.

Social adjustment has obviously lagged behind these various changes, and unless the African population can be taught to appreciate what is happening, there is a real danger of social upheaval, and what seems to us even more important is that it is essential that development and rehabilitation measures carried out by the Government or private enterprise must, to be successful, carry with them the full understanding and co-operation of the African community as a whole. The objectives, and the means of attaining those objectives, must be such that the people can understand them, and we consider that education, not only in the form of literacy, but in the broader sense, is essential for this full understanding. Accordingly it is our recommendation that proposals for the expansion of both education, including vocational and agricultural education, and health services for the African community.

# American Military Enterprise in Eritrea

## Expansion of Italian Factories into an Arsenal

ERITREA was suited geographically to play an important part in Allied strategy. The capital, Asmara, lay on the main air route from West Africa, by way of Addis Ababa and Aden, to the East. Secondly, Massawa was a valuable port, and, thirdly, had Eritrea been the nearest point to the south of all suitable for a base.

It is not our task in this book to describe the very important, misusing work of the military garrisons, so we are not concerned with detailed discussion of the many developments by which Massawa was adapted to her part in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean strategy at a time when the Germans were threatening Alexandria and the Japanese striking at Ceylon.

It was originally the work of United States Ordnance which took over the running of the great Italian C. I. V. A. O. (Fiat) Rinaldo and its small organizations and a number of small works, and expanded them into what became known as Asmara Arsenal. Here they were reconditioned and retreated, quantities of accumulator plates were made, spare parts of every kind were manufactured, including thousands of thousands of pistons, and engines were reconditioned on an American scale. In short, third-line maintenance of British Army transport was undertaken for Eritrea, the Sudan, and for part of the Middle East. The full story of their adventures must be told later, but partly because Johnson, Drake and Piper, and Douglas Aircraft were both civilian firms, it is within the scope of this book to give a sketchy picture of the part they played in the American Projects, which not only affected conditions in Eritrea, but directly and indirectly employed some thousands of Italians. In assisting this concern the Administration was largely occupied throughout 1942.

The main activities of "J. D. & P." were in Massawa in Ghinda, and at the airport of Gura. Of the many ships that had been scuttled with different degrees of efficiency in Massawa harbour, a number had been salvaged by the British, but others had remained beneath the water. At the beginning of 1942 J. D. & P. got to work upon these ships with expert divers and excellent equipment. They succeeded in raising a number of vessels that had been believed irretrievably lost. Their greatest triumph was the recovery of the dry dock, in each of the air compartments of which the Italians had blown a hole.

### Reconditioning on the Grand Scale

Massawa's climate did not correspond with American ideas of what a climate should be, and J. D. & P. set to work to recondition it. It was not long before they had constructed refrigerators, improved machine shops, and air-conditioned barracks. At Ghinda, the nearest point in the mountains where the climate was cool enough for Europeans to live in reasonable comfort, this civilian firm built a transit camp for the Army; the camp has also served as a rest camp for Royal Navy personnel and employees of the firm.

Meanwhile, at Gura J. D. & P. were converting a large Italian airport into what was to become the great American air base of the Middle East. Here the Italians had established a large flying field with a two-mile runway, 12 large hangars, shops for the repair and assembly of aircraft, and wooden barracks big enough for 2,700 men by Italian standards. The climate at 6,000 feet promoted efficiency, the water supply was good, and the damage which the R. A. F. had done to the buildings was extensive but not irreparable.

On this site, under Lend Lease, Douglas Aircraft was to establish a complete supply and maintenance organization. It was one of the tasks of J. D. & P. to prepare for their arrival.

These passages are taken from "The First to be Freed: The Record of British Military Administration in Eritrea and Somalia, 1941-42," published by H. M. Stationery Office.

an African edition of Byrd's "Little America"—a small city complete in every detail. J. D. & P. therefore set to work, re-built about 50 of the old Italian barracks and installed new sanitary facilities, including a sewage system to dispose of a million gallons of water daily, and equipped the technicians from the United States Ordnance who were collected from technicians from the aircraft industry in the United States, to re-equip the workshop of men versed in everything from handling X-ray machines to welding, from growing mustard gas to running a telephone switchboard, from operating a glass plant to making ice cream sodas. Recruitment of personnel was aided by the high physical, technical and moral standards required of men who were to be transplanted into a strange piece of occupied territory in the heart of Africa.

It was necessary to procure supplies such as building materials. High priorities naturally helped, but they by no means solved the difficulties. Yet despite all complications and setbacks, men and materials were ready for shipment by February 15, 1942, only 10 weeks after the decision to go ahead had finally been announced.

### Insprization

Although the aircraft and engine parts were shipped in a stream of material from the United States, Gura opened up and carried on time. When aircraft hydraulic equipment did not arrive on time, the Douglas workers adapted and improved or else invented what was required to get scorching-hot planes in the air again. When the need for an optical instrument arose, the Project's instrument shop, one of the largest and best equipped in the world, designed and manufactured 90% of the parts required. Gun-sights, bomb-sights and cameras presented no problems that could not be solved at Gura.

In one emergency the parachute shop repaired, dried, refolded and packed 276 parachutes in 24 hours. When propeller blades were damaged, the propeller shop made fresh return to America unnecessary by straightening them out on the spot even in the period before the arrival of the proper parts. The engine shop began by repairing the shrapnel-torn sheet metal shells and roof of their hangar. Then its staff ran a race to Africa and Massawa for equipment for their machine shop. They had it installed only two days before the first 34 Allison engines arrived for repair.

When the famous B-24 Liberator "Shanghai Lil", the first American bomber to land in Naples, crashed in the desert, a repair crew from Gura flew to the spot, patched it up with angle iron, and got it safely home. It was in the repair shop too that the innovation of "distorted perspective" drawings of B-24 Liberators was first invented and adopted.

Today the American Projects are no more. U.S. Ordnance has vacated its arsenals, Johnson, Drake and Piper have returned to the United States, and Douglas Aircraft's "Little America" will soon be an almost empty city. The tide of war has rolled away from Egypt and from Africa, and the days when the United Nations needed a great base in Eritrea are happily now past.

## Twenty Years Ago

From one issue of May 14, 1922

"The Jubaland crisis has been effectually quelled."  
Home consumption imports of Kenya and Uganda which were valued at £2,372,240 in 1922 and £4,357,643 in 1923, reached £6,277,661 last year.

"The force of Germany's commercial penetration in East Africa, to which we have devoted so much attention, stands declared by the trade figures for 1924. Her share of the trade has advanced in two years from 10% to 30%. That does not mean, that she has trebled her trade; it means very much more, for in the 10 years the total trade has more than doubled. The German share of the trade has jumped from £57,000 in 1922 to £376,000 in 1924."

"The most striking feature of the Report of the East Africa Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Ormsby Gore (now Lord Harlech) is his clear insistence that the human element must be kept constantly in the forefront of consideration. At the outset the Commission state that the social and economic relations between Europeans, Asiatics, and Africans must be the greater part of their attention. The report is in fact remarkably near to the ideal of unanimity, considering the fact that the Commissioners represented each of the three political parties."



## The War

# War in Europe Ended on Tuesday

## Unconditional Surrender of All German Forces

TUESDAY, MAY 8, was Victory-in-Europe Day, officially celebrating the unconditional surrender of all the armed forces of Germany. Millions of men in the German Reich had already surrendered. References to that date were from the words "threat ever offered to Great Britain, the Empire, and the world is made editorially under the title of "Memento."

The Sixth South African Armoured Division, in which many Rhodesians had been serving, was stated last week by General Mackenzie Clark, C.O.C. in C. (Allied Army Group), to have contributed a major part in this victory in Italy, which ended on Wednesday. The unconditional surrender of all the remaining German forces in that theatre of war, General Clark continued, "Major-General Evered Poole has commanded his Division in an outstanding manner. I should also like to mention the work done by the heavy construction units of South African engineers, which have made the most important contribution to the successful campaign."

General Smuts referred in a telegram from San Francisco to Major-General Poole to the "magnificent contribution" of the Division.

It has been officially announced in South Africa that the Division is to return home as soon as transport becomes available, though engineers, transport, signal, workshop, and other specialist units will be left in Europe and North Africa for some time. About a dozen squadrons of the South African Air Force must also remain.

### Released from Imprisonment in Germany

Lieut. B. C. A. Place, V.C.; D.S.C., R.N., was taken out in the first midjet submarine attack on the Eberitz when she was at anchor in a Norwegian fjord, has been liberated near Bremen by the advancing Allied forces. He is the son of a former Solicitor-General in Northern Rhodesia.

Rhodesians liberated from imprisonment in Germany and now back in this country include Warrant Officer Basil Wordsworth, of Bulawayo; Lance Sergt. W. Chapman, of Shabani; Cpl. Howard Phillips; "Bob" Pettigrew, of Salisbury; Cpl. Gilbert Kingon, The Comandos, of Shabani; Gunner A. Sermond; and James Bremner, of Bulawayo.

Sergt. "Tony" O'Brien, of Lumbwa, Kenya, who was taken prisoner in North Africa while serving behind the Italian lines in the Special Air Service, has arrived back in this country after escaping while on the march in Germany from one prison camp to another. He had made eight attempts at escape during the previous two years, and had been confined by the Gestapo in a special reprisal camp.

Wing Commander Harold Holderness, of C. A.F.C., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was in command of a Halifax squadron of Coastal Command, which since October last has been engaged in attacking German sea communications with Norway, broadcast in last Monday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. "Operations in the Skagerrak" attacks by the Halifaxes have proved phenomenally successful against German ships carrying men, oil and supplies to their boats in Norway (where some 800 were based). A spinning wheel in Germany essential supplies of coal, iron, aluminium, copper, nickel, molybdenum, and fish products.

Wing Commander Holderness said: "We had been moved up north from operations in the Bay of Biscay where we had been using a technique of out-

attacking U-boats by flare light, and towards the end of the U-boat war, there were half a dozen coast-crawling from Brest to Spain, smacking ships if U-boats couldn't be found. We adapted this technique for the Skagerrak, and it has worked like a charm every night when the weather was not quite ideal when it wasn't a matter of hours, it was a matter of minutes. A moving ship at night is about as difficult a target as you could have. It is only a few hundred feet long, and with hardly any breadth. But now and again the Halifaxes got direct hits, and a ship and plane that got near misses, which can easily be lethal.

### Japanese Collapse in Burma

With the fall of Rangoon last week, the Japanese forces in Burma have almost collapsed. About 97,000 of their dead have been counted in the past 15 months. East African troops have had their share in this great success of the 14th Army, in which the 11th (East African) Division is serving.

Colonel has captured in Burma by a staff from Mangawika has been presented by the Africans to British Territorial artillery men from West Lancashire in recognition of the fine support which they provided during very hard fighting.

The Secretary of State for War said in the House of Commons a few days ago:

"Officers and N.C.O.s of the British Army, serving with East African forces are entitled to leave and repatriation under the same rules as other British troops. British officers and N.C.O.s who wanted to leave with East African forces are entitled to leave in the same way as other British troops, but since their home establishments are in this country they cannot be repatriated in this country. In fact, they are entitled to 61 days leave, and if they wish, they can spend here."

No. 1,955 African Garrison Company has won the shooting cup presented by the Air Officer Commanding Middle East.

Two East African staff of No. 1,851 African Garrison Company who were guarding prisoners of war in the Middle East noticed that considerable interest was paid by the prisoners to a spot near the wire of one "cage," where the sand had been disturbed. Search revealed that an escape tunnel had been started.

Higher pensions and vocational training for disabled *skavare* to be provided for Africans who have served in the Rhodesian African Rifles, the Rhodesian Air *Askan* Corps and the Internment Camp Corps.

### Casualties

Commander Reginald Percy Turner, D.S.C., R.N., who was previously reported missing and is now officially presumed dead, served on H.M. Cruiser *Choucas* while she was flagship of East African waters.

Captain Alan Edward Thomas King, The East Yorkshire Regiment, attached The King's African Rifles, has been killed in action.

Thomas E. Roberts, twin son of the Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Roberts, of Mutumara, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed while serving with the American forces in Germany.

The following casualties have been notified from Southern Rhodesia:

Killed: Flight Lieutenant Arthur Morrison, A.F.C., of Bulawayo; Flying Officer Kenneth Suttton, of Umfali; Serjeant Roger Macdonald, of Salisbury, formerly manager of the Air Corps; and two R.A.F. Cadets Derek John Lewis and Donald Morrison.

Dead on active service: Pte. Pivo, The Rhodesian Army.

Death in action: Flying Officer Robert James Hyslop, who was previously reported missing from operations.

Missing from air operations: Squadron Leader Colin Murray, of Salisbury, who joined the Territorial Unit of the

S.R.A.F. in 1935 and had served with the R.A.F. since the outbreak of war. Acting Squadron Leader, D. C. Erasmus, D.F.C., of Salisbury, having Officer D. B. D. Smith and War Officer Kevin James Clarke, of Bulawayo, wounded. Licent. Frederick Richard, of Port Elizabeth, Capt. Charles David Franklin, of Salisbury, S.S.A.F. Peter William Lombard, and Pilot Samuel P. J. Marais, of Benoni.

Lieut. Sgt. William W. Burgh, of Umhlanga.

Awards.

Brigadier, Colonel Sydney Benjamin, South African Forces, under whom the Rhodesian volunteers have been made L.V.S.

Lieut. Colonel Frederick Chater Jack, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., who has been awarded a Bar to the D.S.O. is a well-known Kenya settler.

Maj. Edgar Melville Dault-Vanderhaar, M.C., of Khartoum, has been awarded a Bar to his decoration in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma.

An immediate award of the M.C. has been made to Lieut. Percy Vivian Hulley, a Rhodesian lately serving in the S.A.F. (A.F.) and now seconded to the United Kingdom.

Lieut. John Leslie Ely, a Southern Rhodesian serving with the South African Forces, has been awarded the M.C.

Lieut. Lieut. William Sproat Biggar, R.A.F.V.R., who received his training in Rhodesia, and is now serving with No. 502 Squadron, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation reads:

"A most brilliant and resolute pilot and aviator, he has participated in a large number of operations, including successful attacks on enemy aerodromes, and has been seen to lead a good attack on one of two aerodromes in the theatre. His determination on this occasion was characteristic of that which he has shown throughout his tour of duty."

Lieut. C. J. D. Jackson, M.M., The Royal Irish Fusiliers, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the M.B.E. for gallant conduct in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.

Sergt. James Ivan Bird, The Rhodesia Regiment, seconded to the Somaliland Camel Corps, has been awarded the B.E.M.

The following have been mentioned in dispatches in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma: Temp. Majors C. M. H. Harrison and T. H. Penfrey, M.C., and Lieut. J. A. Clavley (all of the African Colonial Forces Section of the General Infantry List), and Lieut. A. K. Pollet and Sergt. G. P. Roberts, M.M., both of The Rhodesia Regiment.

R.A.F. Families in Rhodesia

The air correspondent of the Daily Mail has reported that the wives and families of dozens of R.A.F. instructors are marooned in Southern Rhodesia, and that the Air Ministry blames the Rhodesian authorities, which deny the Overseas Families Organization, who claim to be the Air Ministry. The truth of course is that the Government of Southern Rhodesia is in no sense responsible for the grant of passages, and has made only one suggestion, that, in the interests of the persons concerned, families may not leave the Colony for Cape Town unless accommodation has been obtained. The practice of the authorities is to issue exit permits immediately passages have been notified by the Ministry of War Transport, and these authorities are wrong in stating that such an exemption has been refused in no case in which a passage has been arranged. It may be noted that the Southern Rhodesia Office in London has helped matters in this matter, and that the necessary assistance should communicate with the Liaison Officer at Rhodesia House, Strand.

Swahili Poetry

THE REPLY OF P. L. H. ...

The Swahili people of the East African coast, like the Arabs, like poems to strut their stuff. Swahili poetry is meant to please not only the ear but the eyes, well. Bishop Steere was quick to notice that the rhymes in Swahili poems is to the eye more than to the ear.

The art of writing in Swahili is at least 200 years old. The Swahili script is derived from the Arabic script, but has been modified to suit the needs of the Swahili language. The Swahili script is written on palm-leaf, which has been cut into strips and then dried in the sun. The strips are then cut into small pieces, and these are strung together to form a book. The Swahili script is a very beautiful and elegant script, and it is a pleasure to read it. The Swahili people are very fond of poetry, and they have a great tradition of oral poetry. The Swahili people have a great sense of humor, and they often use poetry to satirize their rulers. The Swahili people are a very brave and adventurous people, and they have a great sense of honor. The Swahili people are a very friendly and hospitable people, and they are always ready to help their neighbors. The Swahili people are a very hardworking and industrious people, and they have a great sense of responsibility. The Swahili people are a very intelligent and thoughtful people, and they have a great sense of justice. The Swahili people are a very noble and dignified people, and they have a great sense of pride. The Swahili people are a very beautiful and elegant people, and they have a great sense of style. The Swahili people are a very brave and adventurous people, and they have a great sense of honor. The Swahili people are a very friendly and hospitable people, and they are always ready to help their neighbors. The Swahili people are a very hardworking and industrious people, and they have a great sense of responsibility. The Swahili people are a very intelligent and thoughtful people, and they have a great sense of justice. The Swahili people are a very noble and dignified people, and they have a great sense of pride. The Swahili people are a very beautiful and elegant people, and they have a great sense of style.

The famous Al-Inshabi (14th century) is a Swahili poet who lived about 1410-1420, when the great Sultanate of Kilwa had been reduced to a mere shadow of its former greatness in Swahili. The poems of this poet are drawn from the familiar life of the people of the coast, and they are full of the many classic works of Swahili authorship, extending over a period of at least seven centuries, and resting upon every conceivable theme and mood within the pale of Swahili experience. Lyrics, love ballads, political broadsides, historical chronicles, in all these we find embodied the life and thoughts of the Swahili, the voice of the soul of their people.

We need but a meagre acquaintance with their literature to perceive that the Swahili are gifted not only with a capacity for reflection, but also with the liveliest imaginative powers, which enrich their stories with fantasy, their heroic epics with dramatic incident, and their popular literature with a wealth of metaphors.

Fish Farming Experiments

Interesting experiments in fish farming are showing promise in Northern Rhodesia. The main experimental water is at Chilanga near Lusaka, where a dam was built in 1942 to cover about seven acres, supplemented by five small experimental pools. The dam was stocked with young bluegill sunfish, tencras and Tanganyika top-minnows supplied from the Cape, and with three species of "bream" from the Kafue. Several of the species are doing well. One pool stocked with bluegill looks like yielding 500-750 lb. per acre, in comparison with the wild water figure of about 30 lb. of fish per acre in a year. In addition to the work at the Chilanga dam, 17 dams in the farming belt of Northern Rhodesia were stocked with bluegill in 1943, and these too have been generally successful. Malaria and bilharzia control work is also being co-ordinated with the fish farming, and useful observations have been made concerning the incidence of mosquitoes at the dam and the control of aquatic vegetation. If successfully established, fish farming would be of great value both to Africans and Europeans living away from the natural fisheries. Apart from its protein value, fish is the African's main source of assimilable calcium, and it has also a high phosphorous and iron content. A large supply of fish would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on African health.

Two Lions and Snake

An assent serving in the East Africa Command who recently spent his leave at the village of Rilope, near Dar es Salaam, has reported that when one of the villagers was on his way to tap coconut palms, he was attacked by a group of lions. He was chased by some of them, but was able to climb a palm. When half-way up he saw a large snake coming down to attack him. He jumped down to the ground, and was attacked by the lion, but he was brought down by the snake. The lion was then driven away by the snake. The man had been badly injured.



# Sir Herbert Baker's Memories

## Rhodes, The Rhodesias, and East Africa

SIR HERBERT BAKER has been the architect of many of the finest buildings in South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya, has written one of the most understanding biographies of Rhodes, and by his new book "Architectures and Personalities: Country Life 125" put the subject still further in his debt. It will be expected the illustrations are delightful, but not more so than the story, which is candid yet modest, accurate but never indiscreet, inspiring and practical.

Through it all runs recognition of the obligation upon a man, particularly a leader, to serve not merely the present but the future, and it would be a done individual who, opening the book at random, did not find inspiration by reading for a few minutes. Sir Herbert's work is well deserved by that follows. It reads like an architect or any artist who has striven to be creative has small justification for writing an auto-biography. His vindication is the quality of the work which is worthy of the man who built Grotto Schuur and the Rhodes Memorial at the Cape, Government House and Union Buildings in Pretoria, Rhodes House in Oxford, the Government Houses in Nairobi and Mombasa, the new Bank of England, the Royal Empire Society headquarters in Northumberland Avenue, London, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, and many other noble edifices.

### The Duty Imposed by Wealth

Going to Cape Town as a young man, he was fortunate in a casual meeting with Rhodes which laid the foundations of his fame and immensely influenced his life. His work pleased the founder of Rhodesia, who gave him a free hand, saying once, "I like the big and simple; teak and whitewash. Don't be mean." Rhodes who sent him to tour the old Mediterranean countries to get artistic inspiration, stressed the duty imposed by wealth upon its possessors to build beautiful homes in which they could render gracious hospitality to strangers and to the less fortunate pioneers, miners and farmers coming from the interior. This was one facet of his "doctrine of ransom" which affirmed that those who despoil Nature by extracting her wealth should render compensation by creating works of beauty and use to humanity.

After the death of Rhodes the young architect went to the Transvaal to build homes for some of its wealthy mining magnates. In a hill-top house which he and Lionel Curtis shared, Milner's "kindergarten" was born. Lord Milner had, we are told, insisted on finding out his young men because those who had previously been sent to him by the Colonial Office "were labelled 'Experienced' but like 'Fossil' written on the other side."

When Sir Hubert Young was Governor of Northern Rhodesia, he asked Sir Herbert Baker to advise on monuments to Livingstone and Rhodes for erection in Lusaka at prominent road centres facing the Yapan buildings. Of this work the author writes: "I made designs for these statues on tall pedestals against a background of curves, colonnades and pools of water. The sculptor, Wheeler, and I worked in the studio at Rhodes. There were five of us, and I remember the jacket and cap of the man in the house as he lived, and we imagined that this would be a symbolic representation of the Spirit of the Man of Thought and Action. Sir Herbert Young came to the studio to see the model. He liked it, and with quick insight decided that it might stand as a symbol expressing both David Livingstone and Cecil Rhodes to whom the Colony beyond the Zambezi owed its origin."

In Livingstone, it must be remembered, was placed a monument of Kutsyana on the site of his lands. But his monument failed through the lovers of the low sun which could be felt through which his expedition had to be undertaken. Rhodes, inspired by his example but learning from his failure, succeeded with his pioneers in his approach from the beautiful high African plateau.

Hubert Young then said that he had abandoned the two statues at Lusaka, but intended to erect a common monument to the two men who conceived and established civilization in the wilderness, at Livingstone overlooking the Victoria Falls. A site was chosen there and surveyed, and I made a design for the pedestal and architectural setting of the two statues in scale and harmony as far as the limits of taste permitted with the granite available. But when the morning clouds were dispersed on the summit the idea was abandoned. Yes, I hope, to be erected.

While in London, Deputy Chief Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia at the time, I was appointed by the Government in promoting these statues and monuments. He was the Governor's Secretary in Kenya when I was there, and his understanding and sympathy in all things pertaining to architecture in its widest implications as affecting the establishment of our civilization in the new, untrammeled countries. He was a devout student of Cecil Rhodes, and I hope to play in due time, a greater influence in the development of our African Colonies.

### Visit to Kenya

Previously, Sir Edward Crigg, then Governor of Kenya, had invited Sir Herbert to visit the Colony. On the trip he writes:

Some British settlers in Kenya are apt to think that the sun cannot permanently settle there. But I was inclined to the opinion, which I found many old settlers and doctors agreed, that to the fair-skinned Europeans excess of heat may be more harmful than the fierce dry heat of the sun. I was told that old Boer settlers, themselves long bearded and fully clothed, would say of the newcomer, the "boineck", clean-shaven, with bare neck and armpits: "He won't last long; he doesn't wear enough clothes." And we know that an Arab never exposes his bare skin to the light and sun, for he does any amount of bird; only the African Native does that, and to his nature gives a black or copper-coloured protective tanning.

And I have noticed, as builder of their houses, that the newcomer fresh from the northern latitudes of Europe likes to sit in the strong daylight of his white-washed steep or veranda, but after a longer sojourn, when his body had absorbed the excess of actinic rays, he is more inclined to retire to his darkened hall or the cave-like central room of an Indian bungalow. The experienced whom I consulted told me that extreme light was less harmful to the farmer who lives amongst light-absorbing foliage greens and earth reds or browns, but more harmful to the dwellers in the glaring light reflected from walls and streets of the towns. The women who cling more to their accustomed habits and fashions are the first to feel the harmful effect on their bodies. The rule of granting leave to civil servants every three years is costly to the Government, and should be, with better protection than the sun, unnecessary.

With the encouragement of the Governor and the Director of Education, I designed a school at Nairobi with a crypt as a playground—like the undercroft of Wren's library at Trinity College, Cambridge—where the boys could stay at mid-day instead of going home under the vertical rays of the sun. At the larger school at Kabete all the detached classrooms and houses were designed and built with connecting colonnades in which respect I followed the excellent example set by President Johnson in his beautiful University of Virginia.

Rhodes used to stress the importance of good buildings in the new colonies for the purpose of a generous hospitality. The Governor, Sir Edward Crigg, as well as Lord Delamere, the leader of the settlers, who were both inspired by these views, were criticized both in Africa and in England for having ill-matched aims. But my experience goes to show that the critics were wrong even from the practical and economic point of view.

What I learnt in Southern Africa was even more deeply impressed upon me in Kenya, in those higher latitudes under the vertical rays of the mid-day sun. The sun is the most powerful ally of the architect in designing for comfort. It is his greatest gift which casts the slight shadows, and is only to model his plain wall surfaces and apportion his openings under wide overhanging eaves or caves, and the kindly sun casts its deep cool shadows diffused with softened reflected light on the bright, warm whites and greys of the wall.

Sir Herbert Baker who says that in all his work in Kenya the dominant Nairobi at the predestined capital of a Great East Africa, has written a book which must make a strong appeal to East Africans and Rhodesians.





# The War News

Opinion: Eprouvé... many has heavily... stabbed us in the back... (J. J. B. H. H.)

A few years after the war... (J. J. B. H. H.)

International... to any German... (J. J. B. H. H.)

I wish there were more... in the Admiralty... (J. J. B. H. H.)

It should be an early... (J. J. B. H. H.)

They have never known... (J. J. B. H. H.)

He should be buried... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Twenty-six out of 40... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Ships of the... (J. J. B. H. H.)

The Germans whom... (J. J. B. H. H.)

The Italo campaign... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Mr. St. John... (J. J. B. H. H.)

In five years of war... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Mr. de Valera... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Under the Geneva... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Mr. de Valera... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Under the Geneva... (J. J. B. H. H.)

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Under the Geneva... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Under the Geneva... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Not one single Axis leader... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Mr. A. M. Bruehl... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Nothing that Hitler... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Weather... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Not many hours after... (J. J. B. H. H.)

The "Vetterdammerung"... (J. J. B. H. H.)

One of the... (J. J. B. H. H.)

Death will be nothing... (J. J. B. H. H.)

My legs are a mass... (J. J. B. H. H.)

But God gave me... (J. J. B. H. H.)

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## PERSONALIA

Lady Tait has consented to be President of the Guild of Loyal Women in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir James Malcolm Monteith Erskine, father of Mr. D. O. Erskine, of Nairobi, left a will.

Dr. Manuel O. J. de Lacerda has been elected Chairman of the Beira Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Mungton Logan, Governor of the Seychelles, left London by air last week to return to the Colony.

Miss Christine de Peyer, Principal of the Upply High School, Khartoum, will shortly leave the Sudan.

The wife of Mr. E. W. Brown, of the Sudan Education Department, has given birth to a son in Khartoum.

Mr. L. E. Bennett, District Commissioner in Zululand, has been promoted Provincial Commissioner in Barotsche.

Major Daniel Sirwan Gobi has been re-elected President of the Beira Chamber of Commerce for the third successive year.

Lady Deas Mounbatten was received by the Queen in London following her return from her tour of the Middle and South-East Asia Commands.

Mr. J. H. Hodge, who has been a Provincial Commissioner in Kenya, is about to leave the Colony for a posting to another retirement.

High School, Salisbury, D.F.C., Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been the winner of the title of the best school in the Empire.

An organization known as the Friends of the United Union has been formed in Kenya with Dr. J. H. Hodge, a well-known Nairobi eye specialist, as Chairman.

Sir Watell Wakefield, M.P., has addressed the Darling Rotary Club on his recent visit to East, Central and South Africa with a Parliamentary delegation.

Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, chief geneticist of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, is in Uganda for discussions regarding the site of a new central research station.

Lieut. C. A. Crinling, who has accompanied Sir William Battershill to Tanganyika Territory as his A.D.C., has a company direct before the war. He was educated at Harrow.

Squadron Leader W. W. Swinden, R.C.A.F., of Montreal, and Miss Patricia Elizabeth Musto, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, recently announced their engagement.

Brigadier W. E. H. Scupham has been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika during the absence from the Territory of Mr. L. S. Weldon.

Mr. R. A. J. Maguire has been appointed an official member of the Executive Council of Tanganyika during the temporary absence from the Territory of Mr. J. E. S. Lamb.

Captain John Edwards, R.A., and Miss Rosemary Marguerite Calleja, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Calleja, of Zomba, Nyasaland, recently announced their engagement.

Messrs. J. R. Leach, M.L.C., E. Walker, and W. D. Usher were recently appointed to the Tea Board of Tanganyika on the nomination of the Tea Growers Association of the Territory.

First Officer Eric William Farnell, British Overseas Airways Corporation, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Diana Clate Handley, of Pretoria, have announced their engagement.

The Rev. Eric Roland Pickersill, lately an assistant priest at St. German's Church, South Cardiff, is on his way to Tanganyika Territory to join the staff of the U.M.C.A. in the Masasi Diocese.

Mrs. Dutton, wife of the Chief Secretary, has been re-elected President of the Zambian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The honorary secretary and treasurer is Mr. A. C. E. Callan.

Mr. A. James Harris, the new welfare officer in the capital of Northern Rhodesia, was previously stationed in Kafonga, Nyasaland, and was before that on the staff of Mbari Mission, near Fort Jameson.

A Board of Referees has been appointed in Northern Rhodesia under the Income From Tax Ordinance. It consists of Messrs. T. S. Page, M.L.C. (Chairman), H. W. Priest, M.L.C., and R. A. T. Fooks.

The Nyeri Township Committee for this year consists of the District Commissioner as Chairman, Mrs. D. M. M. and Messrs. G. Maxwell, E. Shrubrook, Baker, T. S. McNamara, S. E. Parker, and Abdul Rahman.

Mr. A. H. McKinstry, who has returned to the Gatooma cotton breeding station as a plant breeder, had been seconded to the Tanganyika Agricultural Department for five years by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

Flying Officer Alan Edward Clements, R.A.F., and Miss Leith Horrocks, of Malawi, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert and Lady McIlwaine, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

Lieut. Edward Stewart Langford, R.A.S.C., son of the late Sir E. Langford and Miss Baughall, of the Ministry and Territory of Tanganyika Territory, and Miss Mathilde Lowe, O.A.S., of Salisbury, have been married.

Mr. Charles Owen Coton, an advisory accountant to the Board of Inland Revenue, has been selected for temporary transfer to the Colonial Service, as investigating accountant to the Joint Income Tax Department in East Africa.

Mr. M. Aldred, Government Town Planning Officer in Northern Rhodesia since 1935, has been lent to the Government of Mauritius to advise on the replanning of Port Louis and other towns and the layout of up-to-date villages for estate labour.

Capair Henry John Myburgh, son of the late H. J. Myburgh and Mrs. C. W. Myburgh, of Umfolozi, and Miss Marjorie Estance Howard, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Howard, of Pieterbets, were recently married.

Mr. J. G. Webb, M.P., acting Official Secretary in the office of the Provincial Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia to London, and Miss Patricia M. Hutson, daughter of Mrs. M. Hutson, of Carshalton, Surrey, were married on April 28 in London.

Mr. R. E. German, who had been seconded from the British Postal Service to the Sudan Posts and Telegraphs Department, in which he had served for three years as Assistant Director and Controller, has left the Sudan on reversion to the British Service.

The report that General Ritter von Epp led the short-lived revolt in Munich before it fell to the Americans has been denied. He appears to have been seized by three companies of the Wehrmacht, which revolted, but to have declined to join in the attempt to seize local power.

Mr. A. J. Poley has been re-elected President of the Gatooma Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. M. Buchan as Vice-President, and Messrs. T. J. Gelling, G. C. Elliott, A. Ferrera, H. G. Moorcroft, J. Burke, and Bhanu Kidia as the other members of the Council.

Mr. F. J. Couldrey, M.L.C., Chairman of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, is likely to arrive in London about the end of May en route for the United States, where he will discuss various matters, in connection with the marketing of East African pyrethrum.



Major P. Lane, Public Relations Officer to the East Africa Command for the past two years, has been appointed Deputy Public Information Officer in Entrea. Shortly after Major Lane's arrival in Asmara to take up his new duties, Major Mumford, the Information Officer, left with Mrs. Mumford for leave in the U.K.

Mr. G. R. Sandford, the Chief Secretary, administered the Government of Tanganyika Territory between the departure of Mr. Archibald Sir Wilfrid Jackson and the arrival of Mr. William Patterson at the beginning of May. Mr. E. Marlow, the Financial Secretary, became Acting Chief Secretary, and Mr. S. A. S. Leslie, Deputy Financial Secretary, acted as Mr. Marlow's stead.

The Ethiopian Minister in London held a reception in Salisbury on the occasion of the anniversary of the Emperor's return to Addis Ababa. Among the guests were the Belgian Ambassador, the High Commissioner for South Africa, Field Marshal the Viscount and Viscountess Waverley, the Earl and Countess De La Warr, the Earl of Lutowel, Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, and Miss Sylvia Lamberton.

The members of the European Civil Servants Association of Zanzibar (which was formed with the approval of the Government last October) are: President, Lieut. Colonel E. G. Fish, Vice-President, Mr. I. E. G. Lewis, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. A. D. Charlton; other members of the Committee, Miss M. Lomas, Mr. D. B. Barber, and Mr. C. C. Graffl. The total membership is 42.

Uganda Chamber of Industries has been formed with Mr. B. Cassin as President, Mr. A. H. van Geller as Vice-President, Mr. A. C. P. as secretary and treasurer, and Messrs. G. Gannon, A. Ward and F. C. Meike as the other members of the committee, to which are to be added representatives of the Midland Milling Co. and Spa Water, Ltd. which will soon have factories in Uganda.

Archdeacon H. Mathers, of Mbale, has organized an annual exhibition of handwork by children of schools in the Bugish and Bagweri districts of Uganda for the past 22 years. On the last occasion there were about 8,000 exhibits, including woodwork, pottery, and mat-making of high quality. Prizes at these exhibitions are mainly tools which Africans cannot easily make for themselves. Half of the proceeds were given to the Red Cross.

**Obituary**

**Lugard Africanus**

LUGARD AFRICANUS was the heading given by the *Guardian* to a letter from Mr. H. R. Lyle, former Senior Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya), on Lord Lugard's great services to the Africa.

Another correspondent of that journal wrote: "It would be difficult to exaggerate the benefits which Lugard gave to Africa. In him we found the happy combination of supreme strength, energy and independence, with broad culture and human sympathy which now and again creates a great Colonial administrator."

MISS MARGERY PERRIN has written in *The Times*: "Critics of the Empire should study the career of the man who assumed as one of his many personae for nearly 60 years the system they call 'imperialism'. Once Europeans were equipped to master a primitive and helpless continent, was it better for Africa that this mastery should be by Governments rather than by uncontrolled private adventurers? Lugard set himself to show that it would be that the development of Africa and Africans to the fullest capacity could meet and harmonize the interests of Africa, Britain, and the world."

"Above all, so much part of him, that he and others were hardly conscious of it, was his patriotism. His faith in the justice of Britain, and it must be admitted, the superiority of his country inspired him to dedicate himself completely to

her service. Yet it is, therefore, he could respect and appreciate other nations and work for the African nations too."

His friends loved Lugard's strength, his tenacity of purpose, and his almost superhuman industry tempered by grace and great sweetness of his manner, and unselfishness made him the most truly courteous of hosts, and in the exchange of friendship he gave a hundredfold in sympathy, attention, and practical advice. He remained in no privileges age, valent and active, he gave to the very end, to his own country, to Africa, and to his friends, everything he had to

**Mr. "John" Sinderam**

MR. JOHANNES (JOHN) SINDERAM, one of Nyasaland's old timers, died recently in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in his 80th year.

Mr. Sinderam (as he was widely known) was a Hollander, who first reached Nyasaland in the 'eighties. He had known everyone in Central Africa, and done most things—except a bad turn to anybody. He had made and lost far more money, but in neither possession nor the deprivation changed him. It was said that he had never been known to lose his smile.

He was one of the real pioneers, who with his hands to anything. As a contractor, he cut fire-wood for the Zambezi river steamers and telegraph-poles for the Shire Highlands Railway, and undertook the transport of materials from Chinde to Chikwawa for the African Telegraph Company. From time to time he engaged in native trading; he tried planting, without much success, now and then he did some big game shooting; for a pet he was captain of a river steamer; and during the last war he served with the Nyasaland Defence Force and afterwards in Portuguese East Africa.

The friend of all, he was pardoned his eccentricities. Those who stayed with him at Fox Herald sometimes had the shock of finding in their bedroom a python, which was one of Sinderam's pets; and some readers of this memoir may still recall that, if someone called for a round of drinks in a hotel and produced hard cash, it was Sinderam's habit to pocket it and substitute his own signed cuts. No one wanted for his debts were always met.

Mr. George Mitchell, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 82 years, reached the Colony in 1913 to begin farming in the Olzi district.

Mr. P. S. Wardens, who recently died in Cape Town, was the widow of the first Town Clerk of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who died in 1916.

George Rear Admiral James Lawrence-Smith, C.B., M.V.O., M.B., who died in Hampshire last week at the age of 85, served in the Suez operations of 1884-85.

Mr. George Cornhillwaite, who died recently in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 85, served with the Bulawayo Field Force during the Matibele Rebellion and was twice wounded.

Mr. H. H. H. who recently died in South Africa at the age of 85, reached Rhodesia in 1904 and lived for many years in Bulawayo. His youngest son was killed while serving with the Rhodesians during the "German East" campaign of the last war.

Dr. David Randall McIver, D.Sc., F.R.S., the archaeologist, anthropologist, and author, who died in New York on April 30, was from 1907 to 1911 director of the Eckley D. Cresson Expedition of the University of Philadelphia to Egypt and the Sudan, and the author of a volume on medical Rhodesia.

297th and Last  
WEEK OF THE WAR  
with Germany





**Mr. C. G. Davies**

MR. C. G. DAVIES, M.P., (Governor of the Upper Nile Province of the Sudan), who is on leave pending retirement, joined the Sudan Political Service in 1920. From 1926 to 1930 he served in the Fung Province, as it was then called, and played an important part in developing its backward areas and stopping the flow of arms from Ethiopia into the Sudan. In 1930 he became Assistant Secretary and a year later Assistant Financial Secretary. When the Italian forces took Kufumb in 1940, he was sent to Resursa, soon took command of the police in the area, and was largely responsible for the excellent way in which these men defended the Sudan frontier. After the capture of the Italian base at Asosa he was promoted Governor of the Upper Nile Province, which post he held for more than four years. During the last war Mr. Davies served in

**Sir Halford Mackinder**

The King has approved the award of the Patron's Medal to Sir Halford Mackinder, for his eminent contributions to geography, including the first ascent of Mount Kenya in 1899. Sir Halford has been Chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee since 1920 and from 1933 to 1935 was Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society. While at Oxford he was President of the Union. He is now 84 years of age.

**M.P. Los's Action for Defamation**

MR. J. B. LISTER, M.P., was unsuccessful in an action which he brought in the High Court of Southern Rhodesia against a local newspaper, its publishers, and editor for £1,000 damages for defamation. He alleged that comments on a speech which he had made in Umhali were false, malicious, defamatory, and contained derogatory innuendoes.

**New Directors of Barclay's Bank (D.C. & O.)**

The Hon. Geoffrey Cokayne Gibbs, C.M.G., who has been elected to the board of Barclay's Bank (D.C. & O.), is a managing trustee of the St. Hubert Foundation, a partner in the firm of Anthony Gibbs and Sons, of 22 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and a director of the London and North-Eastern Railway, the Bank of Australasia, the British Gas Light Co., and other companies. The Hon. Humphrey Henry Gibbs, who has been elected a member of the Rhodesian Committee of Barclay's Bank (D.C. & O.), is President of the Farmers' Union of Southern Rhodesia, and editor of *Vuka*, its official organ.

**Kenya Appoints Commercial Committee**

Sir Philip Michell, Governor of Kenya, has appointed a committee to advise the Government on trade and commercial questions. The members are the Planning and Development Secretary (General), the Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. W. G. Nicol, M.L.C., Mr. K. R. Paroo, M.L.C., Mr. S. H. Sayer, M.L.C., Mr. E. M. S. Mr. D. D. Puri, and Mr. R. D. Panjva.

**Archdeacon Beecher, M.L.C.**

The Rev. L. J. Beecher, a nominated member of the Legislative Council to represent African interests, has been appointed an Archdeacon by the Bishop of Mombasa, and the Rev. T. F. C. Bewes has received a similar appointment. Archdeacons W. B. Owen and W. P. Low have become archdeacons emeritus and honorary canons of the diocese.

**Nyasaland Convention of Associations**

The Convention of Associations of Nyasaland has elected Mr. G. E. J. Haslow as its President and elected Mr. Thornycroft as Vice-President. Mrs. G. C. Peterkins and Messrs. J. Marshall, I. J. Rumbey, and C. E. Snell are the other members of the Executive Committee.

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PARLIAMENT

Colonies to be Told of German Crimes Photographs and Films of Atrocities

SIR W. WAREFIELD asked the Secretary of State what steps he was taking to ensure that the brutality and nature of the atrocities committed by the Germans were known and understood throughout the Colonial Empire...

Compulsory Labour in East Africa

MR. SORENSEN inquired about the general position of forced labour in Africa, and the number of men conscripted in the various Colonies.

MR. SORENSEN assumed that my hon. friend is to include industrial work conscripted for war in Government civil undertakings or private undertakings...

The latest figures available show that in the Colony of Northern Rhodesia, 1944, the number of conscripts was 26,032, and in Tanganyika at the end of December, 1944, 20,242.

MR. SORENSEN asked the Minister to state what in some cases at least, this conscription of forced labour may have an unfortunate effect upon the morale of the whole of the Colony...

MR. EMERYS-EVANS: That is also being kept under very careful review.

MR. SORENSEN: In order to put this matter in its proper perspective, will my hon. friend also furnish the number of people conscripted in this country?

Dar es Salaam Hospital: Urgent Improvements

MR. LYONS asked the Secretary of State if his attention had been called to the insufficiency of accommodation and the inadequate and obsolete equipment at the European hospital in Dar es Salaam...

MR. EMERYS-EVANS: No representations of the subject have been addressed to my right hon. and gallant friend, but as the result of the report of the committee referred to...

MR. LYONS: Can my hon. friend say when these improvements will be effected, and has he not learnt from the Chamber of Commerce of this Republic that the Chamber of Commerce of this Republic has been placed in a position to make representations to the Chamber of Commerce...

MR. LYONS: May I have an assurance that this will be being considered but will be regarded as a matter of great importance?

MR. EMERYS-EVANS: Certainly, sir. I will give an assurance that this will be carried out as soon as possible. I was asked whether steps could be taken immediately to improve the conditions of the men detained following the disturbance in Uganda...

MR. LYONS: The Governor has reported that arrangements have recently been made in the conditions of detention of these men. They have already appeared before a committee constituted under the Regulations...

and all considerations respect the Government has decided that these men should remain in detention.

MR. HENDERSON asked the Secretary of State for War if he was aware that a boy of 13 years of age, the son of the Somali representative in the Ethiopian Parliament for the Dagaabur area, was ordered by the British Military Administration there to remove his school badge, the Lion of Judah...

MR. HENDERSON: I have no information about these allegations, but inquiries are being made.

MR. HENDERSON asked how was the increase in the subsidy of £5 per ton to Tanganyika sisal growers, which was the maximum for this payment, and how much of it had been paid to the Native labourer?

MR. HENDERSON: No subsidy is being paid to the sisal growers. I assume that the reference was to the sisal price of East African sisal of 20/- per ton for British sisal with effect from January 1, 1945. This increase was intended to cover the cost of production...

Infantile Paralysis

MR. SORENSEN inquired about the prevalence of infantile paralysis and cerebral spinal fever prevailing in Northern Rhodesia. I regret to say that an outbreak of infantile paralysis occurred in March and 221 cases were notified up to the end of April...

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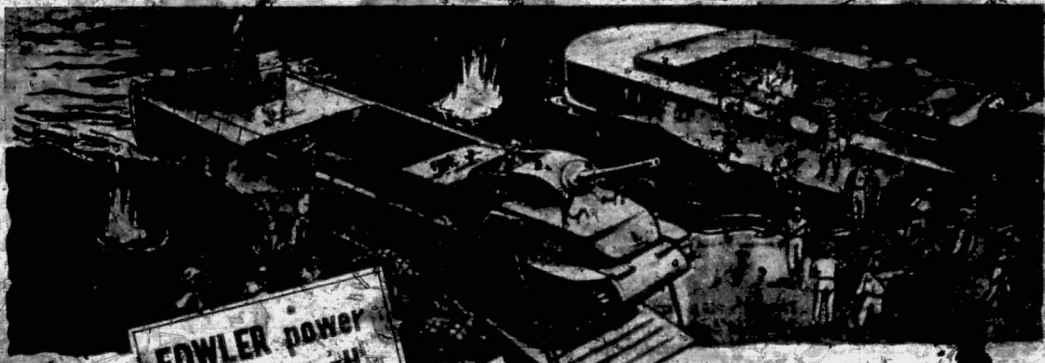
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### Central African Council

The first session of the new Central African Council, which closed last week, agreed that future meetings should be held at intervals of not more than six months.

A statement issued at the conclusion of the meeting called attention to the fact that the matters within the purview of the Council are the following:

Commerce, trade, the tariff and trade and postal communication, transport, including marketing, production, distribution of goods, customs, excise, taxation and other matters of economic importance, education, soil and water conservation, agricultural, veterinary and forestry matters, medical and health matters, police control, currency, archives, public relations, African labour, research in any matter which the Council may specify, joint services, and such other matters as may be agreed from time to time between Governments of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

### The Basis of "Security"

Mr. G. G. J. Hadlow, President of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland, said when addressing the recent session:

Publicity should be given to the discontinuation of the crop and market report about 18 months ago. The reason given was that of security. I cannot think that rainfall and temperature statistics in Nyasaland are of such importance to the enemy as to preclude their publication, and I regard with some amusement the suggestion that crop figures have been withheld for security reasons since throughout the war the United Fruit Association has published a quarterly report of the banana and Tobacco Auctions, Ltd., publishes the prices of the tobacco handled by that company, which comprises the greater part of the crop of the country.

### Experts Excluded

A certain way of being represented is excluded from the membership of a Nyasaland official commission of committee to possess expert knowledge on the matter which that commission or committee has been set up to inquire into. *Nyasaland Times*.

### Miss Pankhurst's Allegations

A Conference on Ethiopian Affairs held recently in London resolved, on the proposal of Mr. V. McIntee, M.P., to urge His Majesty's Government to grant a loan of £2,000,000 free of interest to the Government of Ethiopia, demanded that Eritrea and Somalia should be restored to Ethiopia; and declared that

it would be contrary to international justice to deprive Ethiopia of any part of her national territory, and the violation of British principles and pledges to annex any territory in Ethiopia, expenses and this Conference therefore declares that an early date should be fixed for the withdrawal of the British Military Administration from the Ogaden and the Reserved Areas of Ethiopia, which in no case should be later than the termination of hostilities against Germany.

Miss Pankhurst reported on conditions in Ethiopia and Eritrea which she recently visited. She alleged that Italians in Eritrea had murdered many Eritreans and not been brought to justice by the British Military Administration; that Italians in that territory were unduly favoured by the British administration to the prejudice of Eritreans; that Eritrean police officers, imprisoned without charge or trial, had been prevented from communicating with their families or legal advisers; and that Africans serving in the British forces in the Reserved Areas and the Ogaden were "permitted" to attack the disarmed Somalis and steal their women and cattle.

### Development of Nile Valley

MR. R. W. H. MASTER, formerly of Kenya, wrote recently in *The Times*:

Economic development can no longer proceed on ensuring the individual States to submit schemes, but they must at the Colonial Office. It is only for the reason that many of the best development projects which should now be under consideration in the Colonial Office. What progress could have been made with the Tennessee Valley Authority had the United States Government confined its activities to encouraging the individual States to submit bright ideas?

For example, a project for the full development of the basin of the River Nile, which would be of immense assistance to the whole of Eastern Africa, cannot be worked off by anyone of the countries concerned. It would affect Egypt, the Sudan, Ethiopia, the Somalilands, the Congo, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika alike, and it would seem that the initiative for the preparation of such a scheme must come from London if it will not come at all.

There would be no technical difficulty in lowering the level of Lake Victoria by a few feet, and thereby turning many hundred square miles of useless swamp into rich agricultural land. But the effect of such a measure on the lake ports and on the rainfall of the country would concern Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. A barrage over the outflow of Lake Albert would provide more water for irrigation in the lower Nile Valley, but would affect the lake ports of the Belgian Congo, and need the construction of a considerable length of railway in Uganda, while its chief benefits would be conferred on Egypt and the Sudan. In the Sudan, the Sudan, which is now a desert swamp, would be made fit for agricultural drainage and irrigation projects, while at the same time saving the more water needed by Egypt.

From source to mouth of this great river, opportunities for large-scale development exist. These are almost all beyond the scope of any single country and must be centrally considered on a regional basis; they are not to be considered at all. Other instances of similar immense possibilities now neglected could be given from many parts of the Empire.

The Colonial Office has no machinery for the study and inception of such schemes, which necessarily would also concern the Foreign Office. I submit either that a development department or authority would do much to meet the need.

### Service for Ex-Servicemen

The Ndola branch of the British Empire League has reinstated 17 European, two Coloured and two African ex-servicemen in civil employment, an achievement credited by the Chairman, Mr. W. J. Daniels, mainly to the enthusiastic of the hon. secretary, Mr. P. Wright.

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### News Items in Brief

The second session for this year of the Legislature of Kenya opened in Nairobi on March 1.

There are now 256 branches of the Mothers' Union in Uganda, with more than 8,000 members and associates.

The Prime Minister of Ethiopia is attending the San Francisco Conference as head of an Ethiopian delegation of nine members.

An epidemic of trypanosomiasis recently broke out among most of the European-owned dairy herds in the Southern Province of Nyasaland.

The Government of Kenya has granted bursaries of between £30 and £100 a year to four European girls and one boy, and bursaries of between £55 and £80 to seven Indian children.

The Maize Committee of the National Farmers' Union in Southern Rhodesia has recommended that the Government should be asked to guarantee a basic price of 15s. 6d. per bag for the next five years.

A trunk telephone line 120 miles long between Kimberley and Capetown, previously in the hands of the Government, is being transferred to private hands in a conversation between the Hon. Sir Hubert Huddleston, Governor-General of the Sudan, and King Feroz.

Bulawayo City Council has recommended that a licence be granted to Abbott Laboratories (England) to establish a factory at Bulawayo. The company is one of the largest manufacturers of penicillin in the world.

Receipts of Rhodesia Railways for February and the first five months of the current financial year totalled £457,825 and £2,526,000, compared with £518,027 and £2,695,414 respectively in the corresponding periods last year.

Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., and Sudan Salt, Ltd., have closed their offices at Oldlands Down House, Fairwarp, Sussex, and are now at 4 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2. (Tel. London Wall 4896).

Arrangements for the admission to the Colonial Service of engineers who normally required to possess academic or professional qualifications, and of qualified architects and town planners, hitherto undertaken by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, will henceforth be made by the Colonial Office.

The first Colonial Research Fellowship has been awarded by the Secretary of State, on the advice of the Colonial Research Committee, to Miss Peter Ady, who was born in Burma and is a graduate of the Universities of Rangoon and Oxford. She has left for the Gold Coast to make an extensive study of the distribution of incomes and the organization of village economy among small African cocoa producers.

A Colonial Development Number has been published by the *Imperial Review*. The contributors include Mr. William McLean, Lord Knollys, Dr. B. P. Uvarov, Mr. John Smith, Mr. A. M. Milne, and Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P. (who writes on the 'Social Consequences of Industrialism in the Colonial Empire').

The cabled trade report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) for April states that trade in Southern Rhodesia was generally good, with stocks fairly plentiful. The maize crop is expected to produce more than 1,800,000 bags and the tobacco crop 40,000,000 lb., but the quota of duty-free leaf for the Union of South Africa will probably be fixed below last year's figure. Northern Rhodesia's maize crop promises to exceed that of last year. Rain has delayed tobacco planting, but has caused only slight damage; the crop should be about 2,000,000 lb. The cotton season should be good in Nyasaland, tea exports from which show a 40% increase on last year's figure. Tobacco is developing well, though rain may have affected late plantings.

### More Power for Sisal Estates

Pangani Falls hydroelectric power station on the Pangani River, Tanganyika Territory, which was equipped with a 5,000-kilowatt plant when it was built about 10 years ago, is now increasing its capacity to 12,500 K.W. The main purpose of the extension is to meet new and safeguard present demands for power by the sisal estates in the 100,000 square miles constituting the concession area of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., which distributes the power by high-voltage transmission lines about 400 miles in length. It is estimated that 60% of the net production of the area is dependent on electricity from Pangani. A limited amount of power surplus to the requirements of the concession area is to be transmitted to Mombasa.

There has been a widespread impression in Tanganyika that the plant was being extended chiefly to provide power for Mombasa; probably due to a misrepresentation of a notice in the *Tanganyika Gazette* of April 6 stating that the Governor "proposes to authorise the transmission of electric power by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., to the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., for supply at Mombasa, Kenya Colony and Protectorate." But it has been overlooked that further on the notice provides only for the transmission of surplus power after all reasonable and probable requirements within the concession are or will be satisfied.

The expectation of both companies is that two-thirds of the increased output will be required by industry in Tanganyika Territory and for the domestic needs of the townships of Tanga, Tushoto, Pangani, and Korogwe, which are already served.

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### East African Freight Rates

Acting on instructions from the War Transport, the 16 British shipping lines operating trade between the United Kingdom and South, South-East, and East African ports, including Port Sudan and Mauritius, have revised their outward rates of freight to include a new addition of 25%.

The new terms apply to cargo carried in vessels which began loading in the United Kingdom on Monday, May 1, or later, but do not extend to the revised rates will not apply to goods for which freight space had already been booked or for which orders had been placed.

At the outbreak of war a surcharge of 33 1/3% was added to the outward freight rate, and shortly afterwards this was raised to 50%. A year ago (as from May 1, 1944) the surcharge was included in the rates, which were rounded off to convenient levels. The present rate of 25% is a concession, in that the new rate will be about 10% above those ruling in 1939.

The earnings of the shipping companies, which are moderated by monthly rates of hire for the use of tonnage, will, of course, not be increased by this latest decision of the Ministry.

### Water Conservation

Open to the first conference to be held in Kenya to discuss the conservation of water supplies. Mr. Philip Maxwell, the Governor, said that he became more convinced each day that the full conservation of surface water was the basis for the controlled existence of a large and an increasing duty to conserve the forests which was now making the country through which it flows the richest, most beautiful and valuable asset which any Colony could have. It was unanimously resolved that there ought to be an executive water authority to deal with the conservation, development and control of the water resources of various watersheds and the distribution of water for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes.

### MINING

### Rhodesian Copper for U.S.A.

According to an American statement, the British Government has agreed to supply 170,000 tons of copper from Northern Rhodesia to the United States of America under reverse lease. About 30,000 tons were shipped in the first quarter of this year, a further 12,000 tons are to be delivered by the end of June, and the balance before the end of this year.

Rhodesian copper had previously been going to the United States, not shipped under the reverse lease agreement, but it is expected that the present copper output of the United States, the greatest producer of the metal in the world, barely meets half the present requirements.

### Company Progress Reports

Sherwood—There was a mine profit of £41 in April from 8,900 tons crushed for a revenue of £8,816.

Cam and Motor—25,000 tons of ore treated last month yielded a revenue of £46,324 and a working profit of £20,508.

Recede—10,000 tons of ore crushed in April yielded a revenue of £21,143 and a working profit of £1,000.

Borchers—had advanced 482 ft to 1,438 ft. and stopped.

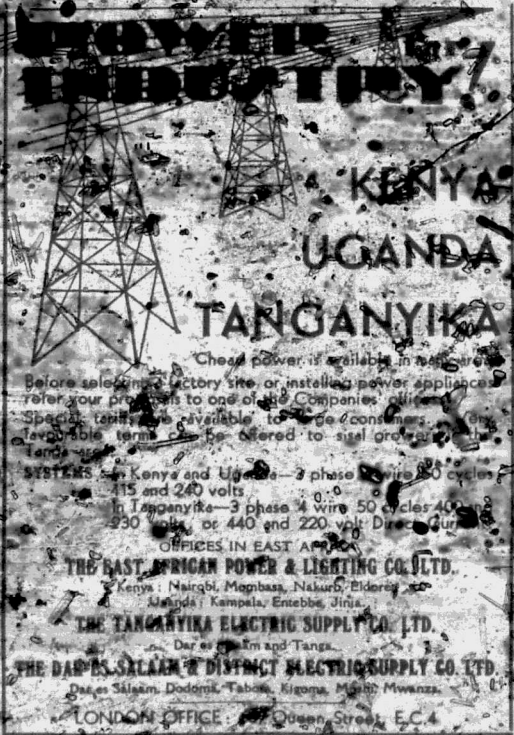
### Exploration Co., Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Exploration Co., Ltd. held in London last week, resolved on drastic reorganization of the capital of the company, which, subject to the consent of the High Court, is to be reduced from £376,000 to £71,852 in stock and of 25s. The Chairman, Major W. M. Henderson, said that the very unsatisfactory position inherited by the present directors, who considered it necessary to wipe off the balance sheet a total of no less than £303,800, which was not considered to be represented by assets, an adverse balance of £193,380 at profit and loss included loss on Salisbury (Rhodesia) Gold Fields, Ltd., a bona fide entry of the South American subsidiary, at £1,164,141, transferred by a game in Rhodesia which had been closed, ought, in the opinion of the board, to be written down to a nominal 1s. and the book value of interests in mining and other companies and syndicates required to be written down by rather more than £8,000.

### Eastern Transvaal Consolidated Mines

EASTERN TRANSVAAL CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., which has interests in Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, reports that in the year ended June 30, 1944, there was a profit of £88,432. Taxation requires £27,586 and £60,846 is carried forward, against £30,682 brought in. The issued capital is £1,050,000 in 5s. shares. The Muriel gold mine, near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, which is owned by the company, yielded a working profit of £28,552 from 12,700 tons of ore mined. A 70% interest is held in the Berea mine, which is a tribute. From the Reetie Dredge, Mozambique, there was a working profit of £24,966, an increase of £12,310 in comparison with the previous year; 1,405,000 cubic yards were treated. The directors are Mr. N. S. Erlidge (Chairman) with Mr. R. E. V. Buttler as alternate, Mr. E. W. Parks, Colonel T. B. Clapham (Mr. M. Ralphs, alternate) and Colonel Sir C. L. Andersson (Mr. V. L. Andersson, alternate).

The Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 30% or 1s. 6d. per stock unit payable on June 21. Distribution at the same rate was made a year ago.



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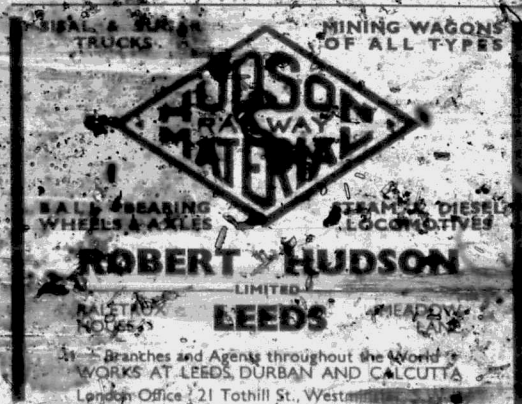
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The population of about 1,700,000 is mainly engaged in agriculture. The fine quality of the tobacco, which is largely grown by the natives of Nyasaland, is well known. Tea has been grown on an increasing scale in recent years. Sisal, coffee and cotton are also exported in considerable quantities.

The average annual value of the external trade of Nyasaland for the years 1935-39 was approximately £1,600,000. The Bank has branches at Blantyre and Limbe. Those concerned with trade in Africa, the Mediterranean or the West Indies are invited to communicate with:-



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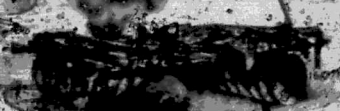
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*At the going down of the sun and in the morning  
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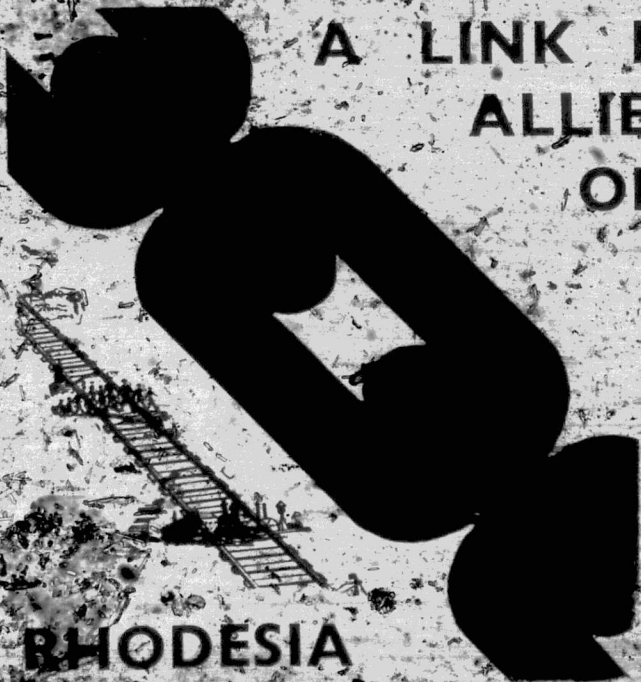
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1945  
Volume 1 (New Series), No. 1078

Founder and Editor  
F. S. Vaughan

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## The King to His Peoples

TODAY WE GIVE THANKS TO GOD FOR A GREAT DELIVERANCE. Speaking from our Empire's oldest capital city, war-battered, but never for one moment daunted or dismayed—speaking from London, I ask you to join with me in that act of thanksgiving.

Germany, who drove all Europe into war, has been finally overcome. In the Far East we have yet to deal with the Japanese, a determined and cruel foe. To this we shall turn with the utmost resolve and with all our resources.

But at this hour, when the dreadful shadow of war has passed far from our hearths and homes in these Islands, we may at last make one pause for thanksgiving, and then we must turn our thoughts to the peace all over the world which peace in Europe brings with it.

First let us remember those who will not come back, their constancy and courage in battle, their sacrifice and endurance in the face of a merciless enemy; let us remember the men in all the Services who have laid down their lives. We have come to the end of our tribulation, and they are not with us at the moment of our rejoicing.

Next let us salute in proud gratitude the great host of the living who have brought us to victory. I cannot praise them to the measure of each one's service, for in a total war the efforts of all rise to the same noble height, and all are devoted to the common purpose. Armed or unarmed, men and women, you have fought and striven and endured to your utmost.

None knows that better than I do, and as your King I thank with a full heart those who bore arms so valiantly on land and sea, or in the air, and all civilians who, shouldering their many burdens, have carried them unflinchingly and without complaint.

Let these memories in our minds set us think what it was that has upheld us through nearly six years of suffering and toil. The knowledge that everything was at stake—our freedom, our independence, our very existence as a people—let

the knowledge also that in defending ourselves we were defending the liberties of the whole world; that our cause was the cause not of this nation only, not of this Empire and Commonwealth only, but of every land where freedom is cherished and law and liberty go hand in hand.

In the darkest hours we knew that the enslaved and isolated peoples of Europe looked to us; their hopes were our hopes. Their confidence confirmed our faith. We knew that if we failed or faltered the last remaining barrier against a world-wide tyranny would have fallen in ruins.

But we did not falter, and we did not fail. We kept faith with ourselves and with one another; we kept faith and unity with our great Allies. The faith, that unity, have carried us to victory through dangers which at times seemed overwhelming.

So let us resolve to bring to the tasks which lie ahead the same high confidence in our mission. Much hard work awaits us both in the restoration of our own country after the ravages of war and in helping to restore peace and sanity to a shattered world.

This comes upon us at a time when we have all given of our best. For five long years our heart and brain, nerve and muscle have been directed toward the overthrow of Nazi tyranny. Now we turn, fortified by success, to deal with our last remaining foe.

The Queen and I know the ordeals which you have endured throughout the Commonwealth and Empire. We are proud to have shared some of them with you, and we know also that we shall all face the future together with stern resolve and prove that our reserves of will-power and vitality are inexhaustible.

There is great comfort in the thought that the years of darkness and danger in which the children of our country have grown up are, please God, over for ever. We shall have failed, and the blood of our dearest will have flowed in vain, if the victory which they died to win does not lead to a lasting peace, founded on justice and established in good will.

To that, then, let us turn our thoughts on this day of just triumph and proud sorrow; and then take up our work again, resolved as a people to do nothing unworthy of those who died for us and to make the world such a world as they would have desired, for their children and for ours. This is the task which now honour binds us.

In the hour of danger we humbly committed our cause into the Hand of God, and He has been our Strength and Shield. In us, thank Him for His mercies, and in this hour of Victory commit ourselves and our new task to the guidance of the same strong Hand.

### *From the Secretary of State for the Colonies*

*Colonel the Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.C., M.P.*

IN THIS YEAR NUMBER of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA you will read the thrilling story of the war effort of the East and Central African Territories. The story is told in their own words by those who have carried the burden and the prime responsibility of sustaining that effort.

The man-power and the resources of the Colonies have made a splendid contribution to total victory in Europe, but those resources could not have been fully mobilized if the man-power deployed without the willing and loyal co-

operation of the Colonial peoples. That has been given in full measure.

But the task is not yet finished. All our resources and all our strength must be used to achieve in the Far East the victory we are now celebrating in the West. The African Regiments played a great part in laying the foundations of our earliest successes. I am glad to think that they will share the triumph of final Victory.



# Southern Rhodesia's Home Front

## The Story of a Magnificent Achievement

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S PART ON THE HOME FRONT** in World War Two was vastly different from that in World War One.

In 1914 the story was, in essence, a forced economy. In 1914 it was of no great moment that men abandoned their mines and farms and businesses in their rush to join the colours; the general war effort was carried through the Colony and returned only on the return of peace when the Rhodesians of those days tried to repair a shattered economy.

In 1942 things were so different that we had to

by

**Sir Godfrey Huggins,  
C.H., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., M.P.**

*Prime Minister*

World War Two broke out, had the Government allowed men to rush hazily into uniform, Southern Rhodesia would have been guilty of the same mistake to France's harm. For that reason we introduced conscription in the middle of 1942 under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, and very thus the only part of the governing Empire outside Great Britain with the statutory power to call on individuals what they had to do. But it should be noted that the object of conscription in Southern Rhodesia was not to get men into the forces but to keep them out.

### Conscription to Keep Men Out of the Forces

Had we accepted the voluntary principle, it would not have been possible to supply those vital raw materials—chrome, asbestos, tungsten, mica or the copper which kept mines and industries in Southern Rhodesia and the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia and in the Belgian Congo—going or the transportation, particularly railways. For example, took the coal to the Copperbelt and brought the copper back for export. Nor would it have been possible to maintain our district services or preserve the fabric of our economic structure so that we could have something to build upon when the war ended and thousands of Rhodesian servicemen returned looking for jobs.

We were determined that, so long as lay in our power, we would prevent a recurrence of the heart-breaking aftermath of the previous war when our soldiers came back to find a mines and, ruined farms, and there was unemployment and misery throughout the land. Thanks to our policy of keeping men considered essential to industry, commerce and administration, we have prepared in advance the economic basis that will enable us to launch almost immediately some important development schemes. I know that our policy is not popular, would be able to pretend otherwise.

The great desire of the majority of Rhodesians of military age was to join up, and they resented being kept at their normal jobs. Their part was perhaps the hardest of all—they had none of the excitement, excitement of those who went away, none of the risks of travel, none of the glamour of sea service, and none of the danger either of course, but they would not have

understood that. There was the same daily round, the same common task, the old familiar surroundings, with their ordinary lives complicated by higher taxation, increased cost of living, and part-time military service in the Territories to safeguard the security of their country.

### National War Fund

But the Rhodesians on the Home Front learnt to count their blessings. No enemy bomb or sea attack could be a disaster so long as every soldier crossed our borders and the Italians from Ethiopia who were sent to Southern Rhodesia for entertainment, we suffered nothing. The physical anguish of war such as Great Britain suffered, such as a world here, a long as good as we suffered a little. It was the fact that the air raiding in Great Britain was for a long time and the enemy in the air was not flying, but they were filled with a sense of security, as well as a rebounded admiration for their own defence forces. We found an outlet for our feelings in subscribing to a variety of war funds—for the purchase of air raid equipment, for Britain, Speed the Forces, and many others. The people subscribed generously, and it was in 1942 where all the money came from. In February 1944, we formed the National War Fund to control and co-ordinate the majority of the war funds, and to fulfil an important long-term objective—the building up of a Post-War Fund to assist re-education and re-employment of ex-servicemen and their dependants who are less fortunate. Government regulations could not meet this need. At the end of March, 1944, the Post-War Fund was given a Government grant of £50,000 per year on the £100,000 scale, and at £200,000. A further £100,000 Government grant had been added by the end of October 1944. The Post-War Fund cannot be too large if we wish to do full justice to the men who fought to keep us free.

### Loyalty and Generosity of Citizens

Not only the Europeans contributed to our funds, the Africans have been equally generous. By the end of 1944 they had contributed £2,000 to the National War Fund, a remarkable response when one remembers that the vast majority of Africans are at a low standard of living. In the same period they raised the money by selling their own produce and donating the proceeds.

The loyalty of the African population has been a real factor in the Colony's war effort, moving in its own way and sincerity. Surely, had there been discontent and dissatisfaction with our Native policy among them, it would have shown its head in the theatre of war? But they have never given us a moment's cause for anxiety, except for a two-day strike on our own maize farms when, owing to failure of the maize crop and consequent shortage in 1942, we had to reduce the maize ration, and then the strike was due to a misunderstanding.

Not only have the Africans contributed generously in money and kind, besides their contribution to the National War Fund they raised £10,000 in 1945 to buy two fighter aircraft for the Rhodesian Squadrons, but they came forward eagerly to join the armed Native regiments, the Rhodesian African Rifles and the Rhodesian Air Assam Companies, as well as the Native Labour Corps attached to the S.A.C. for work in the front and military stations, and also for the transport units formed under the control of the Native Affairs Department to help farmers get in their crops and thus help food production.

Food production was one of our greatest worries when a comparatively heavy season in 1941-42 joined half crop estimates, particularly of maize. The position was complicated by the fact that we only had a few thousands of extra mouths to feed through the Air Training Scheme but we could get no help from our neighbours since they had been similarly afflicted, and the Union in particular required all her own food production to feed her increased population and the convoy of men rounding the Cape for the Middle East. We had to depend on our own resources.

**Food Production and Secondary Industries**

We set up the Food Production Committee, composed largely of progressive farmers from different parts of the Colony, and the central body set up 59 different committees to function on similar lines to those which exist in Great Britain. The Government agreed to grant loans where necessary to increase output, and one crop, such as tobacco growers, were required to grow to a certain acreage as well. The results exceeded all our expectations, the 1943 maize crop was 20% higher than the 1942 crop, the need for rationing maize disappeared, and later our position so improved that we were able to help our neighbours whose food supplies were running short. From the Food Production Committee achieved something even more important than this, it helped to establish our growing industry on a healthier basis, introduced sounder farming methods, and in its guidance and advice increased the efficiency of the farmer. The results of its work have been altogether beneficial, and there is a danger for it to continue in the days of peace.

We also looked at capacity in another direction. In September, 1940, I visited the north with relatives to inspect industrial equipment, and most of our requirements of manufactured goods were easily supplied by Great Britain and the more highly industrialized neighbour, South Africa. The war suddenly confronted us with a challenge, imports from the supplier countries were cut off, for they required the output of their industries for their own urgent needs, and Southern Rhodesia had to stand as far as possible on her own feet.

**Ordnance Factories**

Our secondary industries rose to meet the challenge and were soon producing equipment, ranging from buttons to bedsteads and machine-gun mountings for the armed forces. As the war went on and their skill and adaptability increased, they undertook a wider and wider range of scientific shops in the towns and workshops on the farms made one parts in co-operation with South African factories, and helped the Eastern Group Supply Council with such things as military boots, 140,000 pairs in 1941-45, brushware and a wide range of water, steam and boiler fittings.

To assist the Air Training Scheme, and to take some of the strain off Great Britain in the provision of spare parts for training aircraft, we established an aluminium reclamation factory in Bulawayo, which extracted the aluminium from salvaged articles and kept the training aircraft continuously flying. Again, to avoid the need for important practice bombs from Britain's hard-pressed factories, we established our own factories in Salisbury and Bulawayo, and supplied the Rhodesian Air Training Scheme requirements, and at one time also met the needs of the air training stations in South Africa and Kenya.

Our war experience has shown us the vital need for developing secondary industry in Southern Rhodesia, not only to make ourselves more self-reliant in this respect, but also to provide employment for a much larger European population. We have now joined an Industrial Development Commission to accelerate the

production of new industries and expand existing ones, and we have also established a Department of Trade and Industry to deal with all aspects of commercial development. Our policy is to encourage private enterprise as long as the interests of the Colony as a whole are safeguarded, but where private enterprise hesitates to develop a basic resource considered essential to the well-being of the country, the Government will undertake its development. Examples are the State Iron and Steel Works at Que Que, the State Cotton Mill at Gatooma, and the State Sugar Industry near Port Elizabeth, all of which secondary industries, by private enterprise, may be developed. Thanks to the incentive of war, we can see our path clearly.

**Price Index up by only 25%**

In comparison with other countries, Rhodesia's home front felt the war less severely. Commodities, and control of civilian consumption, has been exercised through the Department of Supplies. The Department has had the wholehearted cooperation of the commercial community and has done its job well. Throughout the war the Government has stood firm against inflation, and has rigorously controlled prices of all essential articles through the office of the Government Controller of Prices. This control has been so effective that after five and a half years of war the price index has risen by only 25%. Over August, 1945, a very creditable achievement.

One most important job in the war effort was the supply of raw materials essential to the production of Great Britain, Canada and the United States of America, particularly chrome, copper, tungsten, tantalite, and coal. In coal, chrome, and asbestos the Colony is exceptionally rich, and she ranks among the world's foremost producers of the two latter minerals. The job of transporting these minerals from the hinterland to the coast imposed a very heavy strain on the Rhodesia Railway, but they have carried out their task magnificently.

In all sections of the war effort where they could be usefully employed the women of Southern Rhodesia have given splendid service—in the Women's Auxiliary Military Service, the Women's Auxiliary Air Service, the Women's Auxiliary Police Service, in the Government Forces, in the Women's National Service League, and on the many voluntary committees connected with the raising of funds and the welfare of the troops. The demands on them may not have been as heavy as on their sisters in Great Britain, but the spirit of service was just as evident.

**£25,988,000 Spent on the War**

Southern Rhodesia has financed her war effort entirely from her own resources, which, of course, meant greatly increased taxation. The last pre-war budget amounted to £5,300,000, and each year the figure increased until it reached £20,000,000 for 1944-45. From the outbreak of war to March 31, 1945, the Colony spent £25,988,000 on the war alone, besides £92,000,000 on normal services and development schemes.

Of this impressive total of £118,988,000, over £44,000,000 has been met from revenue, so that to a very large extent Southern Rhodesia has paid her way and left little of the burden for posterity to bear. These figures may seem negligible compared with the vast globular sums expended by Britain, but it must be remembered that this £44,000,000 has been provided by a European community of just 1,000,000 people, and an African population of 1,000,000 people of low productive capacity. On the whole I consider that our war effort has been no mean achievement.



# Southern Rhodesia's Part in The Air

## Wonderful Record of Operational Flying and Air Training

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S CONTRIBUTION to the air fight of the United Nations should be judged by its quality rather than its quantity, and its quality may be assessed by the facts which the Colony established. Southern Rhodesia was:

(1) The first colony of the British Commonwealth to send its airmen beyond its borders. The South Air Force was flying to Kenya four days before war broke out, and its first operational flight on that fatal Sunday morning, September 3, 1939.

(2) The first country in the Empire Air Training Scheme to open an elementary flying training station, beating Canada by a week, although the

being sent to Mosul, in Iraq, to help train the 10th Army as the users of an Army Co-operation Squadron, and when that job was done returned to Egypt by way of Iraq, Jordan and Palestine.

At this stage they converted to fighters, and eventually No. 237 became a Spitfire Squadron. During the first three stages of the Italian campaign they carried out valuable tactical duties under the Mediterranean Command until the invasion of Southern France in August, 1944, when they helped to give air cover. Since then they have been operating in Western Europe. In the Near East—Middle East theatre, since Germany, few Rhodesians in this war have travelled so widely as the men of 237.

### First Squadron Equipped with Typhoon

The other two Rhodesian Squadrons have consistently been based on Great Britain. The latter Squadron, No. 44, has a history going back to World War One. Its first flying Spitfires, it first went into action on June 2, 1940, at Dunkirk, and later went through the fiercest phases of the Battle of Britain, specializing as night fighters during the heavy German night raids on London, Birmingham, and Coventry. They had a good bag of enemy raiders to their credit.

At this time the flying personnel was not wholly Rhodesian, but in August, 1941, with the exception of the commander and some members of the ground staff, the squadron became entirely manned by Rhodesians, and was accorded official national recognition. Early in 1942 a Rhodesian took command—Squadron Leader (later Group Captain) Charles Green, who, before falling into enemy hands early in 1945, won the Distinguished Service Order and Bar and the Distinguished Flying Cross. When Green took command the Rhodesian Fighter Squadron entered upon a momentous period, for they were the first R.A.F. fighter squadrons to be equipped with the new Typhoon. As one Rhodesian put it: "At that time we were practically test pilots."

### Stabbers of the Skies

This Rhodesian Squadron carried out the first Typhoon attack on German territory, and the first German aircraft to fall victim to the Typhoon's deadly power was a Ju. 88, which was shot into the North Sea by two Rhodesian pilots. Riding the heavens in their Typhoons, the Rhodesian Fighter Squadron fully justified the motto that adorns its crest of an eagle and a shield—"Ilabezulu," a Matabele word meaning "Stabbers of the Skies."

In every phase of the European air war the Rhodesian Fighter Squadron played its honorable and effective part. To do not know what its final score is, but up to the middle of July, 1943, the Squadron had accounted for 41 enemy aircraft destroyed, 21 probably destroyed, 96 damaged, and eight locomotives destroyed, with many enemy ships damaged. That was during the "quiet" period of the war. The greater opportunities presented by the invasion and subsequent operations in Western Europe must make these figures appear negligible.

The Rhodesian Heavy Bomber Squadron (No. 44) also has a World War One record. It has the distinction of being the first squadron to take over the new Lancaster, which was done on December 20, 1942, five months after being officially recognized as a Bomber Squadron. It soon won fame with what was perhaps the most memorable of all the memorable raids made by the Royal Air Force during the war—the daylight

## Sir Ernest Guest, K.C.S.I., M.P.

### Minister of Air

(3) The first country to turn out trained pilots for the Empire Air Training Scheme.

Other distinctions are that the Rhodesian Fighter Squadron in Great Britain (No. 266) was the first R.A.F. squadron to fly the Typhoon, which Rhodesian airmen shared through its "chasing troubles," and that the Rhodesian Heavy Bomber Squadron (No. 44) was the first squadron in the world to fly the Lancaster bomber.

These tributes to the quality of our airmen were, I think, fully deserved.

### Vanguard in the Air

The proud motto of No. 237 (Rhodesia) Squadron, Royal Air Force, is "*Primum agmen in caelo*," which may be freely translated as "Vanguard in the Air." The boast is justified, for the first Rhodesian pilots of this squadron took off from the military air station at Cranborne, Salisbury, on August 31, 1939, and flew obsolete Hawker Hart and Audax aircraft, flew over the bush and swamps and mountains of Eastern Africa to patrol the Ethiopian border. For 10 months they roamed over the hazy, treeless, camel-horn country of the Northern Frontier District, and saved friendly salutes to the Italian pilots who spat the air with them. When, in June, 1940, Mussolini struck, the Rhodesians took the full weight of the air war in that theatre until they were relieved by the South African Air Force. The Rhodesians then moved on to the Sudan, and were the first to occupy the camp at Gordon's Tree on the White Nile, which was their base for attacks on Ethiopia and Eritrea.

At this stage the squadron was equipped with Lysanders, and became an Army Co-operation Squadron, which in the later stages of the East African campaign was constantly active on the British front in support of the 4th and 5th Indian Divisions. The way they used their Lysanders as bombers and fighters in fierce attacks on the enemy at Barentu, Agordat, Biscia, Keren, Asmara and Massawa earned them a fine reputation.

When Italian resistance in north-eastern Africa collapsed, No. 237 Squadron moved to the Sudan, making their headquarters at Kurfa Oasis. A couple of months later they went to Egypt to re-equip, and returned to the Sudan as a tactical reconnaissance squadron in time for General Auchinleck's campaign. When they finished they went back to Egypt for a short rest before

and on April 17, 1942. At least, it is the day in which the Rhodesians take most pride, for six Lancasters of the 49 blazed the trail, three to the west and three to the east, to the target, and only two reached their goal; one, severely hit by flak, landed immediately after bombing the diesel engine, and one of the six only one machine returned—the Lancaster piloted by Squadron Leader John de Wet, who was awarded the Victoria Cross. The day of the operation, since repeated, was a success. Of the Lancasters four were decorated, two with the D.F.C. and two with the D.F.M.

**Victoria Cross in Rhodesia**—Lancaster Squadrons. The Tussock raid set a standard for the Squadron. The Rhodesian bomber squad took part in every phase of the air war in Europe, in the long battle of the Ruhr, throughout the spring and early summer of 1941, in the bombing of Hamburg, Berlin, and other centers of Hitler's fortresses, in the continuing process that prevented the invasion, and the mighty results that paved the way for the Allied advance across Europe. Their "parthquake" bombs must have played a vital part in the final victory.

The Rhodesians who served in the three Rhodesia Squadrons were not, of course, the Colony's only representatives in the Royal Air Force. Many Rhodesians served in other squadrons of Bomber, Fighter and Coastal Command, and although not so much we heard of them, their national identity was sub merged in the great identity of their units, we know that their services were not unappreciated.

Perhaps the best example of these "left hands" was Wing Commander J. A. G. "Duke" O. D.F.C. and Bar, who was one of the "Glorious Seven" who helped to defend Malta in the dark days of 1941, a man distinguished himself over England, France and Germany, and in 1940 he was appointed to command a distinguished famous Fighter Group. When the exploits of these individual Rhodesians come to be known they should make a grand story.

**Rhodesians in the Royal Air Force**

Perhaps the best illustration of the Rhodesians' part can be given by figures. Close on 2,000 of them have served in the Royal Air Force, both air crew and ground staff. Up to the end of March, 1945, they had suffered 550 casualties, of whom 153 had been killed in service outside the Colony, with another 200 presumed killed. This is a heavy loss for a young country with a small European population; for these lads represent the flower of our youth, and some of them showed promise of future leadership in Southern Rhodesia's development. Our consolation is that they gave their young lives to gain our freedom, to develop.

On the other side of the picture is the fact that during the same period 107 Rhodesians were decorated for their services in the R.A.F., including 30 D.F.C.s, 30 bars to the D.F.C., and 47 D.F.M.s.

Southern Rhodesia's contribution to the war in the air, however, is not to be measured by the sterling service of her own sons alone. Her part in the Empire Air Training Scheme enabled her to make another and infinitely greater contribution out of all proportion to her size and resources. In the Thousandth Issue of **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** I described the beginnings of the scheme in Rhodesia, and how all sections of the population were playing their part to ensure its success. There is little more that I can add.

When the initial difficulties were overcome, the Rhodesian Air Force found its stride so smoothly that it soon became an integral part of Rhodesian life, and the sight of a pair of Cornell, Harvard, and Oxford trainers in the blue Rhodesian sky became as much taken for granted as the birds. Month after

month, the steady streams of young men from all over the Empire, and especially from Great Britain, passed through the Rhodesian stations and on to the various battle fronts. And men from the United Nations outside the British Commonwealth, too, 90% of the pilots of the Special Hellfire Air Force, who took part in the liberation of Greece and other Balkan theatres were either trained or trained in Southern Rhodesia. The Colony's strategic position made her an ideal training centre for the Royal Air Force in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and South East Asia. Fortunately, security considerations and the need to give figures of the R.A.F. training pilots, air observers, and air gunners, who have run their numbers into thousands. Their services were invaluable, and Rhodesians have seen with pride how many of them have been decorated for heroism and leadership on the fighting fronts. Southern Rhodesia's essential part in training them has been fully acknowledged by the Air Ministry.

**Air Ministry's Hon. Tribute**

Sir James Ross, for instance, in a speech in the House of Commons, said that Rhodesia had received well over 100 British Commonwealth of Nations pilots, part in the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme has been of a high quality. "I know how gratefully the Air Staff and the Air Force re-ckon on the unpilingly regular flow of well-trained pilots, observers, and air gunners, who have been sent to us, and who will be paid to pay compliments. I am writing to you on this case of your work in the fulfilment of the duty of the R.A.F."

Early this year the Air Training Director began to close down, and members of the R.A.F. staff who had spent most of the war years among us left the Colony. But the process has been gradual, and has broken not too suddenly for which Rhodesians are grateful. The final closing date has not yet been fixed, but in Southern Rhodesia, which was the first colony in the Empire to open an Elementary Flying Training School in the Scheme and turned out the first batch of trained pilots, may be the last to stop.

I only hope that the thousands of young men who have spent the Empire Air Training Scheme have spent all of their lives in the Royal Air Force, and that they will be employed as much as we were, and to place them among us. And I trust that many of them will be able to learn to know and love Southern Rhodesia.

**Union Stands by Its Friends**

The Union of South Africa's case against the enemy has reached our borders. It must be prepared to meet it with volunteers, and has them there. We must be ready to go to the aid of the British Colonies in Southern Africa in case of danger to them and to us. They are in many ways our advance guard, and their population on the whole to a great extent from the Union itself. Even our neighbor Mozambique must be able to rely on our assistance in the hour of need.

As regards the British Colonies from the south, we naturally have the greatest interest in them—in times of war as well as peace—and we must stand by their side like our older brother on the African continent. The Great North Road, the road to South Africa, stretches north, and does not terminate at our boundary. Our interests, many of our future numbers, have interlocked. In peace, we stand by the needs of the Commonwealth in the normal operation of the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa speaking in Bloemfontein on November 1945.



# Without the Sudan, Vital Part in The War

## There Could Have Been No Front in the Middle East

WHEN ITALY DECLARED WAR on June 10, 1940, the Sudan's bearing to arms in defence of her country and of the Allied cause. The enthusiasm was well expressed by the Omdurman Daily National. "We are loyal to our British rulers and to the British cause, but we cannot be held in the Sudan as being dependent on our British rulers. Only then can we defend our country until a task could be prepared, defence was necessary in the other story of 'The Abyssinian Campaigns'. It is written:

"...and Egyptian Sudan had gone the supply base for the Middle East, and had the

### Major-General Hubert Huddleston

M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Governor-General of the Sudan

...across Africa from Takartai to Khartoum would have gone to Egypt itself, would have become untenable. There could have been no front in the Middle East. The vital waist of the British Empire would have been severed by pincers, of which the northern arm would have been Graziani's armies advancing from Libya, and the southern arm would have had the Italian armies advancing from East Africa.

It is really not surprising that Mussolini, the radically opportunistic adventurer, should have thought that the collapse of France gave him the chance to become a new Napoleon. Italian residents in the Sudan had no doubt whatever that he was right. They were, of course, interred when Italy declared war. But they were amused, they had distressed, and frankly declared that in a few weeks the Sudan would be Italian and the people would become gablers.

### High Compliment to Sudanese Fighting Men

But there were no imponderables. Our men were few but good. Their supreme commander, Major-General Platt, was supremely cool and competent. He and his men succeeded in bluffing the Italians into thinking our forces were far stronger than in fact they were. This difficult and vital task fell mainly upon the motor machine gun companies and only a purely defensive force with only two machine-guns to each company. These deserve the Battle of Africa as a tribute to the Prime Minister's policy to divert the force of the Royal Air Force in the North of Africa far more effectively than might be expected by so many observers.

No high compliment could be given to the Sudanese fighting men in the war. They were in the front of the defence of the Sudan and in the defence of its frontiers. They were destined to consider Egypt and take the northern share in the liberation of Ethiopia as being dealt with in other pages of this victory number. To General Sir William Platt, who led both the defence and attack, so full of glory, the Sudan owes a normal debt of gratitude. You have seen, therefore, what has meant to the Sudanese. Of course, to some extent the

...about the 100,000 mile frontier of the Sudan with the area of Ethiopia (or Abyssinia), northern, central and southern, it was almost only the portion opposite the area of northern Ethiopia which could be defended when it came to turn to the small (as it then was) Sudan Defence Force. With the Sudan Defence Force operating in the Sudan, the

...operations and operations in front of the frontiers were now under the names of 'Meadow Force', 'Blue Nile Force' and 'Blue Nile Force' were in action against the enemy. The Blue Nile Force, which was now under the command of Major-General Platt, was a force led by Banda Fung, a leader of the tribesmen, were a just the kind of force of very valuable stretch of the frontier. The Blue Nile Force, which was now under the command of Major-General Platt, was a force led by Banda Fung, a leader of the tribesmen, were a just the kind of force of very valuable stretch of the frontier. The Blue Nile Force, which was now under the command of Major-General Platt, was a force led by Banda Fung, a leader of the tribesmen, were a just the kind of force of very valuable stretch of the frontier.

### Tribute to the Civil Police

It is hard to say to show the value of the contribution of the civil police forces. I will add only that when Kassala was occupied by the enemy, it was the civil authorities and police who remained there to the last moment, and completed their demolition programme while the enemy were already in the town, and that it was the police whose co-operation in making retreats at pre-arrangement centres enabled the Sudan Defence Force to go on expanding with a minimum diversion of trained personnel from the front lines.

As to the population of the frontier regions occupied by the enemy, they acted, almost to a man as volunteer intelligence agents, coming and going through the enemy lines with accurate information for their own side and exaggerated rumours for the enemy. These, no doubt, contributed in no small degree to the exaggerated ideas of the strength opposed to them which discouraged the Italians from attempting deeper penetrations. In the Sudan there was no fifth column, or any suggestion of one. The brief Italian occupation of Kassala and Karmuk, more than could be taken, only consolidated the national will to resist the invader.

### Work of Government Departments

The Sudan had no factories and no reserve of trained craftsmen, and it contrived to produce, in the workshops of the Posts and Cinquante Department, the Sudan Government Railways, and the Public Works Department, with the assistance of the big commercial firms, the equipment of a small military arsenal. These organizations doubled and trebled their staffs and their hours, working overtime far into the night. They supplied equipment to units of the British, Indian, French and Ethiopian forces, in addition to their own. They arrived in the country in the form of auxiliary services. They serviced arms and transport, put new and captured weapons and trucks and vehicles and trained armourers and mechanics in their use.

The variety of articles manufactured was remarkable, and included camp kit, uniforms, tents, furniture, stationery, saddlery and panniers (especially designed to carry articles such as wireless, graph equipment) for horses, mules, and camels. Innumerable forms, pamphlets and handbooks in various languages were printed. Local dyes were invented and applied for camouflage (including even an attempt to find a fast dye for white camels).

Armoured cars were built, and an armoured train. Railway trucks were strengthened to carry heavy tanks. Mechanical transport chassis were repaired or bought from America and converted. Ambulances, gun-mountings, stretchers, bomb clips, water tanks, ventilators, fittings for buildings, aircraft repair stands were constructed. Passenger rail coaches were converted into ambulance trains, tugs into mine-sweepers, trucks into flats for carrying mechanical transport.

The Surveys Department, with a process of turning out maps for the Army, contrived lithographic processes for printing the Emperor of Ethiopia. Enigmatic messages and broadsheets are reported to have been printed. The Stores Department covered the country with barbed wire. The Railways made hundreds of aeroplanes. Meteorological balloons were supplied to the French Chad Territory. Requests for supplies were received from the Red Cross.

The A.R.K. Services, demolition squads, bomb disposal personnel and the Sudan Auxiliary Defence Force (the Sudan's Home Guard), were made up by the same people who were busy on all these other activities, and they represented for all strenuous work of training and long night vigils beside gun or searchlight receiver. The Air Raid Precaution organization had wardens, listening posts, control rooms, first-aid stations, ambulances and fire-fighting services in all the big towns.

#### Sudan Auxiliary Defence Force

The Sudan Auxiliary Defence Force included anti-aircraft batteries, quick-firing guns, a howitzer team, a marine unit, a searchlight squad, a mobile machine-gun platoon, territorial defence units, an interpreters corps for use with the British and Indian units in the field, mechanics, tank and ambulance drivers, dispatch riders and signallers. It contained all the Sudanese, British, Egyptians, Greeks, Jews, Syrians, Armenians, and people of all resident nationalities. There were few distinctions of rank; educated Sudanese and Europeans drilled side by side with labourers and artisans.

British male personnel in the country at the opening of hostilities totalled approximately 1,000, of whom some 850 were Government servants. At the peak of the war effort there was a release of 128 Government servants for military duties and 250 for other war duties, while of British in other employment 57 were similarly released.

On the financial side the contribution of the Sudan to its resources by means negligible in relation to its resources. The Sudan Treasury continued to pay the Sudan cost of the maintenance and expansion of the Sudan Defence Force for a full year after the outbreak of war with Germany. Then the British Government took over the additional liability, over and above an annual figure of cost based upon the experience of 1939-40, since then the Sudan Government has had to pay each of £100,000, one in October, in co-operation of the services of the Royal Air Force to the Sudan both before and during the war. The Sudan in celebration of the recovery of Kashmir and the third to the Government of India in recognition of the part played by Indian troops in the defence of the Sudan.

Indirectly, however, the supply of the Sudan War Supply Department, and its operations with the Middle East Supply Centre through the controls which it established on the Sudan, and the large contributions of Sudan produce which were applied from year to year to the disposal of the Middle East Supply Centre for the Allied effort, must have saved the British Government through the moderation of such exports compared with those of similar goods bought elsewhere, the equivalent of many hundreds of thousands of pounds. This was a great saving, and one which represented a repatriation of a small but not inconsiderable amount of the profits of the Sudan which had been in the hands of Allied hands.

Apart from moderation of exports, the volume itself of such exports formed a valuable contribution. The Sudan's cotton, the Sudan's wool, the Sudan's export, cannot yet be given. To take, for example, however, livestock exports, meat for the forces in the Middle East 125,121 head of cattle were sent out of the country and 217,975 head in the three years 1941-42. Remounts 2,228 mules were supplied and 2,000 horses. In addition, the number of camels supplied at the request of the British Government for its own effort and the assistance of Eritrea and Ethiopia ran to many thousands.

#### Generous Voluntary Contributions

But voluntary contributions were equally remarkable. The people of the Sudan, both Sudanese and all other nationalities, have subscribed nearly £100,000 to the Red Cross, the Sudan Warplanes Fund (which included the Sudan Squadron of the Royal Air Force) and other Allied funds. There have been also many generous tribal or individual gifts in cash and kind from Sudanese leaders and chiefs, from Government officials, and from private citizens. Some examples may be mentioned, typical of these.

The Rizeigat tribe, famous horsemen, presented to the Army the cream of their stock for remounts in 1940. In 1943 they gave the Government, for any purpose it liked, 2,000 sheep, which were sold for £2,287. The Messeria tribe gave 1,430 bulls similarly. The Mejdob, the most primitive of North African peoples, drove a flock of sheep for 450 miles across the desert as a gift to the British. The Ngok Dinga of the Southern Sudan, 100 bulls, and cattle are their most precious possession. The Nyawang chiefs, in the South also sent a man to their district headquarters with a bag containing £70 in silver and a written message saying: "The Government will help herself with this money. Then he will pay us this money when the war is over."

#### Trans-African Reinforcement Route

Finally, a further important service rendered by the Sudan to the Allied war effort must be mentioned, arising out of the fact of the geographical situations which it shares with its neighbour, French Equatorial Africa, and the British West African Colonies beyond. These territories form a belt across north-central Africa which, when the Mediterranean was closed, provided the invaluable land route that brought Allied aircraft, British and American, in the large numbers that were necessary to help the hard-pressed forces in the Middle East. The use of this route made heavy demands on the co-operation of all the Sudan provinces through which it passed, and it was not the least of the country's services that these were met as they arose.

The Sudan will well be that in the past, and will be in the future, a link in the chain of the world of the future, a link in the chain of the world of the future, a link in the chain of the world of the future, a link in the chain of the world of the future.





guns and grenades were ready behind the rocks to defend the road-block on the British side of this obstacle. The infantry tanks with the Force could not break in. Keren was like a great medieval castle whose portcullis had fallen down. The bridge been lugged up at the last moment. The way of the triumphant enemy.

The 11th Indian Infantry Brigade followed Galle up the narrow valley to Keren, the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Wiltshire Rifles in trucks and the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Indian Infantry Brigade on foot. As they filed into the plain below the Italian defensive line this was the first time that the British

**Back to Keren**

The plain was two miles broad, with the cover of dry thorn and the *mitis* that crested it. The plain was a sudden wall of razor ridges, rising 2,000 feet, pure rock at the top, and ruled by peaks that in the next two months were to be awarded unforgettable soldiers' names, like Flat Top, Moss Hill, Hog's Back, and Brig's Peak, and by the hard head of Sanchil. Then, above Sanchil, the gorge with its road-block, and a mass of hills, in black lower, less steep, more in the hills, crinkle-topped mountains, a road was being overlocked the gorge by Fort Dove. The road was a deep in depth through a chain of peaks, a single, endless range. Southward the road led, and leading away from our place of deployment, ran the valley of the river of Hapra. This was to give the British a way round the enemy's fortress walls. The British Command were to seek for a month and a day to be denied, and Indian troops were to fire at it, it being defeated but not distressed, and they were to be denied and coming through the night.

The enemy had a considerable force of Italian and natural defenses cutting into the plain. Keren to give interior lines, superbly designed, and a position on the plain on which the British must keep the lines that we lacked for supply in mountainous terrain, and superior numbers.

Through February and the first half of March two battalions hung on to Cameron Ridge, the British were browns, at the cost of steady casualties, and up to 50% in a month. Meaningless, the British continued their destruction of enemy armor, tanks, and batteries. On the eve of the final battle for Keren, the R.A.F. blew up on the railway between Keren and Asmara a train carrying 200 shells and trucks.

**The Incredible Achieved**

In the early hours of March 16 the 29th Brigade of the 7th Indian Division, led by the stubborn north-countryman of the 2nd West Yorkshire, were ordered up Dolo-Gorodoc from the west. The surprise overwhelmed the Italians. Next morning the 29th Brigade were through them and under the forward slopes of Falestoh and Zeban. For the 30th Brigade of the battle the 5th Indian Division, exposed on the sides to the Italian artillery and mortars, stood an formidable and decisive wedge in the hostile line. They were bitterly counter-attacked eight times by the best Italian and Eritrean infantry and by medium tanks, but in vain.

Enemy morale was terrible, shaken. 1,446 men on March 25 was final zero. By the evening of the next day the enemy commander knew that his army was gone. He withdrew during the night and next day 4,000 Italians and great groups of Colonial troops dribbled back into our hands.

In this most bloody and decisive battle of the East African war, the 7th Indian Division lost nearly 3,000 men, including seven battalion commanders. Our numerically inferior forces had achieved the incredible

after hard fighting and determination. They had shattered the strategic reserve of the Italians.

Asmara was occupied on April 2 and a further 1,000 prisoners taken, together with the entire reserve of equipment and clothing for the Italian army in East Africa, including 1,500,000 shells and 3,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition. A week later Mekele fell. More than 11,000 prisoners and 10,000 tons of arms and hands, not counting tens of thousands of askari who had deserted to their homes.

**Ethiopian Patriot Rising**

Italy had found a easier route to Ethiopia, and by the free rule of poison gas that to administer this large territory of independent-minded people, many powerful chieftains, traditionally displaced to the north of Addis Ababa. A Colonial power, with an ample cadre of good administrators, would have found the problem difficult. Italy, having so few good administrators and many who were exceptionally bad, had made little progress by 1938. Italian rule had not been established, and even within two or three score miles of the capital.

From the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Emperor Haile Selassie left England by air for the Sudan, so that he might use all his personal influence in stimulating revolt, and in an appropriate moment enter Ethiopia at the head of a force of his countrymen, armed and trained in Kenya and the Sudan for this particular service.

Resistance to Italian rule was a most widespread and successful in the mountainous Gojjam to the south and south of the Nile, and reaching to the border with the Sudan. In that province were 11 tribes whose hatred of the Italians was so well known that in June 1940, the British authorities offered them arms, ammunition, and other necessities if they would send a force to the frontier to fetch them—which they did with alacrity.

**The 10th and Gideon Force**

Major (now Brigadier) Alan Stanford, who had lived 100 years in Ethiopia, was set out with a mission force consisting of himself, Captain Ronald Critchley, Lieut. Clifford Drex, R.A.M.C., and Signaller Ian Gray for the centre of unrest, where it achieved the miracle of persuading chiefs who disliked each other almost as much as they loathed the Italians to work and fight together. This spark of discontent was fanned into a fire of revolt, ready to flame a few months later into a general rising against the Italians.

Five months after Italy declared war Major Orde Wingate arrived in Khartoum to direct the revolt. He accompanied the Emperor across the frontier in January 1941 as commander of the small British and Ethiopian force which he named "Gideon" because it was to smite the enemy hip and thigh. The Sudanese Frontier Battalion and the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion did wonders, fighting, bluffing, or fighting the Italians out of almost impenetrable areas, threatening to envelop their lines of communication, putting out of action well over 50 enemy battalions, and reducing Italian morale to zero. Wingate, consumed with the passion of a covenanter, quickly became a legend in the Gojjam, and when Haile Selassie returned to his capital on May 5, 1941 (five years to the day after Badoglio had entered it as conqueror) the 2nd Ethiopian, followed by the Sudan Frontier Battalion, had led the van. What Wingate's outstanding contribution to this war was, in my opinion, in Ethiopia he was to fight and die until his lamentable death was a sudden accident.





At the same time the Italian had advanced to the Wash. Italian troops were completely gassed. Collapse had spread to the Italian positions, and evidences of degeneration were everywhere. Demolitions were sometimes left uncompleted. On other occasions men ordered to surrender either fled at the onset of the search, or stood their ground and surrendered. These Italian tanks and crewed by a company of infantrymen. The work of our Intelligence officers were crowned with captured Italian officers information.

These highways the Awash, the main natural obstacles to the south of Addis Ababa. There, where the river flows with a certain regularity, the Italians had splendid bridges. When the King's African troops arrived they found that the great steel railway bridge had been destroyed and had fallen 200 feet into the bed of the river. It lay like some fantastically designed switchback rail way. The bridge had been blasted, and the far side of the gorge was dotted with machine gun posts. Our troops, however, flung themselves into the tracks and made a dash for the bridge. The Italian troops fled in confusion, and they fled or fled that night and were carried over a hand carried across the gorge and down to the Blacks and made up the steep slope beyond. On April 1 they advanced in columns while the engineers were at work upon the bridge.

For the last day's dash on Addis Ababa the Brigade was in the move in perfect order by 10 a.m. Crossing the wash over a bridge which had actually been conjured from a powder bag span the gap that had yawned at sunset between the butresses they climbed diagonally up the steep further wall of the gorge and unimpeded across the broad plain. The tanks on the mechanized column overtook the advance motorized units. Then a rumour spread down the line that an Italian officer had arrived to ask Brigadier Powkes to push on to the capital without delay, as fears were felt for the safety of the Italian population.

The Brigade moved on. The leading units, now only an hour ahead of the main force, came to Adama, 10 miles from the Awash and found the road lined with excited Ethiopians, waving white flags and giving vent to that most unyodel-like yodelling which is their form of salutation. The Italians had only just gone to the villages said.

**Italians Eager to Surrender**

The situation was extraordinary. The column was advancing on Addis Ababa by request of the local authorities and escorted by local police men, but as it halted momentarily on a message to be sent to the Mojo, guns could be heard in the south, and rifles were firing on either side as the road down which the convoy had already passed. The guns belonged to the main Italian army, which was withdrawing southward. Some of the shells came from isolated parties of Italians who had not yet been mopped up, but most of it was from Ethiopians firing at nothing at all in ecstasy of jubilation.

Ten miles from the beginning of the city proper, the head of the Italian force was waiting to surrender. But the King's African Rifles did not enter Addis Ababa that night. Victory had come as the result of the joint action of all forces, and General Cunningham had decided that as representative a force as possible should be the honour of occupying the capital. The surrender ceremony was therefore postponed to the arrival next morning, April 6, of Major General Cunningham, the British commander.

The occupation of Addis Ababa was an extraordinary

climax to an extraordinary campaign. Some of the differences between the German and British points of view were typified by their respective methods of entering captured capitals. The Italians, familiar with the Nazi, a vast process of marching in irresistible might through the city, no matter how narrow the streets, often found themselves surprised by something of the kind. Instead they first sent approachings from the direction of the British camp, no tanks, no guns, no bands, no flags, but merely a dozen motor-cars and trucks. They were a unit not more formidable than the one whom the military authorities had permitted to enter the city early in order to control the air.

From the ante-chamber of the palace was heard by armed Italian soldiers and police, all the troops were Ethiopians in thousands. Italian civilians, men, women and children, were seen in the streets and shops, saluting smartly in the British style. The British troops, however, were in the front lines, and they were showing a certain amount of the indignity of the British of this country. The Italian civilians looked on with interest and admiration, and as they were.

At the same time a palace all was ready for the entry. The military governor of the capital, General Cunningham, showed the Italian officers a great deal of the arrival of the British. The Italian officers, riding motor bicycles and dressed in shiny black, swept on the driver. The British in cars came Major General Wetherall, Brigadier Dan, Pienaar, and Brigadier C. C. Fowkes, accompanied by their staffs but no troops. The only force of force was an armoured car.

**Great Booby**

In the centre of the lawn before the palace stood a 10-foot pole from which the Italian flag had been hauled down a time previously. General Wetherall ordered that it should be re-taken and saluted with full stoppours. After that the Union Jack was raised in its place, and greeted with the salutes from the Italian officers and the salute of honour. That was the end of a most business-like ceremony.

The Ethiopians showed altogether remarkable restraint for the time. The existence of this immense body of alleged enemies caused the British authorities no loss of sleep or nights. If no other nation could have entered a hostile capital so unaggressively as did the British, surely a defeated people would have welcomed their conquerors with a friendly and co-operative spirit as did the Italians.

The material captured in Addis Ababa was remarkable. In Mogadishu enough ammunition had been captured to feed 10,000 men for six months. In Addis Ababa there were enough to feed them for more than a year, and from the moment of the taking of the capital it proved possible to victual both Italian prisoners and the Ethiopian armies without calling upon British supplies. In Mogadishu 850,000 gallons of petrol had been found, in Addis Ababa 5,000,000 gallons were captured, as well as 800,000 of diesel oil. A pile of small arms 1 1/2 feet wide by 200 feet long soon made its appearance. Signal material was valued at £250,000 and the wireless station, which had been very little damaged, was rapidly repaired by men of the Royal Signals and put to use for propaganda purposes. The stores were taken to the value of more than £1,000,000.

The swift victory, the extensive human life, the achievement of an enemy always superior in numbers. The vital case was the 11th Division, which was most fully concerned in the result could not be counted on the basis of two hands. The energy and in addition to the many thousands of









The vastness of the East Africa Command is not generally realized. In area it is even larger than India, well over one and a half million square miles. From the Gulf of Aden it stretches south to the Victoria Falls—2,000 miles as the crow flies, more than 600 separate tribes, each with its own language, included in its boundaries. This area has to be policed, including the islands of the Indian Ocean, and over 100,000 troops are employed for service overseas, there are very many more required for base and administrative duties.

The East Africa Command keeps in close touch with the main British commands in the area, with which it has co-operated in Africa, Europe, and the Middle East, and in the policy of war.

**Help for Civil Administration**

Among these must be mentioned the work of the East Africa Ammunition Column, which since the beginning of this year has loaded some 100,000 tons of supplies with 100 British officers and 2,000 other ranks, 300 motor vehicles, and increasing quantities of stores, including the means for the production of the vital crops of the East African territories. Food, fuel, and other more local supplies for the East African territories, the world's supply of tin, and many other commodities, are loaded through the harbours of the East African territories, and are sprayed when shipped by the busy boats that ply the African shores.

The British Military Mission to Ethiopia also comes under the general supervision of the East Africa Command, though all matters relating to the organization, administration, and training of the Ethiopian Army in the responsibility of the Government of Ethiopia in co-operation with the British Military Mission.

One other example of the work of the East Africa Command is the East Africa Command's Special Transport Company, the East Africa Army Service Corps, which during the six months July to December last year operated over a distance of 2,522,386 miles, or more than a hundred times round the world. These units are first class in technical skill, training, and discipline, and are anxiously awaiting a move to action on the Burmese front.

It would not be just to conclude this brief account of the East Africa Command's achievements without reference to the former Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Alan Cunningham, who was greatly responsible for the development of the African soldier, and to whom we owe a big debt for his foresight, energy, and enthusiasm.

**A Good Beginning in Burma**

I arrived in East Africa Command on New Year's Day, 1945. Soon afterwards I went to South East Asia Command and visited every unit which East Africa has sent overseas, whether in Ceylon, India, or Burma. I was encouraged by all I saw. The East African *askari* has made a good beginning in his experience of full-scale modern war, both in the jungle and now in more open country. His morale is high, and he is filled with a elation natural to soldiers belonging to a victorious army which knows it has the enemy beaten. All ranks are most grateful for the many welfare gifts bestowed on them by generous friends in Africa, and were overjoyed at the news that they too were to be given leave back home as well as their *bwanas*.

At the same time, it was realized that the East African units have still far to travel before they can reach the extremely high standard of the battle-experienced, war-hardened British and Indian formations around them. This is scarcely surprising, indeed, it would be a miracle if it were otherwise, for the

African army is a very new one and has yet to build up the long traditions of its predecessors. This is its first experience of ruthless modern war against a fanatical enemy.

The King's African Rifles consisted of infantry mainly employed on internal security and in guarding the borders against raiders; the *askaris* were decidedly a second-class enemy, while in Madagascar the opposition was half-hearted and inefficient. These experiences provided excellent training for the greater to which our men are now undergoing; indeed, without them and the proofs they gave of the excellence of our material we could not have taken the risk of meeting the *askari*, with only a small British framework against the Japanese.

Experience in Burma proves that the equipment we take just before the war is not taken as the first step on the road to full manhood, and we are justified in our faith and hope for the future.

It was impressed on me how vitally important is our task here in Africa. The Japanese war is our war, and the British Government is at the moment engaged in a bitter defence of our life and all goes on to improve and improve the quality of our forces overseas and we need the help of civilians, soldiers, and even the press.

The odds are good. The East African forces are doing well, and I feel quite sure they will go on from strength to strength.

**The System of Command**

As G.O.C. in Chief, Middle East, Sir Archibald Wavell (now Field-Marshal Viscount Wavell, Governor of India) was in strategic control of all operations in East Africa from the time Italy declared war until Allied forces had conquered Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and Ethiopia, and reoccupied British Somaliland. Despite his onerous duties in Egypt, he had several visits to the Sudan, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa, and flew to Eritrea during the battle for Keren.

Late in August, 1941, it was officially announced that in view of the virtual termination of operations in East Africa, Sir Archibald Wavell had been appointed as Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East to devote his whole attention to more active theatres, and an East Africa Command directly under the War Office had been created. The first Lt. General Sir William Platt as G.O.C. in C.

Lt. General Sir Alan Cunningham was at the same time transferred to a new command in the Middle East under General Wavell.

**Seven Brigades to Five Battalions**

We had our period of lull in the months that followed June, 1940, when Italy's ruler decided that good loot could be had without much fighting or danger. Our garrisons in Egypt, the Sudan, East Africa, and British Somaliland were most dangerously weak. Fortunately, no determined attack was made except in British Somaliland, where the Italians employed a force of seven brigades with artillery and tanks to drive out our five battalions. We acknowledged the competence in the size of the force they had put at our disposal. I pay tribute to the small detachments who on the frontiers of Egypt, the Sudan, and East Africa remained quite undismayed and unimpressed by the enemy's numerical superiority, but attacked whenever they saw the opportunity. Their dash and skill have paved the way for later successes. General Wavell, G.O.C. in C. Middle East, broadcasting from Cairo on 17th August, 1941.

# The Royal Air Force in East Africa

## First Full List of Operating Squadrons

THE EQUIVALENT OF AN ALL-ROUND CROSS-COUNTRYING is a regular thing for the Royal Air Force in East Africa. From the coast of the Red Sea, the area covered by the Air Force Command in East Africa would stretch from east to west three and a half times the distance from London to the tip of Great Britain to the east coast of the Caspian Sea, and north to south from Cairo to the Lybia-Musubi border. The illustration shows the quarters of the Air Force Command in the South-East Asia Command, north of the equator to the east.

by

### Air Headquarters, East Africa

The first time the R.A.F. in East Africa came into the picture during this war was in the Italian campaign, when the squadrons from the Sudan and the Sudan co-operated with the Royal Air Force squadrons from Kenya in a three-pronged drive in Italian Somaliland, Eritrea, and Ethiopia. Operations began in December, 1940, their aircraft had made bombing attacks against Italian petrol dumps, explosives aerodromes, and ports, and the loss of British Somaliland in August made their task doubly difficult. The Berbera was no longer available as an advanced landing ground, and was being used by the Italians.

Squadrons operating from Aden were Nos. 9, 17, 39, 94, 203 (G.R.), and 230 (part time Indian), with Hurricanes, Gladiators, and Wellesleys. From the Sudan, No. 1 S.A.A.F. squadron, with Hurricanes and Gladiators, and R.A.F. squadrons Nos. 12, 114, 17, 211, 117 (miscellaneous), 271, 287 (Rhodesian Squadron), and a Free French flight with Hurricanes, Lysanders, Wellesleys, and Blenheims. The S.A.A.F. squadrons from Kenya used Gauntlets, Furies, Battles, Ju 86s and 52s, Glen Martins, Ansons, and Bartsbeestes.

#### Only One Ship Sunk in 54 Convoys

The greater part of the convoy air escort work was the responsibility of the squadrons at Aden. At first their job had been mainly anti-submarine operations, but after at least four out of the estimated total strength of eight Italian submarines had been sunk or disabled, their rôle changed to that of air defence. Out of 54 convoys escorted, only one ship was sunk and one damaged by hostile bombing.

The chief target for the R.A.F. at Aden was Assab, which was rendered useless to the enemy as an air base or port. Other objectives were Dessie, Dire-dawa, and the Italian lines of communications. These tasks did not justify the continued employment of four squadrons, so in December, 1940, what remained of Squadrons 11 and 39 were withdrawn to be equip as reinforcements for Western Desert operations.

The S.A.A.F. squadrons in Kenya, distributed over a front of 400 miles, worked in desert co-operation with the land forces under direct Army control, and in many cases moved forward with them.

On the Sudan front, R.A.F. aircraft provided the air defence of Port Sudan, and the necessary air support, including fighter defence, to the land forces. Success-

ful attacks by British bombers on Italian camps in the area south of Lake Tana gave encouragement to the Ethiopian Patriot movement, which began in that region.

By an aircraft at first, the outnumbered force, but by hard fighting and successful bombing of aerodromes and landing grounds, British squadrons recaptured the position and reduced the Italian Air Force to nothing, for they were unable to transport reinforcements.

When the Duke of Aosta surrendered at Amba Alagi to British forces which had come from the Sudan and from Kenya, the enemy decided to prolong the struggle in other areas with the object of containing the Allied forces as possible.

The surrender of Gondar six months later (November 27, 1941), was brought about largely by accurate bombing in close support of British patrols, which penetrated very difficult and precipitous country. During the final stage of the campaign aircraft were in addition in beating machine-gun nests and strong points in the high craggy hills which surround Gondar, the capital of the crown.

After the end of the Ethiopian campaign the R.A.F. took over from the S.A.A.F. in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, made new aerodromes, and established headquarters in each. Eyes were turned on the Indian Ocean, where the U-boat menace was becoming apparent.

#### The Madagascar Campaign

The capture of the British Government enabled the French island of Madagascar, by its strategic position, which in the Indian Ocean constituted a threat to supply lines to the Middle and Far East. This threat became too serious to be ignored after the entry of Japan into the war in December, 1941, had extended his sphere eastward toward Australia. Although Vichy France had no Japanese ships in Diego Suarez harbour, and that a Japanese Military Mission had arrived in Tananarive, the possibility of Madagascar being used as a submarine base, or occupied entirely, made action necessary.

Compared with operations in other theatres of war, the Madagascar sideshow, as it was called, was little more than a field day. For the land and air forces involved it was a lengthy obstacle race. There were some casualties on both sides, but it is true to say that more trees were felled than bodies. In the nine months of 1942 between the first landing and the capture, only one aircraft was lost through enemy action, and only five Air Force personnel were killed. But the Air Component did all that was asked of it.

The expeditionary force, under the command of Rear Admiral F. N. Syfret, comprised three brigades of land forces supported by two squadrons of the Royal Air Arm on the aircraft carriers *Illustrious* and *Formidable*, with *Fulmar* and *Albatross* aircraft. After three days resistance, the local Vichy forces at Diego Suarez surrendered. The nearby Arrachart aerodrome was made ready for the arrival of the R.A.F. and S.A.A.F.—No. 20 Squadron S.A.A.F. from Lindi with Hurricanes and 16 Beauforts, and No. 1,433 (Army) Operational Flight with Lysanders.

Until the end of June the position remained static apart from reconnaissance patrolling and a slight extension of control to Anivorato and Ambilobe on the west coast. During the first fortnight of July, Mayotta island in the Comoro Archipelago was captured. Diego Suarez was occupied on August 1st. In September the R.A.F. undertook a campaign on both sides



of the island and photographic and visual reconnaissance for the land forces.

On September 10, further operations began. The first objective was Majunga, the port on the north-west of the island, which was attacked from the sea. The necessary force, including R.A.F. crews and their equipment, sailed on the 8th, and after landing, being to prepare Majunga North aerodrome for the arrival of the aircraft. Within three hours of the landing the town was occupied. Martlets and Swordfish from the ILLUSTRIOUS provided cover for the landing parties on the 10th, 11th and 12th, and carried out tactical reconnaissance.

By September 12 the Air Component was established at Majunga under the command of Colonel S. A. Maxwell, S.A.A.F., with the necessary stores, petrol, bombs, ammunition, and water. No. 1,432 Flight, now under control of No. 22 Brigade, carried out tactical reconnaissance and close support. No. 16 Squadron (originally No. 20) was suffering from maintenance difficulties as it had sufficient spares for only one month, and necessity and improvisation on the part of the ground crews enabled the aircraft to answer the calls made on them. A suggestion for an armistice on the 17th fell through, and was followed on the 21st by a leaflet read on Tananarive. The leaflet explained that the French delegates had broken off the negotiations, that the British intention was to prevent the Japanese occupation of the island, and that the local population should keep indoors during any fighting.

**Governor's Narrow Escape**

After Tananarive had been occupied on September 23, the Air Component was transferred to Ivato. Air support was given to No. 22 Brigade in its continued advance. During one tactical reconnaissance a Palmair machine-gunned a small convoy of cars; it was later learned that the Governor and his A.D.C. were among the passengers, and that they probably owed their lives to their agility in running for cover. The Vichy forces decreased steadily, mainly by capture and desertion. Organized resistance ceased on October 29 with the occupation of Fianarantsoa, although some slight attempts at obstruction were still met as was forced advanced further south before the armistice signed on November 6.

In addition to supporting the land forces, the Air Component had dealt with the Vichy air forces. An abortive attempt by two Potez 25s to destroy our base on September 10, Vichy aircraft were not seen until September 27, when a single aircraft was fired at our troops north of Antsirabe.

Maintenance was one of the most serious problems. Although air opposition could hardly be counted as such, the tricky weather conditions over the mountains and wild jungle country of the island, and the enforced use of landing grounds too small for operational aircraft, made the pilot's task sufficiently hazardous in itself. It was almost impossible to find landing grounds large enough for our aircraft and near enough to give close support to our advancing land forces all the time. Sufficient transport for the rapid movement of units of the Air Component was another problem (but the military authorities did their best in this direction).

Although the Air Component provided 23 operational sorties (excluding those made from H.M.S. ILLUSTRIOUS), entailing 591 hours' flying. Only one aircraft was lost through enemy action, but six were damaged beyond repair, and three others slightly damaged. Among the personnel there were three deaths through enemy action, one each of the R.A.F., S.A.A.F., and F.A.F. The only other fatalities were two members of the S.A.A.F., one of whom died of malaria, the other was shot accidentally.

Even after the occupation of Madagascar the submarine menace was still acute, and it was expected that more German U-boats might make for the Indian Ocean when their bases in the Bay of Biscay and West Africa became untenable. A number of German and Japanese submarines were in fact sunk, and valuable information was obtained.

**Training and Maintenance Stations**

Another duty of the R.A.F. in East Africa was the escorting of convoys of troops, equipment and supplies both for the Middle East and for Russia.

Throughout the whole period a large number of R.A.F. crew personnel have been trained in East Africa, and large scale maintenance stations have looked after the whole of the aircraft fleet within the Command.

All the time, too, the R.A.F. Command in East Africa has provided vital links for servicing and refuelling aircraft on transport flights between South Africa, Italy, and the United Kingdom, especially in the daily Rome-Rome shuttle service, which has been stepped up with the eventual aim of 25 aircraft a day with these planes have taken reinforcements to the fronts, important personalities to their various destinations, and men on leave. The return way has seen the passage of South Africans on leave or returning for further training and the return of prisoners of war from Europe.

The R.A.F. also manned small stations and helped in the plotting of the west-to-east trans-Africa route over which aircraft and supplies from the United States could be directed over the dense jungles of Central Africa.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, Governor of Kenya from 1937 until the outbreak of war, promptly rejoined the Royal Air Force, of which he had previously been Inspector-General.

The LLANDAFF CASTLE, a 10,799-ton Union-Castle liner, built in 1920, was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of East Africa early in September, 1942.

African ports were sunk by submarines operating from Italian East Africa, though after Mussoli's declaration of war the German pocket battleship entered the territorial waters of Portugal to capture and sink the British motor vessel ERIC.

The British India liner Maura, built to carry 180 passengers, rescued more than 1,000 people from Bordeaux in June, 1940, and brought them back to England. She also carried a crew of 160 and 130 saloon passengers from East, South, and West Africa.

When Mussolini declared war in June, 1940, it was a Rhodesian platoon of the 60th Rifles that made the first night patrol against Italian positions in the Western Desert, and the Rhodesians suffered the first casualties in the first action in the desert—the attack on Fort Capuzzo on June 12.

The East African Reconnaissance Squadron (later to become the East African Armoured Car Regiment) lost the first European killed on active service in East Africa, lance Corporal W. C. Coe. The first commanding officer was Major J. B. Pemberton, formerly of the 15/20th Hussars.

When Italy entered the war, Major J. B. Pemberton (who had raised his own Corps for action against the Germans in East Africa in 1914) formed the Kenya Independent Squadron, numbering 85, all were picked for their ability to live hard and dangerously in the deserts and intelligence agents.

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Quod Erat Agendum: Do what has to be done.

# Kenya's Balance-Sheet of War Effort

## Justifies Her Past and Stakes Her Future Claims

THE DAY HAS COME AT LAST when a too-praised-for-a-moment and looks back on a life and a half-century with a justifiable pride of achievement. Like the rest of the British Empire, she is not yet at the end of the great task, but she can at least put her temporary balance-sheet on the round table of the Commonwealth to justify the past and stake her claims in the future.

Kenya's role in the war was first to meet the threat of German sea invasion from the north—a threat which has been obvious since the Italian conquest of Ethiopia in 1941. Having met and held the threat, the next task was the conquest of the Italian East Africa. For this invasion Kenya was the base.

### Major-General

**Sir Philip Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.,**  
Governor of Kenya

The conquest of Ethiopia secured the back door to Egypt and laid the foundations for the subsequent driving of the German and Italian enemy from Northern Africa. Equally important, this campaign assured the Empire a safe sea route for the passage of supplies and men around the Cape and north to Egypt when the Japanese struck at Singapore, fell the first great harbour of the East Indies, and the East Africa Command, an assembly point and the training ground for thousands of African troops and their European leaders in the war against Japan.

### Pre-War Preparations

Through the foresight of those in authority, organizations for putting the Colony on a war footing had already been formed before war broke out. In 1937 a Kenya Defence Force of Europeans only at that time) came into being, organized on lines similar to Britain's Home Guard, and a territorial force known as the Kenya Regiment was organized. The young and most young men of the Colony who made up this force underwent a thorough military training, forming the nucleus of an officers' corps which was later to supply leaders for the Native battalions.

Early in the thirties a small unit known as the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve came into being at Mombasa. The beginnings of this body were primitive, the only craft at its disposal a small tug classified for use as a mine sweeper. Between 1937 and 1939 the Kenya Navy grew in size and strength. Africans were enlisted as ratings, and personnel were sent out from Britain to train and organize the volunteers.

As for the women, a small territorial unit known as the Kenya Field Ambulance Nursing Yeomanry had existed for many years. The girls and young married women who made up this unit spent a part of each year in camp training for war work of all kinds. When war broke out the F.A.N.Y. became the basis for a number of women's auxiliary services. Later the unit was changed to Women's Transport Service, and it supplied East Africa Command with drivers, clerks, telephonists and caterers, thus releasing every available man for active service. The large majority of the members of this Service are Kenya girls and women. It was during a critical crisis in September, 1939, Lady

Brooke-Popham, wife of the then Governor of the Colony, founded the Kenya Women's Emergency Organization as the Colony's central register for women's services in war-time. It was recognized by the Government as such, and contained the names and qualifications of all European women who could help in the event of war. The R.W.E.O. laid plans in those days for first-aid tents, hostels, working depots and other welfare services that provided a most efficient and efficient country when they were in being.

As the writing appeared on the wall during the early days of August, 1939, Sir Robert Buxton, Popham's Governor, issued a proclamation calling all classes of the Kenya Defence Force to hold themselves in readiness for mobilization. The Kenya Government and Special Reserve were called out. Volunteers in the Kenya Navy hurried down to the coast.

### The Control System

Defence Regulations were published, including provision for a Supply Board, and the Government made the services essential to the life of the community, and for the control of prices. His Supply Board formed the nucleus of most of the Kenya controls—the Imports and Exports Control, Livestock Control, Marketing Board and so on. Later there were established the East African War Supplies Board to cover military and naval supplies and plan production, and the East African Civil Supplies Board. Control has inevitably been levied at the control system in Kenya, but the results speak for themselves. It can be said that the country has not suffered from inflation. Lately the cost of living in the Colony has averaged around 10% above pre-war days.

The problem of controls has not been an easy one for Kenya with its mixed population of Europeans, Asians, Arabs, and Africans, with their differing diets and modes of life. Measures enacted had to be far-reaching, restricting the freedom of the individual, controlling his activities, and completely altering the pattern of peace-time life. All this was done with a dearth of technical advisers more than a third of the country's European man-power being away serving in the forces.

### Man and Woman Power

Early in 1940 the Man Power Committee was appointed to consider the non-Native and Native labour position in the Colony and survey the country's man-power resources. Of Kenya's European man-power, some 9,000 in all, just over 3,000 were available for active service. At least another 8,000 key men, essential for reserved occupations, have spent the years of war as soldiers out of uniform. The remainder, the rest of the time, the past their best, returned to their homes or farms and worked long hours of work undreamed of in the days of peace.

It should be emphasized here that the 3,000 Kenya Europeans serving with the armed forces, although *de jure* in compulsory service, are *de facto* volunteers. One of the hardest tasks of the Government has been to stop key men from doing so. Debarred from active service by reason of their occupations, they have spent their spare time training in the Kenya Defence Force or in Special Police or R.F.P. Service duties.

The figures of European woman-power make triumphant reading. Out of a total of 6,000 registered European women, 3,000 have been in full-time employment during the year 1944. 31% have left their homes on account of young families, and practi-



cally all of these boys and taken some form of voluntary war work in their own time. Owing to the wide dispersal of the European population all over the Colony, it has been difficult to arrange for families of children only in the larger centres. Families are naturally a greater tie where only men are available to look after them. Only 2% of Kenya's women could not, for one reason or other, be called upon to help. The remaining 98% can do only part-time duties because of age, health, or home ties.

#### Praise for Kenya's Women

Broadly speaking it can be stated with truth that nearly all British men and women in the Colony either in the direct or indirect way are dependent upon work of some importance of one form or another.

A word of praise is hereby given here to the woman farmer, the wife of the young soldier-settler, and her contended-in-arms, the young wife of physically handicapped man. They may not only their own farms but those of their fighting neighbours as well. These women have been men's help in the war. True, they have come from home and organization after the fall of Italian East Africa, but they have had their full share of strain, fatigue, and monotony on isolated farms where social contacts were now rare. Agricultural production statistics recorded later in this article testify to the magnitude of work done by the settlers of Kenya with the help of their own women labour.

The Asian population of Kenya does not originate from the fighting races of India, and the war effort of this section of the community has been directed mainly towards maintaining the economic life of the country, serving in military units, and contributing to war funds. Asian non-commissioned officers and contractors have done invaluable service in the military barracks, hospitals, and camps of all kinds that have sprung up like mushrooms all over the country. At the beginning of the war, a great deal of service for Asians was accepted in principle but never became operative. A large number of Asians have taken various occupations, many more became clerks and artisans in the East Africa Command. Many civilian Asians in the towns do good work as Special Police officers.

The African part in the war effort can be divided into three categories: the soldier, the worker, and the contributor to war funds, of whom more later.

#### The African Springs to Arms

All Kenya knows that the response of the African to the call to arms in this country was magnificent. Indeed, the only difficulty lay in choosing the best suitable recruits from the large number who offered themselves. In those early days when the threat of war came and the King's African Rifles were being increased in numbers, recruiting ceremonies took place in the villages in the heart of Kenya's Native reserves.

The son of Kileleshwa, the son of Nzei, the son of Obondo, listened to the African sergeant, examined their blacked-out spears for knife, drill, and a rifle went to train. He soon learned the complicated mechanism of modern weapons—the Bren gun, the mortar, and so on. They went to the East African campaign, crossed the Sahara desert with General Cunningham's troops into Tripoli, and stood with Ababa in triumph. Now they are fighting the Japanese in the jungles of Burma, where the best African *ushari* of the 14th Division have already made a fine name for themselves. Thousands more Kenya Africans joined the Pioneer Corps and the East African Military Labour Service, working in forests and swamps and in the biting winds of the Ethiopian highlands. Many were sent to the Middle East to build stores, make roads, and generally labour for the British Army.

Native production figures (see later) proved

that part the African factor in the Native reserves has been in the war effort. Not much attention be omitted is that not far short of a quarter of a million Natives outside the reserves are in some form or another within the framework of the country's war effort.

Kenya's production task was five-fold. First, to feed the peace-time population, which increased by the addition of tens of thousands of British Army and other personnel, including West and East African as well as British troops; some 100,000 Italian prisoners of war; an unspecified number of refugees; some 20,000 British officers finding permanent asylums in the colony; and technicians, engineers, specialists, and others sent to Kenya for special training. Secondly, to grow and export vital products for the Allied war effort. These increases had to be met with a corresponding number of products, wickers, and so on to meet military demands that were more urgent.

#### War-Time Production

The production drive has been directed by the Agricultural Department and a body comprised largely of Kenya farmers, known as the Kenya Agricultural and Settlers' Board. This Board established local farmers' production committees, and direct and indirect financial European farming assistance throughout the country. It arranged for loan-creating grants, encouraged the use of water-tubers, organized a machinery pool, controlled and distributed stockfeed, and controlled the planting, harvesting and purchase of all the main cereal and export crops.

Priority planning in urgent demands by the Ministries of Food and Supply included sisal, pyrethrum, timber, rubber, coffee, tea, and soda ash. The story of the failure in the short run to plant its own maize, but a good maize harvest, for instance, was a real one, and some 55,000 tons of this particular crop were produced. The area under wheat, which in 1939 occupied 53,000 acres, had increased to 146,064 acres in 1943. Pyrethrum production was a little under 3,000 tons in 1939, in 1943, owing to the drought, the production, despite increased acreage, was only 2,000 tons, but in the following year a substantial increase was shown. Export of timber before the war was negligible, but in 1943 the amount shipped was very nearly four million cubic feet, apart from the large quantities required locally for military use. Some 10,000 tons of soda ash carbonate was exported in 1939, in 1943 the figures rose to 66,000 tons. Sisal production reached 25,981 tons in 1943.

#### Home Production of Meats and Hides

The Native farmers in the reserves did not fall behind their European neighbours in the production of stock. Hides, vegetables, and bark, charcoal and livestock for meat were the most readily available contributions. A great deal was made of producing fresh vegetable food, for hydration and the other crops in the local area. In 1943, in which year there was a drought, 1,000,000 lbs. of hides were produced, in 1943 this total had increased to 1,200,000 lbs.

Egg production before in the early years of the war was not available. During 1943, however, the number of eggs were a great deal from the native reserves. Charcoal production was more than tripled in 1940 and 1941. The Native production of vegetable bark, timber for fuel, and other products were in by leaps and bounds. 8,270 tons were produced in 1940 and 15,702 tons in 1943.

It would have been difficult indeed to feed the troops of East Africa if it were not for the large supplies of cattle, sheep and goats that are raised and served in Kenya. The large number of animals in the Livestock Control Commission for the





# Tanganyika Had Many German Residents

## But the Change from Peace to War Economy was Quickly Made

THE TRIUMPHANT ENDS OF THE EUROPE crowns the achievements of the United Nations in the final operations to the heart of the British Empire. Those in Tanganyika, who have direct relations with the Hochland greet the state of affairs with unfeigned thanksgiving and relief. We have been spared the devastations of air and sea and have escaped for the 20 months of war that have keenly felt the distress and anxiety caused by enemy action on our kinsfolk in Great Britain, the peril by day and night which has been borne with such fortitude. We thank God that the direst menace that has ever faced British

**Sir Wilfrid Jackson, K.B.E.,**  
*Governor of Tanganyika Territory*  
 1941-45

people and soil should at long last have been removed. But for the vast majority of Tanganyika inhabitants the war in the Far East is the war to which, during the past three years, our major endeavours have been turned. There is a large force of East African troops in the East, and scores of thousands of soldiers, young with skill and courage against the Japanese, who carry the thoughts, prayers and good wishes of many times that number of the inhabitants of this country. The end of the war in Europe will lead to the concentration of power against the remaining Axis and until the defeat of Japan there can be no relaxation of effort. The maintenance of the East African forces in the field calls for intensification of the effort to wage war, and the need for our products is still insistent.

### Large German Population of Tanganyika Territory

In Tanganyika, which before the last war formed a part of German East Africa, a large percentage of the European population was of German origin. The first and most essential task to be performed by this Government on the outbreak of war with Germany was to take rapid and effective action in respect of that considerable number of persons who then became enemy aliens. Many important businesses in Tanganyika and a considerable part of the production effort of the Territory were in German hands.

Plans had been prepared in advance for dealing with this situation in both aspects: the maintenance of internal security and the substitution of British central personnel for those enemy subjects who were interested. The necessity for removing from their estates and farms the large number of enemy subjects who were engaged in the production of such crops as sugar, coffee, tea, wheat and pyrethrum inevitably resulted in a certain amount of dislocation, and for a short time in a reduction in the output of these commodities, but plans prepared in advance by the Management Committee enabled the change in personnel from peace to war economy to be made in a comparatively short time and without dislocating essential industries.

The need for maintaining essential production on estates from which German owners and managers had been removed caused a considerable strain on the European man-power resources which had, simultaneously, been affected by the return to the colours of British subjects who were on the Reserve of Officers

and who were volunteering for active service. The total European adult male population of the Territory fell to 100,000, of whom 10,000 were British, 10,000 were Italian, and 80,000 were of other nationalities. The Government was compelled to make a selection of man-power, in order to ensure that the country's resources were used to the best advantage.

### War Services of German Residents

The adult European male population of the Territory on the outbreak of war was approximately 140,000, of whom 955 were Government officials, 1,200 British non-officials, 1,170 enemy aliens, and 1,185 Allied and neutral subjects. During the first five and a half years of the war 720 Europeans, that is, about one-third of the British pre-war adult male population, have been on service, with the forces and auxiliary services, 710 being subsequently discharged or released to re-engage in essential civil employment. This represents a draught on a small population almost entirely engaged in work of a direct and supervisory character. The burden of direction and supervision of the greatly expanded activities which war conditions have called for have fallen heavily on the reduced staffs available in Government and non-Government spheres of action. This heavy burden has been borne willingly and cheerfully by all concerned.

Withdrawal of the younger Africans for service with the armed forces, taken together with the expanded demands on industry, has amounted to nearly double that ordinarily required in peacetime. This may not sound large compared with the conditions in Europe, but under African conditions where the first call on the activities of the individual is production for his own subsistence and that of his family, the withdrawal of a large percentage of the able-bodied men involves a serious disruption in social and economic life. The proportion of men furnished to the forces by this Territory has been among the highest in the African territories.

### Conscription of African Labour

Recruitment of volunteers for the fighting forces was cut in on the outbreak of war, and the intensification of the demand for man-power led in 1941 to the present organization being set up, under which Central Civil Defence Force established 1941 centres. Conscription of Africans for essential public services, including the Great North Road, began in 1941, and was followed in 1942 by the conscription of labour for private enterprises engaged in the production of essential commodities, such as seal rubber, and pyrethrum. Considerable numbers of Africans have been conscripted for these purposes. In the vast majority of the labourers employed on production and other work, engage voluntarily and of their own initiative. Of the total labour force engaged in 1944 less than 5% were conscripted labourers, and of those employed by private enterprises less than 4%.

The improvement in the present war situation made it possible in June, 1944, to disperse within the services of the Tanganyika Defence Force, and later of the Civil Defence Service. During two vital years the members of the force had unflinchingly sacrificed their personal convenience to bring to a creditable pitch of efficiency defence and military organizations against contingencies which happily grew more remote, but which could not until recently be disregarded. This unselfish and valuable contribution of the greatest of our schemes

Generous contributions were made to many war charities, for which more than £220,000 was subscribed. One of the most successful of these was last year's collection for the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance, which realized more than £100,000. It was mainly in the inland districts and in excess of the amount collected in the Colonial territory. A known contribution of 100,000 head of cattle from the African tribes to war efforts have passed 720,000 head of cattle, apart from the vast quantities of cattle by the Government. Outwardly, the bulk of the work has been done in war areas. Some of the best, contented and tenacious staffs have been organized in the various hostels operated by the Government. The Dar es Salaam hostel which served more than 100,000 during 1944.

#### Food Production Campaign

A campaign was organized to expand the production of foodstuffs and exportable crops in all parts of the country. The success of this drive was somewhat doubtful at first when the state of the year led to a decision that releases from the usual agricultural programme must be pressed to the utmost limit compatible with the maintenance of essential civil services and supplies. But a good harvest had been raised and sales quantities for a general increase in production met with a full response. Seasonable conditions were advanced in 1942 and 1943, and though the amount of land put under cultivation by Native and non-Native cultivators was quite greater than before the war, results were inadequate to meet demands without assistance from imported foods. Better climatic conditions in 1944 remedied this deficiency. The Government has been able to give administrative assistance in an area of the country where the situation, and with few exceptions, has given active and willing cooperation to the drive for increased production. Some target figures for 1945 are in most cases much in excess of the highest totals hitherto marketed, and, despite the draught on the adult male population, the amount of land under crop has been substantially increased.

The area under maize and other cereals on non-Native farms has reached 10,000 acres, apart from the Government wheat growing scheme in the Northern Province, which in the last crop had some 18,000 acres under cultivation, and will, it is hoped, take in about 20,000 acres for the coming crop. Before the war the Territory produced as wheat about one-third of its own requirements for the other two seasons. Tanganyika has been more than self-sufficient in wheat flour and will, it is trusted, produce a substantial surplus during 1945.

#### Value of District Production Committees

The drive for further production has been under the general direction of the Director of Agricultural Production, and the efforts made have received great stimulus from District Production Committees, which have rendered most valuable services, especially in advising on the allocation of agricultural loans, and in connexion with the Increased Production of Crops Ordinance. A measure introduced last year at their request.

Before the war nearly half of the total sales exports from the Territory were made in goods which were under conditions of export prohibition, and it was granted. The initial wartime requirements of the United Kingdom and France, however, considerably exceeded previous consumption, and a system of control was introduced to ensure that these demands were met. This quota system did not involve restriction of production, the balance being marketed in other permitted destinations. But the restrictions in Western Europe in 1940, with the closure of all Continental markets, necessitated a temporary restriction in that

year, and this, combined with the difficulties of securing shipping, led to the accumulation of considerable stocks. With Japan's entry into the war at the end of 1941, steel became a commodity of the highest importance to the war effort, and the industry was called upon to readjust its organization within a few weeks to achieve maximum production. With the assistance of the British and American Governments, large quantities of machinery, transport material, and spare parts were procured. Accumulated stocks swelled the total export in 1942 to almost double the 1941 figure, and production from 1943 onwards has grown substantially. The Ministry of Supply purchased all East African steel in 1942. Very small quantities of pyrethrum were grown in Tanganyika before the war, a considerable proportion in German estates. New alienations of land suitable for pyrethrum were made in 1941, and areas have been increased with the assistance of credit on loan. The urgent need for this commodity was not emphasized until 1942, since then the output has trebled.

The rehabilitation of abandoned rubber estates under the care of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. and the Government's managing agents has involved considerable work of organization, and has proved a valuable stimulus in accumulating the supply of this precious commodity. Many difficulties were encountered in assembling, housing, supplying, and training a labour force of between 15,000 and 20,000 men hitherto unaccustomed to this form of work. In recent months production has made rapid advances, and the output for 1944 was more than 40 times that of 1942, and nearly three times that of 1943.

#### Regarding the Coffee Industry

For some years before the war coffee prices had been so low that many plantations were abandoned on a cash and maintenance basis. In 1940 the Ministry of Home Affairs proposed to refrain from issuing further licences for the exportation of coffee into the United Kingdom. The effect of such a prohibition on the East African coffee industry would have been serious, and a system of controlled marketing was instituted in the Government of Kenya, the primary object being to secure a price which would enable production to be maintained. In the interests of East Africa as a whole it was decided that some measure of control should be introduced in Uganda and Tanganyika also, and a Coffee Control Board was established in this Territory with complete control over coffee sales. Fortunately the proposed total prohibition of the exportation of East African coffee into the United Kingdom did not materialize, and a quota was allowed. Coffee prices have risen, and for the last 12 years the Ministry of Food has bought all the mild coffees, and more recently the hard coffee production also, at advantageous prices.

It became necessary in 1940 for the Government to arrange for the purchase of the cotton crop and its ginning and marketing in order to prevent the collapse of the markets, which had been affected by shipping difficulties. Later controls became necessary in order to secure supplies for the Home Government, stabilize prices, and prevent indiscriminate planting at the expense of food production.

Other products provided for the forces, refugees and others have been tobacco, vegetables, oranges, tea, and light flue-cured tobacco from the Southern Highlands. Increased from a negligible output before the war to over 1,000,000 lb. in 1944. There has been a marked increase in tea production, and a new and up-to-date factory has been established at Mwanza. There are about 6,000,000 head of stock in the Territory, and a system of inspection and control during the war under the direction of the Veterinary Department has proved of great value. More than 900,000



and of cattle have passed through these markets since 1940, and the numbers exported, mainly to Liebig's canning factory in Kenya, increased from an insignificant figure in 1939 to about 100,000 head in 1943 and nearly that number in 1944. The supplies have been of prime importance to the military forces, and in raising and prisoners of war camps, and also for maintaining the largely increased labour forces employed in essential war industries.

#### Timber and Minerals

Prior to the war the Territory relied upon imported timbers to the extent of 80% of its requirements. By 1943 import figures were reduced to 24% of local consumption, including a very considerable demand for military needs. An appreciable quantity of camphor was supplied from an existing plantation, which has been considerably augmented by re-planting, and a plant established at Shungu now produces considerable quantities of fibre boards of satisfactory quality.

Other important supplies have been toluoquin manufacture at a chemical laboratory for East African re-

quirements, the extraction and preparation of edible oils for the use of the forces, and various drug products. The geological laboratory has organized the manufacture of abrasives and the supply of large numbers of hones for rubber tapping-knives and other implements.

Gold was the chief mineral export before the war. Production continued to rise during the first months of the war, but later ceased to carry war priority, and production has fallen about 50%. Tin is produced for delivery to the Ministry of Supply, but production has been relatively small. Mica production has increased six-fold since 1939, and a still greater increase has taken place in the output of diamonds, nearly all being suitable for industrial purposes.

We are proud of the help which we have been able to give, small only as that could be in relation to the total effort required to bring about the defeat of Germany. Our efforts will not be relaxed until the war in the East is won, when war-time conditions will give place to the different but no less exacting and insistent problems that the conclusion of hostilities will bring.

## Organizing Uganda's Resources for War

### European Population Has Increased Sevenfold

WITH THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR in Europe Uganda in company with her neighbours set about the task of organizing her resources for the prosecution of the war.

At first the demand on man-power was not great. Reserves for the King's African Rifles were called up, African recruits were enlisted for the Army, and a course of instruction for African military drivers was opened at the Mechanical Transport School in Kampala.

But with the march of events in 1940 the situation altered, and it became clear to all that a maximum contribution must be made both to the military and to the production fronts.

Legislation was passed which gave power to conscript not only for military service, but for essential services of any kind. Actually, however, military ser-

vice in Uganda can be found in the East African Educational Corps, Signallers, Engineers, Artillery, and Ordnance.

At the outbreak of the war Asian volunteers were accepted for duty in the Army, and a large number of artisans and clerks joined the East African Auxiliary Corps. About 250 Asians are now serving with the Forces. The European community also gave its quota: 302 Europeans enlisted, 23 of them Government officials.

A Police Service Company of 300 men was formed as a mobile reserve to be used for internal security; this force is now being expanded. The Uganda Defence Force (in which Europeans, Asians and Africans served together, and which had small detachments at the more populous centres) was formed as a military unit under the Army Council to supplement internal security measures. By the end of 1942 this unit was no longer needed, and was accordingly disbanded.

Civil Defence Board under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary has throughout been responsible for the control of personnel in connexion with emergency measures, including schemes for internal security, passive defence, allocation of man-power, reserve key workers, accommodation of refugees, internees and evacuees, etc.

#### Dealing with Greatly Augmented European Population

Two camps have been established in Uganda accommodating 4,400 detainees and internees from Europe and the Middle East. There is also one Italian prisoner-of-war camp. In addition, two settlements have been built, one in the Western Province and one on Lake Victoria, where are installed nearly 7,000 Polish refugees whom Uganda agreed to receive. The majority are women and children. In spite of the climatic unsuitability of Uganda for so large a concentration of Europeans, and of the shortage of supervisory staff and the restricted supplies of foodstuffs, clothing and drugs, these refugees have been kept in good health and heart.

War-time measures have brought the European population of Uganda to the seven-fold level.

A Transport Board deals with the requirements for transport, including control of motor vehicles, accessories and petroleum, and zoning to eliminate wasteful

**Sir John Hathorn Hall,**

**K.C.M.G., O.B.E., D.V.O., M.C.**

*Governor, Uganda*

vice remained on a voluntary basis until the middle of 1942, and in practice it has never been found necessary to the conscription to ensure the flow of African recruits to the combatant units of the Forces, including the Territorial Battalion now serving overseas.

Late in 1940 the first Uganda men joined the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps, a few months later the Tororo Depot was opened first to facilitate call-up into the East African Military Labour Service, and afterwards for recruitment into the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps, which has been serving in Madagascar and the Middle East. About the same time an Uganda Base Hospital was formed and recruits began to be enlisted into the East African Medical Corps.

Seventy thousand Africans from Uganda enlisted in the forces, and of these 1,542 have been killed or have died from other causes. Several Uganda battalions, after contributing to the Allied victory in Ethiopia, are now serving with the East African volunteer army in Burma. Outside the ranks of the King's African Rifles

haulage. Petro has been vitrified and low sulphur fuels put into use where possible. There is a Government Salvage Depot, which in order to save shipping space and further a campaign for economy in vehicles and accessories, reconducts commercial vehicles.

The competing demands against a heavy military purposes and for civilian production have presented a particularly difficult problem in Uganda which for many years has largely relied upon imported labour. Nevertheless a satisfactory balance has been struck and Uganda, after satisfying military needs of men and supplies for the Services, has played her full part in the campaign to make East Africa a self-sufficient and to reduce imports to a minimum.

#### Heavy Demands for Primary Products

Large demands have been made on Uganda products by the military authorities in East Africa and for the Middle East. Oil seeds, such as sunflower, sesame and cotton seed, are provided to the Army in large quantities. In addition, there are smaller quantities soya and other types of bean. Cotton seed is no longer wasted, but is either turned into oil or used for making cattle-cake, manure and a nut for Kenya, which makes the place of pre-war imports.

The Army has, moreover, taken over the greater part of Uganda's fruit and egg production.

The production of coffee, tea and sugar has been stepped up and is now taken over by the Ministry of Supply. Every effort has been made to produce rubber. Wild rubber is collected and old plantation trees, which had been abandoned for many years, re-tapped. The production of latex has been undertaken for two years, and pyreneum is now grown in small quantities. The extraction of nicotine as an insecticide has been started. Tobacco growing has been generally stimulated, and many thousands of cigarettes made in the local factories are supplied to the troops.

Many drugs for medicinal purposes which were formerly imported are now locally manufactured from local resources. The manufacture of soap is likewise undertaken from local ingredients.

In order to relieve famine conditions in East Africa, Uganda in 1943 grew for the first time maize for export. Forty thousand tons were produced in that year for export to Kenya. In 1944 the production was increased to 50,000 tons. Large quantities of other famine food were grown and exported to neighbouring territories, thereby saving shipping space.

#### Minerals for War Purposes

In the field of mineral production, special efforts have been directed towards the winning of minerals which are of vital necessity to the war effort. These include tin, coltan, tantalum-columbite, and mica. In addition, large deposits of phosphates are being developed in eastern Uganda as a fertilizer for Kenya.

Uganda timber has been much in demand and exported almost entirely for military consumptions. The export figure stands now at 30 times that of pre-war years. Much of this timber has been used for building arm huts, and large quantities have been exported to the Middle East for use as railway sleepers.

There has been a steady stream of cattle from the north-eastern districts to Kenya for Liebig's camp factory and for use as truck oxen; about 100,000 head have been despatched in this way. An important export of hides and skins has been developed under the control of the Ministry of Supply.

On the financial side Uganda has made every effort to raise funds for the war effort. The rates of income tax, which was introduced in 1940, were doubled in 1941 and quadrupled in 1942. Excise taxes have been levied on coffee, tobacco and cotton, and customs

and excise duties have been substantially increased. Funds for the War Effort

The monetary contribution of Uganda to the war effort exceeds £1,000,000. The Protectorate Government has made interest-free loans of £650,000 to the Imperial Government, the Uganda Government and Native Administrations have made interest-free loans of more than £50,000. In addition, these Native Administrations have made interest-free loans amounting to the Protectorate Government for war purposes of £68,000. The Uganda War Fund and the Uganda War Services Fund Committees have been instrumental in raising £195,000 by public subscription.

The Protectorate Government has contributed each year more than £15,000 to provide free letters to and from the troops in the field and their families at home, and for welfare amongst our troops in East Africa and the South East Asia Command.

The Uganda branch of the Red Cross Society has collected £20,000 in cash for comforts for the sick and wounded and prisoners of war, and has distributed in the Middle East £200,000 in hospitals in East Africa and £1,000 articles made locally by voluntary workers.

A vigorous and successful campaign for investment in the East African War Loan and in the Post Office Savings Bank has been sustained by the War Savings Committee up to the end of 1944 £525,000 had been subscribed towards the East African War Loan, while savings in the Post Office stood at £212,000. This latter figure represents an increase of 400% on the pre-war figure. The majority of the depositors are Africans, and their numbers have doubled during the war.

This strictly factual record will, it is hoped, serve to satisfy the readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the people of Uganda have played their part, not perhaps spectacularly, but at least not unworthily, in furthering the common war effort of the Empire.

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# Northern Rhodesia's Proud Part in The War

## Immense Output of Copper for the United Nations

THE PART WHICH NORTHERN RHODESIA HAS PLAYED IN THE WAR is described in an official publication which will shortly be in the hands of the Press and public. I feel, however, that I must pay my personal tribute to the men and women and, indeed, the young people of the country who, in their own way, have played a part in this. Whether in mines, in the output of the north, or in the less vitally necessary activities behind the front line.

From the outbreak of the war it was clear that the main contribution of the country was in the production of copper. Our legislation for the control of manpower was necessary, not so much to ensure sufficient

output to meet the increased demand for this power, and many adjustments in the customary system of labour between the sexes have become necessary. These Africans and white men have responded well, and produced a food surplus, and their own subsistence needs, which went far towards solving the difficulty of food supplies in which we found ourselves during the course of the war. I have had to come to terms to make demands upon the people of the country, both black and white, for further efforts in this direction, in pursuance of the necessities of war. I am able to say that no one of those demands has not been met. The people of Northern Rhodesia have always risen to the occasion. I am proud of the effort they have made, and am glad to pay them this public tribute.

**Sir John Waddington,**

K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Governor of Northern Rhodesia

to the armed forces as to prevent too many soldiers from themselves becoming the essential services. Men and women and men in the mining industry applied themselves to their task, and not only maintained what had been considered peak production, but increased it. The output of overworked plants and lack of coal supplies, after long hours of work, many found in the improvised spare parts and make munitions in the workshops.

On the Railways, too, the depleted staff, whether on the tracks or in the workshops, on the tracks or in the offices, saw to it that the increased traffic was carried with expedition and safety, however long the working hours.

Many of the farmers were the first to join the forces, but production, especially in wheat, maize, and tobacco, increased substantially. These who remained, both men and women, made up for the losses.

### Released Greater Proportion of Civil Service

The Civil Service released more men proportionately than any other African Dependency. Most of our staff, away from the front, had to be manned by one European officer. But here, too, as in many other spheres of war effort, their womenfolk came to the rescue. The demands of the country, whether in civil administration or measures of war emergency, were met.

The Department of Public Works, for instance, turned an inferior road into an all-weather military highway, which in the first years of the war kept large convoys moving from both Africa to Northern Rhodesia, and our own convoys to the battlefields in East and North Africa, while newly constructed aerodromes made it possible for fighter aircraft, bombers, and heavy transport planes to pass to the North.

Remoteness from the direct perils of war induced a feeling among the people that every possible sacrifice must be made to help those who were bearing the main burden. Gifts of money to the British Government and to war charities were very generous, and the sum of £524,500 has been contributed. In addition, the country has contributed £1,000,000 in the form of a loan to the British Government. In the collection of these funds our women have played a prominent part.

The Africans, both black and white, have responded enthusiastically and their donations have at times been out of all proportion to their means. An extra burden has fallen on old men, women, and young boys in the Native villages

## Rhodesia Regiment in Somaliland

### Provided Service in Many Centres of War

NORTHERN RHODESIA was the Empire's greatest producer of copper, and at the outbreak of war the then Governor, Sir John Maybin, had to remind the men of the mines and the railways that they could render the Empire better service by remaining in their present posts than if they joined the armed forces.

The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, created in 1933 and made part of the Imperial Army four years later, had a long history behind it as the Northern Rhodesia Police in the last war, when it fought in the exhausting East African campaign, and finally had the honour of receiving General von Lettow's surrender at Kasama on November 25, 1918.

At this war it was one of the first East African units to go into action, the First Battalion greatly distinguishing itself in both Somaliland. The British forces disposed to defend all approaches to the evacuated part of Berbera were the 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment, the 2nd King's African Rifles, the Somali Land Camel Corps, two companies of Punjab, the 1st East Africa Light Battery, and a battalion of the Black Watch held in reserve to cover the final disembarkation, which they did magnificently and successfully, with a dashing bayonet charge at the last.

### Defence of Tug Anjar

The 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment, with the East Africa Light Battery, was equipped with the Tug Anjar, which was a very important base to Berbera. It was there that the Italian commandos, who had caused the interruption of evacuation of the territory.

The regiment took up its positions in the hills overlooking the road. The enemy attacked on Sunday, August 11, 1940. Outnumbered ten to one, practically without air support, outgunned by six to one, facing 100 armoured fighting vehicles (including 27 tanks), with a few anti-tank rifles, the men of Northern Rhodesia stood firm and fought back valiantly. Under requests and even aerial bombardment, heavy shelling, and frequent machine gun attacks, the Africans of Northern Rhodesia, under their leaders from the ranks, all forms of the Government service, and the towns of this territory, held the gap for six vital days.

These extracts are quoted by permission of the Government of Northern Rhodesia and Mr. H. Franklin, the Information Officer, from the pages of a booklet entitled "War and Northern Rhodesia," which will shortly be available from the Government Printer, Lusaka.

before receiving the order to withdraw during the night. To Africa's First Distinguished Conduct Medal and 20 East Africa F.C. Badges were awarded to Europeans, two Military Crosses, Distinguished Service Medal, a British Empire Medal, and an Indian Force Badge. Later, the 11th Indian Division, during its offensive in the East African campaign, captured East Africa and Ethiopia.

**In Burma with 11th East African Division**

They later for 30 weeks in the Burma campaign, they played a vital role in the capture of the Japanese and Japanese forces in the region. In Burma, in August, 1944, the 11th East African Division came The Regiment is part of the 11th East African Division, joined the 44th Army under the command of General Slim. It has since paid tribute to the British. The 11th East African Division lost a large number of men, showing itself to be the best of the highest fighting quality. It is proud to have been in the front line of the battle.

Other battalions have been used in the monotonous but necessary task of garrisoning British, Indian, and African troops. Both in Madagascar and the Maldives, and there were also the Northern Rhodesia Field Ambulance and the Northern Rhodesia Army Service Corps.

The Northern Rhodesia Emergency Defence Force, formed about a year before the war for local defence, proved a useful training ground for some of the officers and N.C.O.'s now serving in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and King's African Rifles. A Northern Rhodesia African Defence Force, established in 1942, still performs valuable guard duties in the interior, thus releasing regular troops for the front line.

**Increased Production of Minerals**

From 1938 to 1945 inclusive Northern Rhodesia contributed no less than 1,259,922 tons of copper to the needs of the United Nations. The country has also increased its production, particularly of vanadium, the output for 1938 inclusive being 4,500 tons of lead, 10,000 tons of zinc, and 3,350 tons of cadmium. Transport of these minerals to the coast has been a strain on the war-depleted staff and the rolling stock of the Rhodesia Railways, but both the men and the management have overcome increased difficulties with energy and skill.

In 1940 two mica mines were opened. One is small, but the mica is of very high quality, and can be polished to the finest film and pierced without cracking. It came into great demand with the discovery that the mica discs used as valves in oxygen masks prevent back wash and lessened the load of oxygen

winders carried on service aircraft, thus facilitating an increase in the bomb load. Its value to our American allies was such as to warrant its transport across the Atlantic from Africa to the United States of America.

Northern Rhodesia has given refuge to some 3,000 Polish refugees in camps at Lusaka, Bwana, and Bulawayo, and Fort Jameson. Only a few of the Polish exiles had fallen in the cause. Polish soldiers and there was a flood of soldiers from Poland to the front. The Polish leaders were grateful, but they were directing the Poles. They said they would bring these little men to the regeneration of their country when the time came. The Government of Northern Rhodesia to war fund and charitable stand at £52,500 and the Government of Northern Rhodesia has contributed £12,000 in gifts to the British Government and war relief and interest-free loans to the Imperial Government. purchase aircraft for the Northern Rhodesia Air Service Squadron £108,914 was subscribed, almost entirely by the Government and the people.

After the war France had been struck down and from the island and from the United Empire, we were joined in the struggle against the evil forces of Soviet Russia and later on the American people and the United States of America. Finally, almost the whole world was combined against the evil forces who are now to be seen before us. Our gratitude and our sympathy are sent forth from our hearts in this island and from the British Empire. The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill.



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# Nyasaland Took Over Thousand African Volunteers

## Requested Force in Combat Formations Only

NYASALAND IS A BRITISH COUNTRY geographically as African territories, covering 37,333 square miles with an African population of more than 2,000,000. The European and Indian populations, each of about 2,000, are concentrated in the four main townships. The main occupations are traders, planters, Government officials and missionaries. The majority of the population are African. The population is predominantly agricultural, although for many years there has been a drift of the younger able-bodied men to work on mines and farms in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

On 14 July 1945, on the 11th anniversary

**Sir Edmund Richards, B.M.C.,**  
Governor of Nyasaland.

of the establishment of the British Protectorate, found Nyasaland taking her share in momentous events for the second time in her short history. The Government, forewarned by the Munich crisis of September 1938, had carefully planned the necessary emergency measures, so that when the war came the transition from peace-time conditions was made smoothly and without delay. Later there were many modifications and expansion to meet the changing situation, particularly for the events of May 1941.

From the start Nyasaland was a military recruiting ground and training centre. The principal objectives in planning the war effort were (a) the voluntary enlistment of as many fit men, Europeans and Africans as possible in the military units of the East African forces; (b) the production of essential foodstuffs for local requirements, civil and military; (c) the production of economic crops in carefully selected and already tested areas; and (d) the supply of labour for the maintenance of the main local industries. Labour surplus to essential local needs was encouraged to proceed to the neighbouring territories to assist in their war effort.

### Military Arrangements during the War

The military authorities began to function on a day-to-day basis on September 1, 1939, with Nyasaland organized as a sub-area of the Lines of Communication, the area headquarters of which were in Dar es Salaam. In 1942 the Nyasaland sub-area was included in the Southern Area of the East African Command, with headquarters in Salisbury, and in 1943 when the headquarters of the Southern Area were moved to Nairobi, the Nyasaland sub-area was merged in the Rhodesia sub-area, with headquarters in Lusaka.

The move to the Tanganyika Territory at the beginning of August, 1940, of two regiments of The King's African Rifles left the Protectorate temporarily deprived of seasoned troops, and at the request of the Government a detachment of the Southern Rhodesia Regiment was temporarily dispatched to Nyasaland to ensure the security of communications with the sea. The first thousand African tanks were recruited in two or three months solely in the Southern Province. Early in 1940 a mechanical transport drivers' school was established near Zomba for the training of African drivers for service with mechanical units of the East African forces. As the war continued in East Africa developed it became increasingly necessary to expand recruiting for the R.A.F. throughout the Protectorate, in close consultation with the district commissioners and Native

authorities. Enlistment was entirely voluntary, and in response to the wishes of the local authorities and the people, recruiting was for combat units only, not for labour service. In all approximately 50,000 Africans were accepted for military duty and transferred into The King's African Rifles, the East African Army Service Corps, and the East African Artillery.

A European leader in the Protectorate was selected for the purpose of training and supervising a detachment of British N.C.O.s for service with the King's African Rifles. A National Service Ordinance enacted in 1940 provided for compulsory service of certain military age Europeans and British Asiatic males in the Protectorate, and the office of the Director of War Power was reorganized and reinforced. One of the chief tasks was to provide the General Officer Commanding with the European manpower resources available in the Protectorate, in the selection of men for military training, and to secure good government, and the production of food and essential supplies. Members of the Protectorate community offered themselves for employment in the Southern Rhodesia Coloured Mechanical Transport Corps.

### Nyasaland Defence Force

The Nyasaland Defence Force Bill, which was passed by all sections of the Community, became law on October 17, 1940. The Defence Force was divided into Division A of military units and Division B of a garrison section. The garrison section was established, with the necessary pickets, sergeants, and ground staff, and the Home Guard and sports sections, and an ambulance section, provided until an order published at the end of February. The Force was placed under the orders of the Civil Council and so continued until 1944, when the improved war outlook no longer demanded its retention as a military unit under the East African Command. An aeroplane was presented to the Government, to which the Aer Club of Nyasaland transferred the whole of its resources.

The numbers of Europeans serving with the military forces of performing special vacancies at December 31, 1942, were as follows: serving with the East African Forces, officials 69, non-officials 119; serving with the forces elsewhere in Africa, one; and 10 non-officials women serving with the Women's Territorial Services, non-officials. A limited number of Europeans were gradually released from the forces for employment in essential duties in the Protectorate.

### Economic Warfare

At the beginning of 1940 a change was made in the basis of African taxation. The special hut tax at the rate of 6s. a year was abolished, and an African male poll tax, varying from 6s. to 2s. according to the locality, and payable by adults, over the age of 18, was substituted. Substantial increases were made in the rates of income tax and customs import duties in 1940 and a series of other appropriate measures were taken to control expenditure with the change, conserve foreign exchange, and generally husband imperial resources. The control of food and essential supplies was placed in the hands of the Director of Agriculture and Food Control, with the assistance of an Advisory Food Control Committee including representatives from among the European and Indian traders of the Protectorate.

For the purpose of controlling inflation, a price control system was introduced in August 26, 1939. It was introduced as a temporary measure until a suitable formula of price control could be evolved. The import

of all activities and non-essentials was rigorously forbidden, and this has continued throughout the year. In 1943, a new organization for the control of supplies was set up, consisting of five committees: (1) essential supplies, (2) shipping, rail and lake transport, (3) road transport, (4) food production, and (5) imports, exports, and licensing. All the Government authorities were assisted by small committees of local members and their workers co-ordinated by the District Secretary.

The general agricultural policy was decided in the light of guidance received from home to that effect. The Secretary of State for the Colonies. Its broad lines were to increase the production of foodstuffs for internal consumption, and the production of economic crops for export to the fullest extent permitted by the available resources. Tea, tobacco and cotton were the foremost commodities in the latter category. Maize, rice, and groundnuts, the staples of local diet, also yielded marketable surpluses. A production drive was instituted to ensure regular food supplies for the local civilian population, meet increased military requirements, and assist neighboring territories where necessary.

#### Internment of Germans

Internal security did not cause for concern. Interrogation of the few adult males of German nationality was completed without difficulty on the day following the outbreak of war. All were subsequently released on parole. Censorship was imposed on September 1, 1939, following the Italian declaration of war, all enemy newspapers of the ages of 16 and 25 were interned, but were later released on parole.

A Propaganda Service was set up on the first day of war with the Director of Education as Information Officer. He was also charged with censorship of the Press. At first the Information Officer was concerned mainly with the distribution and proper use of material received from the Ministry of Information in London, but as war progressed his work expanded in many directions. Publicity among the African population received the closest attention. The former news sheet from Nyasaland in the Nyasaland language was at once transformed into a weekly bulletin, and became a free issue to Nyasaland troops serving overseas. Native authorities, Government departments, and educational establishments throughout the Protectorate. Regular letters from home for the troops was provided in the shape of weekly newsletters, and relatives, local chiefs and headmen were encouraged to write to the troops. The African at home is not easily persuaded to correspond regularly with absent relatives, but a good measure of success was attained by the aid of a free letter service and the unflinching efforts of district commissioners and Native authorities, aided by paid African letter-writers.

#### Visit of Mobile Propaganda Unit

The Military Mobile Propaganda Unit visited Nyasaland in 1943, exhibiting modern weapons, explaining the meaning of modern war to the Africans, and showing them what their military units are doing in the forces. Parties of African chiefs visited Nyasaland troops in the East Africa and South East Africa Commands, and were everywhere warmly welcomed by their people.

The morale of the European population remained high. Though the cost of living has risen, and imported goods of all kinds which were usually regarded as necessities were not readily obtainable, British soldiers in Nyasaland have not shown war weariness, and there have been few complaints of war restrictions. The community, carrying on its daily life with one eye to its work and the other to the news, made consider-

able contributions to war funds. The Indians, a peaceful, law-abiding community, gave generously to war funds.

The spending power of the African population was largely increased by remittances from leaving soldiers from the workers in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, and by improved prices for tobacco, but the increase did not keep pace with the rising cost of many essential commodities. The African has come to rely more and more on clothing and luxuries. Throughout these six years the African population has given proof of its loyalty and resilience, both in the war effort.

In 1941 the Nyasaland Government agreed to pay His Majesty's Government, as interest-free loans for the duration of the war, any excess surplus balance available at December 31 in each year, and £1,700,000 has so far been contributed in this way. These loans will be repaid at the end of the war to meet the cost of much delayed development.

Not only has the African from all sections of the community to assist war charities and other funds has helped to do by the end of 1944. Of this amount £1,000,000 contributed to the Nyasaland War Community Chest, from which donations were made to the War and War Fund, Christmas comforts and funds for Nurses and other troops, King George's Fund for Soldiers, the Royal Air Force Comforts and Benevolent Fund, and other good causes. Other local organizations raised considerable amounts, including £5,347 for Earl Haig's Fund, and £16,557 for the British Red Cross Society.

#### War Effort of the Women of Nyasaland

During the international crisis of 1939, the Nyasaland Council of Women circulated an appealing British women in Nyasaland, to state what work they would be willing to undertake in an emergency. This was a splendid and universal response, and later this voluntary legislation was accepted by the Director of Manpower. On the outbreak of war detachments of the Red Cross were formed in Blantyre, Limbe, Zomba, and Lilongwe. Work parties made large quantities of hospital requisites, comforts for the troops, and many bundles for Britain. In Government offices, banks, and businesses, and on farms, many women took over work formerly done by men. Some of the younger women are serving with the forces in East Africa as nurses, drivers, and clerks.

Great as is her rejoicing at the defeat and overthrow of the Germans—the same Germans who invaded her territory in the early days of 1914—Nyasaland is unremitting in her war effort against her other enemies. With the valiant exploits of the 11th East African Division in Burma fresh in their memories, every man and woman in Nyasaland feels a compelling duty to put forward the greatest effort to rid the world once and for all of the menace of Japan.

*It had been planned to include numerous illustrations in this record of the war effort of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Africa, but, unfortunately, owing to the great depression of their staff, except for a few pictures of work, and the two VE Day holidays last week, it has not proved possible for our suppliers to make the necessary blocks. Faced with the last minute shortage between postponing publication for a week in order to include photographs or publishing the VE Day issue immediately, East Africa and Rhodesia have decided to publish this issue as a special supplement to the large illustrated edition.*



# War Record of Rhodesia Railways

## Traffic Greatly Increased but 500 Men Released for Forces

ALTHOUGH THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS experienced none of the direct effects of enemy action during the war, they were, in common with most of the transport systems of the Empire, affected indirectly to a large degree.

Their contribution to the Empire war effort lay largely in maintaining the flow from the mines to the coast of such vital raw materials as copper, chrome, asbestos, zinc and coal to the expeditious movement of troops and war equipment, and in serving the needs of the territories. Their handicap was not the organization and having created by bombing of the invasion, but the shortage of essential railway equipment.

**W. K. Skillicorn, C.B.E., M.I.S.T.,**  
*General Manager, Rhodesia Railways*

The stores and the skilled railwaymen required to maintain the track and equipment, and, more particularly, to move the vastly greater tonnages of war-time traffics. The following is a comparison of some of the features of railway operations during the war years, the two comparable periods being the years ended September 30, 1939, and September 30, 1944:

	Increase % 1944 over 1939
Total operating revenue	115.5
Total operating expenditure	122.6
In number of passengers carried	142.3
In tonnage of goods and mineral traffic	141.1
In tonnage of base metals for export	167.7
In tonnage of coal and coke	67.7
In total train miles run	97

During the first complete year of war (ending on September 30, 1941) the Railways were called upon to handle a larger volume of traffic than ever before, and this involved a record number of train-miles and intensive use of engine-power and rolling-stock. The year saw the beginning of the heavy war traffics, principally in base metals and fuel required for their production. There was also considerable military traffic. In meeting this demand for transport the Railways were confronted with a shortage of experienced staff, particularly in the transport grades, owing to the release of a large number of men for military service.

### Heavy Military Traffic

In 1941 the export of base metals from the Rhodesias and the Congo was considerably stepped up to keep pace with the armament production of the Allies, and this necessitated the conveyance of larger tonnages of fuel for their production. The military operations in East Africa involved the transport of large numbers of troops and train-loads of various equipment from the Union of South Africa, whilst the Empire Air Training Scheme establishments in Southern Rhodesia called for the conveyance of large quantities of equipment, materials and stores, petrol, oil and personnel.

In 1942 it became necessary to restrict passenger travel to the lowest possible dimensions in order to make available the maximum amount of engine-power for the transport of essential war supplies. This involved withdrawal of excursion and concession facilities.

In addition to military and civilian passenger traffic the Railways provided facilities for the transport of large numbers of evacuees and internees, and for the conveyance of equipment and stores for the construction and maintenance of the camps.

The intensive activities continued during the years ended September 30, 1943, and 1944, and the shortage of experienced staff became even more acute.

The pre-war male staff on the lines north of Bulawayo (1937-38) numbered 654, and altogether 500 men were released for military service during the war years. The Transport Department was particularly affected, and it became necessary to resort to such expedients as the double-heading and combining of trains to make the best possible use of the limited staff available. An excessive amount of overtime had to be worked by the staff, and in all departments many of the men who had passed the retiring age were retained in the service, pensioners were engaged, and a large number of women were employed in various capacities. A total of 455 women is now employed, compared with 152 in 1939. Of the 500 men released for active service, 105 have since been demobilized. Casualties were not high, and it is unfortunately necessary to report the death on active service of 50 employees, among whom were a number of men of much promise.

### Establishment of Ordnance Factory

The Railways co-operated with the Government in the establishment of an ordnance factory in Bulawayo. The factory, which is managed by the Railways, was opened in 1941. It is equipped with many machines loaned free of charge from the mechanical workshops and supervised by staff seconded from the workshops. The workshops were also responsible for the manufacture and maintenance of the necessary dies, gauges, jigs, and other equipment required in the factory. Apart from the supervisory staff, the factory employs female labour entirely, the maximum number employed at any one time being 142.

The factory has been engaged on the production of such articles as bomb pistols, 114-lb. practice bombs, spindles and nuts, bilcocks, air filters and washers for aircraft, and hand-grenade components. All this work has been performed at cost.

In addition to the assistance given to the ordnance factory, the Bulawayo workshops also carried out work on behalf of the Southern Rhodesian Government for the Rhodesian Air Training Group and the military authorities both in Southern Rhodesia and the Middle East. This work included the grinding of aero-magnets, copper depositing of engine parts, the manufacture of badges, buttons, shoulder titles, and various spares for aircraft.

The unprecedented passenger traffic, both military and civilian, threw a heavy burden on the catering department, which had also to contend with a shortage of staff. The number of meals served in the dining-cars, and in the refreshment rooms, had increased by September 30, 1944, by 270% compared with the year ending September 30, 1939. An innovation which proved successful was the replacement of stewards by stewaresses on the dining-cars, and 30 are now employed in this capacity.

In petrol and tire difficulties restricting private motor transport, the Rhodesia Railways Road Motor Services were largely responsible for maintaining communications in many of the areas away from the railway lines.

The Rhodesian Railway System was fortunate in the year 1944 in receiving nine turbine-type engines and one hundred 42-ton steel wagons; this welcome assistance in establishing the record traffic in both passenger and goods, in 1944.

# Contribution of Zanzibar and Pemba

## Successful Campaigns for Increased Food Production

THE PROTECTORATE OF ZANZIBAR has demonstrated its power to contribute to the war effort.

In addition to the total establishment of European officers in the Protectorate, the number of Indian and African personnel has risen to a high level.

As a result, the requirements for European personnel have been absorbed into medical, transport, and dock operations. The Zanzibar Medical Department was the first instance comprised entirely of Zanzibari men, and it was commanded until recently by one of the European officers seconded from the Medical Department.

### Sir Guy Pilling, K.C.M.G., British Resident, Zanzibar

remainder are serving in infantry, engineering, artillery, and various other units. Zanzibaris from those who were voluntarily recruited in Zanzibar have enlisted at recruiting centres in the mainland.

The Zanzibar Naval Volunteer Force consisted of locally recruited personnel, and offered an important Government official service in either a whole-time or part-time capacity until the autumn of 1944. The highest of the Air Command was sent as a mine sweeper, and His Highness's Motor Launch Al Nash, which was purchased for the specific purpose, was utilized as an examination vessel by the Examination Service. In addition, prior to the posting to Zanzibar of a full-time Naval Reporting Officer, the duties attaching to that post were carried out by members of the Zanzibar Naval Volunteer Force. A Coast Watching Service was also supervised by them.

It became evident in the early days of the war that efforts would have to be made to render the Protectorate less dependent on outside sources for its foodstuffs. With this end in view, an intensive Plant and Food Campaign was started; it has been maintained to the present day with the Provincial Administration, the Agricultural Department, and the Information Office working in the closest co-operation.

#### Powers to Compel Cultivation

To facilitate Government's task of increasing the cultivation of food crops, powers were taken under the Defence Regulations whereby all adult males between the ages of 18 and 45 who were not engaged in full-time occupations could be compelled to keep under cultivation a specified area of land, and that land could be requisitioned for cultivation purposes.

Furthermore, a registration of all adult males living in Zanzibar Town was undertaken to ensure that those who were not normally resident within the township boundaries and were not engaged in beneficial employment should be available for cultivation in the adjoining districts.

As a result of this food production drive, vast areas of hitherto unused land have been brought under cultivation, and fields previously abandoned to weeds and bush now yield rich harvests of rice.

It did not take the people long to realize that the Government policy of making cultivation compulsory, which they at first tended to regard as being an encroachment on their personal liberties, was in fact designed to promote their own welfare. More

particularly was this so when they found that they could earn more money than they had ever done before by the sale of their crops, and their imported rice, which had been one of their staple foodstuffs in peacetime, came to be in short supply.

Encouragements for the infringement of cultivation orders have for a long while been exceptional, for the penalties are issued with commendable strictness, and that compliance brings additional benefits, not only as well as putting extra cash into their pockets, and the owners of land requisitioned are able to derive a large part of the produce from their ground being kept in a cultivated condition and from the receipt of a proportion of the produce, which, by administrative arrangement, accrues to them.

The production of fruit has also been encouraged, and it has been possible to export large quantities of oranges and pineapples to the mainland for the export.

Facilities for the growing of vegetables have been afforded by Government to the European and Asiatic communities in the form of a large area of Government land at Marhubi on the outskirts of Zanzibar town, which was cleared and made ready for cultivation by the Agricultural Department. It is maintained out of the revenue derived from the monthly subscriptions of plot-holders.

Zanzibar has thus by her own efforts ensured that her population does not lack basic foodstuffs apart from such commodities as sugar, which cannot be produced locally in large quantities.

#### Exports and External Communications

In regard to exports, as a result of an agreement whereby the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation has purchased at a fixed price all copra surplus to local requirements, the production of this commodity has materially increased, and a reasonable margin of profit has been ensured to the producers.

Cloves, which are the primary exportable product of the Protectorate, have continued to be exported to the extent permitted by the shipping space available.

In this connection it should be mentioned that the Zanzibar Government steamers, the activities of which were confined in peacetime to trips between Zanzibar and Pemba and Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, have played an important part in maintaining the coastal cargo and passenger service of East Africa in the absence of the vessels which normally operate it. Journeys have been made across South Africa, Zambesi and as far north as Madagascar.

Owing to the increased cash earnings from the food production campaign, it is possible there has been an improved demand from the agricultural community for fish, which ranks as one of the higher class foods, and this has acted as a marked impetus to the fishing industry.

#### New Industries

A long-established peasant industry of Zanzibar, especially of the southern districts of the island, is the manufacture of hair rope from the husks of coconuts, and production has been very appreciably stimulated as a result of the military requirements of camouflage nets.

Another industry which has developed very considerably as a result of the war is the manufacture of soap. Before the war the greater proportion of soap was locally washed soap for washing clothes and cooking soap, but in order to meet the requirements of Remyon, a toilet soap of improved quality has been



produced, of which large consignments have been shipped to the Island. This industry has in turn increased the local production of coconut oil, which, of course, forms one of the ingredients of the soap.

Under this heading may also be mentioned the manufacture by the Public Works Department of brass-weighted pull-throughs for services, the production of numerous articles of fire-fighting equipment for the local Civil Defence Services, and the making of shoes for use both in the Protectorate and in the mainland territories.

#### Civil Defence Services

Mainly in Zanzibar, but mainly concentrated in the cultivation of foodstuffs and the maintenance of local Civil Defence Services, chief among which were the A.R.P. and auxiliary services in Zanzibar and Pemba. Other services which have been operated with the voluntary assistance of members of the official and non-official communities were the Women's Auxiliary Service, the Canteen and Auxiliary Food Supply Service, the Disposal of Bulk Foodstuffs Service, the Auxiliary Labour Organisation, Water and Medical Services, and the Special Constabulary in the two islands. In all these operations, as also in the normal activities of the Government departments, European and non-European alike have been employed to the fullest possible extent.

Owing to the unflagging energies of the European ladies resident in Zanzibar, the canteen at Cooper's Royal Naval Institute, which since the early days of the war has been made available to members of all branches of the forces, has been open daily for the serving of meals as and when required. A billiard table, ping-pong table, piano, gramophone, and wireless set have been provided for entertainment (the last named amenity being presented by the Ministry of War Transport), and from time to time cinematograph shows

and wine drives have been held. This canteen has filled a very important need, since there has been no hotel or restaurant in which members of the forces coming ashore could get a meal.

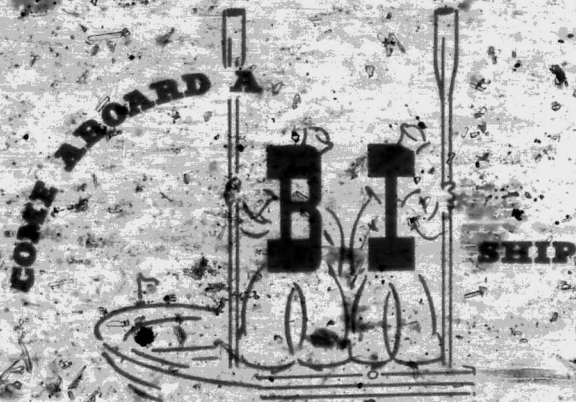
Under the auspices of the War Charities Control Committee, of which the British Resident is Chairman, a vast amount of work has been done by the ladies of all communities in Zanzibar in raising funds for various war charities. Pen fairs, flag days, dances, jumble sales, shooting competitions, theatrical entertainments and other forms of amusement have been organized, and the total amount of money, exclusive of gifts in kind, donated by the public to the end of March, 1945, was £11,170.

In addition to this amount the sum of £10,000 (£20,000 being contributed by the Zanzibar Government and £1,000 by the public) was raised for the Zanzibar Fighter Fund for the purchase of fighter aircraft, and a similar free loan of £30,000 was made from Protectorate funds to His Majesty's Government.

#### Tribute to Rhodesians

Both in the fighting forces and in the auxiliary and responsibilities of home service, all citizens of the community of Southern Rhodesia have made a notable contribution to the combined war effort of the Empire, and the story of their achievements will form a glorious record in the annals of the Colony. The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, expressing the thanks of the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government and peoples of Southern Rhodesia.

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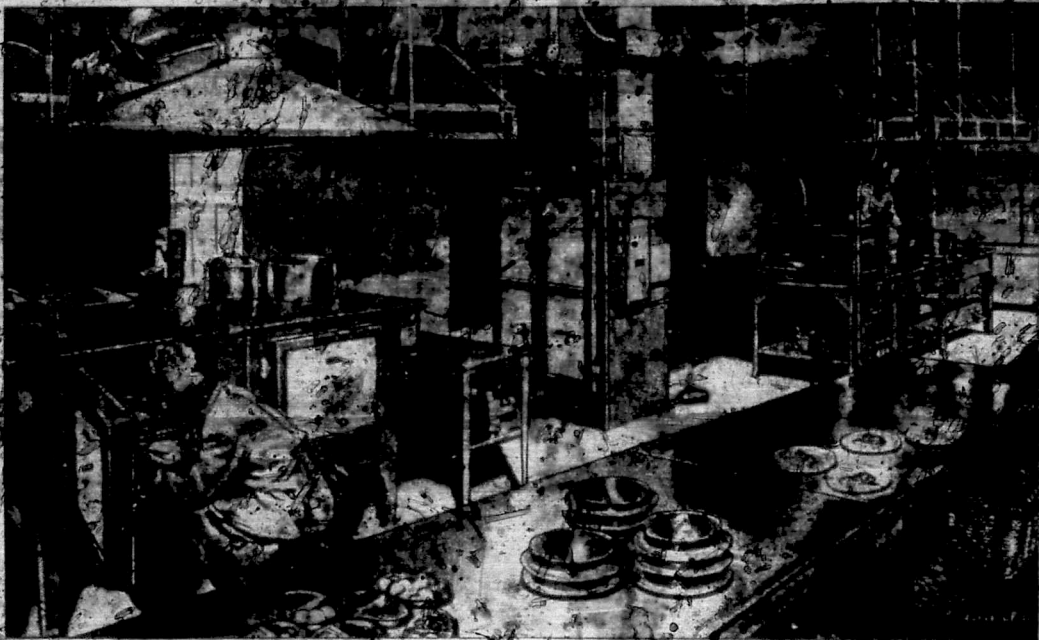
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# Great War Effort of Kenya-Uganda Railways

## Goods Tonnage Doubled and Passenger Traffic Nearly Quadruple

THE WAR EFFORT OF THE KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS falls into four stages. In the first, the Ethiopian War, Defeat of the Italians, and Transport of East African commodities produced for the Allies.

During the latter part of 1938 and the early part of 1939, when it was clear that war was inevitable, the then General Manager (Sir Godfrey Rhodes) decided by the advice of the engineers of the K.U.R. & H. to the building up of supplies in preparation to meet any demands which might be made on the Administration should war come. A proof that this policy was wise and successful can be seen in the fact that for more than five

**R. E. Robins, M.C., O.B.E.,**  
*General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours*

years unprecedented demands have been met with only a negligible increase in equipment. When I broke out the General Manager was able to say in his report on the operation of the Railways and Harbours for 1939: "It can be said that the services have never been in a better position than they are at the present time to meet any possible demands that may be made upon them. Already a great deal of work has been done, and the staff are ready to place their entire energies at the disposal of the State and Empire."

For the period immediately following the outbreak of war all the mechanical and port facilities of the K.U.R. & H. were used. Regardless of cost or of the future stores position to assist in providing equipment for the Royal Navy, the Army, the Air Force, the Royal Air Force, to meet a possible demand by the entry of Italy into the war. Then, in 1940, the blow fell, and the war came near to East Africa in the shape of the Ethiopian campaign, and the services of the K.U.R. & H. were again called upon to provide, not only in cargo transport facilities, but, war equipment. Armoured cars, land mines, trench mortars, and ambulances were some of the articles which were manufactured in the Administration's workshops and buildings, and ships were constructed by the Administration's engineering department.

### New Railway for Ethiopian Campaign

Those responsible for the Ethiopian campaign decided that a railway line from Thika to Kisumu was essential to move men and equipment north to fight the Italians. Work on the construction of the railway was begun in December, 1940, and was stopped abruptly in March, 1941. During this period 215 miles of preliminary survey were made and 147 miles of line staked out; 81 miles of earth works were completed, and 33 miles of track laid, while work was well in hand on seven bridges. It had been expected that the first 117 miles up to Garissa would have been open to traffic by the end of May, 1941. A maximum of 7,200 labourers was employed on the work, these being recruited from Tanganyika, Uganda, as well as Kenya. All the energies of the technical staff were thrown into this project, and, as a result, in 1941 the Ethiopian campaign was never before the railway was completed, it was a remarkable achievement in country with limited re-

sources, the scarcity of miles from sources of supply, and with severe limitations in skilled workmen.

In the meantime, the just effects of the demands to be made on the Administration were beginning to be felt, and the public tonnage carried in the year 1940 was 25% more than that carried in any previous year in the history of the railways. This increase in cargo indicated the transport of quantities which were in the maintenance of an army from overseas. The number of passengers also increased by a considerable amount, a considerable strain on a system not designed to be a large passenger-carrying railway, and where almost every train includes a right-of-way train. The rolling stock amounted to no more than 176 vehicles of which 54 were of an obsolete type. It was perhaps fortunate that those responsible could not foresee the passenger demands of three years later, for the traffic at that time might have quailed at the prospect of having to carry nearly 8,000,000 passengers in these same vehicles, an increase of 143% over the pre-war traffic.

### Assistance to the British Taxpayer

While this traffic was moving, the Administration did not neglect the question of financial assistance to the British taxpayer, from whom such a heavy burden had been imposed, and a special rate was introduced on all traffic conveyed on behalf of the armed forces at less than 1d. per ton per mile, lower than the lowest rate in the official tariff. In addition, a free gift of £331,000 was made to the Imperial authorities and a loan of £500,000 free of interest was granted to H.M. Government for the period of the war, the surplus moneys not immediately required by the Administration were invested in War Bonds, the holdings of which War Bonds amounted to £1,700,000 in 1941.

In 1941 the demands in connexion with the Ethiopian campaign continued to increase. The Railway workshops and the staff were again almost entirely engaged in meeting the demands for assistance in equipment for the armed forces, and the tonnage carried increased to nearly 3,750,000 tons—a 75% increase over pre-war. Practically the whole of this consisted of requirements for the Army, as by this time civilian imports began to dwindle to a small stream of absolute essentials. The passenger traffic increased to 2,000,000 and many difficult problems were encountered in dealing with reinforcements for the forces interned in various countries over-run in Europe, prisoners of war from the campaign in the north. At the end of the year the General Manager, Sir Godfrey Rhodes, was selected for the appointment of Director of Transportation, Iran, to organize transportation supplies through the Persian Gulf to Russia and the Indian Sea.

### Deep Water Berth at Mombasa

In 1942 the same demands on the Navy, Army, and R.A.F. were well established, and the requirements for defence production of those now required by the Allies for the prosecution of the war. It had become evident that the major requirement of the Administration was to be prepared for the transport of the increased crops and the handling of essential war material for the maintenance of a large army. Not only did the enormous increase in tonnage necessitate augmented transport facilities, but it was found necessary to build a deep water berth at Mombasa. The contract for the berth was put in hand in August, 1942, and completed in September,

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1944, but the first of the berths was ready for use in June of that year. The cost of constructing these two berths (which was borne by the Administration, exceeded £100,000.

The energies of the engineering departments were diverted to the rehabilitation, so far as was possible, of the Administration's stock and plant. This involved an immense problem, as by this time it was necessary to do everything possible to avoid demands on the production capacity of the Allies and reduce shipping requirements to an absolute minimum. For that reason the workshops had to manufacture spare parts of types never before manufactured in the country, and on a scale never previously envisaged. The instructions to the departments were that everything that it was possible to put on wheels should be made fit to play its part in the transportation effort.

At the same time the East African Production and Supply Council had been set up, and the General Manager had been appointed Director of Rail Transport for East Africa, with the object in view of maximizing the transportation of both of the East African railway systems. It was then realized that if the production campaign was successful it would be necessary to supplement the equipment of the Administration, particularly in motive powers and goods rolling stock, and calculations were made and orders placed for these essential additions to the equipment of the East African railways.

It also became necessary to put all the ships of the Administration into commission on the inland waterways in order to provide lines of communication through the centre of Africa to the south, and also to provide an outlet for the production around the shores of Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, and the Nile, and to assist the supply positions in the Great and form a connexion with the Middle East.

#### Expansion of Goods and Passenger Traffic

It was possible to divert the resources in this way as by this time the armed forces had become more or less self-contained and able to provide their own equipment. Demands for transport were, however, steadily growing, and the goods tonnage rose by another 100,000 tons to 80% above the pre-war figure. The passenger transport had reached the astonishing figure of 2,500,000, and the superintendent of the line said in his report: "In 1941 it was considered that the limit of elasticity in loading rolling stock used had been reached, but it was still found possible in 1942 to increase loaded coaching stock mileage by 6.8%. The greatly increased traffic of 1942 was carried with the same pre-war facilities, and at a cost of still greater overcrowding and discomfort than was in evidence in 1941. In addition covered goods vehicles were used to a greater degree for the carriage of both mass passengers and African troops."

In order to meet the possible demand on the increased production, the engineering department during that year erected 600,000 square feet of shedding for storage purposes.

So the year passed with steadily increasing demands, all of which were met, although not without difficulty, but with the encouraging thought that the future course of the war was no longer in doubt. The year 1943 opened with the Administration still short of personnel, with a staff which had been working exceedingly long hours, but with a determination to meet such requirements as might be demanded during the forthcoming year. The demands were indeed made, for during that year the goods tonnage rose and for the first time topped the 1,000,000 ton mark, or practically double the amount earned in pre-war years. The passenger journeys rose to over 2,800,000 passengers. First and

second-class traffic was by now 350% above the pre-war level, and third-class traffic some 200% above the pre-war level, and this did not include the special service movements, which in themselves constituted a considerable volume of passenger traffic.

#### The Impossible Achieved

The General Manager wrote in his report for the year that "the outstanding point demonstrated in this report is the manner in which the Administration has met unprecedented demands without any material addition to its equipment, and in some cases without the necessary requirements for the replacement of its pre-war equipment. New local resources had been tapped, and standards achieved which would in peacetime have been considered unattainable. Very few railways had been called upon to meet such an increased demand with such a negligible increase in rolling stock and plant. It was only been possible to do this by the continued efforts and resourcefulness of the staff of the Administration of all grades and all races."

This demand continued well into 1944. Some additional equipment was obtained to ease the pressure on the sorely tried Railway. Seven additional engines were acquired and put into service, and 600 additional heavy wagons manufactured in the United States of America, but by then it became apparent that this additional equipment did not do much more than make good the wastage of the previous four years, and that there would be no diminution in the difficulties which the Administration would have to face in dealing with all the requirements which are the inevitable result of war.

Road transport had been hard hit by the war, petrol and tires proved a considerable difficulty, and the replacement of worn-out trucks a serious problem. This had its result in making still further demands on the rail services of East Africa. Towards the end of the year it became apparent that the increased production campaign had, with the help of better weather, been most successful, and that a still greater problem faced the Kenya and Uganda Railways as to how these crops, together with the requirements of the armed forces, could be transported from the points of production to the places where they would be required to be used or shipped. By the end of 1944 the tonnage had risen to over 1,000,000, and the passengers to the overwhelming figure of 2,750,000.

#### New Working for Defeat of Japan

The strain on the staff was also beginning to be felt. Under this intense effort for nearly five years it had been impossible to arrange leave on any scale, except for those whose health had actually failed. The staff were getting on, and replacements had been available, and many found that their health was failing to such a degree that they were unable to continue in the employment of the Administration. This threw an additional burden on the remainder of the staff, but early in 1945, although the demands for both goods and passenger traffic exceeded anything that had gone before, it was once again found possible to meet those demands with an undiminished degree of success. This required most detailed organization by the staff of the Administration, and the greatest co-operation from all who were engaged in the rail system.

So the Administration played its part in the defeat of Germany. Now it will need to turn all its energies to play the part required of it in connexion with the defeat of Japan. It is to be hoped, however, that with the defeat of Germany it may be possible to obtain some increase in equipment, and possibly in staff, to ease the extremely heavy burden which has been carried by the K.U.R. & H. during five and a half years of war.

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# Rhodesians Great Record in The Army

Qualities of Leadership: Heavy Casualties and Many Awards

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE LAND FIGHTING in the war is not to be measured by the number of men who had served in the Commonwealth's ground forces, though this has been considerable in relation to the number of men of military age available in the Colony.

Out of some 19,000 men of military age (18-45) in 1939, 6,000 have served with the Army. Another 2,000 have served in the Royal Air Force and Royal Navy. The proportion of men in service in the past year is men available was 24%, and the proportion to the total European population 14.5%. These are commendable figures, bearing in mind that the Colony had an impor-

The majority of Rhodesians have served in the Imperial Army, as distinct from the Colonial forces. The main contingent of men for the British Army left the Colony for the Middle East in April, 1940, where they were distributed among 13 famous units, notably the King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th Rifles), the Black Watch, the 11th Hussars, the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Grenadiers, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and the Royal Horse Artillery.

Rhodesians in the Northumberland Fusiliers manned an anti-tank battery which had originally been formed in East Africa, and had served with credit in the Ethiopian campaign, the battles of Alamein and El Alamein, in many a Desert battle.

## Rhodesians in Long Range Desert Group

The Long Range Desert Group had a Rhodesian Patrol which carried out some notable raids, such as the offensive scout into Tripolitania in October, 1941, when they operated far behind the enemy lines and caused widespread havoc, and the raid on Sirte, Libya, some 600 miles behind the enemy lines, a couple of months later, when they destroyed 37 aircraft.

As it was a Rhodesian sergeant with the K.A.S.K. who fired the first shot against the Italians on the Ethiopian border of Kenya (at Moyale), so it was a Rhodesian platoon of the 60th Rifles which made the first night patrol against the Italian positions in the Western Desert in June, 1940, and Rhodesians suffered the first casualties in the first action in the Western Desert—the attack on Fort Capuzzo on June 12.

In their western British units, Rhodesians took part in every phase of the long and costly Western Desert campaign—General Wavell's offensive that destroyed Graziani's army, and the subsequent retreat; General Auchinleck's offensive of 1941-42 that took them to Benghazi for the second time, and the subsequent retreat to El Alamein; and, finally, General Alexander's triumphant offensive of 1942-43 that took them to Benghazi for the third time, and on to Tripoli and Tunisia. Of all the Rhodesians who fought through these campaigns with the traditional courage of their units, mention might be made of Captain Oliver Newton (nephew of a former Rhodesian High Commissioner in London), who was three times decorated with the Military Cross for heroism with the 60th Rifles before he was killed in action.

## Signallers to Headquarters

Less spectacular, but none the less valuable, was the service of Rhodesian signallers in the Middle East, and later in the Central Mediterranean theatre. Most of them had been trained in the Colony's Department of Posts and Telegraphs, and they proved so efficient that they were employed at Headquarters. They played a vital part in the Western Desert, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns.

In East Africa in the earlier stages of the war, the 11th (Southern Rhodesia) Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment was formed. It included a number of Rhodesians who had served with the 11th Hussars in General Wavell's offensive, as well as men drafted from other Imperial units in the Middle East, and newly-trained men sent to East Africa from their home training camps in Umbria. But before the Regiment could take the field against the Italians the war in Ethiopia and Eritrea was over. Their presence, however, was still considered necessary owing to the unsettled state of the former Italian domain, and for 22 months Rhodesian armoured cars patrolled the wide and wild northern Kenya, Ethiopia, Italian

## Sir Godfrey Huggins,

C.H., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., M.P.,

Acting Minister of Defence

tant part to play in the provision of raw materials. But the real measure of Southern Rhodesia's contribution is the quality of her fighting men. This has been high judging from the tributes paid to them in every theatre in which they have served.

The policy of the Rhodesian Government in the use of her available men has been amply vindicated. That policy was decided on long before the war, when the War Office considered that the qualities of initiative, enterprise, and leadership which are characteristic of the average Rhodesian should be utilized to the full, not by having them serve in national units (as they did in the First World War), but by distributing them among famous units of the British Army. This decision was influenced by the fact that, owing to her small European population, Southern Rhodesia could not put a division into the field, and a division was the smallest unit that could receive national recognition. Rhodesians fought on nearly every front and in almost every major engagement, but they sank their identity so completely in the units in which they were serving that they were usually not recognized as Rhodesians.

## First Commonwealth Troops on Active Service outside Their Own Borders

Southern Rhodesia has collected a number of "firsts" in the war, mostly in the air, but one "first" of which she is rightly proud is the fact that Rhodesian ground troops, officers and men of the Rhodesia Regiment, were the first in the British Commonwealth to proceed outside their borders on active service when a contingent flew in troop carriers to strengthen the defences of the neighboring territory of Nyasaland in September 14, 1939. They were recalled after a few nights, but many of them were again soon on the way to Africa. African regiments in East and West Africa, such as the famous King's African Rifles and the Gold Coast and Nigeria Regiments.

Then, intensive training carried out in their own time before the war, 400 officers and sergeants were sent to leave for West Africa 30 days after the outbreak of war. Some of the Rhodesians have spent their entire war service with their African regiments in the Ethiopian and Somaliland campaigns, and with the 14th Army in Burma. They earned a reputation for their handling of African troops, and gave the lie to any impression that born Rhodesians are antagonistic to their outlook to the African.

Italian Somaliland. During the time the Regiment's title was changed from "Reconnaissance" to "Armoured Car". Its work, while unobscured, was extremely valuable in restraining the warlike instincts of the more turbulent tribesmen in these territories. Towards the end of 1942 the Regiment returned to Southern Rhodesia for garrison duty and was later drafted to the South African Forces.

Other Rhodesian formations in East Africa were the Survey Unit, which went north in March, 1940, and personnel of the Southern Rhodesian Medical Corps, who staffed No. 1 General Hospital at Nairobi, which was equipped with tanks and equipped by Southern Rhodesians. In 1943 they did extremely good work and it is probable that they were the first members of the British forces to set foot on Italian soil after Italy entered the war when, in June, 1941, they were required to map water supplies and other vital information from railroad to the Italian Somaliland border and then to a point 23 miles into Italian territory. Later the unit was incorporated into the East African Survey Corps with which it served through the Ethiopian campaign. It was afterwards transferred to South East Asiatic Command.

Valuable service in East Africa was given by members of the regular British South Africa Police, a force closely associated with the Colony from its inception and which through the years has built up a reputation for efficiency that has become famous. In dealing Ethiopia and Eritrea they brought law and order into regions suffering from the aftermath of war, among people who badly needed the protection and discipline that only highly-trained policemen of integrity could provide. The departure of these men from the Colony left a gap which was filled by civilians who voluntarily joined the B.S.A. Reserve.

#### Rhodesians Transferred to South African Forces

Until the middle of 1942 Southern Rhodesia had co-operated closely with the Imperial military authorities to the north of her, but in August of that year it was decided to divide the defence of Africa south of the Sudan into two Commands—East African and Southern. The Colony decided to collaborate with the Union of South Africa in the Southern Command, which was responsible from the area from the Cape to the Zambezi (the East Africa Command being responsible from the Zambezi northwards). (Commander-in-Chief of Southern Command, should the Command have been called upon to undertake operations, was that grand old warrior, Field Marshal J. C. Smuts, under whom Rhodesians were proud to serve.)

At the same time it was decided to give thousands of Rhodesians in the Army the choice of remaining in their Imperial units or joining the South African Forces. A large number, including the Armoured Car Regiment which had served in East Africa, joined the Union Defence Force and were incorporated in the famous 5th South African Armoured Division with whom they trained in the Middle East before entering the war in Italy at a crucial point. Rhodesians manning artillery batteries and tank squadrons, and serving with South African infantry battalions helped to open the road to Rome, and were in the thick of the fighting with the Fifth Army from Rome to Bologna and beyond.

Besides the Rhodesians with that South African Division, many others continued to serve with British Imperial and Colonial Forces. Large numbers went through O.C.I.U. courses in England and were drafted to various British regiments, with whom they served in the triumphal Western Front offensive. Others with the West and East African Divisions of the 1st Army carried their "Rhodesian" flash through the Burma jungles in the war against the Japanese.

The Colony has paid a relatively heavy price. To the end of March, 1945, Rhodesians serving in the Army had suffered 704 casualties, of whom 260 had given their lives and 540 had been wounded. They had earned 276 honours and awards, including four D.S.O.s, 37 M.C.s, five bars to the M.C., one second bar to the M.C., five D.F.s, 12 M.s., and 28 Military Medals.

#### Splendid Service of Africans

I have referred only to the European population. The Africans have also given splendid service in the Rhodesian African Rifles, which is serving with the 1st Airborne Division. Rhodesian Natives had a great record in the African campaign of the last war, and although their Regiments were disbanded after World War One and they had no military tradition, they soon developed a fine *esprit de corps*.

The R.A.R. was formed in 1940, and their first officers and N.C.O.s were members of the Native Affairs Department and the British South African Police, who were familiar with their psychology and customs and at least one native dialect. The difficulty of a multiplicity of dialects has been overcome by teaching them English and making English the common language. The R.A.R. were not ready for service until after the Italian campaign had ended, and so for three years they remained in the Colony. When their opportunity came with the development of the war against the Japanese in Burma, they were well-trained, fit, and since going on active service they have earned a fine reputation for their soldierly qualities.

The Colony's Coloured community and Asiatics have found an outlet for their patriotism in the Coloured Mechanical Transport Company, which ever since January, 1940, has been part of the General Transport section of East Africa Command. They have been exacting and have called for a high degree of mechanical skill. The fact that they have more than once earned official praise is a tribute to their soldierly qualities.

#### Rhodesians in the Air

Since the article on an earlier page was printed we have received word from a statement in Parliament Sir Ernest West has stated that from the inception of the Southern Rhodesian Air Training Scheme in 1940 to April 26, 1945, the Rhodesian Air Training Group had trained 1,160 pilots, 778 navigators, 1,590 air gunners, and 1,200 ground staff, making a total of 40,064. Rhodesians trained in the Colony to date comprise 608 pilots, 84 navigators, 200 air gunners, and 428 ground staff, a total of 1,434, while 31 Rhodesian flight engineers were trained overseas. Rhodesian casualties were: killed or died on active service, 178; presumed killed, 210; missing, 6; prisoners of war, 61; total, 494. Among the decorations awarded were D.S.O., four; D.F.C., 73; C.B.E., one; D.F.M., 21 mentioned in dispatches, 177. The figures of casualties and decorations were both incomplete and there would be additions in both categories. The Minister added that though the Rhodesian Air Training Scheme was the smallest in the Empire, the standard of training was generally regarded as being as good as, or even better than, that of the large majority of other Empire groups.

#### Forever in the Glory

The people of Southern Rhodesia esteemed the game greatly, and they played, and contributed their man-power in the form of sports, wherever they could be most usefully employed, foregoing the glory of forming Southern Rhodesian units with whom, but the fact is, in the end, they would have been the same. In an era of public opinion, it is a pity that the game is not more highly regarded. (By Lord Gannell.)



# Lessons Learnt from The War

## Non-Officials Want Better Inter-Territorial Cooperation

THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE has proved unsatisfactory as a forum for defining authority, jointly with inter-territorial bodies, partly owing to the secret manner in which its deliberations and partly owing to suspicion engendered that decisions were being taken by the Governors in conference which over-rode the legitimate functions of the legislatures.

The inter-territorial (i.e. Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Kenya), East African Defence and Supply Council, and later the East African Production and Supply Council, were, in my view, also partial failures because even in respect of the war emergency responsi-

### Alfred Vincent, M.L.C.

Member of the European Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council

ties with which they were charged, they had no means of guaranteeing that conclusions reached or decisions taken became operative in all territories. Yet many people imagined that these councils had some degree of executive authority.

During the last few years there has been a measure of inter-territorial co-ordination, but it has not amounted to that degree of co-operation which should have resulted from an inter-territorial body entrusted with reasonable powers in limited directions, the decisions of which it should have been able to implement in all territories without any delay.

One of the greatest failings under the present system is that our legislation is not co-ordinated. For example, Kenya has enacted highly desirable amendments to the Bankruptcy Ordinance, but the other territories have not followed suit. There are equally important other examples, and this fractional position will remain until there is concerted legislation throughout East Africa.

### Improved Inter-Territorial Machinery Needed

Having gained first-hand knowledge during the war of how advisory councils work (or do not work), I am certain that no inter-territorial co-ordinating body can be effective unless it be on the high level of the Governors' Conference with strong non-official representation therein. Such a body could serve an essential purpose, if only in ensuring uniformity of legislation on identical subjects, and speedy and prompt action in respect of matters of mutual concern on which agreement has been reached, and it might well go far towards eliminating partial pretensions. Its power, however, must be limited so that it could not override the legitimate functions of the legislatures.

An advisory council which can have its work nullified by the action of any one Government is of no use, and for the same reason solid progress of these territories there must be the closest co-operation between the Governors and the representatives of the people. This I regard as the first essential step in placing these Dependencies on a good working inter-territorial basis, short of any major constitutional change.

One valuable lesson learnt during the war is the great necessity of having agriculture organized from the breaking of the land to the marketing of the produce. If we are to proceed on any scale, the Agricultural Production and Settlements Fund must undoubtedly

be covered in an appropriate form as a permanent part of the economic structure.

### Agriculture Must Be Organized

The marketing of the agricultural products of the Colonies must be a matter of imperial policy, but the quality of the products must be up to world standards. Kenya is already providing for this, for example, Bills before Legislative Council this session provide for efficient control of the pig products industry by members of the industry, for the establishment of a fund for the increased milk storage in the coast for all dairy produce, and possibly for co-operation with territories to the south of us, we must consider such quantities to encourage adequate shipping and storage facilities which were lacking before the war on account of our small output.

The Settlement Section of the Board will be of paramount importance, and that is why the Legislative Council of Kenya passed the Land Control Bill in order to make certain that land which is being beneficially developed can be acquired by Government through the Land Control Board and re-issued to new settlers.

We are taking great care not to repeat the mistakes of the last war. We intend to give every opportunity for the new settler to have training and an economic unit of land with water, which will provide every chance of success, coupled, if possible, with guaranteed minimum prices for specific crops and financial credits at low rates in order to improve and develop land to a high state of production. The new Settlements Board goes into much detail regarding ordinary settler, tenant farming, and residential settlement, and a number of applications have already been received from members of the forces, with and without capital, who are anxious to settle in Kenya.

The Agricultural Production and Settlement Board, with its sub-committees throughout the territory, has proved a very valuable and efficient organization, and its success largely depends to a very large extent to the efficiency of Kenya.

### Trained Africans

References to "trained Africans" are really to those who have had an elementary training, sufficient for military needs, as careen drivers, etc., with a small amount of mechanical training. Many of these men can have their training profitably extended after the war, but, of course, the country cannot absorb in commerce and industry the thousands of motor drivers who will be released. However, a great deal of mechanical work will be necessary in the rehabilitation of the Native reserves in road-making, etc., and it is hoped that many may be thus absorbed, and that others may elect to undergo training in new trades.

Rehabilitation of the Native reserves must be accompanied by a completely new outlook on the part of the natives and the Administration towards the whole method of agriculture and animal husbandry. This will never be accomplished unless the Administration be prepared to use every effort to accelerate this process, and considerable progress can be made to improve the reserves before it is too late.

It will be interesting to see whether the Native who has under military care been put in excellent health and maintained that health by means of balanced ration, will be prepared on his return to life either to work and give sufficient output to enable him to pay for a balanced ration, or to

which has been accustomed in the Army, or make his work in the reserves cultivate a variety of foods which give him a balanced ration. Will he have to give up his useless cattle (such as dry cows and old stock) for a meat ration, instead of keeping them until they die, overloading the reserves, men, as the evidence of his own army or for paying the bride-price? The next few years may bring a transformation in this respect, of course, may not. The last war cannot be taken as a guide to Native re-education, for the mechanical methods of this war and the different types of food used bear no comparison with those of the pre-war period.

Full advantage should be taken of the experience which the reserves have gained in the Army in the matter of health and diet. I understand that there is great reluctance on the part of returned African soldiers to accept the ordinary local ration of Native foods, and that they become somewhat disgruntled when it is offered to them. Will their work to maintain their own standards of lapse into their pre-war dietary habits?

#### The Industrial Problem and Great Undertaking

It would be a mistake to over-estimate what may happen in this sphere of training for Africans who have been generally trained by the military authorities. The immediate Director of Training charged with the task is working on a most comprehensive scheme for the further training of these Army artisans on a territorial basis, the extent depending upon the scale of operations of the military authorities, who alone own the staff, buildings, and equipment. The local Governments are being asked to spare no effort to give further opportunity to these men to improve their standard of workmanship.

It is a serious fact that it is easy to estimate the ultimate number of Africans who may choose to take advantage of the facilities offered. No pressure can be brought to bear, but every opportunity will be taken to make it quite clear that the facilities exist, and that it will be ready to the benefit of these Africans to undergo further courses of training so that they may take their place as skilled artisans in the economic life of the country.

The enormous problem and a great undertaking, which, to give a few examples, concerns builders, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, carpenters, fitters, storekeepers, drivers (tractor, lorry, and car), fitters (general and electrical), motor mechanics, painters, sign-writers, turners, moulders, welders, tailors (adult and juvenile), gassing orderlies, dressers, etc.

#### Three Stages of Training

There are three stages of training. First, while men are waiting for demobilization, training in Army centres by Army instructors to selected soldier-artisans, receiving full Army rates of pay. The syllabus of instruction has been agreed by the civil Governments.

The second is civil training in the same centres by the same staff, who have now become civilians, the centres and equipment having been handed over to the civil authorities. But the staff will be permitted to remain in uniform, since men undergoing training may still be soldier-artisans. The syllabus is unchanged, and the training centres are territorial.

The third stage is the training of territorial centres at a number of centres. Territorial centres are given the same syllabus, the size and number of these centres and the possibility of the country concerned will depend upon its absorptive capacity.

The European community will certainly do everything in its power to employ these artisans in every possible phase of activity, and will also encourage them

to increase their knowledge in order that they may maintain their place as trained artisans and not lose the benefit of the training which the war has brought them.

Very large schemes are also under consideration for the welfare of the Natives. Some of these plans have already been sanctioned by the Colonial Development and Welfare Committee; they include the extension of medical and social welfare, African housing, and schooling, and training in agriculture and soil rehabilitation and conservation. It is so cooperative that the training of African women shall be an indispensable feature of post-war planning.

The war, together with the droughts which we have experienced during it, has brought home the necessity of organized agriculture throughout the reserves. We must set up a Board of Welfare and Development, with adequate non-official European representation, in order that, amongst its activities, African progress, social and economic, may be co-ordinated, and that African advance may be gradual and satisfactorily consolidated in course of time through their Local Native Councils in close harmony and association with our policy of local government.

The East African Industrial Council has endeavoured to organize the industrial development of these territories, and the East African Industrial Management Board has during the war created secondary industries which have supplied a war but will have to be proved in the face of post-war competition.

#### The Great North Road

The industry of great importance to all these territories is the tourist industry. Because of the war the Great North Road from Broken Hill to Nairobi has been developed and improved out of all recognition. This and the air services promised us as a result of the recent Commonwealth African Air Conference, should make these territories, with their natural beauty and interest, attract tourists from all over the world.

A very large road programme has been suggested for Kenya as part of the post-war development schemes, but unless the Great North Road is maintained in at least its present condition, and unless adequate rest-houses or hotels are provided on certain stretches of it, this and the adjoining territories will forgo an industry which would be very remunerative and which, incidentally, is not dependent upon world prices or crops.

Therefore, if the Secretary of State for the Colonies was serious in his answer to a recent question in the House of Commons that he would welcome the holding of *ad hoc* conferences on specific subjects, I suggest that he could not do better than ask the South African Government to arrange an immediate conference on communications. We cannot allow any section of the Great North Road serving these territories to be at the mercy of a spasmodic financial depression in any dependency through which it passes, and one of the first points which would have to be discussed would consequently be the desirability or otherwise of setting up an authority for the Road, preferably with its own pool of finance contributed by the territories which it serves on an irrevocably agreed basis for a specific period.

Finally, amongst the lessons learnt from the war, the world at large must have been impressed with the enormous importance of the retention of a British European community throughout these territories, because of the important part which has played in their defence, its role in providing bodies of Native troops in the field, its extraordinary fine efforts in providing food for the masses, and its understanding of and good relationship with all Native races, that is, fitting the whole into an integral and complete part of the Empire.

It is but fair to state that the personal views



# The March Of Time

EXTRACTS from a state of the leading... have appeared in East Africa... during the war... an appropriate... to the survey... of the war we wrote...

It is surprising not that Hitler should have committed the outrage which has plunged mankind into new and ghastly... but that so many powerful intelligent Britons should have believed with every fibre of their being until the last moment that the... dynamics to which Hitler had committed the... of the Reich would at the last moment relent and that he did not repent, at least to think that he would be marching his vaunted legions into new vineyards ripe for harvest, but into the...

Readers of this newspaper... will have been surprised at nothing which has happened in the past few days, or, for that matter, in the past few years, for one of our main tasks during the last decade and a half has been to enlighten the mind of the... as to the true aims of the rulers of Germany... however may be seen to his discredit—and nothing can be an exaggeration in dealing with this treacherous, tyrannical, and sinister masquerader as a statesman—Hitler has run true to form.

Never in history have the words of a tyrant ruler been so loudly shouted from the house of... such is the rooted tolerance and essential decency of the British public that *Mein Kampf*, instead of being accepted at its face value, has been discounted even by our leading statesmen and publicists as too extreme for credence. It is, of course, fanatical and unreasonably false and furious, but it is the key to the mind of a madman who, by the use of terrorism in all its forms, has for more than six years held unopposed sway in Central Europe. *Mein Kampf*, with its chant the small boys of the Hitler Youth... We advance with *Mein Kampf* in one hand and the sword in the other... Dr. Goebbels.

### Nemesis

Now the book which for millions of Germans has supplanted the Bible, and the sword on which they have been taught to rely, have brought their blood. Nemesis. By the skillful and sustained use of propaganda to persuade the people that heaven is hell, Hitler, guided in one well-known passage. He, who has prostituted propaganda so persistently and berdlessly, and his duped subjects will soon learn that the Nazi heaven has been turned into hell by their own aggression, and that the *Mein Kampf* things which Germany has been indoctrinated are mere utility.

To set in right perspective both the youthfulness and the senseless ambitions of Nazism, it is well to recall a few characteristic passages from the book of its founder and prophet. "The sole earthly criterion whether an enterprise is right or wrong is its success," "right abides in strength alone," "lost territories are not to be re-won by solemn invocations to God nor by pious hopes in the League of Nations, but only by armed force," "mankind grew great in eternal conflict, and in eternal peace he perishes... These are the maxims of madness, but they are those implanted by the Fuehrer in his docile and gullible *Volk*." His frenzied barbarism, cynically confessed in his written testament, has been revealed in its brutal practice in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Danzig, and his policy of ruthless cruelty has been evident to all who were not too blind to...

Since these have not been matters extraneous to the study of East African and Rhodesian affairs, we have not it necessary to reiterate them time and again, for the so-called Colonial question, to which we have been driven to devote so great a proportion of our space in recent years, has not been that of transferring Colonies to Germany, imbued with a humanitarianism as progressive as that of any other Power, exercising political control of backward races, but of assigning Colonies to Hitlerism, "in other words, of condemning millions nurtured in tolerance to suffer under jack-booted arrogance of conniving at the suppression of freedom and the substitution of a tyranny of deposing justice in favour of the secret police and the concentration camps, and of sending the unrepentant and culpable trustees of a despotic materialism. How can there be Colonial trustees in a such a regime?

Because, moreover, it would hardly have used African territory for strategic purposes, we have continued to declare

in and out of season, all of which referred to some of our readers that there could be no compromise with Germany in this vital issue.

Having as their leaders have so openly and vainly boasted, organized themselves for the one and only purpose of taking the best possible instruments for the waging of a lightning war, Germany can, and doubtless will, draw strength from the... with hideous intensity and callous disregard of the common decencies of humanity. Far from cowing her opponents into submission, such tactics can but steel the resolution of those who are for freedom above life. To the British, the French, and the... life under the... they would be far less tolerant... and the constant prospect of its... of its... they are fully accepted by the people of these nations. Was they loathe as a confession of the... as a... of humanity itself, but they... that they have war and as they accept the necessity of using the only means which Hitlerism understands. For the... of the world... that... they are defending the highest moral principles, not responding to calls primarily of patriotism.

### Original Proposal for Gifts of Aircraft

A fortnight later, on September 21, 1940, the financial contributions which British East Africa and the Rhodesias might make, and would wish to make, were stated.

Those who remain at their posts in British East and Central Africa will have no desire to pile up... and every desire to make their sacrifice in common with other... communities. They wish... to their leaders, official or non-official, to give practical form to that general sentiment, and the Governments, in the freest and fullest consultation with the non-official leaders, in thus... with a magnificent opportunity of... into performance, involving the best means of adjusting the burden to the special circumstances of individual citizens and different industries.

When taxation is heavily, even crushingly, increased in Great Britain, as it must be, and when the Dominions impose upon them... unprecedented burdens in order that they may account themselves with honour, no Colonial Government will require to apologize for a call upon its citizens, who, if there is a particular need for much additional local expenditure, will be anxious that the country of their adoption should search their pockets in order to be able to make its worth contribution to the common cause—in the form, perhaps, of squadrons of aeroplanes, or of single machines in the case of smaller Dependencies, or of the smaller naval or coasted by the mine-sweeping and anti-submarine... fleet.

There is no need any limit to the sacrifice which East Africa and the Rhodesias would willingly make for such purposes, and we have no doubt that, under inspired initiative, they will vie one with another for the honour of giving to the maximum of their capacity.

The leaders of the non-official community will be brought into the closest consultation with the authorities in planning the details of the financial or such practical measures of help. There will be industries, for example, which, after years of trial and tribulation, will give even a small margin of profit, and when most therefore be spared the... which they are in no state to carry. There are also... which can readily be called upon to make an... and substantial sacrifice of excess profits. The Government of Southern Rhodesia, for instance, has not hesitated to... debate in the present exceptional circumstances it will... to the public... the... of the Colony in excess of... the... in... very strong arguments can be advanced against export taxes—except in the very rare case of a virtual monopoly, where requirements are more important than fiscal... and... exist to the... of a... in... the... which... prices far exceeding... of a market for the whole of... which...

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only a few weeks ago was thought to be a mere demand.  
 On July 18, 1940, we wrote:  
 "This is Africa's war, to all intents and purposes realized by the vast majority of people. One of the two main reasons for the establishment of this newspaper 16 years ago was the absolute conviction of its founder at that time—a conviction reinforced in succeeding years by the actions of successive German Governments, whatever their political complexion, and however much they sought to disguise their intentions by guile—that the Reich was determined to regain a foothold in Africa, not as a slave to wounded pride, as Teuton and pro-Teuton propagandists declared, but as a factor in the world domination of which it was first dreamt, for generations."

"No open-minded reader of German literature or student of German politics could doubt that that dream had survived the collapse of 1918 and the years of tribulation which followed. Even the German political leaders, such as Stresemann, who were foremost in preaching the need for rapprochement with Great Britain and France, were unable to conceal the duplicity of their aims. While they spoke fair words in Geneva or to glib British visitors in Germany, they used very different language when they considered themselves to be addressing serious business and conversations were reported to us and recorded in our columns for the enlightenment of an unbiassed, tolerant and trustworthy public. Still all leaders were blind to developments, deaf to utterances which could have only one meaning, impervious to appeals. When a firm rejection of any idea of the restoration of the lost Colonies would have killed that growing reincarnation of pan-Germanism, it was withheld. So Africa, which before the last war had been in the forefront of German covetousness, resumed that position."

...the case in the case of an appeasement policy... at variance with German psychology... As the last British ambassador in Berlin has revealed, he was telling the Nazi gangsters up to the end of August, 1939, that a deal in the Colonial sphere was possible if they would only forego their Black upon Poland. It was Providence that preserved for the Empire vitally important African territories which nerveless men in high places were on the point of yielding.

With a Goodnight Germany based once more in Africa, East or West, or both, it would have needed a miracle for Africa to emerge unscathed from the present struggle. Africa entertained no illusions in that matter of self-determination, and the fear of a first-class crisis precipitated by the fury of the African Crown Colonies, supported by self-governing Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, was probably the factor which caused various Prime Ministers to hesitate at the brink of surrender.

They were given the clearest warnings that compliance with the temptations of Berlin and Berchtesgaden would be fiercely resisted by the territories which must be directly or indirectly affected, and by the Dominion of South Africa, which felt quite justifiably that it had the right to be consulted in matters fundamental to the future of the continent. General Smuts, who was sometimes ostentatiously conciliatory towards Germany, even when Nazification was approaching its apogee, drew the line at consenting to the appearance of the swastika in Africa, and when the Germanophile Plow campaigned hot-foot through Europe last summer, preaching the doctrine of *Blut und Boden*, General Smuts at their head, publicly repudiated him and plumbly rebuffed the strategic imbecility of any such plan.

It has brought General Smuts back to the leadership of his own people, and, indeed, to the moral leadership of British South, Central and East Africa as a whole. From the Cape to the Equator he has a stronger following than at any period of his career. The military border of South Africa, he asserts with inspired conviction, is the northern frontier of Kenya, whether he has dispatched South African bomber and fighter aircraft and troops. All areas volunteers, whose alacrity to meet the armies of Hitler's ally Mussolini is the best answer to the home propaganda of Goering, Ribbentrop, Goebbels and Böhme, who told their dupes *ad nauseam* that the British Empire would disintegrate at the sound of the first shot.

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# East African and Rhodesian War Diary

## 1939

Aug. 31 Southern Rhodesian Air Force left for Italy.  
 Sept. 1 Germany invaded Poland.  
 3 Great Britain and France declared war on Germany.  
 5 Government of Rhodesia Regiment flew to defend Nyassaland, being first of Empire garrisons to go beyond their borders.

## 1940

Mar. 10 MacLennan became Prime Minister.  
 June 2 British Fighter Squadron No. 266 in first batch of the war over Dunkirk.  
 4 Evacuation of 335,000 British and French troops from Dunkirk completed.  
 10 Italy declared war on Great Britain and France.  
 13 Italian aircraft bombed Wajir (first raid on Kenya).  
 15 First South African troops embarked for Kenya.  
 16 K.A.R. landed Nakuru in W.K.A.  
 18 France ceased hostilities with Germany and Italy.  
 20 Germany occupied Channel Islands.  
 21 Italian attacked Mowale.  
 22 Emperor Haile Selassie arrived in Addis Ababa from Great Britain.  
 23 Italians occupied Kassala and Tessenetay.  
 24 Italians invaded the Italian Somaliland.  
 25 Italians captured by Italians.  
 26 British Lt. Col. J. G. Argan, C.O. British Mission 101 crossed Sudan frontier into Ethiopia to join revolt.  
 26 Embarkation of British forces from Berbera, Somaliland.  
 27 Embarkation of forces completed.  
 28 Italian airmen attacked American mission station in Sudan, killing two missionaries.  
 Nov. 1 Lieut. General Sir Alan Cunningham assumed command in East Africa.  
 3 British attacked Gallabat.  
 Dec. 15 El Wajir attacked from Kenya.

## 1941

Jan. 17 Italians evacuated Kassala and Tessenetay.  
 18 Eritrea invaded from the Sudan.  
 20 Emperor crossed River Atbara into Ethiopia.  
 21 Axum occupied and Italians defeated at Keran.  
 22 Frontier of Italian Somaliland crossed from Kenya.  
 27 Howeia entered by General Cunningham's force.  
 Feb. 1 Agordat taken by General Platt's force.  
 2 First attack on Keran, Eritrea.  
 10 Second attack on Keran opened.  
 11 Afmadu taken.  
 13 Bullo Erillo taken by Gold Coast Brigade.  
 14 Gobwen captured by South Africans.  
 14 Kisumu entered by K.A.R.  
 15 Final battle for Keran began.  
 17 South Africans crossed Juba at Yante.  
 18 Gold Coasters crossed Juba at Mbungo.  
 22 Jubb taken.  
 24 Blava taken.  
 25 Merka and Mogadishu, capital of Italian Somaliland, occupied.  
 26 Bardera taken.  
 27 Keren taken.  
 28 Wingate's Ethiopian Patriot force attacked Burye.  
 28 Juba Nakoa passed.  
 Mar. 1 Nigerians left Mogadishu on great drive by Jijiga.  
 1 Bullo Buri (136 miles from Mogadishu) taken.  
 1 Luigi Ferrandi taken.  
 1 Berber (234 miles from Mogadishu) taken.  
 5 Dolo taken.

10. Daghahur (580 miles from Mogadishu) taken.  
 11. Congolese troops taken.  
 15. Berbera (British Somaliland) occupied by British force from Aden.  
 17. Berbera (11 miles from Mogadishu) taken.  
 20. Tus Wajir (100 miles from Somaliland) first occupied by Africans.  
 21. Marda Bass forced.  
 22. Congolese troops from Somalia.  
 23. Bahill Gap taken.  
 24. Harar declared an open town by Italians.  
 29. Dire Dawa taken.  
 Apr. 1 Asmara, capital of Eritrea, occupied.  
 2. Miesso taken by South African Brigade.  
 3. Awash taken by H.A.R.  
 4. Addis Ababa entered.  
 6. Berbera (British Somaliland) taken by Ethiopian Patriots under the Emperor.  
 8. Massawa port of Eritrea taken.  
 17. Battle of Kombolcha Pass opened.  
 20. Berbera occupied by South African.  
 22. Attack on Arba Minch opened.  
 17. Emperor of Ethiopia re-enters his capital.  
 18. Duke of Arba, Italian Governor, surrendered at Amba Arba.  
 22. Emperor's forces in Ethiopia.  
 23. German (Italian) forces in Ethiopia.  
 24. German invaded Ethiopia.  
 July 3 Belgian Congo (Cape Province) taken.  
 May 30 Rhodessa Squadron No. 11 first unit of R.A.F. to be equipped with Lancaster bombers.

July 31 Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement signed.  
 17. M.A.F. 2nd Lt. S. J. S. Sq. Ldr. Nettleton, O.C. of 2nd Squadron, wins V.C.  
 18. British forces landed at Berbera, occupied.  
 20. Berbera taken.  
 22nd East African Brigade Group sailed from Mombasa for Malabar.  
 Sept. 10. Meru captured.  
 12. Betsikona Bridge taken by K.A.R.  
 18. Lamata taken by United Kingdom troops.  
 28. Lamatariv, capital of Lamelara, taken by K.A.R.  
 Oct. 1. Lamelara occupied by K.A.R.  
 Ethiopia joined ranks of United Nations.  
 Amoyra and Hato taken by K.A.R.  
 22. Lamelara taken by K.A.R.  
 24. Madaya surrendered.  
 Nov. 1. Italian surrender on conditionally.  
 2. Italy declared war on Japan.

## 1944

1. Day of Allies landed in Newbury.  
 1945  
 Mar. 1. British crossed at Berbera.  
 2. British troops crossed Blue near Wajir.  
 3. German soldiers in Berbera surrendered unconditionally.  
 4. Germany's southern armies surrendered.  
 5. German garrison at Berbera surrendered.  
 6. British force entered Berbera.  
 7. British force entered Berbera.

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# KENYA

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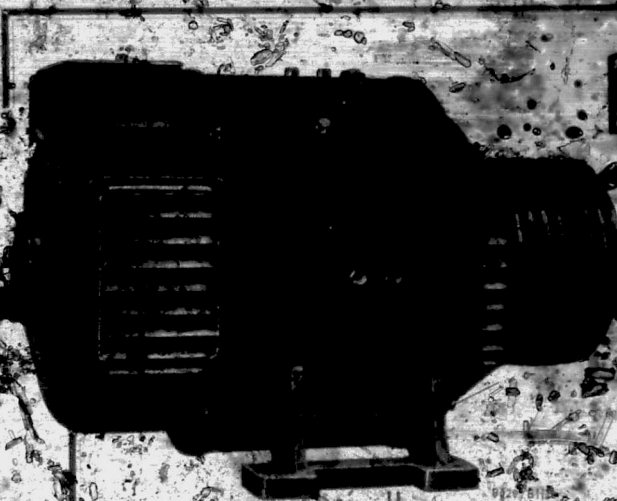
Its population is approximately 2,000,000. The resources of the Colony are mainly agricultural. Coffee, sisal, pyrethrum, and iron are exported in considerable quantities. Cattle and sheep are bred for their own consumption.

The average annual value of Kenya's exports is £10,000,000. The principal branches of trade are sisal, pyrethrum, iron, and coffee. The principal imports are sugar, flour, and other goods.



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