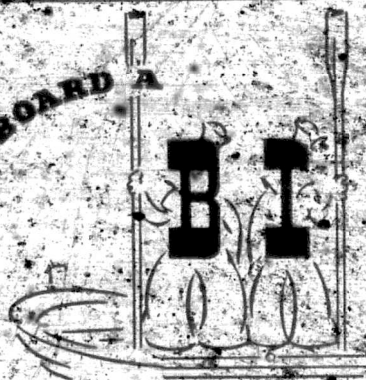


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 30, 1941
Volume 18 (New Series), No. 893

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION (and in our days, East Africa) has been consistently criticised for its sins of omission and commission and it is excellent news that Lord Dufferin, who should be willing to accept control of the Overseas Division, is to be appointed to the post. During his short term in the Colonies he has shown one of the best records of that appointment in the last twenty years or so, and all who had evidence of his eagerness to follow the real facts will recall his forthright acknowledgment of official shortcomings and blunders, and who were impressed with his unmistakable desire for sound progress will be delighted that his inquiring mind, and his undying force and energy, will be put to the service of the Overseas Division. It is, indeed, a real regret that there is now no one to hope that the Overseas Division of the Government of all Government departments may have proof of a real mind of its own, its great responsibilities and its opportunities. It is, at the least, Lord Dufferin's duty to run the department with a sharp eye to translate these prospects into reality. The Colonies will stand by him with a new mind and a real policy. Very truly, indeed, and we can think of no other way to encourage such expectation in this appointment of Lord Dufferin, who has served the Government with a most

valuable and loyal should not be allowed to suffer frustration from the lethargy, lack of vision and inconsistency, incompetence, which for the past two years have been the hall-mark of the Ministry of Information. Mr. Brendan Bracken, the new Minister, has reminded those who had indeed burnt low, and his appointment of Lord Dufferin to the charge of the Overseas Division will fan them to brighter hopes.

SEVERE CRITICISM of the Colonial Office system of governing the Dependent Empire is made in a letter published in this issue from Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, who has had special opportunities, from without Crown Colony and within of judging Government, the practices he condemns for he had held responsible appointments in Kenya and Kenya before becoming mining engineer and adviser to that Colony. Our leading issue of October 5, to which he refers, was constructively critical of the way in which Churchill has dealt with the important subject of Rhodesian amalgamation, but as our correspondent supplies the prostration, inaptitude and lack of forethought and tact which have been so evident in that particular connection have likewise been the cause of other controversies in the Rhodesias and East Africa. It is not our present purpose to re-examine the defects of the administrative

General de Gaulle on The War in Africa

Vichy's False Reports of Attack on French Somaliland

GENERAL DE GAULLE, the President, and other members of the Free French National Committee for the liberation of France in London last week of the Royal African Society.

Marshal de Gaulle, in an Air Force V speech from his headquarters, stressed the importance of continued and increased Anglo-French co-operation of ideas for colonial administration and development, saying that each had much to learn from the methods of the other.

General de Gaulle applied in his speech the most important passages from his speech which he translated as follows:

"This world conflict presents Africa with prospects of progress which imply inter-territorial co-operation in general and that of Great Britain and France. The harsh light of war often brings into sharp relief necessities which until then had not been given sufficient recognition, and its consuming activity imposes restrictions which are rarely or not at all retarded in times of peace. Africa in the war, and this gigantic trial must have profound influence on her civilization."

African Cohesion Promoted by War

"It is not for the first of all that Africa, which is in process of unifying, is so divided by natural obstacles, is in process of acquiring, by reason of the war, the permeability, and therefore the cohesion, which are the conditions necessary for its unity. For war requires transport and communications for which the necessary means have to be found or created."

"Visiting the African battle-fronts, from the Chad basin to the Suez Canal, and from the Upper Nile to the Red Sea, or along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts, one finds a continuation of various activities which are in fact properly linked with one another despite the distances and difficulties."

"Nothing so stimulates the rapid development of African communications as the constant movement of troops and war material from Brazzaville to Gao, from Leopoldville to Gondar, and from the town to Alexandria. Nothing has caused such progress in the great African airways as the necessity for bringing countless fighter or transport planes with all specialities (Cakoradi or Dorian to the battlefields of Egypt and the East). Nothing will have contributed more to the development of such ports as Freeport, Lagos, Ouagadougou, Matadi and Port Sudan than the military necessities."

150,000,000 Africans Opposed to Peace

"While the war thus promotes the theoretical unity of Africa by discovering and increasing the means of communication, it is also causing elements of economic unity to appear. The African lands, which have not as yet been more or less separated from their mother countries and that they are to a large extent united to one another. Thus a thousand new lines of exchange are being formed between the French Africa, Algeria, the Belgian Congo, South Africa, and the East. Through the Governors' conferences, the missions for supply, purchase and sale, the movement of armaments and customs duties, one senses the outline, in spite of the war, of a trans-African economic life which could certainly never have been created by individual circumstances."

"But it is also, and perhaps above all, in the moral sphere, that the world drama is creating an African solidarity. It is not in vain that men coming from all parts of Africa had themselves side by side in common battlefields, serving the same cause, which they all know full well to be the cause of liberty. It is not in vain that 150 million Africans are united in a single desire for victory, for it is a fact that none of the

are a champion of the world offers such complete unanimity from this point of view."

Renewed Activity in Gondar Area

Enemy positions in the Azozo region of Abyssinia are officially stated to have been effectively guarded by our aircraft on October 20 and 21. Positions south of Gondar were bombed on October 22. Positions north of Gondar were bombed on October 23.

Our forces continued successful activities on Friday against enemy positions north-east of Gondar and gained valuable information. Enemy positions in the Azozo region (about 10 miles north of Gondar) were subjected to low-level bombing attacks by our aircraft on October 21. Direct hits were observed on motor transport, and troops in trenches were machine-gunned. Slight anti-aircraft fire was encountered but this was ineffective and all our aircraft returned safely.

Two Italian GR 72 aircraft have been active recently in the Azozo district.

The following joint announcement was made in Nairobi on Monday by Command and Air Headquarters East Africa:

"Offensive patrols by our ground forces on Sunday drove the enemy from forward positions on the Gondar-Asmara road. We suffered no casualties. Patriot forces continue to harass the enemy in the whole of the Gondar area, and three more important Karamt chiefs from inside the Italian lines have come over to our side. Others have announced their intention of joining us."

The S.A.A.F. continued its operations against the enemy in the Gondar area on October 25. Motor transport and a large concentration of tents south of Gondar were successfully bombed and machine-gunned. Photographic reconnaissances were carried out by aircraft of S.A.A.F. in the area south of Gondar on October 26. Several tents were machine-gunned. Ground patrol activity continued.

Last Friday the Governor-General of French Somaliland announced that 300 British and Free French troops operating in two columns had advanced 30 miles into the Bihi colony, occupying Dasheda, 70 miles north of Bihi, opposite Tibuti. British and Free French official sources in London had no confirmation of such reports, which are thought either to have been issued in Vichy to distract public opinion from the Nazi shooting in the stages, or to mean that Native disturbances have broken out in the locality mentioned.

Italian Could Have Walked Through Kenya

Major Lady Sidney Farrar, M.L.C. and O.C. of the 1st A.N.Y. in East Africa, who has returned to Africa to recruit for that unit, said in Cape Town on Sunday that the Italians could have walked through Kenya if they had had the courage, since the Colony had only a few hundred men in the Kenya Regiment, the K.A.R., and a handful of women Territorials when Mussolini declared war.

Major General (acting Lieut. General) Sir Alan Cunningham, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., who commanded the East African Force during the campaign against Italian East Africa, has been promoted to the temporary rank of lieutenant-general.

Pilot Officer Keith Faries, R.A.F.V.R., the 18-year-old son of Mr. Bowler, whose death on active service at the age of 50 has been announced, was a member of the Test team which visited Southern Rhodesia in the course of the B.B.S. tour of South Africa.

The Imperial Government is providing £1,000,000 for new and reconstruction hospitals in East Africa to accommodate 2,000 beds for Imperial troops.

Labour Conditions in the Colonies

Report Presented to International Labour Office Conference

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIES are comprehensively reviewed in a report issued on Tuesday by the Colonial Office under the supervision of Conditions, under which Labour is employed in the Colonies.

The remarkable progress made in the past four years in official supervision of Colonial labour is claimed to be one of the most striking developments in Colonial history. In 1937, only 11 Dependencies, including Kenya and Uganda, had special departments for supervising the employment of labour. Now the number has risen to 20. Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika being among the number. There are about 100 labour commissioners, advisers, officers or inspectors, or four times the number in 1937.

Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika are among the territories which have established labour boards or committees of representatives of employers and workers as evenly balanced as possible, and in Uganda the inspector of labour holds a court which exercises jurisdiction in cases about the Masters and Servants and Employment of Labour Ordinances. In East Africa, where it is generally impossible to find competent representatives of workers, their interests are entrusted to officials nominated to represent them on labour boards or committees.

Labour Legislation in East Africa

There are now about 180 Colonial trade unions, most of them formed during the last three or four years; they include two Indian unions in Kenya. Trade union legislation has been enacted in 25 territories, including Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Seychelles. Kenya and Uganda have wages boards empowered to fix minimum and maximum rates in specified trades.

The report says: "In Kenya and Tanganyika regulations have been made providing that no person employed in any reserved occupation shall relinquish it without the consent of his employer, except with the permission of the Director of Man-Power. In Kenya the occupations scheduled as reserved include all posts in the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, the Posts and Telegraphs, Public Works, and the Medical Departments, and any skilled or semi-skilled occupations in the opinion of the Director of Man-Power essential for the prosecution of the war of national importance. In Tanganyika Territory they comprise all posts in the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, and Police, and some 50 skilled and semi-skilled trades. In Northern Rhodesia regulations on the lines of the United Kingdom Essential Work (General Provisions) Order, 1941, have been made for the railway and the Zambesi Sawmills."

It can be safely said that the 50 per cent. of disputes now on the question of wages in the Colonies of the Colonial Office and of Colonial Governments is to encourage the settlement of disputes by amicable negotiation on every possible occasion, and the first reports show clearly what a valuable contribution to this task can be made by Colonial labour officers. Their main difficulties are the irresponsible and ill-organised character of some of the newly-formed trade unions. The gradual advance of trade unions along the constitutional lines which have proved so satisfactory in the United Kingdom is one of the most difficult problems with which Colonial Governments and Colonial Labour Departments have to contend, but there is no doubt that slow but sure progress is being made.

Conversely, many employers are discouraged from

entering into negotiations with unions. Some of the obvious defects of those bodies, and how and it easy to realize that the trade union movement, although an institution of proportion, at present, may well develop with formidable, and disturbing, rapidity. Every thing possible is being done by many Colonial Governments to overcome these prejudices.

The report of the Director of Labour for the year 1938 records that in settling eight strikes, he was instrumental in disposing of nearly 4,000 minor differences out of court, chiefly cases for wages by Africans from Asiatic. In 1938 he dealt with nearly 6,000 cases.

In Kenya a board of inquiry, consisting of the Director of Man-Power with such persons as he may co-opt, when so directed by the Governor, has been created to report upon any existing or apprehended trade disputes of an economic or industrial character.

Farm Labour Committees

An interesting development in Northern Rhodesia is the formation of farm labour committees, whose objects are to keep themselves informed of the local labour position and the possibilities of an extension of labour, to receive general complaints regarding farm labour, and to make representations on behalf of the farming community to any employers whose treatment of labour is likely to give the district a bad name in the labour-supplying areas, and to study farm labour conditions with a view to ensuring a contented labour force.

The Northern Rhodesian Workmen's Compensation Ordinance applies to non-Natives only, and covers practically every occupation except domestic service. Natives are, however, safeguarded in the Employment of Natives Ordinance, which provides for compensation for injuries sustained by them in all kinds of employment, including domestic service, except where the accident is due to the servant's own serious and wilful misconduct, including drunkenness. Until last year the compensation payable was limited to not more than two years' wages, but more generous provision, based on that suggested in the Colonial Office model ordinance, was made in amending ordinance passed in 1940.

The progress made in the other East African territories has been less rapid, but it is hoped that it will be possible for the Governments to give renewed consideration to this matter when the situation created by the war is less acute.

The International Forced Labour Convention applies absolutely to every British Colonial Dependency and in only eight territories (including Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland) is the use of forced labour as defined by that convention still permitted by law, and those territories tender a special report on the subject each year for transmission to the International Labour Office.

The abolition of penal sanctions generally from Colonial masters and servants legislation has been advocated by the Colonial Office for a long time. Many Colonial Governments have repealed these sections of their laws, and at present such penalties are found only in the legislation of the East African Dependencies, Seychelles, Fiji and the Western Pacific High Commission Territories. Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Zanzibar legislation passed in 1940-41 have abolished all penal sanctions for breaches of contract by juveniles under the apparent age of 16 years. Northern Rhodesia has abolished a certain number of the breaches for which penalties were prescribed, and Zanzibar has abolished all the penal provisions for adults other than those engaged by contracts for clove-picking.

Lord Beaverbrook's Opinions.—The Prime Minister has, hitherto, praised, plucked and worried his Ministers, driving them incessantly in the direction of the reconstruction of our industrial resources. The Prime Minister was not only the leader of the orchestra, but he made the instruments, the music, and taught us how to play the music. Mr. Stain believed that the War will eventually be decided by tanks and aeroplanes in co-operation, and that the country capable of producing the most and best aeroplanes is sure of winning in Great Britain, where we were perishing for raw materials. Six months ago, we were having a surplus of supplies. Our machine tool plant is adequate, provided we get additional tools from the United States. It only remains to train labour to the fullest extent. That crisis, in the hands of Mr. Bismarck, a Minister in whom I have absolute trust, is easy to the working man. When you have done your job, and given us a stock of munitions, guns, and the aeroplanes and plenty of tanks, you must be prepared to leave the benches and workshops and take up the weapons you have made to defend our country. When the attack comes on Britain, as it surely will, rest assured the whole population will be involved. We must be ready for that invasion from now onwards. We have faith in the Russian defence, but if the enemy is even successful in containing Russia, in pinning her down to a defensive war, then for a certainty the dark terror will smite its horrors upon our people. Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply.

Missed Opportunities in Portugal.—German war photographs on view in Portugal make our own look pale and wish. They show brilliant pictures of the German army and its force in action and allegedly devastating results broken British links in Libya and ruined Russian cities. During the battle of Britain our representatives scored heavily with window full of photographs, each showing a German plane on the ground or coming down in flames. Recently I saw not one picture worth displaying in any newspaper, nothing more exciting than some coloured studies of cruising British planes, soldier helping with the harvest. Is it surprising that any hope-filled man you will see a dozen young men staring fascinated at the German displays while the few who pause before ours give an indifferent glance and pass on? The officials in Lisbon beg for action pictures, but the Ministry of Information is unable to supply them. Mr. Campbell Dixon in *The Daily Telegraph*.

Government Weakenesses.—Ministerial speeches too often contain multitudinous praise of a nation which is wholly unimpaired. The truth is that, far more than a long and weary struggle, both we and the United States are handicapped, if the appalling perils which Britain, the Empire and all civilized countries stand to be averted. Doubt is growing as to the soundness and efficiency of Government from the top. It is not the executive weak in certain vital branches. A War Cabinet reduced in numbers and strengthened in personnel (entirely free of Departmental responsibilities) would be a course daily more urgent if the War Ministers are to sustain the growing anxiety and tremendous responsibilities and if the confidence of Parliament and the public is to be retained. There is no slackening of effort in any responsible quarter in Parliament outside, for the Prime Minister himself, or for the manner in which he leads the nation and expresses its will. But many people believe that he is attempting to do more than any one man should be expected to do. This may be because the team around him has a debilitated element of weakness. The War Cabinet is unquestionably too large. Again, some members of the Government are either tired men or not carrying the guns. Sir Arnold Ridley, M.P.

Signposts for Japan.—If Mussolini had continued to sit on the fence Germany would now be kissing his dangled toe. As it is, legions of shivering Italians are regretting in Russia the distance to which Mussolini's emotions have carried them. The Japanese have got the New Disease badly. It is always accompanied by high fever, swelling of the body and loss of focus and confusion of vocabulary. Starting in Germany the malady has now shifted. Dangerous thoughts and ill-digested appetites are allowed to take charge of small heads and large stomachs; then it is sought to justify nonsense by shouting many imaginary obligations, omissions, and excuses are created fortissimo. Over emphasis, leading to megalomania, has killed, in sense of proportion of honour in totalitarian countries, indeed, none of them has ever proved possession of these salutary qualities. It is not too late for Japan to acquire them. And the way there will have to be a holocaust of the literature and language of Plutarchian Hysteria. *The Sunday Times*.

Background to the

The Russian Front.—The possibility that the Moscow offensive, though it certainly will not be abandoned while hope of success remains, may be broken off in favour of a renewal of the Ukraine offensive on a greater scale, should not be overlooked. The fact that in the German war of attrition plans will for sometime remain better than in the Moscow region increases the chance of a change in German plans—and the Germans are always willing to modify their plans so long as their main object—defeat of the opposing army—is maintained. Merely that the Russians deserve the highest praise not only for gallantry of their resistance, but for the skill with which they have reconstituted broken fronts, there has neither been physical nor mental pain. The evacuation of Odessa was thoroughly well organized and the losses, which had been inflicted on the Rumanians evidently prevented them from discovering that it was in progress. It was an achievement of the Gallipoli more than on the Bannirk model. Taking the various factors of the situation into account, my own view, which must be highly speculative, is—That Moscow will hold out though further losses of ground on its north-west and southern approaches are to be expected. That a deliberate siege of Leningrad, but not a renewal of the offensive there, is probable. That a swerve of the main offensive from the central to the Ukraine front is a distinct possibility if resistance around Moscow is well maintained. Such a swerve would have prospects of considerable success in compensation for failure to achieve decisive success at Moscow. The subsidiary offensive towards Rostov, tends to weaken Budapest and to draw this reserve to a flank, but may therefore be some extent. Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn.

The People We Fight.—One of the most astounding examples of stamina yet given to a warring world has been provided by a German Front Reporter broadcasting on Deutschlandsradio from the Isonzo front. There is a literal translation of the broadcast delivered in tones bordering on hysteria. What has been privileged to witness the horror blood, destruction, the vast picture of the most terrible desolation. Mountains of corpses, villages where bridges blown up. In October, and yet how wonder full! *Daily Mail*.

o the War News

Opinions Expressed. — This country is spending £110,000,000 a year on smoking. — Lord Rindesbly.

Trade is the life watch of finance. — *The Observer.*

The Catalina flying boat can stay on patrol for 30 hours. — Mr. Peter Macfield.

No Government should expect to be stimulated by a raid. — Mr. Edén.

The trip from Naples to Solum is about the most dangerous journey in the world. — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

Moucho is the only place in the Riviera where the British are still permitted to remain. — Mr. Martin Moore.

No other country has had to teach about the democratic way of life in Sweden. — Mr. George Gibson.

Books are the incense of civilization. — carried triumphantly forward. — The Minister of Information.

Canberra is the only city in the world planned from the first moment of its birth. — Sir Geoffrey Whiskard.

The German nation has been overated by a century of injudiciously which doctors. — Lord Vansittart.

Some of the later there was an elemental movement in such a situation in Russia. — Dr. Bernhard Raushing.

At least 10,000 men and women in the Civil Service are redundant to the war effort. — *Daily Express* industrial correspondent.

President Stovin warned General Boga about German ambitions in regard to South Africa as far back as 1911. — South Smuts.

The German propaganda office in Brazil has a staff large enough to do all work all through the 24 hours. — Mr. Philip Carr.

The Germans have theories of their engineers and commissars as much as to their fighting men. — Mr. J. A. Voight.

Now of no better targets for the 200 ft. than the German factories which produce substitutes for petrol and rubber. — Mr. H. Eric Miles.

Confidence upon Providence has been the work of the private lives of some of our greatest admirals. — The First Lord of the Admiralty.

To be thoughtless really means to be thought to other people. — found that an offer and that it is business. — The Rev.

It is time to throw out all office jobs. — old, tired, and useless who have been associated with the train policies. — Mr. H. V. M.P.

Two thousand Italian and 2,000 miles. — recently made prisoner in East Africa. — The minister offered a "hate" resistance. — Moscow Radio.

It has been estimated that up to the end of last June the total damage done by hospitals, exceeds £10,000,000. — Dr. Edith Summerskill M.P.

The political claims made by Fascism on the human soul are fundamentally incompatible with the spiritual claims of the Church. — Mr. Edward Sharkey.

Is anybody being prosecuted for what happened at Dunbar? Some people in the War Office or on the military staffs ought to be in jail. — Mr. Gallacher M.P.

An American expeditionary force of 1,000,000 men may be necessary before Germany can be defeated. — Mr. John Cudhay, former U. S. Ambassador to Poland and Belgium.

Britain is sinking between 20% and 30% of all Italian ships taking reinforcements to Benghazi and Tripoli and damaging another 20%. — Admiral Cunningham C-in-C. Mediterranean.

Landung men on the French beaches without equipment would be getting back to the Chinese idea of hanking your enemy by your spirit after you had committed suicide in his doorway. — Lord Moyne.

In the whole of Germany with its twenty millions the number of men in training for the Christian ministry is no more than in tiny Switzerland. — The Rev. A. M. C. Kirwan.

When the Germans rise against their Nazi leaders it will not be because they disagree with the policy of the butcher-bird, but because the butcher-bird has bungled his job. — Christian Mawson.

The view of all the machinery created, and the skilled personnel which will exist in this country after the war, our capacity for future production will have been enormously increased. — Mr. Woodburn M.P.

It is one of the momentous facts of history that the Church introduced into the western world the entirely new conception that human life has a centre and a point of reference independent of any earthly community. — *Christian News.*

Will the enemy, who will number 2,000,000 men in Russia, be able to do great numbers, say, at Tripoli, Coventry, Hull, or Tyneside, and attempt to destroy a dozen of our most vital centres for which it would be a paltry loss. — Lord Rindesbly, Under Secretary for War.

It is not no part of the powers of the Government. His Majesty's Government has to deal with greater resources than those powers of exceptional process, about the liberty of the subject without the ordinary safeguards which are inherent in British life. — Mr. Winston Churchill.

The Germans conquered Poland because they had 2,000 tanks, the British had only 400 tanks against them. They are attacking in Russia in case they have 35,000 tanks. We may require 100,000 tanks to meet the challenge for the general de Gaulle.

Why does not the Ministry of Food abolish the white loaf and make the wholesome dark obligation? Scientists are unanimous on the dietary advantages of the brown loaf. If it were compulsory, one ship in five carrying wheat would be saved for other purposes. — *National Daily Express.*

Great Britain has offered to supply Turkey with spare parts of German Heinkel aeroplanes, but she has thrown down over the side. This offer was made after Germany had announced her inability to provide spare parts for Heinkel's previous sold by her to Turkey. — Istanbul correspondent, *London Times.*

How of a Parliamentary candidate who must know that if elected he would double every subscription made by the sitting member, though bribery in its most modern form, that is not illegal. — He had made a corrupt practice for a candidate or member to subscribe to anything which is not a bona fide matter. — Sir Ellis Hume-Williams.

The man, I am profoundly convinced after mingling with him for many years is incapable of organising Europe. His lack of balance, his bullying sadism, which he has for his constitutional inability to grasp even fairly what is in the minds and hearts of other people, his instinctive feeling that relations between two people can only be on the basis of master and slave and never on the basis of equality. — These characteristics of the German make him unfit for leadership in Europe. — Mr. Alfred

PERSONALIA

Barley Powell has been elected President of the East Africa Women's Society.

The Rev. J. H. Budge, a curate in Crouch and Middlesex, is going to Bulawayo.

The annual cabin prize of the Northern Gold Club has been won by Mr. Griffiths.

Miss G. Foster is the new president of the Women's Union of Bulawayo & adjacent districts.

Mr. R. S. W. Malcolm is now District Commissioner for the Para District, Tanganyika Territory.

Miss Carson is now Acting Assistant Medical Officer in the Medical Department of Tanganyika Territory.

The Trotter Cup, which has been won by Mr. and Mrs. Hodder, Mr. and Mrs. Walter were the runners-up.

Mr. G. Hamilton Ross is now combining the duties of Acting Magistrate in Nakuru with those of District Commissioner for the area.

Mr. J. H. Shakespear, Parafinista, Under Secretary of the Chamber of Mines, has returned to England from his trip to Canada.

Mr. J. H. Powell, the newly elected President of the East Africa Women's League, has been elected in a vote of all its branches in Kenya.

Mr. C. J. Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, has appointed Mr. H. A. Poynton, seconded from the staff of the Colonial Office, to be his private secretary.

Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, laid a wreath at the base of Nelson's Column on Trafalgar Day.

While carrying out the duties of welfare officer with Tanganyika military units, Mr. G. Guise-Williams has been granted the status of Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. J. Gurney Barclay has been asked by the General Committee of the Church Missionary Society to act as its secretary pending appointment of a successor to the Rev. J. H. Cash, Bishop-elect of Worcester.

The following Select Committee has been appointed to consider the new Kenya Estate Duty Bill: The Attorney General, the Financial Secretary, Colonel F. S. Modera, Mr. W. G. Nicol, and Mr. Shamsud-Dean.

Miss L. G. C. Dacomb, R.H.A., sister of the late Lieut. Col. J. S. Dacomb, of Salisbury, and Miss Marjorie C. White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. White, of Bulawayo, were recently married.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Francis Robinson, who has returned from the post of General of Civil Aviation for East Africa, is succeeded by Mr. W. P. Mitchell. Upon the outbreak of war, Sir Francis was directly connected with the Empire air service.

The following have constituted the Board of Trustees of the King George V. Museum, Dar es Salaam: Mr. G. Giffman (Chairman), Mr. R. E. Scott, S. B. Malley, and W. D. Raymond, Mrs. J. H. Giffman, Messrs. E. C. Beyer, D. M. Acattia, R. Jackson, J. Njuma, and J. H. Giffman.

The new member is announced between Sergeant Pilot Gerard C. Vannock, R.A.F.V.R., elder son of Lord Hanborough, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Hanborough, and Janetia, the elder daughter of Commander and Mrs. R. H. Errington, of Tostock Old Hall, Mary St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

Following reorganisation of the Southern Rhodesian Branch of the Chamber of Commerce, and the appointment of Lord Stanley as President and Mr. W. Brown as Chairman, the new Executive consists of Mr. J. B. Gurney, Dr. Hall, Mr. G. Giffman, Mr. J. H. Giffman, Mrs. Helen Stanley, (Barrowdale), Mr. W. H. Giffman, (Barrowdale), Mr. Eric Smith (Sandham), and Dr. Fleming (Mazanz). Mr. C. E. Clarkson has been appointed

to the position of Secretary, Mr. P. who served in East Africa during the last war, and who recently flew back to the country from the United States, stated on his return that the manufacture of his first book, which dealt with the episode of passenger ships, and had already attracted the attention of the public, had been lost at sea together with his manuscript.

The engagement is announced between Captain John Patrick Bonney, of the R.A.F., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Keith Bonney, of the Victoria Road, Ripon, and Miss M. G. Giffman, daughter of Mr. G. Giffman, of the Victoria Road, Ripon, and Miss M. G. Giffman, of the Victoria Road, Ripon.

Brigadier-General Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, until recently General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and now Director of Transport in Persia, charged with the responsibility of organising conveyance through that country of war supplies to Russia, said in an interview with British Press representatives at his headquarters on Sunday that greater quantities of war material than was generally realised were already en route through Persia to the Caucasus front, and that immense developments of road and rail communications were under way.

Obituary

Mr. George Henry Muihill, formerly a forester in Kenya, died recently.

Mrs. E. M. S. Dowell, who died recently in Bulawayo, was among the first European women to arrive in Southern Rhodesia.

The death is reported from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, of Mr. C. Switzer, for more than 20 years buyer for the Tlocho mining group.

The recent death in Bulawayo of Mr. Simon Stull marks the passing of another Rhodesian pioneer who arrived in the Colony in 1893 and served in the 1894 rebellion.

The sudden death in 14 months at the age of 38 years is reported of Mr. B. L. L. Manson, Comptroller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia since 1907. He saw service in the last war for five years, and then served in the Customs Department of Nigeria from 1910 until his transfer to Northern Rhodesia.

A box with Rhodesia and President Kruger has been severed by the death in Bulawayo of Mr. M. J. le Roux at the age of 74. He went to Rhodesia when 17 years old and met Lobengula in the kraal in the Matopos. Returning to South Africa, he became a member of Kruger's body guard, and, going back to Rhodesia in 1896, his transport work, which began with the late war in Rhodesia. He later settled in the West Victoria south district. He is survived by five children, one of whom is a flying officer in the R.A.F.

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Crown Colony Government Civil Service Refusal to Face Facts

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR: In your Master of Motives of October 3 you again drew public attention to the impossible methods that have been, are being, and probably will be followed by the Colonial Office in handling most urgent matters concerning Colonial Development. What can be the root cause of this sorry state of affairs? The Colonial Office is, of course, not the only official body influencing public opinion. Precisely the same methods are followed by the other great pre-war departments. As any responsible business man what their experience has been in dealing with Government departments, and moreover of you will make the same condemnation of inefficiency and procrastination. Over the ages, and regardless of the views of the political gentlemen who have been temporarily the heads of the various departments, the same treatment has been meted out to the public.

I believe the blame must rest first upon the Treasury, aptly called the "costing" nowadays. In the beginning the Treasury issued a general instruction: "DO NOTHING, AND FIGHT COST NOTING." Now they do nothing, part of the once-conscious effort has become a reflex action automatically achieved, a thing done or left by the lowest recruit to the Civil Service.

This root cause accounts for the refusal of the Civil Service to face any issue—a particularly bad one being result to everyone outside the hierarchy, because only by facing issues ever how can they get their wits broad. The avoidance of issue-facing leads to the endless "business of files marked "For your information and copy" "for attention" in this case meaning "for action" as decided by Bomber Command, and which all have extensive; a file's journey through its wide and breathless maze is traced to "The Law of the Board". The Officers of Colonial Government, ignorant purely in the rules of action to their lesser and brothers of field office, but their life's simple because they are being led away from the Treasury.

It might be thought that all would be well if certain different funds could be found locally for self support. This, however, is not so. Colonies have neighbours who may make difficulties. These neighbours may be sister Colonies (safely in the pocket), the Colonies of foreign countries (all files passed to the C.O. and so safely out of the pocket), a Dominion (no files passed to someone who can take up another job in another Dominion), or, finally, a Young Dominion, which makes one of its own files (all in the raw).

So we come to Southern Rhodesia, and can stop generalising. The Treasury, loyal to its principles, never wanted Southern Rhodesia, it never wanted Nyasaland, and it certainly never wanted Northern Rhodesia. It is towards these three provinces, ill-minded Providence without sense of economies had dropped a huge part of the world's supply within its frontiers before the war. It has a population of 1,000,000 and spent about 30 years of the war in the air, fighting to see that the British Empire was not broken. It is not the Treasury that is the cause of the trouble, it is an ancient successful organisation, the Young Dominion of Southern Rhodesia, which has the same roots as that of a family of three children, all three of whom, that the family should be saved.

You can have done and are doing much to enlighten public opinion, and it is a pity that you will not to awaken some of us to mind other than the one which world opinion would not have tolerated for ever.

Nyasaland is still a thorn in the flesh. British Johannes-burg will do something with this tribute demand after all, and pay us a few royalties.

one being the administration of our Colonial Empire. Northern Rhodesia, too, would have been the one of the West Indies had not their great copper deposits been found—for we have not to see the civil vote of 50,000,000 forthcoming for Colonial development. I do know you will pay most welcome to the varied suggestion that "international control" may be applied to our Colonial Empire, and let me say that whereas no one denies the perfection of our tactics, our Colonial strategy is something which East Africa and Rhodesia have criticised from its inception, and, after all, we cannot complain for ever at the Colonial Office.

In any case, the system of international control will be preferred by Americans, and they can point to anything better than the U.S.A. is doing in the Philippines. I will take back all I have written.

On the introduction, all old Rhodesians will wish they were back again to increase the "aid" of all support their dear Prime Minister desires, and to give us a patch of ground the gleaming price that the Treasury and other have passed for many years.

Respectfully,
London, 11/11/47
Colonial Council, 11/11/47
Montagu

The African World Annals for 1947, published at a cost of £100,000, is a masterpiece of scholarship and editing. It is the principal happening in Africa during the past year. The volume is profusely illustrated, and as usual, nearly half of it is devoted to the interesting and valuable African mining campaigns.

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Nyasaland Railways

It is reported that the annual general meeting of the Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., was held at the Nyasaland Club, Lusaka, on the 27th inst. The directors reported that the company had a successful year, the net profit being £13,126. The directors also reported that the company had a successful year, the net profit being £13,126. The directors also reported that the company had a successful year, the net profit being £13,126.

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COMPANY MEETING

Port of Beira

Development, Limited

Mr. Vivian L. Ostry's Address

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED, was held at the registered office, Lombard House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4, on Tuesday, October 12th.

Mr. Vivian L. Ostry, Chairman of the Company, presided, and said:—
Your company's holding of 200,000 of the 200,000 shares forming the share capital of Beira Development, and of 20,000 shares of the 100,000 shares forming the share capital of Companhia de Portos da Beira (which, in turn, holds the remaining 200,000 shares of Beira Works, Limited) remains unchanged.

The accounts of Beira Works, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1941, show that after providing for depreciation and for depreciation, and making allowance for the expenses of the year of £170,000 of the year, there was a profit for the year of £170,000, which added to the amount of £170,000 brought up at the beginning of the year, made the amount to the credit of profit and loss account of Beira Works, Limited, £340,000. Of this amount, £100,000 was transferred to an contingency account, making that account £120,000, and a dividend of 10s. per share, less income tax at 4s., in the amount of £30,000 gross was declared, leaving £110,000 to be carried forward.

Progress of Beira Works

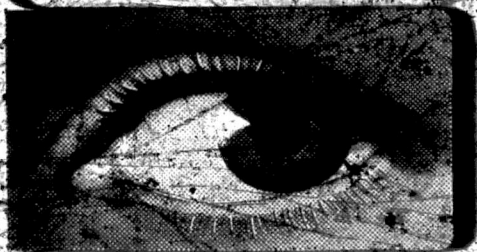
At the annual general meeting of Beira Works, Limited, Mr. Ronald Malcolm, K.C., M.C., who presided, said that the financial results of the past year were considerably better than those of the previous year, but owing to war conditions it was not possible to give detailed information in regard to the movement of shipping and the trade of the port. He said that progress had been made by the contractors in the dredging of the entrance to the port, and that, although the past year had been a difficult one for the working of the port, with the cessation of additional deep water wharves, sheds and other facilities, the port service and the other improvements effected had been carried on smoothly and efficiently.

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The directors also reported that the company had a successful year, the net profit being £13,126. The directors also reported that the company had a successful year, the net profit being £13,126. The directors also reported that the company had a successful year, the net profit being £13,126.

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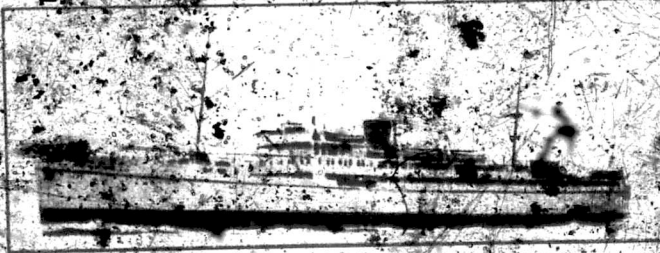
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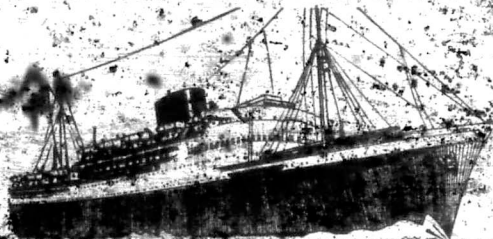
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Thursday, November 6, 1941

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Founder and Editor

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT nearly twenty years ago, this newspaper has adhered as a cardinal principle to the "running of a master journalist that comment is free," and we have therefore on no single occasion refused publication to the comments of any subject of genuine import of a correspondent of established good faith. It has, moreover, never seemed to us satisfactory to escape accountability by the time honoured device that "the editor is not responsible for the opinions of his correspondents." While in one sense that disclaimer is justified by the fact that any journal which publishes only correspondence with which it was in no way connected would deliberately bar every one critical of its own declared policy, an editor has an obligation no more derogatory in duty of judgment and discrimination in respect of the correspondence column than of his news column or of his advertisement pages. Whatever standards he has set himself must apply to the whole newspaper, if it is to claim standards at all.

In cases of doubt the test which we have always applied to any proposal of criticism has been to ask ourselves whether its adoption or publication would be likely to benefit the territories we seek to serve. Some times, of course, it has been difficult to decide the right rule in that inquiry, but it is one which has always done good service in border-line cases. We had to deliberate, so

terribly, whether to publish a letter without any such qualification on another page over the signature of Mr. Owen Veller, who has rendered excellent service to Kenya in official and non-official capacities, and who has, at least by his admirable book, "Kenya without Pretence," done so far as we know, the best service with anything detrimental to the true interests of the Colony in which he is spending his retirement. So far as his character and whatever its shortcomings, *East Africa and Rhodesia* can at least claim that it has never published anything harmful to the East and Central African Dependencies, though it has been our duty almost week by week to voice constructive criticisms of that independence which is both the safety valve and the driving force of British public life.

It was then only after the most serious reflection that we decided that the balance of public advantage was to be found in publication of a letter which Mr. Veller can have written and published only after equally serious reflection. The Penalty, deep meditation, few men of any sense would have expected the Complacency which would have been the only small comfort which would have been willing to give such a communication. Nothing less than a compelling sense of duty can have prompted our correspondent to disregard his personal convenience in these matters in order

to focus the attention of his Colony on what appears to him, and to many others, a fundamental issue. At the time of the trial which followed the death of the Earl of Erroll we received a considerable private correspondence from Kenya, from other parts of East Africa, and from well-known men in this country with the closest East African associations, and every letter on the subject was outspokenly condemnatory of certain features of life in Kenya as revealed by the evidence. That unsavoury, widely publicised and not readily forgettable trial is a thing of the past, but some witnesses gave evidence of so startlingly abnormal character that those upon whose reprehensible conduct it threw such a searching light should not think that an over-tolerant public is content merely to thrust such behaviour out of mind. The vast majority of Kenyans are outraged at the practices of a few among their number, but that general sense of condemnation has unfortunately not issued in the only form of action capable of penalising the delinquents by making them outcasts. The offenders, a few in number, have in too many cases thrust themselves into prominence, and by the complacency of others, blind or indifferent to the ultimate mischief, has tended to lay the whole public under the slur of condemnation.

In any section of a community that is bad enough, but when public leaders share in that attitude it becomes one of much greater gravity. What is to be said of leaders who, compounding with their consciences, have made Laodicean terms with those who have not? Only notoriously disregarded the moral law but have continued to flout their transgressions? With a full sense of responsibility it must be stated that men in the highest seats of authority have in the past too often wavered in their application of that standard of social conduct and imperative discrimination which in their official capacity should be the hall-mark of the Sovereign's appointed deputies and representatives. Even though we write of the past, it is not desirable to be more specific, nor is it necessary for these things to continually be remembered by East Africans. It is the principle—the root and basic principle—of the thing which is all important. In East and Central Africa there are two territories which are well on the way to the creation of large and settled white communities, and in the future of each of which this newspaper continues to profess an abundant faith. It is not pleasant, but it is nevertheless necessary to face in this connexion the stark reality that certain men and women

whom Nature has been allowed to push themselves to the fore, even to the point of becoming pests, in a Government House, would in southern Rhodesia have been condemned by public opinion to a merited obscurity. It is past high time to stress this truth, and the immeasurable importance of public example. If an officer administering the King's Government in a Colony does not set a high example and the strictest standards, it is immensely more difficult for others, including in particular his senior officials, to make the practice of their hospitality coincide with the standards which they and their wives respect and wish to uphold. Mistaken tolerance has only debased public standards, with incalculable injury both to the social structure and the good name of the territory. We need not labour the point of the peculiar damage in a country with non-European populations also—silent, it may be, but certainly not blind or dumb.

More courage, more quality, more needful to-day than ever. The touchstone of this matter, and it must be most regretfully recorded that all too few of the senior officials have latterly shown a correct awareness of it.

Fine Examples—their responsibilities—and **and Frivolity**, opportunities in this regard.

It would be simple and apposite to cite for comparison the sister Colonies already mentioned, but it is preferable to consider the highest human standards among statesmanship, which is a shining example to us all. In Great Britain, an isle beset on guard, rationed, burdened and eagerly awaiting further loads—the Sovereign busy night and day among his people, has suspended every Court activity, but those directly concerned with the prosecution of the war. In Downing Street the King's first Minister and leader of the nation daily enjoys for relaxation nothing beyond a walk. In the United States of America, that distant country, towards which are hourlily bent the anxious eyes of the free and the oppressed, the President, upon whose decisions depend ultimately nothing less than the future of humanity, has cancelled for an indefinite period all public social functions. Explaining that he and the hosts of the White House are "too busy" with more serious affairs? These exemplars cannot be said to have had understanding conditions in the highest places in Kenya. Officialdom in that Colony has made many public appeals for simpler living and more sacrifice, but those who have invoked that self-denial have continued to lend the fleshpots of their presence to two other practices more enticing, as well as to other diversions, in no sense counted to the discipline demanded by the times. Mr. Veller

Rhodesia and the R.A.F. Lord Hailey on The Colonies

The Hon. S. M. Langan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and Air Commodore C. W. McArthur, A.O.C., Rhodesian Air Force, were the guests of the Secretary of State for Air, Lord Hailey, in London, on Friday last, and Air Marshal Sinclair considered the thanks of the Imperial Government to Southern Rhodesia for the splendid contributions which the Royal Air Force is receiving from the training schools in that Colony, and the credit to Southern Rhodesia which by enthusiasm, ingenuity and energy had surmounted all the many difficulties in the past. The men being trained in that Colony were from the United Kingdom, Australia, the Middle East and from the Air Forces of some of our allies, and were loud in their praise of the generous welcome and facilities which they had received. Air Commodore McArthur is visiting this country to discuss training matters at the Air Ministry and to inspect training units of the R.A.F.

The Great North Road

Lieutenant-Commander J. E. W. Noad, who was on the staff of the I.W.D. in Kenya from the end of the last war until the outbreak of this war in 1939, last week that the opening of an artery of road through East Africa first made Kenya first standard was the roads. They thought this war would postpone work on the roads, but it had had the opposite effect by making it essential to provide road connections between South and East Africa.

The bulk of the Great North Road, which was not to be put on an all-weather standard, would have a surface of ordinary gravel like what we call an "unmade road" in this country, the sort of thing you see in front of a row of newly built houses.

The problem of constructing roads in Africa is continued, is how to get an all-weather surface for the minimum of money. One used to use every conceivable scheme, from a kind of asphalt made and set in place in a very dry area where the road was all volcanic ash and mud had splended it was not only kept from happening to pass along that bit of road a day or so the way and found the experiment had been a great success with the goats. Every road in Africa was on the road, being the surface off.

One day we hope that all the roads will be finished with a hard-wearing bitumen surface, but that will have to wait the day when money for the Empire can be directed from war to peaceful development.

Iron and steel are now controlled in Kenya

Chairman of the Royal Air Force Society last week Lord Hailey said that the time had arrived to consider whether the doctrine of trusteeship was still the most fruitful principle to apply as a guide to colonial policy. The wide extension of political rights of home had given a predominant influence to sections of the population which had a far more positive view of the functions of the State. They saw in it an organ of which the chief function was the service of their own social needs, and the promotion of their physical and material welfare. In this view conception lay the basis of a new philosophy of Government.

It was implied in this new philosophy that we should review the functions of the State in regard to the responsibilities of raising of money as those which it had for backward and less developed areas in Great Britain itself. The definition of the State's functions by education did certainly imply that it was the primary function of the State to give to the improvement of the standards of living and the extension of the social services, some of the attention which was previously directed largely to questions of political rights.

It implied that we should not give some measure of state aid to territories which could not afford this unless it was necessary to raise the local standard of life. A Government implied that the British Government must not exercise a much closer control over the policies of Colonial Governments.

Social services must be extended, but their maintenance must be paid for. It was the duty of Government to use all the available assets of the country for this purpose. If therefore there were undeveloped assets it would be necessary for the Government, in the absence of private enterprise, to see to the maintenance of them. That would include the promotion of local secondary industries where they could improve the lives of urban populations.

Lord Hailey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who pointed out that if we were to bring in liberty we could not set bounds to the advance of the races.

Post-War Planning

Addressing the International Labour Office Conference in New York last week, Lord Hailey said a few days ago that cartels and cartels were hindering the economic process and to good relations between nations and that orderly production of commodities was necessary to avoid fever of the production and catastrophic changes in price, which were destructive of economic life and social security. It was essential that all such arrangements should be based, not on the creation of scarcity, but on the transition of abundance, and that all men and nations of good will should cooperate after the war.

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to the War News

Opinions epitomised wonder sometimes whether to praise the importance of doing work for other reasons than money. — Mr. Messor, M.P.

Tradition is to shoot down the traitors and destroy tanks. — President Roosevelt.

Never has a nation shown a finer spirit of assistance than Russia. — Mr. Mackay, M.P.

The new paper press in England is perhaps the most competitive of all enterprises. — *The Times*.

The Germanisation was riddled with aggression and its soul rock marked with envy. — Lord Vansittart.

While Peace developed artists and writers in far too large numbers Germany "died" her soul. — M. Gurney, M.P.

We are amazed at the power of the Russian defence and the skills with which it is conducted. — Mrs. Winston Churchill.

The Moscow barrage is in itself more concentrated than anything I have heard in London. — Mr. Walter Pitts.

It is true that Hitler chews the carpet in his outburst of rage. — Mr. John Cudahy, former U.S. Ambassador to Belgium.

It depends on Japan whether America declares war on Germany or continues her undeclared war. — Mr. C. V. R. Thompson.

I believe there will be a Russian Army intact, and under its present management, in the field of vengeance. — Mr. Ralph Ingersoll.

The Caucasus is bound to become a common rampart for the Soviet Union and the British Empire. — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

The German people did not have to be forced into military preparations. They prepared spontaneously. — Mr. Douglas Miller.

There is not a single foreign misadventure left in any position of executive responsibility in the whole of Japan. — The Rev. A. M. Chingwin.

The single factor common to all the successes of the German Army has been the overcoming of supply problems. — Stratford in *The Sunday Times*.

Marshal Timoshenko displayed remarkable capacity both at Smolensk and at Moscow for reorganising a shaken defence. — Major-General Sir Charles Gwynne.

The new doctrine of a "divine predestination" that Germany is invincible is the evil belief from which we and our allies can alone free the Continent of Europe. — The Samuel Hoar.

The Germans had big cities below Athens and Rome were known. — Mr. G. G. Solov'yevich.

A sobering thought for our nation is that the more State and any man, because the more are you at the mercy of the moods and tempers of certain individuals. — Mr. W. J. Byton.

Mr. Royal, Attorney, Malta mounted in all only 500 officers and men, armed with rifles and bayonets, with one section of machine guns. — Major General Edward Broadbent.

Hitler and his chief accomplices are already condemned before the Common Bench of humanity. — Mr. William Grey.

The full man's ration of cheese is available only to employed agricultural labourers and land girls. — Mr. W. J. Byton.

Great Britain has lost about 1,000,000 men in all theatres of war including 22,500 from the Royal Navy and 8,500 from the R.A.F. — Mr. W. J. Byton.

Two Army men were placed in which an unexploded bomb in our village. — Mr. J. H. Matthews.

The Soviet Air Force, by continuing for so long to resist with undiminished the ceaseless attacks of the Germans, and by counter-attacking with courage and vigour, has performed one of the greatest of all achievements. — Major Oliver.

The American aid to Britain caused the Germans to abandon their attempt to invade England in September, 1940, when they had all their plans for invasion ready and their platforms erected in Berlin for the greatest victory celebration in history. — Mr. Cordell Hull.

Those principally responsible for German rearmament are the Anglo-Saxons, with their inconvertible faculty of illusion in the subject of Germany. — Professor Foerster.

Political rights involve political responsibilities and duties, and democracy means sacrifices as well as benefits, giving as well as receiving, hard thinking as well as heart-slapping. — Sir Rowland Evans.

Our duty is to prepare gradually the different peoples of India to fit themselves for self-government by giving time for the worker in town and country to learn his duty as a voter. — The Secretary of State for India is dealing with real statesmanship. — Sir Alfred Knollys.

However great the merits of the Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration, in giving the democratic cause a more positive content, and in recognising the interdependence of our world, its immediate effect was to reinforce the mood of complacency in the American nation. — *Crossed by the C. B. U. S. A.*

When the British first landed in Iceland their reception was cool. — An Icelandic fisherman saw his black fur fish pipe on a centry's saddle. — Tommy, returned home impatiently and faithfully carried out his orders not to retaliate. — Mr. J. M. Marland Gorder.

A Soviet bomber was set on fire in an air fight over enemy territory and began to lose height. — The man could have bailed out, but it would have meant falling into enemy hands. — Sighting a large number of Nazi infantry on a road, the pilot sent his machine straight to the columns. — A gigantic bomb the burning plane crashed into the crowd of panic-stricken soldiers. — The Nazis had 100,000 scores of lives, the lives of three Russian saboteurs. — *Soviets News*.

Most of the public and many Ministers and M.P.s are living in a fool's paradise when it comes to the damage which can be inflicted by the enemy by bombing. — It was not surprising if, in years to come, it was discovered that in the summer, reached the state of its effectiveness. — *National News Letter*.

Australia has 1,000 men 18 and 40 years in the armed force, and by 1943 five out of every six physically fit men between 18 and 35 will be in the Army or making munitions. — The Royal Australian Air Force has already expanded to over 80,000. — Munition production is 20 times greater than at the outbreak of war, and within a short period will be 100 times greater. — *Earle Page*.

Uganda's Gift to Coventry

An Example to the Overseas Empire

A SLENDER, BEARING, young girl of fine features in a simple but graceful dress, stepped proudly into the hall of the Uganda Club at the cost of many long and arduous hours of labour since established peace when it had been an enemy among peoples still in the throes of unrelenting wars.

Last Friday the Mayor's benevolent operation of Coventry matched heroically through the ancient borough in front of a large and generous contribution for common welfare of the people to make a gain from the means which now speak of tribulation.

The occasion was the presentation of a gift of 100 tons for the benefit of Coventry anti-aircraft defences. Uganda has for the year a surplus of 100,000 in cash to this country to help in the war effort. The latest sum of £1,000 has been allocated to the welfare fund of the Anti-Aircraft Command which now receives its first public contribution from the Overseas Empire.

To mark this welcome initiative the Mayor of Coventry, Councillor J. E. Mosley, invited 400 guests to celebrate the event. Among the guests were General Sir Frederick A. Pitt-Rivers, Chief Air Officer, Colonel G. P. Mitchell, M.C., in charge of the Anti-Aircraft Command, Welfare Fund, Sir William Gowers, Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, Air Commodore, Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. J. B. Spence, Public Relations Officer at the Colonial Office. The event was broadcast by the B.B.C. in the Home Service, recordings were made for transmission to East Africa, and the main companies made personal reports. Alan A. S. Guinness, a guard of honour, read accounts and speeches describing Uganda's war contribution which relayed by loud-speaker in troops assembled in the vicinity and to the radio and cinematograph.

Sir William Gowers's Speech

Introducing Sir William Gowers, the Sabine referred to the sum of over 100,000 tons which had been contributed by the 100,000,000 people in the British Commonwealth and in Uganda, a generosity which had permitted the purchase of an anti-aircraft fighter squadron and of several million tons of explosives.

Sir William Gowers said that the presentation of 100 tons of Uganda, that six officers from the War Fund of the Uganda Protectorate, to which men, women and children of all races, African, European and Indian, contribute, had been made. He had, he said, spent the best of his life, even of the most interesting part of his life in Uganda, in size rather than in wealth, and of Wiltshire, had been a resident in Uganda as the Protector of Africa.

We do not have a Protectorate over the East, Sir William continued, and the only way to have a nation in Africa, depicting Mr. J. B. Spence, in front door, and gazing with a rather worried expression at a small dark infant in a straw bag, brought from Uganda, and saying: "What another little fellow! Must take it, it's a baby as even now a man of less than 10 years? Could anyone in his widest flights of fancy then have had a vision of what is happening in this world today?"

After a few minutes to be seen, Alan Riles, in such manner, Sir William Gowers, Sir William Gowers said that the contribution to the Anti-Aircraft Fund is the first of its kind and that it will be the first of a long list. The people of Uganda will be proud that their gift has been devoted to this purpose. The anti-aircraft will be granted to know that they are in direct touch with the men and women who are working heroically in some degree by their help. They will see in their minds, as we have seen

in its wonderful recovery. Each and every citizen will feel that he is helping those who save and build up the lives of your citizens but the industry of which Coventry is proud - industry which will play a notable part in the final defeat of that heinous barbaric monster of Nazism which threatens the destruction of all that makes life worth living for our African fellow-citizens no less than for ourselves.

A telegram from the Governor of Uganda was also read. It said in part: "To the stricken citizens of Coventry and here, I extend my best sympathy. Their courage, their spirit of sacrifice, their loyalty and all that they have done and from which I am sure they are full of a sense of a barbaric enemy has earned the admiration of this fellow Commonwealth citizen. This British citizen in Central Africa." General Pitt-Rivers, the valiant, such as to the A.A. Command, the Married Healy, K.C., Governor of Coventry, expressed the hope that the example set by the people of Uganda would be wisely followed and Colonel Mitchell, standing in place of the Governor, had the gift from Uganda made a record on the list of the contribution to the people of the Coventry.

He said that the gift had been made with great cheerfulness, that certainly, and that it was very probably here that they were covering the streets with the blankets and that tables and the tables were set around for the convenience of the men and women of the A.A. Command. The gift was accompanied by pictures of Uganda, and a fund for the collection for the comfort of the people of Coventry made by Uganda.

The Conference was closed by the Mayor of Coventry and Saturday last.

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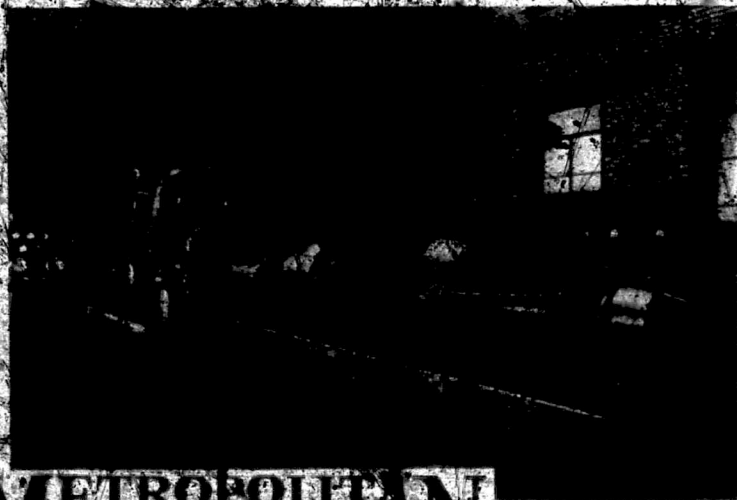
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MINING NEWS

Corn and Motor Report

The Corn and Motor Lead Mining Co. report for the year to 30th June 1947 shows a net profit totalling £2,797 and that there were 2,797 shares in issue. The directors' fees and expenses in Africa and England No less than £15,720 reserved for U.K. and Rhodesian taxation, the dividends of 1s. 6d. per share of £100,000 is transferred to the reserve fund. The directors' fees and expenses in Africa and England No less than £15,720 reserved for U.K. and Rhodesian taxation, the dividends of 1s. 6d. per share of £100,000 is transferred to the reserve fund.

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Sherwood Starr Results

The annual report of the Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Co. Ltd. for the year to 30th June 1947 shows a net profit of £118,391 and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share of £100,000. The directors' fees and expenses in Africa and England No less than £15,720 reserved for U.K. and Rhodesian taxation, the dividends of 1s. 6d. per share of £100,000 is transferred to the reserve fund.

Financially speaking the year 1946-47 was a successful one for the company. The net profit for the year was £118,391 and the dividend was 2s. 6d. per share of £100,000. The directors' fees and expenses in Africa and England No less than £15,720 reserved for U.K. and Rhodesian taxation, the dividends of 1s. 6d. per share of £100,000 is transferred to the reserve fund.

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L.A.G. Annual Report

The London, Australia and General Exploration Co. Ltd. report a net profit of £17,334 for the year ended 31st December 1946. The directors' fees and expenses in Africa and England No less than £15,720 reserved for U.K. and Rhodesian taxation, the dividends of 1s. 6d. per share of £100,000 is transferred to the reserve fund.

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No Mutulira Dividend

Mutulira Copper Mines Ltd. which has been paid a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share of £100,000 for the year to 30th June 1947. The directors' fees and expenses in Africa and England No less than £15,720 reserved for U.K. and Rhodesian taxation, the dividends of 1s. 6d. per share of £100,000 is transferred to the reserve fund.

Tanganyika Copper

The report of the Tanganyika Copper Mines Ltd. for the year to 30th June 1947 shows a net profit of £17,334 and a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share of £100,000. The directors' fees and expenses in Africa and England No less than £15,720 reserved for U.K. and Rhodesian taxation, the dividends of 1s. 6d. per share of £100,000 is transferred to the reserve fund.

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