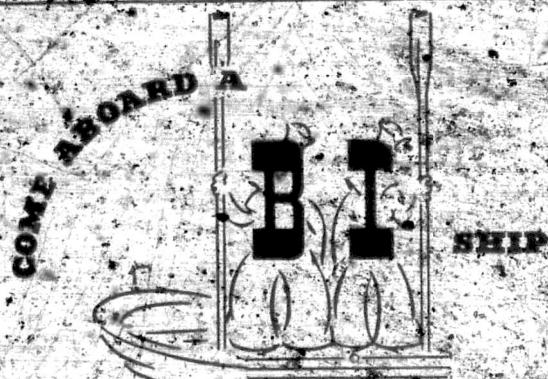


# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 30, 1941

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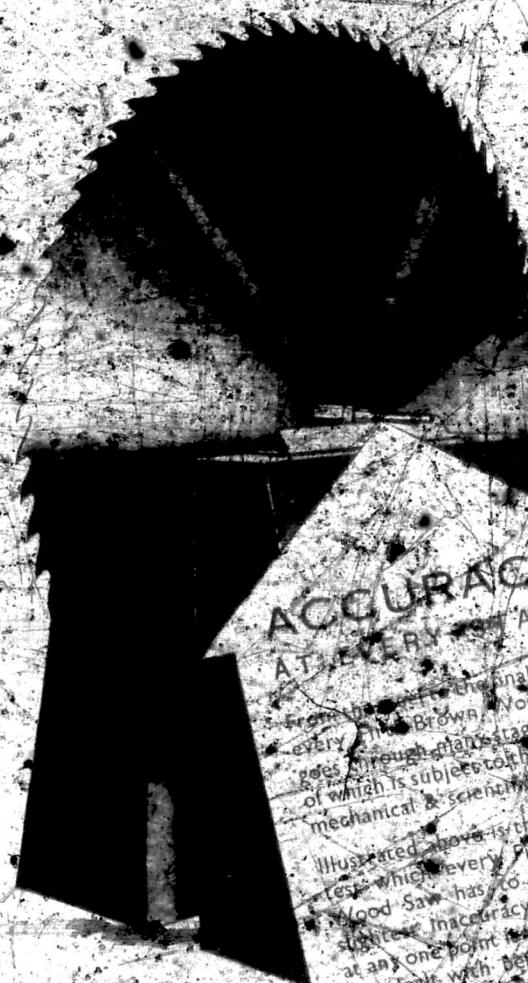
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION has (and incongruously) become openly critical of its own methods of control and communism, and it is encouraging that Lord

**Lord Dufferin** accepts a New **Minister**—OCTOBER 27, 1941

**Editorial Post.** During his short term of office, the Minister responsible for the colonies has presented to one of the most bold and far-sighted appointments in the last twenty years in so far as any who then had evidence of his eagerness to know the real facts, will recall his forthcoming acknowledgement of both shortsightedness and blunders, and who were impressed with his unmistakable desire for young progress will be delighted that his amiable mind, initiative and driving force are once more in the service of the Overseas Dominions. It is indeed a staggering notion to reflect that for the first time since its creation there is now good hope for hope that the Overseas Division of the Ministry of Information, of all government departments, may have proof of its worth and of the merits of its great responsibilities and immense opportunities. As we told you on December 1st, in this journal the department should be impelled to translate these possibilities into reality. The Colony will stand to gain if the new minister and a reshuffle were both successful, and we can think of no better guarantee of success than such a selection of the appointment as Lord Dufferin, who after long years of cordial co-operation and close

friendly and loyal should not be allowed to suffer frustration from the lethargy, lack of vision and astonishing incompetence which for the past two years have been the hall-mark of the Ministry of Information. Mr. Alexander Hazeen, the new Minister, has received hopes which had indeed burnt low and the appointment of Lord Dufferin to the charge of His Overseas Division will fan them to brighter heights.

STRONG TERRITICISM of the Colonial Office, a stern government of the Dependent Empire as 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 mining appointments in Rhodesia, Kenya and Uganda before becoming mining engineer and adviser to that Colony. Our leading article of October 6th to which he refers was constructively critical of the way in which Whitehall has dealt with the important subject of Rhodesian amalgamation, but, as our correspondent implies, the procrastination, indecision and lack of forethought and tact which have been so evident in that particular coming up 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 in the administrative

machine or its commentaries, or even a single argument of Mr. Murray's *Review*, whose concluding paragraphs do, however, appear to demand consideration, testifies to those who accept the first two-thirds of the latter, as a fair statement of the case should logically accept the balance as of equal accuracy. Many an official would passively agree that it is the routine dullest and most unromantic of administration and prosecution, which suits all but the exceptionally strong-minded to evade responsibility; but they might well fail to see the wholesale abandonment of British colonialism and at the same time the international control of Africa, the only alternative, and one preferable, to the maintenance of unequalled British control.

It is a matter of history that successive Cabinets in Great Britain have consistently reflected their responsibility for colonial welfare and development, but if there is no general desire to be bound by them, it must be remembered that those self-same Cabinets, reflecting

to see the counter-colonial danger threatening the Mother Country and the Dependent Empire, then was their first duty to themselves. That must be said, not to excuse the inexcuseable, but in some measure to explain what would be the plausible to all but British politicians and public so apathetic even in the years marked by the ceaseless aggressions of various enemies as to be willing to submit to Germany's Cabinet, which it can be a high compliment to call a bad rascality, some of whose members were a standing rebuke to Parliamentary colleagues and their constituents. From 1918 to 1939 British public life was to be seen at its worst, for the best, Major to whom his fellow-world may have attributed the conduct of a mediocre six months, were placed in a sort of great Departments of State, and when their failure could no longer be concealed, were merely moved to some new and probably greater responsibility. Lesser politicians were as tragically anxious to impress the world as the Cabinets were to impress the scorpions of Nazism and Fascism. Among all the papers, those written for the intelligence, to less than whose indifference, for the million, were equally determined not to face the final issue. They tried to persuade themselves and others that the best means of avoiding a deluge was to avert the water from the lower-lying lands. Irresponsibility passed a high premium. Imperialism at an equally high discount.

So far as this newspaper is concerned, such a judgment is not wisdom after the event, as all our regular readers can promptly testify, and as anyone else can verify by consulting the

bound copies of *East Africa and Rhodesia* for the past seventeen years. For the

whole of that time we have directed attention to German ambitions, foretelling the present bid for world-dominion, and for years this was, so far as we are aware, the only weekly publication either in Great Britain or in Africa which took that uncompromising stand. One monthly periodical, *The National Review*, likewise insisted on printing truths about the Germans which an appeasement-minded public, including most people in high places, abhorred, and one London daily newspaper, the old *Morning Post*, could claim the same honorable record of consistency until its disappearance. Not until our own campaign of enlightenment had lasted years did any newspaper in the Dependencies with which we are particularly concerned admit the truth of our revelations. A fact we recall merely as an indication that the Colonies cannot be absolved from blame, at last they began to rouse themselves to understanding and then to action, but it was only in the two or three years preceding the outbreak of this war that there was anything approaching general concurrence in East Africa as to the urgency of resisting German ramifications, which now rings aloud for suppression.

Opposition to Germany's aims and claims included some of the most active and ardent speakers in this country on behalf of Germany, eager to substitute for arguments which had

**International Control of Colonies** suggestions for the "internationalisation" of colonies. The professors, politicians, pacifists and other pundits, as though realising that the

communistic impulse suddenly switched from advocating Colonies for Germany to the internationalisation of territories, particularly in Africa, were at no means averse to reflection, but no variant of the proposal was of a character to encourage the confidence of practical men of affairs, Colonial experience showing sympathetic their attitude to the development of international imperialism of all kinds. For example, Lord Lugard, the greatest living authority on Colonial matters, who had given the best possible proof of his knowledge and writing on behalf of the British Empire, in the

### Whales and Scorpions

Permanent Mandates Committee of the League of Nations and as the active and able Chairman of the International Institute for African Languages and Cultures. He himself came up with every plan for the internationalisation of colonies.

Mr. George Hughes, who was, of course, not to be numbered among the appeasers or the internationalisers of 1937, 1938 and 1939 (and has always urged fair play for the Africans), now suggests that "international control" would be in any event be predominantly American. American and that it should be maintained, the once cordially welcomed International Institute because the United States have so successfully solved the problem of the Philippines. We are not sufficiently versed in the affairs of this country to judge the accuracy of that statement, but from time to time we have had reports from American officials of the very bad administration in the Philippines and there has been a good deal of criticism in our Parliament, large sections of the press and the United States have favoured abandonment of its colonial responsibilities. This, however, of course, drastically modified that view. It has clearly shown the Americans, as distinct from the British, that their positions of neutrality scarcely knew the names of their colonies notwithstanding the gangsters whom it aims to give freedom throughout the world, and whose conception of control is nothing less than dictation. To turn to the other point, we are so persuaded that "international control" would be predominantly American. Indeed, any such development would reduce the form of internationalism to a hollow sham. If our correspondent means that British-American co-operation in Colonial matters must be developed, and could be developed with great advantage, and that on the foundation closer co-operation with other Colonial Powers could be built, we agree. Such co-operation is, in fact, advancing rapidly in the West Indies, in Malaya and elsewhere in the Far East, again as a direct result of aggression and threat by Germany and Japan.

It is too often overlooked that there are at present hitherto inconceivable opportunities in London of promoting Colonial co-operation between Great Britain, France, Belgium and Holland; for the Dutch and Belgian Governments exercise their authority from Great Britain, while the National Committee set up by General de Gaulle wield similar powers in respect of those French

Colonial territories which have dissociated themselves from the men of Vichy. Much might be gained from the opportunities thus presented of improving personal contacts, examining methods of resolving conflicting policies and practices, and generally seeking the greatest common measure of agreement—without, of course, following the will o' the wisp of a uniformity unsuited to widely differing conditions. Never before have senior Colonial officials of the Great Powers administering vast areas—namely, Great Britain, France and Belgium—worked within walking distance of each other, and such conditions can never recur. It is devoutly to be hoped, therefore, that every possible advantage will be taken of this happy juxtaposition in unhappy circumstances.

A COLONIAL OFFICE report, published simultaneously in London and on Tuesday before the International Labour Conference in New York, from the document No. 200, referring specifically to the

**Labour in East and Central Africa** are quoted on another page. The claim is officially advanced that one of the most striking developments in Colonial Empire history is the progress achieved, particularly during the last four years, in the provision of adequate supervision of Colonial labour. That much has been done in this direction, and that the Colonial Office, Colonial Governments and all good employers desire more, none with knowledge will deny. Since it is the exception that achieves victory, as witness the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt and Mombasa labour troubles, a wholly strong impression is widespread, and it is therefore the more unfortunate that this report makes no reference to the happy labour relations normal in the Dependent Empire. The average employer in Eastern Africa shows a keener interest in his labour than do many employers in Europe and America, and when the Tanganyika Government abolished its Labour Department some years ago district associations and employers protested strongly but without avail. That case and others attest that enlightened employers of African labour welcome the co-operation of labour officers, provided only that they be the right men. The plan (already in its first stages on the Gold Coast and in Trinidad) of making labour officers from trade union officials from this country admittedly makes little appeal to East Africa. It is an experiment which should not be rushed, and should, we consider, be approached Dependency only with the approval of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

#### A Special Opportunity

# 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 were guests at luncheon in London last week of the Royal African Society.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Viscount Tedder, who spoke, emphasised the importance of combined and mutual Anglo-French interchange of ideas on Colonial administration, and development, saying that each had much to learn from the methods of the other. General de Gaulle replied in English. The most important passages from his speech may be translated as follows:

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

### African Colonies in Control by War

Does it not seem first of all that this situation, which is so complicated and so divided by natural obstacles, is in process of acquiring, by reason of the war, its permeability, and therefore the coherence, 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 combination of various localities 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, Carter from Leopoldville to Gondar, and from Beaufort to Alexandria. Nothing has caused such progress in the great African airways as the necessity for bringing countless carrier or transport planes with all speed from Takoradi to Durban, to the battlefields of Egypt and the East. Nothing will have contributed more to the development of such ports as Freedown, La Ciotat, Dakar, Porte Kone, Matach and Port Sudan than the military shipping.

150,000 Africans Opposed to Fascism

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 are at present more or less separated from their mother countries find that they are to a large extent dependent upon one another. Thus a thousand new links of exchange are being formed between the Portuguese Africa, Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, South Africa, etc., etc. Through the Government conferences, the importers of Italy, France and other countries of tariffs and customs duties, one can see the pattern in virtue of the war, of a true African economic life which could certainly never have been dreamt of in normal circumstances.

But it is also—and perhaps above all—in the moral sphere, that this world drama is advancing African solidarity. It is not in vain that men coming from all parts of Africa find themselves side by side in arms on the same battle-fields, 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

great powers of this world other than complete unanimity from this point of view.

### Renewed Activity in Gondar Area

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

(H.Q.) Nairobi announced by radio:

"Our forces continued successive bombardments of today against enemy positions north-east of Gondar and gained valuable information. Enemy positions in the Amazzio mountain area (about 10 miles north of Gondar) were subjected to low-level bombing attack 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 British GR 4 aircraft have been active recently in the Gondar 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 from enemy forward positions on the Gondar-Axum road. We suffered no casualties. Patriot forces continue to harass the enemy in the whole of the Gondar area, and three more important Kaffant chief 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 20. Motor transport and a large concentration of tents south of Gondar were successfully bombed and machine-gunned. Photographic reconnaissances were carried out by air. A flight of S.A.A.F. in the area south of Gondar on October 21 several tents were machine-gunned. Ground patrol activity continued.

On last Friday the Gouverneur Général of French Somaliland announced that 300 British and Free French troops operating in two columns had advanced 30 miles into the Bushy colony, occupying Dasceneau, 10 miles north of Abuna, opposite Jibuti. British and Free French official sources in London had no confirmation of such reports, which are thought either to have been issued in Vienna to distract public opinion from the Nazi shooting of hostages, or to mean that Native disturbances have broken out in the locality mentioned.

### Itians Could Have Walked Through Kenya

Major Lady Slievy Farrar, M.C., and Q.C.P.A.N.Y. in East Africa, who came to England from 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 Lieutenant-General) Sir Alan G. Cunningham, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., who commanded the East Africa Force during the campaign against Italian East Africa, has been promoted to the temporary rank of Lieutenant-general.

Pilot Officer Kenneth Barnes, R.A.F.V.R., the English boxer boxer, whose death on active service at the age of 20 has been announced, was a member of the Test team which visited Southern Rhodesia in the course of the 1939 tour of South Africa.

The Imperial Government is providing £1,000,000 for new and reconstructed hospitals in East Africa to accommodate 8,000 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 title "Supervision of Conditions under which Labour is Employed in the British Empire."

The remarkable progress made in the 15 years since official supervision of Colonial labour is claimed to be one of the most striking developments in Colonial history. In 1931, only 11 Dependencies (including Kenya and Uganda), had special departments or staff supervising the employment of labour. Now the number has risen to 43, 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 1931.

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 involving the Masters and Servants and Employment of Migrant 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 or 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." Northern Rhodesian regulations on the lines of the United Kingdom Essential Work (General Provisions) Order 1941 have been made by the railway and the Zambezi Sawmills.

It can be safely stated that 90% of labour disputes turn on the question of wages. The policy 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 existence 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 because of the obvious defects of those bodies, and fearing that it is easy to realize that the trade union movement, although of increasing 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 U.K. Inspector of Labour for the year 1946 records that, in addition to settling eight strikes, he was instrumental in disposing of nearly 1,000 minor differences out of court, chiefly changes of wage by Africans from Asians. In 1949 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 choose, when so directed by the Governor, has been created to report on any existing or apprehended trade dispute upon economic or industrial conditions.

## 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 recruiting 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 forced labour as defined by that convention still permitted by law, and those territories render 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. By legislation passed in 1940-41 have abolished all penal sanctions for breach 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 on contracts for clove-picking.

**Lord Beaverbrook's Opinions—**

The Prime Minister has built, prised, plagued 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, wrote the music and taught us how to play the instruments. ... Mr. Stalin believes 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 aircrafts is sure of winning. ... Great Britain, where we were persisting for raw materials 18 months ago, we now have a surplus of supplies. ... Our machine tool plant is adequate, provided we get additional tools from the United States. It only remains to recruit labour to the fullest extent. ... All this is in the hands of Mr. Bevan, a Minister whom I have absolute trust. ... I say 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 this. ... I can see from now forward we have faith in the Russian defence, but if the enemy is even successful in containing Russia, in driving her down to a defensive war, then for a certainty the dark terror will inflict its horrors upon our people. — Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply.

**Missed Opportunities in Portugal.**

German war photographs appear in Portugal make our own look amateurish. ... You see brilliant pictures of the German army and air force in action, and allegedly devastating results: broken British tanks in Libya and ruined Russian cities. During the Battle of Britain our representatives scored heavily with window-tinted 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, soldiers helping with the harvest. Is it surprising that any home film in my wall set a dozen young men staring fascinated at the German display, 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 Dissen in "The Daily Telegraph."

# Background to the

**Government Weaknesses.**

Ministerial speeches too often contain fulsome and laudatory praise of the nation which is wholly unmerited. ... The task which far-reaching changes are urgently necessary both at home and in the United States is to ascertain if the appealing peril which Britain, the Empire and all civilized countries stand is to be averted. Doubtless growing assets—the soundness and efficiency of government from the top. ... Is not the executive weak in certain of its personnel? A War Cabinet reduces in numbers and strengthens in personnel entirely free of Departmental responsibility? Is the country daily more ignorant? ... The Fisher Minister is to sustain his growing anxieties and tremendous responsibilities, and if the confidence of Parliament and the public is to be retained. ... There is no slackening of action in any responsible quarter in Parliament or outside. ... For the Prime Minister himself or for the manner in which he leads the nation and impresses it with. ... But many would 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 considerable elements of weakness. ... The War Cabinet is unquestionably too large. ... Again, some members of the Government are either tired out or not carrying the tune. — Sir Arnold Grillo, M.P.

**Signposts for Japan.**

Mussolini had continued to sit on the fence Germany would now be kissing his dangling 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, sickness of the head and loss of focus and confusion of vocabulary. Starting in Germany the malady has spread. ... Dangerous thoughts and ill-disposed amanutes are allowed to take charge of small-heads, and large stomachs; then it is sought to further nonsense by shouting and imaginary obligations, omissions, excesses are created fortissimo. Overemphasis leading to megadrama has killed all sense of proportion or humanity in totalitarian countries. In deed, none of them has ever proved possession of these salutary qualities. ... It is not too late for Japan to acquire them. And in the war there will have to be a masterpiece of literature and imagination. ... Plutonius Hysteria. — *The Sunday Times*.

**The Russian Front.**

The possibility that the Moscow operation, though it certainly will not be abandoned while hopes of success remain, may be broken off in favour of a renewal of the Ukraine offensive, a greater scale, should not be overlooked. ... The fact that in the Orient very bad winters will for sometime render better than 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. Meanwhile the Russians deserve the highest praise not only for gallantry of their resistance, but for the skill with which they have reconstructed broken fronts; there has neither been physical nor mental pain. The evacuation of Odessa was thoroughly well organised and the losses which had been inflicted on the Romanians evidently prevented them from discovering that it was in progress. ... It was an evacuation of the Gallipoli more than on the Dnanskirky model. Taking the various factors into account, my own view, which must be highly speculative, is: That Moscow will hold out through further losses, on ground on its north, west and southern approaches must be accepted. ... That a deliberate siege of Leningrad, but not a renewal of the offensive, there is probable. ... That a switch of the main offensive from the central to the Ukraine front is a distinct possibility. If resistance around Moscow is well maintained such a switch would have prospects of considerable successes to compensate for failure to achieve decisive success at Moscow. ... The subsidiary offensive towards Rostov, tends to weaken Budyonov and to draw his reserves to a flank, but may force him to some extent to a counter operation. — Major General Sir Charles Gwynn.

**The People We Fight.** — One of the most astonishing examples of Nazi mentality yet given to a wondering world has been provided by German Front Reporter broadcasting on Deutschlandradio from the Volgograd front. ... Here is a literal translation of the broadcast delivered in tones bordering on hysteria. ... What have we been privileged to witness? ... Heresies, blood, destruction? ... One vast picture of the most terrible desolation: Mountains of corpses, villages, bridges blown up. ... Incredible, and yet how wonderful! — *Daily Mail*.

# o the War News

**Opinions Reconciled.** — This country is spending £340,000,000 a year on smoking. — Lord Kinnear.

**Flight of the Finance Minister.** — The Catalina flying-boat can stay in patrol for 30 hours. — Mr. Peter Maschield.

**No Government should object to be stimulated, encouraged or driven.** — Mr. Eden.

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

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

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

Books are the means whereby civilisation carried triumphantly forward. — The Minister of Education.

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

The German nation has been overhated by a century of inflammatory "itch-doctors." — Lord Vansittart.

Sooner or later there will be elemental movements of disillusionment in Russia. — Dr. Bertrand Rauschning.

At least 60,000 men and women in the Civil Service are redundant to the war effort. — Daily Express industrial correspondent.

President Stroessner warned General Beauchamp about German ambitions in regard to South Africa as far back as 1931. — General Smuts.

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

The German factories, laboratories of their engineers and commissioners as much as to their fighting men. — Mr. J. A. Voight.

I know of no better targets for the R.A.F. than the German factories which produce substitutes for petrol and rubber. — Mr. H. Eric Milner.

A balance upon Prudence has been struck in the rank of the private lives of some of our greatest admirals. — The First Lord of the Admiralty.

To be thoughtless really means to give no thought to other people, and for that an older and truer rule is, "Quis est?" — The Rev.

It is time to turn our offices off! (Next) old, jaded, tired veterans who have been associated with the traitors' policies. — Mr. Edward Neary, M.P.

Even thousands of Balaklava and 2,000 miles away a recently made prisoner in East Asia, the mule-trader, offered a fierce resistance to Moscow's ladies.

It has been reported that up to the end of 1940, alone, the raid damage done to six hospitals exceeds £1,000,000. — Dr. Judith Summerville, M.P.

The political claims made by fascism on the human soul are fundamentally incompatible with the spiritual claims of the Church. — McEdward Shanks.

Is anybody being prosecuted for what happened at Dunkirk? 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 5,000,000 men may be necessary to get Germany can be defeated. — Mr. John Cudhay, former U.S. Ambassador to Poland and Britain.

Britain is sinking between 200 and 300 of all Italian ships taking reinforcements to Benghazi and Tripoli and damaging another 200. — Admiral Cunningham, C-in-C, Mediterranean.

Landing men on the French beaches without equipment would be getting back to the Chinese idea of bashing your enemy by your spirit after you had committed suicide on his doorstep. — Bert Moynes.

In the whole of Germany, with its growing millions, the number of men in training for the Christian ministry is no more than an tiny speck. — The Rev. A. M. Churwitz.

While 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 brought his job to Christian Mawson.

On 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. A. Woodburn, M.P.

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

World enemy who will number 2,000,000 men in Russia to subdue great numbers, say at Bristol, Coventry, Hull, in Finsbury, and attempt to destroy a dozen of our most vital centres for which he would call his cavalry losses 100,000 men. Undersecretary for War.

It belongs to part of the powers interdicted. His Majesty's Government are possessed with greater repugnance than those powers of exceptional process against 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 3,000 tanks, 1,000 planes, 100,000 tanks, because they had 10,000 tanks against us. They are advancing in Russia because they have 35,000 tanks, 1,700 planes. We may require tanks, but not tanks like those of General de Gaulle.

Why does not the Ministry of Food establish the white loaf and make the wholemeal their obligatory? Scientists are unanimous on the dietary advantages of the white loaf. If it were compulsory one ship in five carrying wheat should be saved for other purposes.

*National Service.*

Great Britain has offered to supply Turkey with spare parts. — German "Heinkel" aeroplanes damaged near those shot down over England. This offer was made after Germany had announced her inability to provide spare parts for Heinkels previously sold by her to Ankara. — *Associated Press*, correspondent of *The Times*.

I know of a Parliamentary candidate who might know that if selected he would double every subscription made by the sitting member through bribery in its most malignant form, that is, so-called "blackmail."

He makes a corrupt practice for a candidate or member to subscribe to anything which is not a *bona fide* cause. — Sir Ellis Hume-Williams.

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

## PERSONALIA.

Mrs. Alice Power has been elected President of the East Africa Women's League.

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

The initial cabin prize of the Nalungu Gold Club has been won by Mr. S. Griffiths.

Miss M. Morris is the new President of the Women's section of Bulawayo's Anglo-Indian Society.

Mr. R. S. W. Malcolm is new District Commissioner for the Port District, Tanganyika Territory.

Miss C. Scott is now Acting Assistant Major in the Medical Department of Tanganyika Territory.

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

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

Mr. J. Daffey, Shakespeare, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War, has returned to England from his tour in Canada.

Miss E. Haden-Powell, the newly-elected President of the East Africa Women's League, has been elected in turn of all its branches in Kenya.

Lord Beaufort-Brook, Minister of Supply, has appointed Mr. P. A. Ponsonby, seconded from the staff of the Colonial Office, to be his private secretary.

Mr. S. M. Langton 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. O'Guisse Williams has been granted the status of Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. J. Tunney Barclay has been asked by the General Committee of the Church Missionary Society to act as Secretary pending appointment of a successor to Presiding 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 J. S. Modera, Mr. W. G. Nicol, and Mr. Shamsud-Deen.

The late Col. G. C. Dacomb R.H.A., son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel S. Dacomb of Salisbury, and Miss Marjorie C. White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. White of Bulawayo, were recently married.

Colonel Sir Francis Bremerton, who has retired from the post of Inspector-General of Civil Aviation on attaining the required age, is succeeded by Mr. W. P. Hall. Until the outbreak of war Sir Francis was closely connected with the Empire air service.

The following now constitute the Board of Trustees of the King George V Museum, Dar es Salaam:—Mr. C. Gillman (Chairman), Dr. R. F. Scott, S. B. Mills, and W. D. Raymond.

Mr. C. Decker, D. M. Aspinwall, R. Jackson, F. Milima, and J. McRae.

The movement is announced between Sergeant Pilot Gerard C. A. Vanneck, R.A.F. V.R., elder son of Lord Huntingfield, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Huntingfield, and Jemetta, Lord, elder daughter of Commander and Mrs. R. H. Errington, of Postlock Old Hall, Mary St Edmunds, Suffolk.

A formal reorganization of the Southern Rhodesian Branch of the R.A.F. has come of the findings of the recent Governor's Commission, and the appointment of Lady Stanley as President and Mr. W. Brown as Chairman, the new Executive consists of Mr. J. Dickinson, Dr. Hall (Member of the R.A.F. Council), Mrs. Edwin Storer, Burwendine, Dr. Wallace, Bulawayo, Mr. Eric Smith (Secretary), and Mr. Elmer (Member of the R.A.F.). Mr. Clarkson has been appointed

Colonel Josiah Greenwood, M.P., who served in East Africa during the Boer War and who recently flew back to his country from the United States, stated yesterday that the manufacturer of his aircraft, which disappeared on the 2nd of October, had been lost at sea after writing to the Clifton.

The ship he was interested in between Captain John Patrick Bonham, K.C.B., R.N., a young son of Mr. P. Keith and of Mrs. Keith's stepson, Kitchener, and Mr. R. S. V. Vansittart, M.A., son of J. G. Law, a pilot of the Royal Flying Corps, of Langtree, Shamey Green, Chipping Barnet; Little Bars, West Cheshunt, Surrey. Mr. Law is a Director of Mafura Copper Mines Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd., and "Rhodesia Corporation" Ltd.

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

### Military

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

Mr. F. M. A. Dowell, who died recently in Bulawayo, was among the first European workers to arrive in Southern Rhodesia.

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

The recent death in Bulawayo of Mr. Simon Shulman marks the passing of another Rhodesian pioneer who arrived in the colony in 1903 and served in the Home rebellion.

The sudden death in Livingstone at the age of 48 years is reported of Mr. W. L. Manson, Comptroller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia since 1912. 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 link with Rhodes and President Kruger has been severed by the death in Bulawayo of Mr. M. J. le Roux at the age of 14. He went to Rhodesia when 15 years old and met Lobengula in his kraal in the Matopos. Returning to South Africa, he became a member of Kruger's body guard and, going back to Rhodesia in 1896, did transport work which took him to the Transvaal and Rhodesia. He later settled in the West African district. He is survived by five children, one of whom is a flying officer in the R.A.F.

## SMITH'S

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# Canon Godfrey Dale

In Germany David was head of department for long the greatest law university, and was one of the greatest scholars.

He was a young deacon when I first met him, and he had been ordained deacon in 1858, priest in 1860, and having been a student at the seminary he was then forced to leave it, and go to the University of St. Louis. While in response to an appeal by Bishop Lamy he offered himself for service with the Universities, he selected St. Louis. After his return he became one of the best preachers in the Rockwood congregation. After spending a month while in Germany he went to Africa, and became a missionary in the Congo, of what is called Central Africa, and is now a member of the Foreign Missions Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The characteristic acquirement of which is the Spanish and Ecuador language. Although there were many books and bibles written from the mouth of the older Indians and in a language which he learned in public meeting in London at the time he crossed the Atlantic, yet of work among the mestizos of Ecuador requiring the use of special language, he has not yet made head or tail of the remaining language, though he has "the time" as Vicar of All Saints.

and he was to go to Zanzibar. A ship that readily broke the rule of his Mission that visitors in the field must be unmarried, Daley purposed to devote himself to special work among Moslems. In time, however, late he returned to England and in company speedily months at Oxford took a degree of Bachelor

### Devoted Labour among Zanzibar Moslems

Canon G. W. Dernford, general secretary of the  
Anglican League, writes in this connexion:

What Dala went back to Africa he used that  
and the language continually and the knowledge of it was  
soon forgotten. It was his usual practice to meet  
the inhabitants, both Arabs and Africans, in public dis-  
cussions, and he came to know all their arguments against  
Christianity and the most effective ways of answering  
them. He could also explain exactly how their ideas  
of Christianity were mistaken. He requested moreover  
that it was not enough that he should know as much as  
possible about Islam. "It was also essential that the  
Christian teachers also should know how to answer  
Muslim controversialists." His wife often gave similar  
courses of instruction in the Mission school, and  
college, and wrote many treatises on Islam by his assistance.  
One of the treatises was a life of Muhammad and  
a detailed account of the beliefs and practices  
of Muslims.

In 1905 at the request of the Moslem community a Swahili translation of the Qur'an in order that African teachers might know exactly what is contained in the Moslem scriptures. When this translation was published there was considerable excitement among the Moslems, who announced that it contained many errors and that they would produce a better version themselves. Nothing, however, became of this, and a leading Moslem scholar afterwards admitted that when they examined it more carefully they discovered that the Arabic version was correct.

One of the finest Swahili scholars, the Missionary who ever had Dale bore a great part of the work. He was given the Swahili Translation of the Bible, being himself able to translate direct from the Hebrew and the Greek. He likewise did much other work in Swahili translation and in the compilation of new books to meet local needs.

side a number of us who met at the in 1903 and  
Champlain in 1904. He is the pride of the English  
congregation at Zürich, where he is until his retirement  
in 1924. He has written many articles in European journals  
and has been made an honorary member of the  
Academy of Science of Zürich.

My return to England was after two or three days spent on further instruction with the special agents at Bishop Vesey's, and I was allowed of the most confidential information concerning the 1925 election. The following is a summary of what took place in the election campaign, and the results of the election.

...and he was the most brilliant, the most  
valiant, the noblest, and although one of the  
most impious of actual converts to Islam,  
he was regarded as very great indeed, which  
was due to his infinite powerfulness and  
the influence of Caliph Ali over Islam.

## *Lady Emily Tredague*

At the recent Smith-in-Sullivan at the age of 74 years, Lady Emily Fitzgerald, widow of Sir Charles Fitzgerald, and mother of Senator Fitzgerald, lost a notable personality and one of the most stately women in Europe. To his son in the Colony, but the whole of Southern Africa a link with the historic past.

Lady Tredgold was a daughter of John Smith Morai, the missionary pioneer of Rhodesia, and a niece of David Livingstone. Born in Inyati in 1861, she spent her early days in Kurruman, the famous missionary out-station, the time in South Africa, and at Grahamstown, for her marriage to the then Mr. Clarkson Tredgold, whom she went to law with in 1877, and from then until her husband's death made her home in Southern Rhodesia, spending the greater part of each year there with

Her eldest son, Lieut. J. C. Tredgold, of the Royal Engineers, was killed in the last war, and her other children are Mr. and Mrs. Tredgold, now Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Defense; Mrs. A. J. Shaw, Mr. Alan Franklin, and Miss H. Tredgold, who is engaged in

*Major J. S. Inabaa*

The second is from my mail from Salisbury of  
Major J. S. Ingleton, member of the British South  
Africa Police from the date of its formation and some  
time its Acting Commissioner. He was in this  
year Lieutenant in the Leicestershire Regiment.  
He has also served the South African Mounted Police  
and the South African Constabulary. He served through  
the Boer War and Rebellion and afterwards became one of  
the first batch of sub-inspectors with the rank of  
lieutenant in the R.A.P. and went through the South  
African War and in the following campaigns served until  
1910 in South Africa under General Murray, also of the  
R.A.P. On return to police duties he was stationed  
in many parts of the "Cape Colony" and before becoming  
Acting Commissioner in 1927 the year before his retire-  
ment was superintendent in charge of the Bulawayo  
District. He leaves in late October.

## Lord Dufferin's Appointment To Control Overseas Division, M.O.I.

LORD DUFFERIN, who in 1937 succeeded Earl De La Warr as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and who in his 18 years as a Member of Parliament spent a short while in Zanzibar, Pemba, and British Somaliland while on his way back to London from Mauritius, has accepted the appointment of Director of the Overseas Division of the Ministry of Information. That post had remained unfilled since the departure for India some months ago of Mr. H. G. Henderson, in whose stead Professor Holloway has been acting meantime.

The present Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, grandson of the former Victor of India, and son of the first speaker of the Senate of Northern Ireland, is only 39 years of age, but he has already shown a clear proof of his political ability, versatility, energy, and of deep interest in Colonial affairs.

He won the Rosebery History prize at Eton, did well at Balliol College, Oxford, and, following the death of his father in 1938, entered the House of Lords in the year in which he came of age. He was Parliamentary private secretary to Lord Linlithgow, Duke of Lancaster, Under-Secretary for India, and afterwards to Lord Halifax, while he was successfully President of the Board of Education, Secretary of State for War, and Lord Privy Seal. Until 1938 he also served as a lord-in-waiting to King George VI and King George V. He went to India in 1932 as a member of the Franchise Committee of the Round Table Conference.

In 1936 he married Miss Maureen Constance Guinness, daughter of the Hon. Arthur Ernest Guinness, a brother of the Earl of Iveagh.

[Editorial comment on his appointment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## Mr. Arthur E. Hamp Acting General Manager of K.U.R.

With the ascendancy of general Sir Godfrey Rhodes to military service in Persia it is altogether fitting that the general management of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours should devolve on Mr. Arthur E. Hamp. A.B.E., M.I.C.E., for so long a time of the staff have been longest in the active service of the Railways Administration, and their date is closely correlated with its growth.

First reaching East Africa in 1912 to join General J. D. Atkinson as an assistant engineer on the Nairobi water-supply, Mr. Hamp was invalided home from his first tour after an attack of blackwater fever, which was followed immediately by a severe attack of enteric. These two major illnesses, however, seem to have immunised him from other tropical diseases, for since then he has practically never been ill.

During that early tour he met that general friend of all railway officials, General J. H. Galley, and by him was introduced as a likely railway engineer to the late Arthur Lewis, then chief engineer of the Uganda Railway. As such Mr. Hamp transferred to the railway service early in 1914 and was almost at once sent to join a survey party then surveying the Usambara Extension. On the completion of this survey in 1916 he was put on line maintenance, and has since been engaged on many of the big works undertaken, notably the survey and construction of the Tanga-Nyeri railway and the Uganda extension. When General Rhodes was appointed General Manager in 1928 he succeeded him as chief engineer. Mr. Hamp has for some years been the senior head of department within the Railways staff, and he acted as General Manager in 1938 during General Rhodes' leave.

### Popular with His Staff

Mr. Hamp joined the K.U.R. when it was little more than a single line from Mombasa to Kisumu, and has therefore literally grown up with the system. As an engineer he has kept abreast of all the recent advances in his profession, and has had ample opportunity for the display of his skill and enthusiasm in the many important works that have been carried out under his control in the last 15 years. He would probably confess to feeling still the romance of frontier work in "driving the road and bridging the land." He has always had the gift of making engineering projects intelligible and interesting to non-technical colleagues, who delighted to stand in awe with admiration in his office over the plans of some proposed work that he had already completed.

He is known throughout East Africa's main railway ultimately in good times and bad, in war, peace, and war again, and the accumulated experience obtained, coupled with a level-headed judgment, will be brought to bear on the many problems involved in railway management. He will need the loyal and enthusiastic support of the men whom he is known as an essentially straight-dealing chief, who expect their best and has a sympathetic ear for their grievances.

### General Election Majorities

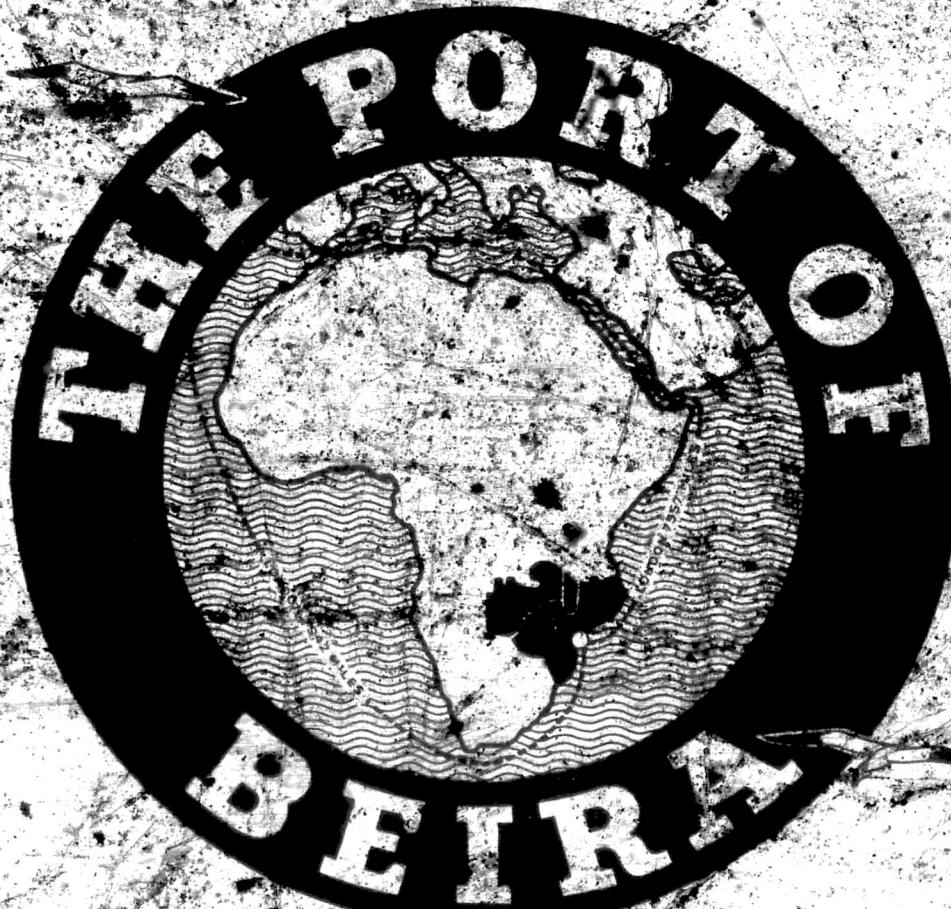
Details of the voting in the recent general election in Northern Rhodesia, which have now reached this country, supplement the cabled results which we published a week ago. The votes cast in the contested constituencies were: Mr. F. F. Sinclair, 24,100; Leopold Mountford, 16,000; Mr. W. P. McCarthy, 12,000; the Hon. J. W. S. Mr. M. S. Visaria, 4,000; Capt. C. G.

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HAVE RECENTLY BEEN COMPLETED.**

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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's Moment of October 9 you again drew public attention to the impossible methods of taxation now being, and probably will be followed, by the Civil Office in handling most urgent matters concerning Colonial development. What can be the true cause of this sorry state?

This Colonial Office is, of course, not the only offender in bringing public opinion to witness the same methods are followed by the other great pre-war departments. Only responsible business men what their experience has been in dealing with Government departments, and inward of course will make the same condemnation of inaction 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 pieded out to the public.

I believe the blame must rest first upon the Treasury, usually called the "Gestapo" nowadays. In the beginning the Treasury insisted a general distinction—“DO NOTHING, AND FEW WILL COST YOU NO LESS.” Now the “DO nothing” part of the once-conscious effort has become a reflex action automatically achieved within a week or two 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 vexing result to everyone outside the hierarchy, because only by facing issues even how can they obtain their daily bread. The avoidance of issue-facing leads to the needless issuance of files marked “For your information” instead of “Action” in this case meaning “desirable action,” as decided by Bomber Command, and Whitehall. This is however a file's journey through its width and breadth and it belongs to “The Eyes of the World.”

Officers of Colonial Government are inherently like the “idle” action is, because of paid brothers at home office. But these items are simple because they are dictated away from the Treasury.

It might be thought that all would be well if sufficient funds could be found locally for self-support. This, however, is not so. Colonies have neighbours who maximise difficulties. These neighbours may be sister colonies (sister in the pocket), the Colonies of foreign countries, all files passed to the D.O., and so safely out of the pocket, a Dominion and files passed to some one who can ink up another job in another Dominion, or, finally in YOUNG DOMINION which happens to its own files (and not 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 and if it could have been financially minded confidence without sense of economies had dropped a little part of the world's savings within its founders' before that happened. The author of the article had spent about 30 years in Rhodesia, and he had no difficulty in almost successfully convincing the young Chamber of Southern Rhodesia that the best way to form of a family of the Colonies was all three to merge that the families should be bound.

You sir, have done and are doing a most valuable public service in your paper. It is a fact, World War II, to awaken some of us to things other than war. This which world opinion would not have failed us for ever.

Nyasaland is still in the horn of Africa. Rhodesia will do something with this vast white desert after all and pay us a few royalties.

long been the administration of our Colonial Empire. Northern Rhodesia's fate would have been that of the West Indies had not those great copper deposits been found—for we have still to see the CIVIL vote of £50,000,000 forthcoming for Colonial development. I know we will react most violently to the wild suggestion that international control may be applied to our Great Empire. And let me say that whereas no one denies the perfection of our tactics, our colonial strategy is an abomination. *Last Stand* and *Colonial* has criticised from the inception, and, after all, we cannot reason for ever.

In many cases the same international control will be perfectly fitly American, and it can point to anything better than the U.S.A. in the matter Philippines. I will take back all the white.

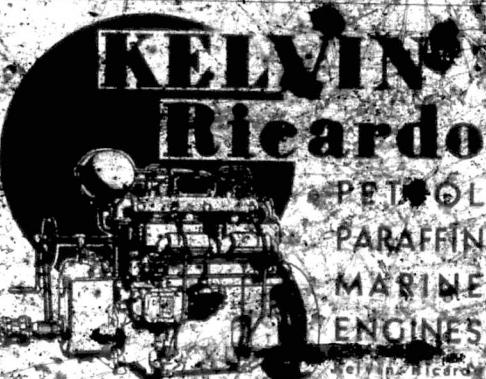
With the intention, all told Rhodesia will wish they were back again to increase the solid white to support their departing Minister despatch and his massive intention of filling the gigantic空白 that the Murray multiplex has placed for many years.

Editorial, *Colonial*, *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Editorial comment appears under Master's Moment.

The African World Annual for 1944 also published at £3.10s. £1.00 net by Mr. Pimperne, it recapitulates many of the principal happenings in Africa during the past year. The volume is profusely illustrated, and as usual nearly half of it is devoted directly to covering the leading African mining companies.

A summary of the most interesting and significant five years of the African World.



Marine Engines are made in three series, the "E" Models being light-weight for moderate speeds, launchers and small sailing boats. The "F" Models are medium-weight, medium speed for heavy launchers, cabin carriers, small sailing yachts, etc. The "M" Models are heavy weight, slow-speed engines suitable for heavy craft of all kinds. All are solidly built and all are noted for resistance to corrosion and superb workmanship coupled with moderate price and long guarantee cost.

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## Nyasaland Railways

Mr. J. P. O'Farrell, M.P., for Nyasaland, told the House of Commons on October 22 that the cost of the construction of the railway from the Lake Malawi to the Lake Chilanga was £1,650,000, and that the cost of the extension to the Lake Chilanga and the Lake Maleri was £1,000,000. The total cost of the extension was £2,650,000, and the estimated cost of the extension to the Lake Chilanga and Lake Maleri debentures at the end of 1910 were £1,200,000, straight interest £100,000, £100,000 representing income bonds of the railway company, £1,000,000 debenture stock at 4 per cent. and interest £2,500 (£500 per cent.). The amount of interest on the Adelabure stock at the end of 1910 was £40,52, and interest on the £1,000,000 debenture stock needed £33,120. At the end of 1910 there was a total of £1,154,122, and £26,024 was due for the maximum laying, a balance of £980,976 to be accounted for.

The total traffic carried over the railways, not including the lake services during the year, was 7,000,000 tons, 1,400,000 of these lake services handled. The 1,400,000 tons of lake services amounted to 1,000,000 passenger passengers and 400,000 tons of goods. The expenses which included depreciation of 15 per cent. amounted to £7,055,000 of the gross receipts, excluding provision for reserves, and the net earnings or surpluses were £6,000,000.

Mr. Chalmers Smith, and Mr. G. W. T. Pollock, other members for re-election at the annual meeting which is to be held in Eddou this afternoon. The other members of the Board are Mr. W. H. D. Chalmers, Mr. F. H. Black, Mr. W. C. Wilson, Mr. B. Dickson, and Brigadier-General Sir H. B. L. Balfour.

The electors re-elect the chairman, Mr. W. H. D. Chalmers, after 18 years service. He has been chairman since 1902, and the appointment in his name was made by Mr. Balfour who has also served the company for 18 years during the last 12 as president of the board. Mr. Balfour

## COMPANY MEETING

### Port of Beira

## Development, Limited

### Mr. Vivian L. Oury's Address

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT LIMITED was held at the registered office, Linings House, Queen Street, London, on December 1, Tuesday, October 1.

Mr. Vivian L. Oury, the managing director of the company, presided and said:

"Your company's holding of 100,000 of the 400,000 shares forming the share capital of Beira Works Limited, and of 100,000 shares of the 100,000 shares forming the share capital of the Companhia do Porto da Beira (which, in turn, holds the remaining 300,000 shares of Beira Works Limited) remains unchanged."

"The accounts of Beira Works Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1911, show that after providing for interest on debentures and for depreciation and wear and tear, and for the expenses of the issue of £750,000 of 4 per cent. debentures, there was a profit for the year of £1,120,000, which added to the profit of £1,161,491 brought in at the beginning of the year, made the amount to the credit of profit and loss account of £2,281,491. This sum was transferred to contingent account, making that account up to £2,700,000 and a dividend of £1.5d. per share, less income tax at 4 per cent., in the £3 absorbing £50,000 gross, was declared, leaving £12,000 to be carried forward."

### Progress of Beira Works

"At the annual general meeting of Beira Works Limited, Sir Donald Malcolm, K.C. M.A., who presided, said that the financial results of the past year were considerably better than those of the previous year, but as the ownership of the conditions news 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 port channel, and that, although the past year had been difficult owing to working of the port with the aid of the additional deep water wharves, ship dock, tramway, pulp mill, power station and the other improvements effected had been carried on smoothly and efficiently."

"Through our holding in Beira Works Limited we received by way of dividend the sum of £2,500, and a loan by the Companhia do Porto da Beira to the shareholders in our holding in Beira Works Limited, which last company declared a dividend of £750 per share, which on the shares held by us in that company amounted to £50,000."

"I add in the report of the directors' remuneration assessments made on the company by the income-tax authorities are being contested. In the meantime the directors have considered it prudent to make full provision for any of these assessments which may be sustained."

"After making such provision the balance on profit and loss account is £10,552, and the directors recommend that a dividend of 6s. 6d. per share less interest at 4 per cent. be paid on November 1, 1911, leaving a balance forward of £4,000."

"Report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1911, were adopted; a dividend of 6s. 6d. per share less interest at 4 per cent. was declared payable on November 1, 1911, and the auditors were re-appointed."

A grand film entitled "Malaria" was shown this afternoon at the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, Grays Street, London, W.C. 1.

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## Questions in Parliament

Mr. H. D. G. Constanduros asked the I.P.C. to call the Secretary of State for War to declare the relationship between the Imperial Government and that of the Emperor of Abyssinia, and whether would it be able to make a statement as to the British intentions regarding the future government of Abyssinia?

Mr. Woolf replied that he could add nothing to the reply given by Mr. Newbaker on October 1.

Mr. Wedgwood asked the right hon. gentleman whether the Foreign Office had any information as to the attitude of Abyssinia.

Mr. Wedgwood asked whether the Foreign Office had any information as to the attitude of Abyssinia. What information which has already been clearly communicated to the House?

Mr. Wedgwood asked that the Secretary of State for War to state whether the Ethiopian Government was now in a position to terminate the leases of land and minerals made to Abyssinia by the former Italian rulers of Ethiopia, and also whether they were expected to be in such a position.

The Financial Secretary to the War Office, Mr. Southby, replied that the Emperor of Ethiopia would be in a position to negotiate on that matter as soon as the agreement now under discussion between him and the British Government had been signed.

Mr. Wedgwood asked whether relations between this country and the Emperor's minister for the War Office of the Foreign Office?

Mr. Sandy's: This territory, which was under Italian rule, is, until an agreement is concluded, being administered as occupied enemy territory.

Mr. Maxton asked if there was any difficulty in reaching an agreement with the Emperor.

Mr. Sandy's: So far as I know there is no difficulty whatever. The conversations are proceeding in a most amicable manner. But there are a large number of complicated matters which have to be settled, and it takes time.

Mr. Wedgwood asked if it not desirable that the body which will be normally responsible for the territories should take responsibility before the negotiations are concluded.

## News Items in Brief

An informal congress of the Rhodesia Labour Party was due to be held in Gaborone last weekend.

Customs receipts for the Port of Beira during June totalled £88,770, compared with £87,241 for the corresponding month of 1940.

Some of the finest strains of Dutch Babas are reported to have been sold by the Germans for conversion to a coffee substitute.

Sahabat, Southern Rhodesia, is to have a new mine-site brigade. Hitherto the work of such a body has been performed by the B.S.A. Police.

The retiring mayor of Gwadlup, Captain G. B. Tunnier, stated recently that the establishment of the neighbouring aerodrome had been shown on the map.

General Smuts suggested in the Union Congress of the United Party held in Bloemfontein last week that a motion suggesting tentative steps for the post-war federation of South African Estates should be withdrawn.

The Rhodes Trustees have bought two large 1/4th century Flemish "Continent" armchairs, representing Europe and America; for presentation to Groote Schuur, the official residence of the Health Minister of the Union of South Africa. The gift has been made in recognition of the distinguished services to the Commonwealth of the present Prime Minister of the Union, General Smuts. These two armchairs are companions in a set of four to two others, also representing Africa and Asia, which already hang in Groote Schuur and were formerly the possession of the old Rhodes.

## Mozambique Company

A detailed account of the Company's accounts up to the end of June this year has totals amounted to £1,000,000 S. £. 14/- compared with £13,310,542 in 1944. A sum of £12,400,000 contracted 10 years ago to enable the company to build and the world slump has now added to building materials and the liquid assets on the market. Last April £10,000,000 (gold) in Europe and \$1,500,000 in America.

The balance sheet which appears both in Portuguese and British currencies shows the company's capital to amount to £1,210,000, the reserve fund to £100,441, and the general reserve to £100,000. Properties and rights acquired amount to £1,000,000, each of £154,490 countries at £170,000, except Brazil at £1116,872, and 20% of the agricultural credit bank to £90,770. The directors propose to transfer £100,000 a year to the Bank of Portugal, to the Portuguese State, to write off £1,500,000 and add the balance of £8,472,032 to the general and right's account.

The general meeting is to be held in Lisbon on November 1.

## BRITISH MINING NEWS

### Company Progress Reports

**Gabai Gold Mine**—The result of the latest production for September.

**Globe and Phoenix**—1,100 tons of ore treated in September yielded 3,400 oz. gold and a profit of £15,753.

#### Gold and Phoenix Dividends

Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Co. has declared a second interim dividend of 10/- per share of £1. The corresponding dividend for September was of the same amount and the total for the year is £1.50 per share.

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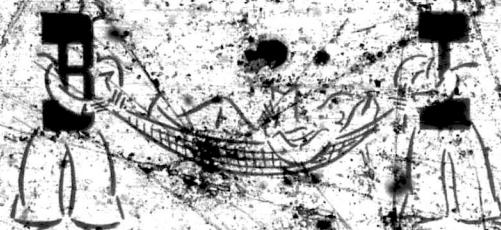
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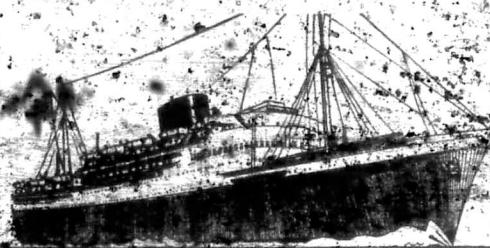
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT nearly twenty years ago, this newspaper has adhered as a cardinal principle to the motto of a master journalist that "comment is free," and we have therefore on no single occasion refused publication to the comments upon any subject of genuine import of a correspondent of established good faith. It has moreover never seemed to us satisfactory to impose accountability by the time-honored fiction that "the editor is not responsible for the opinions of his correspondents." While it is one sense that disclaimer applies to the fact that any journal which publishes only correspondence with which it was in full agreement would deliberately bar even the most critical of its own declared point of view, the editor can in our view no more derogate the duty of judgment and discrimination in respect of the correspondence column than of his news columns or of his advertising pages. Whatever standards he has set himself must apply to the whole newspaper if it is to be in standard at all.

In cases of doubt, in which we have always applied to any proposal or criticism, has been to ask ourselves whether its adoption or publication would be likely to benefit the territories we seek to serve. Some

**Our Test in Cases of Doubt**  
times, of course, it has been difficult to decide the right reply to that inquiry, but it is one which has done good service in border-line cases. Seldom have we had to deliberate so

diligently whether to publish a comment withheld at all, with that which appears on another page over the signature of Mr. Owen Weller, who has rendered excellent service to Kenya in official and non-official capacities, and to the Colonies, seen by his remarkable book, "Kenya and Britain." As far as we know, he has never written anything detrimental to the true interests of the Colony in which he is a correspondent. So far as we can imagine, he would not write anything of short a character, and whatever its short coming, East Africa and Rhodesia can at least trust 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 with that independence which is both the secret virtue and the driving force of British public life.

It was then only after the most serious reflection that we decided that the following publication was to be roundly condemned, of which Mr. Weller did have written and published only after due enquiry.

**The Penalty of Complacency**—A word, subject on which the writer never will in a relatively small community could have been willing to sign 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-known fact did not readily forgettable trial is a thing of the past but some witnesses gave evidence of so startling and revolting a character that those upon whom 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 rich offenders, if few in number, have in too many cases thrust themselves into prominence, and the willful bluntness of others, blind or indifferent to the ultimate mischief, has tended to lay the whole country 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

**Kenya and S. Rhodesia Contrasted.** terms with those who have not only notoriously disregarded

the moral law but have continued to flaunt 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 thoughts sufficiently 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 consistently professes abundant faith. It is not pleasant, but it is nevertheless necessary to face in this connection the stark reality that certain men and women

whom Kenya have been allowed to push themselves to the fore, even to the point of becoming pests, at Government House would in Southern Rhodesia have been condemned by public opinion to a secret obscurity. It is past high time to stress this truth and the measurable 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 the senior officials, to make the practice of their hospitality coincide with the standards which these and their wives respect and wish to uphold. Mistaken tolerance, so lightly debasing 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.

Moral content—so quality more needful to-day than ever—is the touchstone of this matter, and it must be most regrettably recorded that all too few of the senior officials have hitherto shown a sound awareness

#### Fine Examples, Responsibility, and Frivolity.

It would be simple, and apropos, to cite for comparison the sister Colonies already mentioned, but it is preferable to consider the highest human standards among statesmanship, which are a shining example to us all. In Great Britain—an isle beset, on guard, rationed, burdened and eagerly awaiting further loads—the Sovereign busily 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 hourly 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 him in the hostess of the White House, and in too brief with more serious affairs? These examples cannot be said to have had understanding coadjutors. In the highest places in Kenya, Officialdom in the Colony has made many public appeals to simpler living and more sacrifice, but they who have invited their well-dead have continued to lead the best of their presents to two, three or even more dances a week, as well as to other diversions in no wise attuned to the discipline demanded by the times. Mr. Waller

the British and French in connection with our independence. In Kenya our officers have had a very difficult time. The Kenyans are not so bad, but they are not better than we are. The problem here is that the Comptroller and at heart is eager to be good to us, in calling us his service. Indeed, this is where

he is best in Kenya and his opposite number in Rhodesia closely resemble each other in spirit and balanced outlook, that each perfectly understands the other. The truest of our civilization lies in a difference in leadership, not in any substantial divergence of attitude in our fellow Britons in these two Dependencies.

## Attacks Resumed on Italian Remnant

### Attack on Area of Ethiopia

CHOPPING IN GONDAR. The last Italian garrison held in Ethiopia has been captured without loss of the garrisons.

Just after our last issue we reported the re-establishment of a British garrison at Mekele issued in full dress uniform.

On October 23 an enemy patrol from the rear of Gondar was engaged by Patriots who fought back with losses. The Patriots suffered no casualties. On October 25 our aircraft attacked an enemy encampment and motor transport in Gurumma, south of Gondar, with bombs and machine-guns. Direct hits were observed. Gurumma is an important market centre from which General Mola gets supplies for his forces which are surrounded in the Gondar area. A number of bombs were dropped on the trenches and Deva in the Gondar area by the S.A.A.F. on October 26. No communication was carried out by the South African Air Force.

October 30—R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East announced: "In Abyssinia enemy positions south of Amhazze were effectively bombed on October 29."

### Vichy Somaliland to Negotiate

It was announced in Vichy on the same day that an agreement with the Vichy Somaliland Government, was to be entered into by the Vichy Government over the right to use the port of Djibouti and the railway to Addis Ababa. It was explained that the Governor of that Colony had reported to Vichy that he had received a letter from the G.O.C. of Africa declaring that Great Britain has no further territorial ambitions. The French Governor also informed his colleague for the raising of the flag of the plot last week. Only last week Vichy reported to us that "in view of such Somaliland, we suggested that Vichy should make it clear that there had been a return to the old days when there was no frontier between that Colony and the Vichy Government. Our Vichy has even admitted that at the situation as it exists, there is nothing that the Somaliland can do to prevent France from dealing with the Colony. It is then that the Vichy Government through Nomad, or in the territory, has been massacred with whom the settlers. Also, that a great many Europeans and Africans may wish to go over to the Somaliland side. Wellington, we negotiate with the Somaliland Government."

Another statement from Somaliland came on October 31. It was said that the Vichy Government had sent out a general order to all its garrisons of native rising and often took the responsibility of attacking the British Somaliland."

The Vichy Government has said that the Somalilanders will be given a number of garrisons in the British Somaliland. The Vichy Government have been told that our men bombing raids on Vichy are to be stopped. A Vichy aeroplane has been captured and is now being converted to carry bombs. The Somalilanders are to be given a number of garrisons in the British Somaliland. Kamant the

French against the enemy outposts. Rumours of the occupation of French Somaliland by British and French columns have already been officially denied. It is probable that these rumours took their source from some shabby sources among Danakil tribesmen within the British border. Tribesmen are disturbed because the French, English, have recently requisitioned their food supplies.

November 1—A joint announcement issued by the East African Command and Air Staff, in Nairobi read: "The advance of troops moving on the Dessa-Gondar road has cut off the enemy mounted irregulars. After a day's march, during which hand grenades and light machine-guns were freely used, the enemy was captured and dispersed."

November 2—It was officially stated in Nairobi that a patrol flew artillery fire from a gun boat, drove off a small force of Larei rebels, captured 100 rebels and secured 1000 rifles and 1000 pounds of gunpowder.

Natives recently attempted a dawn sortie from Kusogha, an isolated fort east of Lake Tana, astride the Dessa-Tana (Gondar road). They were engaged by local Patriots and forced to flee again within their defences. The position of this enemy outpost is completely cut off by Patriots from all communications with the outside and is supplied only by boat across the lake, which is a dangerous method. A heavily fortified hill in the northern area was bombed and machine-gunned by aircraft of the R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. on October 31. Results were not observed. In the area east of Gondar direct hits were scored on trenches and military posts by the S.A.A.F.

November 3—It was officially announced in Nairobi that a launch and a boat in the bay near Gorgora, Lake Tana, were successfully attacked by the R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. on October 30. Two boats were also obtained, on suspicion, in the hands of rebels in the Dessa area.

November 4—German Interdiction Agent. It was officially reported this week-end that Germany had agreed to the Vichy Government's condition that France would be able to the recovery of Africa from the great spheres German, Italian and French. Germany would ask the South African Government, Rhodesia, South-West Africa, the British Colonies, and the Commonwealth to make war while Italy would undertake the destruction of Abyssinia, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and the Spanish Sahara. The share of France for participation in this robbery would be Algeria, West Africa, Morocco, and Senegal, and parts of Nigeria and Central Africa. It was officially suggested that the Vichy Government Africa should, at the moment, follow the example of independent India and Australia in the matter of tax character.

A slightly different track to *The Daily Herald* last week, Mr. Bewarji recently reported that by using light wooden cameras 25 wooden arms had been laid in British troops in occupied offices and managed to the Vichy Government. The Somalilanders and similar units. The S.A.A.F. had

General Platt, G.O.C. East Africa, recently disclosed that as he was planning the attack on Abyssinia from the Sudan he selected a decoy officer whom he so good that he deceived everyone, including General Haile Selassie.

It was decided to make a main attack at Kassala near the Sudan-Eritrea border. But if the Italians had found out the British plans would have been frustrated. The Sudan's difficult country in which to conceal troops or supplies, and spies might be everywhere, so the General chose a certain officer, famous for his resource, with performing various moves designed to attract attention.

The General got the Royal Navy to send him 100 men to build a port to lengthen the supply line. It was not long weeks later that the Navy informed that 45 men were being killed, and that the Army never had any idea of using that wharf. The officer selected of workmen extending the railway in another direction passed a night hospital in the medical sector with doctors and nurses, on duty waiting for wounded men. When it arrived, Spies, on being detected, are always arrested; sometimes a deception officer goes to work on them first.

#### Repeal of Ban on Italian Italians

When he received in private audience Father Leo Zanni, an Italian military chaplain who was severely wounded in Abyssinia, the Pope last week addressed the following message to the leaders of Conular, according to Rome Radio: "To all the Italian Catholics throughout the world, because they are far away from their families and especially to those who are separated from our paternal Benedictine Monasteries there, while they support them in their duties and in their strength bear with Christian resignation and with meekness the sufferings and persecutions arising from the present state of affairs."

Major-General W. G. Holden (former General in Army Provisions) Eastern Command arrived back in Delhi on Monday after a tour of both East and South Africa during which he had conversations with General Auchincloss, General Haining, General Gubbins and the Governors and other civil and military authorities in British East Africa. He also met the Viceroy of the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the Transvaal and South Africa.

Mr. Eden re-visited on Saturday at a residence in the south of England the 8th Queen's Royal Lancers whom he served in the last war, at one time commanding a company largely composed of Southern Rhodesians.

During their recent visit to the King, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture, went to the camp at Milnerton Park, Johannesburg, where, at the invitation of the Union Government, 100 young Rhodesians from the Reconnaissance Unit are undergoing five months training under the C.U.T.T. scheme.

The Government of the United States has demanded \$800,000 damages from Germany for the sinking of the Robin Line steamer ROBIN MOOR.

#### Maybin Memorial Fund

The Maybin Memorial Fund for the Bomber Aircrews of Great Britain, which was opened on May 18 in memory of the late Governor, Sir John Maybin, has, according to a telegram from Lusaka, received on Friday, a pledge at the splendid total of £10,000. Northern Rhodesia has been most generous in its support of other appeals for war purposes, and this further total is further evidence of public anxiety to bear additional burdens.

India has sent its £11,000 to Mrs. Winston Churchill for Russia, and Barclays Bank (Asia) Ltd. £1,000 has sent £2,000 to the Uganda War Fund and has passed £112,750 to the Kenya War Savings Committee, of which Sir James Laurier, Sir J. Harriman, hopes to reach £100,000 mark before the end of this year.

Among the interest-free loans received from Southern Rhodesia by the British Government are £15,000 from Mr. T. H. Law, £7,000 each from Messrs. R. G. March and A. G. M. Rose, £5,000 from Mr. F. S. Barber, £2,000 from Mr. G. S. Roberts, £2,000 from Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall and £1,000 each from Zambia, Saville Ltd., and the Nkasa African Canteen Fund.

## Escape of Two Rhodesians

### From German Captivity at Benghazi

LANCE BOMBARDIER A. H. HASLWARTH, 2nd Gunner, 1st Officer, Royal Southern Rhodesia, and Corporal R. H. Goldham, of Durban, who attempted to escape from a German prison camp in Benghazi after five months captivity, reached Cairo last week.

"We decided to try to escape though we knew we could be captured," said Haslworth. "We knew we would have to make our plan well because it was a long way to Cairo (400 miles). On the day we started planned Germans and Italian bully bees." For navigation we had only a cheap compass - which we took from a sanda sketch map found in a German library book.

We were only able to escape by night, and when we left our camp we would not be missed so that we could get a good start. The Germans were very watchful and did not realize it, but one front group of 23 who had made an earlier attempt. On the appointed night we slipped out and took cover in the grounds of the camp after dark, waiting for a while to be baited. We had enough rations for 2 days and took water bottles each.

On the first day we marched 20 miles and tried to sleep at night, but we found the cold, smothering, too cold, and so we began to march on. When the heat became too strong we slept during the day. In the afternoon after two days we reached a small water point and took shelter underneath. We were quite surprised by the English, but we told them we came to the British army.

The same night when we got to sleeping in an unoccupied building we awoke to find a British captain sitting up, holding gun and looking at us. "Come off that rock," he said, "and I'll see you off to safety."

### Prisoner Badly Treated by Germans

In a recent communication to the Foreign Office, Americans, "We criticized the Germans for their excellent sports. We organized a weekly competition meeting with a band, and the King. They fed us badly. In fact, we had a full meal only once a week, and for our midday meal we had a soup and very little, scuttled meat. They worked us 14 hours a day, which was later to down to 12."

"The Germans and Indians do not get along well. The Germans get the best of everything, although, it is true, that Italy. All the same, the grub is not a patch on ours at the best of times. The British air raids on Berlin have having a good effect. Every night people stand from the town with blankets. If a prisoner lights a cigarette in the open he is warned that he may be shot."

"I saw a fine German lie in the making. One of our bombs hit a building adjoining the hospital. A week later the Germans buried the bombed part with a Red Cross draped over it, woeeping nuns filing past before the camera."

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

The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and Air Commodore C. W. McDonald, A.O.C. Rhodesian Air Training Group, were the guests of the Secretary of State for Air at a luncheon in London on Friday last. Sir Arnold Smith tendered the thanks of the Imperial Government to Southern Rhodesia for "the splendid achievements" which the Royal Air Force is receiving in its training schools in that Colony, saying that the men were excellently trained and a credit to their countries, which by enthusiasm, ingenuity and hard work had surmounted all the many difficulties inherent in the task of 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 kindness which they had received. Air Commodore Lanigan, 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. H. M. 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, said in a short talk that the opening of air services to and through East Africa first made Kenya's importance as a transport route. They thought this war would postpone work on the roads, but 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 to be put on an all-weather standard, would have a surface of ordinary stones, like what we call in America "macadam road," in this country, the sort of things you see in front of a row of newly built houses.

The problem of constructing roads in Africa is, he continued, "how to get an all-weather surface for the minimum of money." He used to try every conceivable scheme, "and tried to make it come out most expensively in a very dry area where there was all volcanic ash and sand up to shoulder height and could only be kept down by happen to pass along that kind of road a day or so after wind and sand, the experiment had been a great success—with the goats! Every goat in Africa was on the road, eating 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 diverted from war to peaceful development.

Iron and steel are now controlled in Kenya.

Visiting the Royal African 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 in guiding Colonial policy. The wide extension of political rights of non-white races had given dominant 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 their time, functioning as the service of their own social needs, and the promotion of their physical and material welfare. In this new conception lay the basis of a new philosophy of colonial rule.

It was implied in this new philosophy that we should regard the boundaries of the State in regard to the Dependencies as nothing else than as those which it had for backward and less developed areas in Great Britain itself. The definition of the State which it advocated 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 sort of attention which was previously directed largely to questions of political rights.

It implied that we should with reason give some measure of autonomy to territories which could not afford the Hitler style necessary to raise the local standard of life. Moreover it implied that the British Government must now exercise a much closer control over the politics of Colonial Governments.

Social services must be extended until their maintenance paid for, as well as the duty of Government to all the available assets of the country for the public. If therefore there were undeveloped assets, it would be necessary for the Government, in the absence of private enterprise, to develop the infrastructure developing them, what would include the promotion of local secondary industries where they could improve the life of urban populations.

Lord Hailey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who provided said that if we were Hitlerian in liberty we could not set bounds to the advance of our races.

### Post-War Planning

Addressing the International Labour Office conference in New York Mr. Vice Lord Poole-Scourfield, few days ago that cartels and cartels were hindrance to economic progress and to good relations between nations, and that orderly production without monopoly was necessary to avoid cover or under-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 utilisation of abundance and that no men and nations of good will should cooperate after the war.

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**Six Grounds for Confidence.**

As a result of Hitler's eastern adventure, the Axis will now stand or die at least as it was three months ago. That is item No. 1 on the credit side of our account. After the Nazi failure to win the Battle of the Atlantic, by now Great Britain should have been starved out by the U-boats and the Condors. In fact the majority of the convoys are reaching us in safety scathed. American losses have been far greater than our own; item 2 is President Roosevelt's declaration that "in waters we deem necessary to our defence American naval vessels and American planes will no longer wait until Axis submarines or surface raiders strike their deadly blow first." From now on German and Italian vessels of war enter the waters the protection of which is necessary for American defence; they do so at their own peril. Item 3 cannot tell Germany that its blockade of Britain has failed. He must fight the U.S. If "production is the key to victory" sea power is the hand that turns that key. In his present resources Hitler might defeat us if he could cut us off from sea-born armaments, but he cannot compete with the sprawling output of the British Empire and the United States. Item 4 is the growing offensive of the R.A.F. which is carrying the war into Germany with devastating power while the Luftwaffe is being knocked to bits by the Russians. Hitler banked all his power on that him victory. All in the R.A.F. is showing that old British air power plus British sea power will bring him down. Item 5 is our improved position in the Middle East. Point 6 we record Hitler's failure to suppress the spirit of resistance in the conquered countries. We have abundant reason for a sober confidence that through much toil and stimulation we shall win the victory. — *Our Empire*.

**What Britain Wants.** — The British want a decent world. They want a world where winds are free, where men are free, where bonds are wanted, work available that make sense. Britain is also to be a great democracy, a democracy in which the King and Queen still greatness remains to a great people in which the people take back their country from the bosses and the speculators. The rich workers and managers work together to build a home for a people whose dauntless decency has saved the soul of the nation and given the whole free world one more point of pride. — Mrs. Dorothy Thompson speaking in New York.

**Background to War**

**Hitler's Accomplice.** — Adolf Hitler (Adolf the son of Schickelgruber) finding the Germans disgraced after defeat in the last Great War offered them the Promised Land if they would allow him like Moses. This allowed him to tax them out of all their savings to turn them to strip them off from the rest of the world to the very last book and seal their papers, to fill their land with spies to turn the law courts and political machines to bear and逼 the Jews to throw all who opposed him into concentration camps to starve and torture and murder thousands upon thousands. Hitler, who arrived in Germany as an out-of-work painter without a penny and who has won back the god of his nation to such a depth that Germany fails. Hitler promises the Germans that the world's greatest masters of the art of war will be only the most powerful war machine known in history; he has taxed the nation for about 10 years and robbed children of their nourishment; he has ousted Poland, America, Austria, Czechoslovakia, invaded Denmark, Norway, Norway conquered Holland, Belgium and France, taken possession of Luxembourg, brought in Hungary, overthrown Rumania, terrorized Bulgaria, overrun Yugoslavia, invaded Greece, attacked Russia, shamed America, and declared war on the British Empire. A nation weaker than 5% of Napoleon's has succeeded by means so low that they are almost unbelievable.

— Arthur Meier. "Call to Witnesses."

**France Faces Ruin.** — The Germans have been completely successful in their financial scheme for defeated France. They have done what economists before the war said was impossible, i.e., made military conquest immediately profitable. This has been done at the expense of French financial stability, which will be further undermined by the dramatic reduction in the standards for the French franc. France is in the grip of the rising rate of inflation which rocked Germany. As its foundations are shaken, so too will German decrees may be beneficial price levels but decrees can't replace the material economy the Germans are leaving with their gold and silver marks and soaring to Germany. The draining of France will leave the German industry as well as our foreign investments.

— Thomas Kettner, Prado on Berlin Time.

**German Plans.** — Hitler has often boasted that his actions for conquest in not extend across the Rhine. His submarines and raiders prove otherwise. So does his effort along the new frontier. For example, I have in my possession a secret map, made by Germany by Hitler's Government, of South America, which shows Central America, which consists of Panama, the isthmus of Panama, the Republic of Colombia, and the great Lake of Nicaragua. A Canal, 1000 feet wide, has in its possession the new settlement made in Germany by Hitler's Government. It is similar to Abadan, oil, refining towns. — Protestant, Catholic, Muhammadan, Hindu, Buddhist and Jewish allies. The property of all the Churches will be seized by the Reich, the Crosses and all other symbols of religion are to be forbidden. All the clergy are to be put to death under pain of the concentration camps. At the even now many fearless men are being tortured because they placed God above Hitler. In place of the churches of civilisation there is to be set up an international Nazi church served by savages sent out by the Nazi Government. In place of the Bible, the word of "Mein Kampf" will be imposed and enforced as "Holy Writ". And in place of the Cross of Christ will be put the "swastika" and the naked swords. — President Roosevelt.

**Germany Characteristics.** — The German differs from us, first, in his almost infinite lack of initiative, his orders for direction in every thing he does, and his inability under any circumstances. Secondly, in his lack of chivalry, honour, and courtesy, and his inability to live gracefully. There were plenty of kindly, honorable Germans who led decently, but there are with this Germanic beamism an inheritance of qualities of suspicion,猜疑, cruelty, coarseness, and ignorance that have made them for centuries bad, bored in every age. The average German has lost the power to think for himself, and for centuries his leaders have approached force and force alone. Our nice, kindly German citizen has approved and profited by any German Government ever so generous, gentle, & Dr. H. L. Duke.

# o the War News

**Opinions Epitomised**  
wonder sometimes whether people realise the importance of doing work for other reasons than money. — Mr. Messer, M.P.

Tradition has often shot down the bannered and destroyed books. — President Roosevelt.

Never has a nation shown a finer spirit of resistance than Russia today. — Lord Halifax.

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

The Germanisation was riddled with treachery, and its soul poach-marked with envy. — Lord Avonport.

While France developed artists and writers in far too large numbers, Germany claimed her sons. — M. André Gide.

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

The Moscow barrage is infinitely more concentrated than anything I have heard in London. — Walter Citrine.

It is true that Hitler chews the carpet in his outbursts 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 a year hence. — 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 missionary left in any position of executive responsibility in the whole of Japan. — The Rev. Dr. M. Chingwin.

The single factor contributing more to the success of the German Army than to their overcoming supply difficulties is Scrutin. — *The Sunday Times*.

Marshal Timoshenko displayed remarkable tact, both in Smolensk and at Moscow, for reconstituting a shaken defence. — Major-General Sir Charles Gwynne.

The most striking of theistic predestination that Germany is invincible is the vaunt from which we and our allies can alone free the Continent of Europe. — Sir Samuel Hoare.

The Caucasus had big cities before Athens and Rome were known. Mongols, Pechenegs, Turks and Romans tried in vain to get a foothold there. — Mr. George Solovetsky.

A sobering thought to our militarists is that the more State-of-mind they have because the more are you at the mercy of the moods and tempers of certain individuals.

— Mr. W. J. Bryan.

The Royal Engineers' Military Institute in all to only 250 officers and men, armed with rifles and bayonets, with one section of machine-guns. — Major-General Sir Edward Broadbent.

Hitler and his other accomplices are already condemned before the Common Bench of humanity. The plea of superior orders should not exonerate those who participate in governments. — Mr. William Morris.

The full man's ration of cheese is available only to employed agriculturists, labourers and land girls. As to the farmer or his son, although they work longer hours and harder. — Mr. W. J. Bryan.

Great Britain has lost about 100,000 in all theatres of war, including 22,500 from the Royal Navy, and 8,500 from the R.A.F. Australia has lost 13,145 to September 25. — The Australian Army History.

Two Army men were blown up with an unexploded bomb at our Ambassador's Party last night. An Army orderly was sent 10 miles to bring those two men their food rations, while they could have been decapitated. — The Rev. F. H. Marlowe.

The Soviet Air Force, by continuing for so long to resist without once the ceaseless attacks of the Germans, and by counter-attacking with courage and ingenuity, has performed some of the greatest of achievements. — Major Oliver Glazebrook.

The American bid 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 incomparable faculty of liaison on the subject of Germany. After the warmongers of Berlin, the principal culprits are the British and French pacifists. — Professor Poerstel.

Political rights involve political responsibilities, and states and democracy means sacrifice as well as benefits, giving as well as receiving, hard thinking as well as hollowness. — Sir Rowland Evans.

Our duty is to prepare gradually the intelligent people 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 faced with real statesmanship, a difficult though a task. — Sir Alfred Mond.

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. — *Christianity and China*, U.S.A.

When the British first landed in Iceland their reception was cool. An Icelandic fisherman saw his knock-out pipe and, shouting "Sodden Tommy," remained imperturbable, patiently and faithfully carrying out his orders not to retaliate. His friends showed their disapproval openly. — Mr. Marshall Crossley.

A Soviet bomber was shot down in mid-air, fighting enemy fighters and burst in those heights. The four men could have bailed out, but it would have meant falling into enemy hands. Fighting at such a height, the Soviet infantry on a road, the planes sent fire machine guns into the column. Like a gigantic hand, the burning plane crashed into the crowd of panic-stricken soldiers. The Nazis paid with scores of lives for the lives of their Russian abominations. — *Soviet News*.

Most of the public and many Ministers and M.P.s are living in fool's paradise when it comes to damage which can be inflicted on the enemy by bombing. It would not surprise us if, in view of it was disclosed that in 1940 the bomber reached the coast with effectiveness, but with a similarly expensive, inaccurate and militarily inefficient method of bombing, had exploded an military objective. — *National Year Book*.

Australia has 1,100,000 men aged 25-30 of the total population between 18 and 40 years in the armistice age, and by 1945 five out of six are physically fit men. But the number of men will be under arms or making munitions. — The Royal Australian Air Force has already expanded to over 60,000. Munitions production is 20 times greater than at the outbreak of war, and within a short period will be 300 times greater. — Sir Earle Page.

## PERSONALIA

The birth of a son in Nairobi is announced to the wife of Brigadier A. G. Duff, East Africa Command HQ.

Senator J. D. Reinhardt Jones, of the Union of South Africa, recently visited the Rhodesias to investigate industrial problems.

Mr. J. S. Reddick, who has announced his retirement from the Nairobi Town Council, has also written to his old employer, Mr. E. C. L. Groom.

The Hon. Anna, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is in Cape Town where she has gone on her doctor's advice that she spend some time there before returning to Umtali, where she and her second daughter, Mrs. M. E. S. Wilson, will be married next month.

Lord Hicks' (Major) Barbara Tennyson, the recently wedded actress, and her Rhodesian in the Florence Nightingale Hospital, is suffering from appendicitis, but is progressing favourably.

Colonel Gandy, who accompanied his brother, Mr. W. Gandy, to New York, where he was formerly chairman of the World's largest oil company, Esso, has died at Brook during his return visit to the United States.

Sir Alfred McGregor, former Attorney-General of Kenya, and now Chief Justice of Uganda, has been appointed Chairman of a commission of inquiry into alleged corruption in the Government departments in that Colony.

Mr. A. H. Maxwell, the Australian entrepreneur, who is well known in the Rhodesias and Mozambique, has indicated on returning from another visit to the U.S.A. that adequate supplies of tobacco are now assured for the rest of the year.

Mr. H. R. Montgomery, C.M.G., son of the late Bishop Montgomery, has married in Nairobi Mrs. Betty Stirling, daughter of the late Sir Grafton Stirling of Kenya, and daughter of the late Sir M. Sandy of Sydney, Australia.

Lord Beauchamp, Governor-Designate of Southern Rhodesia, and Major Edmund Ward, his guests at Mayfair Hotel, London, yesterday attended the Union of South Africa's reception at South Africa House.

Colonel J. C. Ormsby-Gore, director of the Central Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has returned from a tour of the Rhodesias and Mozambique, particularly in Southern Rhodesia, where he has a considerable share in the development of the tobacco and tea industry.

Mr. Harry Davis, Economic Adviser to the Governor of the Bank of England, who made an important report on Southern Rhodesia some years ago, has been granted temporary leave of absence from the Bank in order to take up the post of Economic Adviser to the Board of Trade.

## Mr. Marvin D. Kampf

It is with regret to report the death in Nairobi at the age of 61 of Mr. Marvin D. Kampf, one of the best-known business men in East Africa.

Born in Poland, he was shipped over while on his way to South Africa as a youth and was the son of a prominent prospector in the Witwatersrand. After a manfully terming life in the field in mining and trading, he quietly gave up then left, through failing health, about 1920.

Quitting Canada for Rhodesia he sailed from Buffalo to Salisbury to join the British Army and on the banks of the British River he was enlisted in Shropshire Horse. After discharge he declared he had a burning desire to make his own way and did so, and developed a great interest in which it may have been one of the chief causes of his Union and later in East Africa to which he devoted his activities shortly before the war began. He recall that in the first weeks of August 1939 he took an insurance on the life of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and that shortly afterwards he was purchasing a motor boat to go round the German蒸气ship Kormoran which was then plying in the neighbourhood.

After whom his extensive business interests in East Africa he represented various American mining companies for years, and became a noted financial and commercial interests, in addition to his own extensive coffee plantations at Raafala in Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. Kampf were both ardent believers in God, paid numerous visits to Europe and America, they were always most hospitable and their circle of friends was wide. Kampf frequently indulged his hobby of professing profound pessimism, though he was in fact an inveterate optimist in action, and secretly generous whenever help was needed for a good cause.

There will be general sympathy with Mr. Kampf with their elder son Captain Bernard Kampf, now in the K.A.R. and with the younger son, Hamid, who was at Brasenose College, Oxford, and is now completing his legal studies in London.

Lord A. Aberconwy, first British Ambassador to Germany after the last war, who has died at the age of 81, set himself turning Germany into the League of Nations with an perseverance on the Council. Stresemann, who was Chancellor when that occurred in 1926, another German spokesman repeatedly asserted in public that act readmitting Germany as a Great Power was bound up with British recognition of her eventual right to the restoration of her colonies, a claim which this newspaper at all times contested.

Sir Alfred Hull, K.C.M.G., S.D., F.R.S., who died while riding in Surrey on the 1st August, was Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, since 1922. He visited East Africa some years ago and had often given great help to East African agriculturists and horticulturists to whom he was always accessible, simple and essentially kindhearted; this will be much missed.

The death is reported of Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Arthur Thompson, who has travelled widely in Kenya, Somaliland and the Sudan for the investigation of oil and water problems.

Mrs. Wansbury, wife of the Rev. Dr. Wansbury, D.D., Secretary of the International Missionary Committee in New York last week.

In last week's tribute to Canon Geoffrey Daley it was said that he had given courses of instruction in the Methodist teacher training college in Nairobi. His instruction was of course in the Christian teachers training college— to teachers who would have to deal with the arguments of Moslem controversialists.

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## Uganda's Gift to Coventry

## *An Example to the Opposite View*

LESS THAN FORTY YEARS AGO THE COUNTRY OF UGANDA was innumerable small tribal units, each pool of tribalism into which settled Uganda and the cost of maintaining and assimilating these tribes established peace which it had never known among peoples so interlocked and sustained tyrants.

Last Friday the Master and Corporation of London marched triumphantly through the ancient borough in tribute to a man whose recent contribution to the common welfare of the city comes to suffice a permanent monument which now stands before the

The presentation was the presentation of a gift of £50,000 for the benefit of Canadian anti-aircraft materials. £50,000 has been given voluntarily by 300,000 men in Canada to help win the war abroad. The latest sum of £2,000 has been allocated to the welfare fund of the Anti-Aircraft Command, which it receives as its first public contribution from the overseas Empire.

To mark this welcome initiative, the Mayor of Vancouver, Councillor J. E. Mosley, invited the guests to celebrate the event by singing items from the Canadian Songs. Frederick A. Pile, C. M. M., Anti-American League, and Colonel H. P. Mitchell, M.L.A., chairman of the Canadian Welfare Fund, Mr. W. G. Jewell, Admirals Sir Arthur Bromley, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Mr. J. P. Stone, Public Relations Officer at the Canadian Office. The event was broadcast by the B.C.C. in its Home Service; recordings were made for transmission in Canada, and three film companies made newsreel records. At Allan Air gun site a guard of honour was mounted and speeches describing Ligand's warlike contribution were relayed by loud speakers to troops assembled in the vicinity and to spectators and general public.

### Sir William Glynne's Speech

Introducing Sir William Brewster, Dr. Sabine resorted to the sum of over \$1,000,000 which had been contributed by the 100,000,000 people in the British Empire and its dominions, a sumosity which has permitted the purchase of an "Amanda" lighter than any of her predecessors.

Mr. William Powers said he was making the presentation on behalf of Uganda that she suffered from the War Fund of the League of Protection, in which men, women and children of all races, African, European and Indian, ran the risk of being bombed. He said especially senior citizens, seven of the most interesting people in his country, Uganda, in size, rather than being the equivalent of Washington, had been bombed by Hitler, as the result of his race.

"We deserved a Protectorate which we had," William continued, "and there was no more appropriate gift than a picture of Me, John, the King, in front door, and gazing with a rather worried expression at a small dark infant, left in a straw bag labelled Uganda, and saying: 'What another mess you must take! It's a bit babyish even now, man of less than 10 years.' Could anyone in his wits have been here and have had a vision of what is happening in this city today?"

...the following tribute to the late Sir William Rylance, in which he speaks of the contributions made by Sir William Powers and others to the restoration of the old Palace of Westminster, in the time of its greatest need, and it will be the privilege of the house to see people of England will be most gratified to see what has been done for this purpose. The contributions will be gratified to know that they may be used to procure them with the men and women who have nobly laboured, in some degree, by their talents and skill, in their minds, as we have seen

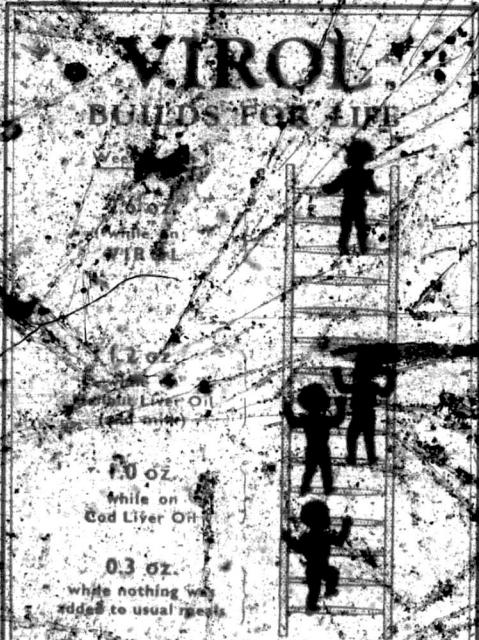
and its wonderful recovery. Each and every will feel that he is helping those who still have only the lives of your citizens put the industry in which we exist at stake - industry which will play a notable part in the final defeat of that abominable monster of Nazidom which threatens the destruction of all that makes life worth living for all African fellow-citizens no less than for ourselves.

Br. telegram from the Governor of Uganda was then read. It said: "To the stricken citizens of Uganda you have our deepest sympathy. Their courage has stirred us to admiration. They find all Britons may be separated from friends, family, and all else in a barren enemy's land; the earnest hope and desire of the whole Commonwealth is this British Army in Central Africa."

General Pitt emphasized the value of such men as the A.A. Macfie, F.R.S., Mr. Marconi, Dr. G. N. Ferrar, of Coventry, who expressed the hope that the example set by the people of England would be widely followed, and Colonel Michael, standing at the head of the delegation from Liverpool, made a record speech, in which he addressed the people of the United States.

This room had the best and deepest seats, with green leather arm-chairs, that comforted me all the days previously long, that sleep-covers of the sun were bright. Outside, and that tables and chairs complete served around for the convenience of the dear and women of the U.S.A. community, seen the wall map and pictures of Uganda, and a goodly vision for the comfort of the sun, fine work made by Uganda.

The Conference will be held in Wairarapa from 2nd to 5th March.



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## COMPANY MEETING

**Nyasaland Railways Limited****Mr. W. M. Codrington's Address**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS LIMITED was held last week at the Thames House, Southwark, London, E.C. 1.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, M.C., Chairman of the company, presided.

The statement by the Chairman (from which the following is extracted) had been circulated to shareholders before the meeting:

**Very Satisfactory Results**

The only comment I need make on the accounts for 1910 is to think that, having regard to limitations due to war conditions, they may be regarded as very satisfactory.

The excess of gross receipts over working expenses amounted to £74,963, as compared with £72,705 for the previous year, and in spite of the fact that we have again this year had to make large provision for taxation, and have not received a dividend from our subsidiary, the Central Africa Railway, we have put to reserve for renewals account for 1911 the sum of £10,088, compared with £19,824 in the previous year.

Details of the year's working will be found in the extracts from the general manager's report which accompany the accounts. These show that substantially, despite war conditions, tonnages of both imports and exports have been maintained.

In the report which I made to you last year I mentioned that it was anticipated that it would not during the war be possible to make much progress under the policy laid down by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which you will remember, made provision for assistance to the Colonies from the Home Government of up to a maximum of five million pounds a year each of the next 10 years.

**Colonial Development Policy**

In this connection, it is well gratifying from the point of view of the future development of Nyasaland to read the text of a recently published dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In it Lord Mowbray lays it down that, whilst there may be no wasteful use of any resources which could be made available for war purposes, there should, on the other hand, where resources can be spared from those purposes, be no reluctance to use them in preparation for, and, as far as may be, in carrying out, that improvement of general conditions in the Colonial Empire which must be one of the central inspirations of our Colonial policy for many years to come.

The dispatch also advises that Colonial Governments "instead of handing over their surplus revenue as free gifts, or interest-free loans, surpluses obtained as a result of increases in taxation, should accumulate them to be used for purposes of reconstruction and development after the war, meanwhile lending them, if they so desire, free of interest, to the Home Government, on condition that they would be repaid at the end of the war."

**Rhodesia-Nyasaland Secretariat**

From the same point of view another communiqué issued by the Nyasaland Government is of great interest. I refer to the notification that the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have agreed to establish in Salisbury a Secretariat to serve the Inter-Territorial Conference set up in April, 1915, and that Mr. K. L. Hall, C.M.G., has been appointed Secretary to that Conference. The Secretariat is designed to ensure and facilitate collaboration between

all three of the territories created by the war. From closer co-operation each of the three governments should derive many benefits.

In Mr. Hall the Conference will have as its Secretary an official of wide administrative experience, who for the last 10 years has been Chief Secretary of the Government of Nyasaland, and who has on numerous occasions filled the office of Acting Governor. While his acquaintance with Nyasaland will be aggravated by his many friends, they will welcome the application of his experience and ability in the wider field of which Nyasaland will still form a part.

**Nyasaland, Tazara and Tung**

In my report last year I referred to the possibility that an important aluminium industry might be established in Nyasaland based on the bauxite deposits of Mt. Maine Mountain. With regard to this, Mr. Chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, at the general meeting of that company in Johannesburg last year said that, whilst they were examining their investigations into the economic and technical aspects of the production of aluminium from the Mt. Maine bauxite deposits, he thought that it was unlikely that they would be able to proceed with the project during the war.

For some time past a number of members of the community of Nyasaland have been experimenting in the production of magnesium, and it is a matter of great interest that the government of the colony has decided to assist the development of this promising new industry by the grant of a research station. We hope that this will encourage a special experimental rate of development in this direction.

**Death of Mr. G. Duncan**

The death of Mr. G. Duncan, General Manager during the last two years has been the greatest misfortune to us all. We have lost him Mr. R. G. Duncan, the son of the late General Manager, who was born in 1871. With a confidence which can only be described as intuitive, he has every success in his power.

Mr. G. Duncan died on world tour, representing the firm in a service rendered to the country by Mr. Duncan during his long term of office. His place is an important one in the development of communications in the Colony, and has made a notable contribution to the efficiency of rail transport. While we regret his loss in connexion with the company is now severed, we are glad to know that he is going to continue to live in Nyasaland, and that his ripe experience will, as a member of the Legislative Council, continue to bear on the disposal of the community. His widow and wife we wish all happiness and success in the new interests which they will find in their estate near Zomba.

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1910 were unanimously

Approved—Mr. J. G. Keat, Mr. George Mitchell, Messrs. Keat, Mackie & Mitchell, and Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Directors of the company.

The International Red Cross Committee has raised the sum of £1,000 for the relief of the war.

Colonial Office, Kenya, has declared an additional sum of the same as last year.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has cancelled the following Bank Holidays until further notice:—Last Monday, Easter Day, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and Boxing Day.

Aerogrammes are sent from air mail post offices in India to the British Army to members of His Majesty's service in the Middle East should

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#### **LET'S SUM UP THE NEWS**

Car and Motor Report

The financial statement of the London and Motor Car Manufacturing Company for the year to July 31, 1913, shows that the working profit totalled £25,000 and that there was a balance in £25,583 after paying directors' fees and expenses in Africa and England. No less than £15,000 is reserved for U.K. and Hindustani taxation. The dividends of £10,000 were paid in cash and £5,000 was transferred to reserves for future investments. The investment account has received £1,000 and £1,000 is the limit of the London and Motor Car Manufacturing Company's liability in respect of its shares.

...and 12.5% of the company's 12,000 shares. At the same time, he was granted a 10% interest in the business and a right to buy 100 shares at \$100 per share. In addition, he was granted a right to buy 100 shares at \$100 per share.

The issued capital of the company is £408,700, reserves total £185,000 and auditors (including subsidiary shareholders) and provision for taxation reserves £100,000 in hand amounting £26,971 and loans at call appear to be £30,000.

The annual meeting is to be held in Southampton on November 10.

## Sherwood Starr Results

The annual report of the Shear-Wood-Sears Gold Mining Co., Ltd., for the year ended June 30, shows revenue of £11,430,000 and expenditure of £9,455,000 leaving £1,976, from which £5,000 was set aside for taxation and £6,500 for depreciation, leaving a net profit of £5,598, to which was added £4,111 brought in. Annual dividends of 3½ and 2½ per cent. were paid, absorbing £7,834, leaving £1,864 carried forward.

## J.A.G. Annual Report

London, Australia and Central Exposition. Good field reports of net sales, E.T. and general year ended working off interest in power companies for commercial purposes. Otherwise there would have been less.

a branch of the Bank of England, which is substantially absorbed in the company. A Bonded-loan in East Africa, and one in Southern Rhodesia, has an undrawn capital of £1,000,000, and secured loans outstanding to 1st July 1938 amount to £1,000,000. The latter figure is the result of a single loan of £1,000,000, issued in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Union, and of the addition thereto by the issue of £1,000,000 of 5% debentures. The total of the undrawn capital and totals £1,000,000, and loans amount to £1,000,000. The undrawn balance of capital and loss account is £13,889.

Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick, the Gentleman, president of the Institution, gave a short address at the annual meeting in London on the Monday next following the boat race. Captain J. E. MacLennan (Institution Director) and Messrs. F. W. Loring and H. A. C. Mallett

#### No Multitira Dividend

Established Copper Mines, Ltd., which last year paid a dividend of 11/- per share, or 11s. 6d. in the £, based on accumulated heavy depreciation of taxation, especially excess profits tax, no dividend for the year ended June 30 last. When the announcement was made last week, shares of the Bredigdale Gold Trust, which owns approximately two-thirds of the capital of Mutualia, fell from 10s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., and the share price of the company which owns the copper of Mutualia, Capital Mining Co. Ltd., fell from 10s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. The market value of the shares of Mutualia, which are now being traded at 9s. 6d., has declined by 10s. 6d. since the latest statement of the company, the latest of the figures of mining costs to date, the profit-making basis, is very seriously prejudiced by the existing E.R.A. legislation, and whereas the net profit after deduction of 10s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. 33s. in the following year to 10s. 6d. 33s. will give a dividend of 11s. 6d. in the £.

Nganyika Capital

The report of the geological expedition (July 30 last) which has reached Eniwetok from the mainland United States, said a 670-acre island had been utilized for a yield of 2,500 lbs. ton, compared with 40 tons per acre, 3,895 lbs. ton in the first quarter of the year, and the yields per ton being 100, we may estimate in 7,000 tons yielded in the late quarter. The island is covered with accumulated sand and shrimps created

additions less scrappage and charges was £10,476 £1,145.90. The working cost totalled £11,535 £1,833.93 showing a loss for the quarter of £2,059 £4,294.93 or 45.94 per ton unitised £s. 4d. Capital expenditure for the quarter totalled £1,312. On April 8 a serious breakage occurred in the under ground power cable resulting in the flooding of roadway 6 and all work was at a standstill for 23 days as the mine being de-

The reserves of the ciles in the mining were estimated at 501,000 tons of ore having a value of \$77 per ton. During the year 1918 14,180 tons of gold were produced from 682 tons of ore mined on the Arandona property. These figures are as follows:

The fact that goods made of raw materials for bulk supply, owing to war conditions, are not available in this market, should not be taken as an indication that there are no currently available supplies.

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