

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 19, 1942  
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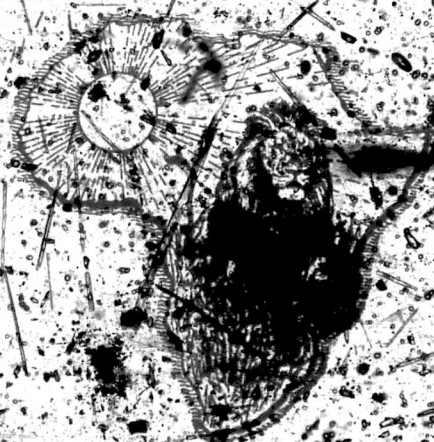
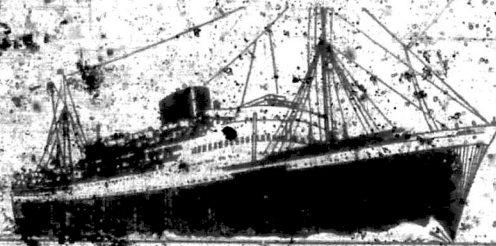
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

STUDY OF LARGE SCALE MAPS is, unfortunately, popular among East Africans and Rhodesians, even though most of their map counts such studies to relatively restricted areas. There is, however, an improvement of the failure of most people in Great Britain, including men in public life, to do more than glance occasionally at an atlas, and usually one which is of a small scale, must give a distorted impression to those who cannot from experience think in closely related terms of distance.

### Watch Madagascar

It is more important to study distance than now. Having realised this truth, many newspapers are publishing more and better maps than ever before, and within the last few days East, Central and South Africa have for the first time since the campaign against Italy, East Africa reappeared in such prominent positions to the sweep of the war. That is all to the good, for it must help to focus attention on the Japanese raiding in the Indian Ocean, to which repeated references have been made in these columns.

Remember Indo-China would be suitable motto meanwhile for all concerned for the security of South and East Africa, and the Indian Ocean generally. Their thoughts must of necessity be centred upon

Remember the only French Colony of Indo-China, Madagascar, which represents so serious a potential target to the Allied cause. Vichy officials and the

Japanese protest that there is no question of Vichy Japan desiring Axis control of Madagascar, yet cling to the technique of the enemy. Berlin has simultaneously contradicted such assurance by the statement that the Japanese had asked for the use of bases on the island. That report may represent the facts, may be merely an intelligence accusation of Japanese intentions, or possibly, though less probably, may be no more than an indication of what the German General Staff wish their Oriental Gauleiter to do. Similar tactics in regard to Indo-China were the prelude to the successful attacks upon Malaya, the Philippines, Burma and the Dutch East Indies. Following the capture of Singapore, Surabaya, Peking and Rangoon, the temptation to Tokyo to gamble on a bid for Madagascar must be strong, for the seizure of Diego Suarez, the considerable naval base on the northern extremity of Madagascar, would seriously affect Indian Ocean traffic.

Madagascar is almost the same length as Portuguese East Africa, and lies roughly parallel with it, and at a distance varying from about seven hundred to one thousand miles.

Were the naval base at Diego Suarez to fall into Japanese hands, a grave new danger would certainly arise. It is a step, hesitating at this crucial extreme step, very respect in the Indian Ocean her way. An accumulation of apprehensions to retaliation of

naval bases while at the same time affording excellent axis submarines, both in the major ports and in creeks and other anchorages. Japanese undersea craft would be placed athwart the great sea lane from the Cape to East Africa, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. That route is more vital today than ever before in British history, for by it our forces in the Middle East are supplied and our requirements of war in the Caucasus and elsewhere are fed. Moreover, from Beira—to write only of the port which would be most nearly menaced—the Imperial Government draws great quantities of Northern Rhodesian copper, other base metals from both Rhodesias, and tobacco, tea and other commodities equally necessary to the war effort.

In this connexion, it may be recalled that when in the first few weeks of the last war, the German cruiser *Kormoran* was at large in the Indian Ocean, her captain steered southwards to the Mozambique Channel between Madagascar and the mainland, with the intention of raiding British commerce. In his confidence failing, he turned north about before taking toll of our shipping, and soon scudded to ground in the delta of the Rufiji River. The amount of shipping which passes through the Mozambique Channel is immensely greater than it was in the last war, and the strategic importance of East Africa, the Rhodesias and South Africa has grown correspondingly. They now represent nothing less than an essential series of bases for the defence of the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, and for the support of India and Ceylon, and even of Australia, in certain circumstances. A glance at the map shows that Australia, India and East and South Africa, now represent a triangle of British bastions to Japanese aggression—a triangle dangerously breached on the right flank by the seizure of Malaya, Sumatra and Java, and susceptible of still more dangerous if less immediately obvious threats if Madagascar were to come under hostile control. All must hope that more lines of defence will be written on this subject at an early date. Meanwhile, every reader will watch Madagascar.

**THE FUTURE** of British, French and Italian Somaliland is the subject of sporadic comments in the Press, mainly by writers who betray their ignorance of the character and history of the three coastal **Figures of the Somalilands**, the middle of which are seen and looked, but far from inspired by either low and lofty social and

political ideals. Not one newspaper discussion which we have seen has even hinted at the inter-tribal jealousies and clashes which are the rule rather than the exception, and which would flare into violent outbursts if the authority of European administration were weakened or withdrawn. To state these facts is, of course, not to suggest that the small, truculent though they be by nature, Somalis. The *Empire Britannica* has succeeded in Somaliland, as in many other parts of the Colonial Empire, in taming the turbulent, reconciling the feuding, bringing discord into harmony, and patiently promoting adaptation to civilized ways of life. Until a generation ago there was almost perpetual warfare in British Somaliland, in which the "Mad" Mullah, and lesser agitators at different periods, had found no difficulty in raising a warrior force for forays which promised excitement, loot and women captives. At that same time the tribal brethren of the north, against the elements of civilisation were laying the foundations of the magnificent reputation of the Somaliland Camel Corps, a regiment of Somali officered by Englishmen whom in many a battlefield they have followed to the death, and with whom they feel a bond of understanding. These are facts which dare not be disregarded in any plan for change in the status of the Somalilands. If it may be repeated, such fundamental facts have been entirely ignored in each discussion which has come under our notice.

The best of such projects has appeared in *Nearby Times and Ethiopia News*, which warmly championed the cause of Abyssinia since the time of Italy's capture, not justifiably proud of having kept the flag flying throughout the Italian conquest, and having a old family tree to show. Hence it is hardly surprising that the day is not far off when the independent and independent State of Abyssinia will have been happily achieved. Our countrymen may express the hope, not unreasonably, that the British and French Somalilands will be best left to their ancient African sovereignty—and that the British and French Somalilands should be withdrawn from the hands of the British and French and returned to the best British and French Somalilands. The terms of the withdrawal of Abyssinia will be believed by the British and French Somalilands, and the British and French Somalilands will be believed by the British and French Somalilands.



ally anxious to provide her with access to the sea at one or more suitable ports, to leap from that relatively restricted and inherently difficult problem to a proposal for the wholesale absorption of the three Somali lands by Abyssinia is in very truth to swallow both the goat and the camel.

The camel, the means of existence and, the measure of wealth in Somaliland, is not a tractable animal, and the Ethiopian authorities would find their owners no more docile subjects. Between the Somali and **Dangers of the** ruling races of Ethiopia **the Project**, there has been age-old enmity, and, so far as can be judged, that antipathy is as strong today as in the time of Menelik. For this reason alone instructed friends of Ethiopia cannot welcome a plan to bring within its frontiers the coastal areas of the Somali lands. In reorganising the domains

of which he was previously the King of Kings the Emperor will have as difficult a task to accomplish as any ruler and administrator in Africa, and needlessly to aggravate it might turn hopes of eventual success to the possibility of early catastrophe. It is by seeking to build on points of agreement within his own country that he, in lieu of proven patience, dignity, forethought and valor, may create a new Ethiopia. It would assuredly not help him unhappily to incorporate within his empire people who have no racial or religious affinity to it. Indeed, the Somali, acquainted with their widespread areas with the varying rule of British, French, and Italian, have found all their tribal feuds and differences this one common denominator that they regard the Abyssinians as their natural enemy. It would be folly to disregard the engrained conviction of a fanatical race, which could be brought under Ethiopian rule only by the force of modern weapons.

## The Japanese Threat to Madagascar

General Smuts Expresses the Determination of South Africa

MADAGASCAR has become of vital importance to South, Central and East Africa now that Japan is in possession of Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, and Rangoon, mainly as a result of the action of Vichy France in presenting her in Indo-China with preliminary bases for attack.

There are different opinions regarding Vichy's attitude concerning Madagascar, some authorities believing that Admiral Darlan has undertaken to collaborate actively with the Japanese.

General Smuts has promptly made clear the position of the Union of South Africa.

"We have not the least idea of aggression against or an attack upon Madagascar so long as it does not become a danger for us in the Union," he told the South African Parliament. "We know the possibilities that may develop in the Indian Ocean and of its once more becoming a war zone. In that event South Africa will become more of a war base than hitherto. South Africa will welcome it. It will be a protection for us to know that if the struggle for the Indian Ocean comes to our coasts and frontiers we shall not be alone. There will be strong forces that will make use of our hospitality and of our territories to meet the attack."

General Smuts then added: "Before the Japanese take this country over, we are to that every European person and every Natives that can be saved will be saved."

News from Madagascar has been rather vague. While some have claimed that the Vichy government has explicitly told the United States that Madagascar will not be allowed to fall into Japanese hands, other news sources have asserted that the Vichy reply to the American inquiry was qualified by an ambiguous phraseology.

Messages from Madrid have stated that the cruisers GLOIRE and MONTELMORENO, left Dakar, the West Africa naval base under Vichy control for Madagascar with three transports packed with reinforcements for General Auchin, in command in Madagascar, who urgently requested more white troops, anti-aircraft aircraft. According to one correspondent, General Auchin has reason to fear that the Japanese are preparing

an expedition to seize the bases on the island for naval and air forces.

"An earlier report from Cairo had indeed claimed that a Japanese naval and air mission had already reached Madagascar and made surveys for naval air bases," as a preliminary to possible Japanese occupation.

In some Allied quarters it has been suggested that the Germans would not relish Japanese occupation of the island since Africa has always been regarded as a German prize, and Hitler can be seen no less than that the Japanese would ever be willing to surrender such a prize to their Axis allies. This view, curiously widely propagated, appears to bear all the marks of German inspiration.

From this conflict of evidence and guesswork one thing is clear: that the Allies must be alert to any Japanese threat to Madagascar.

A Radio message, quoting Captain Hideo Hataide, spokesman of the Japanese Navy, has stated that Great Britain has sent two battleships and two aircraft carriers to the Indian Ocean.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress on the first year's operations of the lease-lead programme, stated that the Allied North Africa Mission in Egypt, Tunisia, and Palestine is establishing repair shops, improving port facilities, and salvaging scuttled Axis ships.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State, who while resident here also was responsible for organizing supplies from East Africa for the Middle East Command, has been appointed Minister of Production, with chief responsibility for war production as a whole. He is a member of the War Cabinet.

In connexion with the staff of Lord Mountbatten, it has now been definitely learned that the Governor, Sir Mark Young, formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, crossed to the mainland on Christmas Day to arrange the terms of surrender, but was not allowed to return to the island. It is understood in London that he is still interned by the Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon.

A requiem mass for the Duke of Aosta, former Italian Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief to Abyssinia, who

died in Nairobi recently, was celebrated in Blantyre last week.

The British authorities in Britrea agreed to a day of national mourning, and all shops and places of amusement in Asmara, the capital, were closed on the morning of the Duke of Aosta's death. The British-owned *Erythraean Daily News* published an appreciation of the former Italian Commander-in-Chief and the Administrator and many other British officials attended a requiem Mass.

Northern Rhodesia has ordered all British males between 18 and 25 years of age to register for military service before April 1.

Owing to the calls upon their staffs of work and part-time training six of the leading firms in Bulawayo now close on Saturdays at 11 a.m.

The Addis Ababa wireless station now broadcasts in English, Amharic, Galla, Arabic, Swahili, Greek and Italian.

Northern Rhodesia's Fighter Squadron

Broadcasting recently in the African transmission of the *Radio Times*, Mr. Noel Stowe described a visit which Sir Arthur D'Almeida, Admiral Bromley and he had paid to Northern Rhodesia's Fighter Squadron in Great Britain. He said *inter alia*:

This night-fighter squadron is equipped with the latest Hurricane, carrying four deadly-looking 20-millimetre cannons. All were drawn up in their dark black night-fighter war paint and each had inscribed

upon it just in front of the cockpit in bold letters 'The Reds, Northern Rhodesia Squadron.'

After looking over the aircraft—which have the heaviest fire-power of any single-seater fighter in the world—we went to one of the aerodrome huts in which the whole squadron was assembled. Sir Arthur D'Almeida gave a message of good wishes and spoke of the admiration and pride in their exploits felt by the people of Northern Rhodesia, and told them of Northern Rhodesia's generous war gifts, the part played by their troops in the successful and important East African campaign, and as important as anything—the contribution of the great Copperbelt to our industrial war effort.

The squadron, re-formed immediately after the outbreak of war, was equipped with Hurricane II aircraft early in 1940. Its first operational flight was on April 15, 1940. Recently, of course, the squadron, as a night-fighter-squadron, has not been in action by night quite so frequently, but it carries out other operations. Among other things, it has done great damage to enemy shipping and military objectives in flights over Northern France and the Channel Islands. It has a fine record of achievement.

The Squadron leader, himself a V.S.O., told me of a few of its exploits: how one of the officers, returning from a routine visit to another aerodrome, saw an enemy plane and immediately attacked and set it on fire, how the whole squadron made a most successful attack on Rosen aerodrome and shot it up.

# Faith in Our Imperial Future

## Mr. Amery's Arguments against Federal Union

MR. AMERY, Secretary of State for India, and formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in a recent address to the Oxford Union:

Our Commonwealth is essentially one that has grown by the methods of *laissez faire* and individual enterprise behind the shield of sea-power over the world. We have never seriously contemplated the possibility of that sea-power being weakened, even temporarily or locally, or of individual members of the Commonwealth being so organised as to be capable of defending themselves against a powerful adversary. Australia, for instance—within striking distance under modern conditions of Japan—has grown up, not on any planned policy of developing its resources for defence or economic production to match possible dangers, but to such extent as individual capitalists or immigrants have happened to be attracted by its opportunities, of their employ restricted by its legislation.

What is true of the Dominions has been even more true of that dependant Empire for which we have been responsible. We have looked after it according to the best of our lights within the limits of our political outlook, and within the limits of that outlook we have no reason to be ashamed of our handiwork.

It has suddenly become the fashion to point out defects to decry the British Colonial system, more particularly in the Far East. But it will be those who do that who are most vocal in denouncing the British Empire as an empire of militarism and oppression to be torn down and crushed because the peoples of Malaya were amazed, untrained and, above all, unused to the thoughts of war. It is equally absurd to suggest that some wider measure of local self-government would have made any material difference in that respect. The example of China, Korea, or of Denmark at the other end of the world, shows well that independence of itself offers no guarantee of the power or prestige of a people who have never had a long enough tradition of their defence.

Do I believe that the British Commonwealth is a

survives this war, as I am certain it will, is capable of surviving the stress of the subsequent generation?

I believe that it can so survive, but only in certain conditions. The first is that each part must individually organise its own life far more effectively. We here shall have to re-cast our social and economic life in many directions. I believe we can do so without loss of individual freedom or of personality, without injury to the essential character of our national life, and with benefit to every class in the community. The same is true of each Dominion.

It is, above all, true perhaps of India, whose future problem is even more a question of raising the general standard of life and of creating that surplus above bare existence which means high welfare and power. Nutrition, industrial development, improvement of agricultural methods, education—these are perhaps the most important of all issues that will face India after the war, whatever her form of government.

### Improving Our Imperial Machinery

Secondly, if we are to survive individually, and to do so on the basis of the greatest possible measure of individual freedom, then we must do so more closely than we have hitherto in our systems of free trade.

We must perfect the machinery of common organisation, of co-operation in defence and trade, in the mutually planned development of our population and resources. On these conditions I believe our Commonwealth can not only survive, but prosper beyond the oldest imagination of any of us, and by so doing give an example of infinite value to the rest of the world.

There is a school of thought who would have us abandon the Commonwealth experiment in favour of some form of federal union with the United States, and possibly with certain other democratic communities. I cannot believe such a union feasible even among Anglo-American communities. Our traditions, though kindred, have developed so far in the last 100 years. In any case, the Federal Union has included Great Britain and the



Demons of European origin, which hardly include India or our Colonial Empire. But in other words, would mean the end of an Empire of commonwealth based not on race, but on institutions and ideals, and would open out a dangerous vista of future world racial conflicts.

We are all naturally and rightly in favour of the most intimate co-operation after this war with the United States for our common welfare and for the peace of the world, but I believe that will be best achieved, not by absorption into some rigid Federal scheme, but by free and equal co-operation, in which the British Commonwealth is seen not only as a bridge and interpreter between America and Europe, but also between the Western world and Asia, and so help to pass on to the world the way towards the future commonwealth of mankind.

If we are to fulfil this great task, it is essential that we should have faith in ourselves, in our ideals and in our methods. It is the fashion today to run down the Imperialism of Rhodes, Chamberlain and Kipling. That Imperialism may sometimes have struck a narrow, arrogant and even brutal note, but it had faith in itself and in the good it was doing and was destined to do to the peoples with whom it dealt, and to the world. The strength of that faith and the seriousness of its idealism were perhaps best expressed in that great statesman, Lord Milner, and explain the profound influence which he exercised upon so many of the younger men who came in contact with him.

The remedy of the inter-war years was the loss of faith in anything living and concrete, a faith for which enthusiasm about abstract phrases and vague schemes involving no effort or sacrifice can never be a sufficient substitute. It has been said that faith can move mountains. And faith, if truly you have faith, can assuredly shape the future, both of the British Commonwealth and of the world as your vision and your ideals will bid you shape it.

### Colonial Reform

#### Miss Petham on Plural Societies

THE NEED TO INFUSE NEW ENERGY into our Colonial administration, and to achieve a new and more intimate and harmonious relationship with its peoples, has been emphasised by Miss Margery Petham in two articles to which *The Times* has given prominence.

Admitting the danger of generalisation, she concludes that almost every statement could be challenged from some part of the Empire, and she asserts that our services in many African territories have been static and progressive, and that a reforming spirit has lately appeared. It requires management from the new intolerance of official delay and privileged incompetence.

From Miss Petham's survey we quote the following passages:

Does Britain ever develop that solidarity which society needs for health in peace, as well as for strength in war? Dutch experts have classified the strange, complex communities which have emerged under modern imperialism as plural societies. Of these Malaya and Kenya are striking examples. Over these countries the Imperial Government has set the frame of its imported state system. Diverse groups (native, immigrant) pursue their material ends. Outside a few points of economic interaction they are communal units with the other groups. Their security and survival in the state frame they can indulge themselves in the enjoyment of their own social life and culture and the increase of their own individual solidarity. They need never find their true relationship because the Government will allocate powers and define relationships, shelter the community and discontinue that, according to its policy. It is as the formal manager of us to make us fully realise the weakness of such communities.

Imagine what is not unimaginable—that Japanese immigrants and alien technicians appear in these communities. The

would the plural society of Kenya respond? The small States of the world know what they were fighting for. The abstract Imperialist African groups would have the same difficulty to lay eyes on the real things. But could the Indian communities, in a political and social seclusion, think possible to react, to stand to shoulder with the Europeans and join with them in common discipline and sacrifice? Would the Sikhs, still unsatisfied about their land and with some of the leaders of their political parties in prison, give the whole-hearted co-operation needed? Would the coastal Arabs or the Swahili of the Indian Ocean not long ago plotted against the British and independence conditions in which they had to work for a century for a handful and danger? Perhaps they could be the next victims of low human beings who reach in a crisis.

But even so, in the face of the chaos of the world, it is in the interests of the world to encourage the development of the plural societies. It is upon these plural societies that the future of the world depends. It is upon these plural societies that the future of the world depends.

#### Revision of the Timetable

A revision of the timetable is needed for all aspects of our Colonial policy. It is needed for the purposes of enlightenment and political education. We must revise ideas of time, scale and scope in education by study of measures taken in Russia, China and Turkey.

Our Advisory on Education at the Colonial Office needs the Chief of a special staff of able men and women who will go on tour to collect the dispersed experience of our own and other Empires, and offer the resultant stimulus and information to our principals and teachers. And since no foreign ruler can supply from above the dynamism we observe in the British Empire, much as we should like to have it, we should start in real earnest to lift from the Colonial peoples the vast dead weight of female ignorance and backwardness.

Today, in the impressive setting of the courts and councils, the Indian and Chinese people are in a hopeless and helpless state of economic and social control, by strong and remote commercial empires responsible only to themselves. Metropolitan capital cuts from their total wages great masses of ignorant labourers. The Colonial since has embarked on labour legislation which has in some places alleviated some of the evils of the almost industrialisation, but which has not yet noticed the larger evils caused by the creation of these tropical East Ends.

While the social conditions, especially in the Indian and Chinese, of communities from which a large proportion of their young manhood is always absent, we do not know as much of the labour conditions in these huge areas as during their best years as they suffered by reason of the colour bar—permanently unskilled workers, while the maintenance and care of the community which provides them, and which in Britain, through wages, insurance, and rates and taxation or social services, would be fully shared by industry with the State, is thrown upon distant and often impoverished tribal areas. There is one among other colonial economic problems which falls not for laissez-faire but for urgent study and action in which the State may have to play a more fuller part.

#### Officials Insulated from the People

Governments usually adopt a policy of isolation in one country or territory, to which they know. Many of our officers work and work with the utmost devotion for the good in his charge, while in their clubs and in their residential quarters, and in their lives may live almost as if they were in a different world from the people and the people. They are the traditional and their relationship with the people is between them and the people. It is the duty of the State to their officials and social position. It is to justify the numbering of personal relationships. The necessity for a new language and customs are barriers back to the people. There is a lack of education and a general common interests upon which we have been building our grounds from co-operation and friendship. In such a case, the Imperial rule cannot change into the working partnership which the coming age demands.

In the Colonial as in other spheres of our nation, it is our duty to have an almost inevitable consequence of successful government in the conditions of their past. Much that is good can still be conserved. In their defects and virtues, our officials can work either in the service of the people, or in the service of the people. It is the duty of the State to their officials and social position. It is to justify the numbering of personal relationships. The necessity for a new language and customs are barriers back to the people. There is a lack of education and a general common interests upon which we have been building our grounds from co-operation and friendship. In such a case, the Imperial rule cannot change into the working partnership which the coming age demands.

**123rd Week of War**

# Background to the

**A Young Man's War.** It is a young man's war. That is not to say that older men have not more than one fifth part in the field. It was during one of the summer phases of the battle for Keren, that a doctor who was to and had been in action with scarcely a pause for food or sleep for more than a fortnight led a brilliant manoeuvre that broke the enemy's resistance and carried us on to the Eritrean escarpment. He was fresher at the finish than many of the troops, most of whom were 20 years younger than himself. A case in point of how young men perform when given responsible jobs was provided by a wing commander I know. He is a young man with an incredible record. I met him first on the Keren front and flew with him on many raids. He won the A.F.C. for his brilliance in East Africa. Later, on the Western Desert, he commanded a squadron famous for its daring raids over Tripoli and Italy. Repeated acts of heroism and first class leadership gained him first the D.F.C. and then the D.S.O. A short time ago he was promoted and given a war job. He has proved himself as brilliant a strategist as he was a squadron leader. And that young man will not be 24 until next month. — *Sunday Times war correspondent at Cairo.*

**Political Warfare.** In one of the most critical hours of our history one of our most highly trusted statesmen has gone to India to determine the future of India on Indian soil. Already every wireless station under enemy control is working at full blast to ensure the failure of his mission. Has our Government thought of this? For ages to come every important, every incident of this war will be studied by our children. Suppose among the records of these days one day's programme of the R.B.C. is preserved. What sound like the voice of a great people in their most dangerous hour? Never from the beginning of the war has any Government shown the least apprehension of the real significance of political warfare. If we understood the rules of political warfare half as well as the enemy does, we should long ago have had an Allied Council of the Air, repairing the weak places in our equipment — indifference, over-confidence, misapprehension, mistakes — but also searching for the weak places in the barrier of calumny and atrocity behind which the rulers of Germany work. — *The Observer.*

**Australia and America.** It is simply untrue to say that the great majority of Australians look in this unprecedented crisis in their history to America rather than to Great Britain. — *Times correspondent.*

**The Japanese and Australia.** The Pacific war has in three months demonstrated that the Japanese method of attack by air can succeed over any distance and that a space such as separates the United States from Japan does not mean any protection or security at all so long as the Japanese air force can proceed step by step. Their method now being pursued in New Guinea is to come in with bombers operating from aircraft-carriers to destroy the defenses of our air-fields, then to occupy the airfields with troops brought in land-based aircraft. By this method they expect first to occupy, north of West Australia, then to work down the coast to the rich cities of the south-east. Thus the widespread notion that Australia is too big to be occupied will be tested by the Japanese, who seem to ignore entirely Australia's vast empty centre and simply to fly straight to their objectives which are ultimately Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. The same Japanese method could be applied to an attack on the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. The distances between Japan's northernmost Kurile Islands and the southernmost Aleutians could easily be covered by bombers and fighters which could fly from off-carriers. Once established in Alaska, the Japanese method would continue in its deadly simplicity, they would leap from aerodrome to aerodrome down south through Canada until stopped by the American air force. Does this sound fantastic? Not half so fantastic as it would have sounded to Britons four months ago to hear that Singapore would fall in 11 weeks or to Dutchmen to be told that Java would fall in six days. — *Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker.*

**The Power of Japan.** The Japanese are great industrialists. Firms like Mitsubishi and Mitsubishi are as able and as powerful industrial, shipping and commercial concerns as these are in the world. The preparations for war production have been so successful that they build aluminium plants ready for when they have the bauxite from the colonies, they were to conquer. Now they have the bauxite and may be able to produce about 70,000 tons of aluminium a year. That is not playing at all industry. It is the case of having slavishly copied Hitler's methods. They are teaching their methods of invasion and they had practised them for years. Just two-inch tanks and five-men's machines were new to this war. — *Great Britain and the East.*

**Hong Kong's Horrors.** The British Government were unwilling to publish Japay accounts of the Japanese atrocities until they were confirmed beyond any possibility of mistake. Unfortunately there is no longer any room for doubt. The British Government are now in possession of statements by reliable eye-witnesses who escaped from Hong Kong. It is known that 50 officers and men of the British Army of the Far East died, and that many more have died. It is known that 40 days after the capitulation wounded were still being collected from the hills and the Japanese were refusing permission to bury the dead. It is known that women, both Asiatic and European, were raped and murdered and that one Chinese district was declared a brothel, regardless of the status of the inhabitants. All the survivors of the garrison, including Indians, Chinese and Portuguese, have been herded into a camp consisting of wretched huts without doors, windows, light or sanitation. By the end of January 150 cases of dysentery had occurred but no drugs or medical facilities were supplied. The dead had to be buried in a coffin of the camp. The Japanese guards are utterly callous, and the repeated requests of General Matthews, the general officer commanding, for an interview with the commander have been curtly refused. His presumably means that the Japanese High Command have connived at the conduct of their forces. The Japanese Government stated at the end of February that the numbers of prisoners in Hong Kong were: British, 25,072; Canadian, 1,669; Indian, 3,829; others 367; total, 10,947. Most of the European residents, including some who are seriously ill, have been interned, and, like the military prisoners, are being given only a little rice and water and occasional scraps of food. — *Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons, March 11, 1942.*

**Lack of Intelligence.** It was lack of intelligence, not lack of character, that made the leaders of the Left advocate, in the same breath, resistance to Fascism and reduction of armaments. It was lack of intelligence, not lack of character, that made the majority of the Conservative Party lead to the warnings of the present Prime Minister. — *Lord David Cecil.*





## PERSONALIA

Mr. E. W. MacGregor, now District Officer in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. H. Dowdeswell has been appointed consular officer in Kampala.

Mr. J. E. O. Lewis, Registrar of the High Court of Zanzibar, has become a resident magistrate.

Mr. G. van Assendelft, has relinquished his post of Vice-Consul for the Netherlands in Mombasa.

Mr. P. R. S. Hande is now Chief Clerk in the Department of Internal Affairs of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. Dehner has been appointed to the Post War Development Committee of Northern Rhodesia.

Canon W. J. Wright, former Dean of Nairobi, is making a good recovery from pleuro-pneumonia.

Major Charles MacGregor Taylor has been appointed a member of the Kenya Land Bank Board.

The Duke of Gloucester has been nominated by The King to be President of the Boy Scouts Association.

The Dowager Lady Baden Powell plans to leave Kenya, her home, for a visit to South Africa next month.

Mr. James Douglas Pollard, of Johannesburg, has changed his name by deed poll to James Douglas Pollard.

Sheikh Mbarak bin Ali al-Himyari, Liwali of Mombasa, has been appointed Liwali of the Coast of Kenya.

Sir Mortimer Margesson, who for many years has been closely interested in East African development, was here last Monday.

Mr. R. W. Southam has been acting for Mr. Deering in the Zanzibar Economic Control Board during the latter's absence on leave.

Messrs. G. Seymour Hall and O. S. Hopkins are District Commissioners respectively for the Ludoga and Mafoma areas of Tanganyika Territory.

Captain H. Harding, Secretary to the Department of Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, is back at Salisbury after his vacation in the Union.

Messrs. P. R. Gillon and R. O. H. Porch are now Assistant District Commissioners respectively for the Central and Karamoja districts of Uganda.

Mr. J. N. R. Brown, Agricultural Officer, Uganda, is now Acting Assistant District Commissioner for the West Nile, in addition to his normal duties.

Mrs. Maslin has succeeded Mrs. Colin Blackden as secretary, and Mrs. Grace Orr has replaced Mrs. Speers as librarian of the East African Women's League.

The King, as Sovereign of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, has appointed Lord Clarendon to be Chancellor of the Order, in succession to the late Lord Willingdon.

Mrs. Vera Morgan, who has lived in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory, and is now secretary of the South African Voluntary Service in London, was the idealist talk in the African short-wave service on evening last week.

Office bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Kampala, Uganda, for the ensuing year are: Mr. J. C. G. Mehta, President; Mr. L. K. Isham, Vice-President; Mr. C. S. Mehta, secretary; and Mr. P. R. S. Hande, Treasurer. The managing committee also include Messrs. O. K. S. L. Pancharatna, V. Kalidas, N. K. P. S. Chakrabarti, C. D. Patel.

## EDUCATION

THE CHARLES DE MASON METHOD (Children aged 4 to 14 years) is being held at home or at P.N.E.U. Schools, Agency Director, 100, South Street, Middle School, Westminster.

## APPOINTMENT REQUIRED

COY. 13 years' banking experience in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika or other immediate area with prospects managerial or other responsibilities in East Africa, post-war. Adaptable. Single. £40. Exempt military service. Write Box No. 200, East Africa and Rhodesia, 60, East Street, Cape Town, Tainted.

## E.A. Service Appointments

East East African appointments include:

Colonial Administrative Service—Mr. D. C. Campbell, Deputy Chief Secretary, Uganda, to be Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar; Major E. A. J. Dunlop, Colonial Secretary, Bermuda, to be Chief Secretary, Zanzibar.

Colonial Agricultural Service—Mr. C. B. Garnitt, Senior Agricultural Officer, Zanzibar, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Nyasaland.

Colonial Legal Service—Mr. M. J. Gray, Judge, Gambia, to be Chief Justice, Zanzibar; Mr. F. W. Johnston, Magistrate, Uganda, to be a Judge in the Gambia.

Colonial Nursing Service—Mrs. M. E. V. Taggart, nursing sister, Zanzibar, to be a nursing sister in East Africa.

Other Branches—Mr. F. M. Thomas, Senior Surveyor, to be Deputy Director of Surveys, Uganda; Mr. H. J. Webster, Chief Accountant, P. W. U., to be Account General, Kenya; Mr. R. L. Worsley, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Prisons, Palestine, to be Commissioner of Prisons, Northern Rhodesia.

Re-Appointments—Mr. H. R. Latreille, Kenya Deputy Treasurer, Tanganyika, to be Receiver General and Treasurer, Bahamas.

Just appointments include:

Colonial Local Service—Mr. R. J. Sheridan to be a Resident Magistrate, Uganda.

Colonial Nursing Service—Miss M. M. Davis to be a nursing sister in Northern Rhodesia.

**Sir Godfrey Rhodes**

News has just reached England that King General Sir Godfrey Rhodes has asked to be released from his appointment as general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, since his present duties as Director of Transportation in Persia are likely to continue until the end of the year. Making this announcement to the Legislative Council of Kenya, the Governor paid tribute to the energy, industry and ability of Sir Godfrey, who, despite years of economic depression, had left the railway in an incomparably stronger financial position than he had found it when he took charge in 1928.

**Mr. J. P. McCarthy**

Mr. J. P. McCarthy, O.B.E., manager of the Khartoum branch of the National Bank of Egypt, and inspector of sub-branches, who has retired, was President of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce for the last five years. He was Treasurer of Khartoum Cathedral Fund, a founder and President of the Khartoum Rotary Club, and he also took great interest in the Sudan Cultural Centre. Mr. McCarthy served throughout the last war, was wounded, and at one time taken prisoner, but escaped, an experience repeated later in the war. He joined the National Bank of Egypt in 1909, and spent in the Sudan 10 years of his 23 years' service.

**Royal African Society**

The Royal African Society is endeavouring to raise an endowment fund of £10,000, and the United Africa Company, Ltd., has undertaken to give £200 for this purpose if 10,000 donations of this same amount can be obtained. Six such promises have been received—from the Rhodes Trust, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), the Banque de Congo Belge, Eber-Dempster Lines, and Cadbury Bros. Charitable Fund. Sir Henry Galway, Vice-Chairman of the Council, would be grateful for any further donations—which are, of course, not confined to sums of £50.



### Lady Williams

Lady (Margaret) Williams, widow of Sir Robert Williams, Bt., of Park, Aberdeenshire, whose death was last reported in our last issue, loved Africa, in which she had spent many years with her husband, who relied greatly on her judgement in regard to his large enterprises. The daughter of a Kimberley diamond merchant, she married Sir Robert in 1867, and in 1890, and throughout the rest of his years at Africa was his constant companion, encouraging and inspiring him, and sharing to the full in his zealous work for African development, particularly in connexion with making the railway construction. She had thus been brought into the closest touch with many men who were devoted to similar ends, and she will be greatly missed by a wide circle of admirers. In recent years, her health had not been good, but in the Drummond district of Aberdeenshire she continued active in many good causes, especially those concerned with the relief of sickness and suffering. Bishop Doane, who conducted the funeral service, testified that Lady Williams's life had been filled with loving kindness and gracious thoughts, which had made her greatly revered. There will be widespread sympathy with Mrs. Godfrey Hutchinson and Mrs. Frances Follett, the two daughters of Sir Robert and Lady Williams.

### Sir Charles Strachey

Sir Charles Strachey, K.C.M.G., C.B., who died on Sunday at the age of 80, served in the Foreign and Colonial Offices for 42 years, from 1921 to 1929 as an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Almost the whole of his career was concerned with British Africa, mainly with Africa, but perhaps his first responsible task was that of secretary to the Uganda Railway Committee formed in 1895, and in the last years before his retirement East Africa came more and more within his special province.

He was a member of the Colonial Office delegation to the Peace Conference of 1919, when his command of idiomatic French proved of great value. At that time and subsequently he had to deal with matters affecting Tanganyika, and this journal has more than one proof of his personal anxiety to do what lay in his power for that Territory.

Sir Charles, a son of a former Governor of the North-West Provinces of India, was of a modest retiring, but friendly disposition. He had been a varied occasional correspondent of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

### Other Obituary

Mr. A. J. Stoner, whose sudden death while on home Guard duty in Wimbledon is reported, was due to be a Justice of the High Court in Natal.

The death took place on March 15, at Kenya, Florence, eldest daughter of Major General Sir Edward and the late Lady Mathew, and widow of Captain R. Croton.

Mrs. Sidney Linn, of Cape Town, died in Cape Town after three months' illness. She was a well-known childless pianist and singer, known in the Cape and in Southern Rhodesia since 1878. She had a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. Beatrice Bulawayo is remembered as Mrs. M. J. Pate, a well-known teacher in Southern Rhodesia. Born in Oxfordshire, she went to South Africa in 1904, where in an missionary school, in what is now the Transvaal. Two years later joined the Education Department of Southern Rhodesia. She resigned in order to marry in 1910, but rejoined in 1922 as Principal of Melsburn School, and later in 1928. Then, after a time in Harare, she returned to Melsburn until her retirement in 1935. As her war work she resumed teaching. She was 68 years of age.

Attack by swarming bees was the cause of the recent death of Major A. E. Penn, of the Salvation Army, Witrobb. He was walking home with his wife and friends when the bees attacked, all but Major Penn fled to safety. He collapsed and was found to have died.

Brigadier General H. C. Frith, late The Somerset Light Infantry, who had died in Taunton at the age of 81 years, was employed for ten years from 1885 with the Egyptian Army. He served with the Egyptian Frontier Force in the Sudan at the action of Ginnis in 1895, and four years later took part in the action of Toski.

Lieut. Colonel Henry Stuart Tindall, whose sudden death is announced, served in East Africa during the last war with the 10th Pathans, to the command of which he succeeded at the end of 1916. He had been awarded the D.S.O. for the way in which he led the battalion during a heroic rearguard action near Bagamoyo in September of that year.

Mr. Herbert Thomson, who died recently near Edongwe, was one of the early settlers in Natal. After managing an estate for the Ashmole Lakes Corporation, he began planting on his own account, and retired to Scotland after the last war, but in years ago he returned to Natal to manage the Lombard Estate for Mr. John Lombard, and latterly he had been engaged in Native Land buying. Mrs. Thomson survives him.

A member of the famous Moodie trek of 1892 to Melsbet, Southern Rhodesia, close to the heels of the first Pretoria, Mr. M. Baden, known far and wide throughout the Colony, died recently in Fort Victoria at the age of 73 years. Going out to Natal when a young man, he was a surveyor on the Witwatersand before the deep-level days. Arriving in Victoria 50 years ago, he had remained in Rhodesia as an auctioneer and estate agent.

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**DAR ES SALAAM**

the CHRONICLE

## An Agreement

mades this 22nd day of December, 1941 BETWEEN BRITISH ROPES LIMITED of Doncaster, England (hereinafter referred to as the Manufacturer) and their numerous Customers situate in various parts of the world (hereinafter referred to as the Customers).

Whereas in pursuance of certain Statutory Rules and Orders it is not possible to obtain licences permitting the export of Steel Wire Ropes, Steel Wire and Manila Hemp Ropes unless such goods are for purposes essential to the War Effort of the Empire and her Allies and cannot be obtained from any other source;

And Whereas the Manufacturers are anxious to preserve their goodwill in the interests of post war business;

It is **Hereby Agreed** as follows:

1. That in consideration of the Customers exercising forbearance in favour of the Manufacturers
2. The Manufacturers undertake:
  - (a) to continue to give expert advice, help, assistance, service and the like to the technical problems of the Customers at all times;
  - (b) to resume supplies as soon as possible;
  - (c) to pass on to the Customers as far as is consistent with regulations in force from time to time the benefit of all experience gained in the improvements and development of their product.

In Witness whereof British Ropes Limited have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first hereinafter.





## Questions in Parliament

### Colonial Welfare Department Discussed

When the House of Commons last week considered a supplementary supply vote for £7,212,257 for the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services, Mr. Creech Jones congratulated the Colonial Office on establishing a Welfare Department in London.

We are, he said, "a very great Empire, but it has been one of the curious features of our relations with our Colonial peoples that those who have from time to time visited us have had to fly largely on voluntary services and organisations, and then in their special difficulties or to arrange for their welfare in cases of need. At last the Colonial Office has assumed directly this responsibility."

It is gratifying to see the type of civil servants and officials appointed to do this work. Their services will be particularly appreciated by the Colonial peoples here particularly when large numbers of technicians and tradesmen are in this country playing their part in the war effort. I should like to see assistance given in the establishment of hostels for our Colonial students in various parts of the country, places in which they may be feeling that it is a kind of centre where they can get reasonable recreation and refreshment.

#### A Colonial House in London

Perhaps also here, in the very heart of the capital, the great Colonial House might be established which would serve the needs of all types of Colonial peoples, irrespective of colour, race or creed, providing not only recreation and clubrooms, but restaurants and hotel accommodation.

The State includes a grant to Nyasaland in respect of the Trans-Zambesia Railway. I do not pretend that I can unravel the long and tangled story of Trans-Zambesia Railway finances, which for some hours is master the famous report by Mr. Bell on Nyasaland finance, but it was still almost as baffled as ever. We gave £800,000 from the Colonial Development Fund, and we made a further grant last year of £1,130,000. This year we are asked to grant £185,000.

Have the recommendations of the Bell Committee which required that the finances of the Trans-Zambesia Railway be re-adopted, and is the Colonial Office taking any action in view of the fact that the State guarantee comes to an end in 1954? The Government has a representative on the board of the Railway company, to what degree is the exercising authority upon its policy and its working, directly economic in management and general working? Who really controls policy? Is it possible to restrict or convert certain of these loans in order that the amount might be a little less? What is being done to secure some kind of general economic reconstruction in Nyasaland so as to make the railway more worth while?

Of the need to secure the whole-hearted co-operation of Colonial peoples in the war effort Mr. Creech Jones said:

It is the responsibility of the local administration of the Colonial Office to harness the energies of this great world, and largely under their own leadership. We should see that there is broad recognition of the fact that the war is in truth a war of the Colonial peoples in the sense that they have everything to gain if Britain goes down. At the same time it is important that we should hold out very definite incentives in regard to the social, political and economic development of the peoples in the days to come.

Mr. Edmund Harvey, referring to the grant for the welfare of Colonial peoples in the United Kingdom, said his only regret was that, even at a time when the utmost economy was needed, a larger grant than £4,300 was not available for this purpose. In past years we had

had to be ashamed of the way in which fellow subjects who had come to this country from Africa had had to live. The provision of beds and of assistance for students would be of the utmost value, both to individuals and in promoting good feeling and understanding in Africa when they returned home.

The Motion also urged greater expenditure on Colonial welfare in Great Britain, but expressed regret that the direction of the funds could not be more democratic, alleging that "the selection by the Colonial Office tends to be rather towards the unrepresentative and undemocratic type of man."

Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he had not had time to grasp the peculiar financial problems of the Trans-Zambesia Railway, but certain considerations had to be borne in mind.

First, the railway might have been built either with money or by privately raised loans. Secondly, we were under an obligation to pay the debenture interest until 1945. Thirdly, part of the debentures belonged to the Nyasaland Government, and to that extent the payment was from one pocket to another. Lastly, negotiations with regard to the reduction of the interest charges had yet to take place, and their success depended upon not discharging so readily the cards of the Government and of the debenture holders. It was important that before the date of expiry of the guarantee arrangements should be made which would be more satisfactory to the finances of the country.

#### Description of Africans in Kenya

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the report on the description of African labourers in Kenya would be made available in this country, and when the scheme would come into operation.

Mr. Macmillan replied that a few copies of the report were available, and that the scheme was coming into immediate operation.

Mr. Jones stated that in view of the great importance of this departure in Colonial policy he would raise it at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. John Dugdale asked whether there would be any Africans on the Essential Undertakings Board and the District Wages Board.

Mr. Macmillan, in reply, explained that the Essential Undertakings Board, he explained, would probably consist of the Chairman of the Supply Board, the Chairman of the Settlement and Production Board, and the Director of Agriculture. The Central Wages Board to which he presumed Mr. Dugdale referred would consist of the Director of Man-Power, the Chief Native Commissioner, the Labour Commissioner, a representative of the Medical Department, and the Deputy Chairman of the Settlement and Production Board. This membership was calculated to ensure that the interests of African employees were effectively safeguarded.

Mr. Dugdale asked if Mr. Macmillan considered that it would be far more effective to include Africans

Mr. Macmillan, in reply, has been considered, but the element by which certain gentlemen with special qualifications are looking after the general interests of the Africans, some of which cover over a large number of matters affecting African interests and is generally recognised as working satisfactorily.

Mr. Dugdale asked how many non-Africans in Kenya had been called upon to perform compulsory service.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the Government was being asked if he could supply the information.

#### Northern Rhodesian African Labour

Mr. Creech Jones asked to what extent Africans were being coaxed to work on European farms in Northern Rhodesia, and whether the scheme differed from that in Kenya.

Mr. Macmillan circulated the reply in the official gazette.

In 1949, owing to a severe drought, £170,000 for local production, which exceeds the total of £100,000 for imports, which could all be spared, and the following year, 1950, and so do all possible to assist in the purchase of such and like storages, immediate steps had been taken to increase the production of foodstuffs to the maximum, especially maize and wheat. Despite every effort it had not been found possible to obtain the full amount of labour necessary.

Accordingly, in view of the urgency, in order that the land might be prepared in time for planting, the Secretary of State for the Colonies had agreed to the Governor's suggestion to use compulsory powers for a limited period of two months to deal with this immediate necessity, and the compulsory recruitment of up to 600 labourers on European farms. The Governor had, therefore, taken such powers under emergency regulations for the period expiring on April 30 to conscript labour for essential work on farms. The Government had taken steps to ensure that the conditions of employment on the farms were fair. Labour conscripted under the emergency regulations would receive a rate of pay not less than the average rates paid to free labour and ratios to the satisfaction of the Government. Expansion of Native production would proceed side by side with European, and the Governor was satisfied that the recruitment for farms during the next two months would not prejudice Native production in any way.

Mr. Harvey asked the annual cost of the Kenya Pyrethrum Board; the annual income from licence fees for the growth of pyrethrum; and the number of licences issued in the last year for which figures were available.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the Colonial Office had no information, and that the Governor had been asked to supply it.

Major Lyons asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether in view of the changed situation he would expedite the necessary improvements in the Nyirori Mombasa Road.

Mr. Macmillan replied that active steps were being taken to that end.

### Sudan Plantations Syndicate

For the year ended June 30, 1949, the Sudan Plantations Syndicate Ltd. reports a profit after providing for taxation of £107,240, to which had to be added £183,374 brought forward. The dividend comprises an 8% dividend less Sudan business profits tax at the rate of 1s. 7d. and U.K. income tax at 8s. 6d. in the aggregate absorbing £198,000, and leaving £183,567 to be carried forward.

It is pointed out that the issued share capital of the Syndicate is only £1,375,000, less a sum than £1,828,967 has actually been made available to the business by the issue of shares at different rates of premium, so that this 8% dividend on the issued capital really represents less than 5% of the larger sum. The 5% can scarcely be regarded as an excessive return on an agricultural undertaking in the Sudan.

The Sudan Government has purchased the Syndicate's general buildings and electric light and water installations for £38,000 payable on June 30, 1950, thus establishing a definite valuation. Instead of awaiting the termination of the concession.

At the Government's request a considerable area of land which would normally have lain fallow has been sown with grain as a direct contribution to the war effort. £250,000 has been lent to the Imperial Government free of interest.

The latest advices report that the crop now being harvested in the Gezira should be as good as that obtained last year, the Zeirib crop, on the other hand, showed a reduced yield.

### Blantyre and East Africa

For the year ended September 30 last Blantyre and East Africa Ltd. reports a profit of £40,016, from which £85,000 is reserved for income tax and P.T. Payment of a 7% preference dividend required £450, and a 14% ordinary dividend £12,000, leaving £10,837 to be carried forward, against £9,300 brought in.

The company's total tea crop, despite somewhat unfavourable climatic conditions, totalled 2,138,000 lb. against 2,070,200 lb. The Lauderdale estate yielded 671,700 lb., Limbudi 624,191 lb., Glenorchy 395,830 lb., and Zoa 166,862 lb. Permission was obtained to plant a further 34½ acres of tea, bringing the total to 2,660½ acres, all but 130½ acres being mature. The areas in bearing are 963½ at Lauderdale, 600 at Limbudi, 486 at Glenorchy, and 200 at Zoa. In addition, there are 15 acres of tea seed gardens. A slight extension was made to the experimental area under trial.

The company's issued capital is £127,656, and there is a general reserve of £66,000 and a taxation reserve of £2,125. Estates appear in the balance sheet at £1,302, buildings at £6,750, machinery at £5,058, stores and stocks at £24,985, investments at £25,288 (market value £46,240) and cash at £54,000.

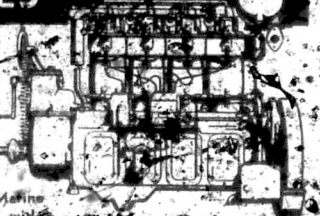
The board is composed of Messrs. R. R. Stark (Chairman and managing director), J. L. Officer, I. W. Buchanan, G. Finsale, and W. A. Lee. Sir William Fairbairn is the general manager in Nyasaland.

### Kassala Cotton Company

The Kassala Cotton Company Ltd. reports a profit for the year to June 30, 1949, of £21,132 after providing for taxation, to which had to be added £41,850 brought forward. An ordinary dividend of 3% less Sudan business profits tax at 1s. 8d. in the £ and U.K. income tax at 8s. 6d. in the £ are recommended, absorbing £24,850, and leaving £16,932 to be carried forward. The company's buildings and electric light installations have been transferred to the Sudan Government for a sum of £61,852 to be paid on June 30, 1950.

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## Central Line Sisal Estates

The report and accounts of Central Line Sisal Estates Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1911, show that the trading profit amounted to £21,372 before providing for depreciation and the maintenance of sisal areas. After allowing £11,531 in that connexion, providing £8,000 for taxation, £700 for directors' fees, and £343 for interest, there was a loss of £10,928 compared with a debit balance brought forward from the previous year of £13,928.

The total production of fibre during the year from the Kingolwa, Kiwege, Mrupe and Pangawe estates was 624 tons as against 1,165 tons in 1910-11. The proportion of Nos. 1 and 2 grades ranged from 31.7% at Mrupe and 40.2% at Kingolwa to 53.7% at Kiwege and 76% at Pangawe. Altogether the company has 4,145 hectares of sisal, of which 1,490 hectares of immature sisal and 914 hectares of undeveloped land, giving a total of 6,249 hectares.

The issued capital is £195,000, sundry creditors appear in the balance sheet at £25,701 and there is a taxation reserve of £16,000. Development appears at £123,653, buildings and machinery at £31,708, stores and tools at £5,523, stocks of sisal (since realised) at £14,910, sundry debtors at £1,965, cash at £3,303, and preliminary expenses at £9,500.

The directors are Mr. F. W. Bovill (Chairman), Captain Geo. Hornby and Captain E. C. Eric Smith, M.C., who resigns and offers himself for re-election at the fifth annual general meeting to be held in London to-morrow.

## News Items in Brief

The offices of Messrs. Wm. F. Malcolm & Co. Ltd. are now at 1, Finch Church Street, London, E.C.3.

Bulawayo Municipality has protested to Salisbury City Council at the high rates of pay proposed by the latter for Native nurses.

The Director of Agriculture has written to the Land Planters Association stressing the necessity of stimulating the maximum rubber production in the Protectorate.

M. Heven, Commissioner for the Free States, reports, and in London last week that German mercantile attached high value to the work of Christian missions in Africa.

Northern Rhodesia is to spend £1,000 on investigating the waste of food involved in the poisoning by Natives the tributaries of the Zambezi and Kafue rivers, with consequent destruction of edible fish.

A good crop of 97 tons of wheat is stated to have been sold by Native growers in the Dedza and Mchen districts of Nyasaland, this output representing approximately one-third of the Protectorate's annual requirements for domestic consumption. A new flour mill has been erected in Blantyre and will shortly be in operation.

In a recently fined an Indian director of stores £150 for failure to supply an invoice giving an exact description of a dress, length, width, the company would, the magistrate expressed the hope that the defendant would appeal, since he (the magistrate) had found difficulty in deciding what penalty should be imposed. The legal maximum for such an offence is £500.

Kongwa, Tanganyika Territory, has won the Imperial Baby Week Challenge shield, awarded annually by the National Baby Week Council for the best campaign held within the Overseas Empire. Bungeni, Tanganyika, was highly commended. The organisers in Kongwa was Miss W. M. Bullard, 'yellara' sister of the Church Missionary Society, and in Bungeni, Sister Dawson, M.C.

The suggestion that Financial Commissions should be retired as they become eligible for pension and replaced, and that a Commissioner be appointed for the upper belt was recently made in Northern Rhodesia by the member representing Native interests.

The position in regard to the observance of public holidays in Northern Rhodesia has been clarified by an official statement. Holidays are to be observed on Good Friday, Rhodes and Founders' Day (the second Monday in July and the following day), Christmas Day and New Year's Day. Holidays will not be kept on Easter Monday, Empire Day, Whit Monday, the King's Birthday, August Bank Holiday, and Boxing Day.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has fixed the cost of living allowance for Government employees at 100% the rate previously decided, 80%, and is at the same time increasing the upper limit of income to which the allowance will apply from £500 to £600 a year for married employees. The corresponding limit for single employees is £250. The scale is a sliding one, and provides for revision to 102% should the cost of living index figure fall below 100.

## S. Rhodesia's Petrol Restrictions

No petrol may be sold on Sundays, public holidays, and public holidays. All sales, with a maximum of eight gallons at a time, must be for cash, selling hours from Monday to Friday from pumps are from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m., from other containers, that the vehicle tanks may be used. The maximum penalty for infringement is 500s and/or two years imprisonment. From April 1 all passenger and road transport vans, petrol or oil will cease between towns on the Colonial main railway line from Eastall to Plumtree, that is to say the whole main line except the short stretch from Umfali to Portonovo territory.

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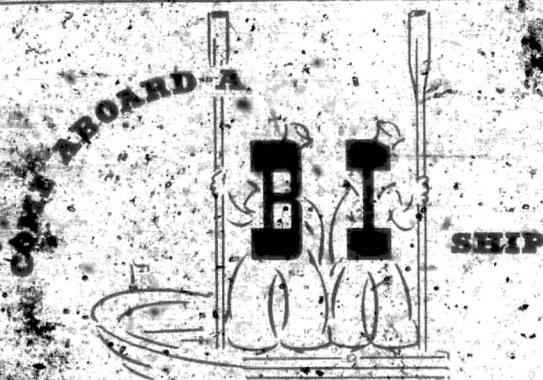
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Thursday, March 26, 1942  
Volume 16 (New Series), No. 914

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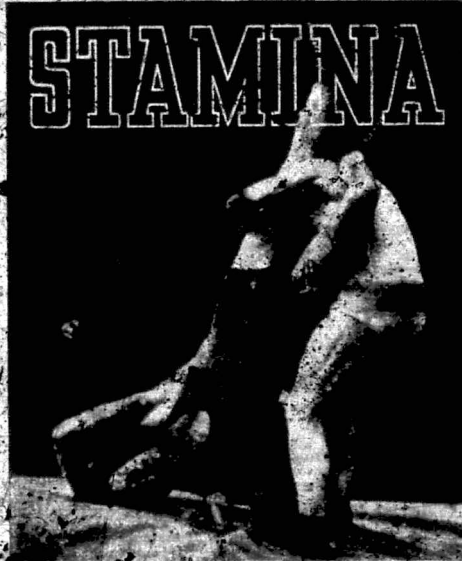


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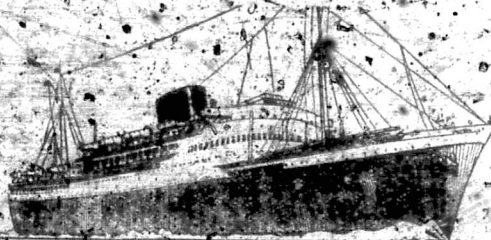
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 26, 1942

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**REFORM OF THE COLONIAL SERVICE** is proposed by Lord Moyne in a statement published on another page. Admitting that the transfer of officials from one Colony to another has been determined by pecuniary advantage to the individual rather than the public need, he suggests that salaries should be uniform throughout the Service, with local allowances to rectify inequalities in the cost of living, and with an annual grant of about half a million sterling from the Imperial Treasury to prevent additional burdens falling upon local budgets. Since the Eastern African Dependencies have all too often unwillingly suffered the loss of competent officials, not because the officers concerned welcomed a transfer, but because they felt unable to decline the offer from the Colonial Offices of larger empires in some other part of the Colonial Empire, there will be a general welcome for the principle of equalising the purely financial factor in the mass that present salaries shall continue to be drawn from a central pool, thus protecting the Colonies against high salary and pension charges. But examining this matter should not be confined to the desirability of raising the salaries of certain posts. There are cases—the object of Governor of New Guinea, for instance—which have many years elapsed for retention in the downward direction.

In regard to the transfer of officials, Lord Moyne conveys the impression of believing that such moves have been too few to provide efficiency. We doubt if any East African will accept that opinion, almost all would argue, on the contrary, that transfers from one territory to another and from one district to another within the same territory are far too lightly heartily made, and that the over-early removal of men before they have had an adequate chance to familiarise themselves with the problems of the district committed to their charge has been a main factor in inefficiency, and a major cause of the diminishing zeal of individual civil servants. Similarly, East Africans and Rhodesians will not accept the suggestion that emigrating Colonial climates are the sole cause of loss of capacity by officials who made a good start. There have been innumerable cases in the Colonial Empire of men who decided to their work who have retained their enthusiasm and their powers of performance, not merely in emigrating climates but in the worst possible conditions.

Put two men in normal health in the same tropical locality under comparable conditions, and the one, because he has a competing purpose in life, will maintain his health and zest without leave for a period of years, whereas the second man, merely discharging the routine of his day and watching the weekend drag through

### The Question of Transfers.

Put two men in normal health in the same tropical locality under comparable conditions, and the one, because he has a competing purpose in life, will maintain his health and zest without leave for a period of years, whereas the second man, merely discharging the routine of his day and watching the weekend drag through

### The Importance of Responsibility.

Put two men in normal health in the same tropical locality under comparable conditions, and the one, because he has a competing purpose in life, will maintain his health and zest without leave for a period of years, whereas the second man, merely discharging the routine of his day and watching the weekend drag through

can be taken at the earliest possible date, will suffer that ill health which is the product, not of the district, but of boredom. The bureaucratic tendency to deprive local officials, even those of the rank of provincial commissioner in many cases, of all power of decision is a powerful cause of lack of interest and malaise. How can men sustain a sense of vocation if denied responsibility? The marvel is that so many of them preserve their keenness so long in spite of repression, and that their sense of humour does not desert them. In the vast majority of cases the quality of our Colonial servant is splendid at the time of their appointment, but too seldom are their innate powers allowed full scope for development. They wear out from a sense of frustration, not from inescapable climatic conditions—a truth proved by the comparisons which can readily be made, with security, missionaries, and other Europeans who live far more strenuous lives in the same areas for far longer periods.

Lord Moyne's proposals appear to us to lack a fundamental requirement. They are based on the conviction that material considerations govern that retention of the Colonial Service for which we have pleaded in this newspaper for many years. **The Sense of Vocation.** The need for which it has been the fashion of officialdom to discountenance. While financial circumstances can certainly not be disregarded, we have no doubt that the fundamental needs to indicate that sense of vocation and high adventure which inspired our pioneer officials in the closing years of the last century produced such magnificent results. Men of the Lugard stamp were not offered comfort at all costs and cushions against the shocks of life. They were challenged to acquit themselves with credit in difficulty and danger in a cause in which they believed profoundly. In other words, they and their fellows dedicated themselves to a life of service. There was a vocation comparable with that of the pioneer missionaries. They did not think in terms of reasonable emoluments, little respect for generous leave, an early and adequate pension, and in general, an existence less strenuous and problematic than that probable in one of the professions. The first need of the Colonial Service is to restore that dominating sense of vocation.

And, so far as Africa is concerned, we have long believed that the best means would be to create a special African Branch of the Colonial

Service, servants to which would know that, with very few exceptions indeed, they were undertaking to give the whole of their active life to the British Dependencies in East, Central and West Africa. That very fact would enormously increase their interest in things African, and tend strongly to make them good Africans. No one dare claim that that is a fair description of all but a few exceptional officials of those territories today. How could it be when so many of them in the most common appointments are tourists on their way from the West Indies to the Pacific Islands, or sojourners en route from Palestine to Ceylon? In such conditions "careerism" cannot but flourish, and if careerism rule in high places, as it all too often does, calculation and concern will inevitably declare themselves lower down the scale. It is an axiom of every business that competence and devotion at the top make a keen staff, and that time-serving at the top shows its fruits lower down. For these reasons we consider that Lord Moyne's proposals lack that radical character which is required. If they were adopted, it is quite certain that the bureaucratic mind would regard the subject as closed for some years to come, and that proposals for other necessary reforms would therefore be a mere waste of energy. That being so, it appears immensely important that non-officials in Eastern Africa—and we hope in West Africa also—shall lose no time in declaring themselves in favour of one African Branch of the Colonial Service and of greater delegation of authority right down the scale.

It is excellent to find a man who until a few weeks ago was Secretary of State for the Colonies proposing, in effect, that Colonial servants—and this ought to apply to the Colonial Office no less than to the Dependencies—should show **Maintenance of Efficiency** henceforth hereafter and only if they continue to render efficient service. Every East African knows men who outlined their usefulness many years ago, but have nevertheless been progressively promoted and decorated simply and solely because their superiors have lacked the integrity, courage and real sense of public service to displace them by better men who benefit the territory concerned and, indeed, to the reputation and health of the Colonial Service itself. Lord Moyne's lead in this particular matter ought to be followed without loss of time by non-official opinion, which, so far as we can recollect, has never previously had



the advantage of so definite a pronouncement by a Secretary of State. When there are searchings of heart in Colonial matters it is most opportune that so open-minded and experienced an administrator and investigator as Lord Hailey should sit as Chairman of a Colonial Office Committee appointed to survey the whole field of Colonial reform and development. That is a necessary piece of ground-work, but the first essential is, we repeat, drastic improvement of the Colonial Service itself. And, in particular, the involution of a sense of vocation.

STATEMENTS in both Houses of Parliament, in the Press; and the reported speeches of persistent critics of Colonial rule have in the last few weeks shown an unseemly tendency to capitalise the tragedy of Malaya by ascribing it to the Dependent Empire in general, the shortcomings alleged by those particular speakers and writers to have led to collapse in the Far East. It might have been expected that one of the greatest calamities in our imperial history would have been met by a sober reference. Yet, like another example, the recently established Fabian Colonial Bureau, saw fit to hold a conference in London last week-end to discuss the application to the British African Dependencies of the lessons of Malaya, and this despite the fact that the Government's leading spokesmen have assured the House of Com-

mons that the Cabinet itself still lacks information on which to base reliable conclusions. A trifle of that kind could, of course, not deter the Fabians, to whom Imperialism has ever been a bugbear. As our report in this issue shows, the principal speaker preferred disputable generalisations to facts. It was gratuitously assumed that native populations under British rule have felt themselves to have no part in the war, and Mr. Creech Jones, having asserted that the tribesmen of East Africa considered the war no affair of theirs, declared that all the Government's tribal civilia had done was to conscript Africans for labour on British plantations. Both statements are a travesty of the truth. Hundreds of thousands of Natives in British East Africa have volunteered for military service, and it has been officially stated that in June last about ninety thousand Africans from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar were on active service with the East African Force. That, as we have repeatedly argued, is far too small a number from the many millions of able-bodied Africans in our territories who have been eager to do their duty as soldiers; but it explodes both contentions of Mr. Creech Jones. We wholeheartedly uphold the essential principle of honest and constructive criticism, but its exercise can sometimes approaching maximum efficiency be attained in a British community either in war or peace, but the critic in war must recognise the grave responsibility which rests upon him. That responsibility should silence criticism not based upon adequate knowledge.

## Reform of the Colonial Service

### Lord Moyne's Outline of Proposals for Fundamental Changes

LORD MOYNE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, until quite recently, contributed to last Friday's *Times* an important letter on the reform of the Colonial Service. He wrote:

It is now more than 10 years since I was commissioned to inquire into Native problems in East Africa, and since then I have had an opportunity of studying Colonial conditions in our Atlantic and Pacific Dependencies and comparing them with the administration of other Powers. Our Colonial government had nothing to boast from such comparison, and in recent years there has been a great effort to secure a fair deal for all races and colours and to labour legislation and to set up a commission to check exploitation and injustice. We shall in future not merely have to deal with social problems, such as health, education, and standards of living, but also have to re-plan Colonial economies in production and marketing.

It is obvious that to be caught unprepared we should not merely work out the reorganisation which will replace war-time conditions, but should also ensure a financial staff for its execution. The present system works from the great defect that officials are still, in fact, in a large measure recruited and promoted by the Colonies which employ them. Officers are, indeed, transferred from one Colony to another, but owing to

the varying conditions, posting according to the public need is hampered by the necessity of arranging that transfers should not involve sacrifice of pay and other rights.

We drew attention in the Report of the West India Royal Commission to the disadvantage of the present system under which the poorest and most backward Colonies who need the very best men are often unable to employ them because the necessary salaries would be out of scale with available resources. Therefore, a drain of valuable men from such Colonies to better posts elsewhere, or which it would be unfair to pass them over, while rich Colonies such as Malaya have been able to offer such tempting conditions that Malayan officials usually pass their whole service in an enviable climate without any chance of transfer.

Impressed by these defects, I later devised a scheme to be worked out of a Colonial Service on a uniform system of pay and grading, under which an official's promotion would depend on merit and experience. This would enable men to be assigned to the most needed, without scrutinising the interests of local candidates when available. Colonies would continue to pay salaries as now provided in the local budgets, and any excess needed to provide the uniform scale could be financed by the Treasury. Inequality

in the case of living would be corrected by local allowance.

Own to conditions of service in envying duties at sometimes happens that men who have demobilised in their early years are worn out long before the earliest pensionable age (in most Colonies).

It would be unjust to drop such men on grounds of inefficiency before they can even justify their fitness for them and the service they ought to be eligible for earlier pensions under age and grade bars.

Plan to Promote Efficiency

This reform is certain to meet with opposition as it is contrary to the Civil Service tradition which in effect guarantees employment so long as an official behaves himself, and it may be urged that such a reform will discourage recruiting. As, however, officials are pensioned in the highest salaries at varying ages according to the ranks attained, there seems no reason why a corresponding system should not prove satisfactory in the Colonial Service. It would be of advantage both to Whitehall and those working overseas if the Colonial Office could also be included in this scheme for a general pool of officials.

It would be possible to set up an efficient Colonial Service for a small fraction of the £10,000,000 which was originally contemplated as an annual grant for Colonial development and welfare. The estimated cost of a central fund for financing a general list scheme would not exceed £100,000 a year (an average of £50 a head for the present establishment of 2,000,000) in administrative, legal, medical and other technical

services concerned. If we are to get value for money spent on Colonial developments and welfare, this reform should be undertaken without delay, so ready for the rash of post-war recruitment and to avoid creating further vested rights in the existing order.

Mr. Raymond Firth had previously written:

One searching of hearts has been conducted by the staff of Africa, but it did not bring the substance of the problems of the Colonial Empire before any staff of any many angles by educationalists, anthropologists, and historians.

The economic disabilities of the Colonial peoples, the integrative effects of labour migration, the unsatisfactory conditions of Native industrial workers, the chronic lack of earnings and loss of economic continuity of many Colonial peoples, the absence of effective representation of the people in the Government, the danger inherent in their susceptibility to the influx of Europeans, have all been pointed out in the above, and was, objectively, scientific analysis, not political propaganda. Revision of the complacent views which have largely prevailed in the period before the last war, a study of the rapidly changing modern conditions, have both been stressed as essential by these social analysts. It is humiliating to us as a nation to have the verdicts of the British Colonial Service in the field brought home to us by war, but it is not necessary to add ashes to our sackcloth by implying that such ideas are entirely novel to us.

One of our problems in the future will be to see that for the Colonial field interest is generated, the results of study, and an incisive method. Among much else, this involves the training of a more adequate staff of administrators, whether they be educated people from the territory concerned or from this country, in economic and other social studies; a clearer recognition of the importance of science of coping not merely with agricultural and medical problems, but with the social and economic problems as well; and finally, beginning with the schools, a better and more realistic education of pupils in the Mother Country to face about the Colonial Empire.

Colonial Fabian Conference

Mr. Creech Jones's Allegations

SHOULD WE BE IN THE COLONIES AT ALL? asked Sir Drummond Shiels, the Chairman, summing up the speeches and discussion at a Fabian Colonial Bureau Conference held in London on Saturday and although he pointed at dangers from the mismanagement of the Colonies, the question did apply to the opinions expressed. He had stated in his opening speech that the intention of the conference was to outline a "critical, constructive and practical Colonial policy."

Mr. Creech Jones, M.P. said that the disasters in Malaya had caused the public to ask what was wrong with our Colonial system and why we had not raised the Native peoples to our aid in this war. The answer was that our policy had no roots in the Colonies.

The present administration of the Colonies was too heavy, some officials were stupid, some had no clarity of mind, and some were not adequate to the job. Still, Government must bear a large share of the blame.

The Socialist Party could hardly criticise, since it had always maintained that Native peoples who were not associated with the Government of their country could not be called upon to help in Imperial policy. We had coloured for trade and for religion, not for the good of the Natives.

Though a Government was expected to show initiative and resources, the drawbacks of the policy he was to follow were laid down by Whitehall. He governed through a bureaucracy, and it was essential that such a bureaucracy should be recruited from ranks of the highest intelligence and integrity, and that it should be drawn from the narrow class, or from two narrow classes.

Complaints were constantly heard, especially from the African Colonies, of the abuses shown by the bureaucracy. The different systems of training in the Empire complicated matters. There was the colour bar, parallel development within the Imperial framework, and the possibility of a transfer of sovereignty, as indicated by the grant of military titles to the U.S.A.

Policy should continue. £200,000 had certainly been put down for Colonial research in the coming year, but this was less than the £2,000,000 which had been promised. And there were no ways and means for the better governing districts among Africans, when Russia had been so successful with her minorities by this means.

Dynamic leadership to inspire the Native peoples was

needed to under the Colonial Development Act the Natives were to be associated with the Government of their country. At present there was a sense of frustration. Natives did not feel that the war was theirs, and that they had a part to play in their own leadership. And all we had done in Kenya was to give the Natives a right to the land, but not to the Government.

For secure social and economic development, great areas of land in the African Colonies should be under public ownership and control.

Mr. R. Murray Firth, speaking as a mining engineer with experience in Africa and the Rhodesia compared conditions of Kenya with those of Uganda. The latter was well administered, he said, and no complaints were heard from it, while the reverse was the case with Kenya. He believed the common view was that Kenya was a Colony of exploitation and vested interests, while Uganda was not.

Having the opportunity of expressing on the policy to be followed in granting concessions to large companies, he had insisted that they should do something to deserve a concession. In one case the preliminary work took the form of a great air survey, and though from the company's point of view that work was meant to reveal mineral resources for the Colony benefited.

In some East African territories there were native reserves under Native Councils possessing large sums of money, mainly for the development of the reserves. But he was afraid that the money was being spent in the form which the Government officials seemed designed to enable the administrators to get what his district easily and quickly.

Dangers of Over-Bureaucratisation

Mr. David Greig, formerly of the Colonial Service, said that he was quite sure that the limits for our military forces had been the proper limit for some years had insisted on that point and encouraged it.

He said that he had seen the need to raise the Colonial military forces, but that it had done nothing. Nigeria for a population of 20,000,000 had only 100 armed men, and the rest of our Colonial policy was for the good of the Native people. What was wanted was a new method of dealing with economic problems, and a new method of marking out Native reserves. The Colonial problem was economic, not political.

Over-bureaucratisation of control was a great danger, especially in the financial sense. They were being overburdened with forms and systems. It is not in a dual system, and long queues of people are being formed with the people in these circumstances. It is not long since the Government of India had a similar situation for the National Council. He thought that the Colonial Councils should be given the right to be elected to the Colonial Councils.

Lord Moore's proposals and the conference were discussed under "Matters of Moment."



## THE WAR

## Mr. Casey for Middle East Surprise Choice of Australian Minister.

MR. R. G. CASEY, the Australian Minister in Washington, has been appointed Minister of State in the Middle East, in the room of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, now Minister of Production in Great Britain. Mr. Casey will be a member of the British War Cabinet, which he will represent in Cairo for all purposes outside the military field. The appointment has been welcomed as showing, like that of General MacArthur to supreme command in Australia, the degree to which all concerned appreciate the vital importance of Australia and her strategic relationship to the United States.

The Vichy Minister in South Africa, M. J. Suppony, stated in Pretoria last week that he had been instructed by cable to refute rumours of negotiations between Vichy and Japan on the subject of bases in Madagascar. The French people and Natives on the island will resist any aggression, even occupation by South African troops, if the Japanese threaten the island, he added.

### Arrested in Southern Rhodesia

Thirty-five Iraqi Arab rebels, including seven former Cabinet ministers and four senior military officers, are now interned in Southern Rhodesia for the duration of the war at the request of the British Government.

There are now five camps in Southern Rhodesia for Italian prisoners taken in the East African campaign. Major K. Hamilton is in control as Director with Major J. S. Bridger as Assistant Director. Major R. C. Breithaupt, Major J. Blackburne, and Major J. Bowyer, V.C., are the Commandants assigned to the first three camps, two at Salisbury and the other at Gaborone. Appointments to the Umvuma and Fort Victoria camps will be notified later.

In view of possible Japanese threats to Southern and Central Africa, the Government of Southern Rhodesia is considering revival of its local A.R.P. committees.

As a sequel to the Japanese blockade of the Indian Ocean, several routes for goods shipped to and from Africa or on African coastwise voyages have been advanced. These are against J.F. is now expected for shipments between Freetown, West Africa, and East Africa, through Durban and Bombay, including the islands of Madagascar, Zanzibar, etc.

The battle ensign of H.M. destroyer *M. Sirota*, saved when the vessel was sunk the day after her successful part in the hunt for the German battleship *Bismarck*, was sent by the commander in the 1st Rhodesian Sea School, Salisbury, with whom the ship had always had a special friendship.

Bad sign-posting in Northern Rhodesia is reported to have caused three military convoys to go hundreds of miles out of their way. In one case the wastage in petrol is alleged to have been about £1,500.

A special through air mail postoffice service to the British Forces serving in Aden, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persia, and Iraq, and in H.M. ships at the East Indies station has been introduced with the co-operation of the service departments and British Corporation.

### Casualties

The following Rhodesian casualties have been announced: Killed in action—Cpl. E. C. Ashby, Pfc. R. Riggs. Died of wounds—Captain E. M. Kenny. Died on active service—Lieut. J. M. Scott. Wounded—Gnr. S. C. Norval. Prisoner of war—J. S. F. C. Chapman. Prisoners of war, previously reported missing—Lt. Cpl. H. Mackay, Rfm. D. C. Thompson, Rfm. R. P. Brown.

The following casualties were reported from East Africa: Died of wounds—Captain M. W. F. Trotton, Regulars, attached Ethiopian Army. Accidental

deaths—Major A. F. Corbett, E.A.F., 2nd Lieut. Noel Fournie, E.A.A.S.C., 2nd Lieut. R. H. Weatherill, R.A.F., deaths, other causes—Captain K. Mitchell, R.A.F., 2nd Lieut. J. A. Newton, R.A.F., Lieut. W. D. Woodruff-Faussett, D.S.C., R.N., who lost his life while night flying over the North Sea, served at one time in a destroyer in the Red Sea.

Lieutenant K. W. M. Meyrick, R.N., now officially presumed killed on active service, was at one time a midshipman in H.M.S. *Harlem* in the East Indies.

The death has occurred from wounds of Lt. Corpl. William C. Boyd, of the Rhodesian Forces.

Lt. Cecil Dennis, M.C., brother of Mr. C. McEath, of Midze, Northern Rhodesia, and in peacetime employed by the Rhodesia Tobacco Warehouse, Salisbury, has been killed on active service.

Commander J. K. Stephenson, D.S.O., D.S.C., O.B.E., R.D., reported missing, and never dropped in the Middle East, was last year appointed to the staff of the C-in-C, East Indies Squadron. He had an adventurous and varied career, and commanded Sir Ernest Shackleton's *Arctona* in the Antarctic Expedition of 1914.

Serjeant R. E. Thompson, R.A.F., reported missing as a result of air operations, was in peacetime a farm pupil at Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia.

Gnr. H. P. Hughes, Royal Artillery, whose home is in Northern Rhodesia, has been wounded.

Lieutenant Edward A. Bond, in peacetime a member of the Veterinary Department in Southern Rhodesia, is a prisoner of war in Germany.

Serjeant J. J. Watson, previously reported killed in Libya, is now known to be alive and well, and L. Blair

McEath, also of Southern Rhodesia, reported wounded last November, is now stated not to have been a casualty at that time.

### Awards and Appointments

Lieut. Colonel H. A. Oslen, 1st Transvaal Scottish, has received the D.S.O. for gallantry during the East African campaign.

Lieut. Colonel Walter P. Short, S.A. Engineering Corps, has been awarded the D.F.C. for services in East Africa and the Western Desert.

Captain A. J. Stewart, of Southern Rhodesia, in service with the 1st Nigeria Regiment, has been awarded the M.C. for gallantry during the operations in Ethiopia. Before the war he was on the staff of the assay office in Gaborone.

Platoon Officer Albert Hooper, R.A.F., who has been awarded the D.F.C. for gallantry in action in Libya, is a Rhodesian who took part in the campaigns in Greece and Crete.

Aircraftman R. D. K. Hadden, R.A.F., formerly a bank clerk in Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C. for gallantry during operations over Taranto harbour in 1940.

Sheikh Aboulla, Boko Mustafa, Nazir of Gambia, Gambia, Sudan, has been awarded the D.B.E. for his work in connexion with the Ethiopian campaign.

Serjeant N. G. Leakey, R.A.F., recommissioned in action, has received a posthumous mention in despatches.

Air Marshal A. T. Harris, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief, Bomber Command, was received in audience by The King last week. Air Marshal Harris served during the last war with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment.

Lieut. General Sir William Platt, G.O.C. in C., East Africa, accompanied by Major-General G. B. Smith, recently commanding in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, recently visited Nyasaland.

Major-General E. B. Hawking recently made a tour of the Sultan-Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, meeting many old

(Continued on page 174)

# Background to the

**Real Total War.**—The recent changes in the Government are a first step forward towards more effective conduct of the war. But they are a first step only, of little avail, unless change of form to government leads to changes of spirit and of policy. Three such changes, at least, are required, for in three fields at least we have carried into this third year of fighting ways of thought and action which are desirable in peace but disastrous in war. We have continued to rely upon individual capitalism with its accompanying machinery of wage-bargaining, even though the excess profits tax and other financial relations between the State and business managers have deprived both private capitalism and wage-bargaining of their logical basis. We have, generally, against the advice of economists, treated our workpeople as if they were economic men, manageable even in war to any motive stronger than personal gain. The main tenet of this economic policy lies partly in the indefensible and dangerous inequalities that have resulted between civilians and the members of the fighting forces, between different civilians, and between different businesses, partly in the fact that bribery by price or wage is often an ineffective spur to output. The private gain of the dominant motive for war effort is to stand our people. British work people are not by nature proficients and can be made to act as proficients in war only by dismanagement or misleading. It has not that output of our factories improved suddenly when Russia came into the war; this does not mean that the workers are stupid in preferring Russia to their own country; it means that in war the most effective spur to heroic effort is an idea, not the hope of personal gain. Second, we have carried on with too little change of political as well as our economic structure. We need now to substitute national government for coalition government. The war Government should think ahead for the nation, but not for itself; its members should look not to their own future but to those of their friends. They should be chosen for themselves, not for their parties; they should be a single ship prepared to die politically, that Britain and the Empire may live. Third, with our present economic and political structure, we have carried on too war our national habits of compromise and procrastination. In war the pace is set by the enemy, not by the conversion time of whatever may be the slowest parts in Britain. Leaders must take the risks of leading. —Sir William Beveridge in *THE Times*.

**Singapore and Java—The Truth.**—The R.A.F. never had more than 100 fighters in the Malayan and Singapore campaigns. These were mostly obsolescent Brewster Buffalo and a few Hurricanes. Sumatra, like Singapore, had between 35 and 40 medium-calibre anti-aircraft guns, so widely scattered as to make them almost useless. When the full Japanese attack struck Java, this air defence life up was above 100 Dutch-flown American-made Brewster Buffalo fighters, giving the Japanese fighters a superiority of 80% m.p.h. in speed, 15,000 feet in altitude and much in fire power (the Jap naval Zero fighters mount cannon), a very few Hurricanes, about 50 Dutch bombers, including American-built Martins, supported by a few other Allied bombing planes, a number of naval seaplanes, best used for reconnaissance and anti-submarine work. The number of land-based heavy anti-aircraft guns throughout Java could be counted on the fingers of two hands. There were fewer than 10 medium-calibre anti-aircraft cannons. The air technique of the Japanese is far superior to that of their vaunted German partners. The Japs are decidedly more efficient than the Germans in their pattern bombing. They seem to have better and more daring bomber and fighter pilots. But the weight of their individual bombs, and the total weight of their bomb loads in operations, are far lighter than those of the Liberator. —Mr. Merrill Muir in *Daily Express* special correspondence.

**Britain's Part.**—Between September, 1939, and February, this year, 8,241 German and Italian seaplanes were brought down by the R.A.F. and by the Dominion and Allied squadrons operating with it, or by British anti-aircraft fire. Naval and merchant vessels and the fleet as a whole brought in a total of 1,406. Since that was the case we have sunk three enemy capital ships, 14 cruisers, 38 destroyers, 134 merchant ships, and still more naval auxiliaries, and captured many invaluable others. Together the R.A.F. and the Navy have destroyed or damaged 54 million tons of the enemy's merchant ships, and they hit 500 birds to count. At this time it has been blowing British convoys safely towards ports, and kept down their losses to less than one half of 1% of one ship out of 200. We are turning out twice as many tanks today as we did in August last year. —Lord Halifax.

**Libya: Our Strength—and Weaknesses.**—What have been the major faults in Libya? Supply, above all. The German Army certainly understands supply. The Nazi workshops are in the front line, their petrol carriers go into the battle with the tanks. They build roads everywhere. The Army of the Nile has had a tough time over supply. Lack of supplies and of anything else was the major reason we were forced back the last year. In the last campaign we had plenty of vehicles, plenty of petrol and bullets. We lacked trained drivers who knew the desert and the mechanics to carry out repairs on the field. We lacked road builders. No one is going to dispute the honour of the R.A.F. in the air, but on the ground it is the same old story of supply—supply at A.A. posts and repair units on forward landing fields, and the adequate preparation of the landing fields themselves. G.H.Q. Cairo is a favourite Axis goal. This G.H.Q. was modelled by the War Office in England. It runs to the present 1941 design. Change it and the same officers in G.H.Q. will do twice as good a job. And G.H.Q. is changing. It is brisker and wiser than I remember it on February 1, 1941. The supply problem is being tackled. Thousands of miles of new railways, pipe-lines, docks and pads have come into action since last autumn. The number of professionals, real professionals, who have had two years or more in the desert has been quadrupled. —Mr. Alpin in *the Evening News*.

**The Loral Treaty.**—The Navy is in the control of a First Lord who when in the office for a short time was bound to do harm to the Navy from his own point of view before he knew the intentions of the British Navy. Years ago, 1900 or thereabouts, Admiral Jellicoe was dipping his hands into the Navy's pockets to get hold of the money to seize the sea-power that we were too poor to hold. That at most was the sea power of the past—think of their successes on the sea, the battles of high seas, and so on. In a few months, though the role of "nightmare" and self-conceit had faded, I feel that that speech was the last word on what the country could do to provide itself with sea power unless the whole process of the war machine is thoroughly re-examined, speeded up, and improved. No one can pretend that it is working anything like that well anywhere, except in the air and under the sea, and on the continents overseas. —Admiral in the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes.



# to the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — British propaganda is muffled and ineffectual because it has never been given a "kick" put across. — *The Liverpool Echo*

Every one of us has within him the fifth column of indifference and selfishness. — Mr. Abbot

The average citizen is not doing his job under the million guineas of oil. — Mr. Wood-Barber

China's primary effort to produce the wealth of the islands is the responsibility of John Russell.

It is clear that moral failure was a consequence of economic defeat in Malaya. — *The Christian News*

Leadership of London is a responsibility which is more precious in the U.S.A. than in this country.

The Anglican Church must bring into action the mighty sixth column of the world. — The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia

Effective propaganda must be positive and must have something to offer. For this reason it is dependent upon policy. — *The Times*

It has been agreed that the large number of ships built by the Government shall be sold to private owners for delivery after the war. — Mr. J. R. Hobhouse, Chairman, Liverpool Steamship Owners Association

Where do we read of the 1,241 labour stoppages in 1941 — the largest number in any year since 1933, and all illegal? — Mr. Tom Harrison

Provided Hitler can be held in the Mediterranean and Russia, it should be possible to defeat Japan in the spring of 1943. — Commander S. King-Hall

Japanese troops used poison gas in an engagement with Chinese troops on March 15th west of Chuanan. — Chinese High Command announcement from Chungking

New war-winning ordinances cannot fail if they are made dynamic, positive and stimulating — not just restrictive, negative and passive. — *Natalia News Letter*

For each German soldier killed on Serbs will be shot. For each German soldier wounded on Serbs will be shot. — From Hummel's instructions as published in Serbia

Too much has been deduced from the apathy of the Native peoples towards the issue in the South Pacific. In those lands apathy is endemic. It is perfectly consistent with our having rendered to the governed immense services. — Scrutator in the *Sunday Times*

I reckon that in the last seven months the Germans have lost nearly a million dead on the Russian front alone. — Major Victor Crockett, M.P., recently returned from a visit to Russia

In the course of three years' residence in Japan it was never once suggested to me that the term bushido (the way of the warrior) could in any sense be translated by the American term chivalry. — Mr. B. G. Hicks

One of the reasons why nine months ago I left the public service was that I had never seen — and still do not see — how 100% national effort can be got from the people of this country without telling them the truth. — Lord Vansittart

The Japanese started with 3,500 aircraft whereas we began with only 488 aircraft in the Fleet Air Arm, although at the end of the last war the Royal Naval Air Service had 2,000 aeroplanes. — Admiral Sir Roger Keyes

No single step the Government could have taken regarding the nation's food was so calculated to raise the level of nutrition as the abolition of the white loaf. Wholemeal is itself a food, white bread is not. — Lord Harder

After the war there will be far-reaching social changes. We must be ready to meet them with an open mind, and aware of the subtle influence of what has been customary selfishness and vested interests. — Dr. Linn, Archbishop of Canterbury

We lost nine months by the quick collapses of Hong-Kong, Singapore and Java. The newest U.S. battleship has just been commissioned nine months ahead of schedule. Our workers can't begin the lost months. — Mr. W. A. Crumpley

There are no kid gloves in the Government's war robe. They were thrown away long ago. We are going to use propaganda and every other means to win the war in the most fundamental sense in which it is possible. — Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare

Synthetic rubber plants are very few and very large — just the requirements for a bombing take-off. Germany's output of synthetic rubber is about 25,000 tons per annum. Two plants each make 25,000 tons — one at Schkopau, the other at Hittl. Here are two targets whose destruction would seriously affect the German war effort. — Mr. Harry Barton

...the soldier outside the Services can soldier against Hitler by practising self-discipline. — *Daily Telegraph*

The Governor General of Burma has just told officials in Burma that they must take decisions, and he will back them up. Must we wait until the Germans are on our own soil before the Government tell their subordinates that they must make decisions and get on with the job? — Mrs. A. Woodburn, M.P.

South African troops in Libya have better rations than the British with more variety and more fruit. To what extent our rations are deficient in quality and quantity. The fully half a million behind the lines. It is time, too, that our Service medical staffs concocted a simple and safe stimulant for use in periods of long stress and sleeplessness. Rum is out of date. — Mr. J. L. Hudson

Party machinery remains a remarkably strong factor in our national affairs. Even now, after the last shaking of the sieve, certain Ministers arose palpably unequal to their job that I can only conclude that the Prime Minister has some excellent but entirely hidden motives for keeping them there. — Parnips

Some of them are too stout to slip through the meshes. — Major Vyvan Adams, M.P.

A squadron of speed-boats was used to take General MacArthur and his party from Bataan which they left at night. They went full speed through a choppy sea, put into a jungle cove at dawn, hid throughout the day, putting out again at night, firing which they received the rendezvous where the American planes were to meet them for the flight to Australia. They waited for three days. — *Chicago Sun*

While the destruction of oil wells and oil refinery plant, and of stored oil and petrol, must for a time hamper the Japanese very severely, we must not delude ourselves by supposing that a scorched earth policy will prevent Japan from getting at least as much iron ore and bauxite as before from Malaya, or that it will be very long before she succeeds in arranging facilities for all the tin she needs. — Sir Lewis Fomer

The Norwegian Government in London has been collecting evidence which in due course will lead to the punishment of those of whatever rank who have been implicated in the torture of Norwegian patriots. These criminals, whether they are Germans or Norwegians, members of the Gestapo or of the police force, will not escape by declaring that they have acted under the instructions of superiors. — Royal Norwegian Government Information Office





# Africans and the War Effort Resignation of Sir H. Young

*To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia*  
 Sir:—It is to be hoped that your timely editorial reference in your issue of March 12 to the loyalty, enthusiasm, and anxiety to assist in the defence of their home lands which inspire our African fellow-citizens will not pass unheeded. That this spirit is widespread, and of incalculable value to the common cause, is, I believe, beyond question.

May I quote from a letter received only last week from an old African friend who resides in a remote part of one of our Dependencies. His expression of opinion is quite spontaneous. I had not corresponded with him for over a year.

"We have good crops this year, benefited by the very order of conducting my person neglecting or failing to lay out a big garden. This order has indeed encouraged every body to have an extensive garden of maize and munga crops. The result is very fruitful and commendable indeed."

"We are now heartened, as we are hearing lots of good victories from both in Russia and Italy. We hope that under the auspices will be given up to the British and the pride will then be ended."

"A combined force of us is assisting to win the war is being experienced among the Africans of this country."

Yours faithfully,

RUSHMAN.

## Escapers Eaten by Lions

*To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR,—I am able to give some corroboration to the statement made on page 45 of your issue dated March 12 that "three men who escaped are believed to have been eaten by lions."

I had news towards the end of last year from Mr. Smith, the general manager of this company in Kenya, that, among the many honorary duties he has undertaken for the Government in his district, he acts as "long field" for the prisoner-of-war camp established nearby. At the date of his letter he had "collected" all escaped prisoners except three, whose remains were found after they had been eaten by lions. He added that this had acted as a wonderful deterrent to others would be escapers.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. HELEY,

Managing Director,

Dewa Plantations, Ltd.

London, E.C.2.

## Tanganyika's New Governor

The new Governor of Tanganyika Territory, Sir Wilfrid Jackson, assumed his office in Dar es Salaam on March 16. The announcement of his appointment to Tanganyika was made last July, but Sir Wilfrid remained for a while in British Guiana, of which he was Governor, in order to meet Mr. George Hall, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was touring the West Indian Dependencies. After Sir Wilfrid took leave in England.

## Attorney General Contradicted

Attorney General, being by training cautious men, it is not surprising that an official holding that appointment in an important colony brings upon himself a contradiction of a public statement. The Attorney General of Kenya, however, said in a broadcast talk not long ago that tankers had arrived at Mombasa and been sent away without oil being in petrol, because they had arrived in a rapid succession that there was no available storage for their cargoes. Efforts to banish trading in East Africa, promptly published a denial, which declared that oil tankers and petrol consigned to Mombasa had been sent away from the port, and that petrol consigned to the companies in Mombasa had never arrived to find that storage was not available.

Major Sir Hubert Young, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, has been constrained by reason of a serious condition of ill-health. Sir Hubert, a brother of Sir Mark Young, the Governor of Hong Kong, and former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, who is now a prisoner of war, is an ex-governor of Nyasaland and Zanzibar in Rhodesia, in both of which territories he had made his presence felt. A large stock of ill-health, which Sir Hubert will undoubtedly have inherited from his father, who suffered in Northern Rhodesia, has not been conquered by his transfer to the West Indies, and that he has consequently had to retire from the Colonial Service.

## Maize Shortage

Stringent shortage of maize in Southern Rhodesia recently compelled the Government to order a 20% cut in maize and maize meal rations. African labour, this decrease being compensated by increased supplies of meat, vegetables, sugar, groundnuts, etc. Native Commissioners were instructed to explain the position to the African population, but in one of the railway compounds in Bulawayo a considerable number of Natives at first declined their rations in protest against the cut, and some hundreds struck work of the Saturday morning. Having made their protest, the railwaymen went to work without losing any time, and within two days practically full time was being worked again at Shabane. In the one case, the maize ration has been increased from 2 lb. to 3 lb. weekly, and in the other additional meat, sugar and groundnuts had been provided before the protest was made. The reduction of the maize ration is the result of short crops last season.

## VIROL

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while on  
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while on  
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## Late War News

(Concluded from page 170)

friends on the journey. Mrs. Hawkins flew over from India to join him in Nairobi.

Messrs. R. J. Paul, J. Green and E. C. Pearson, all formerly of the Nyasaland Police, are now respectively a flight-lieutenant on the R.A.F. ground staff, a lieutenant in the Royal Army Pay Corps, and on the staff of the Ministry of Finance.

Commander N. J. Stacey Marks, of Mombasa, Lieut. L. Maxwell, R.N.V.R., and Wing Officer G. A. F. Buchanan, both of Livingstonia, have been in London recently.

Corpl. L. M. Macdonald and Lance-Corpl. J. F. Bagdon, both formerly of Mombasa, are now serving in the same battalion of The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment.

Serjt. Pilot W. Smithyman of Zomba, Nyasaland, is now serving with the R.A.F. in this country.

Serjt. W. M. Anderson, now serving in the R.A.F. and formerly of the staff of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, has recently returned to England from Malta.

Mrs. V. Local, of Nyasaland, who is serving in East Africa with the W.I.S., recently visited the Protectorate on shore leave.

Major S. van V. Theron, D.F.C., and Major V. A. du Toit, D.F.C., both of whom received their decorations for service in the campaign against Italian East Africa, have arrived in London.

Lieut. Colonel S. Gore Browne, D.F.C., M.I.C., now Commandant of the Internment Camp at Kafue, Northern Rhodesia.

Director of East African Production and Supplies

Mr. S. C. O. Director of Agriculture in Uganda, has taken up his appointment as Director of Production and Supplies in East Africa, with headquarters in Nairobi.

Messrs. J. Grzebniok and M. W. Ghera, are respectively Price Controller and Deputy Price Controller for Kenya, with Mr. P. J. Lintin as Deputy Price Controller for the Mombasa Municipal Area.

Mr. R. G. Crook is Acting Director of Man-Power in Nyasaland.

Mr. L. Tester, the new Financial Secretary of Kenya, has become Chairman of the Kenya War Risks Insurance Board.

Mr. Cecil Redden, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed by the Ministry of Supply to be Controller of Industrial Diamonds.

The Duchess of Gloucester last week visited the packing centre of the British Red Cross and St. John's Organisation in London and backed the traditional parcel for prisoners of war.

### Rhodesia's Gift of £50,000

Mr. John Anstey, first Mayor of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, who died recently, has left the bulk of his estate after making provision for his family, to the British Government towards the cost of a destroyer to be named, if possible, Que Que.

Mr. J. W. Barnard, of the Commercial Mine, Tlopi, Southern Rhodesia, recently made his 22nd monthly gift of £100 to the Colony's National War Fund.

Contributions to Southern Rhodesia's National War Fund totalled £133,512, and special funds amounted for £182,000, giving a total of £315,512 at the end of last year.

The Uganda War Fund totalled just on £128,000 when the last mails left.

The Belknap Camp fund for the purchase of aircraft raised 32 million francs.

Northern Rhodesia's Red Cross Aid for Russia Fund had passed the £4,150 mark when the last mails left the Protectorate.

A cheque for £500 from the Equatoria District of the Sudan, which presented to the Red Cross and St. John's Organisation in London by Sir Angus Gillan, formerly Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government.

Among recent donations to Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia fund is a further instalment of £1,000 from the people of Kenya.

Women in Tanganyika Territory gave £69 8s. as their Public School contribution to the Lord Mayor of London's National Air Raid Distress Fund and £72 to the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children.

Among latest contributions towards the war effort are a further £81 from the employees' committee of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, and £103 from the Mine Recreation Club.

The Caledonian Society of Uganda has forwarded £250, the proceeds of a ball held in Kampala, to The St. Andrew's Society in Edinburgh for Scottish war charities.

Nearly £11 was raised for war charities by a recent concert given by Polish refugees in Livingstonia.

The refugees from Cyprus who are now accommodated in Nyasaland provided the music and the variety show at a recent dance in Blantyre in aid of the funds of the British Red Cross.

The receipt of £1,000 from the people of Tanganyika Territory, including £250 from the chiefs and people of North Mara, is acknowledged in the ninth list of donations to Mrs. Churchill's Aid for Russia Fund.

By the end of May the tobacco farmers of Southern Rhodesia will have sent more than 10 million cigarettes to Rhodesian and Imperial troops since June last year.

## S. Rhodesia Comforts Fund

Now Available to East Africans Also

The Southern Rhodesia Comforts Fund Committee in London has generously offered to grant to East Africans who come to this country the facilities which the Fund provides for members of the Services from southern Rhodesia. In recognition of that most helpful arrangement subscriptions to the Fund have been promptly made from East Africa—£25 each by the Northern Rhodesia General War Charities Fund and the Nyasaland War Community Club, and £20 each by the Kenya War Welfare Fund and the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund.

The Comforts Fund has thus shared the facilities which it affords to men from overseas.

Women and other contacts are provided for by the Fund parties of the Committee.

Parcel presents three or four times a year. They contain cigarettes, soap, biscuits, sweets, chocolates, shaving material, including razor blades, etc., to the value of from five to £12, with toys, parcels of Christmas presents, etc. and

Party and other entertainment tickets are purchased for parcels from time to time.

Monday morning socials are held, tea and other refreshments are provided.

A room has been provided to use as a club for reading, writing, and other amusements.

Arrangements have been made with the B.P.C. for men to broadcast to their relatives in Rhodesia. This will also be done in regard to East Africans.

Letters of the Committee visit members, who may be in hospital, taking them their cigarettes, etc.

Correspondence, including telegrams, may be addressed to the Committee, and they are directed.

Mr. Bennett, secretary of the Committee, acts as next-of-kin to prisoners of war and arranges for parcels to be sent to them.

Arrangements are made for parcels from overseas addressed to members of the Secretary, Southern Rhodesia Comforts Fund, 111 Strand, London, W.C.2, to be cleared through the customs by Mr. Allen, and afterwards delivered.

134th Week of War



# Questions in Parliament

## Italian Property in Ethiopia

Mr. Mander asked the Foreign Secretary whether he would consent to the liquidation by the Emperor of Ethiopia's Government of the properties confiscated by Italy during the occupation of Ethiopia, and whether the properties it was proposed to sequestrate for disposal by the peace conference were only those acquired lawfully by Italians before the Italian invasion, excluding properties acquired by para-State companies, privately owned and controlled organisations, State or otherwise, for the settlement of Italians in Ethiopia, lands acquired by grant or purchase by individual Italian farmers or groups of smallholders or companies for supplying light water, etc.

Mr. Eden replied that he had no reliable information regarding such properties, and that he had not received any request from the Emperor for advice in respect of the action which the Emperor's Government might contemplate.

In reply to a further question by Mr. Mander, Mr. Eden said that he could give a definite assurance that the British Government was not protecting alien property in order that it might be handed back after the war.

Mr. Harold Harvey asked the Minister of State for the Colonies whether he was satisfied that the provisions of the recent measures for the constitution of African Councils in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya were in conformity with the obligations imposed by the International Labour Convention.

Mr. Harold Macmillan replied that the Government had considered a wage bonus as an alternative.

Mr. Macmillan replied that this was another matter.

Mr. Crook Jones asked what recent amendment had been made or proposed in the Kenya Land Ordinance of Kenya with a view to making additional provision for Native settlement areas.

Mr. Macmillan replied that an amendment to the Crown Lands Ordinance was passed by the Kenya Legislature in December to give legal authority for the award of land for the settlement of Africans who had been discharged under the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance, and who could not be re-embarked in the native land units.

Mr. Jones asked if it were not possible in this stage to consider the restoration of some of those Africans to their titles.

Mr. Macmillan replied that his questioner probably appreciated that it was thought to replace some of this particular character in the tribal organisation from which they had fallen out, and that special arrangements had therefore to be made to accommodate them.

## Compulsory Military Service

Mr. Riley asked Mr. Macmillan whether compulsory military service had been applied to the white inhabitants in our African Colonies on the same lines as in this country, and whether any compulsory military service was imposed on Native inhabitants.

Mr. Macmillan replied that in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and the West African Dependencies male British subjects and Africans were liable to compulsory military service. In Northern Rhodesia the compulsory military service Ordinance applied to male British subjects only, and that male British subjects were liable to service in the Defence Force.

Mr. Riley asked if Natives who called in would have the same allowance for dependants as for white conscripts.

Mr. Macmillan suggested that Mr. Riley should put that question on that subject.

Mr. Riley further asked for an explanation of the method of the compulsory recruitment of Native labourers to work on European farms in Northern Rhodesia, if the regulations provided for age categories, if any distinction would be drawn between the liability of married and single men, and if the department concerned would have the power to fix the rates of wages and hours of labour.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was not in possession of the information required. The scheme was for a period of two months only, and during that time not more than 600 additional labourers were required. As it was expected that some of these would offer themselves voluntarily, the number to be obtained by compulsory methods was very small. The Government had never even asked for a report on these matters.

Mr. Mander asked whether any plans for a complete Ethiopian Colonial nursing corps, to be trained in Great Britain or Ethiopia, had at any time been considered, or if Colonial nursing students of any class or colour had yet been recruited by the Colonial Office, or what was the future Colonial nursing service, whether hospital or local, authorized in Great Britain had ever been approached on a considered scheme, and whether he could offer any guarantee for a future colonial nursing policy.

Mr. Harold Macmillan replied that steps were being taken regarding the planning of a complete training of European women to work in Colonial hospitals and health services, as well as that of Colonial men students of any class or colour, as nurses, midwives and health officers. As these schemes are not complete, the second part of the question does not yet arise. (In relation to further Colonial nursing policy, which is awaiting completion of this preliminary work.)

Mr. Crook Jones asked whether changes in the service of nominated members of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Northern Rhodesia had been proposed, and whether they would be discussed at the next meeting.

Mr. Macmillan stated that under the Northern Rhodesian constitutional instruments there was no prescribed period of appointment for the members of the Legislative and Executive Council, that the life of the Legislative Council was now three years, and that it was open to the Governor to recommend a nominated member for re-appointment. In practice the period of appointment of nominated members to the Executive Council was normally for as long as they remained members of the Legislative Council.

## Mr. J. A. Watson on Colonies

MR. J. ARTHUR WATSON, former Town Clerk of Nairobi, writes as follows on Colonial settlement made by the Industrial Advisory Committee of the League of Nations Union, as written in *Headway*, the monthly journal of the Union:

Paraphrasing the words of all colonial empires acquired their independence for pride or ambition and their earlier stages exploit their struggles.

In relation to the moral issues of our two Dependencies, the East African territories, that is a certain travesty of the faith. They were a gift for humanity, for Christianity, for leading Africa to her own feet. Their story, started with such great names as Livingstone, Kitchener, Law, Methwick and Lloyd, and which culminated in 1919 in anti-imperialist Mrs. J. Wood's *Imperialism*. Lord Lugard possessed by a romantic mission, one of the most splendid examples of idealism and courage to inspire us with pride and selflessness. It is not widely enough recognized that our present position in Kenya and Uganda is entirely due to the influence of Exeter Hall and the great missionary societies, and the our Government in the serious struggle for Africa of the empires. Great its fears of Empire for a to refuse the creation of the Sultan of Zanzibar to step of a protectorate over all his dominions of the mainland.

From this disputable necessity, the Committee deduces that Colonies might be restored to Germany, Italy, etc., abandoned their imperialist philosophy. But such a conclusion is a denial of our declaration 20 years ago that our trusteeship in the Colonies is one which can neither be left nor shared. It is true that in the immediate period, our Government was under great pressure, made as it was for the moment in defiance of our Native, and it is surely unlikely to be repeated as an experiment specially invented for the degradation of the British settler on the spot.

The report is so pessimistic in outlook. Our African independence, and recovery in part, have for many years been the subject of a school of writers, having the common characteristics of an essentially materialist philosophy, the hegemony of which is the complete fallacy that the strongest is not of human life. It would indeed be a disgrace to the League of Nations, if by the failure of its members to honor its philosophy, from weakness or to show a narrowness.

Livingstone's deliberate intention was that the best hope of saving the African to the full height of his capacities lay in British settlement, and it has stood the test of 10 years' experience. For it is necessary that lower standards prevail among our own people in the Colonies than at home.

Indeed, the most serious grounds for a doubt about our colonies lie in the changing slowness and timidity of the Colonial Office, and the poor judgment in the allocation of appointments, and in the apathy and indifference of the British people. The argument against our sharing our trust with the dominions is that they are untried parties, although our settlers and business men and farmers are not completely ignorant. Their conduct is that we who share a monopoly of the trust are untried and that this there is not too much truth.

**News Items in Brief**

A dividend of 10% of the share has been declared by The National Bank of Kenya.

Kenya has received the order banning the import of cotton and has placed them under control.

A visitor to the Parliament, Chief Yeta, the Chief of the National Parliament is expected to articulate this year.

The *Uganda Herald* states that a plane was recently born in Uganda with two engines, eight legs, and two tails.

Kenya Bill has been laid in the assembly. The Bill aims at Nairobi and will shortly pass. The highway figure was 27.

A Lockheed jet liner of the same company has broken the record by flying from the British Congo to Cape Town in 24 hours.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has considered the opening of the mining industry to the white consent of the Minister of Finance.

*Libipia Star* newspaper to be published in English in Libipia has to cease publication after its publication in accounts of lack of paper supplies.

The plan of London made by the Government of Kenya through Municipal Authority for the improvement of African housing is for a period of 10 years and at a cost of 10 million.

On the subject of the present overcrowded state of the schools in Kenya, the Government of Zambia has placed an embargo on all children over four years of age going to Kenya.

While the Northern Rhodesia Police Ordinance was under discussion in the Legislature, the Attorney General stated that Sir Herbert Downington, who had inspected the police service of the Protectorate some years ago, had then said that the Police Act of the Protectorate was one of the worst he had ever seen.

The Kenya State Council Association has accepted the suggestion of the Police Officers' Association that it should be given the right to elect its President. Originally, the interests of the State Council Association were to be protected.

Consolidated accounts of the Kenya for November and December, 1952, show a total of £11,727,752, 12s, 6d, 3/4p, compared with £10,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1951.

Central European agents of the companies at East African territories, will be transferred to the Kenya European Civil Service. Provincial and Indian an amending Bill introduced in the Legislative Council.

So urgent is the demand for women workers in business and public service positions in Southern Rhodesia that Mrs. L. W. Fother, who is in charge of the Government employment agency, states that she can immediately place qualified women in such posts.

The 17th annual general meeting of the Joint East African Board will be held in London on July 16 to receive the annual report of the Executive Council and discuss other business. Major Sir Humphrey Leggett and Colonel Sandeman Allen, M.C., who retire by rotation, offer themselves for re-election to the Council.

**Abstracts from East Africa**

An airmail service from East Africa to the United Kingdom for mail purposes was inaugurated by the Governor of Kenya last week when he addressed the first letter to Lord Cranborne, the Colonial Secretary. Airmail will be sent by a special route and the maximum number of letters is expected to be between two and three weeks, whereas the present air mail between Great Britain and East Africa averages about six weeks. In the correspondence of some of the Cape and their neighbors has been a long and irregular service from England to East Africa via South Africa.

**CONTROL APPARATUS FOR LARGE GENERATING STATIONS**



The Control room at a large Generating Station showing the panels and generator control desk. The panels control the Metrovick 6,600 volt duplicate bus Metal-rod Switchgear installed in this station.

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## The Mozambique Company State Administration of Its Territories

ADMINISTRATION of the Mozambique Company's territories of Manica and Sofala will pass to the Portuguese State on July 1, as now notified. It is widely reported in the British Press on the authority of a news agency.

The text of a decree, published in the *Diário do Governo*, the Portuguese Government Gazette, to regulate the transfer has now reached England. The following particulars are taken from it.

Officials of the Mozambique Company who, wherever possible, to be absorbed into the public service of Portuguese East Africa, and their rights of retirement and pension are protected.

The new State Governor of Manica and Sofala will continue to enjoy certain prerogatives granted by the Company to its Governor, partly on account of the importance of Manica and its relations with its progressive hinterlands, but principally in order to maintain the prestige always enjoyed by the direct local authority in Manica and Sofala.

There will be a change in the municipality which will become that of the Colony.

### New Administrative Arrangements

From January 1, 1948, there will be a rearrangement of the administrative divisions of Portuguese East Africa, which will thereafter consist of four provinces, divided into districts, namely:—

(1) Province of Sul do Save, comprising the districts of Lourenço Marques and Inhambane, with headquarters in Lourenço Marques.

(2) Province of Manica and Sofala, comprising the districts of Beira and Feia, with headquarters in Beira.

(3) Province of Zambezia, comprising the district of Quelimane, the town of that name being the local government.

(4) Province of Nyasa, comprising the districts of Nampula and Lago Amélia, with Nampula as headquarters.

The Province of Manica and Sofala is described as bounded on the south by the river Save, on the east by the Indian Ocean, the river Shire and the mouth of Nyasa, on the west by the frontier of Northern Rhodesia, on the north-east by the river Zambezi down to the confluence of the Shire, and on the north by the frontier of Northern Rhodesia.

The district of Beira will comprise all the territory to the north of the Save formerly administered by the Company and the Beira district, with the exception of the post of Shangara, which will remain in the Feia district. The two districts of the province will thus be separated by natural boundaries, the river Lubaha and the river Zambezi from its confluence with the Lubaha to the confluence with the Shire.

The district of Sofala will retain its present area and add that of the Bua and Gôvuro districts. New district headquarters will be Bua in Nova Lusitania.

There is an interesting definition of the powers which are to be given decisions when more than one official, either of the State or the Mozambique Company, is called for a particular office. They are thus empowered:—

(a) The greater number of years of good and efficient service in the respective departments;

(b) The greater number of years of good and efficient service with the State in Africa;

(c) The greater number of years of good and efficient service with the Mozambique Company in Africa;

(d) The better literary qualifications;

(e) The larger number of months of mountain service.

(f) The fact that he is a native of the territory.

From the beginning of next year Company officials admitted to the State service will be paid on the basis of their 1942 salaries less 10%, providing that that sum does not exceed the salary paid to officials of corresponding categories in other parts of Portuguese East Africa.

## Cape-to-Cairo Railway Lord Kitchener's Practical Help

Sir George Arthur has written to the Press:—  
When Lord Kitchener decided to project a railway from Helia to Abu Hamid, minor controversies arose over the gauge. Lord Kitchener urged that, for practical and pecuniary reasons, 3 ft. 6 in. (metric gauge) should be employed. There were already great quantities of metric-gauge stocks in Europe, and more could be quickly and cheaply obtained, but Kitchener was obstinate because he was looking for a gauge. The gauge of the Sudan was already being obtained in the Sudan, and the Sudan was determined to do his share, from the northern end. Though the Alexandria-Cairo-Luxor gauge was the normal Egyptian one of 5 ft. 6 in., the Egyptian Assuan line, their first built, was 6 ft. 6 in., and he foresaw the eventual junction of the latter Cape-Aden-Helid-Halis line with the Egyptian Assuan line, which would necessitate the conforming of the Assuan/Alexandria line to the regular South African standard.

### K. Commercial Corporation

Recently we referred to the extension to East Africa of the activities of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation Ltd., which, as stated, had appointed representatives in Nairobi and Addis Ababa in February. We should state that Mr. G. W. Eastford and Mr. F. Collas are the representatives sent to Addis Ababa and Nairobi respectively for the purpose of maintaining liaison with the authorities concerned in supply problems. Some months ago Mr. J. Colwell took up duty in the Sudan primarily with the object of overcoming the difficulties of local importers in obtaining requirements from overseas. Mr. Eastford will be remembered in Kenya as a former member of the Civil Service of the Colony.

# SERVICE

a definition

"What everybody wears they give,  
but declares they never receive."

Right first half:  
Wrong second

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**LATEST MINING NEWS**

**Company Progress Reports**

**Lonely Reek.**—The February output was 469 oz. gold from 1,740 tons of ore milled and 2,600 tons of accumulated slime treated. There was a working profit of £303.

**Wanderer.**—In the December quarter 117,300 tons of ore were milled for the return of 1,000 oz. gold, which yielded a revenue of £97,037 and a working profit of £29,320.

**Bushick Mines.**—For the quarter ended December 31, 1941 54,000 tons of ore milled yielded 5,665 oz. for a working profit of £66,644. The working profit of £115,415 Development costed £342,000.

**African and Edgemoor Investment**

A final dividend of 3% has been declared, making 6 1/2% for the year. The corresponding figures for last year were 2% and 5%.

**Central Mining and Investment**

Action is being taken to settle the permanent status of the Corporation as a public limited institution. A large proportion of its shares is held in the hands of shareholders to be heard, and the directors believe that many of these shares are owned by shareholders residing in countries under enemy control. To meet the risk that such shares may fall into the hands of persons who would use that control to the detriment of the Corporation, the directors have recommended an extraordinary meeting on April 15 to change the articles.

The full records of several meetings of Central Goldfields Ltd. were held in London yesterday. The only business was the election of directors to succeed the company's outgoing directors who retired on March 31, 1941. There were eight candidates from East Africa. The proposed meeting will therefore be convened as soon as the accounts become available. Unless the meeting is adjourned, it will be held for the future of the company to be considered at an extraordinary general meeting, says the report of the directors. The company's basic operations in July 1941. Major J. R. Hall, the Chairman, said Mr. Arthur Lowe, the directors continuing to be found have offered themselves for election.

**Recreation Club for Rhodesia**

A new African recreation club has been opened at the Bulawayo copper mine, Northern Rhodesia.

**Maclader Mines**

An application for a mining lease over the area in Southern Rhodesia has been made by Mr. W. P. Alderson, president of Maclader Mines Ltd.

**African Tin Smelter Proposed**

A scheme for the establishment of a tin-smelting plant in South Africa has been submitted to the British Ministry of Mines, Durban being suggested as a possible site for the site. If the proposal is adopted, the plant in Malawi, Nyasaland, and Orange would doubtless be smelted at the plant.

**Mining Personnel**

Mr. W. M. Walker, A.M.I.M.E., has resigned from the Southern Rhodesian staff of Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. to join the R.M.F.

Mr. E. V. H. Crosswell, F.I.M.E., who has been on leave since the outbreak of war, has resigned from the Lepa Consolidated Africa Board, Tanganyika.

**News of Our Advertisers**

Swire, Ltd., reports a net profit for 1941, after taxation of £27,672 (£26,960 in 1940). The directors propose a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 6 1/2% making 3% against 1940, which amounts to £30,000 (same) to reserve the carry forward of £35,667. Sales showed an increase.

The Crown Ltd. carried a trading profit in 1941, after payment of £27,740, £37,185 (against £40,936) and a net profit of £2,300 (£22,215). The usual ordinary dividend is 10% making 13 1/2% (against £23,000) is added to the special reserve and £20,000 is carried forward.

A Thomas Tins and John Brown Ltd. report a net dividend of 12% (against 6 1/2%) for the year ending December 31, 1941. Net profits after charging depreciation and other charges are £1,000,000 and £1,000,000. The directors propose a final dividend of 12% (against 6 1/2%) for the year ending December 31, 1941, which amounts to £1,000,000 (£1,000,000 in 1940). Compounded with 1940, 22 1/2%.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

**British South Africa Company**

The directors recommend a dividend of 1s. per share (0.5%) and a bonus of one penny share, both less income tax of 8s. 6d. in the £ for the year ended September 30, 1941. The annual general meeting will be on April 3, and subject to the shareholders' approval the dividend and bonus will be paid on April 14 to all members registered on March 14.

**National Bank of India**

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**Standard Bank of South Africa**

The statement of accounts of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. as at September 30, 1941 shows issued capital at £2,000,000, a reserve of £3,000,000, notes in circulation totalling £488,420, deposit current and other accounts aggregating £402,184,921 and outstanding bills and acceptances £2,001,072. The net assets, less of the balance sheet, cash appears at £1,001,184, although in hand and in transit at £1,115,850. Investments of £4,255,000 (which book entry was below the market value of September 30, 1941) property and premises £1,295,314, remainder in sundry assets £1,295,314, bills of exchange at £1,295,314 and bills discounted and advances to customers at £1,295,314. An interim dividend of 6s. per share equal to 10% net annum less tax, was paid at the end of January.

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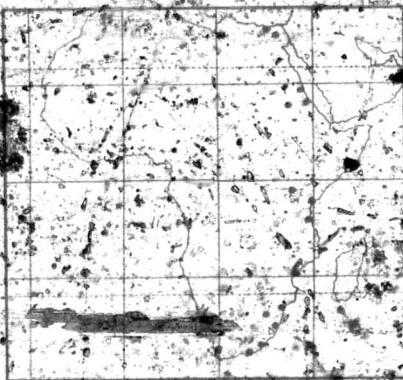
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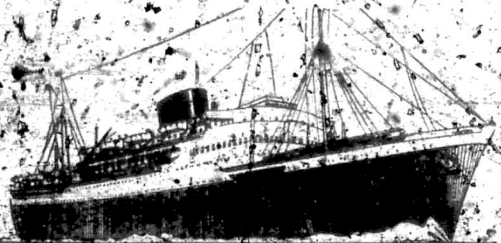
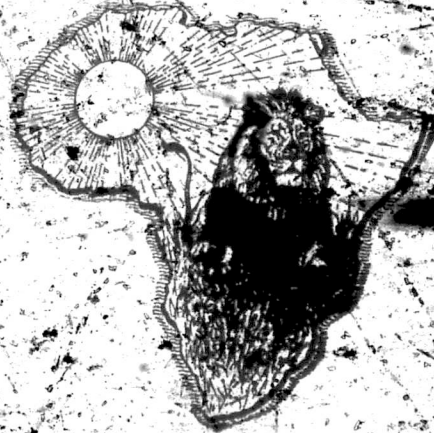
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