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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN recently appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a vigorous defence of British administration and settlement in East Africa when in the House

Mr. Macmillan's Robust Defence of East Africa. Mr. Creech Jones raised the question of the conscription of Africans for essential war work in Kenya. Asking readers are aware, Mr. Creech Jones has no opportunity of ascertaining uncomplimentary motives to British officials and British settlers in our territories, and on this occasion he was incisive enough to say what he had in that mind. Evidently feeling that Parliament had had too much of this kind of ill-informed and biased speech-making, Mr. Under-Secretary spoke with a directness and vigour which have been badly needed in Colonial affairs. More than once Mr. Macmillan bluntly describes as untrue accusations or arguments widely used in denunciation of the conscription of Africans in Kenya for essential war purposes, and step by step he built up an overwhelming case against the critics. It

is perhaps too much to hope that they will now desist, even though many now will with an open mind read *Halsbury*, or our own extensive report elsewhere in this issue, must be convinced that the minorities have taken every possible precaution to safeguard native interests. Mr. Macmillan's first speech as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies has thus taken the form of a forcible defence of East

Africa which will be grateful to him for his understanding and his outspokenness. More than one of the critics insinuated that the Minister was out of sympathy with the controlled conscription now introduced, and concluded with him on having to defend a Government measure of which he could not approve. They were so quickly and robustly disillusioned that they will probably not repeat that manoeuvre of synthetic sympathy with a Minister who, if new to his appointments, has very evident powers of assimilation, judgment and expression, from which we hope for much in the service of the Colonies.

IT IS IMPORTANT that the Colonies should be informed of the pressure which is being constantly applied to the Colonial Office regard to labour matters in the Dependencies, and we therefore devote considerable space in this issue to the Colonies. In the Colonies, *Labour in the Colonies*, a pamphlet on "Labour in the Colonies" published by the Fabian Colonial Bureau. The extracts cannot, of course, do justice to the character of a booklet of more than 100 pages. For instance, as early as the first page we find the assertion that "the average British settler is taught to believe that when he learns of the disadvantages under which his Colonial brother lives and works, by that statement the authors stand convicted of a sweeping and misleading generalisation which should have no place in what is claimed to be a piece of research." While it is true

that many men in the Colonies live and work in circumstances of great discomfort and even distress, and Fabians seemingly need to be reminded that their number includes Europeans—there are many other men, large numbers of Africans among them, whose lot is incomparably more fortunate than that of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of workers in Great Britain. While there is admittedly urgent scope for better medical, agricultural, educational and other services in all Colonies (as there is also in the Mother Country), exaggerated generalisations about labour conditions cannot but do harm, rather than good.

The Fabian commentators make the welcome acknowledgment at the very beginning of their exposition that trade unionism must be an indispensable development linked with the traditions and aspirations of the people of the Colonies.

Where Practice Conflicts Precept. If the statements and actions of prominent trade unionists in this country seemed to conform more closely to that preception when they discuss Colonial labour questions, there would be less anxiety among the official and non-official leaders of some Dependencies in which it is widely felt that the aim of certain very active propagandists in Great Britain is not to allow Colonial labour organisation to grow naturally in indigenous soil, but to force it on imported British stock. In the quite recent past, while there was at the Colonial Office a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State with life-long trade union affiliations and sympathies; that Department instructed the Government of Uganda to enact legislation which puts a trade union in that Protectorate—which has only one such body; and that of the most recent creation—in a more favourable position in regard to actions for tort arising out of strikes than the great trade unions in this country under British law. That is a farcical position, which can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded either as "an indigenous development" or as "linked with the traditions and aspirations of the people." Tanganyika Territory has likewise amended its legislation on Colonial instructions.

To turn to another aspect of the matter, the pamphlet makes the proposal that members of the staff of labour departments should not be answerable to the Governor of the Colony in which they serve, but to an official in the Colonial Office. This queer recommendation rests on the allegation that the Governor is likely to be ignorant of the

reasonable demands of labour. It does not appear to have occurred to the writers that one of the prime obligations of the Crown Representative is to do justice to all His Majesty's subjects. The Governor cannot be trusted to control the labour officers in his territory; he is certainly not fit to occupy his high office; and it is therefore inconceivable that any Secretary of State for the Colonies should accept such a suggestion. Nor are we impressed by the objection that the law of Nyasaland stipulates that the Governor must obtain the agreement of the Legislative Council before he can create a minimum wages board. It is true, as the plaintiffs state, that employing interests are represented on the Legislative Council, which has, however, a majority of officials whose obligation it is to protect the interest of Africans, including the employees of European enterprises. There can therefore be no question of the Legislature being dominated, or unduly swayed, by the representatives of agriculture or commerce. We should say that Nyasaland's non-official members now or at any past period have been as anxious as non-official members anywhere else in the Empire to see "justice" done to their less fortunate fellows, and we cannot recall that the missionary member of Council has ever had cause to impugn their sense of fair play, as the apostles of Fabianism now do by implication. In any event, the Governor can at all times instruct his officials to carry any motion which he deems necessary to good effect. While, on the one hand, it would be an unwise Governor who would enrage his own views in this matter against unanimous opposition by the non-official members of Council, it is certain, on the other hand, that those members would not stand out against a measure shown to be reasonable. The two-sided truth is that they have quite frequently championed measures for the improvement of Native life, and that senior officials, in particular the present Governor, Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, have often found it desirable to remind Native chiefs and tribesmen of the moral obligation upon them, particularly in war, to contribute their quota of labour for the benefit of their country and its cause. The main achievement of this pamphlet is to demonstrate once more that people who criticise with gusto may achieve singularly poor results when for a change they endeavour to make constructive proposals.

Mr. Macmillan Champions East Africa

Mr. Creech Jones Castigated by Under-Secretary for the Colonies

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN last week made his first speech in the House of Commons as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was a spirited defence of British administration and British settlement in East Africa.

A long attack upon the conscription of Africans for production purposes in Kenya had been made by Mr. Creech Jones who concluded in the plea that Africans should be appointed to the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony.

He asserted that he could name four or five extraordinarily well educated Africans, men of culture and farming, men of discretion and judgment, who are fitted to take their place in the higher councils of the State.

Mr. Edmund Harvey and Mr. John Dugdale continued the attack, the latter saying, *inter alia*,

"Kenya settlers are among the world's worst employers. . . . If we pursue the proposed policy we shall undoubtedly find that the immigrants of Kenya will not only be spectators but will not help us, and may even help the enemy. . . . What is needed is a Crippe for Africa."

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies said, in the course of his reply:

"The speech of the hon. Member for Shipley (Mr. Creech Jones) was a continuation of powerful eloquence and almost insatiable invective which is characteristic of the contributions to this House. . . . I may say a phrase of Dr. Quincy's. I have never heard a speech which could leave behind it the mixed impression of so much forth combination with so much absolute despatch."

Hostility to the White Settler Demolished

Like so many critics of the Colonial Empire generally, and the African Empire in particular, he ended with a strange asperception, amounting even to a Vishnu of the white settler. For him, members like West Bromwich (Mr. John Dugdale) was even more repulsive. This trend of hostility to the white settler is always private and whether it has some pathological or psychological background, one need not know, but I observe that it is most likely to be in those critics who can never imagine subtending them beneath the hardships of pioneer life. Nor do they share these frontiers.

I have a high regard for my fellow colonists who live in different parts of Africa and carry on their way of life under difficult conditions in a newly-developed Country. I look with pride to the story of this development.

Letting him go back to a map of Africa as Rhodes found it and as Ricardo left it, it was the pioneer spirit of individual Englishmen and Scotsmen unsupported, unaided, and indeed often hampered in their bitter task. Lowness of the time who built this Empire. And it has been for them. Delante and men of that stamp. His territory would have been in others' hands and, in a strange thought of all, even the thin gentleman like a model soldier would have found his destruction gone. There would have been no need to shudder to think of all the Fabian Colonial Powers.

The contemptuous asperception for white settlers led to the loss of the best British Empire. The hon. gentleman has on his side history, honour, courage, Lord North, Sir George, the and the Duke of Newcastle. It should be forgotten that in 1765 the British Government of King George III—that in 1765 the British Government of any day issued a decree that no white settlement of any kind should pass west of the River Omo. It was issued at a very early date. The first deputation from across the River Omo and others are suffered is the suspicion of wanting to settle in the white settler, whether in Kenya, Rhodesia or elsewhere in Africa.

And, nevertheless, Mr. Creech Jones claims that that is evidently not an asperception which I have. His asperception of the white settler policy in Kenya.

Mr. Macmillan, I say that that view is wholly unfair to the fighters who went of their own will, unaided and unsupported, risking their all in these adventures, there are those frontiers which came between the two wars at the express wish of the settlers were called and settled at every stage by the British Government. Settlement in the Highlands of Kenya. Ex-servicemen of the past were relying upon their pensions, their wounded gratitude of their little savings were continually exposed to risk their substance in African farming. This class has suffered many losses indeed. It has seen

disease, famine, locusts, all the vagaries of agriculture in equatorial Africa. It has seen prices leap up and crash down. It has seen itself rich one day, and ruined the next. This is a class of men to whom the Government have a great responsibility, and for whom I have a high regard and affection. They have faults and prejudices. There are among them as in all classes, good and bad hate, but to the snake a stronger appeal, strategics, they are with problems of a Nature that seems to me bothious and fuliginous than all the inhabitants of China and Bloomsbury, who appear to comprise our most vicious and persistent critics.

Compulsory Labour for War Purposes Only

My dear friend believes that the British Government and the Administration of East Africa are adopting the policy of compulsory labour. That is not so. Nobody likes compulsory labour, or compulsion in any form if it can be avoided. I am old-fashioned enough to believe that the willing recruit is better than the conscript. But we have found in this country that it was impossible to obtain all that we desired by voluntary recruitment. Nobody has played a greater part in the shiftless use of compulsion as a lever than the Minister of Labour, and he does more committed to that principle than Mr. Creech Jones who so ably assists him. When the hon. member sits on the Government benches, he is all for compulsion! Then he goes to Jekyll. When he goes to the Opposition benches, he is all against it. Then he is Mr. Hyde.

The settlers do not want compulsion, especially those who have built up a frontier and laboured, relying upon the squatters who are either unorganised labourers, together with the recruitment of additional labour for seasonal purposes by normal means. There are of course uncompromising employers, and now, and unskilled immigrants who find it difficult to attract, manage, or retain the services of Africans. They may be easily misled into the view that compulsion is the solution of their problems. But the more experienced settlers and certainly the others, do not share that easy optimism. They know that in normal times compulsory labour is likely to be discontented, idle and inferior.

It used to be asserted that the chief object of the poll-tax or that tax was to force labour out of the reserves, we do not think that was so. That may have been its effect. But those who have studied most this problem have always believed, in the words which I read in a book by the very wise and most adviser to the Colonial Office, Major Ord-Brown, that the shopkeeper is a better labour recruiter than the tax collector. It is提高ing the standard of living, by exciting the demands and, if you like, tickling the palate of the African, that you will turn him into a labourer for wages because he wishes to obtain the commodities which wages can buy.

The Europeans : Stander by Implication

There are two schools of thought in this matter. There are the more extreme partisans of the doctrine of indirect rule—those who would wish for ever to decimate the African communities in the own reserves; those who might wish to isolate absolutely disempowered the whole tribal organisation. These I would term the extreme Anthropological school. Others believe it impossible to isolate and insulate for ever Africans from the onward march of European civilisation. They do not believe that any tribe can be for ever maintained in semi-soliloquy, ignorant, or even whimsical, with satisfactory results. They believe that the African is a man basically other than able to grow in due course and it may be more rapidly than some think, into the full stature of an economic and political man.

The tribes lies somewhere in between. The differences are perhaps of emphasis rather than of fundamental nature. In whatever view of the normal compulsion as a normal method of progress is not adopted in normal times. But times are not normal. We are in the middle of a harsh, cruel and uncompromising war. Africa is as much in the centre of the war as Ceylon or Burma. But it is a complete delusion to believe that the Colonial Office or the Kenya Administration or the mass of white settlers desire compulsory labour, or are in any way using the present emergency to their surreptitious ends. The economic structure, the principle of compulsory labour which is normal times is abhorrent to all.

I have seen it widely stated that there has been no conscription of Europeans for military service, whereas Africans have been so conscripted. This is laughably untrue. The European community cannot be represented as a community of war-shies, conscientious objectors, or shrimshakers. Many are veterans of the last war, and, our problem has been not to persuade them to join His Majesty's Forces, but to get them out again after they have joined or rejoined. The brotherhood of man in which we are now engaged throughout the Colonies is inspiring a great deal of me viscid in the last weeks

that I have been at the Colonial Office has been to get out of the Army farmers, mining engineers, technicians and all others who are better, as it finds, employed in the work of which they have skilled experience, than they would be in the forces issued by the appropriate branch of the War Office for the most benefit in this connection.

Then it is said that while there is voluntary conscription of African labour, there is no similar pressure upon Europeans. That is not true. On the outbreak of war all Europeans between 18 and 45 years of age were called up for military service, except those exempted by a Special Tribunal. The further step was taken later of making reserved occupation regulations which exempted those who had been exempted from leaving their jobs. At the end of 1940 the total number of Europeans in some form of military service was 2,332, while the total number of able-bodied male Europeans within the prescribed age limits was somewhere between 30,000 and 4,000. In effect there are no Europeans who are not either in the armed forces or in essential occupations.

I should like to pay a tribute to the innumerable ways in which the African have played and are playing their part in this war. We know that the future depends upon the manner of its conclusion. We believe that we have won a great deal of their confidence and friendship. They are people naturally loyal and naturally affectionate, and their loyalty and affection do, I think go out to the Throne, the Empire and the British civilisation from which they have been such great beneficiaries.

There are 17,000 Kenya Africans in the East African military forces, including the Auxiliary Pioneer and Labour Corps. There are 2,000 now employed in civilian employment outside the reserves. Therefore out of a total able-bodied Native population of Kenya of some 520,000, some 268,000 or 50% are now employed, as we think, to the best advantage.

Increased Production Essential

But surely it is necessary if we are to fulfil our urgent need, we have had great losses of supply in the Far East. We believe and the Minister of Production, when he was Minister of State, sent out a most urgent appeal from Cairo to the rest of Africa—that by the rapidly increased production of our agricultural products we can make an immense contribution to some of the most pressing problems which now threaten us—viz., ton of foodstuff which we import from East Africa direct to our armies in the Middle East saves a ton brought from Liverpool round the Cape through dangerous and infested waters. We must therefore make every effort by every means in our power to increase production efficiency. East Africa Colonies. "Rapid decisions are necessary." The planting season is near.

It is for the sole purpose of increasing production, both to maintain African well-being and to prevent more urgent importation from the continent, that the Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have reluctantly thought fit that they should introduce a scheme which is (so far as I am aware) unique in the world, and many difficulties and drawbacks have been met and overcome necessary and essential—on compulsory recruitment of African labour. The "upper" of 16,000 will assist in the new conscription scheme to not more than 10,000. The recruitment will not be exceeded except in extreme emergency.

Those who have the interests of the African in mind, assure me that a system of compulsory labour administered with proper safeguards, is more suitable to the African than passing too hasty the policy of assisted recruitment. We have had some experience in our own country. I remember in 1916 all the various measures then taken to secure voluntary recruits. A point was reached when it became derogatory almost humiliating and sometimes forced to give advice. It was better to take the same from the District Scheme Committee. And so it may be here. Instead of official or semi-official pressure, that is dangerous and hurtful. An open acceptance of compulsory labour for agricultural purposes as well as for pioneer and military purposes may be properly administered far more in the interests of the African himself. I can always say that my particular and last seeking is no worse other than that of increasing efficiency of agricultural production and against present moment, we could hope to obtain the production of 100% extra. This surplus can only be obtained from additional efforts on the European-owned farms.

No Racial Discrimination

It is said that there is discrimination because there is no minimum age limit placed. This is not true. It is said that there is a minimum age of 16 for Africans and others of other races. It is 16. The argument is superficially plausible, but any African reaches manhood at an earlier age than a European, just as Europeans of 300 years ago reached manhood at an earlier age than we do to-day. He is initiated into full membership of his tribe at the age of 16. African schoolboys and students will, of course, be exempted. I commend Mr. Gledhill's headmaster.

Then I am told that the African farm in effect subsidise the European farms. That was the argument so very well

put by Archdeacon Owens and subsequently gave his support to a unanimous plan. Of course that is a fairly different argument from the issue of compensation. It is an argument for raising the price of African products and giving wages and rents. We could easily agree to the former and to the latter. But there is another argument which says that since the African does not provide for his nutrition, his wife or family cannot expect to receive the price of farm produce.

A violent and radical change in the whole peace structure is in the middle of a way to overthrow a situation which has been inherent in the peace structure for a generation. It is a difficult thing for us to do to undertake. Many brilliant brains are studying what is to be done. We are thinking at the moment and in the hope of obtaining the co-operation of the post-war world to agree with my hon. friend that between the two main racial populations of the world have to do a large extent proportional at the expense of the majority produces American, African, or even English. What is the underlying problem which has shamed the world, and it is certainly not a doctrinaire attempt to recruit members of the House. But these are broad problems inherent in the whole economic structure of the world. They are not affected by whether or not the draft is voluntary or compulsory.

We have done something, not all that I should like to meet that point. We should like to see African wages rise, but the reaction only if African prices rise. As a contribution to the problem, we have worked out a system of guaranteed prices and returns for certain crops. This will give the former time and financial security which he has lacked in the past, and this combined with the operation of the minimum wage fixing procedure provided for in the regulations, will ensure that the labourer will obtain his share in any general improvement in the economic position.

Safeguards against Abuse

We have done our best to devise a system as free from abuse as possible. First, there is an essential Under-takings Board, composed of the Chairman of the Board, the chairman of the Settlement and Production Board, and the Director of Agriculture. Their first task is to make what agricultural and other undertakings are essential for war purposes. If it is necessary, a committee does not affect the composition of the Board is satisfactory, but if these are other suggestions I will certainly have them looked into. Next come the District Labour Committees. These will consist of applications from persons who require Government assistance in recruiting labour. They will review the conditions of life at the place of employment and make their recommendations. These committees will not, as has been stated in the House, consist only of representatives of the employers and the employees. The chairman will be the district committee, and one representative of the employed whilst either a Government officer, the labour officer, a missionary or some other member of the force will not be admitted unless he is known to represent the interests of the employees. The members of the committee will not be allowed to act in any function of office apart from there being no Government representative, assisted by the Manchester Committee, who will be chosen to be one, the Chairman and one other, chosen among the employees.

Further that we have the Provisional Selection Committees composed entirely of Africans; to select the men who are required. The men required will be more Africans between the ages of 16 and 15. [Interruption.] That is typical of the attitude of mind with which the non-member views everybody who happens to disagree with him as being stupid and incapable of the most trifling kind that he introduces.

Mr. George Jones: I am speaking from very limited experience of the practice that is followed.

Mr. Msimbati: Very well. Worked by some one, he has no member now that he does not trust his honesty. But somebody of those who will take them?

Mr. George Jones: All advocacy political institutions in Africa have been oppressed, and being led African leaders have been put into detention camps. One cannot be too careful.

Be Careful, but not Unduly Suspicious

Archdeacon Owens: One must be careful but not unduly suspicious. When we select officers and Government officials the hon. members say they are pre-judged, and when we select Africans it suggests that they are hand-picked. This is not so. The men selected will be medically examined. Each man will attend after selection before the district officer. He may then enter an objection, after that there is a further stage. The district officer will go on not less than 100 letters from districts from which the man has been selected and he will hear the objections with the help of the local Native Affairs Department.

But that is general. There is an appeal from the plan to a further tribunal, the District Exemption Committee consisting of the district Commissioner, one or two Europeans, two Africans, two clerks, and 100 members of the Local Native Affairs Committee.

(Concluded on page 304)

Labour in the Colonies

Labour Colony Bureau's Comments

The LABOUR COLONY BUREAU, which recently appointed a Committee to study labour problems in the Colonies, has now issued a Summary pamphlet entitled "Labour in the Colonies: Some Critical Problems."

Extraordinarily valuable advice in its preparation is stated to have been given by Mr. George Brown (Transport and General Workers' Union), Mr. Olive Crutchley, Mr. Andrew Dabush (a member of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt Commission), Mr. W. Greenidge (a member of the Anti-Slavery Society), Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., Mr. C. G. Jones, M.P., and Mr. John Rice (International Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union).

The writers concede that trade unionism is not a part of the country to be exported in standard pattern from Great Britain, but that it must be an indigenous development linked with the traditions and aspirations of the people. Where an "elder" system already exists, the possibility of developing on that basis is suggested; or if the "elder" system proves incapable of extension to industrial disputes, the use of men with tribal experience and influence is proposed as trade union leaders.

The immediate establishment of a Labour Department in the Colonial Office is urged on the ground that any failure to adopt necessary labour measures in present difficult conditions may result in industrial strikes and a slackening of war production. The Colonial Labour Adviser to the Colonial Office should, it is argued, be strengthened immediately.

Criticism of Colonial Office Labour Committee

The establishment of a Colonial Office Advisory Committee on labour problems is welcomed, though not the actual form of body now proposed. On this subject the writers say:

An excellent composition for such a Committee would be the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, the Colonial Slave Labour Adviser, the head of the new Labour Department (when created), representatives on the T.U.C., representative of employing interests, members nominated after consultation with workers' organisations in the Colonies, and independent members appointed in virtue of their knowledge of Colonial labour conditions.

The actual Committee now being contemplated is not so satisfactory on account, so it is officially stated, of wartime difficulties. The racial element will be very much as outlined above. The unofficial element is being confined to two trade unions and two employers' representatives. No consultation with Colonial workers' organisations is being allowed for, and no independent experts will be invited to sit on the Committee. This latter omission is particularly regrettable, as independent experts have done excellent work on other Colonial Office Advisory Committees and may well have a more intimate knowledge of the question than members chosen as representatives of social organisations.

The status of labour officers in the Colonies is another subject on which the reporters disagree with the Official view. They propose that:

Labour officers should be members of a Labour Department similar in status to the Colonial Audit Department. They should be placed and assigned to the Colonies in which they serve, but they should be responsible to the head of the Colonial Labour Department in the Colonial Service and to the Governor of the Colony. So long as Colonial Governors are selected from men who have not much understanding or sympathy with labour problems, labour officers are likely to be subject to the control of a Governor with no acquaintance for the economic demands of labour and will be induced to tolerate in their work and penalised in their careers. This makes it desirable that they should be ultimately responsible to an officer trained in labour questions and living apart from the scene in which a labour dispute might arise.

The Colonial Office has replied

We could not accept the suggestion of a separate Labour Department similar in status to the Colonial Audit Department. The idea that labour officers in the Colonies should be responsible to an executive officer in the Colonial Service

contradicts three basic sets of principles on which our Colonial administration is based. The only executive officer in the Colonial Office is the Secretary of State, and the Colonial Auditor is subordinate. The colonial responsibility runs from the Secretary of State to the various officers in a Colony, thence from the Governor to the Secretary of State, and finally from the Secretary of State to Parliament. To depart from this principle would put the Colonial service in a difficult position and would interfere with efficiency and economy.

The absence with the Colonial Audit Department is unusual since the Director of Colonial Audit is not on the staff of the Colonial Office. The audit is carried out on behalf of the Secretary of State, and, except on the actions of the Government and his officers, the auditors must therefore necessarily work under an authority independent of the Governor.

The Training of Labour Officers

The writers consider that labour officers recruited and transferred overseas, and possibly British trades unionists appointed as advisers in the Colonies, should be sent for periods under the Ministry of Labour in this country in order to acquire experience of British methods of dealing with labour questions and disputes, that some of them might be seconded for a period to the International Labour Office, and that they should make tours in other territories in order to broaden their vision and experience.

Those in control of Colonial trade unions should, it is suggested, be granted scholarships for study in Great Britain at the cost of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. It is recommended that they should work for a period in the offices of the Trade Union or the Trade Union Congress, attend industrial councils, arbitration and conciliation boards, joint industrial councils, trade boards, etc., work in the Ministry of Labour and its regional offices, and study economic, industrial and trade union problems in a working man's college.

The General Council of the T.U.C. might, on its side, assist by sending to the Colonies British trade unions able to give administrative assistance and to promote understanding and acceptance of trade unionism among the people and among Government officers, missionaries, teachers, and employers. But in order to safeguard Colonial leadership the duties of the visitors must be carefully defined and the length of their visits limited.

On the subject of standing labour boards in the Colonial Empire we read:

How again practice is so much more important than theory, that far-reaching comments on the paper situation will serve little practical purpose. . . . But whatever the circumstances, it would be disastrous to have boards with advisory powers on all labour questions, and perhaps claiming a high moral authority, if the boards are composed of members not interested in workers' progress.

The case of Northern Rhodesia does not, for example, look promising. The newly-appointed African Labour Advisory Board includes three European members representing mining, industrial and farming interests, the European member of the Legislative Council nominated to represent Native interests, and three staff servants. There is thus no African on the Board. If this is inevitable in present circumstances, at least did not the Government appoint a representative of the Native Mission working on the Copperbelt who would be likely to have as much experience of and more sympathy with the labour and social conditions there than any other European?

Fixing Minimum Wages

Nyland is described as affording a particularly instructive example of the use of the machinery for the fixing of minimum wages. The writer says:

The usual provision in colonial laws is that the Governor might, by Executive Order, shall be empowered to make minimum wage boards. In Nyland, according to one African informant, he can only do so after obtaining the agreement of the Legislative Council, on whose recommendation a strongly anti-slavery Native had been taken into the Executive. The Executive has agreed, in consideration of the existing illegalities, to fix minimum wages. An example is found over a number of estates in Nyland, a very assimilated Labour Department, or, if not in the strict sense, in the sense of the term, nevertheless, a

The New Plan for India.—(1) His Majesty's Government make this declaration:

(a) Immediately after the cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India in the manner described hereafter, an elected body charged with the task of framing a new constitution for India.

(b) Provision shall be made, as set out below, for the participation of the Indian States in the constitution-making body.

(c) His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the constitution so framed subject only to—

(i) The right of any province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession to the dominion.

With such accompanying proviso, should they desire. His Majesty's Government will prepare and agree upon a new constitution, giving them the same status as India, and arriving at a procedure analogous to that here laid down.

(ii) The signing of a treaty which shall be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the constitution-making body. This treaty will cover all necessary matters distinguishing the complete transfer of responsibility from British Indian hands, as well as make provision in accordance with the understandings given by His Majesty's Government for the protection of racial and religious minorities; but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian States to decide in accordance with their own will their relationship to the other member states of the British Commonwealth.

Whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the constitution, it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of the arrangement so far as this may be required in the new situation.

(d) The constitution-making body shall be composed as follows, unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal Muslimies agree otherwise, or otherwise before the end of April, 1942:

Immediately upon the date being known of the Provinces which will become fully free of hostilities, the total membership of the Lower Houses of the Provincial legislatures shall, as a single electoral college, proceed to the election of the constitution-making body by the system of proportional representation. This body shall be in number about one-tenth of the number of the electoral college.

Indian States shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of the representatives of British India as a whole, and with the same powers as the British Indian members.

(e) During the critical period when now faces India, and until the new constitution can be framed, His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain control and direction of the defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organizing, in the till, the military, moral, and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-

operation of the peoples of India. His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and active participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the councils of their country, of the Common wealth and of the United Nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India. —Text of the British Government's Declaration.

The Centre of Gravity of the War.

The past week has furnished further evidence that the Middle East, roughly speaking, the area bounded by Libya, the Caucasus, India and the Indian Ocean, and including the last-named is becoming the centre of gravity of the war. German troop movements in Libya and Sicily, and Japanese attacks in Burma, seem to show that the enemy's main area in view as the focal of his warlike effort; indeed, it is scarcely necessary to underline the advantages which success here would give him. He would have combined forces and obtained the use of his engines of war. He would have isolated us from contact with all our allies except America across the dangerous Atlantic. And Russia, by the still more precarious routes, and he would be in a position to move east or west at will in his final onslaught. —*The Weekly News*.

That Cairo Military Spokesman.

While in Cairo I looked in at one of the conferences given to correspondents by that anonymous Cairo military spokesman. I do not think I have attended a worse military conference. There were present a dozen famous British and American correspondents who had spent the last two years at all the various deserts and Middle East fronts, and who had certainly had much more battle experience in this war than that Cairo spokesman. Yet he addressed them as though they were children, and gave them a picture of that day's Western Desert situation that even to me seemed wrong. It transpired two days later that it was wrong. The spokesman's classic utterance at this conference was when he said petulantly: "You men are writing about Rinaldi as though he were a general." He is not. There was a loud "Sez you!" from our American correspondent, Mr. Noel Moles.

The Ministry of Information.

I made many visits to the Ministry. All manner of people had wrangled a job. There were novelists, lawyers, art experts, advertising agents, dons, literary agents, and women whose qualifications I never discovered, some having worked there because they wanted to do anything they could to help win the war, others, because the war had deprived them of their means of livelihood. The profession most scrupulously avoided was that of journalism. Journalists were the natural enemies. As I suppose is usual in all Government offices, there was a lot of intrigue, and a man had to keep his wits about him to see that his colleague did not manoeuvre himself into his place. The more indolentious tried to prove they were necessary by turning out masses of printed matter which the recipients threw unread into a waste paper basket; the more astute, having discovered that the best way never to make a mistake is never to do anything, systematically opposed every suggestion made to them. One distinguished head of a department in this manner held his position (and a handsome salary) for more than a year. —Mr. Somerset Maugham, in

Strictly Personal.

The "Frustrators."—The greater mischief comes from the profound conceit and snobbishness that still pervade our upper and more pretentious classes. They are not traitors; they are frustrators, encumbering blockheads. They are badly educated and ill-read, but they stick like limpets to the illusion of superiority. —Now can they adapt themselves to the ever-increasing pace of events? Everywhere at crucial points in the public machinery you find this type, the Better Half Brigade. —Men who go to them with the most explicit proposals; they offer their brains and their lives. Nothing easier. —Mr. H. G. Wells in the *Daily Mail*.

When the Hun is Home.

While the older pupils in the town's secondary school aged 12 turned courageously towards the German machine-guns, the younger children, taken away from their school desks a few minutes previously, turned towards their mothers and cried instinctively to protect them. They, against the machine-gun bullet, seeking cover behind their satchels. These massacres were carried out by Commandant Zimmerman in command of the town of Krusevac, Serbia. —From the official report by the Yugoslav Government.

Background to the

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — Helm-
mich is a bold but not good
general. — General Blamey.

Religion is the original means
to co-operation. — Mr. George
Glasgow.

The Japanese are the most con-
ceited people upon earth. — Mr.
Robert Nichols.

The House of Commons is the
most jealous body in the world.
The Weekly Review.

The B.B.C. are getting too
much of the tone of the Foreign
Office. — Lady Astor.

Fight as well as you argue and
victory is assured. — General
MacArthur, to Australia.

1942 is the decisive moment of
the war, and the decisive place is the
Russian front. — M. Maisky.

The B.B.C. newsbulletins have
undoubtedly formed founts of com-
munity. — Mr. Seaton Elliott.

This is the very worst time to
tempt with the freedom of the
press. — Sir Percy Harris, M.P.

We Germans must live as befits
our race. The world impossible
does not exist for us. — Dr. Ley.

Can anyone honestly say that
this country is faced with any less
danger than it July, 1941? — Lord
Eustathion.

Why did the Government turn
down the Chinese offer to send
20,000 men to serve in Burma?
Lord Davy.

Japan alone of the combatant
nations has been hissing wiser
than she can build them. —
Mr. W. A. Compley.

The fact that something is not
prohibited must not induce people to
believe that it is necessarily ill-
bated. — Gauleiter Greif.

The British with a spot of fear
under its belts is a better fighting
man. — Mr. Preston Gray, the
American war correspondent.

In Burma we have found
Japanese radio transmitters in the
heads of idols. — Wounded British
soldier who escaped from Japanese.

The Germans are not mad.
They are only covetous of power.
Hitler had no difficulty in sending
them to him for idleness inside
Germany. — Lord Vansittart.

Love for God and man is the
final answer to all the insoluble questions
of all races. This is the pro-
gramme for the Church and for man
kind today. — General Smuts.

The next Japanese assault will
unquestionably be on Ceylon,
with Trincomalee harbours and
strategic importance surely be hit
at all costs. — Lord Strabolgi.

The first instalment of tribu-
tation to which we stand pledged, is a
really good war on German soil. —
Central European Observer.

From 1,500 tons of potash the
Germans can derive enough high
grade spirit to send 500 bombers
over London every night for two
months. — Captain A. O. Pollard,
V.C.

Ordinary men do not quite see
why it is right to bomb Paris and
wrong to justify Madagascar's right
to discipline soldiers and wrong to dis-
cipline dock workers. —
Observer.

We are now spending almost
60% of our resources on Govern-
ment purposes compared with less
than 20% before the war. —
John Anderson, Lord President of
the Council.

Throughout the almost daily
bombing of Malta for the last 22
months, General Dobbie, the
Governor, and C-in-C, has held
weekly Bible classes for his troops.
Daily Express.

The B.B.C. North American
Service exists to inform Americans;
it is on the air 7½ hours a day, but I
never met an American who said he
had listened to the B.B.C. — Mr.
William Hickey.

One of the defects of the demo-
cratic form of government is that a
gift for oratory may enable a man to
achieve power which his character
does not fit him to exercise. — Mr.
Somerset Maugham.

Our men in Tobruk always con-
sider it safe to go up to the front
line after the mid-day meal, as the
Italians always took their siesta be-
tween two and four o'clock. —
Major Victor Gazzola, M.A.

The Information Office in
Kenya has not been a success and
has not justified the money which
still appears under that heading in
the Budget. — Lady Sidney Farrar,
in the Kenya Legislative Council.

In 10 years before the war
100,000 people were killed in road
accidents in this country and more
than 2,000,000 were injured. — Mr.
D. E. Bakewell, Joint Parliamentary
Secretary to the Minister of Transport.

It is difficult to combine the
attitude of proper meekness and
martiality towards assailants at home
with those combative and pug-
nacious qualities needed against the
Common enemy. — Mr. Churchill.

The manner in which Warships
Weeks are run is not tough enough.
The people want the truth, and must
have it if they are to be inspired to
make the grinding, clutching sacrifices
which have got to be made. —
London News Letter.

Hitler, who rages against
plutocratic democracy, is the
owner of a publishing house with a
big profit between £1,000 and £2,
millions sterling a year. Over this
Hitler has sole control. — Times
diplomatic correspondent.

In Japan any crime could be
committed in the name of loyalty,
whether it was the treacherous attack
on Pearl Harbour or the murder of
Statesman. Five Japanese Prime
Ministers were murdered between
1921 and 1936. — Sir Robert Clive.

The biggest propaganda cam-
paign in Nazi history has been
waged during the past eight days.
Its aim was to split the Anglo-
American front. It produced some
thousands of harsh words, and that
is all. — Mr. Philip Johnson (New York).

Mr. Churchill's impatience with
Parliamentary and Press critics is
not due to any refusal to face the
facts. It is due to strong tempera-
mental belief, fortified by high office,
in the unassassable superiority of his
own judgment. — M. A. J. Cummings.

Further impetus might be given
to production by an inspiring state-
ment from the Government containing
a promise that when victory is
won there will be a fair deal not only
for labour, which is mightily exhausted
to go all out, but also for the in-
vesting public, which is also mighty
exhausted to put all in. — Sir
Alexander Roger.

I would draw a clear line be-
tween administration and operations.
In the R.A.F. I would ask the order-
men to take over administration, and
give younger, more ruthless, and
imaginative men full command of
operations. Just beneath the upper
crust of the R.A.F. are two sort
men who would answer these re-
quirements. — Mr. Colin Bednar.

What the Germans fear most at
this stage is a lightning raid in
northern France and a mechanised
helter-skelter drive through highly
industrialised areas, possibly where
the Germans are themselves carrying
on invasion; each column de-
molishing as much as it can in con-
junction with paratroops and coming
out again somewhere on the line.
The vehicles would be destroyed
and survivors taken aboard. — Mr.
Ferdinand Tholey.

German air strength at present
would not seem to be great enough
to support an invasion as well as
campaigns in Russia and the Middle
East. The first consideration of the
enemy this spring is likely to be an
attempt to drive south-east to link
up with the Japanese in the Far
East, postponing an invasion of
Great Britain until about September.
Should the other campaigns succeed
— Mr. Peter Masfield (Sunday Times)
correspondent.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. M. Lawrence is at present District Officer, Mombasa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. S. Merrick are back in Uganda from leave.

Mr. C. R. W. Seton was recently sworn in as Chief Justice of Nyasaland.

Mr. H. L. Brigham is now District Commissioner in Mulira, Northern Rhodesia.

Bishop C. E. Stuart of Uganda, is this year's President of the Uganda Education Association.

Mr. K. L. Wisdom, manager of the Standard Bank in Blantyre has been on a short holiday in the Union.

Mr. G. E. J. Biggs has been transferred from Uganda to Tanganyika Territory as Deputy Director of Agriculture.

A daughter was recently born in Uganda to the wife of Mr. Patrick Robertson, of the Tanganyika Civil Service.

Colonel F. H. Fairley, the consulting physician in tropical diseases, has been elected a Fellow in the Royal Society.

Mr. A. D. H. Poor Trusich has taken the place of the late Mr. T. M. Gare on the Kampala Production Sub-Committee.

Mr. Justice R. R. Davies of the South African Supreme Court has returned to the Cape after a visit to the Rhodesias and Kenya.

Mr. W. B. Hartman is the new Chairman of the Nyasaland Stamp Club, in place of the late Mr. A. J. Stott. Mr. J. R. Shearer has been elected Vice-Chairman.

Mr. George Macmillan M.P.S., who is known for his interest in colonial issues, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Air Minister.

A memorial headstone to Mr. R. J. Macmillan, formerly of the Agricultural Department of Uganda, has been erected in the European cemetery, Kabale, by the officers of that department.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, High Commissioner for Canada, and a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arrived in London from Canada for consultations with the Cabinet.

Mr. Justice Mark Wilson and Mr. C. F. Webster have been reappointed to the Council of Makerere College, Uganda, for a further period of three years as representatives of the Uganda Territory.

The Zambia Farmers and Stockowners Association has been revived, with Mr. C. McAvaynops as President, Mr. H. W. Haycock as Vice-President and Colonel J. A. Smith as sole secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Nathan Haskell, founder of Kumba Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., who died recently in South Africa, left assets valued at £90,000 and a half-share in certain base metal claims in the Transvaal valued at £100,000.

The marriage took place last month in England between Mrs. G. G. G. Doherty of Little Green, Wentworth, Surrey, and Patricia A. E. Cantor, young daughter of Mrs. K. C. Mayon-Gates, of Luxor House, Bulawayo.

Captain G. W. Herde, (of Dorothy Years, the novelist, who for some years before the outbreak of war lived in Southern Rhodesia) is settling in the Salisbury district of Southern Rhodesia where he arrived a few months ago.

EDUCATION

THE CHARLOTTE MASON METHOD. Children aged 4 to 16 years can be educated at home or at C.N.E.U. Schools. Apply Director, Parents' Union School, Ambleside, Westmorland.

Mrs. Elsie S. Pickering (nee Miss Dorothy Leechman and sister of Mr. Barry Leechman of the Tanganyika Legislative Assembly) has arrived in England from Singapore. Her husband left nine years ago to serve in the RAF.

The man-bowing green in Lumbé, Nyasaland, was recently opened by Mr. A. G. Jaffray, to whose tireless energy its creation is largely due. Mr. R. G. Puckett, chairman of the club, and general manager of Nyasafad Bulawayo, threw the first wicket.

Mr. David Margesson, Secretary of State for War from December, 1940, until February last, and previously Chief Whip for 10 years, has been created a baronet. He is a son of Sir Mortimer Margesson, who has for many years been keenly interested in East African development.

Mr. S. Gillett has been appointed acting chief executive officer of the Kenya Coffee Board during the confinement of Mr. R. S. Miller for full-time work with the Supply Board (Coffee Control). Mrs. J. Lyons, acting secretary of the same Board, has resigned, and Mrs. J. V. Anson has taken her place.

Peace for former East Africa

East Africa and Rhodesia has reason to believe that one who has been prominent in East African affairs is likely to be raised to the peerage at an early date.

Mr. H. B. Wilson

There will be general regret that after nine years' service, Mr. H. B. Wilson has had to resign his seat as an nominated member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council on account of ill-health. Mr. Wilson, who is well known throughout the country as a barrister, has practised in the Protectorate since 1911. He served in the last war in Germany and Portugal, East Africa and, after being called to the Bar in 1911, resumed his professional activities. Last year he underwent a serious operation, from which he made a good recovery, and his many friends will hope that with an easiness of his public work, his health will be entirely restored.

Mr. Kenneth Bradley

Mr. Kenneth Bradley, for whose able and energetic discharge of his duties as Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia we have more than once called attention, has been "promoted" to the Falkland Islands as Colonial Secretary. Thus does the Colonial Office reward an administrative officer who has shown exceptional keenness in the study of African problems, as is testified by his book "Africa." Notwithstanding, Mr. Bradley left Lusaka a few days ago for leave in South Africa before sailing for Buenos Aires on his way to take up his new duties. His friends will hope for his early return to Africa. He is succeeded as Information Officer by Mr. H. Charkkin, a district officer.

Logical Society Secretarship

An informal committee of the Fellows of the Geological Society has challenged the Society's proposal to terminate Dr. Julian Huxley's appointment as secretary during his absence abroad without the Society's permission, emphasising that no financial issues are involved since Dr. Huxley has offered to stay without pay. The majority that under the charter and by-laws the post must be filled. They have made the following nominations: President, Lord Horder; Nature, Mr. Francis Hemming; Geology, Dr. Julian Huxley; Council, Prof. A. Fisher; Prof. S. Goodrich, Prof. James Gray, Mr. Francis Hemming, and Mr. R. Norman. Dr. Huxley has visited East Africa and Mr. Hemming has been brought into close touch with authorities on African fauna.

Mr. B. Ashton Warner

Brodrick Ashton Warner, C.M.G., who has died at Warminster, Wiltshire, at the age of 53 years, spent 21 years in the Colonial Service and more than 20 years in the Northern Province of Uganda. He helped to establish administration in the Gulu district in 1912, and two years later introduced British administration into the West Nile district. He had an unsurpassed knowledge of the Shilluk tribes, their history, characteristics and development. For a quarter of a century, as a Labour Commissioner in Uganda he became senior Assistant Secretary two years later, and was then promoted Commissioner for the Northern Province. He retired for health reasons in 1933.

In England while this "war broke out" he was appointed Divisional Petrol Officer for North Wales, and was later transferred to Manchester as D.P.O. for the North-West. But on medical advice he gave up the work last autumn. He was unmarried.

A former member of the Colonial Service in Africa, Mr. Warner for the first time during war work in England writes: "Before his health began to fail he was an extremely active, even athletic man, of great energy, and never have I been associated with a more charming colleague. He was one of the best of them."

Captain Guy Dollman

With the death last week at the age of 60 of Captain Guy Dollman, there passed one of the world's greatest authorities on big game.

John Guy Dollman, the elder son of the late J. C. Dollman, the artist, went from St. Paul's School, London, to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became an exhibitioner. A love of natural history had early shown itself, and while still a member of the University he was appointed to an assistantship in the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural History). A member of the panel of advisers to the British delegation to the International Conference for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa, held in London in 1939, he had considerable influence upon the decision of the animal species to be included in the partial protection.

Among his publications were: "Game Animals of Africa," the "Catalogue of the Selous Collection," and three editions of "Rowland Ward's Records of Big Game." He was an accomplished artist, and this, linked to his scientific knowledge, peculiarly fitted him for such work as designing the striking elephant scene in the Central Hall of the British Museum. Many of his writings were illustrated by himself. He also exhibited at the Royal Academy. He had been an occasional contributor to the "Illustrated Naturalist."

He was born in 1879, and died at his home in London on March 24.

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influences
cannot reach
the works.*

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225, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.

respondent of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, and his wife, who were serving at the service of the earliest inquirer.

Other Obituaries

Mrs. Kenneth Hullneck, a son of Mr. R. J. Hullneck, a well-known personality in Nyasaland, has died in Assam.

East Africans will sympathise with Lady Eleanor Cole on the death of her mother, the Countess of Balcarres.

Captain Percy Light, M.C., well-known as secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society, has died as the result of an accident.

Captain the Hon. Sir Seymour J. Folliott, R.N., whose death occurred last week at the age of 66 years, took part in the operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1885.

Captain W. S. M. Brindle, whose death on the Rand at the age of 72 years is reported, was at one time a clerk to Cecil Rhodes and latterly for some years with the South African Antelope Mine, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Reginald A. Mant, K.C.S.I., M.C.I.E., who has died at the age of 71 years, was an Australian who, having distinguished himself in the Indian Civil Service, was appointed a member of the East Africa Commission in 1927, and for the chairmanship of Sir Milton Young and Lord Kenney.

At the death of Edward Newton at the age of 86 years, Major Colonel the Hon. Piers Leigh is bereaved. The late Alfred Newton, second son, he served with the Grenadier Guards in the last war, becoming Equerry to the Prince of Wales and accompanied him on his first visit to East Africa.

By the death at the age of 80 years of Mr. John Austin Southern Rhodesia has lost another of its early settlers. He arrived in the Colony about 1890 and reaching Que Que in 1908 became a leading figure in its development, and after being chairman of the Town Management Board was its first Mayor. He left the post of his fortune to the British Government, leaving the cost of a destroyer to be named QUE QUE if possible.

Professor Herbert Speyer, who has died in London, was a prominent member of the Belgian colony that came to East Africa when Belgium was overrun by the Germans in 1940. As a member of the Belgian Senate he had a keen, prominent part in all discussions of Colonial administration, and in the drafting of the historic law under which the Congo ceased in 1908 to be an independent State under Leopold II, and became a full Belgian colony. Realising that English prejudice against the former Leopoldian administration would die hard, he established close touch at that time with friends in England, including prominent journalists, and so helped directly in the new regime for the Belgian Congo.



SAUNDERS VALVES

THE WARS. Rhodesia's War Policy
outlined by the Prime Minister

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S war policy was set out by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the Colony, in the despatch upon his motion of confidence in the Government which preceded the resignation of Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance.

As Mr. Smit stated at that time, the motion was carried by 10 votes to 1. Among those who voted against the Government were four members of the United Party, three of the Labour Party, two Independent members, and Mr. Smit. A press despatch has now arrived by mail, indicating them as the only two opponents of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Smit has been the best of colonial policy. To render the Colony available to us in the common effort, he has made many far-reaching measures for the forces.

(1) By maintaining, maintaining and providing the supervision and services, including land buildings and money, for the Royal Air Training School.

(2) By manufacturing munitions.

(3) By policing the country, civilian and military guarding of certain points, and by creating a large part-time army and providing with protection of our own and neighbouring territories, so that all its available men will go in active service, and in addition to other more men we are still mobilising women power.

(4) By endeavouring to respond to every request from Great Britain and our Allies in instant production of certain commodities and with considerable difficulty to provide for various kinds of important camps.

(5) Last, but not least, we are endeavouring to spread the cost and burdens as evenly as possible, and we are controlling inflation so that it may not steed from the wreck something worth while, too straightforward men to come back to when the slaughter is over.

It is this last effort which is making the Government unpopular at present. This last effort, caused by the resignation of Mr. Minister of Finance, has been made even worse by the misleading letters he has published to advance his own political career. The only reason I can make of his misleading statements is his apparently bad memory.

193 Casualties

In the Colony at present there are 1,114 European, 100 Coloured and 1,000 Africans. Outside the Colony there are serving in the ground forces in addition to members of the R.A.F. 125 N.C.O.s and 250 other ranks.

Twelve Military Crosses have been earned, nine Military Medals, five Distinguished Conduct Medals, 16 Orders of the British Empire, one East Africa badge and 22 citations in dispatches. There have been 1175 casualties.

Sir Godfrey corrected the misconception that Southern Rhodesia had a War Cabinet. "I had explained, merely a War Committee consisting of the Prime Minister and the two Service Ministers. All main issues of policy were decided by the Cabinet, which received the daily minutes of the War Committee, the action of which could therefore be criticised by all Ministers at anytime."

The Government's objects were said to be that Southern Rhodesia played its part in winning the war, and that the returning fighting men shall have preference for return to normality over all other sections of the people.

There has been a relatively low increase in the cost of living due to the measures taken. Taking as a base the prices ruling in August, 1939, Southern Rhodesia's price level was now 103.8 compared with 117.5. In the cities of South Africa in the Central Kingdom and Canada, Canada. Retail prices had been fixed in Southern Rhodesia for bread, sugar, flour, meat, slaughtered cattle, general groceries, canned beef, imported timber, fencing materials, fertilisers, motor oils and accessories, mercury, scrap metals, roller and utensil accessories; an order fixing the prices of meals and meat was soon to be published. Agricultural implements and other articles were also controlled.

When endeavouring to fix the price of cattle, the Government realised that it was opposed to large commercial interests, and the main sacrifice would fall upon the smaller contractors and dealers, among whom he (the Prime Minister) had many friends. Though he had spent most of his life trying to help these smaller dealers, he believed war was to act in the general interest of all.

Though each new measure of control on taxation had produced sectional grumbling, the majority of the whole had good sense, and the result, some of which did not much popularity, were not representative of the country.

The Resignation of Mr. J. H. Smit

Discussing the resignation of Mr. Smit, the Prime Minister said that unfortunately the Minister of Finance had for several years come to see him only on rare occasions. He had continually urged the Government's attention to take over the Iron and Steel Corporation. For eight years he had lobbied easily on a rising tide, but now that the Government was likely to face the heavy, unpopular and effects of the war became more disastrous he appeared to place his own political future before the duty of upholding justice.

Preliminary estimates for 1942 indicated a shortfall between £100,000 and £1,000,000, but that was only part of the story. If Mr. Smit's suggestions for abolition of the gold-premium tax, introduced during the former Minister's absence, and of the excess profits tax (estimated to produce £1,000,000 this year), had been adopted, the Colony would have never revenue totalling £1,500,000. War expenditure, now 41% of the total, must rise. The National Debt was £29,182,000, and the Colony was still short of schools for Europeans and Natives and of hospitals for Africans.

Mr. Smit, who denied that he had considered his political career, explained that one of the major motives was to prevent actions which would undermine the financial stability of the country, and so lead to disintegration in the Union of South Africa, a possibility against which he had always fought and would continue to fight.

Captain Harris, Minister of Agriculture and Supply, revealed that all the members of the Cabinet has placed their resignations in the hands of the Prime Minister.

Mr. MacKenzie could not understand why Mr. Smit had left the party, though he understood his resignation from the Cabinet. He believed that public dissatisfaction arose entirely from the fact that the Minister of Agriculture had no black policy.

Casualties and Appointments

Squadron Leader Major Stephen Duff, 100, reported killed in air operations, was well known in East and Central Africa as a big game hunter and naturalist and latterly as Chairman and managing director of Rowland Ward Ltd., the gunsmiths. At the outbreak of war Mr. Stephens was hunting in Northern Rhodesia. Returning home immediately, he became a rear gunner in the R.A.F. at the age of 59 years.

Flight-Lieutenant J. J. Fisher, R.A.F., only son of Mr. A. O. Fisher and the late Mrs. Fisher (Margaret Peterson, the Uganda novelist) of Rudgwick, Sussex, who has been missing, has now been presumed killed. He was 21 years of age.

Lieutenant M. Scott, of Salisbury, has died on active service.

Lieutenant K. L. O'Brien, former municipal compound manager of Salisbury, has been accidentally killed in Kimberley, Cape Province.

Corporal L. C. Ashby of Bulawayo, has been killed in the Western Desert.

Seaman A. A. Hill, of Eiffel Flats, and Seaman P. Coxwell of Bulawayo, reported missing from H.M.S. DUEDIN, are now presumed dead.

Sergeant T. R. Scott of Umtali has been wounded in action.

Sergeant Pilot T. J. Brown of Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner of enemy bands.

Lieutenant H. A. May of Salisbury, is a prisoner in enemy bands.

Mr. Walter Monckton is acting for Mr. Casey as Minister of State in the Middle East until the latter's arrival in Cairo.

Major-General Buckley, Director of Economy to the Army, and a member of the board of the Uganda Company, Ltd., has returned from a visit to the Middle East.

Mr. S. R. Riches, of Bulawayo, has been commissioned in the Fleet Air Arm of the Royal Navy.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, former Inspector-General of the R.A.F., and before that in command of air operations in the Middle East, was defeated last week in the Grantham by-election by Mr. D. Kendall. Sir Arthur was the Government candidate; his opponent an independent fought on the slogan "Production for Victory."

The All-African Point of View Urged by Union High Commissioner

THAT AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT generally will be increasingly benefited by greater participation by the Union of South Africa was the main theme of Mr. S. P. Waterson, High Commissioner for the Union in London, when he addressed last week at a luncheon in London of the Royal African Society and the Overseas League.

The political problems of race and colour and the economic problems of the discovery and exploitation of minerals, the provision of transport and the progress of agriculture had, he said, tended to make South Africa pay too little attention to the rest of Africa. Mr. Waterson continued:

True, our neighbour Southern Rhodesia is largely populated with people who came from the Union, the mines of Northern Rhodesia are largely staffed by men trained on the Rand, and in recent years there has been increasing co-operation between the various African territories in such matters as postal and transport arrangements and agricultural problems, such as locust and cattle diseases; but the idea of South Africa taking the lead in the development of Africa in the conception of the Union forming the cornerstone of a group of African States for the mutual economic and cultural benefit of all of them has never hitherto been a live one in the minds of the South African authorities, why?

No Pan-African Imperialism

I am not suggesting any kind of political union or pan-African imperialism, but simply that we have in Africa a number of communities in various stages of development, but all inevitably tending towards the same goals—namely, self-government and the development of a civilisation based on Western European ethics.

We may take it that after the war there will be a more specific and clear realisation of the responsibility which the white man had incurred for preparing the native African to meet the impact of Western civilisation and for helping to fit himself to take his place eventually in the world economy. I think we shall see a call for the more rapid development of the "last" natural resources of those territories now controlled by various European Powers. I think we shall see a great improvement in communications, the building of great trunk roads and the development of a transcontinental railway system, a network of air services, and all the developments of commerce and intercourse which follow on an effective transportation system. This development is to be fully fruitful there will have to be closer co-operation and understanding between the various authorities concerned for the mutual benefit of their territories.

In the Union we shall have coming home tens of thousands of men, mostly young, who have been all over Africa. They will come back with a wider viewpoint and a much better perspective of the place their country occupies in Africa and of the responsibility which rests upon it to contribute service in the building up of the continent.

Again, as a result of the war we have been brought into much closer contact with our neighbours in the Belgian Congo and French West Africa; and political and economic relations have made considerable progress during the last two or three years.

Our secondary industries have grown so greatly that we shall be the nearest source of supply for many kinds of manufactured goods, and if the European population is substantially increased by settlement and at the same time the economic policies

of the African countries are steadily improved, we shall be in a position to produce for our neighbours.

Vigorous Statesmanship in African Affairs

I should like to believe that South Africa can best serve her destiny by keeping alive to the larger African point of view. I look forward to a period of vigorous and constructive statesmanship in African affairs, and I am sure that my country's Indian countrymen will recognise the part they should play in it, and that not only will South Africa herself benefit both economically and culturally by taking her place in the African Councils regarding and developing European affairs.

Mr. Waterson revealed that three tanks and other parts had been made in the Union for the large numbers of Indian guns, tanks and other equipment captured in East and North Africa and now in service with our forces.

Gifts for War Purposes

The British Government has acknowledged with warm thanks the gift of £20,000 collected in the Belgian Congo and presented to Great Britain for the purchase of fighter aircraft for the Royal Air Force.

With the Belgian Congo Savings Certificate sales now exceed £100,000.

Salisbury African Distress Fund had passed the £30,000 mark when the last mail left Southern Rhodesia.

The Lusaka War Fund amounted to £5,000 on February 27, the latest date for which figures are available.

Nkana Kitwa War Fund now totals £4,413. Northern Rhodesia Red Cross African Fund totalled £5,000 last week.

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N. Rhodesia and the War.

Governor's Address to Legislative Council

In opening the new session of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council last Saturday, the Governor, Sir John Wardington struck the note that the Protectorate must increasingly arm itself in the more dangerous position arising from the reverses sustained in the Far East.

The territory's man-power contribution for military purposes must be the maximum it could give. The output of raw materials must reach new heights, every available man being used to increase the food supply; moreover, every one must regulate the use of materials and commodities to meet the restricted quantities that will be available. Any sacrifices in the Protectorate said the Governor would be insignificant compared with those in other parts of the Empire. Northern Rhodesia must be prepared to meet any emergency, however remote, and the Defence Force must be efficient and large enough to act effectively if the regular battalions were called elsewhere.

The output of copper had reached a high level, but arrangements were in train for a still greater output. The production of manganese was being extended to certain mines, and it was noted that railway ships at other places might start production.

Increased Food Production.

The Governor then outlined the steps taken by the Government to increase food production, including guaranteed prices for maize and wheat, loans to farmers, and the limited co-operation of Native labour for farms under careful safeguards. He hinted that future needs in this respect might be met by the formation of an African Labour Corps and Government recruitment of voluntary labour in Barotseland.

In the Native areas maximum production was to be encouraged where crops could be economically transported, the purpose being to secure surpluses of manioc, cassava, millet, beans and ground nuts. Government had guaranteed to buy these crops from the natives at varying prices fixed for the different areas. In the remainder parts specific steps had been taken to avoid Native food shortage and to maintain reserves. Steps had also been taken to secure supplies from outside. For instance, maize, groundnuts, beans and so forth were to be bought by the Government from the Belgian Congo at fixed prices.

Arrangements were also being completed for the importation of about 1,800 head of cattle this year from Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

An agreement was under consideration between the Government and the Belgian Safety Company for a weekly air service between the Congo and the Cape via a stop at Northern Rhodesia, the service to begin at the end of April.

With regard to refugees, it was probable the Governor announced, that a further camp would have to be formed to accommodate a number of women and children at present waiting in the Near East for temporary homes.

Arrivals from East Africa.

The first transports from East Africa, dispatched from Nairobi on March 1, were landed at Dar es Salaam on Saturday last, March 24, and the country on Monday morning. The "air-mail" telegraph service from this country must await the arrival of the necessary telegraphist in East Africa.

The fact that bonds made of Tapia wood, if short supply owing to war conditions are used instead of sisal and paper, could not be taken as an argument against their use, was also mentioned.

Joint East African Board

Last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was chiefly concerned with a discussion of the memorandum of Lord Haldane's Committee. A preliminary draft submitted by a sub-committee and a memorandum by Mr. F. S. Joensen were considered, various amendments and additions were agreed, and the sub-committee was invited to take other suggestions into account. It was reported that communications from affiliated associations and others were expected at an early date, and that the committee's draft would be subject to further consideration in the light of such information and proposals.

The Chairman, Colonel C. E. Porsmouth, M.P., reported receipt of a telegram from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa in regard to the amendment of trade union legislation and of the Master and Servants Ordinance in Uganda, Kenya and Uganda, and it was resolved to make further representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fabian Colonial Bureau

(Continued from page 11.)

A good deal is said about the future relations between the Colonies and the U.S.A. *See also*

Now that the moral right of the Belgians over the Congo is being abandoned, and the terms of the Atlantic Charter are according to Mr. Acheson to be applied to colonies as well as to colonies of colonial society which he announced by the beginning of the year as a declaration of our policy. After the war the distinction between fully sovereign states and communities with wide powers of self-government, having a theoretical independence, may become blurred. Sovereign States may not be some of these communities. There may be intermediate forms, like the Belgian Congo, with powers of self-government, without full independence or autonomy, etc.

Of the present U.S. neutrality is not confined to these countries, there are also a number of remaining colonies excluded from world domination in so far as they are not being effectively governed by sovereign States. What is concerning these communities is not what they can do, but rather than what they cannot do. They will probably find the opportunity interesting to themselves in such a convention.

The best suggestion the British Government should explore means of preventing this possible dislocation, and this might be done in two ways. In the first place, Commonwealth no longer under colonial Office rule might be granted a kind of associate membership of the I.O.O. To carry this line example, the colonies could delegate their workers, employer and worker members to the Conference — they might be asked to consider applying the convention to their territories and to recommend to the parent state what action should be taken on Conventions. In the second place, regional groupings of colonial communities are possibly of independent States in the same area might be set up. This has already been suggested in connection with Pan-nationalism.

Comment on this subject appears under *Matters in Brief*.

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COMPANY MEETING

*Blantyre and East Africa**Mr. R. Ross Stark's Review*

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA LTD. was held in Edinburgh on March 20.

Mr. R. Ross Stark, Chairman and managing director, said that the feature of last year had been a severe drought from March to September, which gave Nyasaland the lowest rainfall since 1903, but that the company's tea crop had nevertheless filled 2,100,000 lbs compared with 2,047,200 lbs in 1940. Yields had averaged 1,041 lbs per acre at Lauderdale, compared with 1,030 lbs in the previous year; 1,040 lbs at Limbu, against 1,043 lbs; 511 lbs at Glenrothes, against 564 lbs; and 1,008 lbs at Zomba, against 917 lbs.

Experimental tea growing was continuing, concentrated, another 12 acres being planted, bringing the area under tea to 362 acres. This area appeared to be much better in the Zomba district than in Mlanje.

The company, which had a plentiful and contented labour force, was proceeding steadily along the way in advancing the comfort and welfare of its Native staff.

After writing off heavy depreciation on buildings and machinery, there was a record profit for 1941 of £16,010, compared with £15,582 in 1940. The higher profits of the past two years were due simply to a natural increase in crops resulting from the pre-war planting of large areas of tea which had now reached maturity. Proof that the company had not profited in any way was to be found in the fact that the Ministry of Food purchased their tea output on the basis of the company's average prices in the London market in 1940, 1937, and 1938, plus an extra allowance for increased costs.

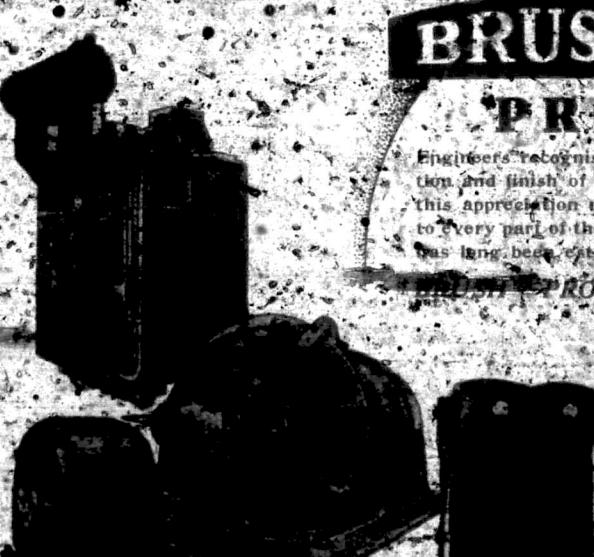
All the younger men of the company's staff were on military service, their places being kept open for them, and meanwhile they received the difference between their service pay and their regular salaries with the company.

Referring to the Kitchisgood conferred upon the company's general manager in Nyasaland, the Chairman said that Sir William Bent Bowie had rightly earned the honour of many years of service to Nyasaland, he had been for some years senior man of the Legislative Council and a member of the Executive Council, and had been Mayor of Blantyre, Chairman of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, and the occupant of many other public offices.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, dividends of 6% on the preference and 1% on the ordinary shares were declared. Mr. J. W. Steedman was re-elected to the board, and Messrs. R. and E. Smith, chartered accountants, were re-appointed auditors of the company.

Import of Essential Goods

It was announced in Northern Rhodesia last week that goods imported into Northern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa under essentiality certificates issued by either of those two territories may be re-exported to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In many cases such goods will be released by Southern Rhodesia or the Union on presentation of the essentiality certificate granted by the Controller of Imports in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, though where serious shortage exists in the South, even such certificates may not enable the goods to be released. Goods imported into Northern Rhodesia on an essentiality certificate may not be re-exported to the Congo or Portuguese East Africa.



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Questions in Parliament

Mr. Harvey asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to the memorandum of wage contributions by Mr. Alexander Owen to his Report of the Committee on the Conscription of African labour for Essential Services in Kenya, and to the memorandum's plea for a Government subsidy to replace the hidden subsidy now provided by the families in their respective wife and children of married labourers.

Mr. Macmillan replied that he had read the memorandum, that under the system of Government guarantees now established, the farming industry would in effect receive a Government subsidy, and that the wage-fixing machinery should ensure that the African workers would benefit from the improved conditions.

Mr. Harvey:—Does not the Colonial Office suggest that an important part of a world scheme to bring in adequate labour should be that the Negroes be in the conscription of labour?

Mr. Macmillan:—That is another question.

Mr. Harvey:—It is the last.

African Miners

Mr. Harvey asked whether the attention of Government authorities in our African Colonies could be called to the difficulty of appointing Native nurses, midwives, doctors and civil servants in all Colonial institutions, where Natives were available with the necessary qualifications.

Mr. Macmillan assured his questioner that wherever Africans had the necessary qualifications were available they would be appointed to such positions in all our African Dependencies. Since this was the declared policy of the Government, the Secretary of State had no objection to the asking of the attention of the House to this matter.

Mr. Riley further insisted whether Africans compulsory called to military service in their African Colonies would receive the same pay and allowances as their families as when the volunteers called up in the same Colonies for similar services, and whether the effects of the regulations regarding pay and allowances would be placed in the Library of the House. The Financial Secretary to the War Office, Mr. Sanders, replied that the answer to the first part of the question was that he would send Mr. Riley particulars of the pay and allowances which would apply. These varied in different

TEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesia's Gold Output

While in 1940 the number of mines in Southern Rhodesia producing less than 1,000 oz. of fine gold a year was 1334, and their output totalled 2,08,161 oz., in 1941 the number fell to 1,141 mines and the production to 483,924 oz. Mines producing between 1,000 and 10,000 oz. fell in the same period from 118 to 113, producing 287,924 oz., to 113, producing 262,616 oz. Mines producing more than 10,000 oz. per annum increased, however, from 12 in 1940 producing 328,480 oz. to 15 in 1941 producing 410,022 oz. The total gold production of the Colony fell from 826,487 oz. in 1940 to 790,442 oz. in 1941.

London's Warship Week

London's Warship Week, which closed on Saturday, is expected to have raised the splendid sum of about £150,000,000, thus far exceeding the target of £125,000,000. Companies concerned with overseas mining had been requested by the Lord Mayor's former group to contribute to the success of the campaign, and of the 10 members of the Overseas Mining Committee constituted in consequence, all but two had important African concessions, most of them being directly interested in mining in the Rhodesias or East Africa. Amongst the members of that Committee were: Mr. Gaster Beatty, who is largely concerned with copper mining in Northern Rhodesia; Sir Donald Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company and director of many other Rhodesian enterprises; Mr. S. W. Taylor, a well-known Director of Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. P. M. Preston, a director of the Rio Tinto Company, which has important holdings in Northern Rhodesian copper companies; Mr. Sydney E. Taylor, a partner in Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, who have been closely concerned with East African gold mining development; Mr. A. J. Brett, a Director of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation Ltd.; Mr. H. C. Porter, Chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and Mr. J. P. Pott, a director of the Union Corporation Ltd., these last three mining finance companies having interests in Rhodesian mines.

Mr. Macmillan and Kenya

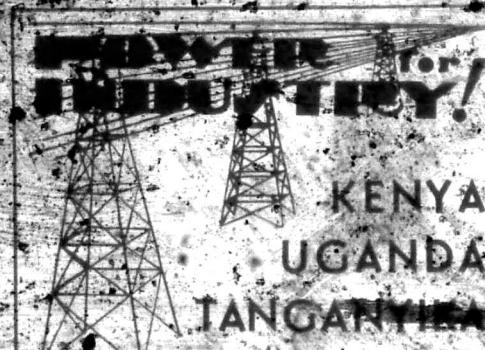
(Concluded from page 109.)

Another clever man may place himself on the platform that would be hard for himself or his family to leave the economic position of this tribe if the locality would be ruined by the being taken. I think there is a very complete system of safe guards. I sometimes wonder whether any will be so careful as to be so careful as this arrangement.

I talk with the Central White Guards. That is a great advance, because in effect it will be the natives' authority for compulsory but for voluntary labour. We are at a time in this country making use of a period of crisis to set up a more satisfactory method of fixing wages which I hope will become a permanent feature of the structure after the crisis has passed. The Board will fix its ratios. Every possible measure will be taken to bring before the Government of Kenya an arrangement of increasing ratios, of getting better standards of rations, and of obtaining wherever possible a better deal for the Board will fix conditions of service, the conditions of work, and these conditions will apply henceforth to all the natives and to all the white labourers. These are important factors, and in due course we shall see some improvement.

I think that the penalties are unfair because I think the whole of the Government means a great deal more for the natives than we do for the employer. It is true, however, that the native community is often in a position of more than one man, the penalty will be correspondingly multiplied. I understand that the Board will fix the proportions of the penalties are fair, and I hope that the Government to look into the question again. Of course, any new satisfactory arrangement can be made by a royal commission. I am determined that these shall be done, and I am doing my best to assist the progress of the negotiations.

There was a statement recently in the newspaper press which evidently comes from some official source, which accused certain officials and firms with the colonial administration of being "Economic fascists." I do not know what in the statement all the words settled with the Government in Agadir statements of that kind. I vigorously protest. They are absolutely completely and wholly untrue. One only object is to keep the story from the Middle East and from the parts of the Empire that Africa should always fully live in the



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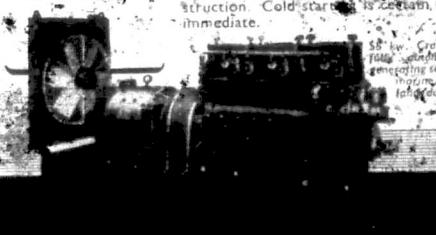
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. EDEN'S ASSURANCE in the House of Commons recently that the Imperial Government was "protecting enemy property in order that it may be handed back after the war" had

Enemy Property in East Africa. Specie reference to Italian property in Ethiopia, but it is to be hoped that in this matter the Foreign Office draws no distinction between Italian and German property, land between Ethiopia and, say, Tanganyika Territory. There have been reiterated complaints from that part of East Africa that the Custodian of Enemy Property, acting, of course, under the direct authority of the local Government, has exhibited extreme solicitude in connexion with the estates of interned Germans, many of whom were known to have abused British hospitality by open demonstrations of Nazism, including threats to other Germans and subversive

Africans. It is but right and reasonable that the local authorities should seek to dispose of enemy estates on the best terms, if only to obtain as large a sum as possible from which to compensate British subjects for lost. It will assuredly be but a trifling part of the damage they have sustained through the further outbreak of German aggression. But there is wide difference between a policy disregarding the maximum market value and one of setting prices so far above ruling rates that potential purchasers or lessees are driven away with the result that the plantations, attracting nobody, go out of cultivation, at a time when maximum

production is essential than is main plank in the Government platform.

Whether rightly or wrongly—and we are convinced that it is wrongly—non-British opinion on the spot inclines to interpret such happenings as evidence of an intention to destroy the properties after the return of their German owners. Tanganyika.

We said quite definitely that any such attempt would be angrily resisted by the Africans and Rhodesians, almost without exception. From the end of the last war to the outbreak of this their sense of security was disturbed by the presence in Tanganyika of a band of strong and ever-growing bodies of German settlers, most of them situated directly or indirectly in their districts. Many of them dispatched by the German Government as agents for the organisation of trouble at the appropriate moment, and almost all of them identified with the agents of the Fuehrer, to the commands of their local German leaders. All our regular readers know how near appeasement-minded British politicians came to a deal with Germany in colonial affairs, with Tanganyika in particular danger of surrender. If that territory were taken by German hands, the threats to our Imperial heritage would be even greater than they are. One highly damaging lesson, lasting two decades, should be enough even for Whitehall and Westminster. There should not be the faintest prospect of the readmission to Tanganyika

nyala Territory after this war of the Germans who have been removed for interment elsewhere, or of other Germans, and we trust that some Member of Parliament will remind the Secretary of State for African Affairs of his recent assurance and inquire whether it can be interpreted as applying to the same property in East Africa as a whole.

THE WHOLE PROCESS OF GOVERNMENT

declares the National Executive Committee of the British Labour Party, "must be geared to the supreme purpose of fitting the Native races to determine their own destiny."

This statement is a typical example of the lack of balance that characterises the National Labour Party and the Colonies.

It contains references to Colonial policy which are quoted elsewhere in this issue. It is fantastic to suggest that the supreme concern of the Native races in the British Colonial Empire is with their political destiny, while the supreme duty of the Government is political. A more urgent purpose in Africa is to promote better agriculture, animal husbandry, hygiene and education in order that a healthier population may stand the strain of twentieth century life. Among the direct results will be a developing understanding, higher purchasing power, rising standards of living, and consequential appreciation of matters which now mean exactly nothing to the multitude of tribesmen. Unlike those people in this country who sympathise with the emerging African, they themselves think nothing of their destiny for they take it for granted that it is progressive amelioration of their conditions of life under benevolent British rule. Politics are unknown to them. They could not comprehend the idea of a political panacea for their troubles, and it would never enter their heads that the processes of administration and welfare should be geared to a purely political purpose.

By what right is it assumed that the future of say Kenya is of primary concern only to its African inhabitants? Europeans and Indians born and bred in the Colonies are no less native to the land than the

The Obsession of Self-Government. Knowledge of Kenya and not even the few advanced tribes would suggest that the destiny of the Africans of Kenya is something distinct from that of its other inhabitants. The Labour Party is obsessed by the idea of so forcing the development of Africans that, to quote another

possible time to govern themselves." That way lies calamity. When has a British Government ever imposed self-government upon even a British community? The history of the colonies which have become Dominions was of its entire postponement by Downing Street when new delegations of authority were demanded. The reluctance of Whitehall to trust its kith and kin across the seas was often carried to the point of danger, sometimes from lack of understanding, but frequently from a conscious determination that each successive step should be carefully tested. It was, and still is, an irritating doctrine to British communities abroad, but to jump from it to the policy of thrusting self-government upon Africans who are still only just emerging from savagery is in verity to trust a child with a surgeon's scalpel.

The manifesto is equally open to criticism from the economic standpoint. It declares, for instance, that the creation of energetic Labour Departments both in the Colonial Office and in each of the Colonies

Exaggerated Duties. lies at the root of all reform, though well aware of the valuable services which can be rendered by labour officers of the right type, we cannot accept the suggestion that reform is primarily within their power. Simultaneously, this is entirely misconception of their function, which is to act as advisers and instructors on behalf of the government of the Colonies and of African labourers. We have noted no inconsistency in the paper in this. Indeed, the ablest labour officer in the world will there be no clashes between the two parties, for the exercise of his conciliatory capacity will tend always to raise standards. While recognising the importance of his duties, we reject the exaggerated notion that this is the most responsible function of all. The labour officer is but one member of a team. To rate him, however good above the administrator, the devoted doctor, or the enlightened educationist, agriculturist or missionary as treasonable. He can indeed build on the foundations they have laid.

To take another point, the Labour Party, declaring its opposition to the exploitation of mineral or similar resources by white settlers or companies, demands that such industries should be "operated as Government concerns, in trusteeship for the Native communities."

If Mind Were a Government Monopoly. Are the compilers of this report to imagine that twenty-five

million sterling would have been forthcoming from the Treasury for the development of the great copper mines of Northern Rhodesia upon which the whole financial structure of that Protectorate now rests, aid which are playing an invaluable part in the Empire's war effort? When mining financiers began to raise great sums to exploit these copper deposits so far from any port they were violently criticised for their recklessness, even ascertaining the principle of State control of mines, and disregarding the fact that treasury grants for development in all the Colonies had averaged well under one million pounds a year before the last war and this, it is quite certain that no Government would have brought upon itself the obloquy of such proposito? If Labour's policy had then operated the Copperbelt would have remained undeveloped. Northern Rhodesia

would have continued poverty-stricken, and the Empire today would be dependent as it was throughout the last war upon America for essential supplies of copper for war purposes. Similarly it is safe to assume that no Government would have accepted the responsibility of commanding expenditure of the large sum involved in bringing gold-mining in Tanganyika Territory and its area to its present state, and that Goldmining is now of great importance in the economy of those territories, would have developed much less rapidly if as also when the War Cabinet came to review the wholly unsatisfactory character of the manifesto, the one positive achievement of which is to emphasise anew the need of the Labour Party to study more attentively the Colonial side of its programme in the economic and political

The Labour Party and the Colonies

National Executive Committee's Report to Affiliated Organisations

Under the title "The Old World and The New Society," the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party has issued "A report on the problems of war and peace reconstruction." It is considered by its affiliated organisations prior to discussions at assemblies of regional conferences to be read throughout the country in preparation for the annual conference to be held in London at Whitsun.

The introductory synopsis reads—

"The Labour Party is absolutely opposed to the colour bar in every shape or form."

"The Labour Party is opposed to the exploitation of mineral resources by white settlers or companies. They should be operated as Government concerns in trusteeship for the Native community."

"There should be a greater extension of the use of the Colonial Development Fund."

"There should be a Labour Department in the Colonial Office, and in each Colony, together with an adequate inspectorate to facilitate reforms."

Reaffirmation of "Historic Principles"

The section headed "Imperial Questions" reads—

"So far, in this war, none of the imperial questions faced by this country has led to a new plane of discussion; the exigency of conflict has made it always difficult, and often impossible, to embark upon new negotiations in 'toys' vital to the Empire. The Labour Party, at the moment, can therefore do little more in this realm than reaffirm the principles to which it is committed, and, in this, the spirit in which, in the present situation, certain of these principles remain."

"The Labour Party continues to insist that in all Colonies, the primary object of all administration must be the well-being, education, and development of the Native in his habitat, and their training in every possible way so that they may be able in the shortest possible time to govern themselves. In other words, the interests of those inhabitants must be run by Native-born men of their own race. Parliament is the trustee."

"The affirmation of this policy for which the Party stands is the policy of the colour-bar, this is to say, and effect of which is to ensure by law, custom, and every other available means that the Native inhabitant is given a different and subordinate status, social and economic, than that of the European."

"It is in which that the colour bar as a Native policy can be most thoroughly and unashamedly carried out, least easily and most insidiously affect British colonial policy in the colonies. The Labour Party is absolutely opposed to the colour bar in every shape and form. If it maintains there-

is that in the colonies in which Parliament is responsible for the administrative practices upon which the colour bar rests, should be abolished, and Colonial administrations should be that every kind of legal or administrative discrimination (whether by disabilities or privileges) on the ground of race, colour, or religion should cease."

Extension of Responsible Government Opposed

"It follows that in all Colonial territories in which white settlers are in a minority, Parliament must regain trusteeship of the Native interests, and the Labour Party cannot therefore agree to any extension of responsible government upon any territorial unit of territory which would involve the delegation of its duties to a local legislative body in which the Natives are not a majority. It is not prepared to see any further alienation of their lands to white settlers, to agree to any reduction in the rights of Natives to acquire lands, or to consent to any legislation which, directly or indirectly, forces Natives to work for white settlers. It is opposed to compulsory labour in these territories, and holds that the international convention on forced labour should be strictly adhered to."

"It is opposed further to the exploitation of mineral or similar resources by white settlers or companies; in its judgment they should be operated as Government concerns in trusteeship for the Native community."

"The Labour Party welcomes the establishment of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and looks forward to a great extension of its use and scope. Expenditure should be directed to the promotion of the education and health of the Native inhabitants and of their economic prosperity by improving communications and developing native and agriculture."

"It urges the immediate establishment of the post of Inspector General of Native Affairs, but holds that the creation of an energetic Labour Department, such as in the Colonial Office, and each colony, together with an adequate inspectorate, lies at the root of all reform."

"It urges for急切的發展 of institutions calculated to widen and deepen the opportunity which government and, at every occasion, to take to specialise Native, with every aspect of Government work, control and train."

"While the Labour Party admits that for a long time to come the effective control of these territories must remain under Parliament, in the hands of the Colonial Office, it recognises that the whole process of government be geared to the supreme purpose of fitting the Native races to determine their own destiny."

(Editorial comment appears under Editors' Notes.)

THE WAR**Is Africa Threatened?***Views of M. de Vleeschauwer*

THE ALLIED WAR INDUSTRIES use every year 200,000 tons of tin! In future, they will be able to obtain only half this amount. The Belgian Congo alone supplies 20% of the available quantity. It is also the world's greatest producer of cobalt, and with South Africa has a monopoly of the diamonds used in industry.

Germany lacks copper, of which there are inexhaustible supplies in Rhodesia and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. Whole ship loads of copper ingots are despatched each month to British and American factories.

Let us note so passing the fauna of gold which are extracted each month from African mines and rivers. We know that Hitler has no need of this metal to carry on this war. But how useful cotton would be to him! Even the oil problem could be solved by recourse to the Black Continent. Diesel engines work quite well on palm and cotton oil, which the Allies have used so far only to make margarine and soap.

If Africa, that huge storehouse full of great quantities of the most varied supplies, and by some catastrophic fall into the hands of the Axis, the blockade of Germany would be at an end. The blockade of the Allies would begin just at a time when their industries, which eat up so much raw material, are at last ready to work at full blast.

The situation of the American arsenals—the arsenals of the Democracies, as Roosevelt has so aptly called it—would be seriously jeopardised and the fulfilment of the formidable armaments programme which is to ensure our supremacy on land, on sea and in the air would become extremely difficult and perhaps impossible.

Africa Must Defend Herself

Let it not be said that Africa would be too great an undertaking, and that by its very immensity it would outstrip the possibilities of the Axis forces. It is only too easy to reply that Russia is bigger than Africa, and that difficult communications, marshy steppe lands, a bitter climate and aridness and formidably equipped army have not prevented the master of the Third Reich from attempting to conquer it.

The Black Continent has undeniably too many weak spots, too many unsafe regions which would make it very vulnerable. And it is probable that any Japanese invasion from the north or the west would be accompanied by a Japanese diversion in the south.

Now that the United States have come into the war, the empire, who sees the possibility of victory slipping further and further away, can do only one thing—attack, attack, and attack again.

Africa must be defended, or, rather, she must be allowed to defend herself. She must be supplied as soon as possible with the armaments she needs.

Everything must be done without delay, not only to enable her to repel or resist sudden attack, but above all to impress the strength of her armaments such that it would discourage the enemy from attempting invasion.

Africans, whose fate is linked with that of the Allies, are determined to defend their continent, and they have given ample proof of their fighting spirit and their tenacity.

Free Frenchmen and the British and Belgian Colonial Armies, though insufficiently equipped, have driven

the Germans back from Libya, and for this reason I am publishing an article under the above heading. Meantime, an American general published in London, General George C. Marshall, and the editor of the *New York Times*, Mr. James Farley, estimate

the claims from East Africa and have struck them off the map in the North. A quite ordinary example will show how inadequately armed the Colonial forces are. I may say that the Belgian Army, comprising 150,000 men, Aspinwall-Sayé, taking prisoner seven tanks and thousands of Italian soldiers, had nothing more than 1000 aircraft, about twice as many two small steam-powered armoured cars equipped with 50 franc engines!

In the sharing of armaments Africa must no longer be treated as a poor relation. There is not a gun or a shell in a ship which does not contain a trace of African soil; and when we extract the very substance of African soil, and when we bear hard for while the gold extracted from Africa is not available.

And, above all, in material considerations the Allies must not forget that so far Colonial Troops have borne almost the entire brunt of land operations in Africa. It is to their courage that we owe the first victories—the only successes we have achieved between the time of the initial reversal and disaster and that of Russia's entry into the war.

We owe the African soldiers an immense debt of gratitude. Let us pay it in planes, guns and munitions. And let us take all necessary measures to prevent even the possibility of an invasion of African territory.

Woman Power in N. Rhodesia
New Defence Measures in East Africa

The question of the registration of woman-power in Northern Rhodesia, so that a need arose the Government could promptly invite to individuals the best service which they could serve, was debated in the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Council last week. The Government accepted a motion for such registration, promising that instructions should be issued to the Director of Man-Power to begin compilation of a register with women. In the course of the debate, the Governor, Sir John Waddington, paid a tribute to the war work being done by the women of the Protectorate.

Following the suggestion of Mr. Welensky, and other non-official leaders that a War Committee be formed, including non-official members of the Legislature, a Government spokesman pointed out that the Executive Council now met once a week, so that the proposal would nevertheless receive consideration.

The Director of Civil Defence stated that steps had already been taken to arrange A.R.P. measures for the Protectorate.

A discussion took place on more effective co-operation with Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa in respect of import control and supplies. The government agreed on the importance of closer contact, stating that a representative of the Southern Rhodesia Ministry of Supply had been invited to meet the Copperbelt to study supply problems, and that the Director of Supplies for Northern Rhodesia would be requested to visit Salisbury to discuss Northern Rhodesia's difficulties.

In speaking of the position of Tanganyika Territory in face of possible Japanese threats, the Governor, Sir William Jackson, stated last week that he hoped in a few days to issue some of the more immediate preparatory measures against the situation, clearly demanding.

In Kenya the Government and the three members of the Legislative Assembly are actively engaged in raising the colony and its peoples on the side of the Allies.

Hundreds of American engineers and craftsmen and thousands of Italian and Chinese labourers are reported to be building armaments works in Britain.

Addressing about 500 men of the technical staff of a South African munition factory recently, Major-Colonel S. B. Williams, M.C., stated that 10,000 men working on the Juba River road and 15,000 men

cars under his command captured 12 Italian officers, 39 N.C.O.'s, and men, 12 tanks, 12 lorries, 24 heavy machine-guns, and 27 light machine-guns. If it had not been for the armoured cars, said Colonel Greville, "we might still be sitting on the frontier of Kenya."

Awards and Appointments

L.-Bdr. P. J. Ellis, of Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the M.M. for gallantry in the Middle East. Brigadier H. Daniel, who served in Italian East Africa with the Union forces, is now Q.C. of the Naval Command.

T. Major of Waketford has been appointed temporary lieutenant in the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force.

Mr. George L. Sheer, the South African journalist who wrote "A Judgment on German Africa," was one correspondent in Abyssinia at the time of the Italian attack, and from headquarters in Khartoum organised propaganda for the Abyssinian Patriots from the middle of 1910. He is now an Intelligence officer in the Middle East.

Flight-Lieutenant Melville Guest, R.A.F., son of Colonel Lucas Guest, Southern Rhodesia's Minister for Air, is back in England after a period of active service in the Middle East.

Mrs. Margaret Morris, of Bulawayo, whose brother was a well-known member of the staff of Rhodesian Railways, has joined the R.A.F. nursing service.

Mrs. Gideon Holmeyr, of Bulawayo, has been commissioned in the W.M.A.F.

Gifts for War Purposes

A further sum of £1,000, contributed by subsections of the principal town of the Zanzibar Protectorate, has been paid to the British Government to complete the war-chassis of a seventh fighter aircraft to be bought from money raised in Zanzibar. The total collection made there for the purpose is now £55,000.

A mobile camp presented by Uganda to the people of Sussex has been received on their behalf by the Dowager Marchioness of Reading, Chairman of the national body of the W.V.S., and Mrs. Barnwell, honorary organiser, from Admiral Sir Arthur Broome, reception-secretary at the Colonial Office.

Mr. S. M. Latting O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, has presented to the Mayor of Finchley a motor ambulance which is the first of three to be given by the Africans of Bulawayo, Fort Victoria.

Mrs. O'Keeffe recently presented raisins and chocolates supplied by the Southern Rhodesian Government to a London W.V.S. party for children.

The British Charities Fund, Beira, totalled £11,832 at the end of 1914. Mr. C. N. Ezard, British Consul in Beira, is President, and the Committee is composed of Messrs. L. H. Barrow, J. E. Collier, Dr. E. Neale Down, P. A. Scott and L. P. Weston.

Among the latest contributions to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund are a further £500 from Southern Rhodesia, further instalments of £200 each from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia and £100 from the British Charities Fund, Beira, and £100 from General Sir G. and Lady Giffard.

Asian Antelope mine employees have sent a further £30 to British War funds in respect of their sliding scale contributions for the year.

Mr. Zambezi, a mining magnate in Northern Rhodesia, has made a second interest-free loan of £100,000 to the Imperial Government.

A cheque for 40,000 dollars, representing royalties on special sets of autographed sheets of Richard Kipling's books, has been given to the British War Relief Society of America.

Three Belgian Congo Films

REMARKABLE FOR THEIR SPLENDOR as were the three Belgian Government films recently shown in London at the Imperial Institute, they have a story of adventure that makes them truly appeal. They are survivors of Dunkirk.

M. Guillaumot, formerly a propaganda officer in the Belgian Colonial Ministry, had been showing his set of Colonial films to a large academic assembly at the University of Louvain. Three days later he was on the beach at Dunkirk, dodging bombs and machine gun bullets. His car with his films was blown up. The three in another car were brought to England. Since then they have been shown in Portugal and all over the Belgian Congo. Last week the Royal Geographical Society sponsored their first showing in England.

The career of a Congolese soldier, from leaving his village, a poverty-stricken, to achieving the summit of his ambition, the highest non-commissioned rank in the *Force Publique*, was the subject of the first film, *"Nos Soldats d'Afrique,"* directed by Andre Capens. In the army of the Congo, *"La Force Publique,"* the officers are European, the enlisted rank, and file may rise to sergeant-major—a very cosy billet, to judge by the picture of one C.F.M. enjoying his ease in simple and shorts in a large room decorated with many framed pictures and eating his meal with knife and fork, while his wife and child reclined on *achaise longue*.

Native recruits remain for seven years service. They have to pass an extremely severe medical examination, and as is proved by the film, only those of exceptional physique are selected. Like our East Africanaskaris, the Congolese take kindly to military life, and in time quickly acquire habits of order, method and cleanliness, and take good care of their uniform and equipments. Though always bare-foot, the Native soldier is a good marcher, and in this way has foot-slogged long distances in record time.

Among the many phases of training shown on the screen, the bridge-building and the construction of pontoons from bamboo were very effective. The film was, of course, pre-war happenings, for the intense interest in the Congo army and the improvement of its equipment could not be shown in public even to an allied audience.

Training Officials for the Congo

The second film, featuring the Belgian Congo museum at Tervuren, near Brussels, was directed by Helene Schiltzen, with script by M. Linphy. It deals with what claim to be the finest Colonial museum in the world; and strongly supports that claim. Ethnology, natural history, arts and manufactures, historical treasures, barbaric dances, costumes and weapons—every conceivable aspect and phase of Congo life was illustrated.

The third film, "Sous l'Etoile d'Or," owed its title to the golden star on a blue field, which is the national flag of Belgium. Congo's war captives, bound by a gold star, as aspirants to posts in the Congo administration, used to undergo three years intensive training at the Royal Colonial University in Antwerp. Helene Schiltzen's skillful direction in the film, and J.-M. Jette's informative script gave an excellent picture of the ladies and their training.

During its two days under King Leopold II, the country's reputation suffered much, due to inexperienced, ignorant, unskilled colonial officials, who were to be suddenly compelled to live in isolated spots in a climate unusual and insalubrious, parts by some of the roughest tribes in Africa, and a radical alteration have since taken place, of which the colonial university is the core and symbol.

Nowadays the cadets being put through a full military education—physical exercises, such as the double rappelling from 100 feet into the cold, turbulent bath with which our naval cadets do it, and taught about the use of weapons, the uses of smoke-screening, air-fighting, insulation, insulation, about the plants of economic importance in Congo, and put through a course in Native languages.

The Dutch have long employed a similar system of training their colonial service cadets, and have found it pay in every way. Our Colonial Office and Colonial system are rather under a cloud at the moment. Should we have insisted on similar Colonial training?

This Year in World War.—At no time in one year we shall have to think of the Battle of Kursk, the unequal battle for India and Ceylon, the battle for the Middle East, the battle for the life of Australia and New Zealand. At sea the battles for the Pacific and the Indian Ocean will count for no less than the battles of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Over all else in every region rises the crucial battle of the air. Hitler and Goebbels reckon to break the Red Army's "spring and summer" by double attack, or, at least, to roll the Soviet Union far back on both sides. From September to end there may well be about 10,000,000 men engaged with unprecedented masses of tanks, planes and artillery. There is one doubt. As never yet the Nazis during the winter days driven their colossal manufacturing machine to throw in superfluous masses of material on the chief sectors. To restore the balance, the fullest weight of American and British supplies may be the factor of life and death for the common cause this year. Watch Libya and the *Lufwaffe*, as Norway should have been watched two years ago. The Axis looks to the bases and routes of the British Ranger Fleet to Malta, to Suez to the Persian Gulf. In that sphere Hitler designs to sever the jugular vein of the British Empire. His further project—looking from Murmansk to the Indian Ocean, and not forgetting Siberia—is to cut off all Russia's connections with the outside world, just as Japan seeks to seal up China. The Allies want more air power everywhere to turn the scales for certain. In the aircraft factories of Britain and America the assembly lines are battle lines. —Mr. J. L. Garrow, in the *Sunday Express*.

Russian Eyes on Britain.—In some measure impatience for more active participation in the war against Germany is attributable to the failure of British propaganda services to project to Russia a true picture of Britain's war effort. Where there has been direct contact between Britain and Russia the results have been most happy. But in the media, only too often articles arrive out of sequence. Nor are the films suitable. They show England still being facetious about some aspects of the war. What the people here want to know is whether production is increasing, and what measures are being taken for preparedness. —The *Times* special correspondent in Moscow.

Germany's Hell.—We shall see the gates of Hell open in Germany before the war is over, and disease and famine and revolution will take no account of nationality. —Mr. L. D. Llewellyn-Jones, of the R.R.C.

Background to the

The German Soldier.—You cannot mark for death if you continue to handle weapons for Hitler. Hitler's army is doomed to destruction. You remember your general's code of the day, issued on October 2? Hitler declared then, in these freezing eight months, my soldiers, the conditions have at last been created for the final mighty blow which will smash our enemy before the coming winter. Today is the beginning of the last great decisive battle of the years. They were the very words he used. He lied to you. Through deceit has he led you into the mostretched of horrors. Through it can his lies draw you and your comrades from the decisive struggle to another. He has buried the flower of the German nation in one immense tomb. You know from your own experience that the Red Army is destroying one town after another. And Hitler's uniformed men are not safe anywhere. Even far in the rear troops have a habit of coming off the rails and bridges blowing up in the air. Our guerrillas, these avengers of the people, are everywhere. Everywhere you are threatened with death because Hitler has got the German name with shame across the whole world. You must help yourself, German soldier. Give yourselves up in safety to the Red Army as prisoners. If you surrender voluntarily to the Soviet forces, you will be received as brothers. From a Soviet leaflet distributed over the German lines.

Paper Warfare.—In the Army there was a regular flood of memorandum about everything under the sun. Most of it was superfluous, some of it silly. I used to say that I needed only three letter-baskets for incoming correspondence, labelled respectively: Unintelligible, Unimportant, and Funny. Although official correspondence was less frequent in the last war, it is worse. This is really a day passed without some apparently fantastic request for information. One day it would be the number of bicycle bells sold in session of the company. The next day someone above would want to know how many barbers of the Roman Catholic faith were working in company canteens, or how many men were in possession of demolition charges. The answers, when I asked them, went round and round. Nine times out of ten I would find the documents were marked "Secret," for many of these

Secrets had to be read aloud to

New Battle Winners.—So far we have had only one supremely successful battle-winner: Air Vice Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, the self-sacrificing man, with a difficult manner. He planned the defence of this island for four years, and then won the Battle of Britain with less than half the pilots and planes needed. He won it for the same reason that saved the Japanese from throwing MacArthur out of the Philippines, because he had devoted all his mental energy to Mars in the study of a single problem, the defence of an island against an enemy who meant to use the newest weapons in the newest war. World War II teaches him. MacArthur is Air Vice Marshal Dowding (4). It just happens that the men who have had most chance to combine modern battle experience with staff training are in their forties. The R.A.F. has three good examples—an Australian, a New Zealander, and a Welshman. One is Air Vice Marshal Arthur Cunningham (46), the Australian who commands the Western Desert B.A.F. He is learning in Libya the art of modern total warfare, a combined air-land-sea fight, which should be invaluable. The New Zealander is Air Vice Marshal Keith Park (49). He learned, against the *Lufwaffe*'s clever tactics all through the Battle of Britain. He commanded No. 11 Fighter Group, which met the full shock of the *Lufwaffe* attack on south-eastern England. Dowding said afterwards that the way in which Park outwitted the quick-changing German tactics was magnificent. And the Welshman is Air Vice Marshal Hugh Pughe Lloyd (47), now in the thick of the air battle for Malta. —Mr. H. B. Austin, *Daily Herald* air correspondent.

Patriotism Before Pocket.—It only the Government had the courage while continuing the drastic limitation of the rights of industry to commandeer it to appeal to the public rather than to the pockets of the great British proletariat at the same time placing lighter and factory workers on an absolute and total material benefit; we could not have done it. Eventually Hitler's war against the mercenary countries of Europe and America, but also against those countries which imposed a limitation of effort on our strength for world freedom and the national survival of world civilization.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized. — Dead rats save skipping. — The Duke of Norfolk.

To win this war we have to sweep away all softness, flabbiness and lethargy." — Lord Alwyn.

Germany has no use for servants unless they are owned by prostitutes." — The Very Rev. Dr. Ling.

"I have never heard one word from Mr. Attlee of inspiration or real leadership." — Mr. Edgar Graville.

No Minister who maintains a close relationship with the Nazis can cause to regret it." — Mr. Arthur Barstow, M.P.

The Germans — man — high velocity anti-aircraft guns are the pride of the enemy ordnance." — Mr. Richard Capell.

The high technique of modern warfare defeats time and space, and top speed becomes the order of the day." — M. Massby.

Of cases invalidated out of the Army at home no less than half are due to psycho-neuroses." — Francis Freemantle, M.P.

German planes have flown over the Free French positions in Equatorial Africa, including Lake Chad and the Congo Valley." — Paris Soir.

Intellectual enlightenment without moral training is one of the most dangerous forces in human life." — The Headmaster of "Downside School."

The Chancellor must be thinking of some appeal to make the date of Warship Weeks." — Offer the idea of Sacrifice Week." — Commander S. King-Hall, M.P.

For any projected attack upon Suez Germany has a large force of trained airborne troops, perhaps numbering 10 divisions." — Mr. Mofley Richards.

The Greeks have one million tons of shipping serving us. They have had greater losses than any other merchant navy in the world." — Mr. Noel-Baker, M.P.

It was the Russians who dictated the terms of total war they dictated that every German parade of triumph should be conducted over a pavement of German dead." — Lord Beaverbrook.

The Association considers the Home Secretary's action in discrediting Sir Warren Fisher as being an example of that Prussianism which so greatly distresses His Majesty's lieges. It is not calculated to create that unity and enthusiasm necessary to the war effort." — Resolution of the Civil Service Clerical Association.

Two March caravans under General Schilling and General Pressmar are fighting their way through the jungles and mountains of Java, holding up two Japanese divisions urgently needed by the Dutch." — Dr. van Mook.

British propaganda is muddled and inconsistent because it has never been given a brief to put across.

The Government has been unable to make up its mind on this, or on many other vital points." — The Observer.

The Japanese are anxious to provoke a war. This information is based on reports from Chinese and foreign doctors in Burma. Dr. Tai, a Chinese Minister of

Health, was last month arrested in a plane in enemy territory near the Egyptian border in April, 1941, and was missing for 36 hours, but the Germans never knew. General Maresck, former commander of Australian forces in Syria.

In the Stanley Hospital, Hong Kong a British doctor was bound and forced to witness the rape of number of British nurses, after which his throat was cut." — Statement by Mr. Ian H. Marsman on arrival in New York from Hong Kong.

In this fight against the Axis Powers and their inhuman doctrine and practice the Western democracies are associated with the great Asiatic peoples of China and India and the Negro race in Africa and the United States." — Christian News-Letter.

"I do not confuse the German people with Hitler any more than Stalin does. I have never identified the hounds with the huntsman, but all Europe knows what the hounds did when the huntsman sounded the horn that promised blood." — Lord Vansittart.

Ministry of Mines is now reducing to rationing its sets the sea-power long record of failure. No single shortage is calculated to sap morale more than fireless homes. There is none that it was easier or more advisable to avoid." — The Sunday Times.

The great battle for Moscow was at its height when the Siberians arrived. The invincibles watched the Russian girls coming out of doors, splashing themselves with icy water, putting themselves with snow. "What cold weather you have here!" they remarked. "Snow is very good for you — it makes you feel young and bold." — Mr. P. Pavlenko in Soviet

The war cannot be won without newspapers which keep alive the will to win. The Press speaks for the public. Whether or not their outcries and opinions voiced in the newspaper, they are encouraged.

Mr. Foster, President National Union of Journalists.

Despite strenuous efforts made by Ferry Command to disconcert record-breaking, an American four-engined Liberator bomber, piloted by a civilian pilot, has crossed the Atlantic in 6 hours 40 minutes. The distance flown was about 2,200 miles. — Mr. Colin Beddoe.

I wore the knee of my trousers out asking the British Government to prepare for war. Every man but that could see that war was coming. But whatever you go to war with, your divisions and those non-property equipped." — Field Marshal Sir Philip Chatwood.

My only creed is England. During my 20 years in the Civil Service I was pledged to silence in public. Politicians will remember that I spoke my mind bluntly before closed doors. Now as a free agent I shall speak it just as bluntly in public." — Sir Warren Fisher.

When the full story of the Singapore and Burma incidents is written it may be found that much of the confusion was due to the complete delegation of freedom of action to civil servants who by training and character were unused to exercise it." — Sir H. Dové, Governor of Sind.

From the Crimea to Libya looks like being the battle-front, with the enemy's objectives the Caucasian oilfields and the Suez Canal. It is the business of the Russians and ourselves to hold this front, and if by the autumn of this year the Nazis have failed to reach their two objectives mentioned, the war is won and may end very suddenly." — National News-Letter.

Certain religious sects of astrologers, evangelists, and ultra-radicals in the U.S.A. are making attempts to undermine the national morale. There are still at least 35 pro-Japanese and 200 Nazi magazines and news sheets openly urging acceptance of an Axis victory, and constituting an open aggressive and unhampered fifth column." — Christian Science Monitor.

Neither the Governor of Malaya nor the Commander-in-Chief knew on February 11 that the enemy had reached Penang (the coast west of Singapore City) and were pressing inexorably on the important dock area, Keppel Harbour, through which Imperial troops were then retiring." — Mr. H. K. Rodgers, Chairman, Singapore and Penang Harbour Boards, who has just

PERSONALIA

Mr. M. G. Garrett of Burut Forest, Kenya has been in London lately.

Mr. W. H. MacLeman, Superintendent of Police in Uganda, has retired.

Mr. F. W. Thiemann has become an Acting Judge in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. Quincy Stanton is acting as Consul for the United States in Nairobi.

Lieut.-Colonel A. C. L. Webb has been appointed to U.P. for Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. P. Caldwell has been appointed Deputy Auditor in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. C. Ismael has been appointed a magistrate for the Nakawa District of Uganda.

Mr. M. O. Wray has been appointed Assistant Dispute Commissioner, Bulorga, Uganda.

Captain the Rev. R. J. Cooke, loco H. Warden in Nairobi is on leave in South Africa.

Miss E. M. French is acting as an acting resident magistrate in Tanganyika Territory.

Mrs. A. B. Robertson, inspector of schools, is now Provincial Education Officer for Uganda.

Dr. G. J. Brinkley and Dr. J. K. Sharp of the Zanzibar Medical Service have been on leave.

Mr. H. Merrington has been appointed Resident and Sheriff of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. W. S. Hooper, Schito, Gwelo, has been a member of the Land Commission of Rhodesia.

Mr. Justice Seton, Chief Justice of Nyasaland, has been appointed from the Judicial Bench to the Legislative Council.

Miss Shirley Sales, Deputy Chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission has returned to Bulawayo from a visit to the Cape.

Mr. H. Brunton, former Chief Mechanical Transport Officer for Uganda, is now in charge of the Police Force Transport in Palestine.

Brigadier-General H. N. Johnston, who has retired after 38 years in the Royal Artillery, has arrived at South Africa from Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. M. Logan, Governor of the Seychelles, to which office he was appointed from that of his Secretary in Northern Rhodesia. Issuing his new titles last week.

Captain J. C. S. L. Alexander, until recently A.D.C. to Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has reached Uganda to take up his appointment with Sir Charles Dundas.

Mr. G. J. Chanceller, joint general manager of Reuter's, who has been appointed to take special charge of the editorial services, is a son of Sir John Chanceller, formerly Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Gordon Conroy, R.A., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Conroy of Delsingham Lodge, Weybridge, and the daughter of Mr. H. H. Phillips of Bulawayo.

Mr. H. Leslie Boyce, M.P., advocate and Chairman of the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company, who before the war east of East Africa as a candidate for single German vacancy in Walbran.

Officers of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and their wives President, Mr. J. A. Lee, Vice-President, Mr. W. Skerrett; Committee, Mr. William T. Lovell and Messrs. H. B. Wilson, R. C. Smart, Mr. Marshall, T. M. Partridge, F. Kaye, Ness, F. W. Ness, Mr. Vaughan, H. Goodwin, R. H. Kekewich, C. A. Barnes, Mr. A. May, Messrs. J. A. Lewis, F. K. W. Ness, Mr. Marshall and H. B. Wilson were elected delegates to the Convention of Association.

Mr. C. K. Patel, barrister, has been elected President, Mr. C. T. Parkhill, of the Uganda Cotton Interest; Vice-President, and Mr. C. C. Daxi, advocate, both secretaries of the Indian Association of Juba.

Sir Henry Strickland, whose term of office as Advisor to the Secretary of State for India and Chairman of the Finance Committee of Advisers, has expired is to continue to serve as Honorary Financial Consultant. His re-appointment of an Adviser whose term of office has expired not being permissible under India Act. Sir Henry is Chairman of the Union Corporation, Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, and a director of the Rhodesian Mining Companies.

Obituaries

The death is announced of Captain Ralph Lambeth, Stobart, who was one of the late Frank Stobart's death-shrimps. At the age of 70 years of Mr. Ernest Albany Rybka, of Southern Rhodesia, a former member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Mr. J. A. Vincent, Q.M.R., who has died in Cape Town, was closely associated with the after-care of St. Dunstan patients in South Africa and the Rhodesias.

The death has occurred in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, of the Rev. Mr. G. H. D. Parfitt, who went to South Africa in 1900, 10 years ago, and after working in the Transvaal and in Northern Rhodesia, induced the Basotho to build a hospital at Sediukwe.

Assassination has been committed at Mbala, Mireya and district, Southern Rhodesia, by an sudden death at an early age of Dr. G. H. Lewis. He went to the Colony in 1907 shortly after becoming a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and for just over a year was medical superintendent of the Mtetwa Leprosy Hospital and M.O. over the district, which recognised the great value of a man of such qualifications and of inestimable spirit. He leaves a widow.

Canon F. L. Lawrence

Canon F. L. Lawrence, who died recently in Uganda, was 29 years service to the Church in Uganda. He went out as a C.M.S. missionary to Kenya in 1885, for a short while was stationed at Maseno, and was then transferred to the Lango district of Uganda, with headquarters at Apia. During the last war he served with the troops in East Africa. In 1903 he resigned from the C.M.S. and undertook parish work in Apia, where he was born, but three years later he rejoined as a missionary of the C.M.S., and went back to his old station of Omuta, moving thence to Lira in 1910, where he remained till 1912, when he returned to Uganda. Canon and Mrs. Lawrence had a large share in establishing the Christian Church in Lira.

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S. Rhodesian Governorship

Lord Huntingfield's Resignation

The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs has announced that Lord Huntingfield, whose appointment to be Governor of Southern Rhodesia in the room of Sir Herbert Stanley, who recently retired from the office, had been approved by The King, will on grounds of health, be unable to take up his duties. His Majesty has given permission for Lord Huntingfield to辞去 the appointment.

News Items in Brief

The New Zealand Chamber of Commerce is now in its ninth year of existence.

Northern Rhodesia's butter imports were last week ordered to be cut by 25% of last year's total.

The London headquarters of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, at 1 Kingsway, W.C.1, will receive help from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi may now be imported into the United Kingdom only by licence.

Southern Highlands Transport Company Ltd., has been registered in Tanganyika Territory with a nominal capital of £12,500.

If the total of 20,000 miles of schools in Zambia involve 500 from all communities attend Government and non-governmental schools.

A school embedded in the heart of a native village, situated on an acre of land, the first of its kind in Northern Rhodesia, was successfully removed.

The dividends of the Northern Rhodesia State Lotteries are to make a grant of £2,000 towards the building of a creche in Salisbury projected by the Loyal Women's Guild.

A dividend of 2s. per share for the year ended September last has been declared by the Beira Railway Ltd. The net profit was £19,011. (Commercial, p. 155-60).

Paper is now controlled in Kenya, according to a correspondent. There is a possibility of introducing local manufacture of hand-made paper by African craftsmen who are prisoners of war.

The price of No. 2 cast iron is 10s. 6d. per cwt., castings at Bulawayo and Salisbury; No. 2 to 8s. 6d.; and scrap steel 10s. 6d. in Bulawayo under the Southern Rhodesia Control.

A bursary of £60 a year available for competition among the sons of Southern Rhodesian farmers has been presented by African Explosives and Industries Ltd. Named the Rodia agricultural bursary, it will provide for a two-year diploma course at the Central College of Agriculture, with a bias towards animal husbandry and pastoral management.

The price of wheat in Northern Rhodesia for this year has been fixed at 2s. 6d. and the guaranteed minimum price for the next three years at 2s. 6d. per bag. Northern Rhodesia has also fixed the prices for shorthorn cattle for the next 12 months. The price of grade cattle is in most cases 12s. 6d. and of others by trade is 10s. 6d. per hundredweight. The maximum retail price of fat on the railway line has been raised by a half penny per bushel.

Among the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance appointed to investigate methods whereby the colony may further help the Empire's effort are that the Protectorate should establish a body to advise upon local industrial potentialities. It is also agreed that, as at present, income tax should not be applied by persons with incomes of £200 a year or less.

Knowledge of Anthropology

Essential to Government of the African

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—Sir Godfrey Huggins' White Paper on Native Law in Southern Rhodesia must receive very careful consideration. It would be wrong to form a judgment upon it too quickly. I should like, however, to comment on one important point.

One of the major obstacles to the satisfactory development of racial relations in Africa is the fact that comparatively few of the Europeans have more than a superficial knowledge of African anthropology. Most of them know little about African customs and traditions, and less about the ideals lying behind them. Yet surely it ought to be axiomatic that all Government servants in Africa, and all other responsible Europeans who influence the formation of native policy, should make a serious study of these things.

This plea is prompted by Sir Godfrey's reference to the African requiring "enough wealth to purchase a wife or wives." No competent anthropologist would speak in this way. As though the African went round to a market, selected a woman and paid over the purchase price, and that was all there was to it. One might as well say that the European father who provides a dowry for his daughter is bringing somebody to take her off his hands.

Yours faithfully,
London, S.W.1
G. W. DE GOLFIE FIELD

Harold Rhodesia, which imports about 50,000 vehicles annually, does not expect to obtain more than 10,000 from Great Britain this year.

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Reform of Colonial Service Food Parcels for the U.K.

Recently we recorded the terms of a statement by Lord Moyne, until recently Secretary of State for the Colonies, on reform of the Colonial Service.

Colonel Ivan Davson has written:

Lord Moyne has drawn attention to a weak point in our system of Colonial administration in that the Colonial Office is hampered in the appointment of governors and other officials to the best advantage owing to the variation in the remuneration offered by the different Colonies. He instituted a supplement to Treasury grants which he proposes as a remedy might well be extended by the full assumption by the Imperial Government of the pay, allowances and pensions of Government.

It seems a debatable point whether a community which does not enjoy self-government should be expected to pay for a Governor who may indeed have to use special prerogatives vested in him in a manner no commanding lord, as yet, using the local resources of the Governor would certainly not be diminished were his emoluments independent of the Colonial budget.

A continuous correspondent wrote: "Incidentally, a major point - proportional pensions at any rate of retirement and similar arrangements, which are independent of the financess of individual colonies - were very strongly made to me a year ago by a colonel at the end of his first tour. This young Oxford graduate found himself both disillusioned and trapped; the path of advancement through industry and international service by far more important and promising seniors who could neither resign nor be sacked because they were not yet in sight of the pensions for which obviously they were destined."

The last was egregiously wrong. In the sum of £400,000 a year, Lord Moyne has called for, it would be necessary to invest the whole British Colonial Service with complete mobility so that every member could go where and when the spirit of the empire, which is said to be the best way of utilising the Colonies, commands. It is necessary in order to increase the local salary to that appropriate to his standing.

The locality, however, must be provided, as of course the service is not subject to supervision of business interests or political power, nearly everywhere outside whom the pace of change is slowest. It might easily give a new driving impulse to the services and make it the instrument of a truly inspiring and constructive policy.

The mobility of organisation and of individual minds which is the mark of Colonial life, Nairobi and Kingston is equally necessary. Mr. Whitmore's civil servants permanent and temporary are engaged regularly in a multitude of diplomatic tasks; they have to realise that they will never return to the tasks of 1939. The relation between the State and the people of which they are the agents has changed greatly under the stress of war; it will not remain in place while it now is, but will move in the direction which it will take.

Let us and the legislature there be as open as possible to a new entry to the official career, such as they were in 1920. They should find the nature and conditions of service thoroughly thought out in advance.

The Colonial Service must choose its orders to the colonies that can operate with confidence in an age of rapid change, not for those which will preserve static civilisation. This means that it must be a corps of colonials seeing the movement of their age as a whole and not as so many groups of independent ecclesiastics. Men of colonial provenance should be allowed to prove their experience in civil service, several departments, and there should be special provisions against the practice of longer than usual liberality in changing this out if the service may change more quickly than the area.

The security of tenure in which all civil service in the Commonwealth of the Civil Service, qualities that will hold equal value in any civil service in the future world. As a general formulae concerning this, the general rule may still be carried out, that he has gained himself an interest because through his accumulating pension rights over years he can take away the right of his pension unless he endures to the completion of his engagement. The service is capable of an obvious abuse in this regard. There should be a general principle of limitation of the maximum period of the accumulation.

Present to the country from abroad, as a concession, allowed entry without import duty on condition that they are bona fide unolicited gifts sent by parcel post and provided that the total weight does not exceed one pound and the contents more than half of any one goodstuff. All such parcels must be duly marked as gifts.

The receipt of gifts at frequent intervals cannot be substituted and gifts cannot be regarded as unimportant when they are the result of communications with agents. In this connection attention is drawn to the provisions of the Nationality Order, 1939, and the Control of Imports Order, No. 1, Order 1941, under which it is an offence to obtain or attempt to obtain any goods from abroad. Parcels which do not comply with unduly favourable conditions are liable to forfeiture. In such cases they are sold to approved organisations which have been authorised to distribute imported gifts for charitable or other benevolent purposes.

b. African Income Tax Matter

Colonel has been appointed in this country to represent Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar income tax matters. The question of including his functions to include other territories is under consideration. His style and address are: His Official Representative, Colonial Income Tax Office, London, S.W.1.

c. Recruitment of Native Labour

In the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia Major H. K. McKee recently opposed the capture of labour areas in the territory, arguing that the profit motive should be entirely removed from such a service as the recruitment of Native labour. Col. George Gove-Browne, the member presenting Native interests, expressed the hope that regular exchanges would be established in the future but admitted that such a state was not possible at present.

d. Sample Quinine Stocks

East Africa and Rhodesia, having made inquiries on the subject, is authorised by the Minister of Supply to state that there is no foundation whatever for anxiety to relate to British stocks of quinine and cinchona, action having been taken in advance to meet the situation which has arisen through Japanese occupation of the Netherlands East Indies, which produced a large proportion of the world's supply of cinchona. Moreover even if the large existing stocks of quinine were to become exhausted, there would still remain available supplies of cinchona in the prophylactic and curative treatment of malaria.

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British South Africa Co.

The report and accounts of the British South Africa Company for the year ended September 30, 1941, show a net profit of £26,785, to which had to be added £21,422 brought forward, the directors recommending payment on April 11 of a dividend of 1s per share and a bonus of 3d per share, both less income tax. This total in the £ will absorb £30,127, leaving a carry forward of £5,382. Large holdings of foreign bonds were sold at a loss of £12,119, which has been met by a transfer from the reserve account, which now stands at £6,214. The issued capital is £6,570,971 in shares of £1 each, all fully paid.

Investments appear in the balance sheet at £5,944,235, compared with £7,885,811 a year earlier. Their book values are quoted. Investments exceeded their market values at the end of the year by £15,000. Subsidiaries and shares in Rhodesian mining companies £1,058,817; Rhodesian railways debentures and shares at £2,022,778; Natal and Bechuanaland Government stocks at £1,203,112; debenture notes and shares in other companies outside Rhodesia at £1,151,976; miscellaneous Rhodesian interests at £1,24,408; and British and foreign bonds, debentures and shares at £34,493.

Mineral titles, concessions, land and land rights in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland are valued at £2,243,888, stock at £1,000 per ton. Buildings, farms, groves, etc., at £1,171,761. Investments, stocks, produce and plant at £1,181,577, debenture notes at £105,482. The staff superannuation reserve and the provident fund balance £210,621, and unclaimed dividends £1,000, making less than £280,000. Innovation requires £94,000 more to meet the year.

Gross mining revenue from royalties and other sources totalled £2,140,111, a reduction of £25,910, and the rate of operations showed a loss of £11,907, primarily through diminished output during much of the year. The company has a 50% interest in Rhodesia Railways.

An extraordinary meeting of members has been convened for today to approve conversion of the shares into registered stock of the same denomination.

E. A. Sial Plantations

During the year ended June 30, 1941, East African Sial Plantations Ltd. had a net profit of £1,000 after providing £1,000 for depreciation and amortisation.

The output of sisal and raw cotton totalled 4,520 tons against 2,000 tons during the previous year, this reduction being the result of the restriction scheme introduced in November, 1940, and abandoned last January. The output from the Ngerengere Estate in 1940 was estimated an average yield of 422 tons of fibre per acre, while that from the Ngerengere Estate (10 tons) 43 tons per acre per cut. This estate was closed during five months in the financial year. At Kigosi 145 acres of old sisal were cut out and replanted, and a further 600 acres cut and prepared for replanting, since the end of the financial year. 500 acres of this area have been replanted bringing the planted area to 6,259 acres. At Ngerengere the replanted area is 4,003 acres.

The paid-up capital of the company is £95,000. Freehold and leasehold property, buildings, plant and machinery appear in the balance sheet at £1,348,500, stocks of £1,511,416, bank and cash £1,755,000, while there were bank advances of £7,180, and creditors £4,114, and trading debtors £1,000.

The directors are Messrs. S. F. Hartman, G. R. Doyle and W. A. Long, who is also a secretary. He retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election.

Mitchell Cotts & Company

A history in this issue of 1941, the rest of the account issued to the shareholders of Mitchell Cotts & Company, Ltd. by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, the chairman, with the report for the year ended June 30, 1941.

The issued capital of the company is £150,000 in preference shares of £1 each and £15,398 ordinary shares of 5s each. The general reserve account and the staff provident fund £25,000, bank overdrafts appear in the balance sheet at £51,533, bills payable at £21,410, amounts due from subsidiary companies at £24,620, and security creditors including provision for taxation at £27,405. Gross cost and undistributed profits in subsidiary companies less reserves are valued at £87,222, and advances to subsidiary companies aggregated £9,500, giving a total of £146,817, it being added that the net assets of the subsidiaries at book values are in excess of the cost of the shares. Other investments totalling £7,100 stocks were valued at £2,800, trading debtors appeared at £12,001, and cash £1,200.

The directors retiring by rotation, Messrs. P. T. Horner, F. A. D. Gillespie and F. Knight offer themselves for re-election. Mr. C. W. Chote, F.C.I.S., has been appointed secretary in succession to Mr. R. E. Loveday, who has retired.

At the session of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia which ended on April 2 three Bills under discussion passed without amendment, and the Excess Profits Bill was passed with amendments recommended by the Select Committee. After a division on a motion to commit the Bill to a committee of the whole Council with a view to raise the limit from 60% to 100% of excess profits, that proposal was defeated by 40 votes to seven.

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by making suggestions and
sending rough estimates so
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DAR ES SALAAM

~~COMPANY MEETING~~**Mitchell Cotts and Company****Mr. Alexander Hart's Statement**

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COPTS AND COMPANY LIMITED, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

The following is the statement by the Chairman, Mr. ALEXANDER HART, circulated with the report and accounts:

On reference to the accounts it will be seen that the trading profits amount to £170,236, from which is deducted directors' fees £3,000 and provision for income tax £80,000 leaving a net profit for the year of £95,236.

In accordance with modern practice we have discontinued the previous method of showing the details of the appropriation account on the balance sheet, and in consequence the net profit is carried to the credit of the profit and loss appropriation account, where it is balanced brought forward from last year of £43,817, it leaves a total sum available for dividends and reserves of £138,953.

Increased Dividend

Out of this sum the directors have declared and paid the preference dividend for the year, which absorbed £10,000, and a first interim ordinary dividend of 5%, less tax paid July 10, 1941, and a second interim ordinary dividend of 10%, less tax paid January 10, 1942, which together absorbed £13,548.

It will be remembered that at the time the second interim ordinary dividend was paid the directors explained that this took the place of the usual annual dividend, and that it was not proposed to recommend any further distribution at the annual general meeting. Accordingly the total ordinary dividend for the year is 15% less tax, against 18% less tax for the previous year.

Of the balance remaining the directors have transferred to general reserve £10,000, and to the staff provident fund £5,000, which leaves the amount to be carried forward to next year £1,405 higher than £135,072.

Provision for Taxation

Shareholders will observe that the provision for taxation is again higher, this being due to a further increase in profits. In this connection it will be remembered I have stated on previous occasions that our E.P.T. standard profits should be satisfactory, but I should perhaps add that many of our subsidiary companies' trading overseas are now subject both to local excess profits duties and to rates of income tax, like our own, increased substantially. However it is estimated that the present provision for taxation should be ample to cover your company's liabilities in this country, and, of course, our subsidiaries have made their own reserves.

The process which I forecast last year whereby the amounts due by our subsidiary companies were being progressively reduced, thus permitting us to make a substantial reduction in our indebtedness to the bank, has continued throughout the year and indeed after its close. The margin between the assets of our subsidiary companies and the book cost of their shares to us is a very satisfactory one.

Favourable Outlook for 1942

As regard the current year you will understand that any forecast can be made only with considerable

numerous complications at home and overseas, conditions being very fluid.

Change of the Board

As many of you will know from Press notices, I decided, after nearly 35 years of continuous work for this company and its predecessor, to relinquish my December 31, 1941, the managing directorship, but at the request of my colleagues I have retained the chairmanship.

Mr. Leonard Aldridge, who has been a member of the board and very closely associated with our business since it became a public company, and who has rendered most valuable services in its advancement, has been appointed managing director. I need hardly add that I shall give the company the fullest benefit of my long experience of the business and intimate knowledge of its affairs.

Mr. Aldridge has been engaged since August last in a very engrossing and strenuous visit to South and East Africa and the Middle East, during which he has been very active in furthering the national interest. In this respect Mr. Aldridge has achieved substantial success, for which tribute has been paid to him by the authorities concerned. At the same time he has been much occupied with the business of the company and its numerous subsidiaries, and has been able to form new connexions and extensions. There is no doubt that the tour has broadened and will produce lasting and material benefits.

After many years of most able service, Mr. R. J. Lovett, the former secretary of the company, retired on December 31, 1941. Our sincere thanks are due to him for the devotion he showed over a long period in discharging the responsible duties of his position, and we trust he will long be spared to enjoy his retirement.

I am sure shareholders will wish me in their names to express to the staff, both at home and abroad, appreciation of their loyal and efficient services, and to convey good wishes to the many members who are serving in the Armed and Civil Defence Forces.

In tribute to Company's Marine Staff

Our business is closely associated with shipping, ship owners, agents, charterers, and shippers, so that it is fitting a special tribute should be paid to the devotion of our sea staff. From a chief officer and two Indian seamen have been awarded the M.B.E., while several others have been specially commended. It is a matter for profound regret that many others of these men whose work is of such vital importance have lost their lives in the service of their country, and our sympathy goes out to the relatives who mourn them.

A list of 35 items, from 10 tons of rolled steel and iron castings to tinned shrimps, discovered by Kenyan iron control schedule. Electric line and wiring materials also are now controlled in the Colony because of shortage of stocks.

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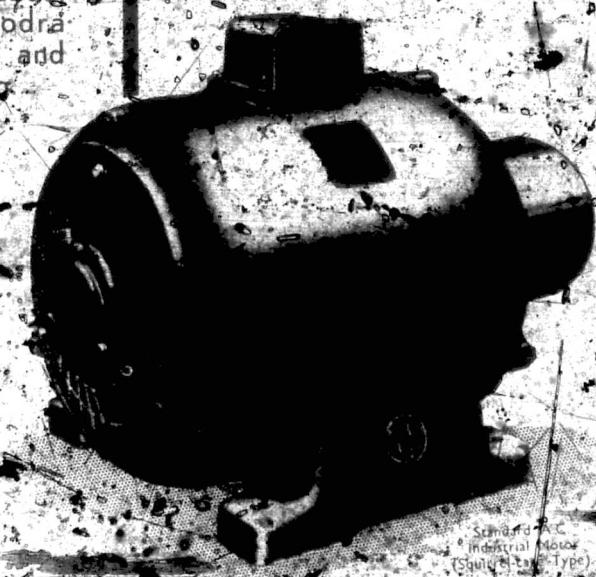
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(P.O. Box 167).

UGANDA: Johnson & Fletcher Ltd., Bulawayo (P.O. Box 118);
Salisbury (P.O. Box 588); Gaborone (P.O. Box 118);
S. D. B. (P.O. Box 128).

RHODESIA: British East African Corporation (1939) Ltd.,
Salisbury (P.O. Box 588); B. S. M. C.
of Rhodesia (P.O. Box 118); Government's Electricity
Commissioners (P.O. Box 118).

AFRICA: B. S. M. C. (P.O. Box 118);
B. S. M. C. (P.O. Box 118).

and others throughout the world.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Rozende.—19,000 tons of ore were crushed during March, the total value of the gold recovered being £22,347.

Sherwood Starr.—In March 2,600 tons of ore were crushed, the gold recovery valued at £3,322, and a profit of £250.

Cam and Major.—During March 24,200 tons were crushed for a gold recovery valued at £23,621 and a profit of £17,970.

Rosterman.—For the half-year ended December 31, last, Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., milled 26,400 tons of ore for the production of 16,642 oz. fine gold. Working expenditure, including development and 5% royalty levied on gross output, totalled £57,902, and there was an estimated surplus of £12,190. Capital expenditure for the half-year was £773.

On the 15th level cross-cutting was extended 14 ft. North and 2007 ft. south. The main North cross-cut intersects Nos. 2 and 1 footwall reefs at 210 and 300 ft. respectively, and the main south reef is exposed No. 3 footwall reef at 180 ft. Driving of No. 1 wall was extended 185 ft. West, the last 20 ft. increasing 2 dwt. over 62 inches, and at 1,140 ft. exposing 30 dwt. averaging 3.241 oz. over 19 in. The 19 in. values are 18 low. On the No. 2 footwall reef drives East and westward in nearly vertical values, and bottom fracture values were obtained by driving on a small reef channel believed to be the No. 3 footwall reef.

On the 15th level the West drive on No. 3 footwall reef was advanced 184 ft. to 1,150 ft., of which 20 ft. averaged 2.5 dwt. over 19 in. Three rises were started and extended over a length of 80 ft. one averaged 9 dwt. over 36 in., another gave 8 dwt. over 26 in., for 140 dwt. and the third, 22.2 dwt. over 19 in. 500 ft. The West drive on No. 2 footwall reef gave 6.8 dwt. over 35 in. for 45 dwt. and another drive averaged 8.3 dwt. over 19 in. for 270 dwt. On the 13th level a rise was intersected, 100 ft. above, averaging 350 dwt. over 31 in. etc.

S. Rhodesia Mineral Output

The total value of the mineral output of Southern Rhodesia for 1941 was £4,899,768, a decrease of 62% from the previous year. Base minerals at £2,247,703 showed a slight rise but the gold output fell from 66,495 oz. in 1940 to 78,499 oz. that being the largest production since 1928, though still higher than in any year since 1916 and 1917.

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Gold Hanging Like Toacles

Those interested in gold mining in the Rhodesias and East Africa, whether as prospectors, miners or investors, always wish to hear of phenomenal gold finds in Africa. Many of our readers will therefore feel with interest that according to the Johannesburg "Sunday Times" in a rich pocket of the Southern Van Ryn mine in the Clerksdorp mining district, "Visible gold hangs like icicles." A mining official is quoted to have said: "In my 20 years' experience I have never seen such samples. That rich pocket is a jeweller's shop. Some of the samples, containing about 10% of pure gold, could almost be passed over the bank counter for gold without going through the valuation works. They also hundreds of ounces to the ton."

Sukukwe Gold Mining

An interesting incident has been reported in the ordinary shafts the same.

Surprise Mining and Finance

Surprise Mining and Finance Co. Ltd., which has mining interests in Rhodesia and the Transvaal, announces a dividend of 4/- per share for 1941, against 1/- per share for 1940, and a profit of £1,662,455,000.

Rosterman Gold Mines

On March 31 Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., paid up an interim dividend of 1/- per share less income tax at the rate of 5% in the manner allowing for Dominion income tax relief in respect of the year ended December 31, 1941.

Waterville

Waterville, Ltd., formed in 1934 to develop a gold mining property in East Africa, ceased operations there in 1937. The company then acquired a lease of some 1,400 acres mineral land, Mash-Wines. During the financial year ended September 30, 1941, 1,017 ft. of development took place, 11,847 tons were treated, producing 49.145 oz. of gold, a grade average of 0.33%. The cost of the miners' roads was 10% in output, the mining costs rose, and there were disappointing results. Work continued for a time in the national interest, but at increasing loss, and after considerable efforts to secure a Government subsidy, operations ceased in January. Plant is being maintained and goes confidently pending an improvement in affairs generally.

Belgian Congo Mines and Minerals

To develop mining activities in the Belgian Congo and French Equator, the Governor-General has instituted a new department known as the Directorate in Production and Mining Services. Employees of state companies may be transferred from one post to another by order of the department in case of need.

Book Reviews in Brief

America Globes.—This collection of the speeches of President Roosevelt between June, 1939, and June, 1941, with a running commentary by Mr. Gordon Daniels shows how the U.S.A. went into mind to oppose Hitler with all its strength. The book is published by Harrap at 5s.

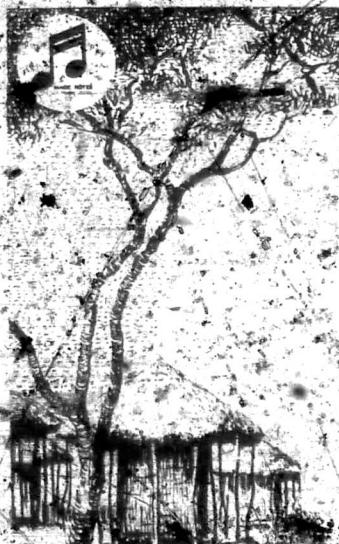
The Slave Trade of the English Slave Trade.—Sir John Mackenzie Greville (London, 1as.) says that the story of the slave trade as a whole is interwoven with that of tropical and subtropical Africa, and this book has a direct interest for readers in East Africa and Rhodesia. It includes a deal (and with accuracy and detail) with the great brief and final boom of the traffic, which was commercially based upon Liverpool and its ports on the West Coast of Africa.

Arthur Mea's Book of the Flag.—Mr. Hesling and widely known as a poet, has summarised his narrative in simplest and most readable form has produced a book the like of which should be used. It is the history of the British Empire told in its own words. His poems, very appropriate to such a vast theme, which deal with East and Central Africa are adequately done. The illustrations are good and excellent.

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use in war conditions, etc.

APRIL 1912

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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Female Chorus
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J. M. MAMALA
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Djedjed
ALFREDU AKUMI
Afrope Ingida
SHISOKA AND OPAWA
Jacinta Mu
Patingi Ganda
ODHIMBO
Doves
Song by OKIRIA
Suguta
AYER
Song by OTIENE
Sister Sita I and 2, 3, 4
Sister Parks I and 2
Nyan Chorus
Sister Sita II and 3
Sister Sita Linda

KIKUYU

- JOHN ANTHONY
Craghane, Potts and 2
MANI AND PARTY
Shing' Jumelias Sketch
Humorous Sketch
MALE QUINTET
Nyambura Gachender Parts 1 and 2
KIKUYU CHORUS
Parts 1 and 2
LUGANDA
D.K. STEPHENSON
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with Mandolin
Semantumbi and Rhythm
with Mandolin
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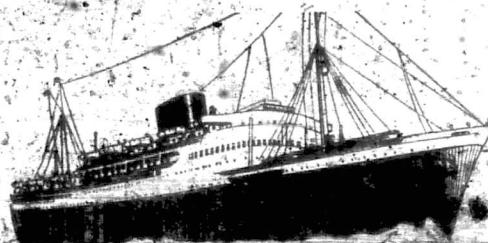
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