

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MADAGASCAR, of which the naval base and key Diego Suarez is now safely under British control, is the Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean, temporary possession by the Allies of this great island.

The significance has been rendered imperious by Vichy's spine and sinister attitude. The speed and skill with which the Naval forces have been highly encouraging to our cause. Equally satisfactory is the Prime Minister's disclosure that preparations were secretly made three months ago, for here lies the implication that the signal significance of Madagascar and this stay in the war was decided before the highest quarters. The expedition to the island took more than eight weeks, which its objective from Britain a crucial period during which we might have been forealled in our purpose by the Japanese. Control of Madagascar by the United Nations constitutes a double stroke. Such guardianship of the island shields much of the East African coast from Japanese attack, sensibly diminishes the danger to South Africa, and lessens the peril in which Mauritius and the Seychelles stand. . . . It is the days when the western side of Indian Ocean was relatively a backwater in this world-wide conflict, today the sea route that washes the coasts of Eastern Africa is the main highway through which ceaselessly passes an immense and ever-growing fleet of war materials to Egypt, Ceylon, India, and by way of the Persian Gulf, to the Russian

Allies holding in the Caucasus and of the barriers against Hitler's projected drive to sever our Empire's arteries in the Middle East.

But control of Madagascar means something even more positive than that. With Japanese warships at large in force in the Indian Ocean, and particularly in the Bay of Bengal, Madagascar is a vital link in our communications with India, and our only outlet to the South Atlantic.

K.A.S. In Ceylon — The arrival of innumerable ships of all kinds, laden with stores and supplies, has made it so secure of the port of Madras that Diego Suarez is well in first and foremost position to help to make the completion of the expedition to Gostrol and ports and all garrisons in the island is essential, and measures to that end are doubtless proceeding. Substantial forces will then be needed to garrison Madagascar; these may well be drawn from South Africa, to the security of which temporary occupation of the island means so much. Had the Eastern African Dependencies at the outbreak of war started to raise Native battalions in numbers truly adequate to the obvious calls of the life-or-death struggle, they would have been ready to take over a greater part of this military service in Madagascar, thereby releasing our European troops for ever-pressing work elsewhere. The welcome news that askari fresh from their triumphs against Italian East Africa now constitute part of the defences of Ceylon establishes beyond question the practi-

cality of such a scheme. The askari (militarily) and through their training the field men for such purpose might now have taken over a greater part of this military service in Madagascar, thereby releasing our European troops for ever-pressing work elsewhere. The welcome news that askari fresh from their triumphs against Italian East Africa now constitute part of the defences of Ceylon establishes beyond question the practi-

ability of the proposal repeatedly advanced in these columns that plans should from the first have been made for the recruitment of far larger numbers of battalions of the King's African Rifles. It is to be hoped that action on a sufficiently adequate scale to that end is now in hand. Even the latest news to arrive from the Eastern African territories furnish evidence that much more can these times could be done, given only a realistic appreciation of the possibilities of the situation. Japanese successes in the Far East and in Burma must assuredly have supplied that measure of realism.

CRITICS OF BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY

We have used the tragedies of Malaya and our withdrawals in Burma as occasions for the reiteration of their sweeping condemnations of a few which ammunition will be welcome projectiles for the German Publicity. Hobbes's publicity-shock-troops who, instead of continuing to fire obsolete armament of British manufacture or *Kriegs-* from the Nazi propaganda factories, have now replenishment direct from Great Britain. Members of both Houses of Parliament have been among the worst offenders, but many newspapers have given reckless writers the opportunity to display their lack of knowledge and judgment. In the mass publications there have been leading articles and some editorials in favour of the Colonies and Empire, but the assumption that if Burma did not revolt because they were dissatisfied with British rule. What is the truth? That they did not fight because they had not been trained for it is still simple reason that Britain is a peaceful, not militaristic and predatory people. A publication concerned with East and South Africa need not pursue that argument, it does require to refute the assertion reached from the same premises by the *New Statesman* and *Nation* that "the damning charge against our Empire is that Africans are politically and socially in the same infantile position as when we entered their country fifty or a hundred years ago."

Generalisations are always dangerous, and such a statement of British Africa as a whole is quite unwarrantable. Before the establishment of British rule in the territories to which this newspaper has referred, the social and political organisation of the tribes was based upon that inter-clan warfare which had persisted from

time immemorial. Each tribe had either to prepare itself to make raids of its own or repel attack by those who coveted its women or its cattle, or take refuge in almost inaccessible heights and there lead a miserable existence in circumstances of discomfort. The duty of the individual African male was consequently that of the warrior. Neither knowing nor wishing peace, he thought of arms or warfare. He was ready to sacrifice or be sacrificed in forays by or upon hated neighbours, or, indeed, within his own community, which might at any moment condemn his innocent child, his unoffending wife, his mother or himself to sudden or lingering death. This brief re-statement of historic truth is the measure of the audacity of a widely-circulated weekly publication which has not scrupled to tell its readers (many of them heedless of these facts) that Africans are "politically and socially in the same infantile position as when we entered their country." Yet the whole basis has changed; peace, order and progress have replaced war, witchcraft and slave-raiding. On the foundations of those evils—scarcely the most favourable conditions for the speedy erection of twentieth century ideals—we have, despite many blunders, built better than the pioneers could have imagined possible within the time.

They would have scorned us we scorn the assertion of the *New Statesman* that the cure for disease at the root of all Colonialism is "democracy and socialism." When it was argued, before the First World War, that progress must be arrested immediately if among Indians and soldiers. Very considerable political improvement has been achieved in Great Britain in the half-century which has transformed Rhodesia and East Africa, but the grandfathers of this generation can in no sense be compared with the African of today. Democracy has still much to learn, and it is by no means certain that this country will accept socialism as the cure for its ills. From the African standpoint, the truth is that astonishing progress has been made in the past twenty years in aiding Africans to train themselves in local self-government, in co-operative enterprise, and in

in the whole, the results have been most encouraging though there have been inevitable failures both from the weakness of the human instruments and from the very novelty of the experiment. Some discontents of the optimists are to be expected. The change which may surely be made is not that the Governments were unfitted in accepting the risks inseparable from progress, but that some of them have tended to shroud in mystery the

Building on Bad Foundations.

workings of such bodies as Local Native Councils, and to whitewash the occasional defalcations of chiefs and headmen instead of being frank with the public. Suspicion has been fed by the appearance of defensive re-enforcement, which has given many broadminded men of good will exaggerated impressions of the faults of the system. Indirect rule is not perfect, but in every one of the territories between the Nile and the Limpopo much has been done in the past two decades to train Africans in the art of managing their own local affairs, and really substantial success has

been achieved in many areas. Yet the *New Statesman*, always a critic (often ill-informed) of East Africa, permits itself to declare in this same leading article that "we do nothing really to train the backward peoples in self-government." Has it not heard of Lord Hailey's African Survey? His leading article is an outstanding instance of the art of arguing at length from false premises to false conclusion through a welter of semantic and political jargon which have scarcely any real relation to the facts of East African life.

THE WAR

Madagascar Naval Base in British Hands

Quick Success Achieved by Strong Force of All Arms

MADAGASCAR'S great harbour and naval base at Diego Suarez, the most important in the Indian Ocean, together with the neighbouring town of Antsiranana and the whole of the surrounding area, fell into British hands within 48 hours of the landing of British forces on this Vichy French island, a step preceded by secret preparations extending over three months.

The story of this prompt and successful expedition, which so speedily achieved its purpose of forestalling the Japanese and safeguarding vital Allied routes and convoys in the Indian Ocean, was told to the House of Commons on Thursday last by the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill.

In order to prevent bloodshed as far as possible, very strong forces of all arms were employed, and preparations were made, extending over the last three months. The landings were successfully accomplished, and by Tuesday evening our troops were in contact with the French forces inland before Diego Suarez, before the promontory of Antsiranana and the fortifications of Grondja.

First Assault Repulsed

The first assault on Antsiranana at dawn on Wednesday was repelled with losses which may have exceeded 1,000 men, but Major-General Sturges, of the Royal Marines, who commanded the troops on the island, attacked again during the early night, and captured the promontory. The French naval and military commanders surrendered and the town of Diego Suarez was also occupied.

Early this morning a further assault was made on the Grondja batteries which command the entrance to the harbour. These "have now surrendered," said a protocol issued yesterday, drawn up between the commanders on either side. The naval officers of the powerful covering fleet under Admiral Synder have already finished their work, and it is expected that the British will enter the harbour of Diego Suarez at about 3.30 this afternoon.

These operations, which were not without risks of various kinds, have been carried out with great dash and vigour. The French fought with great gallantry and discipline. We rejoice that the war has commenced between the peoples of our two countries whose peoples are heartily united. We trust that the French nation in time will come to regard this episode as a recognisable step in the liberation of their country, including Alsace-Lorraine, from the German yoke.

The first news of the British expedition against Madagascar was given in a joint Admiralty and War Office statement issued in London at 4.30 a.m. on Tuesday May 7, and published in last week's *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which also quoted the text of two other official statements issued later that same day.

A further joint statement on the evening of Wednesday, May 8, said:

"The advance of our forces in northern Madagascar is being resisted with determination, and casualties today have been heavy. Operations continue, and the safety of our naval force

Later that evening M. Alexandre Arnaud, Vichy Governor of Madagascar, wired to Lava that the situation of his troops resisting the British was critical. He declared that "we are resisting bitterly, and have repulsed the British with heavy casualties."

The message stated that 20 British naval units, five of them large vessels, were in Camier Bay, where General Sturges had landed to attack the naval base of Diego Suarez from the rear, and that 20 more ships, including troop transports, were cruising off the eastern side of the island facing Diego Suarez.

On May 7, the Admiralty and War Office issued a further joint statement, as follows:

"At sunrise, the chief town in the harbour of Diego Suarez was captured by a night attack on Wednesday night. The first attack was repulsed and launched from the south, but a landing of Royal Marines from the north, after a violent struggle. The position now is that the French naval and military commandant of Antsiranana has surrendered, and the garrison, some 200 men, has refused to surrender. The Vichy submarine *Le Ponant*, which was operating in the harbour of Diego Suarez, was sunk."

This was followed by Mr. Churchill's statement to the House of Commons, quoted above.

Some hours later, which admitted that Diego Suarez had surrendered and that General Chauvelin and the commander of the naval forces had been taken prisoners with their troops, said that the Governor-General had wirelessly that "all other parts of Madagascar will be defended with the same determination, and that our troops continue to be loyal."

Approval by United States Government

The invasion of Madagascar, though undertaken by British forces of all arms, was nevertheless as a joint Allied step, and on the thursday, the British landing the State Department in Washington issued the following announcement:

"The French Ambassador has informed us this evening in the following words:

"The President of the United States has been informed that Madagascar has been occupied by British forces. This was done in the full consciousness of the fact that the United States had agreed to it."

The island of Madagascar presents the definite danger to the United Nations of occupation or use by the Axis Powers, especially Japan. Such occupation by the Axis Powers would constitute a definite and serious danger to the United Nations to the highest degree, the kind of civilisation to which the United States and the United Nations have been so long accustomed."

"The Government of the United States is at war with the Axis Powers, and if it becomes necessary or desirable for American troops or ships to visit Madagascar in the course of the war, the United States will not hesitate to do so in common with the United Kingdom."

The United States and Great Britain are in accord that Madagascar will go to France after the war, and that the occupation of Madagascar is as essential to the common cause of the United Nations,

In view of the fact that the landing of British forces will be held in trust for France, in order to prevent it from the attack by any one of the Axis Powers, any such act permitted by the French Government against the Government of Great Britain or the Government of the United States would be of necessity interpreted as being by the Government of the United States as an attack upon the United Nations as a whole.

The American Charge d'Affaires ad interim at Vichy was instructed to convey this message to the French Government:

"In reply, Laval handed the following statement to the American Charge d'Affaires in Vichy:

"The French Government protests very strongly against the aggression against Madagascar by the British. It takes note of the assurance that Madagascar will one day be returned to France. It rejects as inadmissible the attempt by the United States Government to force French colonies to declare war when their territory is attacked. The French Government is solely answerable for the obligations imposed on it by its own law. The defenders of Madagascar have rightly understood it in that way. England has, say again since the armistice shown her hostility towards France, that the present aggression against Madagascar does not surprise the French Government. The final gesture between the French Government and that of the United States will not come from France."

Contious Term Offered to French Authorities

the Foreign Office issued the following statement on the evening of May 8:

"Simultaneously with the first landing of British troops at Coquer Bay, and long before any active resistance was encountered, the British force commanders, 'on the instructions of His Majesty's Government,' made the following proposal to the French authorities in Madagascar in return for their submission and in order to avoid bloodshed:

"They informed the authorities that the territory of Madagascar would remain French and after the war would be restored to French sovereignty. They further stated that if members of the civil and military organisations declared their intention to co-operate with the United Nations, their salaries and pensions would be protected from funds to be made available for that specific purpose."

A guarantee of repatriation was given to civil and military personnel who did not wish to co-operate with the United Nations and could claim the right to reside in metropolitan France. Repatriation would take place when ships were available.

The force commanders also announced the intention of the United Nations not only to secure their lands with the island but to extend their dominions over the economic element accorded to French territories which had already pited for the Allies.

A condition laid down by the force commanders was that no destruction of civil and military installations, war stores, armaments and other supplies that be carried out by the French on the island.

Vichy announcement on Monday, May 11, stated: "There is still in the fighting in Madagascar. The airfield at Coquer Bay was made unusable on Friday. The British forces are at present some five miles north-east of Mahajanga, which is in the hands of the French. Their advance is towards the south of Diego Suarez."

The British appeared to have entered on board their supply ships of the land, sea and air forces. Non-commissioned officers and troops are in a camp on the island. Native tribes have been demobilised. Civil servants and employees of the public services are continuing at their posts at Diego Suarez. Early reports that the civil population of the town had been evacuated have proved untrue. The civilians have not left. Fuel dumps in the neighbourhood of the town have been set on fire. Shops are open, but many industrial plants are at standstill because of a shortage of man-power and lack of essential materials."

It was declred that destruction of a fuel-dump had already cost Vichy scathing of petrol supplies to Madagascar.

British Units Engaged

The War Office made known that the regiments which took part in the Madagascar operations were the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the South Lancashire Regiment, the East Lancashire Regiment, the Seaforth Highlanders, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Northamptonshire Regiment. There was also artillery and some tanks, a small number of commando troops, and some Marines. It is emphasised that it was not primarily a Commando operation.

Though full of British losses is not yet available, it is thought that they will be considerably lower than the first estimates (many of the men missing after the first attack having since rejoined their units).

Telegrams from Madagasca stated that no bombs had fallen on the town of Antsiranana and that the British

were broadcasting messages from prisoners taken in the Dzolo country after their relatives elsewhere in the island.

British seizure of control over Madagascar for the duration of the war is considered to have been discussed during the visit to London last month of Mr. Harry Hopkins and General Marshall, as a matter of sheer strategic necessity in face of the increasing Japanese threat to the Allied lines across the Indian Ocean.

Madagascar, with its many fine natural harbours and its strong naval base at Diego Suarez, lies less than 800 miles from the coast of Eastern Africa. It could have been used by the enemy for raids on the main lines of transport for our war supplies—the line up the east coast of Africa from the Cape to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; the line from the Cape to Colombo and Bombay; and the southern line from Cape Town and Durban to Australia.

The attempt by Japan to repeat her Pearl Harbour tactics against Colombo and Trincomalee, the menace of the appearance in the Bay of Bengal of a large Japanese fleet with battleships and aircraftcarriers, and our own losses of the cruisers DEVONSHIRE and CORNWALL and the aircraft-carrier HERMES prove how grave the situation had become by the beginning of April.

Further, Japan had recently held talks conferences with the Japanese ambassador in Vichy and, on the very eve of the British action against Madagascar with a special Japanese representative arrived from Berlin and Rome, Admiral Nohara and Admiral Abe.

Apart from the naval base at Diego Suarez, which can give safe deep/inshore anchorage to any number of large vessels, Madagascar has other valuable ports, especially Tamatave, on the east coast, Majunga, on the north-west, and Tulear on the south-west coast. There are also good natural harbours at Nosy Be, an island about six miles off the north-west coast, and Maroetra, in the Comoro Islands. Madagascar has also about 100 m. of landing-grounds.

Colonel Denys Reitz's Victory

Colonel Denys Reitz, Deputy Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa who as a young man spent a number of years in exile in Madagascar after the South African War of 1899-1902, said in a special message to the London Daily Mail this week:

"I have been to Diego Suarez. With the exception of Rio Grande, it is the finest natural harbour I know. Adequately fortified and equipped it would be a Gibraltar. Singapore and Malta rolled into one. So far as the Indian Ocean is concerned, Diego Suarez should immediately be equipped as a base for the British and American navies. Madagascar is a very large country, with a coastline nearly 3,000 miles, though that it would be well-nigh impossible to prevent hostile landings—especially as the shore line in general is low, and there are numerous lagoons where shipping and landing could junk unseen."

Diego Suarez is more or less isolated from the rest of the island by dense tropical jungle and savannas; and it has never served as a commercial harbour. Traditionally it was frequented by the west coast part of Malagasy and the Tamatave on the east coast. There are a few other points of entry, but they contain no facilities, and cargoes has to be landed by surf boats. In the south-east, at Tulear, there is an up-to-date and well-equipped port.

"It is therefore possible of supplying large quantities of rice, sugar and cotton, and these may well be turned to the Allied war effort."

"I should like to see South African soldiers take part in the defence of the island. Should the Japanese effect a landing anywhere along the coast, our men with their commando training and knowledge of bush craft would be ideally equipped to drive them out. Enemy occupation of Madagascar would threaten South Africa just as much as New Zealand, and prevention of such an occupation would thus be peculiarly a task for South Africans."

Colonial Service Debated by House of Lords.

Lord Trenchard Calls for Reorganisation of the Administration.

MANY OF THE PROPOSALS, repeatedly made by East Africa and Rhodesia for reform of the Colonial Service were strongly supported in the House of Lords last week.

VISCOunt TRENCHARD, who initiated the debate with an inquiry whether His Majesty's Government was considering any reorganisation in the methods of staffing and administering the Colonial Empire, said that his personal experience of the Civil Service had led him to believe that, notwithstanding the many difficulties which he could appreciate with regard to it, it was important to appoint Africans to responsible official posts as soon as possible. Progress must now be speeded up.

In those countries at home and abroad where the bulk of British minorities is continually being impinged upon, it is often held that this slowness is due to the want of time and the desire to retain the services of themselves and their kinsmen. This is grossly untrue. Owing to certain financial economies made directly from those countries, the rate of increase of our services in the Colonial Empire is already desire to maintain the highest possible standard of efficiency.

Another cause is perhaps the rigid African educational policy. Education has been too literary and classical. It has not taught the African about his own country and about African conditions of life and African problems. An African should be employed whenever possible. It is experience that is much as education that they need to make progress.

Proposed Grouping under Governors.

My first proposal is that the colonies should be grouped into areas under governors-general, as, for example, the Eastern, the West Indies, and Africa, East and West. The chief tendency throughout the world is for smaller units to be merged gradually into larger. The degree of planning that is required, post-war, is such that necessary steps can be carried out if both political and economic Balkanisation is avoided and large groups constituted. Today the world is in much smaller places than ever before, and action, if not fully co-ordinated, is bound to lead to trouble. The development of navigation, wireless, and communication by motor-car is largely responsible for this. Furthermore, concentration of the Colonial Empire into a few major groups has the advantage of reducing the time and work of the Colonial Office to a good deal.

Centralisation would reduce this more than 50 per cent. It would also add some weight to the position of secretaries in the Colonies. It would be no longer necessary for every Colony, however small, to duplicate the organisation of the larger Colonies. Once, the Colonial Office would then contract its correspondence to a few key centres, that correspondence will tend more and more to be confined to major problems of policy which will necessarily relate to planning. Over the detailed problems of minutely conceived policy the Governor-General would be left considerably latitude within his area.

As to the fighting services, in civil administration, it is sometimes suggested that a detached department should be created, disengaged from the administration, to carry out plans. This is attractive in theory, but in practice it is impossible to separate the functions of planning and administration, only those clearly acquainted with the actual problems have sufficient knowledge to plan along the right lines.

That does not mean that the Governor can be left with the same amount of independence as 20 years ago, before aviation and wireless, and other modern political or economic problems have heralded implications. A knowledge of the compact and temperate climate of a single place is essential for a right decision on any point that arises. The situation in which we are at present could call for a concentration on planning and co-operation. Broad Colonial plans will have to be linked with world conditions. Whether we like it or not, the days of independent government in the Colonies are over.

The Colonial Service, at home and abroad, should become a single interchangeable Service independent of the rest of the Civil Service. In a few years, so interchangeability will be an principle adopted by the Colonial Office. Governors have been brought home to the Colonial Office, one or two senior overseas officials have been recruited to London, and others recruited from civil servants have passed a period of attachment in the Colonial Office. I suggest that instead of this arrangement, interchangeability is meant to go so far as the Colonial Office is almost entirely staffed by officials who are members of a general Home Civil Service. We should do our best to fulfil the name of "interchangeability," taking which contribute to this more effectively than the creation of a single Colonial Service. There would then be real bi-fractionalism between the official overseas and the official at Whitehall. The

latter would regard the official overseas as his true king rather than think himself, as he does today, with his fellow civil servants in Whitehall.

Recruitment from New Sources.

Subject to certain minimum school standards, the service would be open to all men of the community. We want all kinds of persons. Recruitment should be on the broadest possible basis. I am very interested in this question of recruiting in the Colonial Civil Service. I had the same problem on the greatest possible basis for the Royal Air Force when we were forming it in the old days.

There should, in my opinion, be recruited—*I am speaking of the backbone of the Service in the Colonies, the political and administrative branch, responsible for policy and for really governing these colonies*—first, the traditionalists, drawn from the universities of 16 to 21 years of age; secondly, there should be boys of 18 or so in training schools, provided they can give prior proving sufficiently well educated. There should be auxiliary assistance in the possession of certain skills or interests. I have none. The third type should be drawn from either of the two I have mentioned, but entering the Service later, say, at the age of 20, 21, or 22, when they would have gained working experience of the world and could be judged on practical achievement. That to my mind, is of particular importance.

In the Colonies there is need for a greater variety of qualities. It would have a valuable training effect if the present traditionalists type were a more diluted with men who had increased their ambitions and gained practical commandance by rubbing shoulders with their fellow men.

The right selection committee is needed to choose the right type. I should like to see four members preside over the first Civil Service Commission. Two would be active members of the Colonial Service with experience overseas, one would be an acknowledged master of industry, and one should be the head of the colonial college of prose. The principal feature of such a committee is that it includes men with former experience who are what one might describe as the "use" to the material under selection, rather than the unrepresentative authorities who are the "producers."

The selection Committee already has the full advantage of academic merit from reports of the University Examinations Board. It is the acting colonial servant who will be able to watch the varying success of some different types selected, and gradually draw useful conclusions from the results. The selection committee would merely take into account the educational achievements and experiences, but, most of all, the reports received from those who had known ledge of their work and character.

We do not do as much as other Powers to gain Colonial officials. I know that the official before he proceeds overseas has an 18 crowded year's training at the university. I would like to see all three types I have named given first of all a year's training in the university, which, in course of time, would come to be disregarded, and finally concentrated on Colonial interests, with established courses of study needed by the Colonies, including special provision for African students. I would like also to see them given several months of a year's training within the Service before being allowed to exercise responsibility.

Frequent Transfer of Governors.

My next proposal is considerable retribution. I would like to nominate the Service, but it is worth considering the only place you can really influence new blood is in the Service, and that is one of the reasons why I would like to warmly Sir George Grey's suggestion of the Colonial Office.

In the larger Colonies, at any rate, governors should be nominated to their appointment for not less than five years. Claims to promotion should not be allowed to result in immature retirement; otherwise no Governor can make his mark. In so short a time we could have been achieved of value in a Colony in Egypt, in Tangier in Morocco, or Borkum itself in Nigeria.

Lord Moynihan's proposal for preventing retirement of colonial officials on proprietary pensions may be warmly endorsed. This could should be available in the case of the Home states also. It should take the form of an option of allowing the colonial service to be terminated by the Governor himself. Having regard to the tragic effect of problem No. 1, it should be exercised from the age of 40 onwards.

As Lord Moynihan says, as officials have pensions in the higher sources, i.e., varying ages according to the rank attained, there seems no reason why a corresponding system should not prove satisfactory in the Colonial Service. Opposition to this last is certain to be, and if it were claimed that one of the principal attractions of colonial life is security, no doubt counter-balancing attractions could be provided.

(Continued on page 508)

Background to

Madagascar. — In Madagascar, as elsewhere, the French have been great road-builders. Against the 700 miles of coast roads, the narrow gauge railway, there are over 15,000 miles of roads. In this respect the island is inferior to most British Colonies. The best main road, leading from Mahajanga to Antananarivo, is open in all seasons, and has only two bridges across the River Betsiboka. Some of the other roads are metalled, but most are of earth and can be used only in the dry season. Most of the French population are believed to be supporters of General de Gaulle. The 16,000 Chinese naturally have no love for the Japanese. The Governor-General, M. Armand Andriamampandry, a Parisian 52 years old, relinquished the Governorship of Dahomey six months ago to succeed M. Cayla in Madagascar. The reasons for M. Cayla's recall are obscure, since he instituted a marked anti-British regime as his successor to M. de Tappet, Governor-General at the time of the Frenchman's Justice, who was a firm friend of Britain. Under M. Cayla British people in the island suffered no personal discrimination or disfavour. The Civil Service was thoroughly combatant, and salaries were raised to ensure loyalty to Vichy; anti-British propaganda was spread by all available means, and a secret police system was organised on Gestapo lines. Frenchmen who have escaped say that arrests for the expression of anti-French sympathies were numerous, and that terms of five years imprisonment for those convicted for indecent remarks, Army officers included, were common. Those who were in command of the island have been sent back to France whatever their sentiments aroused the least suspicion. Before the blockade was imposed the export of frozen meat was an important industry. There are at least 7,000,000 head of cattle in the island, and last year 300,000 tons of maize, 20,000 tons of beans, and huge quantities of coffee were sent to markets. Nearly half the world's vanilla comes from Madagascar, much rubber, graphite, and rice was exported. Most of the island is on a plateau 3,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. above sea-level. Most of the Malagasy are not African either in appearance or in blood. They originally came originally from Malaya and brought with them a Polynesian strain, with them. Some correspondents speak in Madagascar.

Mr. Churchill's Poison Gas Warning. — "We are firmly resolved not to use this horrid weapon of poison gas unless it is first used by the Germans. Knowing our Allies, however, we have not neglected to make preparations on a formidable scale, and I now make it plain that we will treat the unprovoked use of poison gas against our Russian ally exactly as if it were used 'against ourselves', and that we are satisfied that this new outrage has been committed by Hitler, we will use our great and growing air superiority in the West to carry gas warfare on the largest possible scale far and wide against military objectives in Germany." — Mr. Churchill in his broadcast of May 10.

Telling America About Us. — The vast majority of Americans are totally unaware that Britain and not the United States has been for the past two years the real Arsenal of Democracy. Britain has sent abroad five times the number of warships received from the United States. Most peoples in America believe we are carrying on business as usual. These illusions are all due to British understatement. Let us repeat over and over again that 15 tanks go out from the British Isles for every one imported; that we are making four times as many ships as in the months before Hitler went to war; that our production of war planes is 10 times what it was at the end of Munich; that we are making three times the number of warplanes that we did in the autumn of 1939; that we have fulfilled our promise of supplies to Russia to the last button bolt; that our fighter planes made more other nations than Hitler's look like buggies. Why be reticent? Some of the first British naval units have accounted for 40% of all German and Italian surface ships sent to the bottom; 100% of all German and Italian merchant ships sunk; for 50% of all Axis submarines destroyed. — Mr. Don Iddon, *Daily Mirror*, correspondent in New York.

Six German Mistakes. — In this war the Germans have made six frightful mistakes. They are their treacherous dealings with Soviet Russia. Failure of their summer campaign in Russia, failure to prepare for a winter campaign in Russia. Failure in the Battle of Britain. The treatment of subjects populations, sending the *DISASTER* out as a lone ship into the midst of the enemies. — Lord Hankey.

Smashing Hitler's Air Power.

The Ruhr and the Rhineland contain a concentration of war industry which has no parallel on the Continent or in the most highly industrialised areas in Great Britain. This target will remain within a short range of our bomber offensive until it is destroyed or until Nazi Germany's defeat. A terrible summer is in prospect for the German air force. By day and by night in the air and on the ground where they are resting squadrons of the German force in Western Europe will be exposed to the unremitting attacks of the Royal Air Force. This is the Battle of Britain the other way round. Superior quality, better pilots, better training, better aircraft — we had all that in 1940; now we have greater numbers at work. Moreover, whereas the Battle of Britain lasted no more than a couple of months, the German air force knows that it will have to fight without respite during the whole summer. Here is this tremendous difference. In 1940 we knew that if we survived the battle our air power would surely grow. The German air force knows now that its power is waning. This is our opportunity. We must give it no rest. We must hammer out of shape. Then will come invasion. I do not mean the invasion of Britain, though that is always a possibility against which we must be constantly vigilant, as Hitler still is insatiable. In 1940 I mean the invasion by Britain before the continent of Europe. — Sir Alexander Secretary of State for War.

Our General Staff. — We must have a properly constituted war staff, wholly divorced from the service carrying on of the war. That staff should consist of two branches, a strategical and planning staff composed from the three Services with its own independent head, and a technical staff drawn from the technical and scientific departments also with its own head. It was the lack of a staff drawn from the three Services linked together with only one head that led to many of the events of the last two years. A very serious complication was that the Minister of Defence, whether present or absent, is represented on the Chief of Staff Committee by a number. It is almost as if a judge in court were represented by a bunch of sticks." Field Marshal Lord

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — It was my husband's complete faith and trust in God which inspired the whole island throughout the attacks, for the people of Malta are neither religious," — Lady Dobbie.

Mr. J. W. Parsons, who is of the Malta War Islands when Correspondent of the War Department:

I earnestly hope that a staff of scientists will be added to the Joint General Staff. — Lord Hankey, Minister of State for the War Office:

"A cynical remark that the

Ministry of Health is one for Convalescents before They are Healed," — Mr. Ferdinand Tugby.

About 100,000 ships will have to be closed down in the United Kingdom for the duration of the war. — *Advertiser's Chronicle*.

Secret reports of what happened in the Dutch East Indies are so horrible that they could not be published. — General Smuts.

When I took off from Malta the Germans were actually over the island. — Lieutenant Sir William Dobbie, on his arrival in Britain.

From the by-elections we may conclude that it will be a long time before another Conservative M.P. gains a peerage. — Mr. William Bamford.

There are more American flags floating in the breeze on Manhattan Island alone than there are Union Jacks in the entire British Isles. — Mr. Donaldson.

A party in an Army truck sent to search for blanco covered 417 miles, using 10 gallons of petrol. Six cakes of blanco were acquired. — Mr. William Hickey.

A very large number of Germans are cursed with a ductless gland which generates envy, suspicion, rancour and pugnacity." — Mrs. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

European soldiers taken prisoner in Hong-Kong have been made by the Japanese to pull rickshas for Chinese and Indians. — Mr. Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia.

Mr. Raoul Dautry, Minister of Armaments, is the only member of the French Government whom the collared France left with an unbroken chain. — Mr. W. Somers, Birmingham.

If I fail to place my finger on the most vital factor in keeping our armed forces overseas cheerful and contented in mind, I should lay it on Letters from Home. The efficiency of the letter service ranks with the provision of rations in preserving morale. — Mr. J. L. Hodson, *Sunday Times* war correspondent.

Japanese inventiveness has produced one of the best ideas in war — long-range shells with auxiliary petrol tanks which can be dropped at like regularity. — Mr. Gordon Young.

American production of war materials is now 20 times as large as it was when France dropped out of the war and within a year will be twice as large again. — Allen York, correspondent of *The Times*.

"In Hitler and Hitlerism Germany are no longer a man and a nation. We are seeing a mad and unnatural race gone mad with the madness of megalomania, the direct result of setting their hearts upon God." — The Rev. L. R. Stansbie.

The R.A.F. with its growing bombing power could dictate Germany's war effort, assuming the Government decided to unless the courageous streak remains that at this moment lies in disarray in England. — Mrs. John Macmillan.

You cannot become an officially endorsed Fascist, validate without first promising to believe that you will never vote for the election of the Parliamentary Labour Party. — Mr. W. J. Brown, recently elected Independent M.P. for Rugby.

Germany's position today is what it was in March, 1918. She is beginning to crumble, but she has strength enough left for one more offensive. — The Russians will hold them and that will be the beginning of the end of Hitler. — Dr. Hermann Roeschling.

On the Crimean front the Germans have fired a number of gas shells from mortars. The gas used affects respiratory action, and is potent enough to put soldiers out of action. No mustard or blister gas has been used yet. — Mr. Paul Holt, cabling from Moscow.

Our orthodoxy in sticking too closely to the roads has been the greatest factor contributing to Japanese success in Burma. They conducted their whole campaign without facing a single large-scale battle. — Mr. G. E. Morrison, *Express* war correspondent.

Under the latest Nazi squeeze, France is required to deliver to the Germans, among other things, 150,000 tons of wheat, 180,000 tons of Algerian early vegetables, 700,000 tons of straw, 800,000 tons of oats, 600,000 tons of wheat, 500,000 tons of hay, 2,700,000 hectolitres of wine, 300 tons of cow's milk (presumably drawn from stocks sent by America) and, perhaps most significant of all 650 locomotives. — *The Times*, special correspondent formerly in France.

People in the United Kingdom are rating more and better bread than ever before the war. What medicines have we earned? Despite us standards fully 50% higher than those which evidently have been employed fit enough to inflict damage upon us. — Mr. J. Evans, Campbell.

Our Press has played an important part in this war, and deserves high praise for the constructive lead it has given to public opinion, its fearless exposure of wrongs, and the way it has consistently played its part in keeping up morale in face of disaster. — Lord Strabolgi.

The very variety of Ministers and official and semi-official agencies dealing with this or that aspect of foreign relations — Foreign Office, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Economic Warfare, Department of Overseas Trade, Political Warfare Executive, British Council — gives an inescapable impression of administrative confusion. — *The Observer*.

"I could send 1,000 bombers to Germany every night. It would end the war by autumn. I have said the least done that the day will come when the U.S.A. and ourselves between us will put over such an air force that the Germans will scream for mercy." — Air Marshal A. F. Harries, Chief of Bomber Command.

The German people must show more deference towards our soldiers on leave from the Eastern Front. These men find themselves faced with an unending chain of anger and insults. Our soldiers are bewildered and nonplussed. They have been unpleasant scenes in restaurants. "It is cruel that our soldiers should meet with such treatment." German broadcast to the German people.

"We are fighting not only powerful, but desperate enemies who will remorselessly sacrifice all for treachery and credit to their ends. The recent deliberate and wanton raids on our cities cannot accurately express the mind of the Hun, the brutalised mind which abhors all that is veritable, gracious, and lovely, and hates it still more if it is associated with the worship of God." — Dr. C. G. Gardiner, Archbishop Elect of York.

Every technical and naval military officer with whom I have discussed the subject agrees with me that the re-institution of the Master-General of Ordnance Department in the War Office is essential if we are to get the requirements of the users of the General Staff translated into concrete specifications before they are passed on to the producers — i.e., the Ministry of Supply. — Lieut. General Sir Ronald Chatterton.

PERSONALIA

Mr. A. J. Soper, now Acting Senior Agricultural Officer in Buganda.

Colonel Sir W. J. Carter, of the Royal Engineers, has been in London recently.

Mr. G. E. D. Charlton has been elected Chairman of the board of the Limpopo Club, Nyasaland.

Mr. H. F. Lambert is now District Commissioner of Kisumu, Kenya, and Mr. F. A. Lovell of Nairobi.

Brigadier General G. N. Johnson CBE, has returned to Longonot Territory from a visit to the Sudan.

Mr. W. H. Beach, appointed United States Consul Johannesburg, includes Nyasaland in his jurisdiction.

Mrs. H. Franklin has been appointed editor of *Matetenda*, the Native newspaper of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. P. J. Boyd, Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, has been on an official visit to South Africa.

Mr. W. E. Neal, assistant secretary manager of the Love Growers' Association of Zanzibar, has been on leave.

Mr. G. H. Gallias, Assistant Inspector of Police in Northern Rhodesia, who was recently on leave, is now at Broken Hill.

Major Offermann will address the Royal Geographical Society on June 31st at 7 p.m., on "New Discoveries in the Belgian Congo."

With Captain R. E. Campbell, M.L.C., as chairman, the Southern Farmers' Association of Northern Rhodesia has been formed.

A son was born in the capital of Southern Rhodesia this month to the wife of Lieutenant Colonel F. Wright, The Suffolk Regiment.

Mr. Gwynneth Bampas has been elected Chairman of the Society of Kenya, with Messrs. Mortimer, Barnham and Woodley as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. W. D. Walton, Accountant General of the British Army, whose temporary transfer to Northern Rhodesia, has been arranged, is leaving.

Having relinquished the chairmanship of Southern Rhodesia, Lord Huntingdon has been returning to the board of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank.

The Rev. A. J. Rea, for the past seven years minister of the Presbyterian Church in Umtata, has accepted a call to St. John's Church, Titchfield, Southampton.

Mr. Jean Decoster, editor-proprietor of the *Echo de Kalanga*, Elisabethville, has returned to the Belgian Congo from a visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa.

Mr. R. O. Inman, who retired from the administrative service in Northern Rhodesia some time ago, has temporarily returned, and is at present Master of Upper in Livingston.

Lieut.-General Erments, Vice-Governor of the Belgian Congo, who has been visiting the colonies of South Africa, stated publicly that the army of the Belgian Congo was ready to serve the Allied cause in any theatre of war.

A broadcast in Flemish by M. Auguste Van Schauwae, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, was a feature of last Sunday's meetings in London to mark the second anniversary of the 1927 revision of the Low Countries.

A presentation to Mr. R. W. Jack, the returning chief Government Entomologist of Southern Rhodesia, was made by the Minister of Agriculture, Captain H. E. Harris, on behalf of the staff of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Negley Fenton, author of "Belgium's Back," and latterly special correspondent in India for the *Daily Mail*, returned to England in the convoy from North Russia, which was recently attacked by German destroyers, submarines and aircraft for three successive days, during which he lost the cruiser EDINBURGH after inflicting severe losses on the attackers.

The widow of the late Sir Edmund Davis, the distinguished engineer and art collector, gave a splendid party at the National Gallery, 17, Trafalgar Square, on Saturday evening, to 100 invited guests.

The following have been elected as the first officers of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce: Mr. W. G. Nelson, President; Mr. J. C. White, Vice-President; Mr. J. C. Thompson, Treasurer; other members of the Committee are Messrs. A. H. Robinson, Collins (Chairman of the Coffee Section); W. R. H. Austin, J. S. Sutton, R. B. Sandya, K. R. Parso, and S. Mulla.

Dr. Julian Huxley, Secretary of the London Zoological Society, and author of "Africa: Visions," has claimed that he had made application to the council to go on leave without pay even if re-elected at the annual meeting of the Society. It is also reported following the retirement of Mr. Huxley that he has consented to be a director of the secretariatship on the understanding that in the coming year at all events he shall be senior of the honorary officer like the treasurer.

Office-bearers for the coming year of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia are:

Mr. G. S. Quinton, Vice-Chairman; Mr. R. M. Bowden, Vice-President; Executive Committee Members: Mr. Ballantine (Salisbury), C. Russell Ridgway (Bulawayo), Mr. C. S. G. Gammie (Natal), Mr. A. Blight (Siemba), Mr. M. Godden (Bulawayo), and the Presidents of the Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gwelo, Victoria, Que and Phelopheza Chambers.

The East Africa Women's League has elected the following officers: Lady G. M. Collier, President; Vice-Presidents, Madames Grogan and F. O. B. Wilson; Councillors, Lady Sheridan and Madames Watkins, Wingfield-Dwyer, Philip Pocock, C. H. Arthur, H. Hill, Sir R. B. M. Macomber, Charles Taylor, Lovett, Mrs. Brown, Anderson, Griffiths, Claude Anderson, Delap, W. K. Bastard, Kratzen, Hugh Ward, Stevens, Cathely, E. J. Goldstein, Richard Misted, E. Gare, F. D. Hughes, Arthur French, Roland Allen, Brewster, Water and McMillay.

The following have been given decorations by authority of The King:—Decorations conferred upon them by The King in Egypt.

ORDER OF THE NILE: Inspector of Commanders.—Lieut.-Col. M. E. Campbell, Major, Leading Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Fletcher, Lt. Col. M. J. Dunn, Lt. Col. A. L. T. Fleming, Major G. C. G. Gammie, Captains of Engineers.—Mr. A. M. James, Mr. W. C. Cutler, Major Dr. G. G. G. Gammie, R. King, M. E. F. Arbury, Mr. A. C. Beeton, Mr. E. G. Ibbin, Mr. W. L. Hartigan, Mr. H. M. D. Franklin, Mr. G. C. W. W. Lock, Mr. G. C. Chaddick, Mr. M. D. P. Constance, Mr. G. C. W. W. Lock, Mr. W. Thorburn, Justice of the Peace.—Mr. G. C. W. W. Lock, Mr. G. C. Chaddick, Mr. M. D. P. Constance, Mr. W. Thorburn, Justice of the Peace.

EXPORTERS

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IMPORTERS

Obituary

The death has occurred in Blantyre of Mr. H. Osborne of the Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre. The death has occurred in Kamosi, Uganda, at the age of 70, Lieut.-Colonel Martin J. B. Compton, late The Leicestershire Regiment, K.A.R. and K.A.F.

In the death as a result of an accident, his son-in-law, Major H. G. F. Somerset, of Fleet, Compton, Captain Astan-Linton-Fouls, R.A., son of the late Major General A. P. Linton-Fouls, R.A.M.C., and of Mrs. Eastman, and grandson of the late Sir Astan Linton-Fouls, 1st Baronet of Colston, Major-General, who was succeeded in his title by his brother, the late Sir Charles Linton-Fouls, of Buxton, Devon.

Captain B. H. Jones, Chairman of the Groundworkers' Association, who passed away at the age of 65 years, at his home in South Africa, 14 years ago, and after a spell of farming went big-game hunting in Southern Rhodesia. He then moved to Southern Rhodesia, where he engaged in gold mining, and after service through the 1914-18 war, in which he was badly wounded, he returned to the Colony. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Rhodesian Mining Federation. He is survived by a widow, a daughter and a son, and is surviving wife of Mr. A. F.

Mr. Patrick Munro

A honored service to the late Mr. Patrick Munro, M.P., at one time Governor of Ulster and Khartoum, was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, on May 1. Mr. Munro collapsed and died while taking part in Home Guard exercises in the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Munro was in *The Times*. "I had known Pat Munro since the outbreak of the war nearly 35 years ago, where for his first two years he worked with us. Simple and direct in all his thoughts and actions, he brought the highest ideals to his task. He was incapable of any unkindly thought, and had good even to the weakest brethren. Of the affection which Mr. Munro inspired among the Sudans, who had constant proof of his kindness was the keynote of his life."

The death at the age of 77 years of Mr. Douglas J. Dollar marks the passing of a famous Rhodesian sportsman, and regular feature remembered in the Colony. Mr. Dollar, who went to South Africa from Britain nearly 60 years ago, set forth by boat from the Rand for Fort Victoria shortly after the occupation of Rhodesia and Rhodes always responsive to enterprise, wind congratulating him. He settled in Matabeleland, and except for a short break in the Union, spent the rest of his life there. He and his brother were long associated with mining interests, who died, and latterly devoted to politics, being interested in the Industrial

and Fabrikohr projectiles. Mr. Dollar, at one time Bulawayo's best known sportsman, was a foundation member of the Queen's Club.

Mr. James Wyke, whose death is announced, was for 20 years a prominent missionary in Blantyre of the Church of Scotland. For the greater part of his service in Nyasaland he was stationed in that town on the business and administrative side of the mission, and in that capacity he trained a considerable number of African clerks, many of whom now hold positions of responsibility. He took a prominent part in public life and a great sportsman, was in history Blantyre's best footballer and captain of its team. In the last war he saw service during the campaign against the Germans, returning from the mission field in 1920 in order to the Edinburgh headquarters office of the Church of Scotland, of which he became treasurer in 1932. Mr. and Mrs. Wyke were most hospitable and many Nyasalanders will always remember their friendliness.

Colonial Comforts Fund

Among the latest gifts acknowledged by the honorary treasurer, £10 from Miles, Goss & Co.; £10 from the Cadbury Charitable Fund; £20 ls. from L. and M. Meekins & Sons; £20 from the African Warfaring Fund; £10 each from Frear & Co. and Wiggleworth & Co.; £5 each from Mr. Vincent Henday and Mrs. Emily Parker; £1.1s. from Mrs. T. Barend and £1.1s. from Mrs. Myers; and £5 each from Mrs. Winifred Woodward and J. H. A.

East African Service Appointments

Latest appointments include:

Colonial Administrative Service—Mr. D. A. Cannan, Jones' District Officer, to be Under Secretary, Nyasaland.

Colonial Agricultural Service—Mr. C. E. S. Biggs, Senior Agricultural Officer, Uganda, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. A. E. Poulton Inspector of Fisheries, Nigeria; Mr. Agricultural Officer, Kenya.

Colonial Audit Services—Mr. D. J. Barnard, Assistant Auditor, Nyasaland, to be Assistant Auditor, Tanganyika Territory.

Colonial Customs Service—Mr. E. E. Lord, Senior Collector of Customs, to be Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Kenya and Uganda.

Colonial Police Service—Mr. W. Harris, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

Re-Nationalisation—Mr. J. C. Maxwell, formerly private secretary to the British Resident, Zanzibar, to be a District Commissioner.

Final appointments include:

Colonial Medical Service—Mr. D. G. Bruce, to be a Medical Officer, Tanganyika; Mr. D. W. Ellis-Jones to be a Medical Officer, Tanganyika; Dr. G. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis and Mr. J. Singh to be Medical Officers, Kenya.

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VALVES

THE WARAskari Arrive in CeylonRhodesian Air Training Scheme Expanded

NATIVE TROOPS from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Zanzibar have arrived in Ceylon.

They have come from all kinds of fighting units, and the official announcement made in London, and are seasoned troops who have had a great deal of experience of fighting in the Abyssinian campaign.

The askari were enthusiastically received in Ceylon. Rhodesia's R.A.T.C. air-training scheme is to be expanded... Numbers passed out have already exceeded the original plan.

East Africa and Rhodesia was informed by cablegram on Tuesday that a Northern Rhodesian War Committee has been constituted with the Governor as Chairman and the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, Major Colonel Sir Gort-Browne and Mr. Roy Welensky as members. The Committee will be in permanent session, and will consider all matters of importance affecting the war effort of the Protectorate, and will advise the Governor in action to be taken.

Tanganyika Prepares to Conscript Women

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory passed into law last week a measure for the conscription of women on the understanding that it will be implemented only if it is necessary in order to bring the civil defence services up to strength.

Since the Government of Uganda asked to be associated with the new Civil Defence and Supply Council set up in Kenya, that body has been renamed the Kenya and Uganda Civil Defence and Supply Council. Uganda's representatives upon it are Mr. Clay, the

Minister of Agriculture, who was recently seconded for duty with the East African War and Civil Supply Board, and Mr. Nurock, the Deputy Chief Secretary.

Evacuees from Malaya, Burma, Ceylon and other parts of the East have arrived in East Africa. They are being accommodated in hotels, farms, and rented houses. Some have already found employment. There were previously a considerable number of evacuees from Cyprus, Palestine, Egypt, and other parts of the Middle East, owing to the heavy demand upon accommodation, food supplies, and transport for military purposes and for civilian refugees. The wives of men serving in East Africa are again reminded that they cannot enter East Africa unless they are in possession of permits issued by the civil authorities upon the express recommendation of the naval, military or air authorities.

Awards and Appointments

General Wavell, now Commander-in-Chief in India and in supreme command of the Indian East at the time when the campaign started which resulted in Italy being driven out of Ethiopia, has been made a Commander of the Seal of Solomon by the Emperor Haile Selassie. This is the highest Ethiopian decoration, normally conferred only on royalty.

The D.F.C. has been awarded to Flight Lieutenant R. Sandford of No. 11 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., for his courage and determination in an attack upon Essen.

Brigadier D. J. S. P. Ponsonby commanding the First South African Brigade in Libya, and previously in command of the South Africans in East Africa, has been promoted Major-General, temporary commanding the First South African Division.

And Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Goud, Northern Rhodesia Defence Forces, is now adjutant with the acting rank of captain. Major H. K. McKee, M.L.C., is now Northern Rhodesia's Director of Civil Supplies.

During April loans totalling £62,720 were made by British Colonies to the Imperial Treasury, predominantly half a million being given of interest, the additional loans locally listed in East Africa totalled £180,055.

Among the latest list of contributions to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund are £1,500 each from the East African Auxiliary Service League and the African Star Flowers Association; £1,111 from the Kenya War Welfare Fund; £70 from the Uganda War Charities Fund; and £300 from the Uganda War Relief and Welfare Fund, £300 of that sum being given by the Bantu and people of North Mara in the Musoma district and £100 by the Nyanza.

India Gold Miners paid £250 to Mr. Churchill for such war funds as he may designate.

Defence of East Africa

Tanganyika's Legislative Council was informed by the new Governor of the Territory, Sir Alfred Dickson, last week that the Chairman of the East African Government Conference has received authority from the secretary of state for the Colonies to give directions to the heads of the three East African Territories on affairs of military urgency and representations made by the General Officer Commanding, and on like questions essential to the war effort. Mr. Waller stressed that this temporary war measure did not mean the abrogation of the constitutional powers of local governments within their territories, but, as a result of continuing consultations between the East African governors, officers, and other measures of a strictly military character had been agreed upon to ensure rapid action and co-ordinated action under the head of the

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



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Questions in Parliament

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Creecan Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies who would represent African interests in the new Civil Defence and Supply Council in Kenya.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the primary object of the Council was to provide for the consideration and co-ordination of civil defence supply and production problems. The members had been chosen for their personal suitability or previous experience and not on the basis of any sectional or racial representation. The sphere with which Africans were most concerned was civil emergency services and man-power; those were in the charge of the Attorney-General, who had appointed a committee to advise him; its membership included the Chief Native Commissioner.

Mr. Jones asked whether, in view of the vital interests of Africans in the whole problem of production in that particular territory, Mr. Macmillan would see that they were directly represented in all other interests in that Colony were now represented.

Mr. Macmillan repeated that the purpose was to obtain results and not to have any racial or sectional differences.

Mr. Sorensen asked whether it meant that in Mr. Macmillan's estimation there was no African capable of being placed upon the body.

Mr. Macmillan: No.

Mr. Jones asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether a standard price and market had been guaranteed to the producers of maize in Kenya irrespective of race; whether any discrimination offered by Africans would be in a less favourable position than that offered by Europeans; and whether surplus African produce could be utilised for war needs on terms equal to those granted to Europeans.

Mr. Macmillan recalled that an reply was given before from Mr. Jones on April 28th he had stated his intention to preparation for extending control and guaranteed prices to African grown maize, calculated to have a similar effect of the scheme in operation for non-Native maize. There was no intention of fixing different prices for different parcels of the same commodity just because one was produced by Europeans and the other by Africans. On the other hand, there could be no question of fixing the same price for grades of different qualities and characteristics but because both were already established.

Labour Inspectorate

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked what progress had been made in establishing an adequate staff of inspectors under the Kenya and Uganda Labour Ordinance.

Mr. Macmillan replied that Lord Cranborne had informed the Governor of Kenya that he considered the provision of an adequate inspectorate to be essential. Details of the survey was taking the necessary steps, but they had not yet been time for a full report to be received.

Mr. Creecan Jones asked whether consideration would be given to the appointment of African inspectors, as urged by Archibald Green.

Mr. Macmillan: Yes, sir.

The same measure had been taken to prevent a shortage of labour on large holdings; how many African were enrobed for work on large farms in the two months beginning with the financial year 1938-39, and whether a standard price guarantee was guaranteed mainly to Africans and Europeans.

Mr. Macmillan replied that these labourers were considered as the immediate ones of employed farmers. These labourers were due for discharge at the end of April, and had been necessary to replace them. Endeavours to find placements under voluntary arrangements failed, and Lord Cranborne agreed to the Governor using compulsory powers, for a period of two months from the end of April. Labourers immediately recruited in May as far as June would be given wages and rations not less favourable than those whom they would replace. The recruited labourers had been very satisfactory, had made no complaints, and had in every way behaved and been treated as voluntary workers.

Mr. Creecan Jones asked whether the safeguards of a kind had been taken so far as the coming labour was concerned; was there an adequate inspectorate; and why was this discrimination permitted to compelling Africans to work on private farms for the private profit of Europeans?

Mr. Macmillan said that these were all questions of a wider nature which had been debated not very long ago in the House.

Mr. Stephen asked if Mr. Macmillan could say whether white and black were also concerned.

Mr. Macmillan: I can say.

Lord Hailey's Services

Mr. T. H. Parker asked what services did Lord Hailey employ by the Colonial Office as a civil servant engaged in lecturing missions regarding work in the Colonies; whether Lord Hailey was subject to the usual restrictions imposed on civil servants in respect of the public discussion of subjects on matters in which he was connected as a civil servant; and whether his speeches and writings on these matters had the prior approval of the Department.

Mr. Macmillan replied that Lord Hailey was assisting the Secretary of State in an advisory capacity with regard to problems in the Colonies and matters of research. He was not a regular member of the staff of these Colonial Offices. He was a most distinguished, retired public servant whose advice on such questions was clearly of the utmost value. The second and third parts of the question did not therefore arise.

Mr. Sorensen asked the numbers of the African population and the total amount estimated to be spent on their education in the colonies in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda respectively.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the estimated African population in Kenya was 3,117,000, of Tanganyika 5,254,500 and in Uganda 714,500, and that the approximate amounts appearing in the 1932 Estimate of the Central Government of the three Dependencies to be spent on African education totalled £10,100,000 in Kenya, £95,000 in Tanganyika, and £12,000 in Uganda. These figures included an appropriate proportion of the cost of the headquarters administration of the Education Departments, but did not include the substantial contributions towards the cost of education made by the Native administrations and local Native authorities, precise figures of which were not available.

Mr. Lyons asked whether the Under-Secretary of State was satisfied that adequate attention was being given to the provision of non-European governmental employees in the various African Colonies, and whether he would insist on the provision of modern amenities, such as allotments, lighting, water-borne sanitation, and the like.

Mr. Macmillan replied that Colonial Governments were not satisfied with all the housing provided for Government employees in the African Dependencies, but in war conditions it was not practicable to make all the progress desired. Nevertheless, in various places steps were being taken to deal with the matter.

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Staff College for the Colonies

(Continued from page 515)

There are, however, two proposals even more radical than the establishment of a Colonial Advisory Board, the second of a Colonial Staff College. While the Home Office's policy will be lacking without it, there is no reason why it will stand in the way of the Board's proposals if not to remain lifeless.

The Colonial Office should be approached by an able and prominent member of the Service at the head of one or two staffs drawn not only from Home Civil Service overseas. The aim should be to bring them into constant contact with each other and with the outside world, to broaden their horizons to stimulate their initiative and to make them aggressive and constructive. The College should deal as three main exceptional units of widest experience, sane and disengaged look, endowed with a restless and questioning mind and a commanding personality. These men are easier to find than to generate thoughts.

The courses at the College would include such subjects as have been studied in recent years at the summer schools—political question, comparative methods of administration, scientific problems and so on. These are all admirable in their way, and necessary; but, in particular, emphasis should be laid on the young students who know how the work at business in the world outside the British Colonies is carried on. Every time a student sees the fullest development of the social services throughout the Colonial Empire, and every one recognises that those of satisfactory advance are dependent upon high educational standards, unhygienic surroundings and too inadequate medical facilities, it is important to teach him economic development in those areas progresses that the labour aspects comprising all construction and symbolic and helpful guidance.

The Importance of Co-operation

The essential idea that the Colonies should be so developed as to provide a great wealth of which the labour and material resources efficiently utilised and humanity directed and capable. If this objective is to be achieved, it can only be by co-operation—co-operation which was foreseen some 10 years ago, and before my time, in East Africa by Mrs. Kingfisher, who pleaded for a régime in which religious government and trade regarded each other as complementary members in a team of which Britain needed another member, obliged to provide the inspiration for governing the simple framework, and make the persisting tailoring element. The students of the school should be got to realise the dependence of all these ideals on effective economic development.

There would be lectures by representatives of commerce, industry, finance, transport and shipping, particularly by those actively engaged in Colonial trade. These courses should be followed up by visits of even attachment, to representative firms. The more they can learn of such subjects, the less likelihood there would be of the present attitude of suspicion and aloofness towards traders.

Lectures would be given by distinguished visitors from other Colonial Empires, and part of the year should be spent in visiting the Colonial Ministries and possessions of other countries. Students would also be kept in touch with the latest advances in such specialist subjects as agriculture, forestry and mining.

The aim of the new is to stimulate and focus public interest in our Colonies and bring informed opinion to bear on them. This, however, to be done by a representative Colonial Council. No Colonial Empire can be healthy and well-run unless its voice is taken in it by others than those whose voice consists in its day-to-day administration. The British Empire leaves no less healthy inhabitants of its Colonies and alone to the Colonial people, the future of their own race. The best Colonial workers succeed less by virtue of the interests which the public articulate to bestow on a Third Division such football-mats. Parliament has recently voted £88,000,000 for the next decade of some £50,000,000 of the sum of taxpayers' money on the Colonies. This sum must be used to lay a sound and sturdy and broad of healthy economic community which can stand without setbacks an thorough, comprehensive system of social services.

A task of such dimensions requires all the wisdom and knowledge that can be brought to bear upon it. A Colonial Council should be appointed in the country by the Secretary of State, with the right to represent their reports to Parliament, to whom they will be mainly unofficial and non-political. If it were political, it would bring political dilemmas into the area of party politics from which it is as possible they should be immune. The Council of which a body is to my mind 1000 over due.

Next week's issue will contain a continuation of this report and a leading article on the subject.

Ethiopian Commemoration

The first anniversary of the return to his capital of the Emperor of Ethiopia was celebrated in London last week by a meeting organised by the Abyssinia Association, and held in the Central Hall, Westminster.

Mr. Richard Law, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, representing the British Government, signed a Book of Remembrance which was also signed by 12 other representatives of the United Nations. A similar Book of Remembrance had been signed by members of the Abyssinia Association. Both volumes were handed to the Princess Tenagie Work, daughter of the Emperor for transmission to her father.

Colonel Kawa, who presided, urged the British Government to assist the other officers of an Ethiopian brigade under the command of the Emperor's son, and read a telegram from the Emperor stating that the railway construction, in collaboration with the British Government, is proceeding rapidly.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst moved a resolution paying tribute to the high statesmanship and courage of the Emperor, and acknowledging the valour of the Abyssinian patriots who maintained their independence for freedom during the Italian occupation and who rallied magnificently to the Emperor when he returned with powerful allies to vanquish the invaders. She said that the Ethiopian Women's Work Association had established an orphanage in Addis Ababa and a number of maternity and infant clinics, nursing and other training schools for young women and girls, and educational classes for older women.

Lady Ravensdale, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., and Mr. Arnold Forster also spoke.

Representation of the Dependencies in the Mother Parliament would be of immense value," Sir Donald Cameron.

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News Items in Brief

Death. A flight of 1000 have resumed their fall at Addis Ababa.

The *Buntington Mail* has completed its year of publication.

St. Vincent Montague has resigned from the board of East Asian Publications, Ltd.

All cut-offding licences for the export of timber trees and timber have been revoked.

Port customs receipts for January were £1,000,000 compared with £34,874 for January, 1941.

Mwangozi, a new word book in the Swahili language, has been launched in East Africa.

The ordinary general meeting of the National Bank of Rhodesia Ltd. was held in Bulawayo on Tuesday.

Member and Carter, a company with extensive East African interests, have declared an interim dividend of 6s. per share.

Ronaldson Nursing Home, Gwelo, has been transferred to the Government of Southern Rhodesia. It will become a maternity home.

A部落族 is reported to have charged a gangling railway trolley on the Rhodesia Railways at Lungwe, near Beira, shooting the guard and damaging the vehicle.

In order to lessen the financial strain on income tax payers in Northern Rhodesia, payment by instalment in advance of the assessment date has been arranged. No discount is payable on such payments.

East African sisal plantations, 1941, announce that the production of sisal and tow on the company's estates during April was 135 tons, making 1,302 tons for the first 10 months of the current financial year.

Southern Rhodesia has introduced a petrol rationing scheme on a weight basis, which will allow about 200 miles of motoring a month, variable without notice at the discretion of the Colony's Fuel Control Board.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has unanimously adopted a resolution that war risks insurance of commodities etc., be met by the establishment of a fund to which contributions should be made by the East African Government from war taxation. The Mombasa Chamber, on the other hand, supports the plan now in operation.

The Kenya-Uganda Railway Council has decided that the surplus at December 31 last, after allowing for the remission of charges and military train services £561,778, and the appropriation of £160,000 to the permanent fund provided for in the supplementary estimate for 1941, shall be allotted to the rates of subvention and general reserve.

South Africa's Gold Storage Commission completes the acquisition of cold storage areas at Cape Town docks after the war, said Sir Godfrid Higgins, the Prime Minister recently. The Commission, he said, had made no loss except during its first year, and that was due to expenses of formation. It had a sum of the £100,000,000 thousand of pounds.

Postal Services with Ethiopia

The Ethiopian authorities have been informed that the British Government is ready to resume postal services between the United Kingdom and Ethiopia. No notification has, however, been received that the Ethiopian Government has set up its own postal organisation. Ocean and air mails to members of our forces in Ethiopia have been in operation for some time, but there is still no service for civilian purposes. Copies of *East Africa and Rhodesia* addressed even to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor have frequently been returned to us marked "Return to sender. No service." Yet for months previously copies had been regularly dispatched by special bags. There is evidently need for great and urgent improvement.

Private Treaty Offers

COLLECTIONS OF POSTAGE STAMPS

ZANZIBAR

We have received instructions from Mr. J. H. CHALFORD, F.R.G.S., to offer to sale his Private Treaty collection, and incorporate with it all the material contained together by the late Mr. R. H. HALL, F.R.G.S., who captured it in his collection. Details of the collection are given to the highest degree.

At present we have the section of British India (including Madras and Ceylon), Malaya, and other countries, including

The following Postage Stamps with copies of the same, two in each case, will form the bulk of the collection. The following gives full sets from Kamaran the 1856, with various overprints, except the 1860 1s. 6d. and 1861 2s. 6d. of which there are only two, one of which, however, is in a block of four, the three others having small perforations.

Also complete sets of hundred pieces of every American variety of type and setting, including many blocks, some very large. It is impossible to detail these in expense, but some of the more important are as follows:

Zanzibar—1s. 6d. in pair, and in strip mint and two 1s. 6d. in blocks, two used, 2s. 6d. two used, 2s. 6d. 1862 three mint, one in pair and one in block of three, and all three in blocks inverted. 1s. 6d. 1863 12s. 6d. two used, 18s. 6d. 1864 12s. 6d. 1865 12s. 6d.

Zanzibar—1s. 6d. in pair, and in pair; 1s. mint in pairs, 2s. 6d. 1863 in pair and single 1s. mint in pairs and singles.

Private Treaty—1s. 6d. in pair, and in pair, and in block of four, and in strip mint and two singles.

Local issues—1s. 6d. in pair, and in strip mint and in block, strip and two singles.

Amongst the rarer varieties will be found no less than twenty-two copies of the 1s. rupee grey, mostly mint, including the scarce thick 1s. 6d.

The section comprising the 1856-58 and the 1863-21 appears to be an extensive one and includes:

British Cameroons—2s. 6d. in pair, and in pair, and in block of four.

British Somaliland—2s. 6d. in pair, and in pair, and in block of four.

British Uganda—2s. 6d. in pair, and in pair, and in block of four.

Tristan da Cunha—showing a few pairs.

By 1863—1s. 6d. in pair, and in pair showing Roman numerals.

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1916—1s. 6d. in pair, and in complete collection of the 1916-17 issues, and in pairs of the 1917-18 issues.

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The First World War issues, including some pairs and strips, and a number of the rare insets, the overprints, while mounted and various varieties. There are also small plating and cancellation studies.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Anglo American Corporation

The Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., which has an issued capital of £4,500,000, and substantial holdings in Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd. and Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co. Ltd., with indirect interests in Rhodesian Corporation, Nelspruit Consolidated Copper Mines, and the British South African Company, reports a profit for the year ended December 31, 1941, of £3,909,000. Dividends received £1,752,500, £105,000 dividends for taxation special remittance for the year 1940-41, and the carry forward amount £728,146, against £104,317 paid in in shares for interests in other concerns appearing in the balance sheet for under £100,000. Government-protected mining stocks and debentures are valuation £1,255,881 and cash amounts to stock, less than £1,920,025. The general reserve is £3,500,000.

Rhodesian Corporation

The report of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1941, shows a profit of £2,000,000 after providing for depreciation and Suez return. An amount £10,000 is recommended to be reserved for taxation in this country, and £10,000 as unreserved to reserve, leaving a carry forward of £1,980,000 compared with £1,935,000 for the year 1940.

Operations in the gold mines situated in Rhodesia resulted in the recovery of 1,441,000 fine gold, and the average annual rate of return was 1,300,000 fine gold. From the results of examination, it is estimated that the total gold output per annum will be approximately 1,300,000 fine gold, or 57,000 troy oz. The average price realized for fine gold is output after deduction of shipping and transhipment charges £141.15 per ounce on each unit.

The company holds interests in the Rhodesian Consolidated Gold and West African Underwater Mining and West Seaward gold mining companies, and in Gold Coast Securities Ltd., Gold and Metal Mines in Nigeria, East African Gold and Mineral Mine, and Amalgamated Gold Areas.

Land sales in Rhodesia during the year totalled £2,000 acres.

The results for the financial year, 1941-42, show a loss of £1,200,000, largely due to the heavy write-down of the investment in the properties and mining interests necessitated by the uncertainty as regards the ore deposits and the difficulty of valuation of the properties which must consequently be written down. It should not be overlooked, however, that the financial position this company is favourably improved in its liquid position of the company, and during the year the ultimate conservation of the share capital is being pursued by the company.

Reserve at June 30, 1941, £2,481,000, the net liquid position £1,300,000, less current liabilities, and compared with the end of 1940, £1,300,000.

A comparison of the movements in the accounts will be exhibited in the accounts for the financial years 1940-41, which if ascertained will be ready to be published.

The reserves capital is £150,000, and the directors propose a final dividend of £2,450,000.

The shareholders are recommended to retain at least 100,000 shares at £2,400, retaining their main investment, and reducing the lower investment, namely, 50,000 shares at £1,080, and giving preference to held-in stock and mineral £2,600, i.e. 50,000 shares at £1,080, investment of £1,000, and cash £29,223.

Kagero Mines Difficulties

In its annual report and accounts for Kagero Mines Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1941, issued a few days ago, the London offices are accompanied by a circular letter stating a legal notice issued to shareholders dated January 30, purporting to convene an extraordinary general meeting to be held at Mwila, Southern Rhodesia, on March 20, 1942, as follows by the legal provisions the company which is liable for the costs of holding the meeting.

This notice is so worded that it appears to be valid without the authority of the Board of Trade, and the documents to be valid January 30, 1942, which was not the fact, according to February 6, that is, three days later, than a notice legally issued by a regulating shareholder, which was not valid on February 6.

The annual report states:

"In the latter half of 1941, the difficulties of the administration of the company's business, and of the extreme expense of the war situation, more particularly in the form of the increase of two of the directors' salaries, Mr. E. H. Headland and Mr. D. S. Jackson became too to the company, and in their turn overthrown in September 1941, by the enemy."

While the legal constitution of the company is all right, the majority of directors had been ousted under a military law, which, however, became invalid in the season immediately after, as no longer the legal constitution for the time being, as it is to be seen in the circular issued by the Board of Trade.

With regard to the other shareholders, one on the one hand, and the other three original directors, on the other side, the steps to be taken to restore the legality and a state of affairs, enabled the withdrawal of the former from their respective powers to act, including the convening of general meetings, the issue of reports and accounts, or otherwise in the transaction of the company's business.

According to legal advice it is only course open to shareholders to petition the Extraordinary General Meeting of the company to restore the company's power to do all necessary acts of incorporation. Such extraordinary general meeting was duly held on March 11, 1942, in accordance with the notice issued, all shareholders and the special extraordinary and ordinary resolutions set forth in the notice were passed unanimously by shareholders present or represented at the meeting, holding that the company, as of the 1941 financial year, is now entitled to the exercise of the powers and franchises as the time of this report.

Boasted Directors

Mr. C. J. H. Headland is now chairman of the company, Mr. G. W. L. Thompson, Deputy Chairman, and Messrs. J. Hopkins and Mr. J. T. Morris, Messrs. E. V. Godfrey, Mr. C. J. H. Headland, Mr. J. P. Moulton, Mr. J. T. Morris, Mr. J. Sim and Mr. K. D. St. John, are also now confirmed as directors of the company.

During the year ended June 30, 1941, the company's total production increased to 1,400,000 fine gold, and 250,000 fine silver. Two new mines, "Kite" and "Shark," were recommissioned, the average grade of which exceeded 16 per cent, including overburden, in the future area. The average grade realized for fine gold output after deduction of shipping and transhipment charges £141.15 per ounce on each unit.

The total operating profit was £23,266, of which £1,700 was devoted to writing off prospecting and development expenditure and to provide for the depreciation of buildings and plant £2,324, providing for other charges, there was a net profit of £1,200, which included the carry forward of £1,000, resulting in £1,200 Uganda income tax.

The group's total net assets, £1,000,000, the equivalent of 100,000 shares, which is equal to the heavy investment in the company for purchasing and maintaining necessitated by the uncertainties of the ore deposits and the difficulty of valuation of the properties which must consequently be written down. It should not be overlooked, however, that the financial position this company is favourably improved in its liquid position of the company, and during the year the ultimate conservation of the share capital is being pursued by the company.

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Dividends

General Mining and Smelting Trust Co. Ltd. has declared a dividend of 10/- per share, and the shareholders may inter alia instead of 10/- the sum of 10/- denominated in terms of their home currency.



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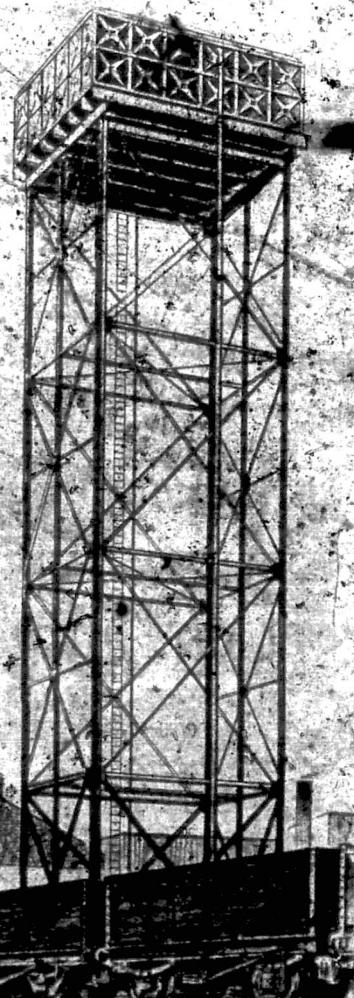
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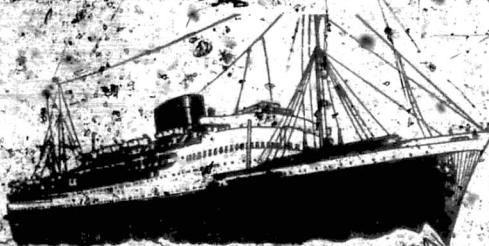
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLONIAL SERVICE. Being of the highest importance to the British East and Central African Dependencies, we have devoted the almost possible

space to the recent debate on this subject in the

Colonial Service.

House of Lords. It was the fullest Parliamentary discussion of the British Colonial Service which we have recorded and one in the Upper Chamber proved itself to be far better informed than the Commons on a wide Imperial theme. Almost every inaccurate or doubtful statement was corrected on the spot, whereas in the Lower House extravagant and audacious assertions often pass unchallenged. Many members of the Commons who air their opinions on the Colonies have little of no first-hand knowledge. In the Lords, on the other hand, an apostle is seldom put up to speak made on the Colonies except by those really acquainted with them. In the recent debate the one character of constructive criticism backed by personal experience. Its range was

wide. Among the chief points discussed were unification of the Colonial Service, recruitment on a broader basis, improved training, earlier retirement of officials who outgrow their usefulness, more careful selection of Governors and their retention in one charge for longer periods, suitable grouping and fusion of colonies, the laying of obligations to colonies with similar problems, and the possible creation of a Colonial Council and a Colonial Staff College.

Dealing with the Colonial Service, Lord Trewhard, supported by Lord Moyne and Lord Halifax, urged the new Secretary of State, Lord Cranborne, to formulate inevitable re-

talence and proceed with real unification. The

Colonial Minister, recognising the advantages, stressed his intention to promote

the interchange of personnel between the Colonies and the Colonial Office. That is all to the good, but we greatly doubt if our readers, almost all of whom have wide experience of the territories we serve, would endorse Lord Cran-

borne's statement that "the greatest possible mobility in the Colonial Service is desired—a generalisation mitigated by the qualification that this is specially true of the technical branches—medical, agricultural, labour and so on, where mobility is very much easier and should be encouraged in every way possible."

The complaint of the East and Central African Dependencies has been that mobility has been most marked on the administrative side, and particularly in the case of Governors and Chief Secretaries. Far from favouring such frequent changes, they would drastically reduce them; and we therefore welcome the insistence of Lords Trewhard, Wedgwood, Moyne, and Laringdon on the need to check an abuse which has done great disservice to the Colonial Empire. And Lord Cranborne's candid acceptance of the principle that Governors should remain in their posts for a full five years. If that policy be implemented, it will contribute sub-

Official Transfers
Surfeit Not Dearth

The Trouble

stantially to the success of the new measures for greater Colonial welfare and development. Lord Milner's doctrine that officials in the Colonies must marry their jobs was aptly recalled, and Lord Moyne agreed that a Governor should be appointed only on the grounds of complete suitability for the post. That is a standard for which we have long pleaded; and since the ex-Secretary of State appears to imply that it operates in the Colonial Office, it is necessary to ask with some recent appointments in mind, if the present Minister is satisfied with the arrangements for advice to be tendered to him in respect of men whom he has never met. There would be no difficulty in compiling a list of names of Governors of recent years who could by no stretch of the imagination be described as ideal for their posts—or indeed for any transfer except to the retired list.

May not the proposals of Lords Trenchard and Moyne for the earlier retirement of officials have within them elements of latent danger? Certainly the authorities should have the power to retire on an

Retirement Proposals Might Put a Premium on Carelessness.

equitable economic basis of any official who has shown himself unworthy of his post, but to give every officer the option of retiring on pension at any time after the age of forty, as suggested by Lord Trenchard, would surely put a premium on carelessness, and tend to weaken the Service, not strengthen it. Since officials naturally incline to mutual support, it may be assumed that this will not be recommended by the Governor for compulsory retirement unless he has fallen short of a reasonable standard of average capacity (and the official would still retain his right of appeal to the Secretary of State). To give the power of retirement to the Secretary of State only would therefore involve an injustice to the normally efficient public servant. But to allow the official to resign on pension at his pleasure would enormously increase his temptation to withdraw from the service of the State when about to come to the use of his powers. During his first few years he is paid a reasonably good salary (with adequate leave and valuable pension and other rights) to learn his duties, and it is now proposed to give him refresher courses at a university, and the prospect of travelling scholarships and attendance at a Colonial Staff College to broaden his knowledge and outlook. These benefits would be unfairly lost to the State if the expensively trained official could retire whenever he chose. We should move in the opposite direction, that

of giving the Service the option of postponing the retirement of senior officials when their retirement appeared desirable. Moreover, since one of the most disquieting items in the Budget almost every Colony is the very heavy and rapidly increasing pension burden, it is most important to take every practical step to reduce it. Again, if the proposal were adopted, young and able Chief Secretaries in the forties, for example, would be tempted to take his pension and go into business, and the exceptionally competent mining, agricultural or other technical adviser would be even more subject to attractive commercial offers. We trust that the responsible public bodies in and connected with the Colonies will give urgent consideration to this serious matter and make their views known without delay, for otherwise they may find that their representations have been made too late.

We wholeheartedly endorse the tributes paid to the quality of the recruits taken into the Colonial Service in the last decade or so. They are a great credit to Sir Ralph Furse in particular, if it was contrary to the practice of the House of Lords to mention his name.

High Quality of Colonial Cadets.

It deserves to be cited here that all the speakers have the impression that it is especially the Administrative Service which has been remarkable for the calibre of its cadets. We should be inclined to say that the young technical officers have been not less good, and we know judges of wide experience who hold that the agriculturists offer the most promise. However that may be, the improved general quality of the recruits entitles the danger of facilitating early resignation on pension. Most officials of the old school were either so wedded to their work that retirement came as a wrench to be postponed as long as possible or of qualities unlikely to attract the attention of commercial employers. By obtaining the improved intellectual calibre of their successors, may be expected to be more ready to assume administrative posts.

One of the most striking features of the debate was the confession by Lord Moyne, until recently Secretary of State for the Colonies, that he was opposed to the amalgamation of

Lord Moyne on Amalgamation of Groups of Colonies.

common groups of Colonies on the dual score of poor communications and doubtful administrative advantages of such a step since common interests are already served by the machinery of the Governors' Conference. Referring to East Africa, Lord Moyne said: "It is over two thousand miles

from one another to south-west Rhodesia, but even the difficulties of communication can be surmounted. I doubt whether it would be wise to build artificial unions where there is no racial or cultural background. No one has suggested an amalgamation of Kenya with Rhodesia, but only of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika on the one hand and of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland on the other. This is large communications within those groups is swift and much more satisfactory than it was a few years ago within any individual territory. Nor do we know of any proposal for artificial unions. Indeed the territories above-mentioned are obvious economic and geographical units, and to suggest as Lord Moyne proceeded to do, that "no national feeling ever existed throughout them" is to disregard the whole trend of development. Such a tribe who until comparatively recently had quarrelled with his neighbour, there can be no expectation of national solidarity in the common interpretation of the term, but that the combination of strength is there is proved by such signs as, for example, the cohesion between tribesmen of widely sundered origin serving under common discipline and order in the King's African Rifles, or the readiness with which educated Natives from, say, Nyasaland serve in public offices in Northern Rhodesia, or firms in Southern Rhodesia, and in mines in the Belgian Congo. Equally astonishing is it to learn of Lord Moyne, with in the East African Governors' Conference, in which a strongly voiced objection came from successive Secretaries of State, a lack of confidence in inverse ratio with that of informed East Africans (Governors and their senior subordinates included), incapable of producing adequate results under stress of war. Has this particular piece of machinery proved that it has had to be buttressed by a whole series of shadowy councils and committees? Its main achievement has been not to render superfluous territorialisation, but doubly to demonstrate that nothing less than fusion will fully serve the cause of East African advancement.

Lord Moyne stigmatised the notion of colonial amalgamation as a spur to "fissiparous tendencies." An odd plea, surely, in face of Imperial history! Have our great Dominions themselves once

African Branch of the Colonial Service Urged

supreme prestige in the world, whose declared aim has always been to achieve that very end? Let us see. Are we determined to attain the union of their adjoining territories

at the earliest practicable moment, and Rhodesians and Nyasalanders, once this war is over, will without fail demand the creation of that Greater Rhodesia which, we for our part, regard as inevitable? Yet no portion of the British Empire can at this hour of utmost peril show a finer response on its manhood and womanhood than East Africa, and Rhodesia. No one is ignorant of the plot and planning of the enemies of their national destinies. That the "fissiparous tendencies" might arise, it could come only from the stubborn and blind refusal of a distant bureaucracy to perceive the truth. Fortunately Lord Moyne was in a minority of one in his department. Lords Trewhiddle, De La Warr and Hailey made strong pleas in favour of amalgamation. Lord Hailey advocated as *East Africa and Rhodesia* has done for years, the formation of a special African Branch of the Colonial Service, and Lord De La Warr hinted that a special Africa Office would be required in the future, and that a Minister of State for Africa might very soon be necessary. Lord Faringdon, who evidently does not know the record of the Colonial Office in regard to proposals for amalgamation, provided the light relief of the debate when he suggested that that Office should "at least bring pressure and persuasion to bear on the Colonies to federate." All our readers know that the boot is on the other foot. In regard to amalgamation Lord Cranborne was cautious but encouraging. Lord Faringdon, incidentally, found a supporter of the advocacy of the internationalisation of Colonial territories:

*

Study of the arguments for and against a Colonial Council shows that some of the objections mentioned are less substantial than appears at first sight, and that this matter accordingly requires further consideration. To Lord Cranborne such a Council appeared essential if there is to be an up-to-date Colonial policy; he postulated that the effectiveness such a body must be mainly financial and non-political in personnel, and possess the right to present its report to Parliament. For reasons which he did not explain, Lord Wedgwood construed that as removing Colonial administration from Parliamentary control and assuring extravagant salaries for members of the Council; in his opinion Parliament is so capable of looking out for Colonial problems that any assistance from an Parliamentary机关 is superfluous. Lord Moyne, who hoped that Members of Parliament knew deplorably little about the Colonies, situated in the Secretarial Vol. 10, 1912 required for the year in this country. Let Lord Hailey was emphatic on

the value of the advice of men of long experience in administration, trade and economic development. The Secretary of State, however, disliked the idea on the ground that it would mean two directors of Colonial affairs himself and the Council. But since the Council would be nominated by the Minister, it would clearly consist only of men considered capable of contributing to the improvement of Colonial administration, welfare and development, and their joint recommendations, though periodically laid before Parliament for the information of the public, would be intended primarily for the assistance of the Minister. It is surely unnecessary to say that such a Council, when such a body of men, if it would be well informed, standing by the Secretary of State to put his case candidly for the judgment of Parliament, Lord Curzon has said specifically that he "comes, not to decide, but that it should be given to Parliament, not by an officially appointed body." One of the great advantages

of a wise and constituted Colonial Council would be that the senior members of the Colonial Office and the civil service would be identified with members of the Colonial Government, which would, at all times, desire to prevent the Office from either of indecision and from dangerous delays, both of which frequently result either from the reliance upon a party's statements of the official side of a case or from bureaucratic inflexion. We have reserved an open mind on this much discussed question of a Colonial Council, but the opinions of our friends do not seem to us to be in its weight on the points urged in its favour. We hope, too, that further consideration will be given to the Colonial Staff College proposed by Lord Trenchard, for it might do very fine work under an exceptional director of sane and unbiased outlook, of a restless and questioning mind, and of galvanising personality. Lord Kitchener did not appear enthusiastic, and Lord H. G. White expressed a preference for travelling scholarships which would permit officials to visit other British and foreign Colonies.

THE WAR

How Diego Suarez Was Captured

Official Account of Madagascar Expedition's Land and Sea Operations

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT of the operations leading to the surrender of Diego Suarez was issued jointly by the Admiralty and the War Office last Friday, based on reports from Rear-Admiral Syfret, commander of the expedition to Madagascar, and Major-General Sturges, commanding the troops.

The report states that at dawn on May 5 the British force arrived off Diego Suarez, having been conveyed over a very long distance without loss. The approach to Courier Bay was found mainly mining, and during the necessary mine-clearing operations the corvette H.M.S. "Abercrombie" struck a mine and sank. Casualties were probably light.

Despite bad weather, the troops, with their equipment and stores, were speedily put ashore, and great credit is due to the naval personnel and troops attached to the forces allocated to the Merchant Navy in maintaining morale.

At 10.30 a.m. a naval force, consisting of the gunboat "Cerberus" and gunboat escort, the gunboat "Dartmouth" and gunboat "Lancaster", the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Marine Light Infantry and Royal Marine Field Artillery, landed at Antsiranana and advanced eastwards, supported by tanks. At 11.30 a.m. our advance troops held up the rebels south-west of Antsiranana, and the position was firmly cleared until late evening. By 8 p.m. on May 5 our troops were in contact with a strongly entrenched position held by rebels at a point two miles south of Antsiranana. Meanwhile, on British General order consented to let the British forces surrendered to the local commander.

Valuable Help by the Royal Navy

At about 6 a.m. on May 6 the positions south of Antsiranana were attacked, but without initial success. Naval support was given, notably by two destroyers, which bombarded strong points. During the day reinforcements were brought up, and the final assault was carried out at dark that night. Our troops engaged the rebels at 10 p.m., and at about the same time a force of Royal Marines was landed at the quay of Antsiranana in the rear of the defenders, creating a valuable diversion and causing considerable confusion.

The surprise assault from the sea played an important part in securing a speedy capture of Antsiranana. The Marine force landed from the corvette "Abercrombie" without casualties or damage, and made fast to the quay of an unfortified port in the darkness.

While the Marines were securing this diversion, our troops attacked strongly along the coast held by the rebels, but they initially suffered losses. In the early stages of assault our troops seized several pockets of British coastal fortifications, and our sailors fought the enemy's lines during the morning attack so that our Marines were equal to the fight that had at first presented.

The combined assault from land and sea secured the enemy's surrender of Antsiranana during the night of May 6. On the following day the coast defence batteries and defensive lines on the Grande peninsula, south of the entrance to Diego Suarez harbour, surrendered. That afternoon ships of Admiral Syfret's force proceeded by mine-sweepers to Diego Suarez harbour.

A tribute is paid in the joint report to the commanding officer of the naval force who, despite the which he had to face, the total resources available for the defence of the port were so limited that he nevertheless deprived the defence of his power, and then gave valuable support to the naval and military forces engaged in the operation.

Colonel Cerboni, commanding the French forces in the area, has reported to the C.O.A. in Antananarivo that French casualties amounted to about 150 killed and 500 wounded. Vice-Admiral Syfret has sent his thanks to the Air Force which endeavoured to defend Diego Suarez, and destroyed 12 pilots being killed.

Vice-Admiral Syfret has also issued the following account of the Madagascar campaign:

"The British victory at Diego Suarez was won in two main columns. Within 18 hours they battered their way through three lines of fortifications built by Marshal Pétrel. The assault took place on the morning of May 6, 1912, and the British force, coming from Dar es Salaam,

at 10 a.m. landed at Antsiranana. The British force consisted of 1,100 men, 110 British aircraft-carriers and 100 dropped leaders, and 100000 rounds of ammunition. The landing was made inviting the

the south side of Diego Suarez. In four hours the station had loaded enough tanks to form two columns. All that day the fighting with French troops took place at Antsirano, and it was there the French were driven from the rear, the departing air force of 12 old planes shot down 11 British planes. French air bases were intact. "The death in action of the Rhodesian Airman is confirmed."

The broadcasting station at Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, broadcast news of the massacres at Tamatave, but the French wireless station at Diego Suarez, giving news of casualties to their relatives in the south of the island. Indeed, the Antananarivo station requested Diego Suarez in strict terms to alter its wavelength or the evening transmissions, which were inaudible in the south of the island. This appears to indicate that the bitter anti-British elements aroused by Vichy's decisions and by suppression of claims of the British offer no negotiate and to maintain the French forces of Madagascar are dying down.

Free French to Participate in Administration

The Foreign Office issued the following statement on the evening of May 14:

"At the present time, the intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is to understand the French Committee in Madagascar to provide the Territory for being used by the Allies to power of the French and to safeguard French interests."

At the instance of the Ministry's Government that the Free French National Committee should play its due part in the administration of the French French territory, since the National Committee is a member of the United Nations as the representative of fighting France.

Several hundred British and 100 French casualties from Madagascar reached Durban early this week. The proportion of seriously wounded was small.

Most of the men said that the Native troops in Madagascar were told that the British troops appeared that the Japanese were attacking. These French soldiers resisted fiercely until they discovered that it was the British whom they were fighting. The number of Free French on the island was a pleasant surprise. There was no scorched earth policy and the military and naval installations intact.

Radio Antananarivo announced on Monday that there was British aerial activity over certain areas, conceivably Masina and the east coast, but without any bombing. One British aeroplane was stated to have made a forced landing, and the British in Diego Suarez to be negotiating for the exchange of the two specimens taken prisoner.

Total civilian mobilisation was ordered throughout the Belgian Congo last week.

The third half-yearly meeting of the Middle East Command Council (which has throughout included representatives of East Africa and South Africa, but not, for the first time of Iraq, Persia, Saudi Arabia, and the United States) was held last week in Cairo.

Squadron Leader Nettleton's V.C.

Squadron Leader John Nettleton, who led the famous August raid in which No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron of the R.A.F. distinguished itself, was decorated with the Victoria Cross by King George VI during a break in the war. He recently regret to report the death in Mafurira Hospital, Northern Rhodesia, at the age of 36 years, of Lieut. Jean Lonsdale, The King's African Rifles, eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Cawson, R.C.M.G., former Governor of Uganda and later of Kenya Colony, and of Lady Garrison of Horsham, Sussex.

The death during air operations is announced of Pilot Officer Malcolm Stewart Davidson, 22, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davison, of Nairobi.

A mobile canteen given by the people of Tanganyika Territory, was handed to the U.S. last week by Mr. Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir A. Longmore's Review Of Air Operations against the Italians

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL AIR ARTHUR LONGMORE, S.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., A.D. Officier Commanding-in-Chief in the Middle East in 1940 and 1941, gave some most interesting facts about British air operations against Italian East Africa when he addressed the Royal Empire Society last week.

In the Sudan, Kenya and Abyssinia aircraft of all types, including Gladiator, Hurricane and Wellingtons, were, he said, opposed the Italian East Africa by a slightly larger force. But reinforcements could arrive frequently by flying reinforcements direct from Libya to Eritrea, crossing the English by night. They even carried some "lightning" mail bags packed inside the fuselages of the large Sidi trans-Saharan route. The longest hop was over 1,000 miles.

Line Service of Obsolete Aircraft

Sir Arthur Longmore continued:

"Early in January 1941 General Platt opened his campaign against the Italian forces south, supported by six R.A.F. squadrons under the command of Air Commander-in-Chief, with the exception of the South African squadrons, which had a few Hurricanes and one Gladiators squadron. The others consisted of old types—Wellingtons, Vikings and various bi-planes. The squadrons arrived from improved airfields, making use of whatever cover existed, in ravines and thick trees, but at least shelter and providing some camouflage background.

"The range can be too high for the whole aerodrome crews and ground maintenance crews. It is a long and tiring visit them and see how they had overcome their difficulties and how cheerful they were about their dedication to heat and dust at the aerodromes from which they operated the flights. The aerobatics during the rainy season frequently involved flying over mountains up to 7,000 ft. in heavy rain to reach their objectives.

"Of all the difficulties we had, I think conditions at Port Sudan were the worst. The heat was bad enough, but even the air above was usually blanketed in with a sickly yellowish mist clinging through it. However, here a fighter unit of Gladiator fighters were provided from the same base, Bienimba and Wellingtons or Vickers in escort for convoys coming from Red Sea ports."

Further south from Gallabat the old bi-planes were frequently used to maintain contact with the Abyssinian Pioneers who were still very active against the Italian forces of East Africa. These bi-planes, with their slow landing speed and reasonable take-on, used some steaming landing grounds in the course of their work and their pilots have some interesting tales to tell of their sojourns with the Abyssinians.

Morale of Italian Air Force

The morale of the Italian Air Force under the leadership of their Vice-Commander, Frosti himself and the pilots was probably better than in Libya, south of the Red Sea, because which was used from the Sudan and Kenya certainly damped the ardour of the Italian pilots. The very presence of these modern fighters enabled our own type bombers to be used with very few losses considering the work they were doing.

After crossing into Eritrea to Massawa on January 21, General Platt's force came up against stiff resistance at Aden, holding a defensive position which lasted till March 10. The majority of the staff under the protection of the Hurricanes concentrated on one direct support of the Army, and attacked targets in the area behind the enemy's main positions. This mainly combined with the effect of artillery fire, a very weakly held Italian position, and captured largely to the credit of this formation, plus the 1st H.A.A.C. which came in on March 21, an aerial bombardment which resulted in the fall of Asmara, capital of South Africa. Shipyards were especially prominent in these operations. In two attacks on enemy airfields they destroyed 10 buildings, though one had to be abandoned.

A few days later, from Cairo via Khartoum to Asmara early in April shortly after it was occupied by our forces. The town was intact except for the bombed radio station and the buildings of the airport, and I stayed at a comfortable hotel run and staffed by white Indians. The electric lights came from the power station at Massawa, still in Italian hands. Italian policy continued in reaction; they evicted their servants though told that the cause must be given up. One had to be given up in those parts. Asmara certainly has points both for admiration and admiration.

With the occupation of Massawa on April 8 practically all the Italian aircraft had been transferred to the Red Sea shipping route, where they

Japan's Threats to India.—The coast of Bengal is in most parts untenable for the landing of troops. One can imagine the Japanese shipping troops along the coast from Rangoon to Maabar, which they have not yet attacked, from Takao, from Chinkiang, and from Chittagong to the mouth of the Brahmaputra river, with the idea of descending upon Calcutta from the north. Another force might be sent across the Bay of Bengal to land on the coast south of Calcutta, and, in conjunction with the northern force, attempt to punch out the industrial area between Calcutta and Barisal. How far such an operation might be practicable is another story. The country in front of the Calcutta zone is one of marshy creeks, streams and rivers. It always gets wet. Monsoon conditions should, on balance, favour the defender, but it is a question whether more could be done by moving mobile boats during the monsoon than by walking knee-deep. I found during the dry season. In any event, the authorities have thought it wise to take measures to secure that there will not be boats available to Japanese invaders. New aerodromes are being constructed at high speed. On the whole, the population of Bengal is already faced the prospect of invasion with some equanimity, though could a few weeks ago, the people have seen flying over them and formidable R.A.F. fighters and bombers, the over-sentimental war-day. But India cannot have too many friends. There is a substantial land army who is good deal more modern in equipment.

India.—Special correspondent in Calcutta.—Burma.—The Imperial force which defeated Burma, a country bigger than France, from Maingmien to Rangoon, from Rangoon to Maabar, and from Maabar to the Assam frontier, for five months now numbered 30,000 all told. A tank brigade equipped with light American tanks was its sole announced support. At least half and probably more of our heroic British, Indian and Burmese have been killed. Many more have been wounded. General Alexander's brave little army fought and withdrew, fought and withdrew again over a long, long retreat of some 500 miles. The Japanese employed three divisions (much larger than ours) on their flanks, with two in reserve. Their casualties were probably proportionately much larger. The campaign may have cost the Japanese skill and resolution in holding the enemy away from the Assam border till the rains came and still saving the day may make an important difference to the defence of India.

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Background to the War

Germany's Crimea Attack.—

The Straits of Kerch are about 150 miles wide, 150 miles to the east lies Matron with its rich sources of high-grade aviation petrol. Matron lies on the pipeline between Tchapsk and Armavir. Armavir is 10 miles to the northeast of Matron, lies on the pipeline between Matron and Kostayev. This pipeline takes fuel oil from Orenburg, either north-westward to Rostov or east to the Caspian Sea where it is loaded in oil-tankers to go to the Volga. The Orenburg fields lie about 200 miles as the crow flies southeast from Armavir. Matron and Groznyi lie on the line which is available to rear supply about 15% of Russia's petrol. Both supply about 400,000 b.p.d. The collective farms in Russia covering vast areas of territory receive petrol just as urgently as does the Red Army. I believe that General Gusev's claim's assistance that the Germans must be driven out of Russia this year is due to the fact that the German does not wish to face another Russian winter, certainly not unless succumbing. Land has been sown and the rest speeded up by intensive agricultural efforts to meet the shortfalls due to the Hitlerites and their allies. The Germans and I find that the Russians are well prepared for this attack. They have their own tactical plans with maximum reserves of men and materials in the right place to meet it. I believe the Germans are taking the realistic, despairing throw of trying to knock Russia out this spring by bombing her of her oil. Mr. George Farquharson, 21st May 1942.

Dope: German Parachutists.—

The dope: German parachutists neutralised, neutralised, neutralised and guess whom?—the British!—In the course of the last week, the British have had to account for a series of attacks on their bases in India, made possible by the Germans. Ten thousand German parachutists dropped in India, have collected their identity cards, between 1,000 and 9,000 casualties. It was not the parachutists, however, who took Calcutta but their air-borne sweep who followed. They showed sheer disregard of life. We could not kill them fast enough before we drove over them and the Indians alone accounted for 250 crashed. It is 30° and there were 40° clear by. The Valley thing was utterly fantastic. Lieut. Col. W.

Stalin v. Hitler.—Hitler seeks

to destroy the Soviet power for ever. Stalin—when I take to be greater and the grimmer man—is resolved that the Nazi power shall be brought to an abyss of ruin. It is also to the German Hitler, which has taken the strategical initiative, that stands front and centre, a system of defense lines to cover the island before 1943 is quite ready for the same. By comparison Hitler is as follows. For Hitler's hopes in his last bid for victory no region on the southern front is more vital than the Caucasus sector. A German victory there and therefore commands a wide system of railways, rivers and roads. It is along these the main routes to both Dagestan and Kiev. Hitler also believes in the envelopment and capture of Moscow. That means control of the military key of the Soviet Union. It is able to its great network of railways, to pour out troops on all sides. It forms a strategical pivot that nothing less in the Soviet Union can rival with Moscow stands. Russia cannot fail if Hitler wins. Our urgent business is to take off part of the weight of Nazi attack from Russia, and to do this by every means we can muster. We have to extend the range of our bombing operations, to pull round Germany from the Balkans. Beyond Berlin, further into Central Europe, we have to assail German ports, factories and communications in the eastern Reich where the relief to our ally will be great. We must force the Germans to divert still more of its strength from Russia to the west.

Mr. J. L. Garyn, in the House of Commons, 21st May 1942.

The Spies in Brazil.—In the State of São Paulo, where the great bulk of the Japanese colonists sit, secretings and plots have been discovered showing that these settlers form a highly organised unit of the Japanese Communist Party. They were armed, to form a well-trained army of 30,000 troops. Arms and munitions seized by the authorities together with documents prove that many of the farm labourers are commissioners in the Japanese Imperial Army. Along strategic stretches over the coastline Japan has secret agents operating with commissions in the Japanese Army. The leaders of hoped-for subversive action are not above clandestinely camping in the Japanese Harbour

e the War News

Opinions **Notionised**. — The issue is whether Europe is to become German or whether it is to become European. — *The Observer*.

In the Red Army there is an unbelievable absence of red tape. — Mr. Alarie Jacob.

Like the Italians because they sell vegetables. — Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

A Belgian was the first Allied officer in the R.A.F. to command an all-White air squadron. — Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

Navy will not lay down her arms until the Italian flag again flies over Abyssinia. — Rome broadcast on "Army at Empire Day" (May 12).

If the Japanese attack us, I shall not hesitate to train and arm any non-European prepared to help defend South Africa. — General Smuts.

The Germans have recently sent a masterpiece of Italian printing as part payment for war material supplied to Italy. — Mr. George Stoecken.

In the battle of Kharkov the Germans have already lost at least 500 tanks, more than Rommel possessed in the last Libyan campaign. — Mr. Morley Richards.

The "Pension" (Mercantile Marine) Bill is the most statuary, windy, wordy and obscure document I have ever seen. — Petty Officer A. J. Herbert, M.P.

120 vessels were delivered from U.S. shipyards in the first 130 days of 1941, compared with 411 merchant ships sunk since Pearl Harbour. — White House announcement.

We would keep the memory of the heroism of the Island defenders alive for all time if letters to and from them were always addressed as Malta, G.C. — Light, clever H.M. Alexander.

The fighting retreat of the Indian troops in Burma has given India five months in which to prepare, and perhaps the monsoon will give her another five. — General Alexander, G.O.C., Burma.

Two officers motored 120 miles and back to collect a diary board. An R.A.F. plane flew 100 miles to take 20 cases of whisky to a night airfield. — N.E. Regional Transport Commissioner's Report.

During the Malaya campaign the Japanese dropped pamphlets written in Malay, Tamil and Chinese offering 500 dollars for any white

man who would join their cause. — There never was an institution in which so many questions were put, so few answers given as in the House of Commons. — Mr. Gallacher, M.P.

In 1940 there were only 25,000 tractors on all the farms in the United States. By 1940 the number had risen to 1,545,000. — Mr. Wickard, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

The Chinese select suitable prisoners, send them to the 8th Army for Communist indoctrination and then slit them back into the Japanese Army. — Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

The war output of the United Nations now exceeds that of the Axis by a considerable margin. United States production is over the hump. — Mr. Donald Nelson, U.S.A. Chief of Production.

Illustrated of success, the attacker usually suffers the worse in morale, a basic factor which explains why so many of the invasions of history have collapsed in an outwardly inexplicable way. — Captain Liddell Hart.

I doubt if the idea of a United Free Church has within it enough inspiration to overcome the historic prejudices and the inertia of vested interests. — The Rev. K. L. Parry, Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

One-fifth of the national capital (about Kr. 2,000,000,000) has been stolen by the Germans up to date. — Mr. Christmas Moller, former Minister of Commerce in the Danish Government, who has escaped to the United Kingdom.

In circles removed from the Pacific war there is still too much wishful thinking, especially in Washington, and the facts bluntly by General MacArthur are not allowed to carry full weight. — Sir Alan Brooke, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Melbourne.

Assuming that beef production had been cut in half and that we barley thus saved were all given to poultry, the team would have been sufficient to feed 7,000,000 men. The result would be to increase the egg ration by just over one egg a month. — Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

I was in Dover when the *Stargazer* and *Oniensei* passed through the Channel and I was so disgusted with the incompetence and lack of preplanning that I sent a memorandum to the Government resigning my commission.

Total casualties in the armed Forces of the British Empire from September 3, 1939, to September 2, 1941, excluding deaths from natural causes, made up as follows: killed, 48,150; wounded, 165,300; prisoners of war, 58,448; missing, 20,750. — Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister.

Bulgaria's terror, of which I was a victim, is personally by King Boris aided by the former Gestapo chief of Frankfurt, Stormtrooper Hans Adolf Beckerle, now German Minister in Sofia. — Mr. Michael Peters, Daily Express staff reporter, who has escaped into Turkey.

It is contrary to all past experience to expect a great war to produce war poetry of equal magnitude. What, after all, did the Napoleonic wars produce in England? Wordsworth's "Sonnet to Switzerland" and his "Lines to Toussaint," and beyond that what? — Mr. Michael Roberts.

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia stand shoulder-to-shoulder against the common enemy. Some day we must stand shoulder to shoulder as builders of a great South Africa. — Major-General George Price, G.O.C. First S. African Division, at the Middle East, addressing artillery cadets, including Rhodesians, at a parade in Potschkeim room.

A nation was ever entitled to a psychology of hesitancy, acquired through misfortune. Britain is that nation. Leaders who first saw their country stripped of virtually every weapon except its man-power are then compelled to fight months of ruthless aerial combat may be considered the privilege of approaching slowly any programme which might inflict a new disaster. — *Daily Press*.

Parliament will never know where to begin with the reform of our public administration unless we have a Minister charged with the superintendence of the whole Civil Service. This seems to be the only move in any project of reform—and Administrative Secretary to the Treasury, of equal rank with the Financial Secretary, but reporting to the First Lord, not to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. — Sir G. M. Young.

More than 2,200,000 Germans have been killed on all fronts in the present war. German dead in the last war totalled 2,036,893. Allied estimates of German killed in this war, in addition to 2,000,000 lost in Russia, total 1,200,000. This is made up as follows: Poland, 100,000; Netherlands, including Belgium, 100,000; Greece and

Sir D. MacKenzie Kennedy Appointed Governor of Mauritius

SIR DAVID MACKENZIE KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., Governor of Nyasaland since 1939, has been appointed Governor of Mauritius, thus succeeding Sir Leslie Oldfield, recently appointed Governor of Trinidad.

Joining the Colonial Service Civil Service in 1912, after education at Wednesbury and St. John's College, Cambridge, he was given Northern Rhodesia as his first posting from 1917 to 1921. He became Assistant Chief Secretary in 1920, then Secretary three years later, and retired in 1931. He re-entered the Colonial Service in the following year as Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, which he left in 1935 on appointment to be Governor of Nyasaland on the death of Sir Harold Balfour.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war he left Zomba for Nairobi to take up the duties of Chief Liaison Officer at East Africa Command Headquarters, and a few months later he was able to return to his own territory.

In Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, and Nyasaland he has shown himself to be an astute administrator, but, more, an administrator keen to promote efficiency and not afraid of initiative, however unorthodox. Both as Governor and Chief Secretary he has kept in the closest touch with non-official members of the legislature and other leaders of the public, and has never hesitated to modify or abandon a departmental plan against which continuing opposition were raised.

On the other hand, it has been his practice to criticise quite candidly any non-official proposals which seemed to himasonid, and to tell African critics he did not and tribesmen to forthright protest when they were falling short of their obligations. As a consequence of his long experience as a district officer and his open mind, he has enjoyed an unusual measure of confidence from European settlers and business men and from Africans.

Sir A. Somerville, M.P.

We deeply regret to report the death in a nursing home in Wimbledon last Friday of Sir Andrew Somerville, K.B.E., Conservative M.P. for Windsor since 1924, and for many years member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Born in 1858 at Ballincollig, County Cork, he was educated at Queen's College, Cork, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he rowed in the First Trinity boat. In 1885 he went to Eton as an assistant master and remained at that famous college for 40 years, as head of the Army Class from 1905 until his retirement. He was an officer in the Eton College Royal Volunteers for about 40 years, and during the last war commanded the 1st Battalion of the Buckinghamshire Volunteer Regiment.

He had long been keenly interested in imperial affairs, and after he had paid a visit to East Africa as a member of a Parliamentary delegation, Sir Sidney Hart, then a fellow member of the Council of Commerce and Chairman of the Joint East African Board, proposed his election to the Executive Committee that body. Right up to the time he continued to show keen interest in East African history and development, and although his health was failing, he was in full attendance at the annual meeting of the joint board, seized nothing more than a serving there in private, not least through frequent friendly conversations with successive Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State. Quite recently he made strong representations against what he regarded as inadmissible amendments in respect of track contracts forced upon Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Annesley, who was knighted in 1899, was a man of remarkable energy for his age, which appeared in no way to diminish his strength or vitality. He was wholly devoted to his public duties, being a most regular attendant at the House and a member of various committees. He was a member of the Eton Board of Governors for three decades and even longer a member of the Eton Urban District Council, which he served for 20 years as Chairman. For the last 14 years he had been President of the Independent School Association.

Dr. Julian Huxley is to remain secretary of the London Zoological Society, the Council having resolved to make no further approach to the Privy Council.

Colonel C. T. Pownall, M.P., chairman of the Joint East African Board, has been elected to the London board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society.

Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine and former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has returned to Jerusalem from his visit to London.

Sir John Cadogan, chairman of Barclays Bank (Plc.), has been appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to be one of 18 members of the Central Committee of Export Groups.

Lady Young, wife of Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hong Kong and now a prisoner-of-war with the Japanese, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has arrived with her daughter in South Africa from Ceylon.

Professor Bronislaw Malinowski, the anthropologist whose sudden death in New Haven, Connecticut, was announced a fortnight ago when he was acting as a professor at Yale University, at one time visited East Africa for survey work among the Bantu tribes.

Mr. Harold Butler, former head of the International Labour Office, and now Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford, has been appointed British Minister in the United States in charge of propaganda and information. He will replace Sir Gerald Gauvin, who returns

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Lords' Colonial Debate

Importance of the Right Governors

REFORM OF THE COLONIAL SERVICE was recently debated in the House of Lords. The speech of Lord Trenchard was fully reported in our last issue. The speeches of Mr. Wedgwood, Lord Moyne and Lord De La Warr are given hereunder.

Lord Wedgwood said he spoke as a Negro and as one concerned in the Colonial Service, his nomination and service under Lord Milner, probably the best administrator the Colonial Service had ever seen. He continued inter alia:

"The training of the Colonial Service is of first importance to our relations with the Africans. A good colonial Governor should be the ideal man for the particular Colony. We do not want governors appointed just for life; for the reason that after a period of service elsewhere they want to move. It is most important that governors should remain in their longer terms in Colonies where they are doing good work."

"During the last 30 years men like Lord Cromer, Lord Milner and Lord Trenchard taught those under them that they were to give up anything for their careers sake, for the people among whom they worked, that they were to marry their job. Our Charles Greville said that it was the duty of the Governor to have infinite patience, infinite persistence and infinite perseverance. Doctrine such as this have built up our Colonial Service. In my early days it was about the most perfect Service of all."

"I say nothing because of the speech of the old Liberal Party. Young men who leave college now are all either Liberals or Socialists and there is no room to choose between the two. They are both authoritarian, determined to develop something or other, but not imbued with the good liberal mind, such as Lord Lingard or Sir Donald Cameron, and the other great Governors of the past possessed. Therefore, our Colonial administration needs more supervision by Parliament than it did in the past, no less. What I object to in Viscount Trenchard's proposal is that he is trying to free Colonial administration from control by Parliament."

Colonial Council Opposed

"I do not like the idea of a Colonial Council. It strikes me more of the Indian Council, which was not of much service to democracy. It is the business of the Secretary of State to formulate policy and it is the business of Parliament to control that policy. But the Queen ought not to shuffle off that responsibility on to a lower-grade people, who will always oppose 20,000 apiece."

"Since Liberal Secretaries of State like Lewis Harcourt and the present Sir Eric Mayhew were at the Colonial Office, materialism has developed. The aim is the development of the colonies, not of the people in the Colonies, but of the raw materials of the Colonies. You are getting the industrial development on the dry part of the continent, country, from which our people emigrated, to Africa. People who are like us poor in the States, who cannot read or write, who have no voice in the government, are helpless in the hands of the colonizers."

"Viscount Trenchard talked about labour difficulties. There is no difficulty about getting work in Africa. The difficulty is getting away from it. The labour problem is on the East Coast and in the south of Africa. That is because people are trying to make the natives work by taking them from their land."

"The question is whether our Masters, Government, stick to the doctrine of trusteeship or not. If they have come into contact with the moral doctrine of what is called parallel development. Parallel development means keeping the Natives in their place and the whites in their profit. They keep doing the work for which they are best suited. This is not an idea of parallel development, which among the settlers in Kenya goes on as in South Africa. Lord Milner tried in 1903 to save the Native Africans of Northern Rhodesia, by sending吸收ents into Southern Rhodesia, into what is called the South African system."

"Viscount Trenchard must ask to be excused. He is an amateur of writing, but I very much thought the suggestion of a Council, that did not belong to, to run either of these two countries, with the same care, concern, than giving it to someone in the best interests of the Native population."

"Lord Avandale, I think, has got it right. The main point of the debate is to save those things. I don't think the explanation, to which you speak, by saying that they were absorbed into Southern Rhodesia. It is a Native colony, which is perfectly certain, the best interest of the Native will prevail. But as you seem to be going to pass over the Colonial Council or the Legislative Council, in dealing with the native questions, because that would be a bit of a snub to the

"I speak to the great importance of appointing Governors whose hearts are in the right place, because it is often just a matter of chance whether we get the right Governors. We have been extraordinarily lucky in the past in having the right ones. When Lord Milner was sent up to my district, he used to bring along with him a copy of any law. He said, 'This doesn't matter, I keep them happy.' What is the principal function of colonial office-government? To keep the people happy. To remember that you are the focal point of the people you govern to see that they stay happy until you leave because they have to give themselves up when they're beaten. You must also see that you do not take away their lands, or their right to work, or increase imports and exports to a detriment, and that your efforts increase the happiness and freedom of the subjects, who if properly treated, can never, in the same intelligent and earnest way, be beaten."

Opinions of Lord Moyne

Lord Moyne had in the course of his speech:

"Parliamentary control is of vital importance to the Colonies. It is deplorable that owing to the scattered positions of our Colonies, Members of Parliament generally know less about them than they do about the Dominions and India. Any machinery which can give them closer knowledge of the Colonies would be of great benefit to Colonial administration."

"I am not sure that any additional advisers to the Secretary of State are necessary. Colonial Governors have good technical advice in many respects, and their advice is checked by the equally good advisers of the Secretary of State in London Street. What I wanted is that Members of Parliament should get out to the Colonies."

"There was a very surprising suggestion by the noble Lord that we were failing to bring about an industrial boom in the Colonies and to make people work and be exploited for the benefit of British trade. He talked about 'parallel development'. Nataal is a term used in Southern Rhodesia which, I personally, do not see any way to accept. But it is not a system which exists in the Colonies, and the notion of its completeness as to the term in which closest union should be brought about between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland does them the impossibility of securing the interests of the Native as a paramount consideration."

"In view of limited Colonial prosperity in terms of external trade, I can assure the noble Lord that it is a misconception to suppose that Assimilation was invented by the Liberal Party. That term was given birth to at any rate accepted by the Government by Sir John Lubbock of Devonshire. At an early date, that distinguished the Liberal Colonial Secretary and, while there is the prima facie wisdom in the opinion of Sir John Lubbock, was really split."

"The term 'parallel development' distinguishes in effect the West African and the Indian. I apologise for our Colonial records. What a misguided minority in this country may say from itself is of no great importance, but unfortunately these errors are not assessed abroad as their true weight. We cannot expect our allies, especially the United States of America, to understand the unfortunate tendency to assume personal in this country to be their own best."

Prepare Now for Post-War Reorganisation

"Colonial administration will have even heavier burdens after the war, and we ought once to take everything we can enable the officials to whom the burden will be cast to ready for post-war reorganisation. No殖民地 administration is prepared to remove obstacles to the entry of Colonial Service personnel. There should be complete equality between the Colonial Office staff and the Colonial Service. It is only by first-hand interviews and by personal contacts that the best can be expected, and I am very glad that the noble Viscount has taken a most important step in his interview with Sir George Parkinson, the former Permanent Undersecretary, relative to the travelling link between the Government."

"I have had an opportunity of seeing on the spot French, Italian, Dutch, American, Danish, Belgian and British Colonies administrations at work, and I am satisfied that in the standard of personnel and in the devotion of the officials to the interests of the governed and in protecting them from exploitation our service is unsurpassed by that of any other Colony. Before this long, another has taken a lead, and I believe, if there is a later day, in the future, when the world is again in trouble, it will be the English who will be most successful in dealing with it. These are probably the only 50 or 60 years since, during the largest possible number of Native born Africa, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and some increasing number of the British Isles, and

necessary qualifications. It is only by education in the widest sense that the colonial commanders can develop a fuller life, and there must therefore be an ever-growing need for experts in education, agriculture, health, engineering, forestry, and other technical branches.

The old method of recruitment is to be seen still reflected from the system of recruiting. Personnel selected to secure one's choice from the excellent posts available now offers has taken its place, and although the preliminary stages are carried on by the Director of Recruitment in the Colonial Office, in the final appointment stage the Chief Civil Service Commission is associated with the recommendations of the Colonial Office officials. Not all who do good work affordate positions devote the qualities of decision and leadership which are necessary for the higher posts, and to put on the deck wood it is essential that officers who are not fitted for promotion should not remain indefinitely in the Service, but should be pensioned off on their own and the public advantages. In addition to this, and age bar, there should be a unification of pay and pension. This is the only way in which success can be made of our man-power.

Real Unification of the Service

I am very glad that Lord Trenchard has taken up this matter of unifying the Service, and I hope that Lord Cranborne will be able to fight these reforms through in spite of the inevitable opposition which must be expected. Although certain grades in the Colonial Service are definitely numbered in fact belong to separate Colonial Services, and so make therefore a great variety of pay and conditions, it would be unwise much hampered by this system, because it would be unfair to compel them to accept a lower uniformed Colonist were lower pay was involved.

This makes the task of the Secretary of State extremely difficult as he ranked for a great variety of posts in the higher posts. Some colonies need officials with special administrative experience; others, such as the West African, need men with parliamentary gifts, enabling them to stand up to criticism in a local legislature. I agree that the Governor should be appointed on the ground that he is ideal for his post and for that reason Governors must be brought into the unified system. In the West Indies we found frequent complaints that in the poorer Colonies, which can only afford low pay for the Governors, good Governors were often promoted to better-paid posts before they could make their mark, and only second-rate men were left to serve their full term.

Energy contributions are now to be provided by the Home Government but extra financial development aid for social welfare and the improvement of the standard of life in the Colonies. Surely we should now complete the rationalising of the Colonial Service. The proposed figure £5,000,000 a year, cannot possibly be spent now owing to the competing demands of our war effort upon man-power and material, but for a tenth part of that annual sum it would be possible to supplement the present varying scales of pay and pension so as to pool the resources of man-power and enable the best possible value to be obtained from the development and welfare grant when normal conditions return.

Amalgamation and Dispersed Dependencies

I am not sure as to the practicability of Lord Trenchard's proposal for reorganising the main groups of Colonies under Governors-General. In the East African Empire it is over 2,000 miles from north-east Kenya to the south Rhodesia. But even the distances of communication can be diminished. I doubt whether it would be wise to build artificial unions where there is no real colonial federation. The advantages of amalgamation would very doubtful be cause comparison with the far greater deal with the autonomy of Government, and more important still, some sort of infinite variety. No national feeling ever existed throughout the wide areas suggested by Lord Trenchard's federation.

As regards to the defence of a dismembered Empire, just has already been said that we must expect strong insipid tendencies. The post-war Commissions' Colonial units will no doubt carry out an integration programme, or common assemblies—they are already examples in the final frontier areas—and the economies of production will in no way interfere with the maintenance of political separate states. The Colonial War Office assure us that they are progressing to the fullest political independence in their own local areas, but the experience of British and Commonwealth armoured troops in many people's countries to the accidents of geographical boundaries of racial and cultural differences, and should lead us to encourage the Colonial peoples to have a proportionate measure of maximum local autonomy, combined with central responsibility for defence and foreign affairs.

Lord De La Warr's Favourite Special African Service

Lord De La Warr's favourite solution of the Colonial Empire into groups under the trans-Governmental Reorganisation administration in Africa would be a move towards union. This

time, and health should in the comparative and future bring the figure income of £100,000,000. It was finding no time of the part Africa would play in the future. If it had to take every step forward with half-hearted, educated, and half-hearted admittance into administration it would reduce the problems of India, but on a larger scale.

He hoped Mr. Crabboree would consider whether it was right that this vast continent should continue to be administered by only a few men of the Committee of Enquiry. While he and De La Warr was under Secretary of State and the Secretary of State was also absent, and rightly, to the problems of Palestine that he could hardly think about Africa. The time would come when Africa would demand a separate Department to itself. Even now the war might spread from Madagascar to the Cape and Brazzaville, and the situation demands a Minister of State to co-ordinate all the complexity of departmental representation in Africa.

Great Britain has contributed immensely to the development of the backward peoples, but perhaps we had been a little over-negative and too tentative. We had done many things in Africa extraordinarily well, but we had not been drastic enough in tackling soil erosion, the tsetse fly, and other practical problems. We must still afraid and rightly afraid, of repeating the mistakes of the educational system that we built in India.

I had the honour to go out with a Commission to Africa to study this problem. We felt that it was only by analysis of the needs of East Africa that it was possible to build up a suitable education system. We must have more Africans in the administrations and before they have a sense of having been educated. If you take a step like that 500,000 you will get into whose natures have already been warped by discontent and who have a feeling that they are being kept out? Some progress has been made in West Africa, but we have been and distance yet in East Africa. Having got the Africans into the administration we must develop their administrative capacity before their political capacity. Though it is important now to bring about developments in the growing thematics the administration, the ever more important step is to bring thematics the technical side of government.

Build up your education, health, agricultural, and veterinary services, your forests, public works, economics, and marketing, and out of that will grow the political feelings and the life of the country till you have set up the foundations of great nations of Africa what is required. Education and health must be treated as one subject. You cannot develop your education unless you improve the intelligence of the men who will cultivate the soil. You cannot improve their health for education unless you have the economic and agricultural basis to them in payment for it. In 1917 the Government of Uganda and Uganda and Kenya, recruited over 500,000 men in their technical services.

Tableau to Colonial Cadets

The vintage of the last 10 years or so of our young men in our service goes to the Colonial Service is first rate. The Empire owes a very big debt of gratitude to one individual in the Colonial Office for the type of young men he has helped to choose for colonial administration. The only trouble is that a great number of these young men are very much too good in their jobs.

There should be freedom for interchange without hindrance about colonies, in military service between the various Colonies and between the Colonies and the Colonial Office. The only proposal of the noble Viscount to which I do not subscribe is that for a Colonial Service College. His idea of making them an army which gets trained from books and the Colonial Empire. I would like to see a system of travelling scholarships so that they might gain experience in our own Empire and also see how other nations administer their Empires.

The speeches of Lord Halifax and Lord Crabboree will be reported in length next week. Editorial comment on this debate appears under Matter of Moment.

The Governor of Mashonaland has sanctioned the issue of orders by Native authorities requiring unemployed native Matthews in their areas to cultivate land for the production of such foodstuffs as the District Commissioner may specify.

The fact that roads made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions, are not

War News Items in Brief

From April 1 the monthly premium charged in respect of war risks insured on commodities in Kenya has been at 2s per £100.

Visitors to Southern Rhodesia during 1940 numbered 15,082, an increase of 3,104 on 1939, and a fall of 5,118 on 1938, the last year of peace.

Oxford University Appointments Committee states that of the permanent appointments secured last year 34 were in the Colonial service and nine in the Sudan Civil Service.

An airgraph service available to civilians and members of the forces is shortly to be provided from the United Kingdom to the Sudan, British Somaliland and the Seychelles.

The King's own Big Game won the £10,000 Guineas at Newmarket last week, Ujiji being fourth. Big Game is described by the experts as one of the finest year-olds ever seen.

The South African Federated Chamber of Industries recommended that where adequate facilities for shipping to East African ports are not available by private lines at reasonable freight rates, the Government or the Union should provide the required services.

Two films of the Belgian Congo were shown recently at Cambridge University. M. Wauers, a former Minister, said that the Belgian Congo had placed the bulk of her resources at the disposition of the British Empire for the prosecution of the war, and though it had not been suggested that this country should purchase any products which she did not need, the reverses in Indo-China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies made it clear that the produce of the Congo must play an increasing role in the Allied economy.

Southern Rhodesia recently appointed Prof. Production Committee has promptly begun an investigation of means whereby the Colony may become less dependent

on outside supplies of wheat. Whereas the annual needs are about 170,000 bags, the local crop in a good season has averaged 37,000 or 38,000 bags, only Northern Rhodesia has supplied 12,000 or 14,000 bags, but has taken back rather more than that quantity in the form of flour. The shortfall in beer production and consumption is therefore about 120,000 bags. Large areas of suitable irrigable land are at present unused, and the committee considers that owners of such land will take steps to arrange sowing this winter when the position is realised. A guaranteed price of 1s per bag on rail is offered for good average quality wheat for the coming season; and adequate stocks of fertilisers are available. There is a good supply of certified seed wheat, on which the Committee has taken first action.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Ness Edwards asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had any information as to the refusal of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to meet the executive council of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union on matters relating to labour legislation, and whether it was the policy of the Governor to refuse to recognise the accredited representatives of the trade unions.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the Governor had recently received from the general council of the union a demand couched in pregnancy terms that he should go to the Copperbelt to discuss certain legislation, the demand being accompanied by an intimation that if he did not do so the Union would take steps that they knew would rectify the position. The Governor refused, in Lord Lamington's view, rightly to comply with this unreasonable demand. If representatives of the Union wished to go and see the Governor and put forward their request in a proper manner, he (Mr. Macmillan) had no doubt that they would be given the opportunity.

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Restoration of Ethiopia

Celebrated in Westminster Abbey

Princess Tafari's Wok, representing her father, the Emperor Haile Selassie, was present at a service of thanksgiving for the restoration of the independence of Ethiopia held in Westminster Abbey last week. Representatives of British Empire and Allied Governments, of the Abyssinian Association and of the Ethiopian community in London attended.

On the processional crosses used, one was the 1913 Abyssinian embassy which presented 40 years ago to the then dey by Ras Makonnen, Envoy of Menghien, the court of King Edward VII, as a offering for the recovery of King Edward VII from the illness that postponed his coronation. The other, known as the Ruby Cross of Abyssinia, was made from parts of two large rubies presented to the Queen and Chapman by Ras Tafari during the famous 1916 visit to Britain on his coronation.

No Mere Human Agency

Dr. Selwyn Lloyd of Whitchurch, who preached the commemorative sermon, said that those who five years ago attended the requiem Mass for George's Church of Englandity, among them Haile Selassie himself, had expected then that the great wrong of Italy's aggression would be addressed as soon as that was possible. "But such a work could be ascribed to no mere human agency." That confidence took the Hungarian general through the heroic fighting of Ethiopia's Italian and African troops, which defeated the vastly superior Italian forces wherever they were sent. "When those regiments had been paid, there remained some invincible strength of faith in God, some flashes of strategical intuition, some onset of sublime courage and daring, and often enough such shooting of the enemy's heart as something of supernatural origin."

Commercial Adviser in Ethiopia

"East Africa" and Rhodesia'sable Consul Mr. A. D. Bethell has left this country for Addis Ababa to take up the office of Commercial Adviser to the Emperor of Ethiopia.

After leaving Cambridge University in 1916 with an honours degree, Mr. Bethell held various Government appointments in British Somaliland and Kenya from 1916 to 1919. Shortly after the last war he left the Administrative Service to go into Commerce, and in the past 16 years had been on the staff of Messrs. E. Clermont & Sons, Ltd., of London and Leeds, and of their subsidiary company, The Arabian Trading Co. Ltd. For a number of years he was the manager of the Addis Ababa branch of this company, and the manager of the main office in Aden. Shortly before the last break of this war he returned to London to assume the management of the head office.

Mrs. Bethell remains in England for the present, but expects to join her husband in Ethiopia at a later date. The elder of their two daughters is a well-known artist whose pictures have been hung in the Royal Academy. She and her younger sister, born in Addis Ababa, are both serving in the A.T.S.

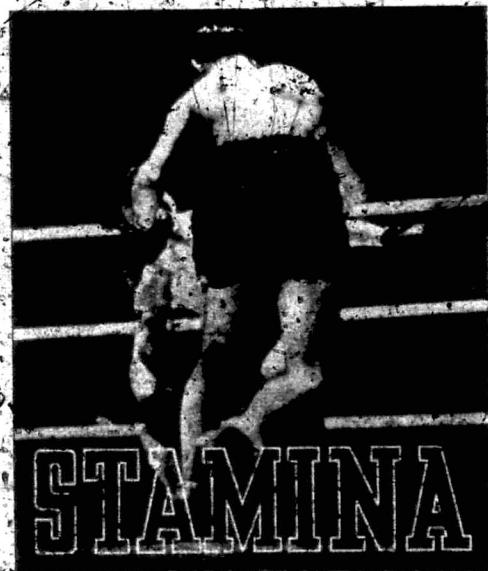
Emperor and Ethiopian Slaves

Professor H. Stanley Jevons says in the course of an article in the *Contemporary Review*:

"It has been asserted that in 1924 the Emperor of Ethiopia had not been able to free his own slaves. I have on excellent authority that this is quite untrue... though misunderstanding may have arisen from the fact that there were many servants in the Palace, who had many years previously been slaves or were the chattel of slaves... it is fairly recognisable to such a writer as the Emperor and his father ever purchased any slaves, and any who came into his service as Regent and later Emperor were immediately allowed their freedom and paid a small wage, in addition to their food and clothing. Those who chose to leave were given free training for some trade of their choice."

Egypt and Ethiopia

Rash Tagbani, Abyssinian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has arrived in Cairo with a letter from Haile Selassie for King Farouk of Egypt. He will dis-



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Globe and Phoenix Report

The 46th annual report of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., that for the year ended December 31st, last, showed a net profit, including £14,047 brought in, of £84,725, less dividends of 15/- per share, the total suspended £40,000, leaving £14,725 to be carried forward.

The capital is £200,000 in shares of 5s., and there is a reserve of £10,000 and a special development fund of £50,000. Mining rights and mining development appear in the balance sheet at £40,630; machinery and plant at £35,000, stores at £42,225; prospecting at £10,045; investments at £199,872, and cash at £12,374.

Average ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated at 30,400 tons averaging 19.01 dwt. troy, and compared with 77,800 tons averaging 18.87 dwt. troy a year earlier.

From 73,600 tons of ore crushed and the treatment of residues there was a total gold recovery of 4,897 fine oz. Development footfall in the Phoenix mine amounted to 12,440 ft., and development footage in the property is now over 32 miles. In the Globe mine 1,09 ft. of work is reported, the average cost per foot of development in the two mines being 6s., 4d. and 5s. 5d. per ft.

The average number of natives at work was 1,034 compared with 1,041 in 1940, and Europeans numbered 12, including 11 at the end of the year. 33 had left to go to the forces.

The ordinary shares of the company are to be converted into 10/- shares, each in multiples of 5s.

Mr. Alexander Langster is Chairman and the other members of the board are Colonel G. S. Barrie-Wat, M.P., Colonel Harold C. Mitchell, M.P.A., and Messrs. James H. Younger and C. B. Kinsford, B.A.Sc., M.I.M.M.

Rezende Mines Pay 12½%

The 33rd annual report of Rezende Mines, Ltd., that for the calendar year 1940 shows a profit of £49,839. £25,000 is reserved for taxation, £20,000 is required for depreciation, £16,000 is transferred to property redemption reserves and the 12½% dividend and directors' additional remuneration absorbed £8,063, leaving a carry-forward of £2,887 compared with £2,411 brought in. The capital is unchanged at £66,000 in shares of 1s. each, as fully paid, the general reserve remaining at £60,000, and the property redemption reserve has been brought up to £60,000.

224,500 tons of ore were milled, against 202,400 in 1939 and 99,500 in 1938, for a working profit of £13,378 (£7,812 and £6,572). Ore reserves in the Old West mine total 681,000 tons averaging 15.2 dwt. troy and others ore reserves 333,800 tons averaging 15.5 dwt. troy. The average value of ore crushed at Rezende was 5.23 dwt. against 5.58 in the previous year, and at the Old West mine 2.02 dwt. against 1.91 dwt.

The report is noteworthy for the great amount of detailed information which it provides, comparative figures being given year by year from the beginning of milling operations in 1908.

Mr. Bailey Southwell is Chairman, and the other directors are Messrs. E. M. Hind, H. P. Jeppé, E. Roberts, G. W. Blyth, and D. V. Burnett.

New Saza Mines

The Report of New Saza Mines, Ltd., for the nine months ended September 30, 1940, shows a net profit of £14,830, which is carried forward, balancing the unappropriated profit to £10,000. The capital remained unchanged at £100,000 in shares of 5s., cash in hand amounts to £50,183, stores are valued at £43,399, mining properties appear in the balance sheet at £46,713, and plant and equipment at £26,621.

45,801 tons of ore were milled in the nine months yielding 1,622 oz. fine gold, against 4,081 tons and 1,654.2 fine oz. in the 12 months of 1940.

Owing to the months 2,909 ft. of underground development ended in the 12 months of 1940 completed. A major piece of development undertaken on the third-level from No. 1 shaft indicated a substantial block of low-grade ore between levels 2 and 3, and work done in the 2 shaft area indicated that the ore lies between the first level and the surface may extend further laterally than was originally expected. Open-cutting on the Lufaka outcrop yielded good results. While it is expected that the Black Vein will contribute a fair percentage of better-than-average grade ore, the Doring Number 10 has proved disappointing.

The report is notable for the very full details of the operations, and the cost analyses of both overheads and mining operations. Being in this respect a model which the East African gold-mining companies might well copy.

The directorate is composed of Mr. J. Fraser Brown (Chairman), H. E. Don Andres (Vice-Chairman), with Mr. W. Fletcher as alternate, Mr. J. H. Sampson (Lieut.-Col. E. E. Stratton, alternate), and Mr. A. D. Goodliffe (with Mr. A. A. Friedman as alternate). Mr. E. G. Greenleaf is the London agent.

Rio Tinto

The Rio Tinto Company, Ltd., which has large interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia, states in its report for the calendar year 1940 that the net return on sales of produce totalled £301,713 (against £327,095 in 1940), the heavy fall being entirely due to the lower peso balances utilised during the year. The income from investments, mainly in N. Rhodesia, fell from £241,846 to £180,389. The preference shareholders have received their full 5%, but for the 11th successive year ordinary shareholders receive nothing. The balance carried forward is £563,817, compared with £568,113 brought in. The preference shares of £5 stand at about 1s. 6d., the ordinary shares (also of £5) which were a ready market at about 1s. 8d. shortly before the outbreak of war, now stand at about 8d.

Rhodesia Minerals Corporation

The report for the year ended June 30, 1941, reviews the conditions under which the Anglo-America Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., agreed to advance £10,230,000 to the company, which has released the corporation from further obligations after advances have been made to a total of £10,000. Work on the gold prospect at Chitweni, N. Rhodesia, has been continued at a small profit.

New Buwayo Syndicate

The New Buwayo Syndicate, Ltd., which has declared a dividend of 5s. per share, equivalent to 5%, the same as last year, reports a profit of £1,327 for 1941. Investments are valued at £60,340 and the company's holding of 150,202 acres of farm land in Southern Rhodesia appears in the balance sheet at the low figure of 5s. per acre. The issued capital is 266,645 shares of 5s. each.

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LATEST MINING NEWS (Continued)

Company Progress Reports.

Gabalt Gold—387 fine oz. gold was recovered in April. **Tati Goldfields**—1,000 tons ore milled in April yielded a profit of £762.

Hustermark—1,000 tons milled in April produced 1,162 oz. and a mine profit of £6,600.

Bushwick—18,100 tons ore milled in April yielded 2,890 fine oz. gold for a working profit of £7,275.

Thistle Mine—4,370 tons crushed last month produced 879 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,600.

Globe and Phoenix—6,100 tons of ore treated in April yielded 4,712 fine oz. gold and a profit of £13,747.

Kentam Gold—Average production from the Kentam mine during April totalled 6,091 oz. fine gold from 10,344 tons ore milled.

Lonely Reef—2,500 tons of current ore milled in April and 25,500 tons of accumulated slimes treated yielded 555 oz. gold and a profit of £384.

Phoenix Prince—For the quarter ended March 31, 26,450 tons milled and 28,500 tons of residue re-treated yielded 4,791 fine oz. gold and a profit of £12,964. Development totalled £2,854.

Kenya Gold—For the quarter ended December 31 last, 1,990 tons ore treated and 2,436 tons examined produced 123 oz. fine gold and 57 oz. silver. During the calendar year 1941 the total recovery was 4,145 oz. fine gold and 1,161 oz. fine silver.

New Saxe Mines—During the fourth quarter of 1941, 15,084 tons of ore were milled and 1,736 oz. fine gold and 5,200 oz. silver were shipped. Development totalled £1,024.12s. and operations on circuit No. 60 on the third level averaged 6.5 swt over 38 ft. in November, but had improved to 34.2 ft. over 26 in December. The Lutka operation and old dumps contributed 6,725 tons of ore, averaging better than 4 dwts. during the quarter. The power supply continued erratic and in December there was a complete cessation for one period of 125 hours. Some of the early power plant on order has been supplied.

The annual report for the nine months to September 30 last shows net profits of £14,330 after providing for considerably increased taxation and interest, compared with £23,431 for the 12 months of 1940. The share of the profit is carried forward. At September 30, 1941 the unappropriated surplus amounted to £28,842.

East African Goldfields

Sir H. G. Horne, trustee of East African Goldfields, has announced that a third payment on account of return of principal of £1 in the £-making right repayment to date of £1 per £1 of the outstanding debenture stock was made on May 14. A final and final return of £1 per £1 is due in May and may be anticipated so that the future holders will eventually receive about 10% per cent. stock.

Uganda New Minerals

Kalsilite, a new mineral, has been identified in south-west Uganda.

News of Our Advertisers

The net profit of Schweppes Ltd. for 1941 was £14,809, compared with £13,831 in 1940. Total netting, revenue and interest and depreciation (£10,000 the same) has been placed to warcontingency reserve, and ordinary profit of £9,456, 3d. per cent. and deferred dividend of 10% the same has been declared.

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Sir Arthur Longmore's Review

(Concluded from page 607)

All this time from Kenya General Cunningham with his Imperial Forces, including South Africans, was making rapid progress. He started his advance on February 10 and by the middle of March had reached well north of Mbagadishu after covering 750 miles in 30 days. Addis Ababa surrendered on April 3.

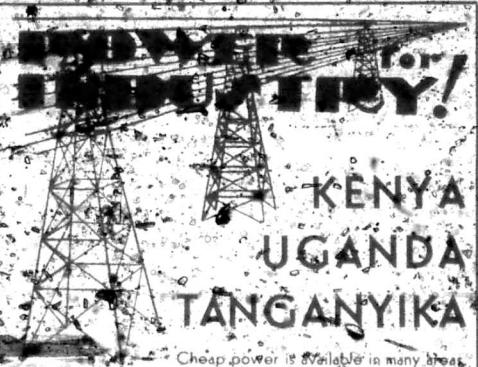
The South African Air Force supported this advance under Air Commodore W. Sovry. Six squadrons operating at Nairobi included Hurricanes and another some Gloster Gladiators. Otherwise the types were Battles, Ju 86s and twin aircraft bought before the war, and some bi-planes. Italian air opposition was experienced, but the destruction of 11 Italian aircraft during the first 20 days went a long way towards establishing the complete air superiority which the South African Air Force gained in these operations.

Afrika played an important part in the early stages of the Italian war. There were known to be six light submarines in Italian Red Sea ports in addition to destroyers. These, together with the Italian bombers which could operate from conveniently placed coastal aerodromes, provided a serious threat to shipping. It was the duty of the Air Force, also, to defend the port and safeguard from air attack the convoys bringing the Italian coast. It speaks well for the squadrons under the command of Air Vice Marshal Reed that during the whole period only two ships were damaged by both the enemy ships being sunk.

During August, 1940, Aden provided the main base for supplies and reinforcements destined for British Somaliland during the Italian offensive which resulted in the temporary re-taking of the strip of territory which was difficult to defend with Vichy French Jardi forces back. It was recaptured on March 15, 1941.

Though the pockets of resistance still continued to hold out the end of April, 1941, may be considered as marking the end of the Abyssinian Campaign. Our forces had achieved a notable success. After a campaign lasting barely three months we had put Haile Selassie back on his throne, dislodged of Greece at the time of our success in Abyssinia.

I fervently command with the greatest regret, but with a feeling of intense admiration for the young men of our R.A.F., as well as those of the Australian, South African and Rhodesian squadrons which had met each successive call on them with their usual courage, resource and efficiency.



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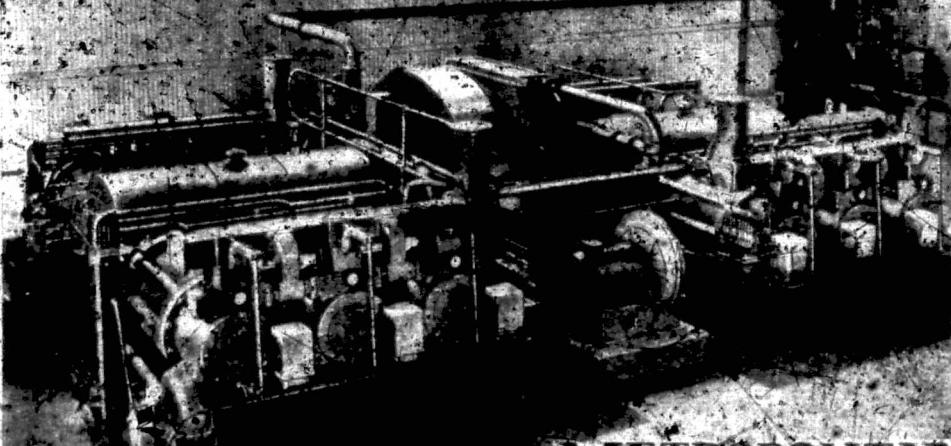
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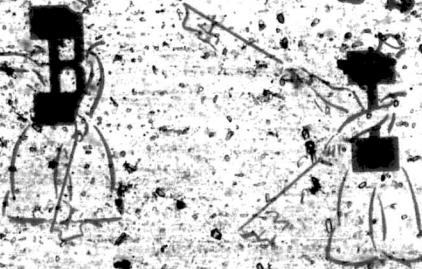
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