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Principal Contents

Page	Page
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30
31	31
32	32
33	33
34	34
35	35
36	36
37	37
38	38
39	39
40	40
41	41
42	42
43	43
44	44
45	45
46	46
47	47
48	48
49	49
50	50
51	51
52	52
53	53
54	54
55	55
56	56
57	57
58	58
59	59
60	60

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MADAGASCAR, of which the naval base and key Diego Suarez was now safely under British control is the Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean. A temporary possession for the Allies of this great island has been rendered imperative by Vichy's sly and sinister attitude. The speed and skill with which the naval base was secured are entirely encouraging to our cause. Equally satisfactory is the Prime Minister's disclosure that preparations were secretly made three months ago for their use. The implication that the signal significance of Madagascar in the war was realised before the highest quarters. The expedition to the island took more than eight weeks, such its objective from Britain a crucial period during which we might have been forestalled 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 the Indian Ocean was relatively a backwater in this world-wide conflict, today the sea route that washes the coast of Eastern Africa is the main highway through which ceaselessly passes an immense and ever-growing flow of war materials to Egypt, Ceylon, India, and by way of the Persian Gulf to our Russian

allies holding in the Caucasus one of the barriers of 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 in our hands

is a potential A. B. C. in Control of the island is of inestimable value. To make it so, seizure of the great anchorage of Diego Suarez was a just and urgent requisite. It means the completion of the expedition. Control of all ports and all airfields 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 detachments of numbers truly adequate to the obvious calls of the life-or-death struggle, their training (mechanically and through their training the ideal 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 practic-

ability of the proposal repeatedly advanced of 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 mails to arrive from the Eastern African territories furnish evidence that much more on these lines 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 RULE
 HAVE used the tragic loss of Malaya and our withdrawal in Burma as occasions for the reiteration of their usual condemnations. More than a few of which ammunition will be welcome projectiles for German saboteurs' pamphlet sheet-troops, who, instead of continuing to fire obsolete ammunition of British manufacture or *Kraggs* 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 colonial publications there have been leading articles under some such titles as 'The Future of the Colonies' and 'The Empire: A Study in Resumption' that assumed that if Burma did not stay because they were established in British rule. What is the truth? That the did not fight because they had not been trained for the sole and simple reason that British rule was peaceful, non-militaristic and predatory. While a publication concerned with East and Central 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 judgment of British Africa as a whole is quite unwarrantable. Before the establishment of British rule in the territories to which this newspaper is devoted the social and political organisation of the tribes was based upon that of the primitive warfare which had persisted from time immemorial. Each tribe had either to prepare itself to make raids of its own or to repel attack by those who coveted its women or its cattle, or to take refuge in almost inaccessible heights and there seek out a miserable existence in circumstances of discomfort. The duty of the individual African was made was consequently that of the warrior. Neither knowing nor wishing peace, he thought in terms of 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. That 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) needless 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, as we scorn, the assertion of the *New Statesman* that the cure for the disease at the root of our Colonial misgovernment and socialism is 'what is available in the world is to be applied to progress'—instated immediately, if among the 'available' are socialism. Very considerable political advancement 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 Africans 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

On the whole the results have been most encouraging, though they have been inevitable failures, both from the weakness of the human instruments, and from the very novelty of the experiment. Some discomfiture of the optimistic can to be expected. The change which had fairly be made is not that the Governments were justified in accepting the risks inseparable from progress, but that some of them have tended to shroud in mystery the

Among the 'available' are socialism. Very considerable political advancement 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 Africans 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

Building on Bad Foundations.

the social and political organisation of the tribes was based upon that of the primitive warfare which had persisted from

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 resistance, 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? Its leading article as an outstanding instance of the art of arguing at length from false premises to false conclusions through a welter of sentences 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 coasts in the Indian Ocean, was told to the House of Commons on Thursday last by the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill.

In order to prevent disclosure 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 in and before Diego Suarez, before the promontory of Antsiranana and the promontory of Oronjia.

First Assault Repulsed

The first assault on Antsiranana on Wednesday was repulsed with losses which may have exceeded 1,000 men, but Major-General Stages, of the Royal Marines, who commanded the troops on the island, attacked again during the 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 Oronjia batteries which command the entrance to the harbour. These have now surrendered, and an armistice is now being drawn up between the commanders on either side. 4,000 military speleers of the powerful covering fleet under Admiral Sydenham have already done their work, and it is expected that they 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 dash and vigour. The British command has great gallantry and discipline. A wide gulf of friendship has been created between the troops of the two countries and the people of the island. We trust that the French nation in time will come to regard this episode as a recognizable 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 4.35 a.m. on Tuesday, May 5, 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 6, said:

The attack on our forces in north of Madagascar is being met with determination, and casualties today have been heavy. Operations continue with the same vigour.

Later that evening Mr. A. G. and A. M. Vichy Government of Madagascar, wired to Lausanne that the situation of our 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 the "Cuirrier" Bay, where General Stages had landed to attack the naval base of Diego Suarez from the west, 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: "Antsiranana, the chief town in the harbour of Diego Suarez, was captured by a night attack on Wednesday night. The first attack was launched from the south, but a number of Royal Marines from the north struck a valuable blow. The position now is that the French naval and military commanders at Antsiranana have surrendered and the city, submarine base, and installations to which the Vichy submarines are sent, which were the main part of Diego Suarez, were seized."

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

Some hours later Vichy, admitting that Diego Suarez had surrendered and that General Chamboin and the commander of the naval forces had been taken prisoner, with their troops, said that the Governor-General had wired that "all other parts of Madagascar will be defended with the same determination," and that "our troops continue to be loyal."

Attack Approved by United States Government

The invasion of Madagascar, though undertaken by British forces of all arms, was approved by the Joint Allied Staff, and on the day of the British landing the State Department in Washington issued the following announcement:

The French Vichy Government informed this evening in the following sense: "The President of the United States has been informed that Madagascar has been occupied by British forces. This is a step of the utmost importance in the war against the Axis Powers."

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 in their fight to maintain the kind of civilization to which they and the United Nations have been so long accustomed.

The Government of the United States is at war with the Axis Powers, and it is becoming necessary or desirable for American troops or ships to be based in Madagascar in the common interest of the United States, and we do not hesitate to do so.

The United States and Great Britain are in accord that Madagascar will of course be placed under French administration after the occupation of Madagascar is no longer essential to the common interests of the United Nations.

In view of the fact that the island of Madagascar will be in trust for France, in order to require it from the attack by any one of the Axis Powers, and so the act permitted by the French Government against the Government of Great Britain or the Government of the United States would be necessary to have been legitimized by the Government of the United States as an attack upon the United Nations as a whole.

The American Charge d'Affaires at Vichy was instructed to convey this message to the Vichy 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 forbid France to defend her territory when her territory is attacked. The French Government is solely under the obligations imposed on it by its honour. The defence of Madagascar has rightly been considered in that way. England has in other times (the armistice shown her hostility towards France, that the present aggression against Madagascar does not surprise the French Government. The final rupture between the French Government and that of the United States will not come from France.

Generous Terms 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 Amber Bay, and long before any active resistance was encountered, the British forces commanders, on the instructions of His Majesty's Government, made the following proposals to the French authorities in Madagascar as regards their future operation and in order to avoid bloodshed:

They invited the authorities to take the necessary measures to assist our troops in their operations. They invited the authorities to take the necessary measures to assist our troops in their operations. They invited the authorities to take the necessary measures to assist our troops in their operations.

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 spare their trade with the island but to extend this to all goods of economic interest accorded to French territories which had already opted for the Allies.

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

A Vichy announcement on Monday, May 11, states:

There is still in the fighting in Madagascar. The British at Amber Bay were made amiable on Friday. The British forces are at present the same five miles northwest of Madagascar, south of the bay of the French. Their only objective is to reach the bay of Diego Suarez.

The British aircraft have intervened on board their ships, officers of the land and air forces. Non-commissioned officers and troops are in a camp on the island. Native troops have been demobilized. Civil servants and employees of the public service 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 a standstill because of shortage of man-power and lack of essential materials.

There is a report that destruction of a fuel-dump had been reported. Vichy's shortage of petrol supplies in 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 Welch 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 a loss 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 Maurice stated that no bombs had fallen on the town of Antsirana, and that the British

were broadcasting messages from prisoners taken in the Diego Suarez area to their relatives elsewhere in the island.

British seizure of control over Madagascar for the duration of the war is considered to have been discussed through 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 sixty 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 increase of the appearance in the Bay of Bengal of a large Japanese fleet with battleships and aircraft carriers, and our own losses of the cruisers DEWARR and CORNWALL and the ocean liner HOWLAND, prove how grave the situation had become by the beginning of April.

Further, Laval had recently held three conferences with the Japanese ambassador in Vichy, and on the very eve of the British landing against Madagascar, with a special Japanese representative arrived from Berlin and Rome, Admiral Nounin and Admiral Abe.

Apart from the vital base at Diego Suarez, which can give safe, deep and 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 Toliara, on the south-west coast. There are also good natural harbours at Nossi-Bé, an island about 40 miles off the north-west coast, and at Mayotte in the Comoro Islands. Madagascar has also ample room for landing grounds.

Colonel Deney's Remark

Colonel Deney's Remark, 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:

It may be seen that Diego Suarez. With the exception of Rio de Janeiro, it is the finest natural harbour in the world. 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 to resist any base for the British and American navies. Madagascar is a very large country, with a coast-line of nearly 3,000 miles, and it would be well worth the possible to prevent the landings, especially as the shore-line is generally low, and there are numerous lagoons where shipping and stores could be sunk.

Diego Suarez is more or less isolated from the rest of the island by dense tropical jungle and swamps, and it has never seen a commercial ship. Trade routes and leave routes by the west coast part of Majunga and Tamatave on the east coast. There are a few other points of entry. But the commando facilities and cargo has to be landed by sea. In the south-east, at Fulear, there is an airfield and well equipped for airmen.

It should be noted that the possibility of supplying large quantities of fuel and other stores, and these may well be crucial to the Allied war effort.

It should also be noted that South African soldiers are now in the presence of the island. Should the Japanese ever land anywhere along the coast, our men with their combat 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 it did more than the enemy's presence in New Guinea, the Philippines, Australia, and prevention of such an occupation would thus be peculiarly a task for South Africans.

141st Week of War

Colonial Service Debated by House of Lords

Lord Trenchard Calls for Reorganisation of the Administration

WHY NOT THE PROPOSALS repeatedly made by the East Africa and Rhodesia Lords of the Colonial Service were strongly supported in the House of Lords last week.

VISEOUNT TRENCARD, 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 Service, said that his personal experience of the Colonial Service for 15 years.

He could deal mainly with general staff was important to appoint a certain responsible official posts as soon as possible. Progress must be made that were not too slow.

In those districts at home and abroad where the absence of British officers is continually being impinged, it is held that this slowness is due to a lack of interest on the part of British officials to retain the posts on themselves, but that his own view is that it is due to a lack of interest on the part of the Colonial Service. He said that the Colonial Service is not the best of its kind, but that it is the best of its kind. He said that the Colonial Service is not the best of its kind, but that it is the best of its kind. He said that the Colonial Service is not the best of its kind, but that it is the best of its kind.

Proposed Grouping under Government

His first proposal is that the Colonial Service should be grouped into three under Government, namely the East Africa, the West Indies and Africa, East and West. The grouping should be carried out gradually. The degree of planning that is required, however, is not clear. It is not clear whether it is to be carried out in both political and economic fields. It is not clear whether it is to be carried out in both political and economic fields. It is not clear whether it is to be carried out in both political and economic fields.

Centralisation would reduce the number of posts. It would also reduce the number of posts. It would also reduce the number of posts. It would also reduce the number of posts. It would also reduce the number of posts. It would also reduce the number of posts.

As for the fighting service, in the administration, it is suggested that a detached department should be created, divorced from the administration, to carry out planning. It is suggested that a detached department should be created, divorced from the administration, to carry out planning.

That does not mean that Government can be left with the same amount of intelligence as 20 years ago, before war and adversity. It does not mean that Government can be left with the same amount of intelligence as 20 years ago, before war and adversity.

The Colonial Service, if home and abroad, should be reorganised. It should be reorganised. It should be reorganised. It should be reorganised. It should be reorganised. It should be reorganised.

Lord Trenchard would regard the official overseas as his first aim rather than his first aim. He would regard the official overseas as his first aim rather than his first aim.

Recruitment from New Sources

Subject to certain minimum school standards, the Service would be open to all persons in the community. We want all kinds of persons. Recruitment should be on the broadest possible basis. Recruitment should be on the broadest possible basis.

They should be in my opinion, be recruited. I am speaking of the backbone of the Service in the Colonies, the political and administrative staff, responsible for policy and for actually governing the colonies. First, the traditional source of recruitment from the universities of 21 to 24 years of age, there should be a steady stream of men leaving schools and colleges who can give proof of being sufficiently well educated. They should be given the assistance in the possession of certificates or diplomas. I had none. The third type should be men who have done the two I have mentioned, but entering the Service later in life, say at the age of 20, 25 or 30, when they 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 qualifications. It is not possible to get the same effect if the present method is used. It is not possible to get the same effect if the present method is used.

The present selection committee is headed to choose the right type. I should like to see four members presided over by the first Civil Service Commissioner. Two would be active members of the Colonial Service with experience overseas, one would be an acknowledged leader of industry, and one should be the head of the educational system. The principal feature of such a committee is that it includes men with practical experience who are not one might say, as the case of the material under selection, rather than the professional authorities who are the producers.

The Selection Committee already has the full advantage of academic advice from the reports of the University Appointments Board. It is the active Colonial servant who will be able to watch the varying success of the different types selected and gradually draw useful conclusions from actual results. The Selection Committee should merely take into account the educational achievements and experience, but most of all, the reports received from those who had knowledge of their work and character.

We do not do as much as other Powers to train Colonial officials. To know that the official before he proceeds overseas has an approved record of his training at the university, I would like to see all these types I have mentioned given first of all, a year's training at the university, which in course of time, would be regarded as a year's concentrated on practical work, with certain courses of study needed by the Service, including suitable provision for the students to spend the time 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 Criticised

My next proposal is to make recruitment of officials not only in the Service, but also in the Colonies. It is not only in the Service, but also in the Colonies. It is not only in the Service, but also in the Colonies.

In the larger Colonies, such as the West Indies, the Governor should be a British citizen. In the smaller Colonies, such as the West Indies, the Governor should be a British citizen. In the smaller Colonies, such as the West Indies, the Governor should be a British citizen.

Lord Trenchard's proposals for promoting retirement of officials on proprietary pensions are to be warmly endorsed. It is suggested that the Government should take the form of an option of allowing the official a service to be terminated by a Government himself. Having regard to the effect of pension law, it should be exercised from the age of 50 onwards.

As Lord Moyne said, "As officials have pensions in the higher grades at 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 proposal is certain to be met if it were claimed that one of the principal attractions of official life is security, no doubt, but a balancing attraction could be provided.

(Continued on page 508)

Background to the

Madagascar. — In Madagascar, as elsewhere, the French have been great, bold builders. Against the 300 miles of narrow, narrow gorges, there are over 15,000 miles of roads. In this respect the island is richer than any of the British Colonies. The best main road leading from Majunga 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 10,000 Chinese, naturally, have no use for the Japanese.

The Governor General, M. Armand Ange, a Parisian 53 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 marriage and British regime as a successor to M. de Coppet, Governor General at the time of the Vichy régime, who was a firm friend of Britain. Under M. Cayla British people in the island suffered no personal discrimination or discourtesy. The Civil Service was thoroughly combed out 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 have been inflicted for indiscreet remarks. An officer in command of the island, who was in command of the island, have been sent back to France whenever their sentiments aroused the least suspicion. Before the blockade paralysed 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 20,000 tons of mutton, 20,000 tons of beans, and huge quantities of coffee were left to rot for want of markets. Nearly half the world's vanilla comes from Madagascar, much raw graphite and mica was exported. Most of the island is on a plateau 3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft. above sea level. Most of the Malagasy are not African, but in appearance, or in blood, they probably came originally from Malaya and brought a strong Polynesian strain with them. — Times Correspondent, French in Madagascar.

Mosses: The "Hard Nut" — "The last hard nut to crack. I do not believe it will be possible to reduce it to submission by persuasion." — General "Opade" in the Berlin-Berlin-Kennings.

Mr. Churchill's Poison Gas Warning. — We are fully resolved not to use this ghastly 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. I shall now lay it plain that we shall 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 out 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 great Arsenal of Democracy. Britain has sent abroad five times the number of warplanes received from the United States. Most people in America believe we are carrying on business as usual. These allusions 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 supplies is 10 times what it was at the outbreak 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 nut and bolt; that our fighter planes are more numerous than the bombers of other nations; that we are producing more buggies. Why be reticent about the fact that British naval units have accounted for 60% of all German and Italian surface ships at sea; that the bottom of the Bay of Anzio and Italian harbours have been shelled; that 90% of all Axis submarines have been destroyed. — Mr. Dibs Iddon, Daily Mail, correspondence that in New York.

Six German Mistakes. — In this war the Germans have made six frightful mistakes. They are: their wretched 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; failure in the settlement of subject populations; sending the Lusitania out as a lone ship into the midst of her enemies. — Lord Hankey.

Smashing Hitler's Air Power.

The Ruhr and the Rhineland contain a concentration of war industry which has no parallel in 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 accepts 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 air force in Western Europe will be exposed to the unrelenting 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 as well. 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 won 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 it 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's last desperate throw — I mean the invasion of Europe. — Sir Stafford Cripps, Secretary of State.

Our General Staff. — We must have a properly constituted war staff, wholly divorced from the everyday carrying out of the war. That staff should consist of two branches — a strategic and planning staff composed of the Air Force 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 the 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 Staffs Committee by a number. It is almost as if a judge in court were represented by a witness. — Field Marshal Lord Milne.

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 deeply religious. —Lady Dobbie.

11,000 persons were on the Malta Navy Islands when Germany attacked. —War Department.

I earnestly hope that a staff of scientists will be added to the Joint General Staff. —Lord Hankey.

A cynical remark that the Ministry of Luck is one for Counting Chinese before They are Hatched. —Mr. Ferdinand Tudy.

About 100,000 ships will have to be closed down in the United Kingdom for the duration of the war. —*Investors 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. —Lieut. General Sir William Dobbie, on his arrival in Britain.

From the by-elections we may conclude that it will be a long job time before another Conservative M.P. gets a pierage. —Mr. William Bark.

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.

An Army party in an Army truck sent to search for 'blanco' covered 417 miles, using 10 gallons of petrol. Six cases of blanco were acquired. —Mr. William Hekey.

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

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

Mr. R. Raoul Dautry, Minister of Armaments, is the only member of the French Government whom the coalition of France left with an intact name. —Mr. W. Spence, Birmingham.

If I had to place my wager 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 of the war — long-range shells with an auxiliary set of tanks which can be dropped at like eggs. —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 it will be twice as large again. —New York correspondent of *The Times*.

In Hitler and Hitler's Germany we are seeing a man and a nation who have gone mad with the madness of megalomania, the direct result of setting themselves up as God. —The Rev. Inge, *Observer*.

The R.A.F. with its growing bombing power could dictate Germany's war effort, says the Government, decided to unleash the murderous stock of gas that at this moment lies in dumps all over the land. —Mrs. John Mansfield.

You cannot see a man officially endorsed Labour candidate without first promising in private that you will never vote again. The decision of the Parliamentary Labour Party. —Mr. W. I. Brown, recently elected Independent M.P. for Rugby.

Germany's position today is what it was in March, 1918. She is beginning to crack, 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 Reisinger.

On the Crimean front the Germans have fired a number of gas shells from mortars. The gas used affects respiratory action, and is pungent 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 the whole campaign without firing a single large-scale battle. —*Express* war correspondent.

Under the latest Nazi squeeze France is required to deliver to the Germans, among other things, 150,000 tons of wheat, 100,000 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, 100,000 tons of condensed 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 eating more and better bread than in the war. The production of wheat has exceeded the standards fully 50% higher than those which evidently leave the enemy fit enough to march upon us. —Mr. J. G. Campbell.

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

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*.

If I could send 1,000 bombers to Germany, every night, it would end the war by the autumn. I have not the least doubt 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. Harris, Chief of Bomber Command.

The German people must show more defence towards our soldiers, on leave from the Eastern front. These men and themselves faced with an unending chain of anger and insults. Our soldiers are bewildered and oppressed. 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 use remorselessly every weapon of treachery and cruelty against our friends. The recent raids on our cities are accurately a press on mind of the Hun, the brutalised mind which abhors all that is generous, gracious, and lovely, and hates it still more if it is associated with the worship of God. —Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York.

Every technical national 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 production—i.e. the Ministry of Munitions. —Lieut. General Sir Ronald Christie.

THE WAR

Askari Arrive in Ceylon

Rhodesian 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 vast deal of experience of fighting in the Abyssinian campaign.

The askari were enthusiastically received in Ceylon. Rhodesia's R.A.F. 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 Rhodesia War Committee has been constituted with the Governor as Chairman and the Chief Secretary, the financial controller, Lieut. Colonel St. Gore 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 on action to be taken.

Tanganyika Prepares to Conscribe 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, this body has been renamed the Kenya and Uganda Civil Defence and Supply Council. Ugandan representatives on it are Mr. Clay, the

Director of Agriculture, who was recently seconded for 3000 with the East African War and Civil Supply Boards, 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 tented 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, being the heavy dependence upon accommodation, food supplies, and transport for military purposes and for the evacuees, the wives of men serving in East Africa. It is again reminded that they cannot enter East Africa unless they are in possession of permits issued by the local authorities upon the express recommendation of the naval, military or air authorities.

Awards and Appointments

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

The D.F.C. has been awarded to Flight Lieutenant R. R. Sandford, of No. 47 (Rhodesian) Squadron, R.A.F., for his courage and determination in an attack upon Esen, in the Sudd, S. Sudan. The Pioneer commanding the first South African Division 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.

Lieut. M. J. Good, Northern Rhodesia Defence Force, 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 of a total of £32,220 were made by British Colonies to the Imperial Treasury, approximately half that sum being free of interest. In addition, loans locally raised in East Africa totalled £189,055.

Among the latest list of contributions to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross fund are: £500 each from the African Youth League, Service League and the African War Graves Association; £100 from the Kenya War Welfare Fund; £70 from the Uganda War Charities Fund; and £50 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund. £300 of that sum being given by the staff and people of North Mara in the Musoma district and Uluwazi in the Kilimanjaro area.

Ndola Gold Club has donated £200 to Mr. Churchill for such war funds as he may designate.

Defence of East Africa

Tanganyika's Legislative Council has informed the new Governor of the Territory, Sir William Gordon, that the Chairman of the East African Government Conference has received authority from the Secretariat of State for the Colonies to give directions to the heads of

the territories on matters of military urgency or representations made to the General Office Commanding. It is also likely to be essential to the war effort. Mr. Wainwright stressed that this does not mean that the territories are not to be regarded as autonomous powers of local Governments within their own territories, but as a result of continuing consultations between the East African Governors, wherever matters are raised of a strategic nature, they must be agreed upon to ensure rapid action may be taken and also when the need arises.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply during the war campaign, 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. Creese 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 were chosen for their personal suitability, 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 since 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 Mr. Macmillan's estimation that there was no African capable of being placed upon the body.

Mr. Macmillan:

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 standard price offered by Africans would be in a less favourable position than that provided by Europeans, and whether any surplus African produce could be utilised for war needs or be equal to those arranged for Europeans.

Mr. Macmillan recalled that there was a question from Mr. Jones in 1912 as to whether a scheme was in preparation for extending standard and guaranteed prices to African grown maize, calculated from a standard price for African production 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 Africans and the other by Africans. On the other hand there could be no question of fixing the same price for goods of different qualities and characteristics just because both were broadly agricultural.

Labour Inspectorate

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked what progress had been made in the implementation of a staff of inspectors under the Kenyan compulsory 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. Doubtless the Government was taking the necessary steps, but they had not yet been finished in his report to be received.

Mr. Creese Jones asked whether consideration would be given to the appointment of African inspectors, as proposed by Archdeacon Owen.

Mr. Macmillan:

The same matter had been dealt with steps were being taken in Northern Rhodesia to prevent a shortage of labour on the ground of how many Africans were conscripted for work on farms during the two months' experiment, whether the conscription was really necessary, and whether a standard price for maize was guaranteed equally to Africans and Europeans. Mr. Macmillan stated that the labourers were conscripted to the same standard of work as European farmers. These labourers were the first to be dealt with at the end of the war and it was necessary to replace them. Endeavours to find placements under voluntary arrangements failed, and Lord Cranborne agreed to the Government using compulsory powers for a period of two months from the end of April. The conscription was extended in May as it would be open winter and rations not less favourable than those which they would receive. The conscripted labourers had been very satisfactory, had made no complaints, and had in every way behaved and been treated as ordinary workers.

Mr. Creese Jones asked whether the safeguards of a standard had been taken so far as the conscripted labour was concerned, was there an adequate inspectorate, and why was this discrimination permitted to compel African to work on private farms for the private profit of Europeans.

Mr. Macmillan said that there were all questions of a wide character which had been debated not very long ago in the House.

Mr. Stephen asked if Mr. Macmillan could say whether white labour was also conscripted in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Macmillan:

Lord Hailey's Services

Mr. Hailey, Chief Secretary for Northern Rhodesia, was employed by the Colonial Office as a civil servant engaged in factuating and organising the working of the Colonies, where Lord Hailey was subject to the usual restrictions imposed on civil servants in matters of public discussion of subjects in which he was concerned. As a public servant and as a member of the Press and writing on these matters had the prior approval of his Department.

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

Mr. Lyons asked the numbers of the African population and the total amount estimated to be spent on their education in the Colony in 1912 in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda respectively.

Mr. Macmillan replied that the estimated African population in Kenya was 3,117,000, in Tanganyika 5,251,874 and in Uganda 1,133,000, and that the approximate amounts appropriated in 1912 for the benefit of these Native Governments of the three Dependencies to be spent on African education totalled £20,000 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 administration 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 providing for non-European governmental employees in the various African Colonies, and whether he would insist on the provision of modern amenities, such as allotments, lighting, and domestic 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 view of 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 595)

There are, however, two proposals even more vital than the establishment of a Colonial Advisory Board—a second of a Colonial Staff College. While the Board already possesses and up-to-date office with the backing of the Colonies, no real progress will be made in the future until a staff college is established. The Board's proposals are not to remain inert.

The Colonial College should be attended by able and promising members of the Service at the end of three or five years' service only from time to time from overseas. The staff should be brought into a constant contact with the Colonies and with the outside world in order that they should be able to simulate their own people and to make them more progressive and constructive. The College should have a direct occupational basis of widest experience, and it should look, endow itself with a restless and questioning mind and be capable of personality. These men are apt to have a wide general knowledge.

The courses at the College would include such subjects as have been studied in recent years at the summer schools, special conferences, comparative methods of administration, scientific problems and so on. These are all admirable in their way and necessary, but in particular, emphasis should be placed on training students who know how to work and business of the world, consider the British Colonies as a single unit. Everything is a quest for the fullest development of the social sciences throughout the Colonial Empire and everywhere. Courses that touch of satisfactory advance in science and in the practical standards, hygiene, sanitation, and in the economic development of the Colonies, progress that labour aspects, and general management and administrative and human resources.

The Importance of Co-operation

The essential is that the Colonies should be so developed as to produce a great wealth of valuable labour and materials, efficiently planned and humanely directed, and capable. If this objective is to be achieved, it can only be by co-operation and cooperation which was first seen some 50 years ago in the Colonies, time in Africa, by Mary Kingsley, who headed for a regime in which religion, government and trade benefited each other as well as the members in a team. It was a co-operation which, rather than to provide the inspiration, government the stable framework, and make the peering, challenging element. The students of the school should be not to raise the dependence of all these things 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 such attachment to representative firms. The more they can learn of such activities, 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 developments in such specialist subjects as agriculture, forestry and hygiene.

The college would act as a stimulus and focus for public interest in the Colonies and bring informed opinion to bear on their progress. The college would be followed by a representative Colonial Council. No Colonial Empire can be healthy and well-run unless interest is taken in it by others. It is those whose concern is in its day-to-day administration. The British public has to lose the advantages of the Colonies and also to the Colonial workers and their families. The Council should be a body of public workers and less than a few of the public are ready to bestow on a Fund Division for the food and health. Parliament has recently voted a grant of £50,000,000 for the next decade of some £50,000,000 of the public money for the Colonies. This sum must be used to lay the ground for a steady and broad of healthy economic communities which can stand on their own feet and a comprehensive system of social services.

A task of such dimensions requires 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 present their reports to Parliament, and to draw from the widest possible measure of publicity. The members should be mainly unofficial and non-political. If it were political, it would bring political questions into the area of party politics, from which it is as possible they should be immune. The members of such a body is to my mind long overdue.

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

Ethiopian Commemoration

The 100th anniversary of the death of his capital of the Emperor of Ethiopia was celebrated in London last week by a service organised by the Abyssinia Association, and held in the Central Hall, Westminster.

Mt. Richard Law, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, representing the British Government, gave a Book of Remembrance, which was also signed by 17 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 Tenagne Work, daughter of the Emperor, for her possession to her father.

Mr. Law, who presided, urged the British Government to accept the offer of an Ethiopian brigade under the command of the Emperor's son, and read a telegram from the Emperor stating that the work of reconstruction in collaboration with the British Government is proceeding rapidly.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst made a resolution paying tribute to the high statesmanship and courage of the Emperor, and acknowledging the valour of the devoted patriots who maintained their independence and fought for freedom during the Italian occupation and who died magnificently for the Emperor when he returned with powerful allies to vanquish the invaders. She thanked the Ethiopian Women's Work Association for having established an orphan and Addis Ababa and a number of maternity and day nurseries, 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. St. Donald Cameron.

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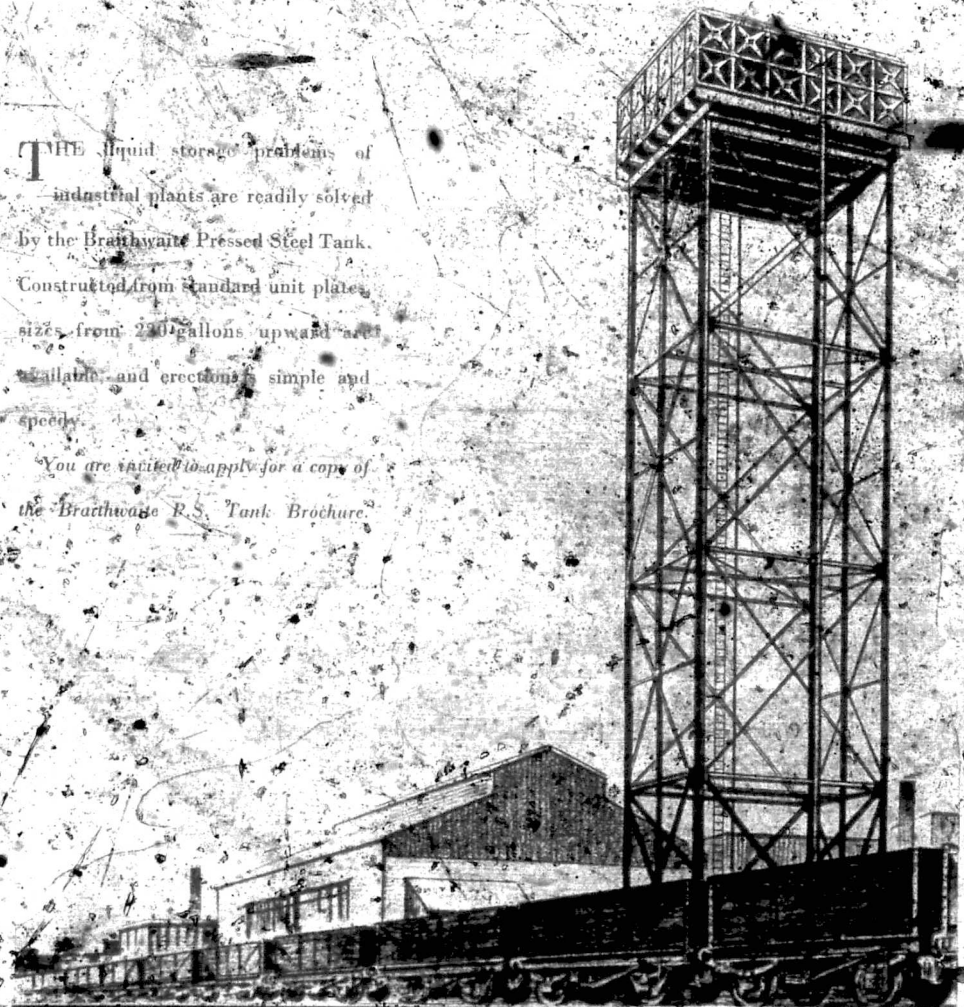
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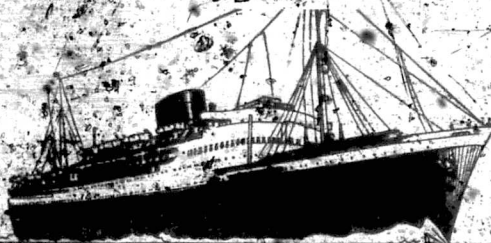
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Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	PAGE	Background to the War	PAGE
The War: The Middle Eastern Position	400	War News	401
Operations against the East Africa	406	Parliamentary Debate: Colonial Service	411
	407	Ethiopia	414
		Latest Military News	415

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

Lords Debate The Colonial Service. on this subject in the House of Lords. It was the hottest Parliamentary discussion of the British Colonial Service which we can recall, and once again the Upper Chamber proved itself to be far better equipped 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 tendentious assertions often pass unchallenged. Many members of the Commons who air their opinions on the Colonies have little or no first-hand knowledge. In the Lords, on the other hand, questions of colonial policy are made on the Colonies, except by those really acquainted with them. In the recent debate half the character of constructive criticism was 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 sending of officials to Colonies with similar problems, and the possible creation of a Colonial Council and a Colonial Staff College.

Dealing with the Colonial Service, Lord Brenchard, supported by Lord Moyne and Lord Easington, urged the new Secretary of State, Lord Cranborne, to overcome inevitable resistance and proceed with

Official Transfers: Surfeit Not Dearth. The Trouble. real unification. The Minister, recognising the advantages, stressed his intention to promote the interchange of personnel between the Colonies and the Colonial Office. That is all to be good, but we greatly doubt our readers, almost all of whom have wide experience of the Colonies we serve, would endorse Lord Cranborne'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 Brenchard, Wedgwood, Moyne, and Easington 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 to the

stantially to the success of the new measure for greater Colonial welfare and development. Lord Milner's doctrine that officials in the Colonies must make 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 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 distinct danger. Certainly the authorities should have the

**Retirement Proposals
Might Put a Premium
on Careerism**

power to retire on an equitable economic basis if any are officials who have shown themselves unequal to their duties, but to give every official 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 careerism, and tend to weaken the service, not strengthen it. Since officials naturally incline to mutual support, it may be assumed that a man will not be recommended by his 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 no injustice to the normally efficient public servant. But to allow the official to resign on pension at his pleasure would obviously 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 expensive trained official should retire whenever he chose. We would move in the opposite direction, that

of giving the Service the option of postponing the retirement of senior officials when their re-education appeared desirable. Moreover, since one of the most disquieting items in the Budget is 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 proposals were adopted, a young and able Chief Secretary 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.

Those who have heartedly 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

**High Quality of
Colonial Gadets**

practice of the House of Lords to mention his name, it deserves to be cited here. All the speakers gave the impression that it is especially the Administrative Services which has been remarkable for the calibre of its leaders. 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 diminishes the danger of facilitating early resignation on pension. Most officials of the office are 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 who, owing to the improved intellectual calibre of their successors, may be expected to be more ready to

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**

groups of Colonies on the dual score of poor communications, and of doubtful administrative advantages in 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 twenty years since

In northern and central, or south-west Rhodesia, but even in 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. The ease of inter-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 proposals 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. So far each tribe was until comparatively recently an entity with his neighbours, there can be no expectation of national solidarity in the common interpretation of the term, but that the national 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 adopted Natives from, say, Nyasaland serve in public offices in Northern Rhodesia, or farms in Southern Rhodesia, and of mines in the Belgian Congo. Equally astonishing is to learn of Lord Moyne's faith in the East African Governors' Conference, which stands through the shadow of the successive Secretaries of State, a measure of confidence in inverse ratio with that of the former East Africans (Governors and their semi-subordinate included), capable of producing adequate results under stress, whereas this particular piece of machinery proved that it has had to be buttressed by a whole series of ad hoc facilities and committees. Its main achievement has been not to render superfluous territorial union, but doubly to demonstrate that political fusion will fully serve the cause of East African advancement.

Lord Moyne stigmatised the notion of Colonial amalgamation as a spur to "fascist tendencies." An odd plea, surely, in face of Imperial history! Have not great Dominions, the greatest of them, been created in their great statute decisions? At the Imperial Conference at the Imperial Conference, the speaker, or speaker, whose declared intention was to achieve the very end? But what was he determined to attain the union of their adjoining territories

at the earliest practical 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 in an hour of utmost peril show a finer response from its manhood (and womanhood) than East Africa and Rhodesia. No one is to blame the plotting and planning of fulfilment of their destined destinies, that the "fascist 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 demurrer. Lords Troubridge, 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 Farington, 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 Farington, 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 Troubridge such a Council appears essential if there is to be an up-to-date Colonial policy; he postulated its true effectiveness such a body must be mainly African 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 meaning Colonial administration from Parliament, control of and ascertaining extravagant salaries for members of the Council; in his opinion Parliament is so capable of looking out Colonial problems that any assistance from a Parliamentary superfluous. Lord Moyne, who said that the Members of Parliament know nothing about the Colonies, boasted that the Secretary had required a full list in the country. But Lord Hailey was emphatic on

African Branch of the Colonial Service Urged.

the value of the advice of technical knowledge and experience in administration, trade and economic development. The Secretary of State, however, disliked the idea on the grounds that it would mean two directors of Colonial Affairs, himself and the Council. But since the Council would be nominated by the Ministers, it would clearly consist only of men considered capable of contributing to the improvement of Colonial administration, welfare and development, and their rival 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, pessimistic to assume that the suggestions of the Council would in general be unwelcome to the Secretary of State. In fact, there would be very few occasions of disagreement, and in these cases, when such a difference of view would be well from every standpoint, of the Secretary of State to put his case candidly for the judgment of Parliament. Lord Cranborne said, specifically, that he accepted the principle, but that it should be given to Parliament, not by an officially-appointed body. One of the great advan-

tages of a wisely constituted Colonial Council would be that the senior members of the Colonial Office, Ministers and responsible officials, intentions regarding with men of the Colonial experience, who would, at all times, desire to prevent the Office from errors of judgment and from dangerous delays, both of which frequently result either from the reliance upon *ex parte* statements of official side of a case, or from bureaucratic procrastination. We have preserved an open mind on this much discussed question of a Colonial Council, but the objections made in the past do not seem to us clearly its fault, as 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 temper of safe and unbiased outlook, of a restless and questioning mind, and of enviable personal gifts. Lord Cranborne did not appear enthusiastic, and Lord De la Warr 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. It is based on reports from Rear Admiral Syrett, commander-in-chief of the expedition to Madagascar, and Major General Sturges, commanding the troops.

The report states that at dawn on May 3 the British force arrived at Coeur Bay, having been conveyed over a very long distance without loss. The approaches to Coeur Bay were found to be mined, and during the necessary mine-clearing operations the corvette H.M.S. *Concave* struck a mine and 200 casualties were probably incurred. Despite bad weather, the troops, with their vehicles and their stores, were shipped out ashore and great fresh supplies of food, clothing and troops were sent to the shore by the Merchant Navy, in which operations were carried out by the crew of the *Concave*.

The report also states that the British force, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the 5th Indian Infantry Brigade and the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the 1st Indian Air Corps, landed at Antananarivo on May 7. The troops then moved to the east of Antananarivo, on the north side of the harbour.

At the same time another force, including Royal Welch Rifles, Royal Scots Fusiliers, the East Lancashire Regiment and the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the 1st Indian Air Corps, was moving eastwards, supported by tanks. At 11 a.m. on May 10 the troops were held up by a mine-laying party of the enemy, and the position was not finally cleared until the evening. By 5 p.m. on May 10, troops were in contact with a strongly defended position of the enemy, about two miles south of Antananarivo. Meanwhile a British French officer consented to carry the British proposal for a truce to the local commander.

Valuable Help by the Royal Navy

At 10 a.m. on the morning (May 11) the positions south of Antananarivo 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 completed at dark that night. Our troops moved on to the town, and at about the same time a force of Royal Marines was landed at the quay at Antananarivo in the bay, to help the defenders, creating a salient division, and enabling the conclusion

of this surprise assault from a sea plane, an important part in securing the surrender of Antananarivo. The Marines were landed from a destroyer, to be made her way through minefields and gun positions, without casualties or damage, and made fast to the quay of an unfamiliar port in the darkness.

While the Marines were engaged, the diversion of troops attacked strongly, and met with heavy initial opposition, but this they finally overcame. In the early stages of assault our troops suffered several losses of British castles, which had been strongly defended, the enemy's lines being morning's attack so that our tanks were held up in the night, that led at first to the loss of the tanks.

The continued assault from land and sea secured the final surrender of Antananarivo during the night of May 6. On the following day the Coast Defence batteries and defensive positions on the coastal peninsula, south of the entrance to Diego Suarez harbour, surrendered, and the afternoon ships of Admiral Syrett's fleet proceeded by night sweepers to clear Diego Suarez harbour.

Tribute is paid to the joint effort to force the completion of the capture of Diego Suarez, and to the courage and skill which were displayed by the Royal Navy in the defence of our power, and then given the able support of the Royal Air Force, which was engaged in the operations.

Colonel Cerbon, commanding the French forces in the area, had proposed to the D.O.C. in Antananarivo that French casualties numbered about 150 killed and 500 wounded. It was stated that the entire French Air Force which endeavoured to defend Diego Suarez was destroyed, 10 pilots being killed.

Vinny has also issued the following account of the Madagascar Expedition:

The British fleet at Diego Suarez was won by two sent columns. Within 18 hours they battered their way through the lines of fortifications built by Marshal Duffe. The main force, under General Sturges, from the north-east, apparently coming from Dar es Salaam.

A force of British troops, under Major-General Sturges, took from a British air force, the island leaders and Diego Suarez, and Antananarivo, and the landing and inviting the

Background to the

Japan Threats to India — The coast of Bengal is in its parts suitable for the landing of troops. One can land on the Japanese shipping troops along the coast from Rangoon to Allahabad, which they have not yet attacked from Allahabad to Calcutta, and from Chittagong to the mouth of the Padma 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 pinch out the industrial area between Calcutta and Bihar. How far such an operation is practicable is another story. The country in front of the Calcutta zone is one of marshes, creeks, streams and rivers. It is always with monsoon conditions should be favorable, favor the defender. But it is a question whether more could be done by moving motor boats during the monsoon than by walking knee-deep in mud during the dry season. In any event, the authorities have thought it wise to take measures to ensure that there will not be boats available to Japanese invaders. New aerodromes are being constructed at high speed. On the whole, the position of Bengal is bleak as it faces the prospect of invasion with more certainty than could a few weeks ago. The people have seen troops, tanks and formidable R. A. F. fighters and bombers in the sky recently every day. But India cannot have, for many months, there is a substantial loss in any way a good deal less modern equipment. — *Times* special correspondent in Calcutta.

Burma — The Imperial force which defeated Burma, a pointer to the future, from Maulmein in Rangoon, from Rangoon to Mandalay, and from Mandalay to the Assam frontier, in five months never numbered 30,000 in total. A tank brigade equipped with light British American tanks, was its sole armored support. At least half and probably more of our troops, 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 weary retreat of some 300 miles. The Japanese employed three divisions (much larger than ours) on actual fighting, with two in reserve. Their casualties were high proportionally than in any other campaign they have fought. They were so ill and so exhausted in following the enemy away from the Assam border till the rains came, and still saving his way, may make an immediate advance to the defence of the

Germany's Crimea Attack — The Straits of Kerch are about 100 miles wide, 150 miles to the east lies Maloen, with its rich sources of high grade aviation petrol. Mail pipes on the pipe-line between Tnapsa and Armavir, 100 miles to the northeast of Maloen, lie on the pipe-line between Alkashala and Kostov. This pipe-line takes its oil from Grozny, either northward to Restov, or east to the Caspian Sea, where it is loaded in oil tankers to go on the Volga. The Grozny fields are about 200 miles as the crow flies southeast from Armavir. Maloen and Grozny, from the late 1930's available quality supply about 10% of Russia's petrol. Each supplies about 10%. The collective farms of Russia covering vast areas of territory, produce petrol just as urgently as does the Red Army. I believe that the great fear of Stalin's insistence that the Germans must be driven out of Russia this year is due to the fact that the attempt does not wish to face another Russian winter. Certainly not unless sufficient land has been sown and the rest speeded up by intensive agricultural effort to take in the wheat lands lost in the Ukraine and White Russia. For the second time that the Russians have suffered from this lack, and that is their own tactical plans, with shortages of fuel and materials in the right place to meet it. I believe the Germans are taking the realistic desperate throw of trying to choke Russia out this spring by a blockade of her oil. — *Star* special correspondent in the *Daily Mail*.

Doped German Parachutists — The dope the Germans use to dope their paratroopers is a mixture of alcohol and quinine. It is a combination that has been used for years. But only once in the past few years has it been used in a battle. The paratroopers were sent to the island of Crete in 1941. Ten thousand paratroopers, doped or not, were collected, the identity cards of between 8,000 and 9,000 casualties. It was not the paratroopers, however, who took Crete, but the air-borne troops who followed. They showed sheer disregard of life. We could not kill them fast enough before we were overwhelmed. It was a bold and a bloody campaign, some 250 crashed in the air and there were 40,000 men by. The whole thing, frankly, fantastic. — *Life*, 10 May.

Stalin vs. Hitler — Hitler seeks to destroy the Soviet west for ever. Stalin wants it to be as great as the former nation. It is resolved that the Soviet power shall be brought to an abyss of ruin. It is a matter of a matter of human offensives, which has taken the strategic initiative on the ground front to the Germans. Stalin is forcing Hitler to show his hand before the public arena for the game. By comparison Hitler is a show-off. For Hitler loses in his last bid for victory, no region on the southern front is more vital than the Balkan sector. Not communication and transport, nor command a wide system of railways, rivers and roads. His network of the main routes to both Dnepropetrovsk and Kiev. Hitler aims to break all at the end of the capture of Moscow. That might decide the real 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 strategic pivot that nothing else in the Soviet Union can rival. While Moscow stands, Russia can not fall. 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 hit the German front end beyond Berlin, further and further. We have to assail German ports, factories and communication in the eastern Reich, where the relier to our ally will be less. We must force the *Dew* to divert still more of its strength from Russia to the west. — *Mr. J. L. Garvin* in the *Times*.

And Spies in Brazil — In the State of Sao Paulo where the natural waters, the bread of the Japanese colonies, situated in the east plots have been uncovered, showing that in September, 1941, the Japanese and all of the Japanese agents. They were arrested and found a well-trained army of 30,000 troops. Arms and munitions seized by the authorities together with documents, prove that many of the firms about the commissions in the United Empire Army. Along strategic stretches of the coastline, Japanese agents have been discovered with commissions in the Japanese Army. The leaders of hoped for aggressive Japan are now being concentrated in Rio de Janeiro, Harbour.

the War News

Opinions split. 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. Alaric Jacob.

"I hate the Japs, because they eat when they sell vegetables." — Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

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

"I will not lay down her arms until the Union Jack again flies over Abyssinia." — *Rome broadcast*, on *Italy's Army of Empire Day* (M.C. 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 seized the masterpieces of Italian painting as part payment for war material supplied to Italy." — Mr. George Slocumber.

"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 'Passions' (Mercantile Marine) Bill is the most portentous, windy, wordy and obscure document I have ever seen." — *Betty Officer A. P. Herbert, M.P.*

"120 vessels were delivered from U.S. shipyards in the first 180 days of 1942, compared with 41 merchant ships sunk since Pearl Harbour." — *White House announcement*.

"I would keep the memory of the heroism of the Island defenders alive for all time if letters to and from there were always addressed as 'Maffa, G.C.'." — *Lieut. Colonel H. M. Alexander*.

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

"Two officers motored 120 miles and back to collect a dispatch. An R.A.F. plane flew 400 miles to take 12 cases of whisky to a new 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 soldier who would desert." — *General Alexander, G.C., Burma*.

"There never was an institution in which so many questions were put and so few answers given as in the House of Commons." — *Mr. Gallacher, M.P.*

"In 1917 there were only 25,000 tractors of all the farms in the United States. By 1940 the number had risen to 1,345,000." — *Mr. Wickard, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture*.

"The Chinese select suitable prisoners and take them to the Red Army for Communist indoctrination, and then slip them back into the Japanese Army." — *Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.*

"The war output of the United Nation 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*.

"It is frustrated if success, the attacker usually suffers the worse financial 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 friction of prejudice and the inertia of vested interests." — *The Rev. M. L. Pary, Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*.

"One-fifth of the national capital (about Kr. 100,000,000) 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 by distance from the Pacific war there is still so much wishful thinking, especially in Washington, and the facts, particularly by General MacArthur, are not allowed to carry full weight." — *Sir John Laming, former High Commissioner in Melbourne*.

"Assuming that beet production had been cut in half and that the beetley thus saved were all given to poultry, the rest would have been sufficient to feed 5,000,000 hens. The net result would be to increase the egg production by just over one egg a month." — *Lord Woolton, Minister of Food*.

"I was in Dover when the SCHARHORN and GNEISEN passed through the Channel, and I was so disgusted with the incompetence and lack of pre-planning that I sent a memorandum to the Government regarding my contacts with the submarines." — *Mr. ...*

"Total casualties in the armed Forces of the British Empire from September 3, 1939 to September 2, 1941, excluding deaths from natural causes, are made up as follows: killed, 187,000; wounded, 470,000; prisoners of war, 68,458; missing, 21,700." — *Mr. Atlee, Deputy Prime Minister*.

"Bulgaria's terror system of which I was a victim, is personally by King Boris, aided by the former Gestapo chief of Frankfurt-Storr, 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 Tennyson' and beyond that, what?" — *Mr. Michael Roberts*.

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

"If a nation was ever entitled to a psychology of hesitancy, acquired through misfortune, Britain is that. British Leaders who first saw their country stripped of virtually every weapon except its man-power, were then compelled to fight months of fruitless aerial combat, may be considered the privilege of approaching, slowly, any programme which might avert a new disaster." — *DeWitt Fred 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—an 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." — *Mr. G. M. Young*.

"More than 2,000,000 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 DUNN MACKENZIE-KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., was appointed Governor of Mauritius in succession to Sir Gerald Kirkpatrick, who has been appointed Governor of Trinidad.

Joining the Colonial Service in 1912, after education at Marlborough and Christ Church, Cambridge, he served in the Northern Rhodesian Protectorate as District Commissioner, and in 1917 became Colonial Assistant Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory. Three years later, and retired in 1931. He re-joined the Colonial Service in the following year as Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, which he left in 1932 on appointment to be Governor of Nyasaland on the death of Sir Harold MacMichael.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war he left Nyasaland for Nairobi to take up the duties of Chief British 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 active, accessible, business-like 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 convincing objections were raised.

On the other hand, it has been his practice to criticize quite candidly any non-official proposals which seemed to him unsound, and to tell African chiefs, headmen, and tribesmen in forthright terms when they were falling short of their obligations. As a consequence of his bold 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 nursing home in Wimbledon last Friday of Sir Arthur Somerville, K.B.E., Conservative M.P. for Windsor since 1922, and for many years a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

Born in 1858 in Dallingis, 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 10 years, as head of the Army Class from 1896 until his retirement. He was an officer in the Eton College Rifle Volunteers about 20 years, and during the last war commanded the 1st Battalion 5th Buckinghamshire Volunteer Regiment.

He had long been keenly interested in imperial affairs, and after he had had a visit to East Africa as a member of a Parliamentary delegation, Sir Sidney Meay, then a fellow member of the House of Commons and Chairman of the Joint East African Board, proposed his candidature for the Executive Council of that body. Right up to the time he continued to show keen interest in East African affairs and development, and to watch in the news papers in or out of the House of Commons the progress of the territories he seized many opportunities, serving them in private, not least through frequent friendly conversations with successive Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State. Quite recently he made a strong representation against what he regarded as injudicious amendments to the respect of the territories formed upon Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Somerville, who was knighted in 1931, was a man of remarkable vigour for his age, which appeared in no way to diminish his strength of mind. 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 Guardians for three decades, and even longer a member of the Eton Urban District Council, which he served for 25 years as Chairman. For the last 15 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. E. Pouchard, C.B.E., 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 Gaultey, Chairman of Barclays Bank (1917-29), 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 daughters in South Africa from Ceylon.

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

Mr. Harold Butler, former head of the International Labour Office, and now Warden of Nuru College, has been appointed British Minister to the United States in charge of propaganda and information. He will replace Sir Gerald Campbell, who is retiring.

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necessary qualification" - namely by education in the wider sense that the Colonial community can develop a full life and that they must therefore be given growing needs for careers in education, agriculture, health, engineering, forestry, and other technical branches.

"The old method of training has secured recruits from the systematic recruiting. Personnel provision offers have been taken into place and although we preliminary steps have been carried out by the Director of Recruitment in the Colonial Offices, in the first appointment stage the Chief Civil Service Commission should visit the Colonies and the recommendations of the Colonial Office officials. Not all who do good work in subordinate positions develop the qualities of decision and leadership which are needed to run a larger office, and we are not sure that the old method of selection that officials have not tried has produced sufficient numbers, particularly in the Services, but should be reserved for their own and the Indian youngsters. It is difficult to gauge and measure the quality of a individual's capacity. There is the danger that we are in which the mass can be made of our man-power."

Real Unification of the Service

"I am very glad that Lord Trenchard has taken up the matter of unifying the Service; and I hope that Lord Cross will be able to light the way through an analysis of the institutional differences which must be removed. Although certain grades of the Colonial Service are uniformed, unified efforts in the fact belong to separate Colonial Services, and an obstacle therefore to a great variety of pay and conditions. It is difficult to see much harmony in this system, because it would be unfair to compel men to accept a lower pay and conditions where lower pay was involved."

"This makes the task of the Secretary of State extremely difficult. He is asked for a great variety of talent in the higher posts. Some Colonies need officials with special administrative experience; others, such as the West Indies, need men with Parliamentary skills 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 and Governors were often recruited to better paid posts before they could make their mark; and only second-rate men were left to serve their full terms."

"Generous contributions are now to be provided by the Home Government not only for material development, but for social welfare and the improvement of the standard of life in the Colonies. Surely we should now complete the task of rationalising the Colonial Service. The proposed scheme for 100,000 men a year, cannot possibly be spent now wisely to the mounting demands of our war effort upon man-power and materials; 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 the Home Power and enable the best possible value to be obtained from the development and welfare grants when normal conditions return."

An Amalgamation and Reservoir of Candidates

"I am not sure as to the practicability of Lord Trenchard's proposal for reorganising the main groups of Colonies under a General Governor. In the East African group it is over 2,000 miles from north-east Kenya to the south-west Cape. But even so, the distances of communication are so diminished, I doubt whether it would be wise to build official unions where there is no social or cultural foundation. The advantages in administration would be very doubtful if the basic common interests are altered by such wide differences of Governmental differences. One of the main reasons of our unity is our common racial and cultural background. The wider areas suggested by Lord Trenchard are in fact a variety of different cultures and languages."

"I should like to mention that the present Empire must inevitably break up; but whether we are entering upon prosperous tendencies, or not, we must discuss Colonial units will no doubt enter into a international grouping, as commonly schemes - there are already examples in the form of rubber schemes - and the economies of production will in no way interfere with the maintenance of political autonomy. The Colonial Secretary must be assured that they are prepared to do the fullest political, legislative and local affairs, but the experience of 1945 and the discouragement of any attempt to unity, preference of unity in the accidents of a rapidly changing face of social and cultural differences, and should lead us to encourage the Colonial peoples to take responsibility upon a basis of maximum local autonomy, or more fully defined responsibilities for defence and foreign relations."

Lord De La Warr Favors Special African Service

"Earl De La Warr has favoured setting the Colonial Service into groups under a Director-General. Regarding administrative unity in Africa would be one to say that the district and the

group and health should in the course of a year and a half bring the main number to 100,000. It was impossible to think of the East Africa's could play an active part. If it had to fight every step forward, with a half-hearted education and half-hearted admittance into administration it would reproduce the problems of India, but on a large scale."

"I hoped Lord Crossborne would come to whether it is possible that this vast movement should be made to fit into the administrative system of the Colonial Office. As I like to see the Secretary of State, I do not doubt, and right, the Secretary of State would use that he could hardly distinguish Africa. The main thing to come from Africa would demand a separate Department to handle the work now the war and the situation demand a Minister of State to coordinate all the complexities of departmental arrangements in Africa."

"Great Britain had contributed immensely to the development of the backward peoples that perhaps we had been a little over-enthusiastic and too tentative. We had done many things in Africa extraordinarily well, but we had not been drastic enough in tackling soft erosion, the taxation, and other practical problems. We had been 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. I felt that it was possible to build up a suitable education system. We must have more Africans in the administration and before they have a sense of having been thwarted. If you take a step long that you take, you will get men whose natures have already been spoiled by discontent, and will have a feeling that they are being kept out. Some professionals have been made in West Africa that we have seen some of and set in East Africa. Having got these men into the administrations we must develop their administrative capacity before their political capacity. Though it is important now to bring about developments in the way that they are, the administrator's eyes, more important step is to bring them into 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. Don't have that as the foundation by great traditions of Africa for what is required. Education and health must be treated as one subject. You cannot develop your agriculture unless you improve the intelligence of the men who will cultivate the soil. You cannot improve their intelligence unless you have a sound economic and agricultural basis to their life to pay for it. In 1937 the Governments of Uganda and Kenya centred over 5000 Africans in their technical services."

Tribute to Colonial Cadets

"The virtues of the past 20 years of our young men to have you make the National Service, it is to be said, and the departure of every man to be grateful to one individual in the Colonial Office for the type of young men he has helped to produce for Colonial administration. The only trouble is that a great number of these young men are very much too slow in their progress."

"These should be in the colonies, but it is to be said that the National Service, it is to be said, and the departure of every man to be grateful to one individual in the Colonial Office for the type of young men he has helped to produce for Colonial administration. The only trouble is that a great number of these young men are very much too slow in their progress."

"The speeches of Lord Blythe and Lord Crossborne will be reported at length next week. Editorial comment on this debate appears under Matters of Moment."

"The District Governor of Mashland has sanctioned the issue of orders by Native authorities requiring unemployed native workers in their areas to cultivate a land for the production of such local crops as the District Commissioner may specify."

"The fact that goods made of raw materials is now being supplied owing to war conditions, are expected to be available in the future."

War News Items in Brief

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

Visitors to Southern Rhodesia during 1921 numbered 18,282, an increase of 2,000 on 1920 and a fall of 5,100 on 1919, 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 airmail 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 colt Big Game won the Lord Thousand Guinea at Newmarket last week, April being fourth. The 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 of the Union should provide the required services.

Two films of the Belgian Congo were shown recently at Cambridge University. M. Wauquez, a former Minister, said that the Belgian Congo had placed the whole 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 interests in Indo-China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies make it clear that the produce of the Congo must play an increasing role in the Allied economy.

Samuel N. Madras, recently appointed Food Production Committee, has promptly begun an investigation of means whereby that policy may become less dependent

on outside supplies of wheat. Whereas the actual needs are about 175,000 bags, the local crop in a good season has averaged 55,000 or 60,000 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 between production and consumption is therefore about 120,000 bags. Large areas of fertile irrigable land are at present unused, and the committee considers that owners of such land will take steps to arrange sowing this winter, if the position is realised. A guaranteed price of 12s. a bag on call 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 part of stock.

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 extensive counsel of the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union on matters relating to labour legislation, and whether it was the policy of the Government 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 peremptory 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 Cranborne's view, to comply with this unreasonable demand. If representatives of the Union wished to go and see the Governor and put forward their requests 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 Tenebe Wock, 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 Abyssinia Association and of the Ethiopian community in London attended.

Of the processional crosses used, one was the royal cross of Abyssinia, which was presented 44 years ago to the Emperor by Ras Alakum, Envoy of Menelik. The Court of the Cross is a very interesting relic of the reign of King Gebreyes II, from the illness and prostration of Emperor Menelik II, known as the "Widow's Cross of Abyssinia," was made from the cross of two lions and presented to the Emperor by his first wife, Ras Tafari, now the Empress Haile Selassie, on his return to Abyssinia.

No Mere Human Agency

Dr. Selwyn, Dean of Winchester, who preached the commemorative sermon, said that those who have seen and touched the relict in St. George's Church, Edinburgh, among them Haile Selassie himself, are entitled to feel that the great wrong of Haile Selassie's oppression had been addressed to no mere human agency. "This could not have been done by any human agency, but the heroic fighting of the British, the Italian and Abyssinian troops, which, after the great British victory at Addis Ababa, whenever they were met, was the result of the faith of the Emperor, there remains some mysterious strength of faith to face of the war, some flashes of strategic intuition, some sort of sublime courage and endurance, and a true grasp of the situation of the enemy's heart, and a true faith in our spiritual power."

Commercial Adviser in Ethiopia

East Africa and Rhodesia. It is able to state that 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 1912, with an honours degree, Mr. Bethell held various Government appointments in British Somaliland and Kenya from 1915 to 1919. Shortly after the last war he left the Administrative Service to go into commerce, and in the past 10 years had been on the staff of Messrs. H. Clermont & Dunn, 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 then manager of the main office in Addis. Shortly before the outbreak 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.

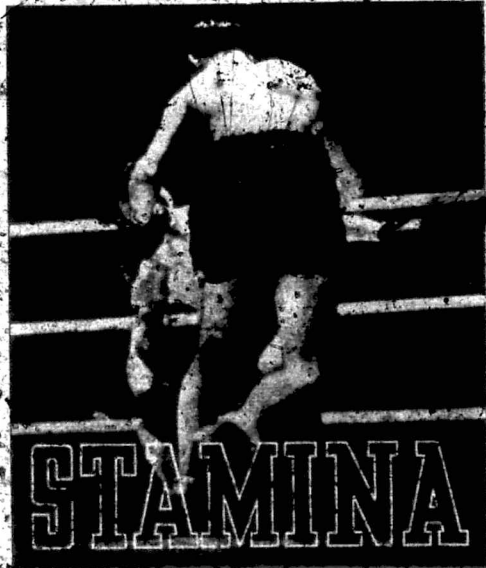
Emperor and Ethiopian Slaves

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

It has been asserted that in 1942 the Emperor of Ethiopia had not been able to free his own slaves. I have in an excellent authority that this is quite untrue, though a misunderstanding may have arisen from the fact that there were many serfs in the Palace who had many years previously been slaves, or were the children of slaves, and are easily recognisable as such. . . . either the Emperor or his father ever purchased any slaves, and any who came into his service as Regent, or later as 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 the training for some trade of their choice."

Egypt and Ethiopia

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



See this boy's tough! He's taken terrific punishment, to-night, twice he seemed practically "out." Yet here he is, in the last round, actually forcing the fight. Oh! a lovely left to the head, followed by a hard right to the body . . . and another! The crowd is on its feet . . . he's definitely on top . . . fighting like a champion! What a come-back . . . what stamina!

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Globe and Phoenix Report

The 46th annual report of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31st, 1940, shows a net profit, including £1,047 brought in, of £84,273, or dividends of 1s. per share free on the issue of 2,000,000, leaving £14,725 to be carried forward.

The capital is £200,000 in shares of 5s. and there is a reserve of £90,000 and a special development fund of £100,000. Mining rights and mine development appear in the balance sheet at £244,030; machinery and plant at £35,000; stores at £47,225; prospecting at £5,045; investments at £199,872; and cash at £22,374.

Available ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated at 30,400 tons averaging 19.01 dwt. gold, compared with 77,800 tons averaging 19.31 dwt. at year earlier.

From 73,600 tons of ore crushed and the treatment of residues there was a total gold recovery of 48,897 fine oz. Development footage in the Phoenix mine amounted to 12,440 ft. and development footage in that property is now over 32 miles. In the Globe mine 1,009 ft. of work is reported, the average cost per foot of development in the two mines being 5s. 3.44d. and 5s. 1.15d. per ft.

The average number of Natives at work was 2,000, compared with 1,081 in 1940, and Europeans numbered 112, against 125 in 1940 and of the year 33 had left to go to the forces.

The ordinary shares of the company are to be converted into 100,000 convertible 1s. multiples of 5s.; Mr. Alexander Macgregor is Chairman and the other members of the board are Colonel G. S. Burdett White M.P., Colonel Harold A. Mitchell, M.P., and Messrs. James H. Youatt and C. B. Kingston, B.A.Sc., M.I.M.A.

Rezende Mines Pay 12 1/2%

The 33rd annual report of Rezende Mines Ltd. for the calendar year 1940 shows a profit of £89,849. 22s. 6d. is reserved for taxation, £20,000 is retained for depreciation, £16,000 is transferred to property redemption reserves and the 12 1/2% dividend and directors' additional remuneration absorbed £8,663, leaving a carry-forward of £2,587, compared with £2,474 brought in. The surplus is allocated to £66,000 in shares of 1s. each, all fully paid; the general reserve remains at £60,000; and the property redemption reserve has been brought up to £66,000.

224,500 tons of ore were milled against 207,400 tons in 1939 and 992,000 in 1938, for a working profit of £33,378 (£79,000 and £66,178). Ore reserves in the Old West mine total 981,000 tons averaging 2.2 dwt. and other ore reserves 323,800 tons averaging 1.5 dwt. The average value of the crushed at Rezende was 5.23 dwt. against 5.53 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 1906.

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

New Saza Mines

The Report of New Saza Mines Ltd. for the nine months ended September 30, 1941, shows a net profit of £14,830, which is carried forward, balancing the unappropriated profit of £14,830. The capital remained unchanged at £150,000 in shares of 5s.; cash in hand amounts to £56,183; stores are valued at £41,399; mining properties appear in the balance sheet at £46,713; and plant and equipment at £12,662.

40,801 tons of ore were milled in the nine months yielding 14,822 oz. of the gold, against 49,081 tons and 10,342 fine oz. in the 10 months of 1940.

During the 9 months 2,909 ft. of underground development and work of some dimension has been completed. A major piece of development undertaken on the third level from No. 1 shaft indicated a substantial block of low P.P. ore between levels 2 and 3, as well as work done in the 2 shaft area indicated that the ore extends even the first level and the surface may extend further laterally than was originally expected. On examination of the Lufra outcrop yielded good results while it is expected that the Black Tree reef will contribute a small tonnage of better than average grade ore, the Duff's Reef has proved disappointing.

The report is notable for the very full details of the operations and the cost analyses of both overheads and main 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 Andrew Smith (with Mr. W. Fletcher as alternate), Mr. J. H. Sampson (Lieut. Col. F. E. G. Stratton, alternate), and Mr. A. J. Goodlife (with Mr. A. A. Friedman as alternate). Mr. E. J. Greenier 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 1941 that the net return on sales of produce totalled £391,743 (against £57,895 in 1940); the heavy fall being entirely due to the lower peseta balances utilised during the year. The income from investments, mainly in N. Rhodesia, fell from £241,846 to £160,389. The preference shareholders have received their full 5% but for the 11th successive year ordinary shareholders receive nothing. The balance carried forward is £553,317, compared with £56,175 brought in. The preference shares of £57 stand at about 45c, the ordinary shares (also of £57) which were a ready market at about £18 shortly before the outbreak of war, now stand at about £3.

Rhodesia Minerals Commission

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 up to £23,000 to the company, which has released the Commission from further obligations after advances have been made of a total of £19,900. Work on the gold prospect at Chakwenya, N. Rhodesia, has been continued at a small profit.

New Bulawayo Syndicate

The New Bulawayo Syndicate, Ltd. which has declared a dividend of 30% on shares equivalent to 5% the same year ago, reports a profit of £2,327 for 1941. Investments are valued at £50,340 and the company is holding of 150,202 shares of farm land in Southern Rhodesia appearing in the balance sheet at the low figure of 5d. per acre. The total capital is 266,645 shares of 5s. each.

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LATEST MINING NEWS (Continued)

Company Progress Reports

Gabaji Gold.—377 fine oz. gold was recovered in April. **Tati Goldfields.**—1,000 tons of ore milled in April yielded a profit of £743.

Masterman.—1,000 tons milled in April produced 1,768 oz. of gold and a mine profit of £5,609.

Bushjock.—18,100 tons of ore milled in April yielded 2,490 fine oz. gold for a net profit of £7,275.

Thistle Etna.—4,370 tons crushed last month produced 873 oz. gold and a net profit of £2,600.

Globe and Phoenix.—0,100 tons of ore treated in April yielded 4,712 fine oz. gold and a profit of £15,741.

Kenton Gold Areas.—Production from the Gesta mine during April totaled 1,099 oz. fine gold from 10,544 tons of ore milled.

Lonely Reel.—2,300 tons of current ore milled in April and 25,600 tons of accumulated stock treated yielded 55 oz. gold and a profit of £384.

Phoenix Prince.—For this quarter, under March 31, 26,540 tons milled and 28,500 tons of residue, re-treated yielded 4,701 fine oz. gold and a profit of £12,964. Development cost £2,384.

Kenya Gold.—For the quarter ended December 31 last, 1,996 tons of ore milled and 2,530 tons crushed produced 923 oz. fine gold and 87 oz. silver. During the calendar year 1941, the total recovery was 4,145 oz. fine gold and 384 oz. silver, against a reserve of 1,661 oz.

New Sava Mines.—During the fourth quarter of 1941, 16,000 tons of ore were milled and 2,766 oz. fine gold and 230 oz. silver were shipped. Development totaled 147 ft. The operation is already No. 60 on the third level averaging 12 ft. per 38 ft. in November, but has improved to 32 ft. over 28 ft. in December. The Laika open cut and old dumps contributed 672 tons of ore averaging better than 4 dwt during the quarter. The power supply continued erratic and in December the works a complete cessation for one period of 125 hours. Some of the new power plant on order has been shipped.

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 charges, with £23,143 for the 12 months of 1940. The whole of the profit is carried forward. At September 30, 1941, the unappropriated surplus amounted to £28,844.

East African Goldfields

Sir H. G. Howarth, receiver for East African Goldfields Ltd., has announced that a third payment on account of return of principal of £2 in the £1-making 100% repayment to date of 18s. per £1 in the outstanding debenture stock was made on May 13. As a fourth and final return of 1s. 4d. is to be anticipated, so that the debenture-holders should eventually receive about 100% of their stock.

Uganda's New Mineral

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

News of Our Advertisers

The net profit of Schweppes Ltd. for 1941 was £134,809 compared with £133,827 in 1940 after meeting depreciation interest and depreciation of £30,000 (the same) had been placed to war contingencies reserve, and ordinary dividend of £4 16s. 3d. and preferred dividend of 10% the same have been declared.

Sir Arthur Longmore's Review

(Continued from page 607)

All this time from Kenya Central Commanding 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 400 miles north of Addis Ababa after covering 757 miles in 39 days. Addis Ababa surrendered on April 5.

The South African Air Force supported this advance under Air Commodore W. Sowry. Six squadrons operated of which one included Hurricanes and another some Glenn Martin bombers. Otherwise the types were Battles, Ju. 86's, and other aircraft bought before the war, and some biplanes. Italian air opposition was experienced, but the destruction of Italian aircraft during the first few days went a long way towards establishing the complete air superiority which the South African Air Force gained in these operations.

Italy displayed an important part in the early stages of the Italian war. There were known to be six or eight 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 sea-shipping. It was the duty of the Air Force at Addis to deprecate that port and safeguard from air attack the convoys coming to the Italian coast. It speaks well for the squadrons under the command of Air Vice-Marshal Reid that during the whole period only two ships were damaged by bombs, one of these being sunk.

During August 1941, Addis provided the main base for supplies and reinforcements destined for British Command during the Italian offensive which resulted in the temporary occupation of the strip of territory which was ultimately held by the 2nd Army on its flank. It was recaptured on March 15, 1941.

Though some pockets of resistance still continued to hold out, the Italian front in 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 five months, we had put Haile Selassie back on his throne, and secured a peace at the most advantageous of our success in Abyssinia.

It is my command with the greatest regret, but with a feeling of pride, to nominate for a young man of our R.A.F. as well as those of the Australian, South African and Rhodesian squadrons who had met each success, call on them with their usual courage, resource and efficiency.



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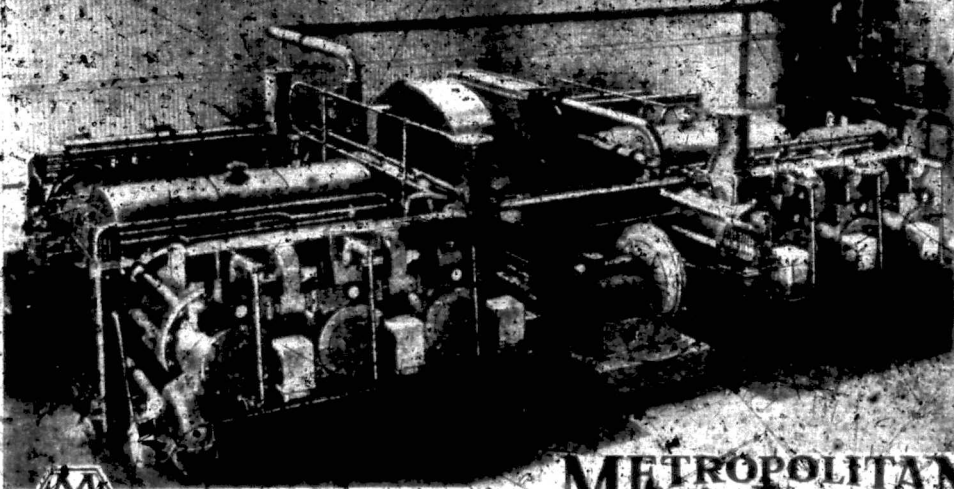
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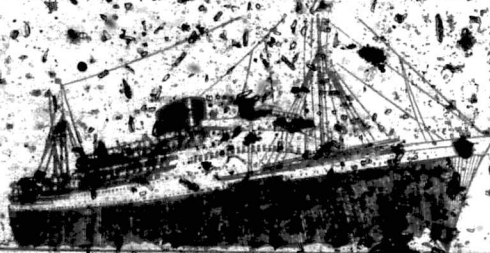
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