

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Principal Columns

Editorial	661
Editor's Column	661
Editorial of the Month	661
The African Column	661
Frontiers	661
Lord Halifax's Column	661
Lord Halifax on Colonial Problems	661
Background	661
Wise Words	661
Editorial Items in Brief	662
Editorial Mining News	663
Editorial	664

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL**  
must be added to the list of organisations which, without sound claim to authority, are now busily engaged in propagating regarding the British Colonial Empire views which can by no stretch of the imagination be described as reliable. Under the tententious title

"Freedom for Colonial Peoples," this Council has published a pamphlet which is in substance an amplified revision of contributions to a Conference held in Oxford some little time ago. The contributors are Mr. A. Grech-Jones, M.P., Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau; Dr. Rita Hindle, secretary of that body; Professor Norman Bentwich, sometime Attorney-General in Palestine and now professor of International Relations at the University of Jerusalem; Dr. W. Arthur Lewis, a Jamaican who is a Lecturer in Economics at the London School of Economics; and Mr. Robert Adams, another West Indian, described as an actor and broadcaster. As to the pamphlet, one-third is occupied by an expression of the views of Mr. Grech-Jones who, not by any means for the first time, commits himself to statements which have been repeatedly corrected in the public Press, including our own editorial columns. Since he does that solid deduction can not be expected from false premises based on these statements deserve to be examined.

In the Rhodesias and Kenya, he lectures, you see classic examples where white minorities almost alone influence "matters" in the government of these African territories. That observation, though made

with dogmatism, is nevertheless a complete and dangerous fallacy, born of the notion that all fair play is bound up with the franchise, and that millions of Africans,

simply because they are not voters, are denied fair representation in the councils of government. The truth is that the vote has nothing whatever to do with the point at issue. Would anyone argue that the European non-official

members of the Legislative Councils of Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland are without influence? Yet the communities

they represent have never had the franchise nor do they desire it for it is patently unsuited to their circumstances. This likewise a complete misconception to state that in Kenya a white majority almost alone exercises influence. If every non-official member of the Parliament (including the two members nominated by the Governor to represent African interests) and all the Indian members (there severalfold in number, while the European delegates) were to vote en masse the Government, the Administration could still count upon an operative majority were the Governor so unwise as to insist upon forcing his policy on the country. In effect, such solid opposition. Thus the European and Indian minori-

ties together cannot exercise a compelling influence by means of that vote on which Mr. Creech Jones sets such store. Every official member of every Legislature is, as a matter of course, a representative of Native interests; but it is none the less true that the non-official members, including those much maligned settler leaders, have for years tried to arouse an East African Government to a more vivid realisation of its obligations in respect of Native welfare and development.

This article is no more happy in its references to Rhodesian amalgamation. He defines it as "the movement in Southern Rhodesia that that Colony should obtain the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland; in other words that the white settler Government of Southern Rhodesia should annex the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland"; and he then proceeds to assert that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has staked his political life on achieving it. That, all of it, is utter nonsense. No one who knows the facts could suggest that it is Southern Rhodesia which is primarily determined upon amalgamation. Over a considerable period of years the public leaders of Northern Rhodesia have been much more anxious to promote fusion than the leaders of Southern Rhodesia, and non-official public leaders in Nyasaland have more than once taken alarm lest, when this inevitable development takes place, their Protectorate should be left out. And is Mr. Creech Jones not aware that the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature have sent to the Imperial Government one resolution after another in favour of amalgamation, and that at the recent general election all the candidates, successful and unsuccessful, called for this amalgamation? Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, having been repeatedly approached by the spokesmen of the northern territory and being himself convinced of the desirability of amalgamation (as was in principle the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission sent from Great Britain to examine the problem), could neither avoid making his own representations to Downing Street nor in his public speeches argue cogently in favour of Greater Rhodesia. But to say that his political life is staked upon achievement is fantastic. It would indeed be interesting to know upon what grounds so sweeping a charge is made. An obvious onus rests upon the accuser to supply what evidence he can in support of such an imputation. In this connexion we may remark that

Godfrey Huggins has already agreed with the Imperial Cabinet that the matter shall remain in abeyance until after the war, and that the Prime Minister's incomparable influence in a Colony which owes so much to his leadership in peace and war relieves him of all need to play up any particular part of his policy.

The Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau did little better in his reference to the movement for union of the East African Dependencies. He said:

**Fancy**—The white settlers in Kenya are again pressing their claims for political domination and for closer union between Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya.

**Fact**—The three territories are each constituted differently. Uganda is a highly developed African Protectorate, and Tanganyika is a granulated area holding up Native authorities.

Perhaps the writer of those words would do his interested public by producing the data on which he bases the assertion that Kenya's settler leaders are pressing these altered claims for political domination? Apart from a reiteration of pre-war resolutions by certain public bodies mainly commercial, at their annual general meetings, there has been tacit agreement to accept the present position for the duration of the war. Political issues, etc., in fact, in cold storage! All criticisms of the Government having arisen from the belief of the public that more could and should be done to intensify and expedite the Colony's war efforts. Yet Mr. Creech Jones declares in effect that the white settlers are taking advantage of the war to urge their claims. He also claims that the whole movement for union is essentially designed by one territory, Kenya, to acquire domination over its neighbours. The fact is that in demanding union the leaders of opinion in Kenya have been far less consistently urgent than those of Tanganyika—that Tanganyika, which he claims is holding up Native authorities, as though in that respect it differed from Kenya and Uganda, Uganda had such elements in its administrative structure long before the last war established British rule in Tanganyika Territory, thus foreclosing the opportunity of reviving the German East African policy of stamping out tribal cohesion and rule. Kenya, too, much has been done during the intervening years to develop Native authorities. Once again, therefore, this persistent trifling of East Africa and Rhodesia is seen to be either tilting at windmills or firing broadsides in the face of plain fact.

THE WAR

# British Progress in Madagascar

## *Failure of Japanese Submarine Attack on Diego Suarez*

THE REICHSMARINE has announced that a submarine attack was made on May 31 on Diego Suarez harbour, the Vichy French naval base in Madagascar recently occupied by British forces. Official Japanese claims to have damaged a battleship of the QUEEN ELIZABETH class and a cruiser of the ARETHUSA class are denied, and it is known that there were no casualties in His Majesty's ships. The communiqué added: "It is not intended to give the enemy any information regarding details, as this would assist him in future operations of a similar nature."

Eight merchant ships are stated by the naval authorities at Simonstown to have been sunk by enemy action in waters adjacent to the eastern coast of southern Africa.

Messages from Port Louis, Mauritius, state that the Antamandrain wireless station has broadcast an announcement from the G.H.Q. of Vichy troops in Madagascar that British motorised columns on July 5 occupied Volenante, a small port on the east coast, south of Diego Suarez, between it and the port of Antsalova which was likewise occupied on the same day. Antsalova is 200 miles south of Diego Suarez. On June 3 a British motorised column occupied the town of Ambalobe about 90 miles south of Diego Suarez.

British troops have occupied Amivirano, a position about 50 miles south of Diego Suarez.

### *Japanese Naval Officers Killed in Madagascar*

Two Japanese naval officers were shot dead last week while attempting to escape from a British patrol in Madagascar. After a Native headman had reported the presence of two foreigners in his village to the north of Diego Suarez, the patrol was sent to investigate. The two men, when called upon to surrender, opened fire, and were therefore shot. Their papers and clothing showed that they were officers of the Japanese Navy, this being the first indication of their nationality.

When the crew of a South African Air Force plane were taken prisoner by Vichy troops after being forced down through engine trouble about 200 miles south of Diego Suarez, they were rescued by a British destroyer, which safely steamed into a neighbouring port and sent a party ashore who captured the Vichy trench to hang over the men, three N.C.O.s. The rescuing destroyer was the vessel which, during Vichy French batteries and mines, was the first British warship to enter Diego Suarez Bay.

In reply to Mr. Garro Jones, Mr. Attlee stated in the House of Commons last week that command of the British military and air forces in the Diego Suarez area is now in the hands of Commander Major General Sturges of the Royal Marines.

### *The State of Madagascar Operations*

Mr. Graham Thompson, of Glasgow, the only cameraman allowed to film the successful British attack on the Madagascan port, has already seen his film in London. It conveys an impression of the straightforwardness of the preparations and the strength of the force, rustled with what might have proved a severe test. Little room is shown; the emphasis being laid on the thoroughness with which the operations were carried out and the quick return to normal conditions in the island after the occupying troops had taken control.

A Berlin radio dated over a week ago that General Miquelat, chief of the French Air Staff, was on his way to Madagascar.

The Italian sister-ships *Laura* and *Giovanni Cesare*, carrying 1,000 Italian women and children

evacuated from Ethiopia, entered Port Elizabeth harbour during the weekend for refuelling and provisioning. The ships which carry British guards are sailing along routes defined by the Royal Navy.

The only remaining British control in Addis Ababa is stated to be over the railway, the radio station and the police. Police control will cease when the evacuation of Italians is completed.

The East African Liaison Office, with the Middle East Forces has reported that the officers and British N.C.O.s serving with the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps with the 8th Army in the Western Desert are handling the East African ranks well and have made good progress with the language of the men who are giving much satisfaction to their work.

General L. P. Koenig, an Alsatian who took part in the Eritrean campaign, commands the Free French units holding Bir Hakeim gallantly against here. Major Prost, S.A.A.F., who was awarded the D.S.O. for destroying five enemy aircraft in two days in Italian East Africa, has now shot down three Stuka dive bombers in eight minutes in a cutting fight near Bir Hakeim, in the Libyan Desert.

The Belgian Minister for Colonies, Mr. Albert de Veeschauwer, told President Roosevelt last week that the Belgian Congo army is larger than the combined British and Free French forces in Central Africa. "It is ready to go 2,000 miles to fight," he is reported to have said.

That there is a possibility of a short shortage in Tanganyika because Natives are enlisting in thousands in King's African Rifles and the Pioneer and Labour Corps was reported last week by Mr. Richard Capell, the *Daily Telegraph* war correspondent, who recently visited Dar es Salaam. He said that the Africans are proud of the achievements of the K.A.R. in Abyssinia, and that letters from their comrades who are now with the Pioneers in Libya popularise recruiting. Mr. Capell added that the few Germans who remain at large in Tanganyika are mostly missionaries. The frankly anti-British Germans were, of course, long ago removed to South African camps while doubtful cases have usually been segregated inland in semi-liberty.

### *Casualties*

The Rev. N. M. Aldous, a chaplain to the South African forces, who is reported as missing, is presumed drowned, had good work while the Springboks were in Kenya before the advance and later in Abyssinia. In order to get British news-reels for the men at Jimma he obtained passage by air to Nairobi by way of Addis Ababa, and was back with the films within four days. Then, with the help of an Artillery chaplain, he started a club which was a great success with the troops. He also organised sport for the forces, Europeans and Afrikans. He was then told to find a suitable church which was built on the framework of an unfinished building, prisoners of war doing the work voluntarily; they took such an interest in the task that the church was used for services in Germany. Mr. Aldous named it St. Michael and St. George, after his first church in Johannesburg. It was the first garrison church in Ethiopia. He had been rowed for Cambridge against Oxford.

Pilot Officer D. G. Leggo, a Rhodesian, previously thought accidentally killed, is now known to have been killed in Egypt in the Middle East.

Flight Pilot Edgar ('Boy') Owen, of Umvuma, Rhodesia, who was previously reported missing, is now known to have lost his life on active service. He was 25 years of age, and was engaged to Miss Eric Barbour. Before the war he farmed for some years in the Umtata district and also worked for a period on the Manderer Mine.

The following Rhodesian casualties on active service are announced. Accidentally killed: Sergeant F. C. Robertson, A.F.C., A.A.B. Bloor, and A. Sergt. C. J. Root, killed in air operations; Sergeant Pilot E. M. Phice, presumed dead (previously reported missing); Sergeant Pilot J. F. Materish, missing from operational service; Air Observer A. R. Murdoch.

Second Lieutenant David H. Hawtin, R.A.F., formerly of Kenya, is officially reported missing from operations in Malaya.

#### Rhodesia Squadrons V.C. in U.S.A.

Squadron Leader J. D. Nettleton, V.C., and Flight Sergeant B. N. Huntley, D.F.M., of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., who received their awards in connection with the daylight raid on Augsburg, are among a party of 10 Commando representatives now visiting the United States, where Lord Louis Mountbatten, Chief of Combined Operations, has already spent some days on discussions with United States Service chiefs.

The D.F.M. has been awarded to Flying Officer A. J. Garwell and Elgin Sergeant (now W.O.) F. S. Kirke, D.F.M., and the D.F.C. to Sergeant L. Danjo and Sergeant J. Watson, all of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., and all now prisoners of war, for their part in the daylight raid on Augsburg on April 17.

The situation states:

"On April 17 F/O Garwell, 1/Sgt. Kirke and Srgts. Danjo and Watson were members of the crew of a Lancaster aircraft which took part in the famous daylight attack on Augsburg, involving a flight of some 1,000 miles across enemy territory. Soon after crossing the enemy's coast their aircraft was damaged in a flak hit with from 25 to 30 enemy fighters but they pressed on until the target area was reached. In the interim, fierce and accurate anti-aircraft fire, which further damaged the bomber and set it on fire, 16 bombs were released on the objective. The task accomplished, it was necessary to make a forced landing in a field some two miles from the target. In the most harrowing circumstances the very gallant crew displayed great fortitude and skill which have set a magnificent example."

Captain R. F. Bayer, of the Union-Castle Line, has been awarded the C.B.E. in recognition of meritorious service at sea during the early part of the year.

Two peers with East African interests, Lord Chesham-McC., and Lord Kinross, are now respectively a squadron leader and an acting squadron leader in the Royal Air Force. Lord Kinross is serving in the Middle East, and Alfred Bell, B.T. M.P., who has extensive Rhodesian interests and has visited East Africa, is also an acting squadron leader.

Miss F. Sarre, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. B. D. Sarre, has been sent for Southern Rhodesia to join the Women's Auxiliary Air Service.

Sergeant P.M. I. Dawson, of Southern Rhodesia, son of a former veterinary officer in Tanganyika Territory, is now serving with a fighter squadron of the R.A.F. He qualified as a pilot in Southern Rhodesia.

#### Commandant of Tanganyika Defence Force

Mr. J. Rooke Johnson, Acting Deputy Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province, has been appointed Commandant of the Tanganyika Territorial Defence Force.

Mr. E. Helps Municipal Secretary is now Controller of Civil Defence Services in Dar es Salaam.

Captain T. Macmillan, who was prospecting in Kakamega for some years before the outbreak of war, when he joined the East African Engineers, has been sentenced and sentenced to three years' penal servitude charged with corruption under the Army Act. He was found guilty on three of six counts of accepting or

trying to accept bribes in connexion with military contracts.

Mr. S. H. Stryer, Chairman of the Imports Distribution Advisory Committee of the Kenya Supply Board, is going to South Africa to discuss a number of import supply problems.

Mr. J. Rutherford is Chairman of the Marandellas Food Production Committee formed by the farmers of that district of Southern Rhodesia.

A new Scrap Metals Maximum Price Order has been made in Southern Rhodesia, which for the first time includes aluminium, brass, and copper. The prices, for which have been fixed at 6d. per lb. cleaned and 10d. per lb. uncleaned.

#### Funds for War Purposes

Loans made by the Colonies to the Treasury during May totalled £149,461. Of this sum £91,533 was free of interest. In addition loans made locally in East Africa totalled £23,075.

A 1/4 acre farm at Hatchek, about 40 miles east of Bulawayo, capital of Southern Rhodesia, has been presented for sale on behalf of the Colony's war fund by its owner, Mr. W. G. D. Vreden, of Kenilworth, Cape Town.

By saving their pocket money, children of Southern Rhodesia have already sent 12,000 blocks of milk chocolate, each of 1 lb., to the children of Bristol.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund acknowledges further contributions of £650 from the British Red Cross Society of Southern Rhodesia, and of £10 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund.

The British Charities Fund, Beira, has sent a further £500 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund, which has received a further £500 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund.

Tanganyika National Service League has sent a further £100 to the Empire Air Raid Distress Fund, which has received from the people of Southern Rhodesia a further £2,115 10s. (making £61,781) and from the Nyasaland War Community Chest a further £20.

Tanganyika's Comforts Collection Depot has sent a further 150 garments to the Women's Voluntary Services in Great Britain.

Since its opening in September, 1940, Arusha Service Canteen has been used by more than 20,000 officers and men passing through the area.

The Duchess of Gloucester will open an Empire Foyer at the Dorchester Hotel, London, on Saturday, in aid of the funds of the Empire Societies' War Hospitality Committee. The Committee, which organises hospitality for foreign gentlemen in the Services, has opened hospitals, rest rooms, and clubs in many parts of the country.

#### Colonial Comforts Fund

Latest contributions to the Colonial Comforts Fund include £500 from the Pilgrim Trust, £5,215 10s. from the proceeds of the concert at the Royal Albert Hall conducted by Mr. Dulebar, £80 10s. from the Diamond Manufacturers' Association, £12 7s. 6d. from Mr. A. Phelps Stokes, £10 10s. from the African Mercantile Co. Ltd, £10 10s. from the Overseas League, £10s. from Mr. E. Jaffe, £2 2s. each from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. and Messrs. G. H. Ponsonby & Co., £1 1s. from Mr. C. Bedford Clarke, £1 from Mr. Gardner Smith, and 17s. 6d. from an anonymous subscriber.

#### Birthday Honours List

The Birthday Honours List will be issued today. A full record of East African and Rhodesian awards will appear in next week's *EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA*.

## Problems of the Colonies

### Lord Halifax Pleads for Clarification

ORD HALLEY dealt with British colonial problems of the British Colonial Empire at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

In the course of a long speech, Lord Halifax said:

"Our Colonial system differs from most others in its facilities for action, through the institutions for legislative and other bodies for the expression of public opinion or the vindication of grievances. But far more important than the institutions of expression of opinion in a colony is—"

"There is a great volume of literature devoted to examining the character of our Colonial policy or to planning for the future of the principles of self-government. Whether the public has reacted yet to interest shown in Colonial questions by these organisations is another matter. It has often been considered that the attitude of the British public to Colonial policy is one of considerable apathy, and that it requires the shock of some external incident or some local scandal to remind it of its responsibilities. In a general sense that is true; but have we not, in our colonial franchise, in the outcome of popular voting produced by our military disasters in the war, that singularly great field of thus critical issues, been educational and based on facts?"

### Obstacles to Colonial Self-Government

"All official declarations concerning Colonial policy rely mainly on the affirmation of the principle of fulfilment of the obligations of trusteeship, and determination to pursue our traditional policy of assisting the dependent units of the Empire to attain self-government. The conception of trusteeship was largely built up on the teachings of the humanitarian school, and there can be no question of the genuine character of that sentiment among the more enlightened representatives of public opinion or in the imminent which is manifested of colonial administration. A similar spirit has been invoked to prevent or correct action which seemed to threaten the vital interests of natives. It should be held today, as the embodiment of the spirit of the colonial system. But as a guide to political affairs, it fails to afford much of interpretation."

"A more constructive interpretation is embodied in the conception of the State as the most active agency for promoting social welfare and improving the general standard of living. This conception, which increasingly dominates our domestic policy, is carried over into Colonial policy."

"The designation of a desire to assist in the fulfilment, both in the form in which it is commonly embodied in statements of public policy, seems to us either too much or too little. It encourages the hope that, while small in population and resources, even, standing by itself, expect to attain responsible self-government in the same sense that the Dominions have attained it. It is likely to provoke inquiry."

"Now does the statement of policy decide anything of the kind? If so, how? When the normal development of constitutional self-government would during the interests of a colonial European community intercalate with those of a native people, it leaves it to be assumed that the decision is solely a question in the doctrine of trusteeship. It says nothing about possible clash between the two units. Responsible self-government can be attained, leaving it to be assumed that the document must inevitably follow the one course which we know ourselves, achievement of the normal institutions of Parliamentarian government."

### Lack of Consistency

"There is, I think, a lack of consistency in our declarations regarding economic relations with the Colonies. There was a time when the watchword was 'Trade controls'. Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of 1939 said, 'We develop our Colonial territories as bases of exploitation for the commerce of the world.' But this had not been what had generally been known as the 'open door' in tariff matters. We have a late year departed from this principle in regard to the still arrangements of a number of Colonial areas, while simultaneously establishing a wholly new economic element of the Colonial Peoples as a financial unit of State. The result will therefore, I think, at least be rather queer."

"I do not overlook the importance of a new ideal of our relations to Colonial peoples. I have been struck by the words of Mr. J. T. Lewis in an article on 'British Policy' on January 12. He says, 'In the Colonies, if says, there must be a change in the general problems of the situation. The main problem has been the politically advanced sections of the less advanced section on the path towards full political and economic freedom. The war has altered its social themes to 'British colonial policy'. It has exposed the contradictions of colonialism and it comes with the realization

demands of a new age. The system must, on the whole, be locked in an earlier set of ideals, for the old Black and white strength is a worthless realistic alternative. This is the case."

"An education may make people better fit to be citizens. I am anxious lest the attachment to a new vision of the future should lead us into statism, so certain that they will not convey conviction. I am optimistic that they will give practical support and a sense of belief that what we have to do is to recognise that circumstances will impede the early fulfilment of His promises which the Era holds out."

"I should prefer to see our relations revised, not as lines of trustees and wards, but as those of senior and junior partners, on terms which recognise that the latter must as yet take active and increasing share in the control of our colonies. I would prefer to see our negotiations, in the interest of the people's share of their inheritance on the modern staff, in regard to the improvement of the social services and the conditions of living in its own democratic backward areas."

"I think we should make it clear that, while holding wholly to the principle of self-government, we feel that the immediate step towards it should be taken in the more rapid development of fully-powered local institutions and the fuller participation of the people of the country in their own State services. We should show that this is our object rather to build up from the possibility of the backward existing institutions. It is important that the evolutionary forms of self-government should lead to the tradition and circumstances of the people, than to hasten the rapid development of political forms of the model to which we are accustomed."

"I should wish were it possible to declare also what we are prepared to do to meet the earliest problem of most of the Colonies (as of most tropical or Eastern areas)—the need for bringing the economic conditions of populations producing raw materials more nearly to the level of those of the industrialised countries. But that is not a problem merely for us; it is one which the civilised world as a whole must solve; it may have to make sacrifice to secure its solution, but it will not secure the contentment, or perhaps even the peace, of the world until it is solved."

### Faith an Essential Factor

"I suspect that I would do well to discuss these who seek a programme which will 'give' our people a new birth in their own mission and to the Colonial people a new outlook on our relations with them. But I have ventured to seek your consideration of it, and you will, I give it my word, because I feel that there is nothing in it which need divert your attention from the humanitarian effort which has done so much for the progress of the Colonial peoples towards the goal you have in view."

### Great Britain and the Congo

"An agreement just signed between the British and Belgian Foreign Ministers renews the arrangements made on January 21, 1941, for the liquidation of British purchases from the Belgian Congo. That Colony is rich in raw materials, among them copper, rubber, and oilseeds, of high value to the Allied war effort. The Belgian authorities are doing all they can to increase production, and the British Government undertakes to continue to make every effort, consistent with the restrictions imposed upon them by the allied war effort, to meet the requirements of the Belgian Congo in industrial equipment and other supplies essential to its development."

### Race Relations in Africa

"Race relations in Africa formed the subject of the address by the Rev. Dr. Gerald Broomefield, secretary of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, at a recent anniversary meeting. There was, he said, conflict between the declared British policy of racial equality and certain practices which were prejudicial to Africans. For instance, among wrongs which required to be put right were inevitable distribution of land between Europeans and Africans, the heavy incidence of taxation upon Africans, and, in some areas, the industrial rôle for which excluded the African from skilled work of which he was capable when properly trained. Africans ought also to be given a more effective share in the government of their own country, and some method to that end should be developed, either through the civil, or through the Native Councils. Though much had been achieved by the system of indirect rule, much still remained to be done."

**What the Ruhr Means to Germany.** — The Ruhr-Rhineland region retains nearly all its pre-war importance as the chief centre of German iron and steel production. The Ruhr basin coalfield is the most important in German Europe. It produces about two-thirds of the total German output of hard coal. The small area of Rhine-Westphalia produces rather more steel than the United Kingdom produced in the best pre-war years; nearly two-thirds of the whole United Kingdom production of coal, and more than double the total British production of metallurgical coal. The heart of the Ruhr is a belt almost continuously built up 10 to 15 miles in depth from north to south and 40 miles front west to east. The belt contains about 1,200,000 inhabitants. Its centre round Essen and Gelsenkirchen is chiefly devoted to coal mining. The chief concentrations of steel production are around Duisburg, Darmstadt and Bochum. The products of the Ruhr industries leave by the routes through the mar shalling yards of Hamm, Schwerte, and Soest. Within the built-up areas are the great Krupp armament works at Essen and the Demag heavy engineering plants at Duisburg. On the west bank of the Rhine are several synthetic oil plants, the synthetic rubber plant at Huls, and one of the four largest alkali plants in Europe. To the south of the Ruhr is the Westphalian plain with its important manufacturing towns, of which Remscheid and Solingen are famous for their fine steel industries. Farther south is Dusseldorf, the headquarters of the steel industry. Finally there is Cologne, a centre of communications notable for two large works manufacturing Diesel engines and electric cables. — *The Times*.

**Thus Spake Goering.** — No hostile aircraft can penetrate the defence of the German air force. — Goering, September 7, 1939. "I have personally looked into the air defences of the Ruhr. No bombing plane could get there. Not so much as a single bomb could be dropped from an enemy plane." — Goering, August 16, 1939. "Remember that the German air force can do 100 to 1,000 times more damage than the British ever do us." — Goering, January 11, 1942.

**The Hard View.** — "When the storm bursts over Germany, the Nazis will look back in the days of Lübeck, Rostock, and Cologne as a man caught in the blast of a hurricane, will look back to the gentle zephyr of his summer. . . . A lot of people say bombing cannot win a war. I answer, 'We shall see.' " — Air Marshal W. T. Harris, Bomber Command.

# Background to the War

**The Under-ground War.** — For consistent high-level patient and intelligent anti-Axis activity, the broadcasts from BBC Europe's station to enslaved Greater Europe challenge all comers. Chief of the European broadcasts is Mr. Ivone Kirkpatrick, the former Counsellor of the British Embassy in Berlin. These broadcasts do not merely consist of news bulletins, patriotic music, propaganda talks by Allied spokesmen, and replies to Goebbels' talking points. They include a regular programme of advice to secret correspondents, news of refugees who have escaped to this country, and methodical instructions to the underground organisations in Europe. An important part of the broadcast is a news summary intended for the use of editors of clandestine newspapers and bulletins. This is dictated slowly for longhand transcription. Then come the directions for the under-ground leaders. Of these the following are typical: "If Commandos land in your neighbourhood, keep out of the way. Don't get into the fight unless you can do so without risking your life. Write to the B.B.C., London, or to Mr. Smith, speedily. If of several units of your sister go to different houses. Our friends among the postmen will see that they reach us. Many things of Germans are washed ashore on your beach; go through the pockets and seize all papers. If you don't know where to send them, keep them with a friend. Informs you. The Belgian broadcasts announce the names of notorious collaborators with the Germans; then fire a revolver shot as a warning of their ultimate fate. At intervals in the German programme the 'Wall-clock' is heard. This is followed then a voice break in with the words: 'Germans! Every seventh tick of this clock, a German dies on the Russian front. Perhaps he is your husband, your father, your brother, your son.' Most widely listened to of all programmes is the French." — Mr. George Slocombe.

**Jan Tomorow.** — You should know that after victory comes German will to be fit for life — more to eat, better houses, a people's ear and an abundance of leisure crowned with brilliant festival. Our towns and villages will sparkle with beauty, and the German dominions will stretch far into the east of Russia, which will yield the harvest to feed our 100,000,000 Germans." — Goebbels in a broadcast talk.

**Cairo Tightens Its Belt.** — The Middle East is tightening its belt, which is probably much noisier than elsewhere in Europe. There are still a few many holes to take in, but it has been pulled a good deal tighter than it was, say six months ago. Officers and men whose fastidious shop at R.A.A.F.I. are severely rationed for tea, sugar, flour and spirits. White bread has disappeared from Egypt (though you can still get it at Tobruk). We now have three consecutive meatless days a week. The Central Sporting Club has suppressed its famous cold buffet for luncheon. The newspapers are down to four pages. The blackouts are being considerably tightened up. There is far less American and Australian produce in the shops. Drinking hours are getting shorter and shorter. Cairo's night-life is getting more sober. General Auchinleck himself set the example. He made it clear that he was going to do the absolute minimum of entertaining. His house is still modest, and badly needs a woman's touch (Lady Auchinleck is still in India, where her Army rank is sergeant). The General gives no luxuriant banquets and scarcely ever accepts an invitation if it can be avoided. — Mr. Alexander Clifford, *Daily Mail* special correspondent.

**Midway Island Battle.** — The Battle of Midway Island shows: (i) that the United States has got its breath back after Pearl Harbour; (ii) that the United States has developed air power as the business end of sea power in a way that none of our enemies has done. Thrice has it smitten the Japanese Navy. The first time was in the Malacca Straits, the second in the Coral Sea, and the third time in Midway Island. Each time with greater success. The United States has made plain what it is after — for the sea power of Japan. — *Daily Express*.

**The General Grant Takes Libya.** — The new American 28-ton tank, the "General Grant," the heaviest tank used in the Middle East, is proving to be a very great success in Libya. The arrival of these tanks has been one of the best kept secrets of the Allies in the war. They are equipped with a 75mm gun in addition to a two pounder anti-tank gun, and are fast, dependable and easily manoeuvrable. They compare very favourably with the Germans' "Mark IV," which was our main stumbling-block in the last campaign. — Special Correspondent in the Western Desert.

# To the War News

**Options Epitomised.**—Japan is now menaced by the well-hedged Germany and Italy to impose further penalties—the dismembering of colonies, &c.—Mr. Bernard Hedges says Germany can never be dislodged unless her heavy industries are dismantled.—Lord Whistler, South African postage stamps due to be halved in size to save paper.—Official announcement.

Education must be religious—atheistic. There is no possibility of neutrality.—The Archbishops of Canterbury.

It will surprise us a great deal if the Nazis do not make a peace offer before this year is out.—*National Letter*.

It might turn out that Singapore was lost on the playing fields of Hiroshima. Commander R. J. Bower, M.R.A.

The Woman's Land Army in England and Wales is now about 6,000 strong.—Mr. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.

All Vice-Marshal H. P. Lloyd commanding the R.A.F. in Malta, is the best war leader I have met.—Major Victor Cazalet, M.P.

In Greece only one child in every 10 now alive will survive next winter unless food comes from outside.—*Review of World Affairs*.

The fruits of irreligion are seen in Germany, which accepts brute force as justice and racial teaching inherited.—The Rev. Percy Moore, vicar of Faversham, save 1,128,000 gallons of petrol next year, compared with 1939, by reorganisation of beer deliveries.—Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

A law has been enacted in Germany depriving Jews of the right to keep domestic animals of any kind, including canaries.—*Dagenham Nygater*.

When the heads of great commercial houses have mixed business with politics they have often failed with both. Each is a full-time job.—Lord Catto.

At one London theatre last night the public paid £64,000 for admission. Of this sum £16,000 was deducted for entertainment tax.—Mr. Charles B. Cochran.

There is something rotten in the state of England when essential foods cost the consumer from twice to five times the amount paid to the producer.—Lord Brodsworth.

The treatment of Germany after the last war was generous compared with the treatment of the South by the North after the American Civil War.—*Nineteenth Century*.

More than 1,000 present more trained crews than aeroplanes. In America, in particular, many are the waiting for operational aircraft to fly.—Sir Peter Lasclef.

New Zealand's war expenditure next year will be more than the cost of the whole of the last war to the Dominion—an equivalent of 60% of the national income.—Sir Henry Keay.

The Russians have been so successful in using the surprise attack—frequently their strongest weapon—that secrecy has become almost a stigma with them.—Mr. Neelason.

Only by the separation of Russia from the rest of Germany can we cut off the cancerous sore which for so long has disturbed the peace of Europe.—Viscount Ellesmere.

You are convinced that the Germans tell lies. But always tell yourselves that they lie 10 and sometimes more than you think.—Col. Gutt, Belgian Minister of National Defence.

Food prices are up in Germany, though the industry, as the growers have done, have seen tons of potatoes rotting because of difficulties of distribution.—Lord Cranworth.

I regard the War Office, civilian side as the worst and most inefficient establishment braindead in the Civil Service.—Mr. J. G. White, assistant general secretary, Civil Service Clerical Association.

The great test between now and the end of the war is not the test between British and German military power; it is a test between British and German managerial ability.—Mr. Bevin, Minister of Labour.

In the recent fighting at Livenz on the Khatanga River, the Germans were able to concentrate the astonishing number of 25 planes to every thousand yards on certain sectors.—Mr. Paul Holt, telegraphing from Moscow.

Japan is not only a danger to America, Great Britain and the Netherlands East Indies, but is as much a danger to South Africa. I have always been profoundly impressed with the prowess of Japan since her war with China in 1904.—General Smuts.

Our bombing of Germany is the best way in which we can give material assistance to the Russian resistance until such time as we are able to make a carefully planned attack on the Continent of Europe, which we intend to do.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal.

The Emperor of Abyssinia has arranged to grant an amnesty to a large number of Germans who joined the Italians. He will take these Germans into service and give back old privileges in their present worthiness.—*Daily Sketch*.

There are 1,086 Press officials attached to various Government departments in this country alone. They far outnumber the entire journalistic staffs of the morning, evening, and Sunday newspapers of Great Britain.—*Express*.

During 1941 United States exports reached the huge sum of 51,455,000 dollars, and general imports, the aggregate of 41,455,000, constituting the highest foreign trade since 1929, exports were 128% and imports 27% above 1940.—Foreign Commerce Department, U.S.A. Chamber of Commerce.

The ominous passages in the report on the attack in Pearl Harbour were not those pointing to negligence and lack of co-operation. The really sinister issues were those indicating quite clearly that the responsible officers did not take the threat of air assault seriously.—Major Alexander Serebryakov.

Total contributions in 1941 gave a per capita sum which brought £4,000,000,000. Of these £3,600,000,000 were large (£1,000), £100,000—small (under £1,000). These figures represent £10 per head of population for large subscriptions, and £1 for head for small.—Lord Kinross.

If India were a full Dominion today, her colonies and the States are represented in a Federation, if Congress Ministers do not erect the affairs of eight of the Provinces, the reason can be found in the break-down progress that Mr. Gandhi and his followers have applied in every way open to them.—Sir Alfred Wilson, in *Great Britain and the East*.

At the end of the war, instead of being a great creditor nation, we may be a debtor nation. It seems almost wicked to be raising before the people the idea of a more luxurious standard of living when the great object of which they must bend all their efforts will be to maintain the standard of life they had in the past.—Lord Cragmyle.

One point which stands out as a result of the Libyan and Russian battles is that infantry with strong positions and improved weapons can repulse tank attacks. The moral effect of which is consequently greatly reduced.—The Russian anti-tank rifle especially seems to have met a long-felt want—a weapon with which the infantry can defend itself.—Major General Sir Charles Gwynne.

## PERSONALIA

Colonel N. W. Kaylor is Unityte's new Mayor. Mr. J. L. Gammie is now a part-time Member of Parliament in Northern Rhodesia.

Lady Blantyre has been visiting the Union of South Africa from Kenya.

Mr. C. J. Biggs is now Deputy Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Alf. Arden, now an entrepreneur in the B.S.A. Empire, previously a former member of the B.S.A.

Mr. E. C. Phillips has replaced the late Sir William Leader as a non-official member of the Executive Council of Tanganyika Territory.

Major-General O. H. Mead, who has been appointed to the military command of Fiji, is a brother of Miss Betty Mead of Zambia, Nyasaland.

Col. George Clarke, who was a director of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been re-elected President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

A Japanese brigadier from Nanking has stated that Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hong Kong, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is in good health.

Mr. R. O. Jennings and Mr. F. B. Notman have been appointed respectively District Commissioners for the Garrisia (Northern Frontier) and Trans-Nyanza districts of Kenya.

Mr. R. A. McDavidson, Assistant Director of Education for Tanganyika Territory, latterly seconded to the Colonial Office, has been appointed Assistant Director of Education in Nigeria.

The Dairy Industry Control Board of Southern Rhodesia, constituted in 1939, with Mr. G. S. Brown, Mr. J. Gillies, A. M. Philpott, Mr. Baratt, J. Dennis, L. Adams, and A. Stokes.

While Mr. Lloyd Warren is on active service, Mr. Hagley Reiter, a member of the staff of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, is acting as honorary corresponding secretary of the Over Seas League in Barkats, Sudan.

Sir Edward Hardinge, who was Assistant Secretary at the Colonial Office from 1921 to 1925, and Permanent Under-Secretary at the Dominion Office from 1930 to 1934, has been appointed Captain of the Royal Yacht of the British High Commission.

The Nyasaland Tea Association has elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Mr. M. P. Barnes (Chairman), G. W. Ian Bowie, Messrs. J. Marshall, E. C. Hawke, F. Snell, E. H. Gridley, G. S. Judd, R. S. Horner, and H. B. Morten.

The Rev. G. R. Fraser and Mr. J. F. Purvis have been appointed to the Ecclesiastical Advisory Committee of Lushtsha, Northern Rhodesia. The other members are Messrs. G. A. O'Brien, T. Wrotti, R. B. Phelan, M. K. O'Kane, and Mrs. G. E. Peartree (hon. secretary).

Sir Claud Hollis, a son of the British Resident in Zanzibar, has been re-appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies as representative of the Colonial Finance Wing of the Inter-colonial Comptroller's Committee, of which he has been a member since the extension of his period of representation.

Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce office-bearers for the ensuing year are Mr. J. A. Karimjee, President; Mr. L. S. Lane, Vice-President; Mr. B. E. Jilla, Treasurer; Mr. M. A. Kermalli, secretary; Committee Messrs. G. Barnes, G. H. Haylett, Husain, H. H. Daws, F. Ghani, and Mr. S. Silton. A standing committee to discuss trade difficulties with the Economic Control Board was appointed by Mr. Lewis, Messrs. Faris (Fippong) S.H. H. S. Davis (General Trade), D. Morrell (Foodstuff), and Mr. A. F. Polin (cotton), with Mr. M. D. Kermalli as secretary.

Mr. Leonard W. Brokkington, a Canadian lawyer and attorney, chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, has accepted an invitation to come to London to act as Advisor on Economics Affairs to the Ministry of Information.

The marriage has taken place at Buxton of Hon. Townsend, second son of Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Nigeria, and former Governor of Uganda, and of Lady Bourdillon, née Margaret, second daughter of the late Captain the Hon. A. W. V. Thain and Mrs. Katharine Thain, of Langage, Sweden, and widow of Lieut.-A. R. D'Almaine, R.N.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Gordon-Finlayson, who, having recently retired from the post of G.O.C. A.C. Western Command, is now assisting the Ministry of Food with the problem of milk distribution, is the father of Squadron Leader Gordon-Finlayson, A.F.C., to Robert Brooke-Popham when he was Governor of Kenya until the outbreak of war.

Princess Tsalim Haile Selassie, daughter of the Emperor of Ethiopia, was married on April 20 in St. Mary's Church, Addis Ababa, to Colonel Abiy Azeba, a member of a family prominent in the Shoa Province. He was one of the young officers训练ed by the Swedish Military Mission for the Emperor's bodyguard before the Italian invasion. He has been appointed Governor of Lekemti and Kellem.

The following have been appointed a Committee to report on maize control in Kenya: the Financial Secretary (Chairman), the Attorney-General or his representative, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Colonel G. C. Grimbs, Major G. W. Cavendish-Bentley, Major A. G. Keys, and Messrs. James Mackay, Roger Norton, Wahabitah Kasim, M. D. Peri, M. B. Shah, and J. M. Sylvester (secretary).



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*Miss E. M. Furley*

WIDOW OF DR. JACK

Miss E. M. Furley whose death was recently announced at the age of 88 years, was accepted as the General Missionary Society in 1884 and sent to the East Africa Mission, being first stationed in Mombasa. Three years later she returned to England and was one of the first party of four ladies chosen to go to Uganda. These ladies, together with other missionaries, sailed on May 18th last and arrived in country under the charge of Bishop Tidderon July 10th. On that journey Dr. Jack died in his 61st year.

The most careful preparations were made for the comfort and comfort of the ladies on the 800 mile march. So large a party required an army of porters over 500 in number, and an additional 100 were the first 100 miles carrying kerosene oil tins to fill with water for the parties before crossing the waterless plain. There were 120 porters, 20 donkeys, two oxen, three camels, and their drivers, 10 mules and drivers. The journey was safely and successfully accomplished in 10 days.

The ladies had an overwhelming response in Uganda. The deacons of the people knew us from our travelling letters met them on the road. Dr. Jack and his wife had written a joint letter to the wives, managers, and servants in Uganda addressing them as "the faithful stewardesses of God's work. Soon they were fully occupied teaching the native people to write and to give English lessons, the Baganda being, and diligent in learning the language.

Miss Furley saw the Church in Uganda develop from a few outstations round the centre station of Mongo, with no medical work and only a few hundred children in the schools, to a far-reaching church covering the whole Protectorate, with over 100 Native clerics, tens of thousands of children in the schools, hundreds of thousands of members of various organizations, and many well-established hospitals.

In 1927, at the time of the Jubilee of the Mission, she was able to enjoy the celebrations of her 40th year, and was still taking a share in teaching some of the women. The old women whom she had taught in earlier days looked after her as their mother, and were constantly to be seen coming to her house to tell of their joys and sorrows, and to ask for her all-too generous sympathy and guidance.

After recovering from a serious illness in 1938 she lived a life of quiet retirement among the people she loved until her return to England in 1940.

Of the first party of ladies to go to Uganda, walking most of the 800 miles on foot, now only three, Miss E. M. Pilgrim, who is a nurse, was the first to start medical mission work in the Protectorate. She now lives in the south of England.

*Colonel M. O. Tandy*

Colonel M. O. Tandy, who has recently been announced as the new chairman with affection and respect by many of his, the younger members of the Colonial and Sudan Civil Services, not only for his able teaching of survey but also for his unselfish zeal for everything connected with the organisation of the Colonial Service Club in Oxford, states a correspondent of the Times. The club which was an essential feature of the Colonial course at that university, owed its success largely to Colonel Tandy's highly efficient management and to his unrivalling kindness. Among the retired officers, whose wide experience and unacademic outlook have been valuable to aspirants to a career in the Colonial Service, Colonel Tandy held an honoured place.

Professor G. A. Reisner, the distinguished American Egyptologist, who has died after a long illness at the age of 74 years, included in his many excavations a number of seasons in the Sudan.

*The Royal Empire Society*

The Royal Empire Society's report for the year ended December 31, 1941, states that one of the German bombs dropped on the Society's London headquarters during the raid which so greatly damaged it, was one of the 1000思 dropped in the United Kingdom. Under the War Damage Act claims have been made for £30,000 in respect of the building, £15,000 in respect of furniture, and £1,500 for loss of books. At least 25,000 books and 500 pamphlets were destroyed, among them the Judge Alcock collection. Books and pamphlets in the library now total 232,353.

Lord Hailsham has been appointed Vice-President, and Commissaries D. C. Lamb and Mr. E. Salmon succeed Lord Burghersh and Lord Blaydes as Vice-Presidents under Rule 20. Sir Hammond Strickland has resigned the chairmanship of the Library Committee, in which he has held since 1931, and Dr. J. P. Morris, of Dar es Salaam, Mr. Margaret Read, Mrs. Margery Petham, and Professor W. H. Macmillan were appointed members of that committee. Mr. Evans Lewis, the librarian, who has retired on pension after 32 years' service, has agreed to remain in office until the end of the war.

*A Federal Parliament*

Lord Baldwin speaking last week in the House of Commons said:

"The Parliaments of the United Kingdom should be disbanded. Separate Parliaments should be established for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. One Imperial Federation Parliament should be established, representing all the Parliaments of the British Empire. This Imperial Parliament should sit not in Britain but in some neutral capital such as Geneva."

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## Colonies in World Economy

### Survey by Federation of British Industries

#### PROBLEMS OF THE EMPIRE—CONSTITUTION

It has been studied by the Federation of British Industries, who deals with the difficulties of producing products of foodstuffs and raw materials, after with British export handicaps in a report submitted to the President of the Board of Trade.

The document contains the following passage of special interest from the standpoint of our readers:

"The Dominions are setting in the path of industrialisation and the present, like the last, was an uncertain time, but it tends to the inevitable conclusion that it contributes to the real prosperity of the Dominions, and does not result in uneconomical industrialisation at all costs. We must therefore be to our advantage, by securing the largest prosperity in a section of the world with which we have the closest industrial contact, quite apart from the desirability of the Empire as a world factor being prosperous and successful. It is important to not, however, rely only to us. The Dominions have their contacts with other countries, notably America."

It is an all-rounds desirable that any conference paper with the A.G.'s a. be as far as possible based on existing conditions. We should not make a deal with ourselves to the detriment of the Dominions, any more than there should be an effort to our detriment. We should, on the contrary, come to a proper appreciation of the Empire's contribution in economic matters which would enable the Dominions to appreciate that to discuss such matters with the Dominions will be as useful as discussing Empire policies in view.

The international position of the Crown Colonies will be dependent upon the situation as exists in the Empire.

#### Difficulties of Primary Producers

Before the war there had existed a continuing steady disequilibrium between the primary producers of those countries producing raw materials and foodstuffs and those producing manufactured goods. As a result of the production of raw materials and foodstuffs was the demand for a check on the tendency was for the producer of primary products to be the value of his products falling as he became increasingly in the manufactured goods he was unable to recover in value of them. The more he produced the less he received in comparison to his total effort.

The producer of manufactured goods on the other hand had that less of his products to sell and to buy a larger amount of raw materials and goods. In this way this benefited him, since it gave him the power of purchasing large amounts of these products at a price below his cost, and thus enabled him to keep up his standard of living. Unfortunately, it also brought him up against the problem of supply, due to under-employment, which was bound to follow in the manufacture of raw materials; their cost of production of manufactured goods was restricted.

The raw material and agricultural countries, finding that they had little to import from the standard of life by the stopping of natural resources, also tended to encourage local industries as a means of import and recent years have seen a burst from other countries. While in its early stages it probably mainly concerned colonial or developing countries, the same is true of those which had previously imported primary products were now able to receive a share of them, especially after the war.

The problems of the world's primary producers of the countries which predominantly produce raw materials and foodstuffs in the industrial countries have brought into play by the industrial countries, during the lower level of the war, a number of heavy contributions towards world prosperity in the long run. It might be solved by a drastic re-arrangement of production by the primary producing countries with the joint effort to bring prices in primary products and to ensure that they are expressed in terms of manufactured products, as well as in a wide variety of raw materials. This would not only meet every standard basis but also help to bring the world's economy into balance. More than passing reference may be made to a solution, as the problem will need to be continually reviewed between the two extremes above.

It is difficult and the leading factor of production in commodities whether domestic or foreign, harms the position, since it fails to hold down, in reward of his efforts, his position of purchasing power, and in the long run brings the country into greater dependency by having no leverage to increase the purchasing power of their export, which is proportionately, ultimately dependent on it.

A measure of success in equalling the position of a large producer of raw materials, including foodstuffs, and a manufacturer of industrial goods might be achieved by increasing the

size of the scope and area, as in the case of the ten-year agreements dealing with raw materials and foodstuffs which existed before the war. But any such arrangement in this direction could only be a temporary and not a complete solution of the main problem of increasing world purchasing power, because the unsatisfactory state in which it stood even before the war.

#### Higher Purchasing Power the Solution

The objective should be to raise the power of the world to purchase and to maintain a market in which there will be an increasing demand for its products.

In certain cases, such as in South Africa, where we have great importance such industrialisation brings benefits as well as disadvantages, as our customers become richer through the nature of our exports. This has not, however, been going on in the rate of the prosperity of the whole, which always proved that we must maintain our export power.

As India is very small, the individual standard of living in the Colonial possessions of the British Empire and other countries, and of China, would have a profound effect on the economy. Here one finds approximately one-third of the population of the world only affected in places by industrialisation, and still stands bounded on the whole nicely by the idea of satisfying the most elementary necessities of life.

Capital has been invested in these countries. In these regions, India as a whole, it has been invested primarily in facilitating by means of transport, irrigation and such like developments the provision of raw materials and foodstuffs to the rest of the world. In many cases, the world has not been able to absorb the resulting production—at any rate, at prices which have helped the producer towards prosperity.

In those countries in which such countries can be helpful towards development, and in facilitating the production by them of primary products, many of which the world has not so far been ready to consume, such as cotton, etc., for future use, they must be directed towards满足ing the simple types of local needs, or the needs of the population and the development of colonies, failing to cause a standard of living and a courage of improvement.

Such a scheme of finance would be needed, and, while the world may be slow in reacting, some application of the general principles of loose-lending and of the granting of loans, might prove particularly effective. In this case, it is intended to build up essential industries in the Dominions, which might be arranged by country. For example, a grant of £100 million to

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British Colonial Empire, and with the help of some local foundations. Such a purpose, I think, might be considered harmful to Britain's established interests. The question is whether the kind of licensing law which need be so concretely defined.

The longer the Government controls industry for the sake of control of the anthropoid, the more it becomes heavily weighted against both business and politics. In the staffing of industries, too, individual merit and its private enterprise must always be avoided.

In regulation of mining industries is not prepared to accept the conclusion that our exports were inefficient, or out-of-date.

Within an Ellis country a new type of organisation—the Export Groups—will play a great part. Formed as part of the machinery of the colonial office, while it was modelled and largely determined by views of development, the situation, however bad, must now be modified so that the allocation of raw materials has export purposes, and in focusing many aspects of the export problem, for discussion, will the importers, our friends, the British? Or us?

#### Post-War Export

But their greatest utility may well be to foster the real rôle of being taken over from them the more technicalities than was possible in view of the need for quick action, when the Government originally formed the Central Committee, leaving room for discussion and consideration of policy specifically in respect of export control to mitigate certain difficulties. The groups could also, as a move on the right direction.

Export trade is only one aspect of British industry. It remains to divert from it some problems of the underdeveloped factor which other industries—like cotton, coffee, sugar, and others—have to face. Then there are more technicalities than was possible in view of the need for quick action, when the Government originally formed the Central Committee, leaving room for discussion and consideration of policy specifically in respect of export control to mitigate certain difficulties. The groups could also, as a move on the right direction.

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The Government have a clear responsibility in this question of organisation of resurgent industry as a factor in the national life to obtain an interest which must be provided with instruments of suspicion.

#### Questions in Parliament

Captain Alan Graham asked whether, in view of the aim to prevent further exacerbation of anti-Semitic feelings among the Arabs, still in view of the complaints already received from the Moslems, based on the Near East area in this country, the Minister of Information would consider the advisability of the nomination as the official in charge of the secret East Department of the B.E.C.C. of Mr. Hollis, son of German origin.

Mr. Bracken said that he could not accept such a suggestion. Mr. Hollisson, who was born in Germany and educated at the University of Osnaburg, became a British subject in 1908 and was a distinguished member of the Sudan Civil Service from 1911 to 1933. His qualifies had been fully recognised by the Sudan by successive of Governors-General, and, indeed, by all who had worked with him. After serving for sometime in the Foreign Office, he joined the B.E.C.C. in 1933. Mr. Bracken could only believe that the House would accept Captain Graham's suggestion that a man who had been in the public service for so long should be removed from his department on the ground that he was a Jew. Mr. Gwynne said that Mr. David Astor asked the question of State, but asked whether travelling back and forth between the two countries was not a difficulty from the point of view of the law of the air space.

Law Under Secretary of State said that the question had been quite clearly answered by Mr. Bracken, and that effect sufficient legal advice had been obtained to meet the need as far as possible.

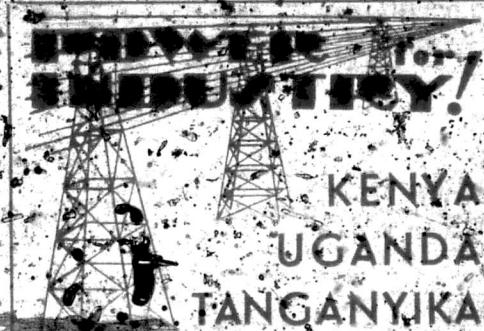
## Nyasaland's New Governor Appointment of Sir Edmund Richards

THE KING has approved the appointment of Sir Edmund Richards, C.M.G., Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nyasaland, in succession to Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, recently appointed Governor of Manchuria.

Sir Edmund Richards, who was born in Greenwich, London, in 1889, and educated at St. Margaret's School, Manchester, was employed in the offices of the Royal Agents for the Colonies from 1907 to 1909. He then went to the East Africa Protectorate, now Kenya, to join the Department of Agriculture. Three years later he was transferred to the staff of the Secretariat in Mombasa. From 1914 to 1917 he served with the King's African Rifles during the campaign against German East Africa, being awarded the French Croix de Guerre with palms. Then he became an Assistant Political Officer in occupied German territory, in which he was to spend the next 18 years, becoming successively a District Political Officer, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Provincial Commissioner, and then Deputy Chief Secretary for a short while before his promotion to Basutoland.

Sir Edmund, who showed real capacity in Tanganyika Territory, is married and has two daughters. He was made a knight bachelor in the New Year Honours List, 1941.

"We all have high hopes for this country after the war. Our soil has not the productive capacity now that it had some years ago. We must see to it that it does not deteriorate further. The areas of farming land that have been put into proper order for permanent cultivation are still a very, very small proportion of the whole," said Mr. J. Black, Director of Agriculture, Kenya.



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## Admiral Correia Retiring

Admiral de Magalhães Correia, for the past eight years Governor of the Mozambique Company's territories of Manica and Sofala, is about to retire, and Madame Correia and he have intended that on his return to Portugal they may form associations, including the British community, in Beira, the Beira Club, and the Club of the Mozambique Company.

Mr. G. N. Pocock, the British Consul, presented a large number of silver presents recently to Beiristeem, and reflected the British community's and His Excellency's admiration of many local organisations, including the British community in Beira, the Beira Club, and the Club of the Mozambique Company.

Admiral Correia will be greatly missed. He quickly endeared himself to the peoples of his territories and its neighbours by his courtesy, tact and sympathetic qualities which soon established him firmly in the hearts of Rhodesians and Portuguese.

He paid repeated visits to the British territories which found him more than willing to co-operate in any way for their mutual advantage. For instance, he took a personal interest in promoting the success of the plan for sending Rhodesian children to spend summer holidays in Beira and Portuguese East African children in connection with the Rhodesian Highlands.

## Dr. Machado Leads in Mozambique

Dr. Vieira Machado, the Portuguese Minister of the Colonies, has left Lisbon to visit Angola, Mozambique and the Union of South Africa, where it is expected he will see the Santos Beta oilfield before the Minister is empowered to make his own decision about its African oilfields, which are to be published in the colonial budget of Portugal. He will have special authority with those based in Lisbon. One of the impossibilities Dr. Machado seems likely to encounter is the lack of possession in the African State of the territories of Manica and Sofala, both of which are administered under charter by the Mozambique Company.

## In Praise of Kenya

Brigadier A. G. Garbett, formerly a settler in Kenya who now lives in Bideford, Devonshire, said in a recent address to the Braamfontein Association that the great bulk of British residents in Kenya were of a splendid type, and that they were uninterested in the few worthless visitors who had been so much publicised by illustrated and other newspapers and had brought ill name to the country. He considered the climate of the Colony might be the best in the world, and that no part of the Empire had contributed so fine a set of men, like British soldiers, as could be had in the British East African colonies.

## Tanganyika Student's Success

Mr. Arthur Banks, son of Mr. Charles Banks, of the U.S.A., Mr. A. L. Scott, son of Major N. Scott, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. A. M. Stanleyson, of Mr. H. J. Stanley, of Durban, South Africa, three students who had been competing in their course under the Tanganyika Government's training apprenticeship school, completed their studies at the Technical School, Bulawayo, and earned high commendation. Mr. Banks secured first place in three subjects among all candidates from South Africa and Rhodesia, and was also awarded a Tanganyika Government scholarship to Witwatersrand University for the purpose of enabling him to secure his B.Sc. (Engineering) degree.

## Lord Swinton's New Post

Lord Swinton, who visited East Africa while Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed Minister Resident in West Africa. He is to go under the War Cabinet with Cabinet rank. His task is to settle on the spot without the delay or reference to Whitehall, matters within the Government's general policy in which various departments in the United Kingdom are concerned. Since 1940 Lord Swinton has been chairman of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, an organisation under Government auspices formed to assist in the development of British trade with the Balkans, and now concerned primarily with the Middle East generally, including the Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and British East Africa.

## Ethiopia's New Stamps

There has been a large demand for new Ethiopian stamps, which, printed in Bombay, were issued in 1938. They bear the name of the Emperor. The stamp amounts to 100 piastres, but these are not legal currency, although used largely. Therefore stamps to the value of less than one dollar have to be bought for 100 piastres. There are three denominations of the new stamps: 10m, 10 cent, pink, 10 cents; and green, 10c, the equivalent values being the Indian rupee, and 1d, respectively. There will shortly be a second issue with 8 and 12 cent stamps.

## Education in Kenya

A Committee has been appointed by the Governor of Kenya to consider the question of the Colony's education system for all races, with especial reference to the general system and the incidence of financial responsibility for its maintenance. The Financial Secretary is Chairman, and the other members are the Director of Education, three Provincial Commissioners of the Central Province, Lord Francis Scott, Dr. C. J. Wilson, Messrs. S. V. Woods, A. B. Park, and R. Kassim, the Rev. R. G. M. Underwood, and Sheriff Abdulla bin Salim.

## Nasaland Tea and Tung

To facilitate the British tea ration Nasaland planter aim to produce 10,000,000 lb. this year," said Sir Donald Mackenzie, chairman of the Protectorate Tea firm, in an interview in Johannesburg a few days ago. He added that there was a similar drive to get more growing of whatever was necessary for quick drying plants such as the "dope," for British aircraft, and that Nasaland was the world's first tung oil processing plant.

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## IMPORTERS

*News Items in Brief*

The European population of the Belgian Congo is now 1,000,000 (30,000).

Nyasaland has banned the sale of sawn export timber from 400 cubic-metre stocks.

The number of Baptist Christians in the White Fathers' vicariate of Uganda has reached 100,000.

Numbers have been announced of certain bonds of the Salisbury Municipal 11½ Lira drawn for redemption at par in London on June 30.

Nyasaland's maize crop is expected to be considerably heavier than that of last year. The tobacco crop is provisionally estimated at 10,470,000 lbs.

The Lusaka Farmers' and Stockowners' Association has asked the Minister of Agriculture for a moratorium on the beef price paid by the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

The maximum sum that may now be deposited by a single individual in the Lusaka Post Office Savings Bank in any one year is now limited from £100 to £500, and the maximum credit amount allowable is increased from £100 to £500.

A Government notice in Southern Rhodesia has declared maize essential to the life of the community, and an order has been published fixing maximum prices for various grades, quantities and areas. These prices vary from 9s. 1d. to 1s. 9d. per bushel.

Nyaya's growers of flax are to be paid between £1.10 per ton for baled flax for the 1931-2 crop than they received for the 1930-1 crop. The ruling rates will be: Ibs grade 1 £1.07; grade 1 £1.02; grade 1 £1.01; grade 3 £1.01; grade 4 £1.01; grade 5 £1.00.

On the first day of last year's tobacco auctions in Southern Rhodesia 18,119 lbs. of uncured tobacco were sold on the tobacco Auctions floor at an average price of 1s. 11d. per lb. On the Tobacco Producers floor 182 bags realised an average of 21s. 8d.

Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. C. G. Edwards, have decided to interring their child at the cemetery.

The site of major British companies holds new attractions controlled by Langata R.R. Territory.

It is stated by the *Ethiopian Star* newspaper that there are thousands of counterfeit Haifa Theresa dollars and East African shillings in circulation in Ethiopia.

Built entirely from parts of the local beef tallow and rendered by the Natives themselves, a new reception hall for African handicrafts opened in Luanshya.

The Ministry of Works Transport have requested the East African Conference to desist from accepting certificates of essentiality issued by the sisal-growers' Association.

Iowa Plantations Ltd. have declared a dividend of 50% payable on Jan. 1 on the 6% cumulative preference shares for the half-year ended December 31 last.

Clanline Steamers Ltd. declared a final ordinary dividend for 1931 of 10%, making 15% dividend for the year. Net profit was £35,000 compared with £34,000.

The Royal African Society's annual general meeting is to be held at the Imperial Hall on June 30. Dr. J. G. Donaldson (Sir Henry Galway) Vice-Chairman, is in council and preside.

The White Fathers' Mission at Basankusu has recently published the first grammar of the Mbala language, widely spoken in the south of the Belgian Congo, in which it is the third most important language, ranking after Swahili and Lingala.

It is the work of M. R. P. Moore, of Antwerp.

*North Charterland Repayment*

The North Charterland Exploration Co. (U.S.A.) Ltd. announced that a payment of capital to the extent of £100 per share in the main shareholders is required on June 30.

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	663	Personalities	671
Birthday Greetings	668	Sir Philip Mitchell	671
The War	671	Governor of Fiji	671
Backgrounds	672	Future of Rhodesia	672
Books	672	Railways	672

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION in the prosecution of the war of all Services, civil and military, throughout British Colonies in West Africa (to quote

**Minister of State**: "an urgent need from East Africa's Claims To Consideration."

We learnt just before going to press with last week's issue, has been appointed Minister Resident in West Africa, with functions analogous to those of the Minister of State in the Middle East. As the war has developed, the British Colonies in West Africa have obviously become of increasing strategic and economic importance, but it could scarcely be argued that the East and Central African Dependencies under the control of the Colonial Office are of lesser importance or that there is greater need in West than in East Africa for a man of Cabinet rank authorised to make decisions on the spot, especially in matters which concern a number of Ministries. It is common knowledge that in both East and West Africa the Royal Navy, the War Office, the Air Ministry, the Ministry of War Transport, the Ministry of Food, and the Ministry of Supply, plus a number of subordinate departments, are all concerned in day-to-day activities. While the Colonial Office is well fully informed of the wishes of these other branches of the public service, the best possible proof that insufficient co-operation are still inadequate after nearly three years of war is to be found in the decision of the War

Cabinet to appoint a Minister Resident in West Africa to co-ordinate the varied functions of government in wartime, and, as inspired statements in the Press have made clear, to give broad political guidance to the local civil and military authorities, including directions to the four Governors on all matters relating to the war. Let there be, it must be emphasised, a West African Governors' Conference already in existence!

It is to be hoped that a Minister will likewise be commissioned to co-ordinate the East and Central African areas lying between that now covered by Mr. Casey, Minister of State in the Middle East, and the Union of South Africa.

**Governors' Conference: No Adequate Substitute.** Africa. The immediate purpose of such an appointment would be that of initiating defensive and supply measures generally throughout a very important part of the Empire. While essentially of a war character, such a major delegation of authority could scarcely fail to prove even to determined obstructionists in Whitehall and elsewhere that such an office will not be superfluous even in normal circumstances, as they have continually to claim on the grounds of the existence of the East African Governors' Conference—a Conference in which the aforesaid obstructionists have, it must be repeated, insistently professed a faith which contrasts sadly and unconvincingly with the officialism of local officials and non-officials. It is those who have had the

closed personal contacts with that body who are least satisfied that it is or can be a substitute for that unification of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory which we have long believed to be both desirable and inevitable. As we hope, the foundations for an East African Union are to be laid by a Minister Resident in East Africa, the most careful consideration will need to be given to the personal aspect of the appointment. While an essential qualification for the successful discharge of such functions must be decision of mind, it would be a tragedy to find the task entrusted to a self-opinionated, even pompous person unlikely to draw adequately upon the experience and good-will of those on the spot whose opinions and active help can contribute so much to progress and efficiency. While a strong leader of proved ability would be wholeheartedly welcomed, and served with alacrity, a pretentious office-seeker who has failed in one public sphere after another would be deeply resented. The Middle East has had two successive Ministers of unquestionable ability, Mr. D'Avy and Telton and Mr. Clegg. If a public man of similar calibre can be sent to East Africa, he will certainly find great scope for the exercise of his powers in improving the war efforts of territories anxious to contribute to them, but hitherto frequently frustrated by the shortsightedness of the local Governments and the Colonial Office.

**PARLIAMENTARY STATEMENT** about East Africa and Rhodesia were not infrequently erroneous, as is often seen by our reports of debates and questions in the House of Commons.

**Discussions** **Inaccuracy.** As will be seen from another column of this issue, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies when asked about the individual nominated by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to represent African interests in the Legislative and Executive Councils, stated according to *Hansard*: "It is Major Gore Browne." Since Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Gore-Browne has held that military rank for a quarter of a century, and has been a member of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia since 1935, it might surely have been expected that the Minister would be correctly briefed by his Department. Inaccuracies of this description are not quickly forgotten in the Colonies. Is it surprising that Britons resident overseas should regard them as evidence of an official haut-ton too highly? How to be much bothered about lesser mortals? The main fact is that Colonel Gore-Browne is far better known to Northern Rhodesians than is any individual in the Colonial Office to Great Britain. He can speak for his country on almost any matter, which can certainly not be said of anyone in the Colonial Office. Yet the long-standing military title of His non-official leader (he is Chairman of the non-official members of Council) is strongly reported to the House of Commons, and the official Parliamentary report made two other mistakes in spelling his name, even though, apart from all official records, it is correctly given in "Who's Who." Three mistakes in the three-word name of one of the best-known men in a great Colonial Dependency are not to be lightly excused when reported to the Mother of Parliaments on the authority of the Colonial Office.

## King's Birthday Honours List

### Awards for East African and Rhodesian Service

Privy Council

High G. H. Esq., M.P., Financial Secretary to the Admiralty  
Sir George E. Hall, Late Sir P. of the Admiralty, late Director of the War Finance Division of the Admiralty, was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from the time of the formation of Mr. Churchill's Government in the spring of 1940 until early this year, when he was transferred to the Admiralty. He had been a Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Ramsay MacDonald's Government from 1929 to 1931.

Captain Sir Andrew G. C.B., D.S.O., until lately C-in-C Mediterranean.  
Captain Sir Andrew Cunningham is the elder brother of Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Cunningham, commander of the force which advanced from Italy, defeated the Italians in the Red Sea campaign in Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia. Captain Cunningham created in his service "the Nelson touch," commanded the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean during a highly critical period, but by cool daring crippled the battle fleet of Italy, so that when her battleship lay in the depths of Taranto harbour and subsequently dealt the Italians another shattering blow in the Battle of Cape Matapan. Sir Andrew recently relinquished his command to Admiral Sir Bruce Harwood, Director of the

Naval Staff, to proceed to Washington to attend the Conference on Naval Forces in the U.S.A.

Thomas Harrison, Esq., formerly Director of the War Finance Division of the Admiralty, who has rendered distinguished service to the Admiralty in helping exports from Great Britain and Rhodesia in great distress as a director of the Glaxo Life Josephair Francis L'Estrange, K.B.E., J.P., For public services.

Sir Frank Joseph L'Estrange was a member of the Economic Mission sent by the Rhodesian Government to America to assist in imperial economic enterprises.

### Knights Bachelor

Bryson, Lieut. Colonel Iver Buchanan, O.B.E., T. Chirman, West African Committee, was a Governor of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Calcutta. During his long and close touch with West African agriculture, Mr. Bryson, of late Sir Edward D. Davis, who was a member of the Empire Marketing Board, a brilliant public British-Empire figures' Organisation.

W. J. Captain Frederick M. R.D., R.N.R., Commodore of the P. & O. fleet.

He has constantly been on war work since the

Mr. Alexander Esq., managing director, Alexander Korda Films Productions Ltd.

During his film production was founder of the River Kwai which is the background for what was photographed in East Africa.

Sir Edward Rutherford, Esq., M.A., F.R.C.S., chairman, Cotton Board.

Mr. Streat was secretary to the Export Council of the Board of Trade from January to June 1939, and director and secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce from 1920 to 1940.

### K.C.B. (Military Division)

Harris, Acting Air Marshal Arthur Trevor, Esq., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Air Vice-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief, Bomber Command Royal Air Force, commanded three raiding bomber attacks on Germany.

He joined the flight of No. 1 Squadron R.A.F. which flew from New Zealand through East Africa and back with the remarkable result that these days of flying only one to arrive is something during a journey of 8,000 miles. Born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, he was farming in Southern Rhodesia when the last war began. Promptly joining the Rhodesian Regiment, he served with distinction and was promoted to the highest rank of Major. That came after some outstanding training for the Royal Flying Corps, and quickly took to night-fighting commanding the first experimental night-fighter detachment based at Hendon London against raiding Zeppelins. In those years no complaints were made that "anyone flying low over Africa" had serious harm to avoid. As Wing-Commander Harris then became a member of the Royal Flying Corps he made his own experiments over the Sudan and East Africa and proved to the satisfaction of the Society for the Protection of the Fauna of the Empire that the facts had been seriously exaggerated that high-flying aircraft actually caused longer disturbance amongst the game than low-flying machines, and that there was no indication that either kind of traffic was likely to injure the animals.

### G.C.M.G.

Parkinson, Sir Arthur Charles, C.B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E., lately Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Office.

Sir Constantine Parkinson who was recently selected to visit the Colonial Empire as personal representative of the Secretary of State, first entered the Colonial Office in 1902. He served in the last war, first with the Imps of our O.T.C.s and then with the King's African Rifles, being D.A.A.G. with the rank of major in the K.A.R. in 1917-18. He was an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office from 1931 to 1933, when he became Permanent Under-Secretary.

### C.M.G.

Barker, Sir Henry B., lately representative of the Ministry of War Transport in the Middle East.

Sir Henry Barker has been concerned in East African shipping questions during the war, and is president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Egypt.

Marshall, Sir Guy, C.M.G., F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology since 1914.

Sir Guy Marshall, who made a lifelong study of many aspects of African interest in East African and Rhodesian problems. He was scientific secretary to the Entomological Research Committee of the Colonial Office from 1904 to 1912.

Rucker, Arthur Neal, Esq., C.B., G.B.E., secretary to the Office of the Minister of State.

Mr. Rucker has been in the Civil Service since 1926, principally private secretary to the Prime Minister in 1930-31 when he became Home Secretary, and Minister of Health in Canada, ultimately concerned with African affairs.

Ruganzu, Francis Nduku, Esq., M.A., M.C., financial Secretary to the government, since 1931.

Mr. Ruganzu, after serving in the law, was qualified as an barrister and entered the Sudan Civil Service as an inspector in the Finance Department in 1926, subsequently becoming Director of Accounts, assistant financial secretary, Deputy Financial Secretary, and then financial Secretary. He was appointed a member of the Governor's Council in 1930, and a Grand Officer of the Order of the Nile through 1937.

Stephenson, John Lyall, Esq., C.M.G., C.V.O., Q.B.E., Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Artillery) and Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office. Mr. Stephenson, who entered the Colonial Office after serving throughout the 1914-18 war, was assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1920-21, attached to the secretary of the Imperial Economic Conference 1923, and the Imperial Conference 1923, was joint secretary to the 1923 Conference on the Operation of Imperial Legislation, and administrative assistant secretary to the Imperial Conference 1930 and 1931.

### C.G.

Acheson, Andrew Basil, Esq., Assistant Secretary of Colonial Office.

Mr. Acheson served throughout the last war and then joined the Colonial Office staff, becoming in 1930-31 private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, and an assistant secretary in 1938. For several years he dealt with Uganda and Zanzibar matters in the East African Department.

Blacklock, John, Esq., M.B., B.P.H., D.T.M., Professor of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool University, and Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Mr. Blacklock has been a prolific writer on tropical health and sanitation problems, one of his books being "The Horse and Malaria in the Tropics."

Carmel-Robinson, Harold Granville, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., vicar, Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Carmel-Robinson, who is in the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service, was also a magistrate, a Provincial Commissioner in 1919-20. He has acted as Surveyor General on several occasions.

Clay, George, Esq., C.B., M.A., Director of Agriculture, Uganda.

After serving throughout the last war Mr. Clay was first made in 1919 an agricultural officer, was pensioned off in 1921, became magistrate in 1922, was attached to Uganda Agricultural Commission, was promoted Deputy Director of Agriculture in 1924, transferred to Nigeria, was Assistant Director in 1926, and promoted Director of Irrigation in 1934, now represents Uganda on the Civil Defence and Supply Council recently established in Nairobi and is Director of Road Transport for Kenya and Uganda.

Conrad, J. E., Esq., Controller of Overseas Publicity, Ministry of Information.

Davison, Robert Harry, Esq., LL.D., Chief Secretary, Uganda.

Mr. Davison, who served in India throughout the last war, was Attorney-General of Tanganyika Territory from 1919 to 1920, and Acting-Governor for a period during 1928. He showed marked ability and is one of the few senior members of the Colonial Civil Service to transfer to the Administrative Service as Chief Secretary to a regional government.

Dunley, Henry Lovell Loddsworth, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of East African Governors and Secretary to the High Commissioner for Transport, Kenya and Uganda.

Mr. Dunley became an Assistant District Commissioner in 1919, and subsequently was Acting Secretary to the Central Legislative Assembly. He was transferred to Jamaica in 1921 as Assistant Commissioner, but remained a few months later as wealds Inspector attached to the Colonial Office as an Assistant Principal, and in the following year returned to serve in East Africa in his present capacity.

Isterwood, Albert Arthur Langford, Esq., O.B.E., Director of Education in Tanganyika Territory. After having begun his colonial service in Nigeria in 1914 as Junior Superintendent in the Education Department, in 1919 he was transferred to Tanganyika as a political officer. In 1921 he joined the Education Department. He was an early member of the Legislative Council, serving 1921-22 and 1924-25, and became Director of Education in 1928-29.

Mahatma Ghandi, Alexander, Esq., O.B.E., Director of the Indian Prisons, Uganda.

The Mahatma Ghandi has held a prominent position in the Indian Prisons Service throughout the last war, and has been responsible for introducing a number of improvements in the system of prison discipline and for the introduction of other than the standard mosquito. He served as a consultant to police during the last war, and has since carried out a number of surveys among Indian and African prisoners detained in British

Webster, George Frederick, Esq., Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Webster joined the Provisional Administration in what had been German East Africa in October 1916, and has since spent the whole of his career in Tanganyika, becoming Acting Senior Commissioner in 1921, chairman and an official member of the Legislative Council in 1926. He was Acting Secretary for Native Affairs in 1927, and promoted to Provincial Commissioner in 1931.

#### C.B.E. (Civil Division)

Bartlett, Cecil Mervyn, Esq., Secretary-manager, Clove Growers' Association, Zambezia.

His services to Zambezia's plant industry have been of long standing and great value. Few men have had so wide a knowledge of Zambezi affairs since the war.

Clark, J. Beresford, Esq., Controller of Overseas Service of the B.B.C.

Mr. Clark, who has toured East and Central Africa for the B.B.C., is a member of the General Purposes Committee of the Royal African Society.

Cox, The Rev. Hanned Aldwin, For public services in Nyasaland.

Archdeacon Cox has worked in Nyasaland for 36 years, and is known far and wide for his self-sacrificing labours in the Protestantate.

Gray, J., Esq., superintendent engineer of the Union-Castle Line.

Henderson, J. B., Esq., general manager of British India Line workshops.

Watson, William Law, Esq., M.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., head of the Engineering Contracts Branch, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

#### O.B.E. (Military Division)

Lane, Lieutenant-Commander Lilliston Powys, R.N. (Retd.), commanding Royal Naval Volunteer Force, Tanganyika Territory.

Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Smith, Royal Artillery, late liaison officer for the Dominions Office with the War Cabinet Secretariat.

#### O.B.E. (Civil Division)

Barrow, Malcolm Pallister, Esq., For public services in Nyasaland.

Mr. Barrow, a non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative and Executive Council, has given time to many other public activities. Among his various offices was that of President of the Nyasaland Farmers' Federation.

Beckley, Verey Alfred, Esq., M.C., Systems Agricultural Chemist, Kenya Colony.

Mr. Beckley served in the last war with the Royal Garrison Artillery. After attending the Royal Naval Reserve School in England, he became a lecturer at the Grootebosch School of Agriculture in the Union of South Africa, and in 1924 Senior Agricultural Economist in Kenya. He has rendered valuable service on the scientific and technical side of the Agricultural Department in that Colony, especially in connection with the establishment of the important pyrethrum industry, and the proper marketing of the product. He has also contributed to the successful export of several tails, and since the outbreak of this war has even come methods of growing vegetables, chiefly Native gardens, to supply to the Forces in the Middle East.

Blackstone, Dr. L. C., medical officer, Union-Castle Line. For long and meritorious service at sea during war-time.

Burke-Gaffney, Hon. Joseph O'Donnell, Esq., M.A., B.Ch., Senior Pathologist, Tanganyika Territory.

Dr. Burke-Gaffney became a Medical Officer in Tanganyika in 1919, and Medical Doctor in 1920. He was promoted to his present position in 1931.

Glemow, Major Harry William, Assistant Commissioner and chief of the C.I.D., British South Africa Police, Southern Rhodesia.

Major Glemow has done much for B.S.A.P. nearly 30 years, and has held his present appointment for six years. He has shown himself a resolute and devoted officer and has done valuable work in connection with security measures both before and since the outbreak of this war.

Crutchshank, A., Dr., Senior Medical Inspector in the Equatoria Province of the Sudan.

Perguson, W. A. F., Esq., pilot officer, Union-Castle Line. For gallant and resolute conduct during and after torpedo and air attacks.

Field, Horatio Harvey, Esq., For public services in Northern Rhodesia.

Foster, Robert Speare, Esq., Director of Education, Zambezia.

Mr. Foster, who served through the last war, became a headmaster in Tanganyika in 1914, and was acting Director of Education in that Territory during 1919. He became Deputy Director of Education in Uganda in 1930, and was appointed to his present post in 1939.

Hayes, L. W., Esq., Head of the Overseas Department of the B.B.C.

Hunter, Kenneth Legat, Esq., Senior District Commissioner, Kenya Colony.

Mr. Hunter, who has served in Kenya since 1919, has done particularly good work in Kavirondo.

Kirkland, Robert Irwin, Esq., A.M.Inst.Mech.E., Workshops Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbour's Administration.

Mr. Kirkland served as a pilot in the Royal Naval Air Service in the last war, and in 1931 became manager of the ex-colonial Native workshops of the K.U.R., which has rendered outstanding service during this war.

Martin, Andrew Paton, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. and H.H.P.H., Medical Director and Principal Officer of Health for Southern Rhodesia since 1935, and Director of Medical Services for the Southern Rhodesian Defence and Air Forces.

Mills, James, Esq., chief engineer, Union-Castle Line. For gallant and resolute conduct during and after torpedo and air attacks.

Morris, J. K., Captain (retd.), District Commissioner, Suda Political Service.

Palgrave, Sidney Tunbridge Coates, Esq., lately Auditor-General, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Palgrave spent most of his official career in the Audit Department, becoming its head in due course.

Patel, Muljibhai Motlibhai, Esq., For public services in

Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Patel has been a non-official member of the Legislature since 1930, a member of the Uganda War Fund Committee and Public Health Board, and has done much valuable work.

Phillips, Edward Charles, Esq., For public services in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Phillips, who has represented the Imperial Tobacco Company in Tanganyika since 1937, is an appointed non-official member of the Legislative and Executive Council, and is keen working in many public causes.

Symes, Cecil Bernard, Esq., Medical Entomologist, Kenya.

This has done much work on the control of tsutsi in relation to sleeping sickness and *Onocrotalus aegypti* in regard to cattle fever. Was for active malariologist to the forces in East Africa, with the rank of major.

Appointments to membership of the Order of the British Empire and awards of the British Empire Medal and Colonial Police Medal will be listed next week.

THE WARThe Japanese & MadagascarTheory of Float Plane from Submarine

ARE THE JAPANESE using a float plane machine boat from submarine? That theory is supported by new details now received about the shooting of two Japanese naval officers in a fight with a British patrol in the north of Madagascar. An unsuccessful submarine attack on British and Allied naval shipping in Diego Suarez bay was made on the night of the second day after an unidentified plane had been reported in that area. It is already been established that the Japanese have long-range submarines carrying a large payload which can be handled on board and re-boxed. Such a plane may have made a forced landing through engine trouble. If the shot officers knew it, that would explain why they wore air force uniform and uniforms. Their clothing and papers showed no signs of having been in the sea, and no dinghy was traced.

Three British sailors may have been rescued after being for 20 days on coconuts and water on a small island 120 miles north-west of Madagascar, to which they drifted after being shot into the sea on May 2 when the attack on Diego Suarez was in full swing. They were spotted by a South African pilot flying on patrol over the island.

Four British African airmen have returned to Diego Suarez, Madagascar, after a forced landing on May 30 at a place about 80 miles south of Antanarivo and 300 miles south of Diego Suarez.

Large Scale Maneuvres in Rhodesia

Large scale manoeuvres in which troops from all over East Africa and the Rhodesias were engaged took place last week in the Shirewa area of Southern Rhodesia under the Southern Area Headquarters of the South African command. Except for the use of some ammunition the purpose was to make the exercise as realistic and strenuous as possible.

Sailor General of roads, directions, given by the Royal Engineers, Italian express system, the Queen SARTORIA and motor lorries of the Italian garrison arrived during the week at Umtali with several thousand Italian眷属 from Abyssinia who are being repatriated, together with their factors and their Red Cross staff.

De Vleeschouwer, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, who is visiting Washington in connexion with the war of the United Nations, has stated in official interviews that the Belgian Congo's essential needs will be met on a scale commensurate with the enormous capacity of America.

East Africa is now taking the whole question of aid precautions much more seriously. Nairobi, for instance, has established a Home Guard for such duties.

Two Indians who had escaped from an internment camp in Southern Rhodesia were found today 100 yards from a trick standing in a railway station.

Casualties

Commander H. F. Lawton, R.N., now known to have lost his life in the battleship PRINCE OF WALES, sunk by the Japanese fast carriers, was at one time fleet gunnery officer in the cruiser HAWKING at the East Indies Station.

Lieut.-Commander E. C. F. Nicolay, D.S.O., presumed to have lost his life in the same fast carriers, was at one time a midshipman in the King George V when he was flag captain on the East Indies Station.

Seaman J. H. Morris, R.N.R., who was missing when he was killed in H.M. aircraft carrier HERMES, sunk by the Japanese off Colombo earlier in the year, was a Rhodesian.

Sgt. Pilot E. M. Price, R.A.F., of Bulawayo, has been killed on active service.

The following Rhodesians are still in service with Imperial and other regiments and units in East Africa, the Western Desert, and the Middle East:—(names mentioned in despatches):

Blank Watch: Mr. F. G. Steele, Sherwood Foresters; Lieut.-Col. (now Major-Colonel) E. G. Cook, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieut.-Col. N. S. Ferris and Rfn. R. J. Brown, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Temp. Major P. J. B. Power and 2nd Lieut. T. G. W. Valentine, Gold Coast Field Company; Lieut. R. K. Stirling, 1st Temp. Surge. W. H. F. Rawson, Gold Coast Regiment; Temp. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Reed, D.S.O., M.C., Acting Major J. A. French, Temp. Captain A. D. Campbell (since deceased); Capt. G. Ross, Acting Captain A. Edman-Green, Temp. Lieut. M. Mandie, C.O.M.S. H. C. Russell, D.C.M., Signals Field Company; 2nd Lieut. M. Robbie, Black Regiment; Temp. Captains R. W. Moss and P. L. Bishop, 2nd Lieutenant T. L. S. Sturz, G. F. Heming, J. P. Radiation, and Q. H. Templeton.

Major F. A. Peeling has been promoted major in the Royal Rhodesia Territorial Force and Acting Captain S. J. Macmillan, and Leutenant J. Coniston, R.F.A., K. Deary, S. G. Davies, G. W. R. Caine and V. St. J. Alexander have been gazetted captains.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Platt, G.O.C. in C. of East Africa, was released Saturday.

Corporal A. M. Constable, now serving with the R.A.F., was a constable engaged in work on the Copper belt of Northern Rhodesia. Later he lived in Bulawayo.

Sir Mark Young Transferred to Shanghai

A message from Yunnan, China, states that Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hong Kong, former Governor of Tanganyika Territory and now a prisoner of war in Japanese hands, has been transferred to Shanghai. This is the first news of his whereabouts since the fall of Hong Kong.

The Northern Rhodesia Government has proposed to the Government of the Union the appointment of a Supplies representative for Northern Rhodesia in South Africa. It is also proposed that the Union elements, Mr. P. H. Lowe will be appointed and at once proceed to the Union. His present post of Controller of Imports in Northern Rhodesia will be taken over by the Postmaster-General in addition to his regular ordinary duties.

Umtali War Fund total £6,300 on June 11 and Luanshya £2,200 on June 12. Luanshya's sum held last week realised £1,000 most of which goes to the Red Cross Aid-to-Russia Fund.

The Nkana War Fund raised by Africans has reached £1,000. The £1,000 raised by the British £250 have been sent to the Northern Rhodesia Regiment Comfort Fund.

Mr. Churchill's Aid-to-Russia Fund acknowledged a donation of £400 from the Southern Rhodesian Central Committee.

Among the latest sums acknowledged by the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund is £200 from the British Charities Fund, Beira.

Through the medium of the British Red Cross organisation, small quantities of Kenya literature have been sent to 32 British prisoner-of-war camps in Germany and Italy by the Kenya Settlement Office in London.

The honourable treasurer of the Bishop May Memorial Fund of Northern Rhodesia has sent through the Government sum of £200 as the first instalment of an interest-free loan for war purposes.

# Background to the

**The Second Front.**—On the question of opening a second front in Europe, certain those experts who told of the difficulties say too great. Rely on those who believed in the Maginot Line and talk with the two-pounder gun in the strength of the land defences of Singapore. Trust these experts with all the details at their disposal to judge when a second front is possible. Why should we? It seems that somewhere among those who control our forces are men who think of war in terms of Thermopylae and Waterloo. Among these there were, few years ago, two years ago, who had in mind the tactics of guerrilla warfare, while we, were teaching these tactics at Ossuary. And only now, at the British schools are they teaching the art, some of the time, we taught it fully. In 1940, over a century ago, they started teaching the street fighting we taught then. If we go onto France, they say, the Germans have armoured forces there and we cannot beat them land armoured forces. Mr. Barnes Advanced into Burma during the first weeks of the campaign without a superiority. They only got their planes up in masses and landed their tanks when Ragoo had fallen. We can do the same. This is not absolute success, it is sufficient to call off German troops and advance across East Russia to prevent the reinforcing of Rommel to reinforce on the march of the Germans. The fact is that they must fight in the west as well as the east. —Mr. Tom Birmingham

**The Alliance with Russia.**—All peoples who have experienced the aggression of the German Fascist imperialists or whose freedom and honour have been threatened and may still be threatened by the Hitlerite bands of robbers, oppressors and ravishers will express their satisfaction at the conclusion of this historic treaty. This treaty also terminates the common military action of the Soviet Union and Great Britain after the Russo-British pact speaks for itself. It is a mutual guarantee for a period of 20 years and is based on mutual military and economic assistance against possible further aggression on the part of Germany and is intended to ensure the security and economic well-being of the peoples of Europe. Hitler and his accomplices in that bloodstained despotism in Europe will now feel more than ever the weight of their adversary. It has been United and strengthened by M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, on the English Alliance with Russia.

**Japanese Corruption.**—No where in the world has more party talk been heard about the influence and corruption of political parties and politicians, than in Japan; and since the custom of electing party leaders was abandoned no man in the world has there been such a procession of incompetent miscreants through the highest posts of the Japanese Empire, the former Ministryship. There has been one exception, Prince Konoike. With the decay of the parties and the decline of representative government, the head of the Japanese Cabinet has become the only link between the Emperor and the people. He is a man, régime better than the British Prime Minister. He is not the Minister-President of a bold representing a majority party, but the chief executive of Government selecting his colleagues for reasons of convenience to him, but not because of their ideal or party convictions. Konoike is the embodiment of real courage. He is a man nearer to being a real executive than Minister than almost his recent predecessors. Many of these were amateur statesmen selected from the arms or navy or the bureaucracy. Their terms of office, one cannot say of power, were short, taken on trial, they lasted only a few months. Yet one trying idea can be seen running through their shabby and ineffective history, the Emperor's advisers who selected them were persistently trying to exclude men of an extreme tendency. They realised the danger of the revolutionary forces which had twice shaken out the administration and military. They were playing for time, hoping that gradually the Jews would be side and the world might be brought under control. That the trouble, Japan, is a garden, having other flowers, other children, not the elements of the state like the Communists. It has failed.

—Mr. Hugh Byas, in "The Japanese Enemy."

**Secrets of the Battle of Britain.**—Even today few people know that No. 11 Group under Air Vice Marshal W. R. G. Allen practically fought the Battle of Britain itself gallantly supported by a few squadrons from No. 12 Group under Air Vice Marshal S. G. Quintin Brand. The secret of the Battle of Britain was that the Royal Air Force had No. 10 and No. 11 Groups put out the bulk of the work. The groups in nose-to-tail formation.

M.C.G.

**Germany and Us: the Difference.**

The destruction of factories is important, but far more vital is the destruction in the minds of Germans of the last vestige of belief in God. Germany is failing because the difference between Germany and us at this moment is simple but vital. We survived when all seemed lost, not because our armed strength could then compare with theirs, many—but because we have the trends of an inconquerable people. Since our worst moment our morale has risen steadily until today we are in a more exultant, fighting mood than at any time in our history. We have the confidence of unconquerable. We do not think of defeat because we do not consider it a possibility. All we want is to get on with the job of smashing the enemy. Germany is in a very different frame of mind. The most average German hopes for is a peace that will get him out of the mess without the punishment he knows his nation has so richly deserved. —M. John Gough.

**Retribution for War Crimes.**

Personally, responsible for the brutal destruction and惨惨 horror that have fallen upon the Czech nation are all the exponents of the Nazi party and the Reich government on Czech territory, beginning with the former Protector, Neurath, all the leaders of the Gestapo and the SS formations, and all German representatives in the political and military administration of Bohemia and Moravia. Being at war with Germany, Czechoslovakia will apply to these Germans the Czechoslovak martial law, which prescribes the punishment of death for all the actions mentioned. On the first day of victory we shall have this decision mercilessly carried out, and the leading culprits who succeeded in escaping will be most emphatically demanded in agreement with the Allies. —Dr. Barnes broadcasting from London to the nation.

**The New Strategy.**—You ask what we have a large army in this land because why? We have long our sure defence. The air is our first line of defence and the Army our main defence. The responsibility of the Navy is and even remains in the chamber. The Navy still has a great role to perform and difficult and dangerous and a wild task, but generally one of stimulus. The other tasks naval duties are part of the military effort. —Sir Thomas Harcourt, writing in "The Daily Telegraph."

# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.** — Departmental thinking of any kind is apt to be unbalanced," Sir Edward Grey, M.P.,

The working class mother with a large family is the real heroine." — Archibald of Canterbury.

"One Sirling can carry as great a bombload as a whole squadron of Blenheims." — An Ministry announcement.

In my opinion our propaganda generally to Germany and the occupied countries could hardly be better." — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

The Molotov account of German atrocities makes the Bruce document on Deligny to the last war seem almost humane." — Mr. Renfield Smith.

There should be a standard charge for telegram addresses, what the length?" — Resolution of National Federation of Sub-Post-masters.

The psychology of the German soldier is such that he obeys blindly in attack, resists desperately, but then suddenly abandons all." — Tiva Elenburg.

Squadrons of the R.A.F. will be equipped with dive-bombers as soon as they are received from the U.S.A." — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister.

All schoolchildren in Upper Canadian towns are now herded round the gallows and forced to watch the mass executions by the Germans." — General Sikorski.

What "Lübeck" and "Rostock" were like the clang of iron bells, Cologne and Essen were like intonations to the Germans as of the seven trumpets of doom." — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

In Madagascar the United Nations have taken out an insurance policy for France against the aggressive designs of Germany and Japan." — Central European Observer.

Were the bases established on the Aleutian Islands they would be in an excellent position to attack Russia and interrupt her sea communications." — Mr. Merley Richards.

China has over 300 divisions with five million soldiers in the field and 10 million men in reserve or in training behind the lines." — Mr. K. C. George Yen, Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in London.

Four British pilots recently made a non-stop flight from China to India, approxi-

ately 3,000 miles, in 24 hours, without refuelling, to demonstrate the fundamental justice of our cause in this war lies in our determination to root out the pernicious Prussian principle that the State is God." — *The Weekly Review*.

If we could put 50 submarines on the Japanese lines of communications she would be faced with a shipping problem more serious than that which the U-boats have created for the Allies." — *National News Letter*.

Experts with a knowledge of Germany's transport difficulties believe that a thousand-bomber raid on Hanover's locomotive works might increase the Reich's transport difficulties almost to the point of disaster." — Mr. John Gordon-Smith.

The experience of many who have had to deal with the Government is that the catch phrase "care of the public purse" is too often used to the detriment of care of the public honour and standards of fair dealing." — Mr. Walter Fletcher, in a letter to *The Times*.

The Emperor Haile Selassie is busy organising and training his new Ethiopian Army. He is keen—and so are his people—to send a brigade to India. Ethiopians have not forgotten the valuable part played in the liberation of their country by Indian troops." — *The Star*, London.

Major General D. H. Pienaar, commander of the South African formation in Libya (known to every South African soldier as "Dan," so that his first South African Brigade became known as "Danny's Boys") is South Africa's greatest artillery man." — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

The names of 42,000 men, women and children killed in the United Kingdom between the outbreak of war and September, 1941, have been placed on a roll of honour compiled by the Imperial War Graves Commission. Sir Fabian Ware, Chairman of the Commission:

I have appointed a Scientific Adviser at the War Office and instituted a reorganisation of the General Staff Department, dividing it into two main parts—one to deal with planning, operational, and training aspects, and the other with organisation and equipment." — Sir J. Grigg, Secretary for War.

Soviet Russian society is essentially a class society, containing the seeds of self-interest. The Government is not Communist but Socialist, which is being compelled to accede more and more to the methods of capitalism and individualism.

Justice and a just retribution by Germany and there will have to be the re-injection of the German people, who have got into the habit that they have got a free ride, of themselves from the consequences of their actions."

The interests of the Allies, which long before the war had the power over the armaments industry, testing and anything else, have been lost, they do not know what to do about the German problem." — Miss Jenny Goldfarb.

Lord Westbury is a peculiar type of Englishman, who, despite the delight of his enemies and the despair of his friends, in his broadcast to America, became a libellous and ill-judged attack on the British administration in Palestine." — Miss Moore.

The total number of persons in Government departments engaged in public relations and Press work is 1,080. This total includes technical, clerical, and executive staff. The approximate annual salary is £211." — Captain F. G. Gurney, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Thirty-three Japanese warships and 41 transports, cargo vessels and tankers have been bombed and sunk within six months by the United States Army Air Force. More than 100 Japanese fighters and bombers have been destroyed in air battles and more than 200 enemy aircraft have been destroyed on the ground." — Lt. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force.

In Delhi far too many people still dress to dinner, give large cocktail, lawn and dinner parties, and altogether live the life of the pre-war Colonial. One of the first orders to Bischoff by Major General E. H. Breckon, Commanding U.S. air force with headquarters in the Indian administrative capital was a warning against what he called "Delhi dallying." Clara Booth, the American writer, was back from a visit to India.

To date the Empire's military losses total 188,560; of these 145,012 were United Kingdom men, 23,824 from the Dominions, and the remainder from the Colonies, India, and Burma. United Kingdom killed total 12,267; Dominions 4,630; the rest, 1,050. The United Kingdom lost 53,084 prisoners; the Dominions, 3,104; the rest, 1,763. These figures do not include losses in Singapore and the rest of the Far East. The number of civilian British Empire from September 3, 1939, to April 1, 1942, injured 50,348; lost,

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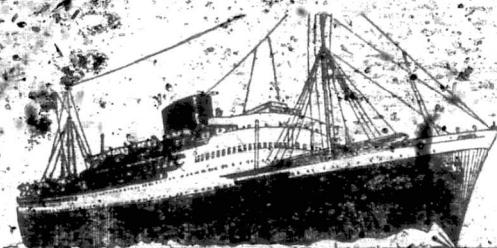
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Principal Contents

Business of the Month	100	Birthdays	100
The War	100	Honours (continued)	100
Middle East	100	Questions in Parliament	100
Background to the War	100	Company News	100
Persia	100	New Items	100
Kenya, D.C. Killed by Raiders	100	Press, Mining News	100

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE LIBYAN DISASTER**—it is nothing less than a just cause for deep anxiety to Rhodesians and East Africans, white and black. So many Rhodesians have been serving

in the Western Desert that considerable numbers of the Colony's fighting men have cer-

tainly taken part in the recent actions of the past month. Some may have been in Algiers when the audience collapsed, (condemning to captivity, among others, many South Africans who had fought with high skill and spirit against Italian East Africa). Details

of casualties may not be known for some time. Given 11 they should prove heavy among Rhodesians. Their fellow countrymen will realise that they might have been on a far greater scale if their Government had sent its troops to the Middle East as one composite unit which would naturally have situated until posted to the battle zone. His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia were, however, along in recognising that far better use of the native individuality, initiative and enterprise of Rhodesians could be made by distributing them as commissions

and non-commissioned officers among Imperial battalions. There has been a marked success of this policy. Least of all, perhaps by the public statement of the General Officer Commanding in Chief in all Rhodesia, that he would be glad to have as many more Rhodesians as possible scattered throughout many units as they have been little mention of them has been made in the

Press. But the loss, evidently resulting from personal experience and conviction, and it is beyond question that many thousands of gallant men from the Mother Country have a new understanding of Rhodesia, because they have fought with them in tight corners and marked their courage and proficiency. Considerable numbers of Natives from East Africa engaged in pioneer and labour duties in North Africa may also have been in the desert areas, though this has not been publicly stated; and East and Central African tribesmen have so often shown their gallantry under fire that they too will have acquitted themselves with credit, however dangerous or trying the circumstances.

These rumours, together with the news that some 1,000 East Africans have arrived in the Digo Valley area of Mombasa, as they are to take over in Ceylon, serve once more to emphasise the

**Warlike Transports** immense importance of East Africa in training and training for modern war as large

a force as possible of the King's African Rifles, comprising the African territories stretching from Island of the north to Kenya, and the "South African" and "of Africans of earlier stock in the Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Northern Rhodesia. **Fast Transport** Rhodesia has advocated such a measure of forethought at a time when the official mind was disconcertingly languid. It is hoped that the policy will now be

### The Libyan Disaster

Colonial fighting men have certainly taken part in the recent actions of the past month. Some may have been in Algiers when the audience collapsed, (condemning to captivity, among others, many South Africans who had fought with high skill and spirit against Italian East Africa). Details

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the harsh realities of war from the gaze of the African, who, on the contrary, was to be shown an accelerated application of schemes for his social welfare. That idea, which did more credit to the hearts of those who planned it, took little account of African mentality. Anyone who has made long marches with Africans either in peace or war, and by marchion we mean the exertion of foot-slogging, not motor-motor transport—could have told the sentimentalists that the African who incomes to grumble and kick over the traces while in the relative comfort of a reasonably well-had, well-fed, well-ordered job, shows himself at his best when the going is hard, dangerous, and she next day shrouded from knowledge. The African, like most other men, needs good courage, sound leadership; as he always does. Tens of thousands of them clamoured to be enlisted, but of the crowds who volunteered few were accepted. The official attitude has, of course, changed entirely in the meantime, but public statements by the Governors in the quite recent past show that there is still great room for improvement.

Only within the last few weeks, indeed, have the Administrations in Eastern Africa generally got round to seeing with the problem of maximum production of foodstuffs and necessary raw materials for the supply of the needs of the territories themselves, and the Middle East as a whole. Hitherto, for some and a few years, a fair judgment on official action was "too little, too late." What, for instance, can excuse the lack of vision which, when allied shipping resources are strained to the uttermost, has made it necessary for Kenya to import wheat and both flour and meal? Elementary prudence would have made each of those territories, at merely sufficient in these essential crops, but exporters of them at need. Adverse climatic conditions may bear part of the blame; but the fundamental fault was the failure of the Government to realise that since time economic standards of cost of production had entirely lost their validity. What is explicable in Kenya is, say, double the price of wheat available in the Argentine is today immensely cheaper and more usual, because its transport to Egypt would impose upon shipping demands infinitely less burdensome than those of the long voyage from South America. Planning must be in terms of total war and total effort, not of peacetime economy. Now that Kenya and Uganda have at long last combined in a Civil Defence and Supply Council, most of whose members are leading business men of

proved competence, the outlook is better. Though not even the most resourceful business man can perform miracles overnight, it is far more likely that the official to understand the need for something approaching the miraculous in speed and volume. These they entrusted with these important tasks will, we believe, acquit themselves well if they have not all the powers they require. Theseilian reverses should assure them, let us say, demonstrate yet again the duty of East and Central Africa to live more simply and organise more effectively in order to produce to the limit for the service of the Middle East.

**UNDER THE HEADINGS** "From His Excellency the High Commissioner," *New Statesman and Nation*, has written an editorial note. Kenyan politicians, in the Colonial Office, well-known, can no more re-

**Conscription of Native Labour** train from taking advantage of the Native than a cat can keep out of a cream-jug. In

any case a Colonial Government which brings in forced labour instead of raising Native wages as a means of obtaining man-power is doubtfully fit to rule an African country. As will be obvious to our readers, the first sentence of this quotation is intended as comment upon the recent constitution in Kenya, a Civil Defence and Supply Council, which is described as "in effect a Kenyan Cabinet with apparently six non-official and five official members"; while the second sentence relates to the recent decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take a further step in regard to Native labour upon the unanimous advice of a local committee. That body included Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo, who in peace and war has steadily, persistently, and fearlessly championed the cause of the African. After hot enough investigation the committee expressed the view that "in the abnormal circumstances the time had come when Africans must be subjected to a measure of conscription in respect of labour essential to the prosecution of Kenya's war effort." With that opinion Archdeacon Owen concurred. That fact alone might have been expected to weigh heavily with a publication which has often quoted him in support of its own policies. Not a bit of it! When the archdeacon, recognising that the logic of events left him no alternative, endorsed the unaminoous conclusion of his colleagues, the fact that he was a member of the committee is merely ignored.

Now the controversial tone of *The New Statesman* is over affair, but assistance, not to say remonance, should at least substitute

elementary accuracy. In "The African," the British Press reported the official announcement issued "on Inaccuracy" in Kenya's new constitution.

It states: "The new Civil Defence and Supply Council, giving the names and other particulars of the members. They numbered eight, not eleven. Two only were officials, not five. With a paper with the pretensions of accuracy of *"The New Statesman"* claim that such departures from widely published facts can be covered by the use of a government 'apparatus.' If it was submitted to trouble to turn up the newspaper's figures, a few weeks ago, the facts could have been obtained from the Colonial Office in response to a telegraph. Mr. Simon, the then large number eight, and the four non-officials, namely, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, that the time will reduce, must have six positions to 'take advantage of the time.' In point of fact, only one European soldier who took part in the political life of the Colony, a member of this council, he is Major C. G. Griffiths, whose appointment, in my opinion, cannot be considered other than as 18, be Chairman of the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board, as postmaster, an elected member of the Legislature is entirely beside the point. Stay. There is another member with political precedents, but since he is an Indian member of the Legislature and Deputy Director of Health-Power, hindrance mention of his membership will scarcely strengthen our contemporary's effort to build up a case. All the other non-official members (except me, Mr. Roger Norton, a well-known coffee planter, a proven business man, who has been secretary of the Supply Board since the outbreak of war) are outstanding in the commercial life of the country, and have consistently sustained pro-British activities, so that there may be no room for misunderstanding, they shall be named: Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Griffiths has for many years engaged with conspicuous success the African Farmers' Association; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Bellings is the managing director of the Uganda Sugar Company, and Mr. S. Alfred Scott has been primarily responsible for the progress of one of the largest motor vehicle organisations in the whole of Eastern Africa. Those are the facts which bear no resemblance to the picture presented by *"The New Statesman"* ever eager to repeat what Kenya's motives

are. It is not surprising that the author of the article, who is in no part of himself native, and only to pass on the dust of the earth before such a terrible world like the last

century, and so direly improved the economic status of the community. But to assume, as does the *"New Statesman,"* that higher wages will automatically induce Africans to do more work, or that it turns to disregard human nature, is not only in Africa that the truth is different. Higher wages can prove to be a drain in man hours through the level of emoluments which the individual has set himself becoming attainable with diminished exertion. It is better to recognise that the time rate result might not be the greater output which is not, so necessity, especially as greater output may and be compensated by a wider choice of imported manufactures. In present circumstances there is probably as much restricted importation goods upon which the African can depend, as in his own farms, so that this argument has more than its normal validity. The African must be steeled, wants to be paid for his work in imported necessaries and luxuries, for which he must be saving because goods are not obtainable. That saving explains need for the conscription of Africans for war work, particularly in the production of food-stuffs and raw materials for themselves and East Africa, in general, as well as the Middle East command, to which these territories must send the maximum quantities of its requirements in order to reduce the strain upon British shipping resources. In the lengthy comment from which we have quoted a *couple* of sentences this is not a word of recognition of this overriding necessity. Yet the very fact that more than two and a half years of war we allowed to pass before the Civil Defence and Supply Council was formed and the conscription of African labour for war purposes introduced is clear proof of the reluctance of the Government of Great Britain and the Colonial Office to take a step which they believed might be regarded as obviously likely to be misinterpreted.

The *"New Statesman,"* which loses opportunity of demanding the elimination of discrimination between Africans and Europeans, and by doing so, and by that principle, in this instance, Europeans in body, were subject to compulsory military service long before the outbreak of this war, and many of them have been denied their evident desire to join the forces because they are either as most valiantly employed in agriculture, which none may abandon or change without the written consent of the authorities. In short, the Europeans in the Colony have long been subject to a much more rigid control than that

#### **The Truth of The Matter.**

so recently introduced in respect of Africans—not for all of them, be it noted, but for a certain proportion only. The simple truth is that these regulations are intended to prevent the essential industry in Kenya to more than half additional Africans from every hundred able-bodied males, and then only for a short period, and under the strictest safeguards in respect of wages, shelter, clothing, medical treatment, and inspection. Yet this carefully controlled tem-

porary scheme is adopted to permit the African to render a greater measure of service to the Allied cause at the moment of greatest need. Danger is described by *THE NEW STATESMAN* as "proposing to take from British-colonial citizens in East Africa their only right, the liberty to sell their labour for a miserable wage." Comment upon that suggestion is assuredly superfluous.

## King's African Rifles in Madagascar

### *Japanese Submarines Active in Mozambique Channel*

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES have gone to Madagascar, and reports received since they landed say that they were disappointed that no sound or smoke of battle was there to greet them.

General Platti, in an embarkation message, paid tribute to the reputation they won in the Ethiopian campaign, and declared:

"It is difficult to think of you, leaving these trenches that not one of your horses and none of your men will be safe to lead a life of peace and liberty until the forces we can have finally been subdued." The future of your righteous designs on you. Go forth, having your cause to be right."

Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, as Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference, inspected the unit on their departure from Nairobi. In his address he said:

"We are confident that you will maintain the high fighting reputation you have won, and extend it to your courage and gallantry, your brave and true behaviour and discipline in case of conflict, will spread the good name of the King's African soldier among friends and enemies. You come at times which are known to be courageous in war. You are responsible for the honour not of one of your tribes but of all. We are very proud of you. Return to us with even greater honour."

The troops and units represent all the East African colonies, including Nyasaland.

A large submarine believed to be Japanese has been sighted off Portuguese East Africa, and two more submarines are reported to be operating off the western coast, opposite Madagascar. Stated a message sent during the week-end.

The Yugoslav steamer *STARAK*, of 5,740 tons, has been torpedoed in the Mozambique Channel, about 100 miles south of Beira, to which some of the crew had picked up a Greek ship which had been taken. Seven of the crew were killed, and the captain and three were wounded.

A boat carrying the captain and officers and some of the crew of the Norwegian steamer *WILFORD*, sunk off Sumatra south of Java, came to Portugal. East Africa have been landed at Beira.

At the moment of closing for press we learn that the post of Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (which has included East African waters) has been abolished in consequence of the reorganisation of naval duties made necessary by events. Vice Admiral Arbuthnot has handed down his flag and left for England.

The A.S.O. has been awarded to A. W. T. of D. F. B. Bennett of No. 10 Squadron, R.A.F. A former pilot of Imperial Airways Africa Service, Wing Commander Bennett escaped to safety with his companion, Sergeant Hammett, after being shot down near Durban. The citation states:

"On the 15th June, 1912, during an attack on Durban, after shooting the German Note, King Commando, Beira, and Sergeant Walmsley displayed excellent resource in getting away from German soldiers and police, eventually reaching safety.

"A very difficult and arduous and trying journey across the snow-clad mountains. Throughout both Walk, Commander Bennett and Sergeant Walmsley displayed courage, initiative and devotion to duty of the highest order."

Lieut. Edwin Morris of the Gold Coast Regiment, son of Colonel J. S. Morris, Inspector-General of Police, Southern Rhodesia, has received the Military Cross for gallantry and leadership during the Abyssinian campaign.

The following have been mentioned in dispatches for service in the Middle East, including East Africa, from May 1 to June 15:

Major G. C. E. L. C. G. (formerly commanding the 1st Battalion Northern Rhodesia Regiment), Major J. A. Hilton, M.C., Subaltern (now Major) W. D. Adendorff, R.A.A.S.C., Captain W. King, Suffolk Regiment, (attached to the Northern Rhodesia Regiment); since killed in action, formerly A.D.C. to the late Sir John Mason, Governor of Northern Rhodesia; Captains F. Anderson, C. H. J. J. The Northern Rhodesia Regiment; 2nd Lieut. J. Davies, Royal Ulster Rifles; 2nd Lieut. A. T. D. B. Willmott of the Colonial Administrative Service; Capt. W. J. Wardell (formerly a clerk in the Resident Magistrate's office in Kivu, Northern Rhodesia); and a trooper of H. Shipton, formerly acting headmaster of Noddington School, Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia.

Capt. Norman Baner, R.E., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Baner, of Salisbury, who was wounded and taken prisoner in April, 1911, and seen recaptured from Italy and is at present in Cairo.

Rhodesians Saved from H.M.S. Hermes

Four young Rhodesians, all of Salisbury, who were serving in the aircraft carrier Hermes, which was sunk off Ceylon by Japanese bombers, are now known to be safe. They are P. J. Pieters, Michael McLongmuir, J. McDonald, and John Howard White Page.

Berlin Radio announced last week that von Lettow-Vorbeck, who was commanding the "Danish Wallenstein" fortress on the Russian front, has been killed in action. The exact relationship there may have been between this man and the General von Dörfow-Völker who commanded the German forces in East Africa during the last war.

After serving with the Royal West African Frontier Force since the beginning of the war, Lieut. A. J. Simpson, in a recent issue of the teaching staff of Merton School, Belgrave, is spending a year in this country.

Mr. G. Killick is now Acting Paymaster Lieutenant in the Langalibala Naval Volunteer Forces, Kenya. A.R.P. organisation is now under the control of the Commissioner of Police, assisted by Lieut. Col. Rice, who has had experience of A.R.P. work in England.

The following have been appointed a Local Production Committee for the Moshi District of Tanganyika: Councillor with the Government in ensuring the maximum production of all tropical commodities is the District Commissioner of Kilimanjaro; the Senior Agricultural Officer, the Agricultural Officer (Military), and Messrs. W. A. Merton, A. L. B. Bennett, D. K. Both, H. Schmidt, and Mr. N. Holm.

The Arusha District Production Committee is constituted as follows: the District Commissioner (Chairman), the Senior Agricultural Officer, the Agricultural Officer (Secretary), Messrs. J. Anderson, and Captain J. A. Hewitt.

Lord Keith, the Chairman of British Cables, who was formerly the Canadian Minister of Information, Transport, and Works and Buildings, has joined the R.N.V.R. as a lieutenant-commander on the staff of the Rear-Admiral, Coastal Forces.

Lieut.-Colonel F. C. C. Balfour, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., Governor of the Red Sea Province of the Sudan from 1926 to 1929, and the Governor of Mongolia Province, has been appointed Chairman of Flour (Accessory Factors) Ltd., a company which is acting for the British Government on questions of policy regarding the war-time composition of flour.

Investigations by an expert committee into the use of men-power and materials in Southern Rhodesia have resulted in 1,000 men employed on mines in the Colony being recommended for release for military service.

To counter the spread of tsetse-fly in the Solai-Sabukia areas of Kenya, bush-clearing is being undertaken by Italian prisoners of war.

The address of the Inquiry and Casualty Branch of the Colonial Office is now 15, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

#### Funds for War Purposes

With the recent dispatch of a further £20,000, the Zanzibar Fighter Fund has now sent £155,000 to the British Government for the purchase of aircraft. Of this total £20,000 has been given by the Zanzibar Government and £15,000 raised by public subscription.

The people of British Somaliland have raised £100 for the Somaliland Spitfire Fund making their total contribution to date £1,570.

The Merchant Navy Comforts Service has received a donation of £250 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charitable Fund.

A Gipsy Fair arranged by the staff of Messrs. H. M. Barbour, Ltd., of Salisbury, resulted in a contribution of £550 to the "Help the Forces" Fund.

All sums raised through the following in East Africa of a film entitled "Gold Diggers on the Lupa" are to be sent by the Lupa Film Society as an interest-free loan to the British Government for the duration of the war.

The Anti-Waste Depot opened by members of the Nairobi Inner Wheel Club (Growth in Arms) has sent a few consignments of 10 sacks of clothing containing 1,500 garments for distribution in the bombed areas of Great Britain.

A new series of 2½% East African War Bonds, redeemable between April 1, 1949, and April 1, 1951, has been issued on terms similar to the previous series (1941-17).

#### Gifts for H.M.S. "Kenya"

Some months ago *East Africa and Rhodesia* had the pleasure of suggesting that framed photographs of scenes in Kenya should be presented to H.M.S. KENYA. We therefore learn with special pleasure that five excellent photographs in separate frames have been sent to the ship by the Kenya Settlement Office in London. Two of the pictures measure 20" x 16" inches and the other three 12" x 16" inches. The subjects are sailing on Lake Naivasha, a farm in the Cherrington Hills of Kenya, a herd of African Native children, and old rhinoceros. Three pictures of lion, elephant and buffalo have previously been presented to the wardroom mess by Commandant David Blunt, R.N. A collection of Kenya souvenirs has also been sent for the use of the ship's company.

## Life in Jibuti Today

What is life like today in Jibuti, the capital of French Somaliland?

An account given to the *Ethiopia Standard* by Europeans who lately arrived in Addis Ababa from Jibuti states that rations are not as meagre as might be expected. The weekly issues are 1½ kilos of sugar, costing 8 francs a kilo; 1 kilo of butter or oil at 20 francs; the kilo of butter; and 1 kilo of dried vegetables at 1 francs the kilo.

But the trouble with the food is its monotony and lack of vitamins. Among the Natives disease from beriberi is consequently frequent, this disease being also contracted by some of the French. In one case a man who had been so sick as to be playing bridge was given a vitamin injection and recovered. Many cases of dysentery and typhoid have occurred and cholera has started among the Senegalese troops.

Jibuti is now a town where visitors have anything they want, and even wait for something to happen. All sorts of others have to keep their usual hours, but they do not work. They spend their time loafing about. No one dares to have a wireless except Government officials and members of the Italian Military Committee.

There are about 7,000 French soldiers and sailors, and private. They have been made into officers in N.C.O.s to keep them happy. There are also about 3,000 Senegalese.

Over this once thriving seaport and terminus of the Addis Ababa railway reigns Governor Noailles, who is something of a dictator. But in his propaganda is that in Ethiopia the Italian women are treated so badly by the English that he could and possibly allow French women to fall into their hands. Both the Governor and the Secretary General of the Pétain regime have put on several kilos in weight, whereas most of the rest of the population have lost a corresponding amount.

#### Uganda's German Internees

There has recently been strong criticism in Uganda of the local Government's treatment of German internees. Mr. G. C. Chapman wrote to *The Uganda Herald*:

"The privileges afforded to internees on parole in Uganda are lenient to the point of absurdity. Public opinion would in England effectively prevent the enormous of enemy aliens shopping in Kampala by car while our own wives in many cases have to walk in order to conserve petrol as a measure of national economy. Moreover, the filling of well-paid positions by enemy aliens cannot now be viewed with equanimity by those in the Forces."

The newspaper said in a leading article:

"We must act our own chivalry of the leniency of the Government towards enemy aliens in this country. Some of these Germans are in good paid employment. Others have been permitted to come down from the internment camp to Kampala for health reasons. Health reasons! Do the Germans study the health of the people in Poland, Greece and Russia? Public opinion is strongly against the present treatment of German internees. These internees are interred."

#### British-Congo Agreement

Rubber, wolfram, zinc substitute, and coffee appear for the first time in the new agreement between the British and Belgian Governments regarding trade with the Congo. Minimum annual copper purchases will rise from 124,000 to 144,000 English tons; the quantity of copal gum to be bought remains at 7,000 tons, and in addition to purchasing 25,000 tons of high-quality palm oil for food uses, the British Government has taken an option on 10,000 tons of palm oil, grade one, of this quality, normally exported from the Congo. It is used in the glass and explosive industries. Great Britain will take whatever quantities of groundnuts, palm kernels, rubber, tin ore, and wolfram the Congo can supply.

**Lessons of Rommel's Success.**

Rommel has shown that air superiority is not the most vital requirement in battle. He has shown that an army sufficiently well equipped and sufficiently determined can still achieve success regardless of the air. We ought to almost everything previously stated detailed reports now available show that from the very start of Rommel's drive the German air strength has been outmatched by our own. Whatever the reason for Rommel's success it will be found elsewhere this time. The most likely solution seems to be colossal reserves of equipment. The Germans appear to have flooded the desert with supply dumps and supply columns. The supplies ranged from fuel to main tank guns. Rommel's tank columns were so generously supplied that they were able to sustain constant heavy losses from air attack and still keep going. Perhaps the most astonishing illustration of Rommel's contempt for the air is that he actually began his drive without air support. He was forced to bring up fighters and bombers later, but they were seldom in great evidence. I believe he would certainly have made more use of aircraft if they had been available. When I said only aircraft he used them to the greatest possible advantage. Even for attack the greatest number of dive-bombers he was able to operate was about 80. Another very important lesson appears to be that the German tanks are remarkably immune to air attack. Mr. John Beddoe, *Daily Mail* air correspondent,

**The Value of Tobruk.**—With Tobruk in his hands at this stage in the war the enemy has secured not only a new forward avenue of supplies for his advance towards the Nile delta but the means of creating a second narrow in the Mediterranean. He will have a chance to close the middle of it, if not far short of half its whole length, to us. With the occupation of Crete the enemy air fleets are within 210 miles of Tobruk, and by means of them and the aerodromes adjoining the port traffic to and from it could be made sufficiently unsafe and movement across the new narrows from Alexandria very precarious. Tobruk is only 350 miles from the British naval base and less than two-thirds of that distance from Mersa Matruh. The next phase may entail perhaps even severer fighting in worse climatic conditions, for it is highly probable that we are on the eve of decisive development in the Russian Mediterranean theatre which Rommel is cast for an important role. —Student of War.

*The Daily Telegraph*

# Background to the

**Our Army Wrongly Handled.**

Our Army Wrongly Handled.—Our Army's main gun was for the most part used with little imagination in Africa. It was kept as a defensive weapon instead of being given as much a part in the offensive ensemble. The Germans naturally used their tanks, antitank guns and field guns in the closest possible collaboration. Almost every one among individual tank commanders is theoretically and technically expert in the science of tank fighting. They have had enough of it to realize its requirements and necessities. But it is the handling of our tanks individually that is at fault. It is in the case of tank forces as a whole that closer and more disciplined co-operation is needed. And we have lacked speed in taking advantage of situations. Many officers in our armoured divisions have commented to me on the swiftness with which the enemy gets unpacked and into action. They say he is always at a disadvantage in this, and it always gives him the chance of picking out the best spot on the battlefield and getting his guns all ready and dug in. For the sake of speed the Germans might less sacrifice a number of things to which we devote the utmost care. Their trucks, faced along the Tigray Camino at night with headlight full on and the switch to them off only when the shelling began. They don't bother much about camouflage. Rommel can swing his forces round the desert in moments because usually he commands them directly himself, and all relevant information comes straight to him without going through any intermediary. His decision can catch in seconds and his orders given in minutes. He can alter the entire course of a battle before our information has even started on the way back to headquarters. One has the impression that the desert is filled with brigade, division, corps and army headquarters camps all feeding one another with information that could much better have gone direct. Often enough I have come back from the front at the end of a day and found I knew more about what was going on than Army H.Q. There are three possible explanations of why this camping has gone wrong. Our army wasn't good enough or strong enough; our army wasn't rightly handled; Rommel's genius outgeneraled us. I think the second answer is the right one.

—Col. G. C. Clifford.

**Lack of Trained Officers.**

Our men still have the better all purposes gun (18-pdr.), the better tank (Mark Four), and the better plane (the Me 109). It takes the Germans roughly one month to replace a tank or furnish a new one, plus roughly six months, and they never have a few simple standardized types in tanks, anti-aircraft and guns. What this means is that they have to carry over a few types of spares. We have many types, requiring many different types of spares. The Germans always mass their fire-power. Their soldiers spit the amount they can not expect on minor raids, but trust their forces, and then throw them all together. That goes for the last battle too. The Germans do not send infantry out into the open unflooded desert while there is enemy armour about. They either send infantry out with honour on swift attack, digging it into a fortified position, or retire it clear out of the field while the tanks fight. They have more tanks than we longer training, dating away before the war, more intensive training and more tactical training. Many of our best desert commanders were not fit this campaign. General Blamey was in Australia, General Morshead, last year, endeavoured to Tobruk, was in another sphere. Lt.-Gen. Campbell Head, Gommor, captured Wilson and Freyberg, on another front; Lt.-Col. Millers, in South Africa. We had a real lack of trained officers about the rank of colonel and brigadier, and that is the rank that is beginning to tell more and more in the desert. They are the men who are most directly responsible for morale and the decisions at the front. There is still a fatal tendency, especially among junior British officers, to underrate the enemy. The young are near-narcotic, and a desperate one too sometimes. He really believes he is fighting for the Right, and Hitler is God. His compatriots all think the same way. They give confidence to one another by clinging with desperate conviction to their beliefs. It makes them tough so long as the battle goes their way. They read themselves to victory. They are beginning to believe they cannot be beaten. Our army tends to fight and thoroughness, the enemy to streamlining. They eat simpler things and are ready to throw away all comforts while the battle is on and then to return to luxury. We spread our comforts out more evenly. —Mr. Alan Moorehead.

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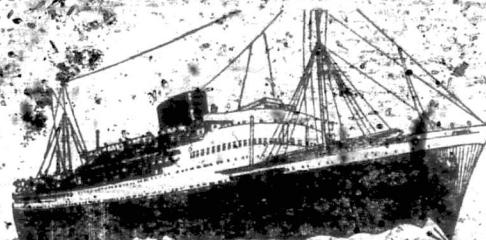
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