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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LIBYAN DISASTER—it is nothing less than a disaster which has caused deep anxiety to Rhodesians and East Africans, white and black. So many Rhodesians have been serving in the Western Desert that a considerable number of the Colony fighting men have lately taken part in the heroic actions of the past month. Some may have been in Tobruk when the defence collapsed, some may have been in the South African units who had fought with such skill and spirit against Italian East Africa. Details of casualties may not be known for some time. Even if they should prove heavy among Rhodesians, their fellow countrymen will realise that they might have been on a far greater scale if Great Britain had sent its troops to the Middle East as one composite unit which would assuredly have situated and posted to the battle zone. Her Majesty's Government in Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia were, however, at one and the same time, making far better use of the innate individuality, initiative and enterprise of Rhodesians could be made by distributing them as commissioned and non-commissioned officers among Imperial formations. There has been a marked loss of life, perhaps by the public statement of the General Officer Commanding in Chief in the Middle East that he could 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 best publicity results from personal experience and conviction, and it is beyond doubt that many thousands of gallant men from the Mother Country have a new understanding of Rhodesians because they have fought with them in tight corners and marked their courage and proficiency. Considerable numbers of Natives from East Africa engaged as pioneer and labour duties in North Africa may also have been in the operations area, 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.

As new contingents, together with the news that a large force of East Africa have arrived in the East Africa, the area of Madagascar, as they are at present serving in Ceylon, serve once more to emphasise the immense importance of training and training for modern war as large as possible of the King's African Rifles embracing the whole of the British Commonwealth to the north of the Sahara and south of the Sahara and the Africans of warrior stock in the Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Northern Rhodesia. East Africa and Rhodesia has a great significance of thought at a time when the official attitude was disconcertingly unorthodox. It is hoped that the path was then to call

the harsh realities of war from the gaze of the African, who, on the contrary, is to be shown an accelerated application of schemes for his social welfare. That idea, which did not credit to the hearts than the heads of those who framed it, took little account of African mentality. Anyone who has made long marches with Africans, either in peace or war, and by whatever we mean the exertion of foot-slogging, not motor transport—could have told the sentimentalists that the African who inclines to trundle a kick over the traces while in the relative comfort of a reasonably well-paid, well-fed, well-ordered job, shows himself at his best, when the going is hard, danger at hand, and the next day shrouded from knowledge. The African, with his good humour, his good courage, his good leadership, as he always has. 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 really to grips with the problem of maximum production of foodstuffs and necessary raw materials for the supply of the needs of the Continent. Hitherto, for two and a half years, a fair judgment on African action was too little too late. What, for instance, to 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 Rhodesia and Uganda. Elementary prudence would have made each of those territories not merely self-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, once-time economic standards of costs of production had utterly lost their validity. Why exportable from Kenya at, say, double the price of wheat available in the Argentine is to be immensely cheaper and more valuable because its transport to Egypt would make upon shipping demands infinitely less burdensome than those of the long voyage from South America. Blaming misdeeds in terms of total war and total effort, not of peace-time economy. Now that Kenya and Uganda have at long last committed 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 more likely that the planists to understand the need for something approaching the miraculous in speed and volume. These are men charged with these important tasks will, we believe, acquit themselves well. If they have not all the powers they require, these tasks in reverse, should require them. They may demonstrate yet again the duty to 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 HEADING "From Jim", *The Herald* (a *New Statesman* and *Nation*) has written in an editorial note:

"Kenya politicians, as the Colonial Office well knows, can no more re-conscripted of native labour 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 of Kenya as a Civil Defence and Supply Council, which is described as "in effect a Kenya 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 war-time 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 thorough investigation the committee expressed the view that, in present abnormal circumstances, the time had come when Africans must be conscripted 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 unanimous conclusion of the committee, the fact that he was a member of the committee is merely ignored.

Now the controversial one of *The New Statesman* is a war affair, but assurance, not to say vehemence, should at least regulate

element of accuracy. In mid-April the British Press reported the official announcement issued in Kenya regarding the constitution of his new Civil Defence and Supply Council, giving the names and other particulars of the members. They numbered eight, not eleven as it was only five officials, not five. With a paper with the pretensions to accuracy of *The New Statesman* claim that such departures from widely published facts can be covered by the use of a convenient apparatus. It was in fact much trouble to turn up the newspaper files. A few weeks ago, the facts could have been obtained from the Colonial Office in response to a telephone call. Since the colonial members ought to be able to walk into officials' offices, the Secretary General and the Financial Secretary, if they will produce, must leave no stone unturned to take advantage of the "Five". In point of fact, only one European member who has no part in the political life of the Colony, a member of this Council, is Major C. G. Gifford, whose appointment to the Council is under consideration that he is to be Chairman of the Agricultural, Production, and Settlement Board. His position as an elected member of the Council is entirely beside the point. There is another member of political antecedents, but since he is an Indian member of the Legislature and Deputy Director of the Power (Indian) section of his membership will scarcely strengthen our contemporary's effort to build up a case. All the other non-official members except one, Mr. Roger Norton, a well-known coffee planter of proven business capabilities 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 their political activities. So far, there may be no room for misunderstanding, they shall be named: Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Gifford has for many years mingled with conspicuous success the Kenya Farmers' Association, Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Pellin is the sole marketing director of the Kenya Soda Company, and Mr. Alfred Moffitt has been intimately responsible for the progress of one of the largest motor vehicle organisations in the whole of Eastern Africa. Those are the facts which bear the resemblance to the picture presented by a weekly review ever eager to suspect what the "Five" motives.

On the other hand, it is not possible to trace the exact date of the meeting of the "Five" which was held only a few days before the war had been declared. Such a measure would raise the bar

raising power of the African Workers and Community and so directly improve the economic stability of the country. But to assume, as does the general case, that higher wages will automatically induce Africans to do more work, to improve their status, to disregard the "Five", it is not only in Africa that the same mistake has been made. Higher wages can prove a trap in many instances through the level of consumption which the individual has set himself becoming attainable, and the finished exertion. It is merely to recognise that the immediate result might be the greater output which is not so necessary, especially as greater output may not be compensated by a wider choice of imported manufactures. In present circumstances there is no doubt as to which restricted range of goods upon which the African can spend his earnings, so that the argument has more than normal validity. He must be stressed, wants to be paid for his work in imported necessities and luxuries, not in cash which he must save because goods are not obtainable. That is why it explains itself for the conscription of Africans for war work, particularly in the production of foodstuffs 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 there is not a word of recognition of this overriding necessity. Yet the very fact that more than two and a half years of war were 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 Kenya and the Colonial Office to take a step which the responsibilities should it be in principle, was obviously likely to be unrepentant.

The New Statesman, which loses the opportunity of demanding the elimination of the distinction between African and European, stands by that principle in this instance. Europeans in Kenya were subjected to compulsory military service long before the outbreak of the war, and many of them have been denied their own desire to join the forces because they were regarded as more valuable employed in essential industry which had to be abandoned or curtailed. The written consent of the authorities to the short service of the Europeans in the Colony have long been subject to a much more rigid and than that

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

Lord Riefler, the former man of British Overseas Airways Corporation, as well as in the Ministry of Information, Transport, and Overseas Communications, 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 Mongalla 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 man-power and materials in Southern Rhodesia have resulted in 7,000 men employed on mines in the Colony being recommended for release for military service.

To counter the spread of tsetse-fly in the Soli-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 19, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

Funds for War Purposes

With the recent dispatch of a further £2,000, the Zanzibar Fighter Fund has now sent £95,000 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 subscriptions.

The people of British Somaliland have raised £100 for the Somaliland Sports Fund, making their total contribution to date £1,000.

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

A Gipsy Fair arranged by the staff of Messrs. H. M. Barbour Ltd. of Salisbury, resulted in a contribution of £250 to the "Help the Forces" Fund.

All sums raised through the showing in East Africa of a film entitled "Gold Diggers on the Lupin" are to be sent by the Lupin 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 (Rotary 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, 1955, has been issued, on terms similar to the previous issue (1945-47).

Gifts for R.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 R.M.S. "Kenya". We therefore learn with special pleasure that five excellent photographs in sepia and framed in oak have been sent to the ship by the Kenya Settlements Office in London. Two of the pictures measure 35 x 25 inches and the other three 18 x 12 inches. The subjects are scenes on Lake Naivasha, a farm in the Cherangani Hills, a Kenya school, a group of Native Children, and old Mombasa. Three pictures of lions, elephants and buffalo had previously been presented to the wardroom mess by Lieutenant David Blum, of the 1st Battalion of Kenya Regiment, who has also been sent for 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 *Observer* by a few European expatriates who lately arrived in Aden, Arabia, from Jibuti states that rations are not as plentiful as might be expected. The weekly issues are 17 kilos of sugar, costing 8 francs a kilo, 1 kilo of butter or oil at 30 francs, the kilo of butter and 3 kilos of dried vegetables at 12 francs the kilo.

But the trouble with Jibuti is its remoteness and lack of vitamins. Among the Natives death-fever (beriberi) is consequently frequent, this disease being also contracted by some of the French. In one case a man who began to swell as he was playing bridge was given a vitamin supplement and recovered. Many cases of dysentery and cholera have occurred, and cholera has started among the Senegalese troops.

Jibuti is now a town where nobody has anything to do and everyone is waiting for something to happen. All clerks in shops have to keep their usual hours, but during hard work and they spend their spare time in the streets. No one is allowed to have a wireless except Government officials and members of the Indian Military Committee.

There are about 1,500 French soldiers and hundreds of privates. They have all been made into officers at NCOs to keep them happy. There are also about 2,000 Senegalese troops, some training seaplane mechanics at the Aden-Khala railway, regime Governor Noullat, who is something of a dictator, and in his headquarters that in Ethiopia the Italian women are treated so badly by the English that we could not possibly allow French women to fall into their hands. Both the Governor and the Secretary of the 31 Province have put several kilos in weight, who as most of the population have their own correspondents abroad.

Uganda's German Internees

There has recently been strong criticism in Uganda of the local Government's treatment of German internees. Mr. G. L. Hooper wrote to *The Uganda Herald*. The colleges afforded 100 days of leisure on parole in Uganda are lent to the point of absurdity. Public opinion would in England effectively prevent the anonymity of enemy alien shopping in Kampala, as 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 and should be viewed with equanimity by those in the Forces. The newspaper said in a leading article:

"We must add our own criticism 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 aliens should be re-interned."

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 of 10,000 tons of low-grade oil. This quality, normally exported from the Congo, is used in the glycoline and explosive industries. Great Britain will take whatever quantities of groundnuts, palm-kernel, rubber and wolfram the Congo can supply.

Background to the

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. Contrary to almost every thing 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 reasons for Rommel's success, it will be found elsewhere in 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 anti-tank guns. Rommel's tank commanders were so sensibly 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 he did employ aircraft he used them to the greatest possible advantage. Even for the first time in 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. Colin Beddall, *Daily Mail* air correspondent.

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, not far short of half its whole length to us. With the occupation of Cyrenaica the enemy air bases 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 narrow 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 atrocious climatic conditions for it is highly probable that we are on the eve of decisive developments in the Russian Mediterranean theatre which Rommel is cast for an important role. — Student of War.

The Daily Telegraph

Our Army Wrongly Handled.

Our new anti-tank gun was for the desert area with little imagination in its design. It was kept exclusively as a defensive weapon instead of being given an offensive part in the offensive. Probably the Germans intelligibly used their tanks and tank guns and field guns in the closest possible collaboration. Almost every one of our individual tank commanders is theoretically and technically expert in the science of tank fighting. They have had enough of it to realise its requirements and necessities. But it is not the handling of our tanks individually that is at fault—it is the way in which 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 a jump ahead of us in this, and he always gives him the chance of picking out the best spot in the battlefield and getting his guns all ready and dug in. For the sake of speed the Germans risked a sacrifice of a number of things to which we devote the utmost care. Their trucks, faced about, Trigon Company at night with headlights full on, and they swung them off out when the shelling began. They don't bother much about camouflage. Rommel can swing his force round the desert at a moment's notice, because usually his commanders then direct himself, and all relevant information comes straight to him without being through any intermediary. His decision can be taken in seconds and his orders given in minutes. He can alter the entire course of a battle before our information has even started on its way back to headquarters.

The impression that the desert is filled with brigade, division, corps, and army headquarters, camps, all feeding one another with information that could not possibly have come 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 Avon H.Q. There are three possible explanations of why this campaign has gone wrong. Our army wasn't good enough on strength enough, our army wasn't really handled, Rommel's genius out-generaled us. I think the second answer is the right one. — Mr. Alexander Clifford.

Lack of Trained Officers.

The Germans still have a better all-purpose gun (88mm), the better tank (Mark IV), and the better plane (the Me 109). It takes the enemy roughly one month to replace a tank or furnish a new one, and six months for the enemy to have a few ample standardised types in tanks, anti-air and guns, which mean that they have to carry only a few types of spares. We have many types, requiring many different types of spares. The Germans always mass their firepower, they storm with their armour. They remain flat on minor raids, they eat their forces, and they show they eat all together. That goes for the Luftwaffe too. The Germans do not send infantry out into the open unfortified desert, while there is enemy armour about. They either send infantry on a flank or on a swift attack, digging it into a fortified position, or retreating it clear out of the field while the tanks fight. They have more training than we, longer training, dating away long before the war, more sense, training, and more technical training. Many of our best desert commanders were not in this campaign. General Blamey was in Australia, General Morshead last year's defender of Tobruk, was in another theatre, Jack Campbell, Fred Connor, captured, Wilson and Prebble on another front, de Villiers 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 their decisions at the front. There is still a fatal tendency, especially among junior British officers, to underrate the enemy. The young Nazi is a near fanatic, and a desperate one too, sometimes. He really believes he is fighting for the Right, and Hitler is God. His companions 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 made themselves to victory. They are beginning to believe they cannot be beaten. Our army tends to weight and thoroughness, the enemy's 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 speak our comforts out more evenly. — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

the War News

Opinions Expressed. A spell of soldiering is wonderfully effective in clearing the mind of a man. Mr. St. John Ervine.

When I talk about this country, I generally mean the Empire. Mr. Vernon Bartlett M.P.

The President's goal of 45,000 tanks in 1942 will be surpassed. Major-General J. C. Devers, Chief of U.S. armoured forces.

America has lost 200 ships off the coast of the Western hemisphere since she entered the war. Mr. Newell Rogers.

A full list of British is another proof that our greatest needs at this stage of the war are the building of more ships and the reduction of ship losses. Daily Mail.

A surprise Japanese attack on the Russians seems almost a certainty. The Times.

It is astonishing how all the ideas which the Allies have been busy adopting are eventually adopted. Mr. John Gordon.

The German-Russian war has shown that when the war moves west the German Army faces crisis. Mr. Max Warner.

The Gestapo is the flowering of the Kultur of a century and a half of German militarism. Central European Observer.

Each division of troops in the Middle East requires as much shipping as 16 divisions fighting in France. The Round Table.

A free Parliament and a free press are complementary; each sustains and nourishes the other. The Institute of Journalists.

Almost the only raw material which Italy has enough for her needs is marble, which is useful for tombstones. Mr. Geoffrey Crowther.

Rommel's strength in material and in resources in generalship were equal from the beginning up to the end. Mr. J. I. Cronin.

When we see the B.E.F. strike hard and without termination to march through Berlin before we call a halt, we are in Stafford Cripps.

Just as the Germans could not close the Straits of Dover in August 1940, after occupying the French coast line, so the Japanese after their military successes in Malaya and Burma have not succeeded in breaking Cebu. Mr. J. Marshall Gander.

The British will not turn to the East. The Times.

Submarine warfare against Allied shipping has reached such a pitch of intensity that the losses at sea exceed the existing capacity for replacement. Prime Minister of Australia.

The smugness with which the Church regards its bishops is indignant. Bishop of Chelmsford.

The English people are likely to shrink from admitting that Hitler was thrown out by the Russians. Daily Mail.

Modern civilisation is a machine which a man can get out of order who has a good memory. The Times.

Probably the most influential private member of the Commons is Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Chairman of the Select Committee on National Expenditure. London Evening News.

The question is: which country will be the first to operate in numbers of fighter of the 400 m.p.h. 40,000 feet class? It is more likely to be Britain or America than Germany. Major Oliver Stewart.

He who still believes that reason invariably determines the conduct of nations; any more than it invariably determines the conduct of men, is disqualified as a student of foreign affairs. Nineteenth Century.

England dislikes extremists. The future of the country will be decided by the right wing of the Labour Party and the left wing of the Conservative Party. Lord Prabazani.

With a great burst of effort, we pushed the railway from Egypt almost into Tobruk early this summer, together with a new water-pipe. The Germans have captured the railhead. Mr. Alan Moorehead.

As regards Libya, the chief doubt lies in the way our official calculations have so often and so often gone astray, which implies that there is something wrong with the calculating apparatus of our command in the direction of the front. There is also evidence of the old obsession with battle on the part of our strategists. Captain J. Liddell Hart.

The total casualties of all ranks in the Colonial forces of the British Empire, excluding deaths from natural causes from September 2, 1941 to September 2, 1941, were 6,125, made up as follows: 4,111 killed, 2,077 wounded, 60 prisoners of war, and 342 missing. Mr. Atlee.

Terror of Communism, which is widespread in Europe, is Hitler's strong weapon at present. The writer brought before many terrible anxieties, it also gave him this one help. We tend to forget too strongly Continental fear about this Bolshevik business. Review of World Affairs.

Tobruk is the only large and useful harbour between Ras el Jebel, the great naval base a few miles from Alexandria and Tripoli. The island locks can take all but the biggest ships. The cliffs on the north side have many natural caves, and as many more as are required can be made as easily as in Malta. A correspondent of The Times.

The Nazis have turned their children into robots, without wills of their own, trained to cheat, lie, bully, and even spy on their own parents. No one could perpetrate the appalling atrocities that the 'New Order' demands of its sons if it retained any gentleness and humanity. Sir Arthur Balfour.

The causes of the trouble in the coalfields are: (1) lack of discipline due to the Essential Works Order; (2) the failure of the Mineworkers' Federation to control its members; and (3) the fact that many of the younger workers do not realise the crime they are committing in slackening when their country is fighting for its life. R. H. Horrox, a mineowner.

Rommel's communications have not been plastered from the air as they might have been. If we had smashed up his supply routes, Rommel would not be in Africa today, except as a prisoner. Considered in relation to the war as a whole, it is more important to beat the Germans out of Africa than to devastate Cologne. National News-Letter.

Such undertakings as posts, telegraphs and telephones, including wireless services, and the Post Office control, must be carried out because of the extreme competence of the Director-General would be a natural move, so were they not a Government department, subject to the usual Government methods of financial accounting and control. Efficiency is not despotism; and there is no peculiar democratic virtue in incompetent administration. Lord Reith.

D.C. Killed in Ambush

Victim of Shifta Raid from Ethiopia

Mr. William Ken, a 30-year-old District Commissioner of Kenya, has been killed in an ambush by a band of armed shifta in the Moyale northern Frontier District. He was leading a patrol of five African police, three of whom were killed, and another seriously wounded.

Mr. Ken, having learned a few days previously that the raiders intended to cross the border from Abyssinia, set out to intercept them. The attack took place in thick bush, his party being fired on from front and rear. The raiders had looted camels, and Mr. Ken's action resulted in the recovery of several hundreds.

The Ethiopian Government has expressed its regret to the British Minister in Addis Ababa, the Emperor requesting that his personal condolences be sent to the Government of Kenya. He has at once promised to strengthen the frontier police, and to pay compensation, since the offenders are Abyssinian subjects.

The Government is asking that steps be taken to prevent breaches of discipline on the frontier which have in the past involved the East African territories in heavy expenditure for the policing of the Abyssinian borders.

Other Obituaries

The death has occurred in Durban, South Africa, of Dr. Harold H. Rodgers, of the Medical Department of Kenya.

Mr. Tony Bocking, who had been in business in Tanga since shortly after the close of the last war, has died in Moshi, where he had resided latterly.

The Revs. John Niven, whose death has taken place in Tomintoul, Scotland, was from 1932 to 1936 a missionary in Blantyre, before death reasons caused his retirement from Nyasaland.

The death is announced of Miss Sydney Stent, who established a verbarium under the auspices of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture. She was the author of a number of notable works on grass.

The death has occurred at Ruiri, Kenya, at the age of 70 years, of Colonel Francis Wilkeson Hollowes, C.B., C.I.E. He had active service in the Italian Expedition of 1897, was in the Somaliland Campaign of 1904, and served throughout the war in 1914-18, retiring from the Army two years later. He married a daughter of the late Major-General L. M. Boulton, she survives him.

The death occurred suddenly on June 17 in Little Straton, Shropshire, of Miss Eric Townsend Johnson, former judge of the High Court of Nyasaland, at the age of 57 years. Mr. Johnson, who was educated at Sedburgh and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, practised in the Northern Circuit before becoming a Resident Magistrate in Kenya from 1915 to 1921, when he was appointed a puisne judge in Zanzibar. He was on the Nyasaland Bench from 1921 to 1937, when he retired. He was also a member of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

Aga Khan's Disclaimer

"I can never set foot on any German-occupied territory. The only way to get another passport is to be a prisoner," said the Aga Khan, Zurich, frequently in reply to reports, which His Highness denied, that he had lately been in Paris. "I am very annoyed at these reports," he said. "The first journey I made after my visit to Switzerland was only a visit to Geneva. Myer, famous authority on Great Albania, and His Highness left the French Riviera for Switzerland when France collapsed."

Archdeacon H. A. M. Cox, C.B.E.

East Africa was reported the award in the Birthday Honours List of the C.B.E. to Archdeacon Harold Alwyn Macdell Cox, of the Nyasaland Diocese of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. A friend of his has three children as:

Archdeacon Cox, a scholar of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, who was ordained deacon in 1902 and priest in 1904, joined the U.M.C.A. three years later and left for Nyasaland. Ever since then he has worked in the country bordering on Lake Nyasa. From 1907 to 1917 he was pastor-in-charge at Likoma. Since then his headquarters have been at Msumba, which is in Portuguese East Africa territory. He has been a Canon of Likoma Cathedral since 1929, and Archdeacon of Msumba since 1931. His knowledge of the African in Nyasaland is unsurpassed, and his wisdom in dealing with all matters relating to them has made him a most valuable councillor to the four bishops under whom he has worked and to administrators.

Sir T. Harrison Hughes

Mr. T. Harrison Hughes, who was made a baronet in the Birthday Honours List for his services as Director of the Liner Division of the Ministry of War Transport, was wrongly described in the last issue as a director of the Clan Line. He does not hold that office, but is a director of the Harrison Line.

Sir Godfrey Huggins in the Union

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in Pretoria a few days ago for conversations with the Government of the Union of South Africa. Colonel Lucas Guest, Minister of Mines, Public Works and Air, and Mr. J. C. Tredgold, Minister of Justice and Defence, accompanied him.

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Birthday Honours

Owing to heavy pressure on space we could not record last week the full list of East African and Rhodesians mentioned in the King's Birthday Honours.

The remaining awards are the following:

M.B.E. (Military Division)

Cavan Mts. J. A. T. Henry, East Africa Army Medical Corps.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

Buttery, William, Esq., Chief Traffic Controller, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.
Orbin, Miss Alice Mary, For services to the King George and Queen Elizabeth Club for Service Women in the Empire, London.

Greenhill, M.A. Esq., Senior Staff Officer at the Colonial Office.

Hyde-Clark, Ernest Herbert, Esq., District Officer, Kenya.

Mr. Hyde-Clark, now aged 38, became a cadet in Kenya in 1927. He served in the Kenya Police and in the Kenya Civil Service, and in the Kenya Railways. He was a works manager, Messrs. Harze and Barr, Ltd., Nairobi. He was also on a motor car which burnt in a road trial, cars between Singapore and Colombo, 1930, being sponsor of heavy Mr. Croft, and clocked 267 hours, of a trade 40 hours.

Hills, Young, Miss E., Principal, Midwives Training School, Smalås, Umeå, Sweden.

Lawton, H. J. Esq., Acting Chief Engineer, Office, British India Line.

Leach, W. T. Esq., Administrator (Central) of the Legal Department of the Sudan Government.

Maw, Alice Harolds, Esq., for public services in Nyasaland.

Has rendered valuable service to the military and civil. Mohamed, Dost, Esq., first grade clerk, Provincial Administration, Tanganyika Territory.

Has served in the Northern Province for 14 years and shown exceptional ability.

Pinks, Henry Victor, Esq., chief accountant, Royal Empire Society, since 1927.

Richardson, Mrs. Beatrice Agnes, For social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. Richardson is a very well-known figure in the Colony. She has been a large part in social work, in particular the connection with Women's Institutes. She is the wife of a retired Native Commissioner who as a young man played a major part in planning the historic migration of the Matopos to Southern Rhodesia and the Matabele wars which closed the rebellion of the late Niamias. She is a sister of the late Mr. Tom Meikle.

Rigg, H/S. Esq., Commodore, Royal Ulster Castle, Lond.

Shear, Miss E. M., personal assistant to the Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Shepherd, Edward Bruce, Esq., for social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

For many years Chairman of the Mashonaland and Fennish Board and non-secretary of the Southern Rhodesia Law Fennish Association. Mrs. Shepher is an all-round sportsman. A keen motorist, a well-known Salisbury bowler, and a very popular personality.

Terrington, John William, Esq., Operating Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

From the position of station master in 1911, Mr. Terrington became Assistant District Traffic Superintendent in 1914, District Traffic Superintendent in 1924, and Assistant Superintendent in 1932. His services have been of the highest order.

Wainwright, Clare, Esq., Misses, British India Line.

Wainwright, Helen Bertha, Misses, European Education Department, Northern Rhodesia.

Walmsley, Mrs. Mary Millar, For social welfare work in Kenya Colony.

British Empire Medal

Mr. J. H. Esq., Chief Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.
Cutler, Wm. Esq., grocer, Union Castle Line.
Lums, J. H. Esq., engineer, Cape Union Castle Line.
Lodge, J. H. Esq., carpenter, Union Castle Line.
Morrill, Wm. Esq., Chief Engineer, Union Castle Line.
Reardon, G. J. Esq., Boatman, Union Castle Line.
Vallentyne, Esq., first bedroom steward, Union Castle Line.
Munshed, Meah, Chief Clerk, British India Line.
Porel, Yngve, Chief Clerk, British India Line.
Gauld, Railway and Harbours Administration.
And Robom, Chief Clerk, British India Line.
Rackboth, Chief Clerk, British India Line.

Colonial Police Medal

Alban, Robert, Esq., Esq., Assistant Inspector, Kenya Police.
Mr. Alban, now aged 38, joined the Kenya Police in 1925, transferred to the same force later, but returned to Kenya in 1931. He has been in command of the Kenya Police employed near the border of Southern Abyssinia, Catchpole, Ernest, Esq., Superintendent, Kenya Police Force.

Mr. Catchpole, a member of the B.S.A.P. 1910, he served in the King's African Rifles from 1919 to 1920, became an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kenya, and was promoted Superintendent in 1928. He is in charge of the police in the Rift Valley Province.

Morris, Cecil Vivian, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Uganda Police Force.

Mr. Morris joined the Uganda Police in 1926. He was a Staff Officer in 1931-35, and then became a Superintendent of Police in Zanzibar, and Assistant Superintendent in Uganda in 1937. He served in the Palestine Constabulary before going to East Africa.

Morgan, Joseph William, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Uganda Police Force.

Mr. Morgan, now aged 43, who joined the Uganda Police as an inspector in 1925, became Superintendent of the Headquarters in Dar es Salaam, and was transferred in 1935 to Headquarters Superintendent and Staff Officer.

Farah, First Sergeant, Kenya Police Force.
Issa Ismail joined the force in 1918, and before serving in Turkana. He has shown exceptional ability and devotion to duty.

Rhams, Mohamed, Chief Sub-Inspector, Tanganyika Police Force.

Has served in the Tanganyika Police for 22 years. Mr. Rhams, now aged 38, joined the force in 1925, and was promoted to Inspector of Police in Zanzibar in 1931. A Superintendent in 1934, and was Acting Deputy Commissioner at various times between 1929 and 1938. Mr. Rhams, First Sergeant, Kenya Police Force, 1918. He joined the force in 1918, he became first sergeant in 1922, and was then prisoner by the Italians in 1941. He is reported to have shown great courage and cheerfulness under trying conditions while a prisoner of war. He rejoined his unit on release, and has continued to show good work in the Northern Frontier District. He was awarded the Africa Police Medal in 1937.

Stans, Colonel John Stanley, C.B.E., Inspector-General of Police, Southern Rhodesia.
Colonel Morris, who received the first Colonial Police Medal to be awarded in Southern Rhodesia, has been Inspector-General of the B.S.A.P. since 1940. Commissioned in the Corps in 1914, he became Assistant Commissioner in 1922, Commissioner in 1933, and Commandant of the Southern Rhodesia Police in 1936.

Stans, Colonel John Stanley, Esq., Superintendent, Tanganyika Territory Police Force.

Mr. Stans, appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika in 1925, became Superintendent in 1929, and was Acting Deputy Commissioner in 1933. At one time he served in the Southern Rhodesia with the B.S.A.P. Mr. Stans, Chief Sub-Inspector, Kenya Police Force, joining the force in 1918. He was promoted Sub-Inspector in 1925, Inspector in 1928, and Chief Sub-Inspector in 1930. He has shown commendable work in the force, and holds the African Police Medal for his services in the force.

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Questions in Parliament Ethiopia and the United Nations

Mr. Eden replied that the subject of the State of Foreign Affairs in Ethiopia was omitted from the report of the Secretary-General. The Prime Minister said he was adding to the mission which would be sent to Ethiopia in a few days, and would then report what steps had been taken to bring the Government of that country into line, and how suitable a representative of the Government in London might be appointed.

Mr. Eden replied that Ethiopia was not included among the United Nations in the Government of Ethiopia as a matter of fact. The Declaration of the United Nations. The Emperor was formally recognised in the terms of the Declaration. He had not been informed when the Emperor proposed to appoint a representative in London.

Miss Gubbins asked whether, in view of the difficulties of communications between Ethiopia and Great Britain, the Government would consider the possibility of sending a mission to Ethiopia in a position to join the other Allies in conference, and of the effective resistance to the Axis which she gave during the conflict in that country.

The Gabar System Abolished

Mr. Eden assured Miss Gubbins that there was no difficulty about communications, and that the Emperor was fully aware of the situation, and suggested that the decision must be left to him.

The Minister asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could give further information on the abolition of the *gabar* system by the Emperor of Ethiopia, and on any steps which were being taken to confirm the abolition of slavery and forced labour.

Mr. Eden, the Secretary, replied that the Emperor had proclaimed the abolition of the *gabar* system on November 2, 1941, the proclamation having been broadcast from Addis Ababa. The two decrees issued by the Italian Administration in Ethiopia, relating to the abolition of slavery and forced labour continued in force.

Mr. Eden asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could confirm that no changes would be made in the existing leaseholds in Kenya of European agricultural and township land in Kenya.

Mr. Macmillan replied that a copy of the report of the Kenya Land Tenure Committee, to which he had assumed Mr. Crichton Jones was referring, had been received in the Colonial Office, but the Government had not yet forwarded his recommendations on the proposals made in the report. Inquiries on the matter were being made.

Mr. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, stated in reply to a question that, in expressing his views recently in the House of Lords on the future of British Imperial Administration Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, was speaking only for himself.

Mr. Eden said that the effective democratic solution of the Empire's development by the British Empire would be to have the Imperial Parliament and Parliaments in all the constituent countries, and an Imperial Federal Parliament sitting at some such important central spot as Cape Town.

Secondary Industries Committee

Following recommendations made by the Government Conference on East Africa Secondary Industries, a Committee has been set up to co-operate with the Technical Advisory Committee. The Committee comprises the Director of Supplies and Production (Mr. G. P. Clegg), as Chairman; the Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee (Mr. A. J. Hamp); Messrs. A. B. Killick, B. F. Macdonald, S. H. Sayer, and P. Dalal; and two military members nominated by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, with Mr. M. S. G. Cross as Secretary. The Committee has power to co-opt

Compulsory Native Labour Rhodesian Plan for Government Squads

Southern Rhodesia is to call up Native labour in essential war work on a plan different from that already in force in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia.

In those territories the schemes worked by means of a book from which approved agricultural and other specified employments requiring such labour for essential purposes secure it as individuals through the District Commissioners and other authorities.

Under the Southern Rhodesian proposal Natives between the ages of 19 and 45 will be liable to be called up, but they will be in the service of the Government working in squads under supervisors and not subject to the orders of private individuals. Those called up will have a right of appeal. The pay of supervisors and Natives, and the cost of feeding and housing the Africans, will be provided by Parliament. They will be paid the current rates for the class of work done.

An African Labour Corps has been formed in Northern Rhodesia under the Controller of Labour Captain J. Brown, to assist any employer urgently needing labour for work important to the war effort. Farming is the main industry to be assisted.

N. Rhodesian E.P.T.

When the Northern Rhodesian Earnings Tax Ordinance was passed in Legislative Council some non-official members agreed that the rate should be 100 per cent, not 90 per cent. The taxpayer has several alternatives of standard profits from which to choose: (a) £1,500; (b) in the case of a partnership business or company who direct, having a controlling interest, a sum not exceeding £4,000 arrived at by allowing £K500 for each working proprietor; (c) the profits for the year ended March 31, 1942 of 1941; (d) the statutory percentage of the average amount of capital employed in the business in the chargeable accounting period. The statutory percentage is 20 per cent for a mining concern, but only 17 per cent if such business is conducted by a body other than a company whose directors have a controlling interest. In non-mining concerns the percentage is 15 per cent, but only 12 per cent if the business belongs to a body whose directors have not a controlling interest.

S. Rhodesia's Iron and Steel

The Government of Southern Rhodesia proposes to establish a Commission to develop the Colony's iron and steel industry, and for this purpose to take over the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation, Bulawayo, full financial control of the price, this will be decided by the High Court aided by two technical advisers, on the 1st day of June at the end of March, this year, with no assistance for those assets value due to the war. The Commission will be publicly financed on a non-profit-making basis, and will be safeguarded from needless political influence. The Government will have control over new capital expenditure, and will have the right to fix the price policy in order to stimulate the industry and to subsidise iron and steel for consumers both in the colony and outside. It will also have the mining rights regarding coal, lime, chromite, manganese and iron.

Rhodesia-Nyasaland Labour Agreement

Telegraphic information just received by this newspaper states that the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Migrant Labour Agreement of 1940 has now been confirmed with only minor alterations by the Conference of Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia under the chairmanship of the Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia. The Agreement is for a period of two years, with one year's notice thereafter.

North Charterland

The report of the North Charterland Exploration Co. (Pty.) Ltd., for the year to December 31, 1941, states that 3,500 shares were issued at par during the year, bringing the paid-up capital to £164,500 in shares of £5 each. "Almost the whole" of the company's principal asset (land) was acquired by the Government of Northern Rhodesia under arbitration award, there is no need to retain so high a capital, and arrangements have accordingly been made to reduce it by half by the return in cash of 6d. per share. Applications for the reduction of capital have been made to the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, where the company's registers and repayment to shareholders will be made as soon as the application has been granted.

The surplus on sale of land to the Northern Rhodesian Government under the arbitration award was £39,365, and the net ordinary profits of the year totalled £1,288. The debit balance of £3,487 has been wiped out, the book value of one asset has been marked down, £30,000 has been transferred to general reserve, and £1,704 carried forward. The company's general rights, 10% of the shares appearing in the balance sheet at rather more than 90,000, have been written down to a nominal value and a share investment reserve of £9,622 has been created. The company's stock and share investments stand at £47,371, short term deposits at £12,404, and cash at £9,031.

Seven estates in the Fort Jameson district were worked by the company for a net profit of £2,376. The tobacco yield averaged 600 lb. per acre and 29,749 lb. of leaf and averaged 1,040 lb. per lb. The tobacco warehouse at Fort Jameson handled 1,330,000 lb. of leaf at an all-round average of 43,57d.

Four farms totalling 3,950 acres were sold during the year. The land holdings, which appeared in the balance sheet at £7,682, have been reduced to £17,828.

The annual meeting was to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last Monday. Mr. R. W. Burnett is Chairman of the company, his colleagues on the board being Messrs. Bailey & Smith Ltd., H. P. Payne, Gordon C. Hardey, and J. C. Parr.

Shipments to East Africa

The system of assisting cargo for the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia which was introduced early this month is now being followed by several similar plans for Malawi, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, and Mauritius.

The new scheme after a month results from those already in force, and in connexion with them there are no existing points of contact with the respective Governments. It is expected, however, that participation may shortly be introduced. Meanwhile, in order to ensure that all most urgent cargo is given precedence, shippers are asked to quote the date of the order and the purpose for which the goods are intended.

In addition to the regular airspace shippers will be required to state whether they have not made any other application for carriage of their cargo and that no application has been made by other parties on their behalf. This, together with a specification of the certificate origin, will be drafted for applications for shipments to Southern Africa, and hence such as to apply to those areas also.

A plan for assessment priority ratings for goods ordered before a certain date is essentially similar as to be introduced to Southern Rhodesia on the same date. It is recently adopted for the Union of South Africa. Shippers' cargo should apply, bringing to the office of the British Commissions for Southern Rhodesia, 100, Cecil and, London, 25, the date of the order, the name of the carrier, in Southern Rhodesia, the description of the goods, the quantity in which they are required, and the shipping marks and numbers.

A proposal by the Finance Minister of Southern Rhodesia to reduce the primary abatement of income tax payable by single persons from £200 to £150 was rejected this year by Parliament.

Arusha Plantations

Debiture holders of Arusha Plantations Ltd. are asked to attend a meeting called for June 24 to discuss the proposed issue of payment of the debenture interest due on July 1 next and January 1, 1943, until the middle of next year, and if necessary thereafter until a later date, which shall, however, not be later than July 1, 1945. It will be proposed that Messrs. R. W. Jones and L. A. Stride shall be constituted a committee representing the debenture stock holders, and that postponed payments of interest shall bear interest at 6% per annum.

No interest is to be paid on loans made to the company by Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Ullmann & Co. otherwise than in conformity with the interest on the debenture stocks, and the capital expenditure exceeding £500,000 may not henceforth be made by the company without the approval of the above-mentioned committee.

The need for these financial arrangements arises from the fact that, on account of shortage of Native labour, the company's output for the current financial year is expected to exceed 600 tons, whereas 850 tons of coffee were needed. The labour position on many local estates in Tanganyika has recently improved, and the directors hope for similar improvement on their properties in the Arusha district. The company's policy of concentrating its coffee trees to the multiple-stem system has begun to produce satisfactory results, and as more of its converted areas come into bearing, crops should continue to improve.

May 31 the liquid assets, including cash at bank and the estimated value of unsold sisal and coffee, amounted to about £5,100, while current liabilities (excluding the debenture stock loans and accrued interest) approximated £2,800.

Sudan Salt

The report of Sudan Salt Ltd. for the calendar year 1941 shows a profit after providing for depreciation and taxation of £25,421, to which has to be added a balance brought forward of £3,697. Dividends on the 7% cumulative participating preference shares required £3,200, and the directors recommend payment of an ordinary dividend of 4½% less Sudan business profits tax at 1s. 9d. and U.K. income tax at 8s. 3d., absorbing £6,300, and payment of the participation rights of the cumulative participating preference shares totalling £5,022, leaving £21,617 to be carried forward. The issued capital is £227,000, and there is a reserve of £16,800. Fixed assets are £258,077, cash appears at £19,547, debtors at £1,032, and stocks of salt and stores at £6,661. The board consists of Sir Bernard Eckstein (Chairman), Sir Edward Boydell, and Messrs. H. Wooding and H.

Africa and Allied Tea Pool

All the Allied Governments have taken part in negotiations for the formation of a central tea purchasing scheme, in connexion with which agreements have been reached in principle. Rather more than half of the present tea output available to the Allies is covered by the existing contracts made by the Ministry of Supply on behalf of Great Britain. The scheme plans the pooling of the whole output among Allied consuming countries and involves still less to cover the liabilities. This will be done by extending to the purchase of the Ministry to cover all the year's available output, the United Kingdom, China, and America. The distribution in pooled proportions among Allied consuming countries of any surplus quantities has been asked for by the Government, and it is not clear whether tea purchasing arrangements on this subject are now in train.

News Items in Brief

The passenger services from East Africa has been extended to Harar.

Compulsory third party motor insurance will come into effect in Northern Rhodesia in July.

The British Central Africa Company has declared a dividend of 1 1/2% (quarterly distribution).

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has declared an ordinary dividend of 2 1/2% (the same).

An Indian advocate has been sentenced to 18 months hard labour for attempting to bribe a European police officer in Kisumu.

A colonial debate is to take place in the House of Commons while discussion is being printed. A report will appear next week.

The Northern Rhodesian Information Officer has this week been additionally appointed Public Relations Officer for the Protectorate.

Tangeri Chamber of Commerce has resolved to inaugurate a branch and Panagaria ought to be treated as single economic unit for the purposes of economic control.

There are 41 aspirant missionaries in the Southern Rhodesian diocese of the Universities Mission in Central Africa. Nine African deacons were recently inducted.

Victoria airport, Northern Rhodesia, has been reopened. It is now a stopping place on the Rand-Bombay and return route for S.R.A.S. planes, but not yet for South African Airways.

The Ethiopian *Official Gazette* has appeared half in English and half in Amharic. It is named the *Negarit Gazette*, "negarit" meaning the drum for beats beaten outside the old Ghebbi during proclamations.

The quota of Virginia tobacco to be imported duty-free into the Union of South Africa from Southern Rhodesia during the year ended May 31, 1942, at the fixed maximum price of 1440/- per lb., was met at 1,000,000 lb.

The Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture has announced that 661 farmers making compost in the Colony produced 230,727 cubic yards last year, compared with 148,950 cubic yards in 1940. Two cubic yards weigh about one ton.

The War Risk insurance rate for voyages between Atlantic and Pacific ports of North, Central and South America and Alexandria via the Cape has been raised from 12 1/2% to 15%, and the corresponding quotation for Red Sea ports via the Cape is advanced from 10% to 12 1/2%.

The British Government has bought all cotton grown by non-Natives in Tanganyika and all half-processed cotton produced in the Territory (except in the Lake Tanganyika) which remained either unsold at the end of 1941 or whose maximum prices are 4/11 and 4/6, respectively.

As a war measure, Southern Rhodesia is to raise its duties on wines and spirits, with an extra tax on whiskey of 2/- a bottle and on Cape brands of stoutly less. The extra wine most popular in the Colony are to carry a 10% surcharge, all other port, sherry and heavy wines, champagne, light wines, red and white sparkling wines, and stout, 10%.

Mr. H. J. Paton and Captain J. A. Leighton C.V., joint managing directors of the United Kingdom Corporation in East Africa, have been appointed additional managing director of the Corporation. Mr. Paton has been appointed managing director of Haritons and Crosfield, Ltd., and Leighton is a partner of Stephenson and Leighton and a director of H. Warkentin and Co., tobacco shipping concerns.

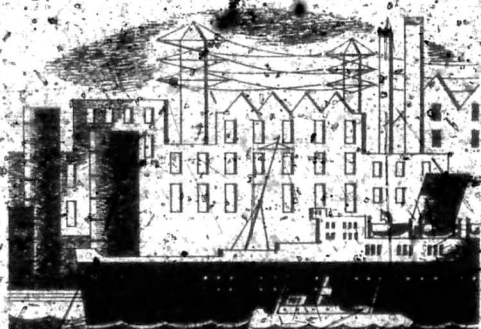
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LATEST MINING NEWS

Selection Trust Results

Selection Trust, Ltd., which has substantial interests in Rhod. and Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., reports a profit for the year ended March 31, 1932, of £197,988 compared with £114,020 for the previous year. The dividend of 14 per cent on the ordinary shares increases to 8s. 6d. in the £ (being tax at the standard 10s. rate less 1s. 6d. Double relief) requires £38,730 (£39,388) taxation and £41,500 after crediting £21,990 provided in previous years but not now required (£63,000). £46,000 is transferred to a new exploration reserve and the balance carried forward is £130,166 (£109,406).

Shares of 566 amounts due by subsidiary companies appear at £1,825,688 (unpaid), and other investments at £470,542 (£404,550), and cash and Government securities at £721,837 (£802,383). The issued capital is unchanged at £2,041,120, the reserve remains at £300,000, and there is £413,225 of 5 per cent preference stock outstanding, £13,449 having been redeemed during the year.

Messrs. A. Chester Beatty (Chairman), H. C. Porter and J. T. Birt and Mr. Henry Strakehn retired from the board but were re-elected for re-election of the meeting to be held in London on July 2. Mr. Aston Gray, who has been associated with the Selection Trust group for a number of years, resigned as a director, and tribute is paid to the services he has done for the company, and to the services of Mr. D. M. Doyle, who resigned his position as consulting engineer of taking up that of managing director of Consolidated Africa Selection Trust Ltd.

Zambesia Exploring

The report and accounts of the Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1931, show a profit of £28,597. An interim dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent paid last December; the final distributor for 11 years required £8,631 and it is proposed to pay a final dividend at the same rate, leaving a balance of £26,788 to be carried forward against £25,443 brought in. The intention is to pay the final dividend on July 1 to shareholders registered on May 30. Stocks, shares and debentures of other countries appear at £1,079,224, but the market value was £688,590 below that

at the year-end, which, however, there is a saving of £20,000. The directors consider that the deficit of £38,233 is more than covered by the amount by which the value of the company's holdings of unquoted securities exceeds the amount at which they stand in the books. The total paid holding is £20,952 in preference stock in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., £20,384 shares in each in Kaituma Gold Areas, Ltd., £184,240 in preference debenture stock and £9,600 shares in each in the Gold Mines Company, Ltd., and £14,400 in quoted ordinary shares in the Rhodesian Bank Ltd. Cash and bank balances and investments and other assets were totalled £1,111,117 at the date of the year-end on 31/12/31, the date of the report.

The report says explorations of gold reserves by the Zambesia Mining Company Ltd., which, as we recently recorded, has commenced mining operations because regular supplies of certain essential stores cannot at present be obtained. As a result of this policy the daily average milling rate for the four months ended April last was 350 tons, compared with the 400 for the previous six months. It is not intended to restrict mine development at present, but work has been suspended on Prospect 30 since it is considered that sufficient development has been carried out until the time comes to treat the ore from this mine.

Company Progress Reports

Bara Mines.—During the first quarter of 1932 the mill produced 3,100 tons of ore, and shipments of bullion amounted to 3,100 fine oz. gold and 539 oz. silver. Crude from October of last year to the end of March averaged 42 shillings per ton milled and 138 1/2s. per fine oz. of gold recovered.

1,422 tons of development and 492 tons of stone preparation were achieved during the quarter. A raise on 8B reef from No. 93 level showing in the words of the progress report, "an excellent large block of high grade ore for further development." Black Tree reef development from No. 1 shaft completed, excellent, and development of this reef to the 100 ft. level has been completed for a strike length of 1,400 ft. with raises below and raises above it. Three open cuts at Lukla furnished about 5% of the tonnage milled, and surface open-cutting is proceeding in the Batamera area, the most easterly part of the lease.

There has been further trouble with the old German water plant but part of the new Crossley Deere plant has arrived.

Bushong.—During the first three months of the year there was a profit subject to taxation of £20,913. Capital expenditure amounted to £103,245. Development costed to date £718.

Wanderer.—15,700 tons milled during the January-March quarter yielded 11,776 fine oz. gold and a working profit of £29,200.

Hosermann.—During May 1,400 tons of ore were crushed for a yield of 1,000 fine oz. gold and a profit of £5,525.

Starwood Starr.—9,000 tons were crushed during May for a profit of £4,000.

1,777 fine oz. of gold were recovered in May.

Mining Personnel.
Mr. W. Pellew-Harvey, who has wide personal knowledge of mining prospects in East Africa and the Rhodesias, will leave at the end of this month from the mining consulting business which bears his name. The business will now be conducted under the present style by Messrs. W. H. M. Mitchell and R. L. S. Stilton, A.R.S.M.

Mr. A. W. W. Roby is acting as Mining Commissioner for Salisbury and Natal, and Mr. L. A. N. Brock is performing the duties of Mining Commissioner in Uganda, in addition to those of Bulawayo.

Rhodesian Anglo American.
The directors have decided to postpone consideration of the payment of a dividend until the accounts for 1931 are completed, ending on June 30 are available. For the previous year a dividend of 6s. 3d. was paid in equal half-yearly instalments.

Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance.
A dividend of 10s. per cent (Canadian) per share payable on July 26, has been declared, and company, at one time operating in Rhodesia, has now a Canadian property.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in our supply country on such conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

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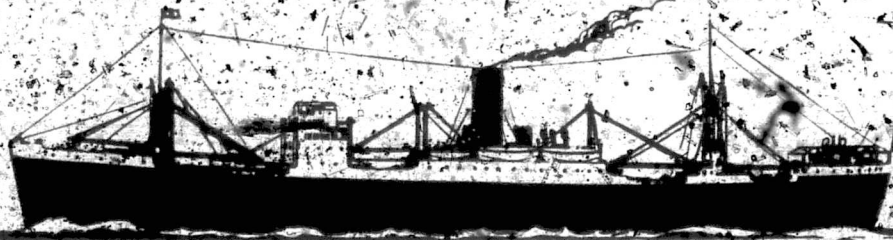
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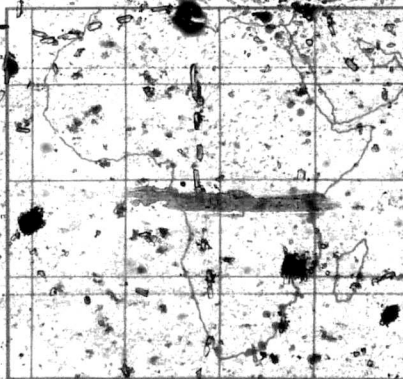
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 2, 1942
Volume 18 (New Series) - No. 4928

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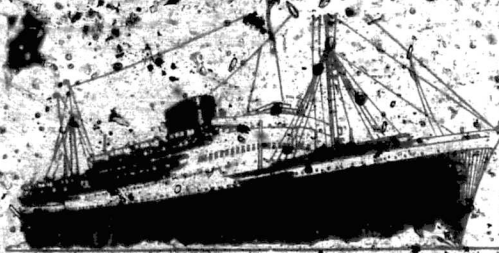
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

VIGOR, DECISION, IMAGINATION, REFINEMENT, AND OVERRIDING ZEAL—these may not strike our readers as the five outstanding qualities revealed by the Colonial Office for the

Commonwealth Governments in East Africa. Africa, whether in peace or in almost three years of war. Yet that is the prescription of Mr. Harold Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the means by which those responsible for the Colonial Empire must discharge their duties. It was, indeed, on this note that he opened his most interesting speech in the House of Commons last week when opening the debate on the Colonial Situation—a speech marked with truth and fervour, but scarcely differentiating sufficiently between plans and performance. Since his appointment as Under-Secretary in recent months, his remarks in regard to various matters had inevitably to be based upon a brief preparation for him within the Colonial Office, and it would not be difficult to identify those portions of the speech which are highly likely to have been supplied by the permanent officials. The general point must be made that all the prostrations, all the small-mindedness, all the bungling, which we have seen in so frequent a degree, are too little to be over-looked, and the measures set in motion in the last few weeks, and still to produce their results on an considerable scale, tend to be represented as typical of a dynamism which today character-

ises the British African Colonies (with which so much of the debate was rightly concerned). We do not for a moment suggest, of course, that Mr. Macmillan consciously misrepresented the position. There can be no doubt of his own enthusiasm and determination, or of that of his chief, Lord Crampton. In the few weeks which have passed since they entered the Colonial Office both have encouraged high hopes, and they have already made their impression on the organisation under their control.

It would be the more unfortunate, therefore, if they were misled into believing that dynamism is a characteristic of the Governments in Eastern Africa. We should be delighted to be driven to so **Dynamism Not** a favourable conclusion, but **Characteristic**. It is one which the facts do nothing to warrant. The quality in question has, unhappily, been conspicuously lacking in high quarters. It is no exaggeration to say that the overwhelming majority of communications reaching us from Eastern Africa since the outbreak of war have been vitiated, most of them highly criticised, by official blunders in omission and commission. Who can deny that the number of senior officials who have known themselves faced with a sense of urgency has been astonishingly small, or that the inevitable consequence has been an undisguisable spread through the subordinate ranks of a sense of frustration? Only within the past month or so have an

...and telegraphic communications, expressed some sense of rising hope, and these almost entirely as the result of the inexcusably belated appointment of leading business men to the Kenya and Uganda Civil Defence and Supply Council, which at long last begins to provide the kind of inter-territorial communication for which non-officials have pleaded ad nauseam. And yet, now, be it noted, Tanganyika Territory is allowed to stand outside this body, though it is, in effect, a war-captain in miniature. It is less than the most official element on this highly important Council which has so far done little to engender public confidence, though, having been so often constrained to arraign the Governor of Kenya as the head of an Administration regarded in East Africa itself as having made almost every imaginable mistake, we welcome the opportunity of adding that recent reports refer gratefully to his readiness to give every possible support to this Council of which he is the active chairman. Non-official leaders and the public generally have been outspokenly critical of official complacency, indecision, and lack of imagination from the outbreak of war up to the present, and only now is the need for this emergency being revealed at the top.

Today the farmer is the best supported, said the Under-Secretary of State, when emphasising, as we have done in these columns dozens of times, the importance of maximum production in East Africa for the supply of the war in the Middle East. Recognising that with three years ago, the farmers of East Africa have clamoured ever since to be allowed to make their maximum contribution. Yes, not until a few months ago were reasonable arrangements introduced for anything approaching maximum production. It is not the fault of the settlers that more has not been done; on the contrary, it is astonishing that so much has been achieved considering how many European agriculturists were immediately allowed to join the Forces, though the risks of depleting farming man-power were promptly emphasised by the Press and the public. Farms have since been managed by the settlers' women-folk (for whom no praise can be too high) and that adequate provisions were so persistently refused in respect of guaranteed prices for crops, fuel, and the breaking up of land, and other financial arrangements which have long operated in Great Britain. So here again the shortcomings have been those of the bureaucracy, not of the Colonies themselves.

We trust that Mr. Macmillan, who emphasised the importance of enabling the peoples of the Colonies to take part in the public service in their own countries, will review the highly unsatisfactory history of the

Under-Secretary's Speech Welcomed.

Local Civil Service introduced into Kenya some years ago. Kenyans ask nothing better than to take their full part, but on fair terms, and this Local Civil Service has certainly not had a fair deal. Again, while an East African will object to the healthy development of trade unionism on sound lines, that is something very different from the artificial legislative encouragement given in some parts of Eastern Africa. The importance of wise regulation of labour matters is universally admitted, but it seems to us absurd that labour legislation in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, for instance, in which trade unionism in its earliest infancy should be in advance of that in the British Colonies. How can that be described as a healthy development on sound lines? If we have to make such comments, it is a matter of local, in general, we are sure, of the Under-Secretary, and we need not least his recognition of the need for larger Colonial units. The speech provided abundant evidence of Mr. Macmillan's deep interest in Colonial welfare and development, his anxiety to facilitate that greater war contribution which all desire, and his sense of urgency which is badly needed in senior official ranks in the Colonial Empire.

A Colonial Development Board was strongly urged by several members, including Captain Peter Macdonald, to whose initiative the debate was due. Referring caustically to the plethora

Africa's Memory of the Germans.

of committees and councils, he pleaded for action instead of talk and for a more thorough and honest reports. That in the last quarter of a century he visited every British Colony, he said, and he had no evidence of a long term policy on the part of the Colonial Office; its "back-room boys" had far too little practical knowledge of the Colonial Empire, in which, however, some of the finest brains and keenest young men in the world were serving. Squadron-Leader Donner, who was equally forceful in pleading for a Development Board, scorned the idea of promising greater self-government to the people of India and withholding it from those in Rhodesia and Kenya who have contributed so much to our war effort. Colonel Wickham urged better machinery to expedite decisions regarding Colonial Affairs, and Mr. de Rothschild proposed the establish-

ment to be established a military college for the instruction of young chiefs and chiefs of the tribes in West, Central and East Africa, so that after a few years they could be commissioned as officers in the line regiments of East and West Africa. Dr. Haden Guest, who is clearly in charge of the wide use made of broadcast in the British Empire, during the last three years, argued that Africans should not understand what the war is all about. Why, then, have scores of thousands of Africans enlisted as volunteers for army service, and two or three times as many entered the Royal Air Force? And so daily riots, large and small, come alike from poor peasants in the most illiterate and educated

chiefs if they do not understand the cause of the conflict and the fate in store for them if German domination were to be established. Assuredly not. The poets, columnar pamphlets, pseudo-intellectuals, political publicists, and other pamphleteers suggest incessantly that other people do not know why they resist the Axis Powers. They give their fellows slight justice. The Colonies, at least, including untouchable, illiterate Africans, require no courses in instruction in such matters. East and West Africans have not forgotten their own harsh experiences of German rule, which wrought in their own lands long ago what it is now repeating in occupied Europe.

Contribution of Colonies to War Effort

Reviewed by Mr. Macmillan, Under Secretary of State

WRITERS OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE were discussed in the House of Commons last week, the speech of the Under Secretary of State is reported hereunder. These other members will be in a next week.

Mr. Macmillan, Under Secretary of State, for Africa, said that there had been a meeting of the Colonial Conference in London, which had been pitched in a "pitcher" in too low a key, and this Parliamentary audience.

We had had the trouble of the Straits Settlements, the Malay States, North Borneo, and Singapore through military defeat, and the such disasters had brought a breakdown of civil government in the civilian populations, but we also had a great number of cases on which essential evidence was lacking.

The Colonial Office and Colonial Governments had to mobilize all potential resources in men and materials for war purposes. There was no danger of conflict in his office in regard to this task. Present difficulties and dangers of Indian Ocean threatened serious interruption of supply had led 80% of the world's tin production, 30% of the rubber production, a large proportion of wolfram, lead, and other minerals, and important sources of grain, of sugar, tea, rice and oilseeds. Production of minerals, coal, hides, palm oil, groundnuts and all the rest must be developed. In hardly any category did we dare slow up.

Three Main Ways of Helping

The Colonies could help in three main ways. First, by expanding exports. An export programme had been agreed with their chief customers, the Ministers of Food and Supply and our American allies. It had been worked out in the Colonies had been arranged. The supplies went to the United Kingdom, the Middle East and the United States; in this programme they had the co-operation of our Belgian and Free French allies.

Steps had been taken to obtain the maximum possible rubber production in East and West Africa. Neglected plantations were being revived and abandoned plantations were being replanted. In Tanganyika, where being exported special rubber were being appointed, and there was assistance from some Malayan planters. All types of wild rubber in East and Africa were being tapped and special rubber were being planted to increase the production. All prices were being kept under control in the drive for rubber, in which we might help to fill the gap between the great production of synthetic rubber in the United States, came to help the joint war effort of the Allies.

Secondly, by increasing tin, graphite, copper, zinc, mica, and other minerals, iron ore and industrial diamonds were being worked, with the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, British Guiana, Ceylon and Ceylon were helping to supply.

The Colonies could make their contribution in a third way to a shipping programme for each territory, which meant bulk purchases of Government accounts of necessary goods in order to make use of the fact that they had the best shipping space. The import licensing system being used merely to control the import of non-essential small items of private need. It was essential to increase local food production in order to

improve their diets, and to preserve and conserve the soil by substituting mixed farming for the single export crop. In East Africa the white plant and African peasant economy must be helped. There is no increasing the production of wheat, maize, rice, and other foodstuffs.

The Farmer the Best Shipbuilder

It is the farmer who is the best shipbuilder. He grows in his own backyard, as did our own, from one of our own colonies. Every one of our colonies in East Africa and the Middle East saved the lives of the British people.

It is the farmer who is the best manufacturer and repairer. When the Eastern Conference was set up in the autumn of 1940, the East African Dependencies, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. They, and all other colonial territories, were making every effort to increase their output for local manufacture. In trying to stimulate production the same difficulties were met as in England, and it was found to be some time before the same enthusiasm and

increase in colonial efforts, avoidance of the use of shipping and development of engineering and repair work necessary to increase the output of the Colonies. They must be more cotton, more food, more oil, more more production from Africa. Colonial peoples wanted things, and money. So Englishmen must have fewer shirts in order that West Africans might have more cotton price goods.

tribute to African Regiments

The Colonies must also import capital goods—for instance, to improve internal transport facilities in nearly every territory. There was the great problem of road transport; it was not easy nowadays to get lorries, but he had to scrape them from somebody to the army needed. Bicycles, badly needed in the country for infantry and other workers, were still more wanted in the Colonies, not only to take workers to and from their work, but also to carry produce to market. It was necessary to fight the Board of Trade to get the Colonies their fair share of bicycles.

The members of the King's African Rifles, the Royal West African Rifles, and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in the East African Campaigns had destroyed the Italian Empire war to well known to each of their tribes. They were not soldiers, but the main participants in those campaigns. These regiments had been mobilized many times over in strength since the outbreak of war, and from East and West Africa, and the Colonies, and they were performing special service.

Mr. Macmillan asked whether Mr. Macmillan could mention the names of the war record of the Southern Rhodesian African Regiment. Mr. Macmillan said he would like to thank Mr. Whitton for his interruption had cleared up a possible doubt of gratitude to the part of the Government. He was doing merely with the names within the scope of the Colonial Secretary. He continued.

Royal Guards, and irregulars are being formed in many colonies. I welcome this method of associating our people with their own defence. Should the necessity arise they will develop the skill and the endurance of the Russian partisans. The new Permanent Under-Secretary of State,

THE WAR

Submarines off East Africa

Japanese Active in Mozambique Channel

JAPANESE SUBMARINES have again been reported in East African waters. Natives in Portuguese East Africa assert that one such vessel recently put into a bay in the Mozambique Channel. The news Germaniplantations in this area.

The Foreign Office is working to plan to gather Japanese from all parts of the Empire in Portuguese East Africa for exchange for Britons in Japan and Japanese-controlled territories. We are trying to arrange the broadest possible categories for repatriation. A Foreign Office official has stated, adding that is causing delay.

Since Japan's entry into the war, the Swiss Government have taken charge of Italian interests in East Africa.

So valuable has been the field ambulance hospital placed during the Abyssinian campaign at the disposal of the British in the Belgian Congo, that General Platt, C.-in-C. East African Command, has asked that the unit may remain with his troops.

Anxious to Augment War Effort

Mr. Richard Eason, Daily Telegraph special correspondent now in East Africa, has telegraphed from Kampala that Uganda's willingness to fill the gaps in supplies, caused by the loss of Malaya, is every where evident. "Long live the British Empire," the reveler inscribed on a banner at the main street of the town, appears to him to express a genuine sentiment. About 40,000 men from Uganda are serving abroad.

Referring to the call for increased production, he states the total directive organisation has hitherto largely drive. Conflicting claims between the military and producers are exemplified by the diminishing station work on Uganda's valuable tin outcrops has been reduced by Native miners being allowed to join the outcrops. The Colonial Office is blamed for failing to produce a comprehensive plan months ago.

We recently reported that, in order to stimulate a greater sense of service throughout East Africa, a Total Defence Union had been organised in Nairobi. One of its main objects is to formulate constructive suggestions for submission to the Government. A census of members is being taken to list their capabilities in emergency.

Owing to growing shortage of skilled labour and material, Kenya has set up a Building Control Committee. Permits are now necessary for the erection of all buildings costing over £25.

The Council of the East African Women's League recently passed a resolution asking the Government of Kenya to prevent the importation of luxuries.

Casualties and Awards

Plymaster Lieutenant J. B. N. Lewis, R.N., who has been killed on active service, was on the staff of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Ramsay when he was Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station.

Sergeant Pilot E. B. Massam, formerly employed by McIntira Copper Mines, Ltd., Luaitiya, Northern Rhodesia, has been killed on active service.

The following have been mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East:

Major (Acting) G. V. Thornton, M.C., M.B., of the R.A.M.C., attached to the Southern Rhodesia Medical Corps; Major (Temp.) Lt. Col. J. S. Pennington, attached R.A.S.; Capt. (Temp.) Major A. C. Atkinson, M.C., attached R.A.S.C.

Major-General Dan. Donaghy, D.S.O., has been awarded the Observer's Badge of the South African Air Force by special order signed by Brigadier G. J. Venter, its Director-General, the distinction having been bestowed in recognition of outstanding operational flying in the Abyssinian Campaign and the Western Desert.

Appointments

Warrant Officer Lieut. Colonel (Acting Brigadier) Lord Stowell of Rodd, C.A., now assigned to the local rank of major-general, has been one of the senior members of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration in East Africa. His father, the first Lord Rennell, was in charge of the British Agency in Zanzibar during the critical times in the early twenties of the last century, following the treaties which led to the establishment of former German East Africa, the Tanganyika Territory of today.

At the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Gigg, M.P., lately Joint Under-Secretary for War, and a former Governor of Kenya, has become Chairman of a small committee to advise on measures required for extending hospitality to United States Forces in the United Kingdom.

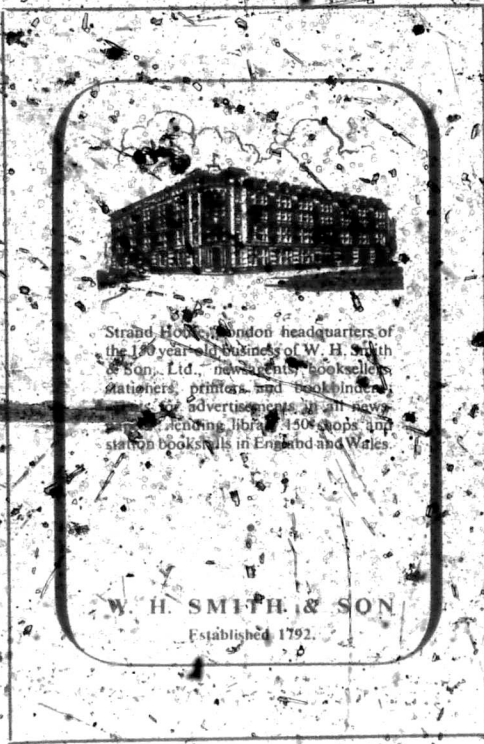
Major E. Phillips, the well-known East African manufacturer representative, has been asked to take charge of the billeting in the Nairobi area of evacuees from Bombasa.

Mr. D. J. Morgan is now A.R.P. Commandant in Mombasa.

Captain J. C. Kelly Rogers, the well-known former pilot of the African Service of Imperial Airways, flew Mr. Churchill to the United States and back on his latest visit. Captain Kelly Rogers piloted the aircraft which brought the Prime Minister home by way of Bermuda from his previous visit to President Roosevelt.

Nairobi now broadcasts every Saturday evening programme of entertainment by members of the Forces.

Leave to the East has been stopped to military personnel in Kenya.



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Background to the

The Threat to Suez. The battle for Suez is joined with the fall of Mersa Matruh, the present pressure brings out the larger factors that make this battle for Egypt critical for the whole war. It is indeed critical for both sides. If Rommel can be halted in the desert his daring strategy recoils on his own head; for he can hardly maintain himself at such a distance from his bases. Though he is taking great risks, which his victories have not yet neutralised, the prize now before his eyes are glittering. Straight ahead along the coast is the great port of Alexandria, the foundation of British naval power in the Mediterranean. Suez, Oases, to which he is reported to have dispatched a column, is a stepping stone on the difficult way towards the head of the Nile Delta, to Cairo and Suez. Beyond he the route to the Indian Ocean and the land route to those oilfields on which so many Axis hopes have been fixed, and on which Allied power for mechanised war so greatly depends. These things are not yet an immediate issue. But they define the major objectives of Axis strategy. The movement towards Suez constitutes the right arm of the pincers, while the left reaches deeply into the Ukraine. It is well to weigh the significance of the enemy's advance and to reckon in good time with his aims. But it would be mere faint-heartedness to assume that even with all his present advantages, he is certain of ever likely to achieve them. The troops in the field must have all the help that resolution here can give them. British military history is rich, almost too rich, in examples of the final ascendancy of the moral over the material in situations in which all physical calculations were adverse. Nor can General Auchinleck be without the means of material reinforcement. — *The Times* military correspondent.

Not a Minute to Lose. The Russians know that today, despite the price in German dead, he is willing to pay for it, Hitler is, at Taganrog and in the Crimea, closer than he has ever been to striking the U.S.S.R. the one and only blow which could bring the Russians to their knees—seizing the Caucasian oil. The Russians also face the fact that Rommel's drive, threatening Egypt and the Suez Canal, immobilises British forces in the Middle East which might have been looked to for help. The Russians know that the reverses in North Africa considerably jeopardise Turkey's benevolent neutrality. — Mr. Negley Farson.

The Wrong Commanders. We are to avoid exhaustion in the present struggle. If we are even to avoid a continued run of defeats, we must find our Cromwells, Marlboroughs and Wellingtons of modern mechanised warfare. Experts in mechanised warfare continue to be kept in the shell or out of the way. In Libya itself the only 'mechanised' general among the commanders there is an officer who spent nearly a quarter of a century with horse cavalry previous to 'conversion', shortly before the war. It has to be realised that many of Germany's armoured force leaders have had by now seven or eight years' intimate experience of mechanised war before and during this war. Underlying the lessons of Libya is this basic fact: the Middle East is predominantly 'the theatre' where mechanised forces dominate, yet we still persist in entrusting the direction of our forces there to unmechanical-minded commanders. In other words, we continue to try to turn our coachmen into chauffeurs. With officers under such a conversion may not be too difficult so long as they have a great instinct for mobility. With older officers it is hardly to be expected that, save in exceptional cases, they can adjust themselves to such an immense change of operating pace—from slow time to tank time. — Captain Liddell Hart.

Bligh of Bureaucracy. Who bears us in Libya, in Singapore, in Burma? Not Rommel, not his tanks, guns or planes, but our own bureaucrats here at home. The power of these hidden hands is so great that even if it is only a question of adding a man to a gun crew, in order to improve the rate of firing or putting a tin nut on a nut bolt it has to be approved by a multitude of bureaucrats before it is settled. Their whole training, in life, is to avoid action. It is the narrow bounds of their own regulations. War is essentially an affair of improvisation and quick decisions. We have to put bureaucracy back in its proper place as the servant of the action, not its master. We have to strip it of its power, disband a great part of its swollen armies which suck like leeches at the nation's wealth, throw its committees into the street, and put in their places men of drive and decision and action. — Mr. John Gordon.

Air Strategy: The Big Question. Instead of bombing Cologne we ought to have blasted Benghazi, Tripoli and the Italian ports to bits and caught Rommel in a trap. Fortunately, the Government believed that their strategy, which in the last analysis is founded on the theory that Germany can be 'bombed' into submission, has been correct. We assert that both on theoretical grounds and by the test of practical results it has been shown to be bad strategy. Who is responsible? The Prime Minister accepts responsibility. In his double capacity as Minister of Defence and Prime Minister, he has the terrible and inescapable burden of final decisions. As a war leader in the psychological splurge of war he stands supreme. No one can approach his stature in the manner in which he expresses the war spirit of the British people. But whether his judgment as a strategist is equally outstanding is another question, and we should certainly feel happier if the Prime Minister would separate out the duty and office of Minister of Defence from that of Prime Minister. If he had adopted the right strategy 18 months ago of concentrating on North Africa as the only important overseas front, as it is conceivable that we should not by this time have built up an air striking force in the Middle East which could have pulverised Rommel's line of communications. Is it conceivable that by this time we should not have had tanks in the desert in quantities and quality capable of making on the German Mark IV models? Why have we no dive bombers? Because our bad strategy did not demand these weapons. The Russians are still hot for a second front in the West. If that front consisted of an American assault on the west bulge of North Africa we should not protest. But is the shipping available? That is the governing factor. — *Naimal's letter.*

Why Rommel Won. Rommel's success in Libya was due to two things—he personally made all reconnaissance and directed all battles, and he showed the greatest willingness in changing his decisions as soon as new possibilities of success arose. During the battle for Tobruk he changed his decisions no less than 10 or 12 times, thus driving his staff officers to the verge of madness. Yet this he regarded the only way to meet the strategies of the enemy. — *General Blarney Rommel's* D.D. Broadcasting from Africa.

the War News

Opinion is epitomised. No six soldiers make up for Tobruk. Major General L. Rowan Robinson's attacks never been bombed. It is still not totally blacked out at night. — Mr. Eric Bigg.

It is from the ranks of ill-adjusted people that crusaders most often emerge. — Miss Elizabeth Bowen.

The question of holding Tobruk seems to have been the prey of *ordre contre ordre, desordres*. — *Daily Telegraph*.

I am not sure that the time for bishops' palaces has not expired for ever. — Dr. Bertram Simpson, Bishop of Southwark.

I support Mr. Churchill's leadership, but there must be drastic changes lower down. — Mrs. T. Deberg, on his election as Independent M.P. for Maldon.

In future every forward is to undergo a course of compulsory training. — Miss Elliot Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security.

If Mr. Lattellon has not yet disclosed the qualities of a future Prime Minister, he has quickly established his fitness as a future administrator. — *The Financialable*.

I doubt whether the present House of Commons contains proportionately as many energetic and progressive people as does the country. — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

New Zealand has now seven times the number of air squadrons that she had last December. — Commodore Robert Goddard, Chief of Staff of the New Zealand Air Force.

The Germans last week compulsorily evacuated a million French civilians from holiday resorts on the Channel. — Mr. B. S. Rowley, of the United Associations of Great Britain and France.

J. A. Spender throughout his life made it clear to all men that journalism is a profession which can be successfully followed by a scrupulously honourable gentleman. — Stephen Gwyar.

Our reverses are due to lack of night, lack of equipment in the right place, failure to profit by lessons of the past, and to a war strategy which is fundamentally wrong. — Sir Southby, M.P.

The more deeply the battle of Libya is considered, the more apparent it comes that our reverse was due almost entirely to the poor tactical handling of our armoured forces. — *The Times* correspondent at Cairo.

Rommel's desk work. He is always on the move. His men have given him the nickname 'The Hobo'. General Sir Fred Berrill, editor-in-chief, *German News*, is broadcasting from Tobruk.

However great the production of aircraft by ourselves and America may be, it is believed that there will always be sufficient pilots and air crews to man them. — Captain Balfour, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Air.

The rebuilding part of the United States production programme is absolutely astonishing. The programme will be attained, and will catch up rapidly on our losses. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

The United Nations are going to establish a Second Front in Europe at the most opportune time before the winter. — Mr. J. Buell Snyder, Chairman of the House of Representatives Sub-Committee on War Department Appropriations.

If we neutrals have sympathy, the belligerents say we are partial; if we criticise, it is an offence; if we remain aloof, we are considered uninterested; and if we refuse anything, we are thought hostile. — Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal.

At Sebastopol, sailors of the Black Sea Fleet checked the enemy, who had broken into their line in the northern sector, by using land mines to themselves and falling under the churning tanks. Several tanks were destroyed by these bombs. — Mr. A. T. Cholmondeley, telegraphing from Moscow.

In May the United States produced nearly 4,000 aeroplanes, 1,500 tanks and 2,000 artillery and anti-tank guns, exclusive of anti-aircraft guns and guns for use on mountain tanks. We produced over 200 machine-guns of all types and well over 50,000 sub-machine-guns. — President Roosevelt.

Rommel had no need to fight it out in the air. He has used up all our aeroplanes and advanced landing grounds in Libya. None of our aircraft suitable for close support of our ground forces has a simultaneous engine. It makes it independent of developments on the ground. — Mr. John Pednall.

There is a report that to combat the rising heat in the Western Desert the Germans are using refrigerators in their tanks. There is no reason why air conditioning should not be worked off the tank motor, but to date the British and German tank makers have been content to supply tanks. — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

One of the causes of the loss of the Balkans was the failure of British legations to grasp the importance of the struggle in Yugoslavia that I visited did I have any feeling that the British legation possessed the initiative in relation to its German. — Miss Elizabeth Bowen.

On the battle for Egypt and on the battle of the Russian front, depends whether the war will be in a reasonable time with victory for the United Nations, or whether it will drag on through the years, provide a history similar to the struggles of Napoleon and the Macmillan Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

The system under which the technical chiefs report to the Prime Minister as Minister of Defence, decisions in the formation of which he has taken his share as their chairman, and which he then reports to the cabinet, is a system which could only be a success. It stands. — Mr. Eric Bigg.

It is not to be noted that the year since Britain began to use all its resources to war, she has been prepared for total war. Her finest brains have studied the art of war for 50 years. Can the British reasonably expect to win by instinct in the second or third round? Libya shows that they are unteachable and that they have much to learn. — *The Observer*.

Before the fall of Tobruk, South Africa's losses in Rommel's latest offensive were 140 killed or died of wounds, and 1,945 wounded or missing. In the fall of Tobruk, it is so well known that two out of three British groups of the Second Division and two composite battalions and four artillery batteries of the First Division have been lost. — General Smuts.

I am convinced that the electorate of Great Britain and the Dominions are to 100% in favour of Mr. Churchill remaining once as Prime Minister, but that with almost equal unanimity they are opposed to his remaining Minister of Defence. I believe that if the question were left to a free vote of the House of Commons, with the whip off a large majority of the House would vote to be of the same opinion. Mr. Churchill has always professed profound respect for the opinion of Parliament. Is he not great enough to test it, without backing the present system a matter of confidence in his Administration? — Sir John Munn.

Critics of East Africa

Mr. J. Arthur Watson, from whose article on Colonial settlement in *Headway*, the monthly journal of the League of Nations Union, was quoted a short while ago, has made a telling reply to his critics. Among his points are those people who grudge to date whether Natives were not better off when left to themselves can have no glimpse of a conception what the slave trade was like. That it is not easy to overstate the value of a vigorous and enlightened public opinion, like that of the Kenya settlers, that it cannot be imagined that the traffic in gun is officially controlled. West Africa would be tolerated for a week in Kenya, and that educational facilities for Bantu-speaking Natives cannot be approved or purchased ready-made.

Having been Town Clerk of Nairobi for 14 years, he makes interesting allusions to the municipal record of Kenya's capital, viz.

The municipal revenues were almost exclusively derived from non-Native sources. Native revenues being negligible. From the start the municipality annually earmarked all its important balances for the establishment of a Native quarter. Non-Native revenues thus earmarked and later expended on Native services up to 1918, when a Corporation was created, amounted to over £8,000. Before that date public services, such as roads, water supply, etc., had been provided by Government departments, that is to say, they were to some extent financed out of Native taxation. Yet the municipality had for years persistently increased its expenditure and for the right to finance all their own services from non-Native sources by means of a rate.

So far from the non-Natives objecting to exercising their power of obstruction, the objection was on the other side. The Native quarter scheme was held up 24 years by the Government medical department, which claimed for a projected quarantine hospital the only site which could be regarded as entirely suitable. The department was ultimately overruled by the Colonial Office, and the scheme was carried through with a success that has, as I understand, been limited only by the Government's failure to find all the local money required for the purpose by the Corporation. One Native quarter was the first in Nairobi, provided with a water-borne sewerage system.

In connexion with public ignorance of Colonial affairs, Mr. Watson said:

Such vital pronouncements as Mr. Harold Macmillan's speech in the House of Commons in defence of the settlers against the attacks of Mr. Cress Jones, the searching comparison of industrial policy and methods in West and East Africa made by the Rev. J. N. Geagea, ex-President of Achimota College, before the Royal Society of Arts last January, and the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins's 'White Paper on Native Policy in South Rhodesia' are to be found nowhere in our daily or weekly Press, but only in the columns of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which I commend to all who take their trusteeship seriously.

Colonial Research Committee

The first meeting of the Colonial Research Committee was held this week at the Colonial Office. Its duties are to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on applications for assistance from the £50,000 a year provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940; to research and enquire; and to assist in a general survey of the whole range of Colonial studies. Lord Cranborne said that the committee would be concerned with fundamental research and with all forms of inquiry with more immediate practical applications. It is in fact the ascertainment, collection and assessment of all facts that might be of value to the Colonies and Empire. The members of the Committee are: Lord Hailey, Chairman; Sir Edward Appleton, secretary to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; Professor A. V. Hill, secretary of the Royal Society; Sir Edward Mellanby, secretary of the Medical Research Council; and Dr. W. W. C. Campbell, secretary of the Agricultural Research Council.

Gifts for War Purposes

The Governor of Kenya has received a sixth instalment of £25,000 from the Kenya Central War Fund for transfer to the Imperial Government.

The chiefs and people of North Nyanza, Missonia, Tanganyika Territory, have given £1,000 to the Territory Relief Cross, and to Russia from which totalled £1,250 when the last mails left.

Gifts of £100 each have been allocated by the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Board to the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children and King George's Fund for Sailors.

Several farmers in the Chyuma district of Southern Rhodesia have offered the Food Production Committee the free use of certain farms owned by them for the production of foodstuffs during the war.

At the suggestion of Mr. C. G. Ishmael, it has been appointed Chairman of an organising committee constituted for the purpose. Uganda is making a Warship Appeal. The fund opened on June 14, and is expected to close in about two months. The Governor opened the list with a donation of 500 guineas.

The Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund acknowledges a further £1,000 from the Southern Rhodesian National War Fund, £160 from the Gezira War Fund, Sudan, and £200 from the Tanga Women's Service League.

The Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund acknowledges the sum of £200 from the Maybin Memorial Fund, Northern Rhodesia, and £350 from the B.S.A. Police in Salisbury.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund acknowledges £142 from the Bechuanaland Protectorate War Fund.

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148th Week of War

News Items in Brief

The first Italian Library in Northern Rhodesia has been opened in Lusaka.

The sale of cakes has been forbidden in the Belgian Congo on three days of the week.

A sale of plots in the new commercial zone in Northern Rhodesia has been held.

Reports from Somaliland record increased activity by desert locusts, and indicate the possibility of a southward movement.

The late Mr. A. J. Sney, manager of the firm in Blantyre, Nyasaland, has been bought by British Tobacco Company (South), Ltd.

Tanganyika's exports for the first quarter of this year were more than 100% in value above those for the corresponding period of 1941.

Rhodesia Railways have withdrawn for the period of the war the concessionary rates for motor-cars and motor-cycles accompanying passengers.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has re-erected in Addis Ababa the equestrian statue of his predecessor Menelik, which had been removed by the Italians.

The production of sisal during May, from the estates of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., was 270 tons, making a total of 1,462 tons for 14 months of the current financial year.

Airgrams sent from East Africa to civilian addressees cost 70 cents of a shilling each, while those addressed to members of the forces sailing in the United Kingdom cost only 30 cents.

In the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, Captain R. E. Campbell recently urged the Government to consider prescriptions for cruetty to animals in the Protectorate, particularly in respect of draught animals.

Reviews reveal the Government's control regulations for the production of beer, and the measures for voluntary stockpiling and a stricter supervision to stamp out the system of extra profits from a number of sales, false or bonuses of the same article.

Messrs. Lewis and Co., Ltd., the general produce brokers, who have interests in East Africa, announce that the preference dividend due on 30th June 1942 will not be paid. The dividend on these shares is a fractional amount of 1/20.

A resolution of the Government to permanentise the seats on the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia by Mr. M. P. Visagie. Mr. M. P. McGavin said that one of the main planks of the Copperbelt was the spite of needless transfers of civil servants.

The European maize acreage in Kenya has fallen during the past 10 years from 230,000 acres to about 80,000, while Native production has continued to increase to roughly 100,000 bags a year, said Mr. D. E. Baint, the Director of Agriculture, recently.

The favourable weather conditions at the end of last year and the beginning of this were responsible for this season's Uganda cotton crop being only 250,000 bales. About half the output has been shipped to Bombay, 12,000 bales to other ports, and the rest to the United Kingdom. Last season's crop was approximately 370,000 bales.

At the first meeting of the Umzingwani Farmers and Stockowners Association, held at Essexvale, the Minister of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia, Captain F. E. Harris said the Government had decided to allow 75% of last year's maize quota as food for Natives, as well as for milk cattle, poultry and other livestock. While the period from January to June next would be difficult, the authorities thought the country would manage.

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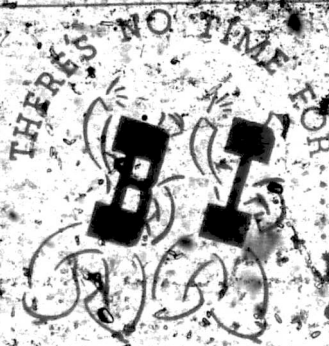
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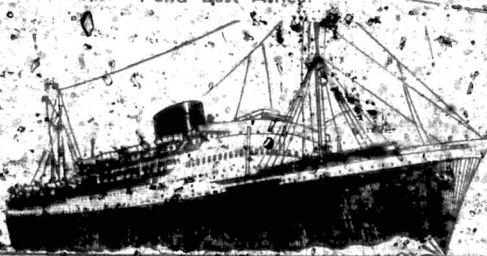
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