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Principal Contents

	PAGE
Matters of Moment	821
Tidings	822
The War	823
Background	824
War News	825
Personalia	826
Continued Debates	827
Colonial Correspondence	828
Kenya and Uganda	829
Railways	830
Latest Mining News	831

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS A GREAT PITY that so generally sound a survey of the problems of Africa as that presented by the American Committee on Africa, the War and Peace Aims in its report entitled "The

The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American Standpoint" should be based on the widely published but untenable suggestion that British reverses in Malaya and Burma "result largely from a lack of more general co-operation between the Native population and the Europeans in control," from which disputable premise it is argued that it is vitally important to take prompt steps to give Colonial peoples a larger and more responsible share in the government of their countries. The adoption of a facile political explanation for a catastrophe whose military does not carry conviction. Lacking special knowledge of Malaya and Burma, a defect seemingly and quite understandably shared by the members of this African attachments, we make no attempt to judge the measure of British administrative shortcomings in Malaya and Burma, but its whole history of British Colonial policy and authoritative Parliamentary and Press statements regarding our defences there at the time of the Japanese attack combine to suggest that our defeats were the consequence of inadequate military preparations, not of unsatisfactory

contacts between rulers and ruled. Could the franchise have heated the enemy's tanks, the ballot box counted his bombs? It cannot be too often repeated that the military deficiencies were the sole responsibility of Great Britain, and that they cannot in any fair sense be charged to local populations unwilling to bear their share of the burden. Such locally recruited units as existed had been raised, as in Africa, almost entirely for police purposes, not for modern warfare. They never lacked more volunteers than they could accept, and their spirit was such that they gave an excellent account of themselves.

The fundamental fact is that military war had no place in the British Colonial Empire. Whatever our faults in the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories—and the continuing

No Militarism has been and must be to in the British Colonial Empire.

in its own special ways thought of raising great Colonial armies was not among them. Had the military been different, there would not have been the highest difficulty in recruiting the numbers of volunteers from races of the fighting qualities. Again, failure to promote satisfactory co-operation would not have surprised an army like so much influence as they writers of this report appear to imagine indeed, there is not in British Africa a ter-

ritary, however imperfect its administration may be alleged by critics to be, from which Africans in their thousands have not clamoured to be allowed to serve. Still imbued with the warrior spirit of their ancestors, the young men of many tribes ask nothing better than to serve as soldiers. British hesitation to enrol and train them, not their own unwillingness, has been the stumbling block. It is most unfortunate that racial misconceptions in regard to the whole subject of Colonial defence should be so widespread, and in this report goes into a new edition we trust that such unwarranted references will be deleted. The very first of its major recommendations springs from this misunderstanding.

What an American body should be the first to formulate peace aims for Africa need cause little surprise, for whereas almost all the men and women in this country are contributing to a similar American Committee's studies are absorbed in work directly or indirectly connected with the war effort, the United States of America, though still recent outside the war and being still far from fully mobilised, could draw upon a considerable panel of men with African knowledge and experience, with the advantage of consulting the British subjects in America, such as Dr. Edwin W. Smith, Professor Mahucovski, Dr. Julian Huxley, and Dr. W. B. Mumford, and of drawing by correspondence upon the minds of many other Britons, including Dr. Reinhold Jager, Dr. J. H. Oldham, Sir Haffner Vacher, Professor Hearnle, Miss Margery Perham and Miss Margaret Froge, not to mention the great mass of British source material with Lord Hailey's 'Survey of Africa' in the forefront. This committee has discharged its task competently, courageously and with candour, repeatedly acknowledging the high order of civilization in respect of treatment of Africans and their dependence, but condemning all inequalities and racial discriminations. With no section of the report is there any shadow of concession, that one throughout is of contrition for the opportunities lost by America, of an earnest hope that better things are in store for Africans everywhere, and of recognition of America's share of responsibility in this and economic

It was fortunate indeed that some of the principles enunciated should be stressed beyond practical expediency. Stress is laid for

instance, on the importance of ultimate self-government for the Colony. Yet it is clear that some Dependencies are too small for such a destiny and that in their case union on fair terms with their neighbours will offer a more satisfactory form of progress. It is also proposed that some African members should be immediately created either by qualified electors or by tribal councils, to all African legislatures. While there are some Colonies in which Africans have long been members of council, there are others in which Africans qualified for such positions are not yet available. Nor does the Committee seem to have considered the degree to which tribal jealousies still of overriding strength in many areas constitute a serious present obstacle to a possible unexceptionable procedure. It may be due to being busy with development in this matter with that of much wider recognition of Africans in the West Indies. Differences of opinion will have regard to time and degree, not to the ultimate soundness of the theory.

Another political proposal is that all British Colonies in Africa should be withdrawn when they continue under separate African administration, to submit to a general inspection and report. Those who know something of the inner history of the annual examinations of Governors of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations may smile at the nature of this paragraph, which will cause them to recall authentic but unpublished stories of the ignorance of some of the cross-examiners, and incidents exemplifying the distortion of the Mandates Commission's minutes for the purpose of concealing that ignorance. More than a few senior officials could comment caustically from first-hand experience on the weaknesses of annual examination by an international body, and the lies of this newspaper should be read fearlessly to expose the questionnaires or some of the examiners revealed even to the minutes as published after careful amendment.

In social and economic matters the American study group ranges itself with liberal British opinion, denouncing industrialism, but partly advocating sound policies of western development and conservation, and warning of

Who First Proposed the Mandate System? The importance of a fair deal for Africans has effected the readership in maintaining public life, education, medicine, agriculture and other fields, which are necessary in health campaigns, for better study of social anthropology, for higher

wages for Africans, and for the most careful attention to the fundamental problems of African land. This section of the report contains scarcely anything which is novel. Indeed the most advanced proposals of the report fall short of some of those reiterated by certain members of the British Parliament whose knowledge of Colonial affairs is less impressive than that of these American friends of Africa. Incidentally, they make the curious suggestion that President Wilson originally repudiated the Mandates system for Africa. It would be interesting to have chapter and verse, for, to the best of our knowledge and belief, a prior claim could be made for General Smuts and perhaps for Lord Milner.

The aim of the Committee is to influence public opinion along wise lines and focus attention on the wise, just and adequate treatment of Africa and Africans by the Peace Conference which meets in London. It is by the growth of American interest in Africa that the Powers generally, in its report receives wide publicity and careful and continued study in

America; it can scarcely fail to achieve its intention in the United States, which will quite certainly wield much greater influence henceforth in regard to African problems. It is seldom remembered that the thirteen million Negroes in the United States constitute one-tenth of the total population of the Republic or that they are equivalent to about one-tenth of the African peoples. That may be overlooked, but that West and Central Africa have become a beehive of American activity is increasingly clear to the United Nations—and to the Huns. It is not to be assumed that that activity and interest will cease with the close of hostilities. On the contrary, America, which will learn more at first hand about the British Colonies during the war than in any previous period, will in a new view them in a very different light. It is therefore all to the good to have this objective survey, which calls for the attention of all who are concerned for the progress of any part of Africa south of the Sahara.

TIDINGS:

Governor of Kenya in London

Sir Lewis Moore, Governor of Kenya, has arrived in London by air for personal discussions with Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the Colony's war effort.

Wheat Growing on Athi Plains

To East Africans, the Athi Plains have meant game and yet more game. When a meat factory was erected it seemed natural that the idea of 100,000 acres under wheat would have struck the pioneers as a ridiculous flight of fancy. Now that great experiment is now to be made by the Government in order to meet the war-time needs of the Middle East. This evidence of enterprise on a great scale is most welcome.

"Matabele" Wilson's Sheep-Dip Diary

The original manuscript, written in disinfectant-telling military form of the life of Kobonjola before the British occupation, by "Matabele" Wilson, the "Sheep-eyed" Matabele King's friend, has been acquired by the Archives Department of the Southern Rhodesian Government. Wilson wrote these days in sheep-dip because he had no ink.

"V.C." Henderson

Mr. H. S. Henderson, who, it is reported, had long been known in Rhodesia as "V.C." Henderson, it for him was the first of their kind when this most coveted award. He was both modest and generous, his modesty deprecating allusion to his Victoria Cross. His generosity in the most fitting expression in private to public benefactors. His mind, it is now being prepared, he considered that some of his services would be returned to his country. Last year he put his services in the Cape Province at the disposal of the Government for a convalescent and convalescent troop.

An Unsatisfactory Official Summary

When, for the purpose of economising paper, the Government decides not to print the report of an official investigation into a matter which has caused so much public discussion, it was thought fit to ask a judge of the High Court to elicit the real facts, a special obligation rests upon the authorities to assure themselves that any summary issued on their behalf is beyond cavil. In particular, there should be no room for any charge of misquoting the findings by the omission of criticisms of the Government or its servants. As will be seen from the account elsewhere in this issue of Mr. Justice Robinson's report into the death of Police Inspector Letchworth, the summary issued by the Government of Northern Rhodesia and copied to this country at the beginning of June is grossly unsatisfactory. According to our information, the summary runs high on the subject, which well deserves to be raised in the Legislative Council.

Mr. David Nisop

The new Chairman of the National Publicity Board of Southern Rhodesia is Mr. David Nisop, Librarian of Bulawayo Public Library. He has been associated with libraries for the whole of his working life, first in Glasgow, then in Johannesburg, and since 1906 in Bulawayo. Appointed a trustee of the Rhodesian National Museum in 1935, he became a member of the Archives Commission in the following year, and two years later a member of the Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics. In 1938 he was also elected Chairman of Southern Rhodesia's National Council of Education.

155TH WEEK OF WAR

THE WAR

Americans Build New Town in Eritrea

Reciprocal War-Tand Exchange Between South and East Africa

ONE OF THREE MERCHANT SHIPS... Japanese submarine... torpedoed less than 100 miles from the coast of Africa... It is officially announced that South Africa and America are now operating with the Allied Forces in the East Africa campaign.

The Governor-General of the Belgian Congo has told the Press that he is well satisfied with the operations of the Colony's army, which is now getting a steady flow of arms, many produced in the Congo. Large-scale manoeuvres were recently held on the Belgian Congo. Motorised units took part and the troops crossed for bound hills at the rate of one mile an hour. Most of the Europeans had escaped from the Germans when Belgium was overrun.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has issued a message to Lieut. Colonel Misra, of the Indian Army, in which he witnessed with his own eyes in the campaign for the liberation of Ethiopia the truth behind the glorious traditions of the Indian Army and will never forget the help given by its members.

American engineers are carrying out an increasing programme of building a new town 3,500 feet above sea level and about 20 miles from a port which they are taking over in the territory, said Mr. B. J. Macdonald in a talk to Nairobi Rotarians after a visit to an ex-Indian territory.

Captain G. H. Maiden (Rifle) was awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross by the British Government for his part in the R.A.F. and flown by... The pilot has been... Belgian cross of guerre... Congo have already paid for more than 50,000 lbs. of which being made for transport after the famous Cape Horn... It has been requested that each of the... by a Belgian pilot in the R.A.F. in... asking the Government of Southern Rhodesia to ration its supplies, provided the amount needed for war purposes elsewhere has been adopted by the National Executive of Agricultural Union at Salisbury.

Rhodesia Railway engineers, faced with shortage of trucks for the carriage to the coast of the immense quantities of chrome and other minerals required overseas for the United Nations' effort, have strengthened existing wagons to raise their capacity by 12 1/2 tons each. Enough strap metal was at hand to reconstruct 40 vehicles in this way. It is hoped to obtain the metal from the United States for similar reconstruction of many more trucks.

The Director of Road Transport in Kenya is considering the construction of 100 wagons and trailers from old car and lorry chassis. The Civil Defence and Supply Council has supported an application to the military authorities for partly worn tyres for these trailers.

Returning to old-style transport by means of animals is being officially urged upon the people of the Sudan owing to increasing petrol shortage and the difficulty of replacing tires and mechanical parts.

Permanent residents in Mombasa... the voluntary evacuations... are being allowed to return, but subject to removal of their property.

of September 8, at 7.30 C.M.T. Song-Tune in... programme, including messages from... serving with the forces to their families will... broadcast from London in the B.B.C.'s African Service.

Captain... Colonel P. G. B. Aylmer, M.C.'s 12th Royal Lancers, who has been killed in action in Libya, and a year long of duty with the Sudan Defence Force. Captain E. S. F. Gordon Parwell, D.S.O., R.N., presumed killed in H.M.S. HERMIONE, was an engine officer in the cruiser ENTERPRISE on the East Indies Station.

Paymaster Commandant St. F. E. Burston, R.N., whose death by enemy action at sea is announced, was paymaster commandant in the cruiser BRIDGEMAN while she was in the East Indies Station.

Lieut. R. A. Rawley, R.N., who has been killed on active service, was a midshipman in H.M.S. YORK on the East Indies Station.

The Rev. Noel M. Gibbs, who has died on active service in the Middle East, became chaplain to No. 2 General Hospital, Cairo, in 1940, and served through the campaign in Ethiopia. He was a graduate of Selwyn College, Cambridge University, where he was a member of the Cambridge University Officers' Club.

Following Rhodesian operations on active service have been announced: missing below killed as the result of air operations: Lt. O. H. Bartow and Lt. E. Bartow, presumed dead; Sgt. J. H. Edwards, missing as the result of air operations; Lt. P. Edwards, missing as the result of air operations; Lt. Hill.

Mr. B. Bowyer, of the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, reported missing. Miss Officer Stock (John), 1st Lt. E. G. Mrs. Dorothy Stock, formerly a member of the Rhodesian Air Force, reported missing from air operations.

Mr. P. Morgan, R.R.C., formerly of Southern Rhodesia, has been reported missing in Libya. Patients, Mr. G. St. Thomas Street, Salisbury, S.E. 1, will be grateful for any information.

Awards: Captain O. H. Newton, 2nd Lt. J. G. Fischer, M.C. (son of Sir Edward Fischer, bart., of the King's Royal Rifle Corps) have been awarded bars to their M.C.s, and 2nd Lt. G. G. G. of the Royal Horse Artillery, has been awarded the M.C. All at Rhodesia.

2nd Lt. Bombardier (acting Bombardier) H. Suthren, of Salisbury, serving in the Royal Horse Artillery, has been awarded the Military Medal.

Mrs. Sylvia Nye, lady's dependent, Sudan Medical Service, River Hospital, Khartoum, has been appointed a member of the Order of the British Empire for distinguished services. The citation states:—

"When the Sudan Medical Service, River Hospital, was bombed, from the Base Hospital for the Sudan, the British Medical Service, a member of the V.M.C., she appointed lady's dependent. She has devoted all her time and energies to the welfare of the patients and the administration of the hospital with most favourable results. In times of stress in a tropical climate she has untiringly applied herself to her work."

Mr. R. Rogers, Assistant Inspector of Police in Kenya at present stationed in Sierra Leone, has been awarded the British Empire Medal for courage and endurance when the ship in which he was travelling was lost by enemy action.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal (in place of the African Distinguished Conduct Medal, which had previously been awarded to them) has been awarded for gallant and distinguished services in the small-arms campaign to four *askaris* of the King's African Rifles, three of the small-arms Camel Corps, and four of the Southern Rhodesia Regiment. The Distinguished Conduct Medal has also been awarded to a second class warrant officer and a sergeant of the K.A.R.

First African Officer of the War

The first African Sergt. S. K. Amos, to receive a commission in the war, is an ex-student of Achimota College, Gold Coast. Having completed a cadet training course in Great Britain, he has been posted to a West African regiment.

Lieut. Colonel W. J. T. Shortt, D.S.O., 4th South Staffordshire Regiment, who commanded the 4th Battalion King's African Rifles from 1917 to 1919, and has been serving in the Imperial forces since the beginning of this war, lately with the rank of major, has been restored to his full rank.

On the day last week on which Air Chief Charles Nokes, who is serving in Southern Rhodesia, received his wings and became a flying instructor at the age of 41, his sister, Miss Patricia Nokes, aged 15, saved a pilot officer from accidental drowning in Kingsley Pool, Woodford, Essex.

Miss M. H. Ellis, daughter of the late Dr. Frank Ellis, of Salisbury and Bulawayo and Mrs. Ellis, of London, has joined the W.A.A.F.

Pilot Officer S. R. Modera, stationed in Surrey, who has been visiting Kenya, is the son of Colonel F. S. Modera, until recently one of the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Jofit Martin, head of the South African Supply Mission in North America, who has arrived in London from the United States, has large interests in the Rhodesias.

New Chairman of War Supplies Board

Mr. R. E. Norton, Director of Imports and Military Supplies in Kenya, and former secretary to the East African War Supplies Board, has been appointed Chairman of the Board in the room of Mr. H. L. G. Gurney.

The personnel of Uganda's Civil Defence Board are the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Resident of Buganda, the Commissioner of Police, the Director of Security Intelligence, and Messrs. R. G. Dakin, M. M. Patel, G. C. Schmidt, Max Brock, and R. J. Simmons, with Mr. D. W. Robertson as executive officer and secretary.

A Mombasa Port Executive Committee has been appointed as follows: Mr. F. L. Gibb, Ministry of War Transport representative of Mombasa (Chairman); the Senior naval, military and Air Force officers; the Divisional Sea Transport Officer; the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours; the Provincial Commissioner, Coast Province; the Commissioner of Customs; the Port Manager; and Commandant W. W. Lamb.

Mr. D. C. Yalden Thomson has been appointed secretary of the Economic Control Board of Zanzibar, in the room of Mrs. H. L. Hayley.

Mr. P. G. S. Barentzen has been appointed Deputy-Censor in Nairobi, in place of Mr. G. H. A. Grierson.

Tanga's Civil Defence Service consists of the following: Assistant Controller and officer-in-charge of Control Staff and Wardens Unit, Mr. E. E. Edwards; officer-in-charge, Casualty Services Unit, Dr. J. Williamson; officer-in-charge, Rescue and Clearance Services Unit, Mr. G. C. Bennett; officer-in-charge, Fire Fighting Unit, Mr. F. H. R. Miles Young; officer-in-charge, Emergency Water Supply and Sanitary Services Unit, Dr. R. Mackay; officer-in-charge, Transport Services Unit, Mr. F. Thomas.

Mr. G. H. Lester has been appointed Deputy Controller of the Dar es Salaam Civil Defence Service.

In Zanzibar, Colonel E. E. Fish is in charge of Air Raid Precautions and attached services; Lady Pillay, of the Women's Auxiliary Service; Dr. W. H. Hall, Auxiliary Medical Service; Mr. C. A. Bartlett, Anteen and Auxiliary Food Supply Service; Disposal of Bulk Foodstuffs Service and Auxiliary Labour Service; Mr. R. S. Wheatley, Auxiliary Transport Service; and Mr. Thomson, Auxiliary Water Service.

Dr. H. J. O'D. Burke-Gaffney, Senior Pathologist in Tanganyika, is in charge of the Casualty Services Unit of the Dar es Salaam Civil Defence Scheme in the room of Mr. R. R. Scott.

Funds for War Purposes

The Kenya "Sailors' Fund", after raising more than £30,000 in a month, stood at £46,358 when the latest mail advices left the Colony.

£85,000 was subscribed at the inaugural meeting last week in connection with Tanganyika's new War Loan. The total is £500,000.

Salisbury City Council voted £250 towards the public appeal for clothing and other comforts for seaman victims of enemy action, who were passing through the Southern Rhodesia capital from Beira to Cape Town.

Five hundred bags of maize, a total contribution by the local trade in the Mangochini Reserve, Mtwara, Southern Rhodesia, have been presented by them to the Rhodesian African Rifles.

The Unity War Effort Club of Mombasa has distributed more than £1,000 to various war funds in Kenya and elsewhere.

£65 of the Red Cross special appeal resulted from Cholo and Crossing day.

The Uganda Branch of the Red Cross entertained 1,114 members of the forces last week, made 13,600 articles of hospital supplies and comforts, and raised £1,552 on one flag-day alone.

Despite heavy rains, Red Cross entertainment in Kitale raised over £400.

Women of the African Sewing Class in Livingstonia have sent to the assist of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment a large bundle of socks, scarves, caps and woollen wristlets knitted by them.

The Indian Community of Nyasaland, of whom nine are either small traders or low-paid employees, has so far contributed about £5,000 to the Protectorate war charities.

Athi Plains for Wheat Fields

Kenya Government's 100,000-acre Scheme

The Government's attempt to use the great Athi Plains for large-scale wheat growing for the Middle East. The plan is to develop at least 100,000 acres yielding a minimum of four bags of wheat per acre.

These well-known plains, stretching for many miles out of Nairobi, are almost uninhabited and uncultivated owing to the scanty water supply and rainfall, which average only 22 inches a year. They are the home of vast herds of game, particularly zebra, wildbeest and antelopes of all kinds, and lions are numerous.

When specially selected wheat, successfully grown by a few settlers in the neighbouring area, the new Government scheme is being begun in the Masai Reserves. That tribe has warmly approved the proposal to let its land for war purposes, though its members are, of course, little interested in agriculture, but almost wholly in cattle.

To prevent the herds of game from destroying the wheat, the Government is building embankments and ditches to the tanks and will later employ anti-lion dogs. It is hoped to obtain most of the necessary machinery from the United States on Lend-Lease terms and great orders for tractors and other equipment have already been placed.

The scheme is being undertaken on behalf of the Government by the Colony's Production Board.

Background to the

Supreme Folly in India.—One may search history in vain for such another example of throwing away the substance for the shadow as the Indian Congress Party has determined upon at the behest of a fanatical old man. For 50 years Congress has been working for Indian rule in India, and always with a very real amount of sympathy from large elements in the British populations. The desires of even the extremists had been achieved. An absolute independence had been conceded subject only to one condition—that the new constitution should wait for the end of the war. With this prize within its grasp Congress has cast away the fruits of the labours of two generations. Rejecting the certainty of Indian rule, it brings the country to verge of civil war. Mr. Gandhi has willed it so, and Congress has surrendered its conscience into his hands. In the last two years he and his followers have been given invitation after invitation to come to terms with the British Power that would have ended British rule in India. Mr. Gandhi has flinched from power, knowing full well that it is beyond his capacity or that of any group of men in India to resolve the conflicts of the Indian people. Timidity, not courage, has inspired his actions. Mr. Gandhi is not the man to tolerate any deal near his throne. He has no policy beyond his obsession for non-violence. — Sir Alfred Watson in *Great Britain and the East*.

British Inventiveness.—Do you think it would have been possible in this country to have, as in the case of Mr. Kaiser, a brilliant idea for building giant transport and cargo planes submitted, considered, and officially adopted within six weeks? The idea does not originate in America. It is a British one, and was in fact placed before the powers that be in December, 1939, and again in April, 1940, by my brother and myself. I employed a designer to prepare the rough plans and all detailed figures of a proposed cargo-carrying aeroplane convertible into a troop carrier and submitted it to the appropriate authority. I eventually was informed that after a careful consideration the scheme was considered unquenchable. That was early in 1940. Is it too late at the momentous hour to appoint a really first advisory council with power to direct approval to the Minister of Defence or the War Cabinet? — Theodore Ingham.

Running the War.—The defects of the present British system of war management may be enumerated as follows: (1) The Chiefs of Staff Committee has no chief. (2) Its members have dual tasks to perform. They should hold full-time appointments without other preoccupations. (3) The scope of the Committee must be extended to the control of organisation and administration problems. (4) A staff should be created for the development of a joint training policy. (5) Provision should be made for a joint policy with regard to the design and allocation of weapons to the Army Services. The military and technical sides of this question must be kept together. (6) A permanent combined Intelligence Department for all the Services should be brought into existence. British military, naval, and aerial history supplies abundant proof of the high talent for organisation and staff work that exists in this country. It is the out-of-date mechanism with which we are trying to force that hinder us. — Major C. J. Horn.

Ships or Planes.—Mr. Ernest Lindley calculates that to build a convoy of 20 cargo ships going to Australia and a naval escort, takes about 28,000 tons of raw materials, a tonnage of 150,000 tons of cargo, and costs nearly a total of 450,000 tons of the same amount of cargo capacity to Australia by 100 flying boats, making 60 trips a year, carrying on each a load of pay-load. To build the flying boat would take 18,000 tons of raw material, the ships and their escort 22,000 tons. Fifty flying boats each flying ships could make to America 600,000 tons of Chile's copper output, which would bring in the whole of the tin output of Bolivia. The background for a sweep of emphasis for these air lines is not only the submarine menace. It is the growing apprehension over what begins to loom up as a steel storm. — Mr. Raymond Gram Swing.

Futile Aircraft Carriers.—Our naval masterminds have begun to glorify the carrier precisely when it has demonstrated its impotence for all time. They ignore the case of the *York*, which was sunk, urged its construction as an interim substitute for the submarine. They adopt it precisely when its day is nearly done. The epoch of aerial offensives is ended, war has resolved into a struggle for mastery of the skies. — Major Semyak, American aircraft designer.

Record Weight of Bombs on Germany.—In the 31 days between July 12 and August 11, attacks were made on 20 days. Of the 13 night raids on Germany during the same period only one was made by fewer than 100 aircraft, and more than 400 machines were sent out on one night. Ten of the night raids were made by forces of between 200 and 300 bombers. The night attack on Osnabrück on August 6 provides an interesting comparison of the British and German bombing effort. Fewer than 200 bombers were sent out so that it was what we should not describe as a rather small operation from the point of view of numbers, but more than 450 tons of high explosives were dropped, including between 40 and 50 bombs of 3,000 lb., between 70 and 80 of one ton, other H.B.s and thousands of incendiaries. The heaviest weight of bombs ever dropped by the Germans on this country was under 30 tons during one of the attacks on London. Less than 10 tons was dropped on London on the now famous raid on December 17, this year. Bomber Command carried to Germany and German-occupied territory more than 13,000 tons of bombs. In the corresponding two months of last year the total was 2,500 tons, and in June and July, 1940, it was 2,700 tons. This new record of bombs dropped has been established at a time when Bomber Command has had to divert aircraft to Egypt and India and help Coastal Command in the Battle of the Atlantic. — *The Times*.

Value of Sweeps Over France.—In 20 months of offensive sweeps the R.A.F. have lost 571 fighters across the channel, and the Luftwaffe 603 fighters in repulsing our Hurricanes, Spitfires, Mustangs, and Mustangs. The sweeps have contained Northern France and the Low Countries about half the fighter strength of the German Air Force. That is a good thing for the Russians. On the Eastern Front there is scarcely one F.W. 190 (the latest German fighter) and might say Me. 109's, their next best interceptors' plane. The reason is that they have all been needed to cope with the R.A.F.'s offensive sweeps. R.A.F. losses of fighter pilots have been three times those of the Germans. But I wonder the Germans had been made. We are doing pretty well already in adding four times the number of warplanes to Russia for every one that comes to Britain from the United States. — Mr. Basil Gifford.

PERSONALIA

Mr. A. E. Hamp, Chief Engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and latterly Acting General Manager, is on leave pending retirement.

His son was born on August 9 in Salisbury to the wife of Gerald Lenox Cunningham, R.N. V.R., of Watagoda, Ceylon, and Home P. E. Macheke, Southern Rhodesia.

The Emperor of Abyssinia has named a street in Addis Ababa after Miss Paulhurst, editor of *New Times and Ethiopia News*, to commemorate her work for Ethiopia.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Governor of Kenya, inspecting an Air Training Corps establishment in Kent last Saturday, said the air development is only just beginning.

Mr. A. W. Durrant, former General in British Somaliland, and Miss Phyllis V. Tarry, formerly private secretary in Kenya to the Commissioner of Income Tax in the four African territories, were recently married in Aden.

The Rev. Sir Charles Bentinck took the chair at the recent annual meeting in London of the Sudan Interior Mission. Sir Charles was British Minister in Addis Ababa when the S.I.M. began its work in Ethiopia 10 years ago.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Edward Wellesworth Sykes, third son of Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes and Lady Sykes, and Naomi, younger daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. G. Neville Stevens, of Redgrave Rectory, Norfolk.

Sergeant P. J. C. Truscott, R.A.F., and Margaret, his youngest daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Bowring, have been married in Bedford. Sir Charles Bowring, who served for many years in Kenya, was afterwards Governor of Nyasaland.

M. Pictet, of the Belgian Prime Minister, M. de Vleeschauer, colonial Minister, and M. Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, have been holding conferences in Leopoldville with the Governors of the different provinces, including Ruanda-Urundi.

The engagement is announced of Mr. D. I. Baham, R.E., youngest son of the late A. J. Baham and Mrs. Graham, of Cheshire, and Reniera Mary, younger daughter of Sir Herbert Stanley, of Cape Town, immediate Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Stanley.

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant I. D. McLaughlan, D.S.C., R.N., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. McLaughlan, of Kenya, and 80, Holland Park, London, W.11, and Charity Pomeroy Edmunds, Third Officer, W.R.N.S., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Simonds, Barton House, Arvorfield, Oxford, Berkshire.

A marriage has been arranged, and with steady talk made between Sub-Lieut. Roger Kenneth N.V.R., eldest Air Aide, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Kerrison, of Bush Hall, Aylesham, Norfolk, and Miss Edmonstone, daughter of Major Lewis Hastings, M.C.R.A., and Mrs. Hastings, of White House, Wokingham, Berkshire and Southern Rhodesia. Major Hastings, a former member of the Rhodesian Parliament, is at present attached to the B.C.F. for special duties.

A marriage will shortly take place between Major Frank A. Stockdale, Royal Inland Riding Dragoon Guards, elder son of Sir Frank and Lady Stockdale, and Frances I. Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, elder daughter of Sir Fitzroy Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Bt., and the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, of Bush Hall, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire. Sir Frank Stockdale is Controller of Welfare and Development in the West Indies and was a cultural adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1930 to 1934.

Mr. H. S. Henderson, V.C.**Hero of the Matabele Rebellion**

MR. HENRY STEPHEN HENDERSON, V.C., who died in Bulawayo last week at the age of 72, was the hero of a feat now almost legendary in Southern Rhodesia. This was the conveying to safety, after a journey mostly by night through enemy-infested country, of a wounded comrade, Trooper Celliers, during the Matabele Rebellion of 1896.

Born in Glasgow, Mr. Henderson started his career as an apprentice with an engineering company in that city, and later went to Belfast shipbuilding yards. Reaching the Rand in 1892, he filled posts in various gold mines, and two years later he went north as engineer to the Queen's Mine.

When the Matabele Rebellion broke out he at once joined the Rhodesia Horse as a trooper, and did special scouting work under Captain MacFarlane. He was on the Bulawayo-Tloko Sunday, March 27, 1896, with the Bulawayo Troop Force. His brave daughter, Mrs. M. J. 30 Captain MacFarlane's party was surprised by Matabele about 25 miles from the town. Henderson and Celliers were with the advance guard and when the column was surprised they were separated.

Celliers was shot through the knee and his horse was killed. Henderson, well-injured and fit, might have got back to the main body, but refused to leave Celliers, saying with his wounded and dismounted comrade, although aware that if discovered by the Matabele, who were in large numbers all round, both he and his comrade would be killed out of hand.

Henderson put the wounded man on his own horse, and began the risky journey to Bulawayo, though Celliers was in such straits that he pleaded to be left to his fate. Hiding by day and moving by night they got back four days later, during which they had been practically without food.

The Victoria Cross awarded to Henderson was presented by Lord Milner at the opening of the Bulawayo Bulawayo, and he was gazetted lieutenant in May, 1897. After the Rebellion he resumed his career and was for one of the best-known men in Rhodesia. In 1924 he married Miss Ann Davison, of Pretoria; they had two sons. In addition to his vocation as a mining and mechanical engineer, he was manager of the Eastern Finance and Investment Company of Johannesburg and Bulawayo, and he resided at Dore Court, Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. Major Nesbitt, awarded the V.C. during the Mashona Rebellion for his famous coach drive from Mazoe into Salisbury, Henderson was an extremely interesting man, who not only in his own day was with total unconcern.

Mr. F. S. Roberts, M.L.C.

MR. F. S. ROBERTS, J.P., elected member of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council for Ndola since the general election of 1941, died on Thursday of last week. Only a few hours before news of his death was cabled to London, we received a letter from a close friend of Mr. Roberts in Northern Rhodesia telling us of his serious illness, that his political career was almost definitely at an end, and that it was doubtful whether he would live.

The passing of Mr. Roberts is a distinct loss to the Copperbelt and to Northern Rhodesia generally. While mayor of Ndola from 1934 to 1937, he showed great energy, and he was re-elected to that office in April of last year, a few months before the election of the Legislature. His opponent was Colonel Stephenson, one of the best known and oldest of the non-official members

who had also sat on the Government side of the House some years earlier while serving as an official.

Mr. Roberts, probably the colleague of Mr. R. W. Wencusky, leader of the newly-formed Labour Party of Northern Rhodesia (all of whose five candidates were successful in the election), had been in business in Ndola for some years as an insurance and general agent and transport contractor. He was the proprietor of Roberts's Filling Station, and local manager for Messrs. Harry S. Hopkins and Company of Southern Rhodesia. His death will necessitate a by-election in the Ndola electoral area.

Captain Colin Bain-Marras

Captain Colin Bain-Marras, South African Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium and the Netherlands, and formerly South African Minister in London, in London on Friday after a short illness at his home. He was well-known to many Z. S. Africans and Europeans. Born in Johannesburg, he served in the South-West Africa campaign of 1915-16, came to England to join the Coldstream Guards, and served in France and Flanders until 1919, being awarded the Croix de Guerre and twice mentioned in dispatches. On his return to South Africa he married a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Cullinan (after whom the Cullinan Diamond was named) and in 1933 became a member of the Union Parliament. Two years later he was one of the Union delegates to the Jubilee Conference of Empire Parliamentary Assemblies. He was appointed South African Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris in November, 1939, succeeding Mr. F. S. Waterson, now the British Commissioner in London.

Colonel C. A. Neave

The death in Nairobi at the age of 74 of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Neave, O.B.E., was removed to a well-known figure in Kenya. Colonel Neave, the son of a clergyman, intended to be a soldier, but after passing out of Woolwich and a short period with the Royal Artillery he had to resign his commission through leg trouble. He ranched for a while in California, but still unwilling to give up hope of a military life, returned to England to undergo an operation, which, however, was not successful. He nevertheless took part in the South African War of 1899-1902, and afterwards went to Kenya serving in the Veterinary Department until 1923. He joined up immediately the last war broke out, being posted to the Remounts Department and promoted lieutenant-colonel. On retirement from official life, he farmed at Kima and Kibbi. An all-round sportsman, he was for many years a member of the Jockey Club of Kenya.

Dr. A. P. Newton

Dr. A. P. Newton, former Professor of Imperial History at King's College, London, and formerly British Consul-General in London, died suddenly last week at the age of 69, was secretary of the Imperial Studies Committee of London University from 1911 to 1918 and since 1944 had been organizer of a similar committee of the Royal Empire Society, whose gold medal he received four years ago. He wrote or edited many books on Imperial history, and was joint editor of the Cambridge History of the British Empire, the eighth volume of which deals with South Africa, Rhodesia, and New Territories. A Hundred Years of the British Empire appeared from his pen in 1910.

Major General Lord Litch was killed in London on August 17, won his D.S.O. in the Sudan Campaign of 1898.

The death occurred on August 31 in Gwelo of Mr. H. H. Hamilton, Ltd. of the Siam Commercial Bank, Bangkok.

Letchworth Inquiry Findings Inadequate Cabled Summary

When we published a cabled summary of the findings of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to investigate the circumstances of the death of Assistant Police Inspector F. M. S. Letchworth, who died from blackwater fever in July of last year while on duty at the Luanga Bridge, 115 miles from Lusaka on the Fort Jameson road.

The full report by Mr. Justice G. G. Robinson, the Commissioner, which has now reached England, shows that the cabled message (which was based on official summary), omitted particulars essential to a proper understanding of the real facts, and some of those additional details must therefore be given.

Mr. Justice Robinson, for instance, elicited the information that the bridge had not been inspected during 1940; one of the explanations given here was that the police travelling on duty had been over-expended and that the Commissioner did not wish to ask for a special warrant. He also commented adversely on the fact that steps which were not taken before the tragedy were quickly found to be possible after it—for instance, the mosquito-proofing of the house and the provision of a refrigerator.

He charges the Government with having adopted the policy of masterly inactivity towards repeated representations by the Commissioner of Police that the guarding of the bridge was outside police work and should be undertaken by the military. On two occasions the only message by the Government for periods of four months was general representations in that sense, and it rejected three attempts to procure a wireless set for the bridge in order to relieve the monotony of the guard and also for propaganda purposes.

Perhaps the most serious fault of the cabled summary was its total failure to indicate that Mr. John Gaunt, District Commissioner, Lusaka, had most emphatically warned Mr. Verrall, Deputy Commissioner of Police, of the grave danger of not relieving Letchworth immediately. His testimony to that effect was corroborated by other witnesses, including the District Officer and the gaoler of the Central Prison, who on several occasions heard him tell Mr. Verrall that the state of Letchworth's health was so bad that unless he were promptly relieved blackwater fever would certainly supervene, and "the flood would be on your Verrall's shoulders." One witness who heard this conversation gave him no conviction that the relief would be sent within five or six hours, but the Deputy Commissioner did not plan to carry it out until seven days later.

The conclusion of Mr. Justice Robinson is that there was nothing very wrong with the police post at the bridge, but that it was in an unhealthy district and one at which officers should not have been left alone for too long a stretch. Letchworth was left there for 14 months. In the Commissioner's view, Mr. Verrall committed an error of judgement in deciding to leave the inspector at the bridge for seven days after being told the state of his health, and Mr. Davies did not take sufficiently vigorous or timely action to provide the services of a doctor after Letchworth did, in fact, go down with blackwater fever five days after Mr. Gaunt had foretold that possibility to Mr. Verrall. Captain Best, of the East African Army Medical Corps, who had eventually left Lusaka for Luanga (arriving a few hours before the patient's death) was shown by the inquiry to have been waiting anxiously to be summoned from Saturday, but was not called upon to leave until the following Tuesday morning.

Colonial Affairs Debate

Reply of Under-Secretary of State

THE EAST AFRICAN COLONIAL AFFAIRS DEBATE, in the House of Commons, was reported of considerable length and discussed editorially in our last issue, from which the reply on behalf of the Government had to be omitted through pressure of space.

MR. MACMILLAN, Under-Secretary of State, replying to the Debate, said he had been only a few months at the Colonial Office, but the major problem which haunted him was the duality of his work.

There are two lines of work, two lines of thought, all the time. First, there is the war, the oppressive, tremendous, overwhelming demand which they have hardly been mentioned today. We must be busy supplying the debate almost remote from the war, but I feel all the time that the needs of this tremendous campaign. I have been five years at the Ministry of Supply since I was driven in the aftermath of Armistice, and I have tried to bring into the Colonial Office something of the same tenacity. We have to supply the most tremendous needs.

Nobody who has not dealt in some degree with the details of the transition from a pre-war price economy to a war-planned economy can know the amount of detail involved. The organisation is based not, as in pre-war days, on what you have some of to import or export or to put off a Colony, but on what it suits the war effort to import or export. It means an enormous detail of organisation both in the Colonies and at Home. Only those with experience of inter-departmental organisation know the degree of sustained effort required.

Colonial Office Task in War

Therefore, one has only to think of a minute at the end of forty days, and sometimes far into the night, to see all the things, large problems of post-war organisation and development, political problems and the like. If I am not able to take a complete view, I hope my hon. members will not say that I have, and they are right from a progressive-minded liberal member who used to sit and harry Governments from the Opposition benches into a hard-faced line of conduct. I can only say I have our major job to do in the war, to assist in any way I can in the necessary prosecution, which is not certain, the results of which are not known, which we cannot take our chances, which will not be within our hands, the most essential efforts and on the results of which depend all the decisions which will be made.

What is to be the standard of living in the Colonies? How can we improve it? How wide the standard of living of all peoples tends to fall; if one means the standard of living in terms of wages, goods and services, and not in terms of money. In the more primitive countries of the Colonies to acquire there has been this compensation, that in terms of services, medical services and so on, standards may have risen. In West Africa, the standards are not high, but I think that Africa they have slightly raised. In the other parts, they have been able to make for the great possibilities, both in the Army and in the labour force.

After making all these things, after writing money, Colonial Affairs, with the Government, in the world, it is not a question of money, it is a question of the means of money, it is a question of things. You can vote all the millions of money you like to Colonial Affairs, but you will not build another house unless you can get a nail or a screw, the steel and the timber there. None of these things are easy to get; they are all in short supply. Even if we get allocation, and that is not a very simple thing, because the supplies are not so great, the materials cannot be shifted except by the most intricate and come to in accordance with the present production situation and the present defence situation. It is a question of finding a ship to take the materials over, as the position improves we shall get forward with the greater energy, but at the present moment, having all the schemes, and the plans which are prepared help up by the best of necessities of war.

Taking the Line of Leadership

How members spoke of political development, I have always believed that economic and political disorders cannot be disentangled.

This House calls for a leadership in the Colonies if it likes. I can do anything in theory. But in practice it seems to me that we have to go to take the line of leadership and gradually bring these things about, with the general good will and setting of a high standard. But we must not take a naive view of the situation. Sometimes the outward sign of discontentment here in the Colonial Office and some of the same, but the Council may not represent the reality that lies under the surface. I can assure my hon. members, without committing myself to particular policies or particular questions, that my noble friend has this policy in mind, and that he shares very much the aspirations which have been put forward today.

regiment for Africa, battalions are made by adding my hon. member indicated, although I cannot give the assurance as to the number of regiments; a number of battalions are raised belonging to a certain regiment, and the multiplication of battalions is on a much higher scale than might have been indicated by the figures he had mentioned. Where a desert population lives it is not so easy to have great masses of men as in the highly developed country. A machine will take the place of men. It will be impossible to attempt to raise from Nigeria anything like the proportion of the population for the Army that you can raise from a highly developed European country. If you did so, it would be impossible to have the people African. And in Africa, and other Colonies, there is always the African element, the people who are traditionally of a fighting race and one to whom fighting does not come so naturally. As we all know, a battalion of the King's African Rifles are a very fine fighting force. But the main concentration of troops is of the African element for the defence of their own territories.

Conscribed African Labour

As the conscription of African labour is a point brought to my notice in the Debate has been taken further. We have arranged that schools in the West Indies, we have reduced the hours from 1943-45 and we have provided a grant for additional inspectors. A Central Wages Board has also laid down general scales of wages and meals and fixed minimum wages for the compulsory labour. In Tanganyika there has been compulsory labour, but on a very limited scale, only for a short-term reference for planting of crops. The total in Rhodesia, if I am not mistaken, amounted to less than 100 men, and I think it is a small voluntarily-accepted force to do general work for the Government, such as road-making.

Mr. Creech Jones: What is in Northern Rhodesia? Mr. Macmillan: Yes, I am not responsible for Southern Rhodesia. I can only accept the definition of the Colonial Office as being the hon. member for Supply. We did not rush in Kenya and Nigeria to accept proposals for compulsory labour. On the contrary, we examine with the greatest care great numbers of proposals, are interchanged, and an immense amount of contact is made between the Colonial Office and the territories concerned.

My noble friend said I dislike forced labour. The whole House thinks it and the whole history of Africa has been to gradually get rid of it. It is an old tradition and the whole existence for a long time, and there are certain services for which compulsory labour might be regarded in more primitive times as reasonable. When the steel called upon his men they called them and built a road, or did some acts of public works in their own way as we pay our taxes. But we do not want to see a system where we should not keep it in as long as it is necessary. We are using it only in ways as we can.

In Kenya the settlers would not ask for it; the Government forced it upon them. We could not afford to ask the settlers to grow crops and then let the crops be rotting upon the ground. There are some exotic crops, wheat in particular, which the Native Government know how to grow and which must therefore be grown by the settlers. But it is a mistake to imagine that in Kenya the settlers asked for it. The seed money was not asked for, and in Northern Rhodesia the mine owners have asked for it. We are introducing every possible safeguard, and if anybody can think of any improvements, I should be most happy to see whether we could introduce them.

I was asked about propaganda in the United States. Propaganda is a difficult thing. I am never quite happy about it, but I do not think it is a bad thing. I have spent a great part of my life trying to get it done, and I have spent a year or two in the States. I think it is a very important thing, and I do not think it is a bad thing. It is a very important thing, and I do not think it is a bad thing. It is a very important thing, and I do not think it is a bad thing. It is a very important thing, and I do not think it is a bad thing.

My noble friend, my noble friend has been impressed by the need of contact between the leading brains of the universities and students in the Colonies, and we have made arrangements for putting upon the staff of the British Representative in America a representative of the Colonial Office of high standing, and I think will be very useful in seeing that our joint interests are represented at the Embassy, and in making the necessary contacts with the American Government.

No design has yet been put forward for setting up a Colonial Development Fund. It is a noble idea, and we are considering the best method of creating and planning the setting up of Colonial development and welfare.

The Colonial Office and the British Empire are very happy to be used in the world to include in the luxury of happy days of over-emphasising our history. It is a very old English tradition that we should be proud of our own efforts, but

can become rather dangerous if we do not take us to ourselves. We shall make long lists of things which we should do, but some of these, which will be more or less of a list of four broadly speaking, at least, certainly not to be regarded as subject to any definition or a subject for shame. We should be able to make this list, and we should be able to do it in our generation as our fathers and grandfathers did in theirs, we shall have little of which to be ashamed and much of which to be proud.

SIR PATRICK HENSON asked whether there could be some sort of intimate association between the House and the Colonial Empire.

MR. MACMILLAN: Questions of some importance to the House of Commons and Colonial Development Board, are very big questions. They are what are called by the natives of Whitehall questions that are settled on a higher level than yourself. All I can do is to represent things to that level.

Colonial Comforts Fund

Lord Trenchard's Broadcast Appeal

The Colonial Comforts Fund, described by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Trenchard, its President, was the subject of "This Week's Good Cause" appeal in the B.B.C. programme last Sunday evening.

Started last year for the welfare of men from the Colonies engaged in war work, the fund was launched with the co-operation of the Colonial Office to provide necessities especially for Africans and West Indians serving in the United Kingdom and for their kinsmen on active service elsewhere overseas. Lord Lloyd, then Colonial Secretary, was partly responsible for the establishment of the fund, and his successor, Lord Moyne, likewise showed a keen interest in it. Many Africans are now serving as soldiers, sailors and airmen, firemen, civil defence workers, stevedores, foresters, and gaolment workers. Moreover, altogether the Colonies have sent

in gifts and loans to the Treasury and in contributions to British war efforts about £31,000,000 since the war started. The claims of the Colonial Comforts Fund on popular support are thus obvious.

The course of his appeal Lord Trenchard said: "The people of this country must realize that we should see that all those who are fighting for our cause should have all the comforts that it is in our power to give. They need rest camps, they need games and musical instruments for their camps, they need advice, they need comforts to protect them from the dangers of their environment, and all their possessions must be safe. They need spiritual comforts."

And when he referred to achievements of the men and women of the East and West African regiments in the East Africa Campaign, he said: "The soldiers come from their Native Villages, leaving their flocks and their herds for the liberation of Ethiopia. Now they are manning the outposts of our Empire."

The spontaneous demonstration of loyalty from all parts of the Colonial Empire, inspired by a sense of partnership, has been a revelation to our people, and an inspiration to us and our friends, but to the men and women who have done more than we could have expected of them.

All the incidental expenses of the Fund are met out of the pockets of well-wishers so that every penny you subscribe will be for the benefit of the men and women it is intended to help.

Details of this fine cause should be sent to the Fund, Colonial House, 20 Holborn, London, E.C.1.

Tip on the Labour Pact

The new Labour agreement between Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland provides that the return of emigrant Natives to their homes shall not be protracted beyond five years. It is the remittance of a fair proportion of the migrant labourer's wages to his home; for the co-ordination of labour policy by discussions between representatives of the three Governments; and for a part of the tax collected by one Government to the Government of the labourer's country of origin.

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Kenya and Uganda Railways

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration reports for various years during the calendar year 1941, the annual report for which reached this country on Wednesday.

Gross receipts were £1,537,860, compared with £1,203,367 in 1940 and £1,730,000 in 1939; ordinary working expenditure being £1,008,700, compared with £1,016,850 and £1,512,044 in the two previous years, leaving a gross surplus of £529,160 against £529,557 and £1,213,954 respectively. The percentage of ordinary working expenditure to earnings was thus down to 65.02 compared with 50.17 and 53.54. Of the total revenue £3,339,428 was on Railways account and £805,432 on Harbours account.

After allowing £100,417 for renewals and various minor miscellaneous needs, the balance of net earnings of £1,978,050 represented 8.3% of the total capital expenditure of £23,138,294, or a return of 14% of the interest-bearing proportion of this total, namely £14,131,000. The net charges required £643,876 in respect of Railways and £245,571 for Harbours, reducing the surplus to £1,103,650, to which had to be added £113,433 of accumulated surplus from the previous year.

2,350,000 Required on Military Traffic

No less than £365,530 was absorbed by the continuing increase in military traffic. £350,000 was transferred to general reserves, £221,214 to the harbours betterment fund, £50,000 to rates payable to the railway, £100,000 to Railways betterment, and £20,000 to the superannuation fund.

Combined earnings showed an increase of 29.7% in 1941 and 43.7% on 1939. Ordinary working expenditure, however, rose by only 17.72% over 1939, since the total of those two years, despite increased fuel and other costs, the operating ratio was lower, chiefly as a result of increased traffic and the most economical control of expenditure. Earnings per ton of 2.21 1/2% above the cost of £85,677 showed a saving of 10% deducting accessories, and a net profit of 23.62% on the total contribution to the Government.

The total tonnage of freight moved by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration was 1,042,500,012.15 tons, this representing a 10% increase on 1,000,000 tonnes of public traffic above the 1939 average.

The table of commodities carried by the coast provides valuable information to all interested in East Africa. The figures are: Cotton, 1,000,000; sugar, 76,572; maize, 126,120; wheat, 1,511,771; rice, 1,000,000; oil, 50,724; copra, 13,000; indiarubber, 11,974; sisal, 11,200; groundnuts, 2,330; iron ore, 1,380; tin, 3,400; sugar, 1,000; beans, 20,500; flour, 1,000; cattle, 1,000; sheep, 1,000; goats, 1,000; hides, 1,000; skins, 1,000; iron, 1,000; steel, 1,000; machinery, 1,000; tools, 1,000; hardware, 1,000; textiles, 1,000; chemicals, 1,000; medicines, 1,000; books, 1,000; papers, 1,000; other goods, 1,000.

Railways of timber to the coast was also high, since as much as in the last complete year was of five different types of hardwoods and softwoods, and of wheat rather more than double.

204,000 Troops and Prisoners

More than 200,000 troops and prisoners of war were carried on special arrangements, 35,000 of them being sent to Europe and 45,000 to the Far East. The railway carried 1,000,000 tons of military traffic, amounting to £1,000,000, which was carried at remittance of 6% of the charges on military goods traffic, a further £13,761 was remitted on freight of harbours charges.

Continuous works involving the construction of stores and workshops and the installation of new machinery and equipment for the military authorities and the railway workshops at Nairobi continued to do a large amount of engineering work, particularly in the manufacture of equipment.

The interest-free loans made to the Government in 1940 were being repaid in the year 1941. An additional £1,000,000 was invested in War Bonds, and the Government is repaying this investment half-yearly in the form of interest.

The Lake Albert fleet of motor launches, which in 1940 was the largest in the world, were all repaired and put in the water.

At the end of September 1941, Brigadier-General Sir Walter Rhodes, the General Manager, was seconded to the British Forces and appointed Director of Transport for the British Forces. From that time until the appointment of Mr. J. E. Robins as General Manager in the middle of this year, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were under the control of Mr. B. Hamp, who had looked back upon a career of most successful work under manifold difficulties. Since the review was written of a report which bears his signature, he has learnt with regret that he has tendered his resignation. He is at present in South Africa on leave of absence and retirement.

Rhodesia Iron and Steel Deal

The Government of Rhodesia has agreed to pay £200,000 as purchase price for the Rhodesia Iron and Steel Corporation's underlying assets. The Government also claims for one year's interest on the share, which is a compromise between the Government's earlier offer of £100,000 and the Corporation's estimate of £300,000 as a reasonable price for the liquidation of the assets.

Standard Bank of Africa

Like those of most other Empire banks, the balance sheet of the Standard Bank of Africa for the calendar year ended March 31, 1942, shows a record of success. Net profits are little changed as compared with the year ended March 31, 1941, when they were £1,000,000.

Net profits are little changed as compared with the year ended March 31, 1941, when they were £1,000,000. The balance sheet shows deposits of £105,000,000 (previous year, £87,897,000) and customers' bills for collection of £1,259,626 (£1,098,924). Assets: cash, etc. £32,000,886 (previous year, £29,280,019); investments, £38,634,817 (£42,300,000); bills of exchange purchased, £1,130,425 (£1,116,661); bills, discounts, advances, etc. £30,750,664 (£33,311,287).

Uganda Company's Report

During the year ended August 31, 1941, the Uganda Company Ltd. made a profit of £26,267, from which £7,500 were required to be deducted for taxation and contingencies, and to which £38,604 was added as the balance brought in from the previous year. A final dividend of 10% and an interim of 2 1/2% absorbed just over £5,000, leaving £15,310 to be carried forward.

The funded capital is £412,500 in ordinary shares at 10s each, of which there is a loan secured by mortgage of £23,702. Secured advances which totalled £69,899 in the year ended August 31, 1941, have disappeared, and a profit of £26,267 on the sale of properties, earmarked as a reserve. The balance sheet and sundries appear in the Balance Sheet of 1941. The balance sheet shows land and buildings at £38,932; plant, machinery and motor vehicles at £34,540; furniture, fixtures and fittings at £2,050; development at the Victoria tea estate at £20,534; stocks and work in progress at £69,825; debtors at £22,511; and cash at £1,000.

Mr. H. G. Chambers is Chairman of the company, and his colleagues on the board are Major General John Buckley, Major-Commander D. A. Buxton, Mr. J. H. Cameron, and Mr. J. H. Buxton. The 19th ordinary general meeting of the company will be held in London on Thursday, August 27.

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News Items in Brief

Matches are now controlled in Kenya. Lusaka is now running a public bus service. A furnace is now at work in Lusaka for the recovery of solder from tin. The Lusaka broadcasting station has changed over from 41.5 metres to 37 metres. Since the Colony Settlement and Production Board will procure similar information, Kenya is not holding an agricultural census this year. Messrs. Brooke, Bond and Co., Ltd. (London) a large tea growing interests in East Africa, announce a final dividend of 7% on their "A" and "B" shares, making the total for the year of 10% (the same as for last year).

The full production of sisal and tow from East African sisal plantations (States in Tanganyika) was 47 tons. This was the first month of the company's financial year.

Nomination day for the by-election in the North constituency of Northern Rhodesia will be held on Monday, September 7. In the event of a contest, the day will be October 6.

Regulations gazetted in Southern Rhodesia enable licensed farmers to make farm butter in excess of the quantity authorised by their licence, on condition that such surplus amounts are sold to or through licensed creameries.

A trial gas producer plant for motor vehicles, motor station engines, which has been designed by the technical sub-committee of the Southern Rhodesian Government's Industrial Development Advisory Committee, has been undergoing tests.

Under the Export of Goods (Control) No. 44 Order, 1942, which comes into force on August 27, control is extended to cover cotton, artificial silk and cotton, and artificial silk, rayon, hosiery, and articles made therefrom, and hosiery and linen manufactures. Some of these goods may be exported to specified destinations without licence from the United Kingdom.

The new cotton levy of 5d. per 100 lb. (imposed under the Licence Encouragement of Export Regulations) has been suspended from the beginning of this week. Its purpose was to defray expenses in promoting and financing export trade in cotton products. It may be reimposed, but at present there is a surplus, and while British Overseas Cottons, Ltd. (the company formed by the Board of Trade in connexion with the levy) will carry out other duties.

Nyasaland Tobacco Crop

The final results of Nyasaland's tobacco auctions for the season are as follows, the figures in brackets being last year's: fire-cured for export, 2,334,000 lb. (1,522,777 lb.), average price, 11.1s. (10.64s.); fire-cured, local, 360,400 lb. (389,220 lb.), average, 5.45d. (5.30d.); fire-cured, Southern, 3,000,000 lb. (1,587,102 lb.), average, 6.00s. (5.60s.); fire-cured, Northern, 3,250,000 lb. (7,228,264 lb.), average 8.23d. (6.48d.); air-cured, 1,000,000 lb. (723,222 lb.), average 7.48d. (6.20d.). The estimate for tenant-grown tobacco, which is not auctioned, was 7,800,000 lb., a figure probably exceeded. All these figures are wet weight. The total crop should prove to be some 24,000,000 lb., of which 15 million at least may be sent to West African markets. The European fire-cured crop was disappointing in quantity and quality. The Southern darks were better than expected, although having some very light leaf. The Northern fire was very good and has a good percentage of heavy bodied leaf with good texture. The sun-air cured leaf was also of good quality.

British India Results

The net profits of British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. for the year ended September 30, 1941, amounted to £20,737 (against £207,207). This result is arrived at after providing for taxation, depreciation, and other charges, for example, £1,022,084, within-drawal properties and investments, to £1,223,938 (£2,10,000), and allocating £500,000 (£100,000) to pension fund reserve. Dividends amounting to 10% (same) have been paid on the ordinary shares. The carry-forward is £12,370 (£11,270). The report states that the tonnage replacement account has been increased by the addition of the surplus of insured value over the book value of ships lost during the year. The reserve funds at 31.03.42, against £822,500. Floating assets, including British and Dominion Government securities at 27.9.22, 224,747; the market value of balance sheet items, £2,180,102; total, £4,144,372 (£7,134,750), and current liabilities aggregate, £6,050,708 (£2,840,000). The annual meeting is to be held on August 27.

More E. A. Import Cuts

The Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar have jointly announced further reductions on imports from the United Kingdom. Imports are to be graded in three priority ratings in order to use shipping to the best advantage. All licences to import goods from the U.K. have been recalled by revocation and will be cancelled. Imports on obsolete licences issued by cancelled licences will be allowed provided the shipment from the U.K. is effected before the expiry of this month.

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WESTMINSTER NEWS

Tanganyika's Coal Deposits

A mineral conference convened with the development of East Africa has been held in London. The conference has discussed the possibilities of the extensive coalfields of Tanganyika. The two main fields are the Ruhuhua and the other is the Ruhuhua. It is conservatively estimated that the two deposits in the Ruhuhua area have 100,000 tons of coal. It is a fact that the coal was provided from the coalfields of East Africa could be supported by the Government and thence distributed throughout East Africa.

The possibilities of the coal fields have been preliminarily investigated and the East African Industrial Development Board is turning into the possibility of coal being sufficient to and being of assistance to the other countries and other countries of the region of East Tanganyika. This coal has been tested for its quality and found suitable although below the standard of imported coal. Preliminary inquiries have been made and it is hoped that the coal could be landed at Kilimanjaro and thence distributed to the other parts of the region.

Company Progress Reports

Keywords Goldfields Ltd. (Nairobi) has announced for the year ending 31st March 1942. The company has produced 1,200 tons of gold and 1,200 tons of silver. The company has also produced 1,200 tons of copper and 1,200 tons of zinc.

Rosemount—During 1942 the quantity of gold mined was 1,200 tons and the quantity of silver mined was 1,200 tons. The company has also produced 1,200 tons of copper and 1,200 tons of zinc.

Phoenix Mines—During 1942 the quantity of gold mined was 1,200 tons and the quantity of silver mined was 1,200 tons. The company has also produced 1,200 tons of copper and 1,200 tons of zinc.

Reclusaland Exploration—During 1942 the quantity of gold mined was 1,200 tons and the quantity of silver mined was 1,200 tons. The company has also produced 1,200 tons of copper and 1,200 tons of zinc.

Third Kenya Divisions—The East African Gold Mining Co. Ltd. announces an ordinary dividend for the year ending 31st March 1942.

Perched a Meteorite—The main meteorite found in East Africa was found in the Ruhuhua area. It is a large meteorite and is a very rare find.

Base Metal Production Committee—The Base Metal Production Committee has been set up to coordinate the production of base metals in East Africa.

Schwartz and Wolfgramm—Schwartz and Wolfgramm have been awarded a contract for the supply of electrical equipment to the Government.

News of Our Advertisers—Four thousand copies of the General Electricals Ltd. are being sent to the Government. The company has also been awarded a contract for the supply of electrical equipment to the Government.

African Gold Production

The policy of the Union Government is to encourage the production of gold in Africa. The Government has been very successful in this regard. The production of gold in Africa has increased steadily since the outbreak of war. In 1940 the amount of gold produced in Africa was 147 tons. In 1941 the amount of gold produced in Africa was 247 tons. For the first half of this year the total was no less than 757 tons. Only six of these new licences had been issued to Europeans, all the rest being Asians.

Asian Traders in Kenya

Despite the spread of racial restrictions in this the Colony, the trade with India has increased since the outbreak of war. In 1940 the number of Indian traders in Kenya was 147. In 1941 the number of Indian traders in Kenya was 247. For the first half of this year the total was no less than 757.

Northern Rhodesian Labour Corps

When the African Labour Corps is required by the Government for work in the field, it may be used for other purposes. The Labour Corps is divided into three sections consisting of one corporal and 25 men. They are issued with government tools which are necessary. The charge for their employment by any employer is 1s. a member a day. They can be employed only as a complete unit.

Advertisement for The East African Electric Supply Co. Ltd. featuring a large illustration of a power transmission tower. Text includes: 'THE EAST AFRICAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.', 'KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA', 'Cheap power is available in many areas. Selecting a factory site or installing power appliances or premises to one of the companies offices. Tariffs are available to large customers. Very liberal terms can be offered to new growers in the area.', '3 phase 4 wire 100 cycles 115 and 240 volts. In Tanganyika 2 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts per 440 volt Direct Current. OFFICES IN KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA.', 'THE EAST AFRICAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika.', 'THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar.', 'THE DAR ES SALAAM INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar.', 'LONDON OFFICE 66, Queen Street, E.C.4.'



SPADE WORK

British Ropes Limited regret that they are unable to answer the many demands of customers for supplies. Legislation vital to Victory does not allow unrestricted export of Steel Wire Ropes, Steel Wire and Manilla Hemp Ropes etc. They still be exported in certain circumstances, provided that they are essential and other sources of supply are unavailable. But though normal overseas trading has ceased, our factories and research departments are busier than ever. Invaluable experience is being gained, economies and improvements effected: spade work that will be of the utmost benefit to industry when Peace once made allows resumption of supplies. *Shipments of goods being restricted, our advisory service is of more than usual importance. In the spirit of the peace of urgent work, our technical staff will do its utmost to find time to answer all queries concerning our various products. Advice and help will gladly be given in any difficulty. Alternative sources of supply will be suggested when possible.*

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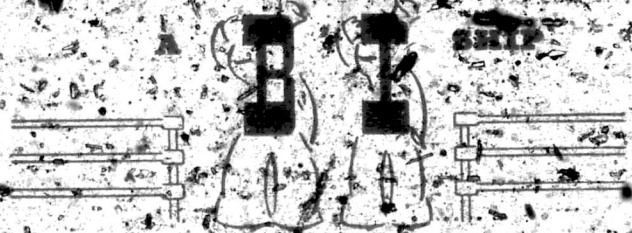
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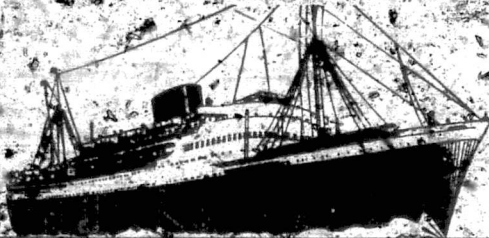
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Principal Contents

	Price		Price
Editorial	820	Zimbabwe on	820
Editorial	821	Colonies	821
Editorial	822	Industries in Rhodesia	822
Editorial	823	Letters to the Editor	823
Editorial	824	Company Meetings	824
Editorial	825	Standard Bank of	825
Editorial	826	South Africa	826
Editorial	827	Uganda Co., Ltd.	827
Editorial	828		
Editorial	829		
Editorial	830		
Editorial	831		
Editorial	832		
Editorial	833		
Editorial	834		
Editorial	835		
Editorial	836		
Editorial	837		
Editorial	838		
Editorial	839		
Editorial	840		

MATTERS OF MOMENT

HOW IS THE SENSE OF IMPERIAL MISSION to be recovered? Few questions are of greater importance to the British Empire at this fateful hour, and if that invigorating inspiration were that sense captured the people would be re-awakened. The urgent need for a national re-awakening can be denied. We have had a man having lived through the days of 1914-18 and seen the indomitable spirit of the country in those hours of direst danger. We have since noted the readiness of great sections of Parliament and people to thrust but of mind as quickly as possible. The immense tragedies as our losses in the Far East, our reverses in Libya and Egypt, and our fight for life on the high seas. Especially disturbing is the tendency to aggregate minor local gains while minimizing misfortunes of great strategic significance. It is not that the virtue has gone out of the race, as is abundantly proved by the gallantry, endurance and skill of our airmen, seamen, and soldiers, and by civilians (including women and children) under the terror raids of the Hun. Clearly, the old qualities remain, but, unfortunately, they are often without a sense of frustration. Among the chief causes of our present universal impression of that the spirit of the war at the highest levels has been far less efficient than it could have been. Decisions that politicians of undisguisable incompetence have been perpetuated in office, anger that have been made, and inevitably, com-

plex, bureaucratic, obstructing decisions and action in almost every direction, so much so that very few of us, of our readers in this country, can, whatever their circumstances, be without personal evidence of these stocks to public confidence.

Another major factor is that disparagement of the Empire, especially the Colonial Empire, which still receives so much publicity, might have been thought that the crisis would have been sobered by the magnificent manner in which the Dependents have offered their man-power, their materials, and their money for the prosecution of the war. Not a bit of it. Tribesmen still awaiting somewhat under the decision of a Colonial Government, and regard to dispute about the necessity to chieftaincy, might have been a serious and postpone further representations when the enemy attacked their King, but these British calumniators of British Colonialism, and their surprise, who have for years traduced the Empire, using the word as one of the worst of sneers, are now to be silenced. It is a saddening truth that a small group of pamphlet writers and polemicists has continued almost uninterrupted since the end of the last war to hold up the Empire to ridicule, thus propagating completely false ideas. How desperately deep that denigration has become, its roots was made when, with Singapore fell. One of the

worst calamities in British history was greeted by some Members of Parliament and some writers with almost unrepentant satisfaction. That they cherished in effect misleading the non-British world, part of Great Britain (but no part of the Overseas Empire) should be a lesson to you to give Colonial peoples the vote, more power in their legislatures, and unionism up-to-date, and the rest of the paraphernalia of our idea of democracy. The fundamental facts that British policy in the Colonies had always been that of eradicating the warlike inheritance of fighting tribes, introducing them to the arts of peace, and not calling upon them for military service (except for a very small local police force) mean nothing to these obscurantists, whose distinguishing characteristics are obsession with the shibboleths of party politics, tinged with and in almost all cases out of the personal experience of life in primitive countries, which can alone reconcile theory with practical possibility.

But the standards were both deeper and higher than that. It is one of the reasons for a debasing of standards over a period of years in which the public was fed on a diet of words deprived of all their meaning in the manipulation of certain processes of party standards, politics, "reading" in which most of the cause of politicians and newspapers were more concerned to make themselves popular by appeasement than to guard and defend their heritage, years of time-serving rather than of public service. What was to be expected so long as politicians consistent only in their failure and careerism could move from one high position in the State to another, when five Secretaries of State for the Colonies have held office within the last four years, when the same game of musical chairs was played with and by Governors, Chief Secretaries and other senior officials in the Dependent Empire, when most of those Governors were suited to show the suggestions of a senior clerk in Whitehall using the rubber stamp and name of a Minister who probably knew nothing of the point-at-issu, when men selected for administrative tasks were transformed by system into intelligent correspondents, and machines responding only to a starting handle in Downing Street, when Governors, when with one ear cocked to hear their master's voice, closed the other to almost everybody within their own territory below the rank of a provincial commissioner or departmental head, and not infrequently even to them? These are not new charges, wisdom after the event. They have been made in these pages again and again over a period now

approaching twenty years. The tragedy is that circumstances should still compel their repetition for the one and only reason that new vitality can be brought to flow through the Colonial body only if these evils be exercised.

Who is to blame that we have had a series of Ministers, Governors and other senior officials, yes and non-official leaders too in plenty, who have had no sense of the importance of their position, which they had indeed themselves to achieve? Lacking self-knowledge, they kept themselves in office, and in the good graces of those who might assist their careers? Every leader of such men, he have drifted in the course of his career to positions without any understanding of the nature of character, with the consequence that they could not even see the opportunities which lay before them. Lacking any sense of fundamentals, they were almost equal devoid of a sense of proportion. How many of these leaders of the last decade have gone to the heart of things? How many have had the habit of objective stock-taking? How many knew where they were steering and how they were faring against the winds and cross-currents and storms and fogs which assailed in private and public life? How many of the rank and file did their duty in objecting from positions of leadership men whom they recognised to be unworthy of confidence?

Merely to put these questions is to reveal some of the main reasons for our Colonial and Imperial troubles. It was tragically enough to send third and fourth rate men to the Mother of Parliaments, but even **Officials' Shorn of Responsibility** went with less than the best in Colonial affairs, for whereas in Great Britain there was at least the momentum of accumulated experience, and the constant check of a greater relative volume of influential and partially effective criticism outside Parliament, in the Dependencies, facing new problems day by day, were dependent on the machinery of government. Parental in theory, its chief characteristics in practice were indecision and procrastination. Where brave, adventurous minds questing after progress were needed, the system produced mainly those who quailed before lack of precedent or fear of failure and were determined above all else to avoid a black mark in the official file of a black look from a superior officer. These negative and soul-destroying qualities became the sign of an ever-growing proportion of the bureaucracy—to the anger of most of the officials themselves, and to the inexpressible indignation of the survivors of an

earlier generation of Colonial administrators, who really did administer their territories with those innate qualities of the British race which have made the Empire what it is.

The sense of Empire counsel strongly enough in the minds of the official and non-official pioneers of Rhodesia and East Africa. Whether they were administrators, agriculturists, doctors, mission-

High Duties of Leadership. were upheld by a firm faith. They knew no substitute formula which would suffice until they could retire on pensions. In difficulty and danger the official members of the community were strengthened by faith in their calling and responsibility, not weakened by fear of a Parliamentary question. When mails were few and irregular they had to rely on themselves with admirable results on the whole, but they could not exercise the Newomanism of disregarding superior orders which were manifestly misused to particular circumstances. With the development of commu-

nications the Colonial Office and the local Secretariats have grown more and more jealous of their power and less and less inclined to leave initiative to the men in the spot, and we have no doubt that the Secretariats are far more to blame for this state of affairs than the Colonial Office, which from the very extent of its pre-occupations must be glad enough to find a few Governors, unfortunately all too few, who will act on their own responsibility. Not until that sense of responsibility is generally restored in the sense of our Imperial mission be recovered. That being self-evident, a cardinal need is to increase responsibility, wherever possible, not, of course, by pressing it upon men who do not exercise it, but by replacing them by others of a higher character and better qualifications. There ought to be much more careful inquiry into the suitability of those whose names are submitted as possible candidates for the office of Governor, just as the general public should be much more discriminating in the men it elects to Legislative Councils. The duties of Leadership are high and onerous, and they must be so understood by those who seek to lead.

TIDINGS

Most Appealing

Goods considered as gifts, imported by or for the use of interned enemy aliens. City Free. Extract from the Uganda Defence Regulations.

Kenya Coffee Prospects

This season's coffee crop in Kenya is officially estimated at about 10,000 tons. The British Ministry of Food is expected to require 5,000 tons and the military authorities in East Africa 4,000, about 1,000 tons will remain for sale by auction in Nairobi, unless there should be unexpected calls which must be met. Late last season, for instance, Australia ordered for 2,000 tons, to find only half that quantity available.

Nairobi's New Mayor

Charles Udall, Nairobi's new Mayor, received the votes of two European, including himself, and seven Indian councillors, while Mr. Vasey, the retiring Mayor, who offered himself for re-election, received the votes of nine European members. The name was settled by drawing a name out of a hat. Councillor C. A. Tyson was elected Deputy Mayor by 10 votes to nine, Councillor Bakore, an Indian, being the other candidate.

Folly of International Administration

At a moment when there is renewed hope and joy by a busy little clique of people in favour of internationalism in Colonial affairs, it is most opportune to have from Sir Alfred Zimmer the forthright assertion that international bodies are not successfully administered things but not people. In the broadcast talk quoted on another page he made a point often stressed by this newspaper: that trusteeship by non-African hands cannot be reconciled with a system which might provide them with local administrative officers of British, American, Polish, Greek or Chinese nationality in some such selection.

K.F.A. Changes

Colonel G. G. Griffiths having resigned his position as general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association in order to devote himself wholly to his new duties as Director of Produce and Market Controller in Kenya, the board of the Association has appointed Mr. E. Bennett to succeed him, with Mr. K. H. O. Ludell as assistant general manager. Mr. Hugh B. Hamilton, managing director of Messrs. Mitchell, Coles and Co. (East Africa) Ltd., has joined the board of the K.F.A. This growing operative enterprise in its present form is largely the creation of Colonel Griffiths, one of the ablest business men of Eastern Africa.

Official but not Bureaucratic

Has any public body in East or Central Africa issued a more available statement to the public at the outset of its career than the Uganda Transport Board? If so it would be interesting to learn of it. This Uganda organisation recently published the following:—

In view of the numerous questions, notices, etc., in cold and peremptory official language, which will shortly begin in the name of the Transport Board, the members of the body are anxious to establish their relations with the public upon a proper footing. Although the Board is an official body, it is not a body of officials. It is composed largely of ordinary citizens, who have been entrusted with a difficult task of great public importance, and it will use their powers to the utmost and in which they wish to fulfil to the best of their ability and in the best interests of the community. Although they have now been endowed by Government with a giant's strength, and intend to use it like a giant, they have no desire to play the petty tyrant over their fellow-citizens. Their foremost wish is to be in constant contact with their public. Any other measures taken to the end the officers of the Board are being requested to disregard the widest possible dissemination any person who has any complaint, question or suggestion to offer will be most welcome.

The Atlantic Charter and Africa

Findings and Recommendations of an American Committee

THE BEARING OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

Upon the problems of Africa has been the subject of study in the United States of America by a Committee on Africa, the War and Peace Aims, which has issued a 164-page report entitled "The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American Standpoint." Copies are obtainable for 75 cents from the Africa Bureau, 154 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Forty persons constituted the Committee, which appointed 12 of its number to form an executive. Dr. Hanson Phelps Stokes was Chairman, Dr. Charles S. Johnson first Vice-Chairman, Dr. Emory Ross second Vice-Chairman, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias secretary.

Complexity of African Problem

The recommendations are as follows:—
The Committee realizes the extreme complexity of African problems, and that it is far from giving advice which can be without direct responsibility. It is nevertheless feels that a Report on the problems of Africa, Africa and Peace Aims could have some significance without specific recommendations presented in the form of motions and in mass.

Political Conditions

Among the Committee's major recommendations are the following:—

That the lessons of the recent military defeats in Malaya, Singapore, Java, and Burma—resulting largely from the opinion of many European authorities from a lack of more general co-operation between the native population and the Europeans in general—emphasize the vital importance of prompt steps in the Colonies to secure a larger and more responsible share in the government of their country, in order that it may not be said that measures adopted to meet legitimate Native aspirations have been "too little and too late."

That although the Atlantic Charter, even if expanded from adopted in the Twenty-Ninth Agreement, is inadequate in certain respects, especially its failure to provide for world organization to promote collective security, it represents a substantial step forward, and that the Eight Points of the Charter should all be applied to Africa, in keeping with the fundamental African and democratic principles enunciated.

That the goal of ultimate self-government should be definitely accepted in every Colony, and that the controlling Governments should, of themselves, both willing and eager to fit the African people for larger and larger participation in their own affairs, both through African Bills and through direct representation in Government Councils.

That every effort should be made to secure the best public opinion of the African population when any changes in Governmental control or policies are contemplated.

African Representation in Legislatures

That in every Colony steps should be immediately taken to provide adequate Native representation in the Legislative Councils, or what corresponds to it, including some African members elected directly or by qualified African electors, or Tribal Councils, and that such membership should steadily increase with the years.

That immediate steps should be taken to throw open positions in the Civil Service in every Colony to competitive examination of Africa, making available to them the same basic training and holding forward to the top positions in Civil Service posts shall be held by Africans.

That the word "citizenship" be better than "citizenship" as applied to an African territory under Mandate, in that, as it rightly implies, that the relationship is not permanent but has as its purpose the fitting of the ward for self-government as soon as his education and experience permit.

That the Mandate ideal of the vital importance of Native rights, welfare, and development should be applied in all African territory controlled by European Powers and should be adopted by the independent African States.

That all European Colonies in Africa should be willing, even when they continue under separate European administration, to submit to international inspection and report.

Social and Economic Conditions

That it is a matter of vital importance that all forms of racial discrimination, based on the Nazi "Herrenvolk" idea, should be eliminated, and that instead of looking upon different races as "superior" or "inferior" they should rather be considered as "advanced" or "backward."

That all forms of industrial "curbs" are as indefensible in Africa as they are in the United States, and that such an exist should be eliminated.

That the improvement of the economic status of Native Africans is a matter of prime importance and one which must be approached from many sides.

That special attention should be given to the fundamental problem of how to make sure that the means have adequate and allocated from them in the interest of European, American, or privileged Africans, and that the native farmer be protected from the destruction of his own lands by the effective demonstration of proper practices.

That everything possible be done through Governmental controls to prevent the exploitation of the minerals, water, plant, animal and soil resources by the adoption of a sound conservation policy looking to the future as well as the present welfare of the present.

That the design of the primary occupation of the over-whelming majority of Africans and largely the basis of their economic security, everything possible should be done to improve methods and practices of farm management and of soil and crop conditions, to encourage and action in such fields as scientific agriculture, forestry, and irrigation.

Training for Leadership

That there is need in every Colony of larger emphasis on education directly related to the needs of the people and on training for effective leadership in education, family life, and such, agriculture, the ministry, public life, economic and industrial planning, and other fields.

That social anthropology should be studied more, thereby making more satisfactory the adjustments between Western Africa and cultures.

That education should be based on the vernacular supplemented by other stages by the use of an "language" of the modern Congress, and that, in addition to the conventional forms, various attempts at mass education through radio, motion pictures, etc., should be adopted.

That the health problems of Africa are exceptionally serious and demands more attention through education and health campaigns than has hitherto given, for the so as to eliminate some of the most dreaded diseases of Africa and pests.

That everything possible should be done to give voluntary organizations and aid by the adoption of wise governing and controls to prevent the exploitation of the labour in industry, to give him a larger wage, and to provide for him better housing and recreational facilities.

That the principles of self-development and of co-operation are thoroughly important, so that everything should be done to encourage the African to develop his own capacities, and to aid him in this development, and in the improvement of Native conditions through voluntary forms of inter-racial co-operation—valuable to white and black alike.

That in view of many serious defects in our treatment of the Natives in the United States, we should approach the problem of race relations in Africa with humility, but with the confident belief that as they have been and are being steadily improved here and in some parts of Africa, so will they be steadily improved in all parts of Africa under the impact of Christian and humanitarian ideas.

That the government of the United States, being already in part to many treaties and conventions dealing particularly with Africa and the protection of its interests, should assume certain responsibilities which it has assumed, and should not only continue to participate actively in international conferences but also in other projects dealing with Africa.

Responsibilities of America

That American financial and business interests with investments in Africa should be especially careful to see that African labour is treated fairly as to methods of employment, wages, living conditions, etc.

That the people of the United States should be willing, both through philanthropic and missionary societies to devote more attention and more financial aid to Africa than in the past.

That our government should stand ready to unite with other nations in some world organization, including a Mandates system which will promote collective security and see that the provisions of the Atlantic Charter are duly implemented, so as to protect the interests of Africans, who should be given some form of representation in connection with the Peace Conference.

That it should also be willing to aid in such ways as the government of Africa may desire, in improving its social and economic conditions, especially in matters of health, education, and agriculture.

That the Government should consider establishing in the State Department a separate Division, with most of its personnel having African experience, to deal with African African affairs, as the system of the past by which Africa has been dealt with as part of the work of the Near East Division or of the West European Division, seems inadequate for the present and future.

Among the findings are the following:

The Africa still represents the largest undeveloped area in the world, with mineral deposits, agricultural land, water and power, and wild-life resources of importance, all of which are decreasing in value because of careless or reckless use or failure to harness these resources need development for its own defence and welfare.

Of the European nations the French are probably the ones who practice the most racial discriminations, and have a long record in this respect. In the United States their Civil Service of European and African study groups are working together.

That the Colonies and Protectorates controlled by the British Colonial Office have in general (with only one or two

exceptions) adopted in the interest of the Native population the basic and progressive social welfare ideas of the Mandate and guardianship systems, and that they are all staffed by a civil Service which has made an enviable reputation for public integrity and personal character.

That during the past 20 years there has been substantial progress in most parts of the continent in dealing with problems of health, education and Native welfare.

That the Native people, although differing widely in their stage of culture, interests and talents, have a large potentiality and that there is in every Colony a steadily increasing group of educated Africans who should take positions of additional responsibility.

That, speaking generally, the situation exists in the most serious form in those areas where there is a large native population living on the soil and in the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Kenya.

Further questions remaining to be discussed are the issues of *South Africa and Rhodesia*. The report was discussed editorially under Matters of Moment last week.

THE WAR

Invasion Exercises in East Africa

Flight Lieutenant Geoffrey Pelling Killed in Actions

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PLATT, G.O.C., in C. East African Command, has announced the holding of military exercises on an unspecified date this month, in September, with the object of testing all military and civilian services on the assumption that East Africa is being attacked.

Flight Lieutenant Geoffrey Pelling, R.A.F., who has been killed in action, was the elder son of Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Pelling, Director of War Industries and Research in Kenya, and Mrs. Pelling.

The following Rhodesian casualties on active service are announced: Killed (as the result of flying accidents): Acting Sgt. Pilots W. J. Marshall and W. Hill, killed (previously reported missing as the result of a non-operational flight); Sgt. Air Gunner J. W. Astbury, missing, believed killed (as the result of air operations); Sgt. Air Gunner C. T. Lucas, missing (as the result of air operations); Pilot Officer: G. Bennett and Flying Officer: A. W. Friend.

Flight-Sergeant E. D. Nightingale, D.F.M., R.A.F.V.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Nightingale, of the Kinangop, Kenya, was killed earlier this year when landing his damaged bomber in England on returning from a raid upon Germany, slipping in the channel.

Lt. J. Shires and Sgt. Christakos, of the Royal Hellenic Air Force, have been killed in a flying accident in Southern Rhodesia.

The Chief Officer Gordon James Waller, who is reported missing from all operations, succeeded Mr. H. G. H. Brown, London representative of the Coffee Board of Kenya. He joined the R.A.F. in September, 1941, as a pilot and an observer, and was later promoted pilot officer. His wife is serving in the W.A.A.F., and they have a four-month-old daughter.

Awards to Rhodesian Airmen
Acting Flight-Lieut. J. A. Plegis, R.A.F.V.R., No. 241 Squadron, has been awarded a bar to his D.F.C. awarded in April. The citation states that he has destroyed at least 10 enemy aircraft, two in a single engagement, and continues: "Undeterred by superior numbers of attacking aircraft, he presses home his attacks with grim determination. Flight-Lieut. Plegis formerly held a commission in the Southern Rhodesia Air Force.

The D.F.M. has been awarded to Sgt. A. J. Newton, No. 241 Rhodesian Squadron, R.A.F. The citation states:

"The pilot was the star gunner of an aircraft which suffered a direct attack on a day of heavy rain. Whilst flying

near the Dutch coast his aircraft was intercepted by two enemy fighters. The enemy made successive attacks from astern. During the third attack Sgt. Newton, who had vigorously defended his aircraft throughout, was wounded in the feet. Despite this he continued to engage the enemy, and, following an accurate burst from his guns, one of the fighters fell into a trap and crashed some 10 miles from the remaining flight, he closed in for another attack on Sgt. Newton, although he had already been hit by a rocket fire. The pilot officer was awarded the D.F.C. in recognition of his courage and devotion to duty. The award was announced immediately on his safe return to his aircraft carrier.

Major Roger Courtney, well known in Kenya, has been awarded the M.C. He is now serving with the commandos.

Captain R. F. Baker, D.F.C., on Castle Line, who was recently awarded the D.F.C. for his gallant conduct during a submarine and air attack on his ship, and Chief Officer E. A. Ferguson and Chief Engineer J. Mills, who were awarded the D.F.C. in the same connection, have now been awarded Lieut. W. J. Medley for Bravery at Sea.

Lieut. Colonel J. Mowbray has been appointed Commandant of the Indian Evacuee Camp at Saboga, and David G. Gabel has been appointed company commander in charge of the Tanga unit of the Tanganyika Defence Force, with the acting rank of major (local commission).

Mr. T. Reid, now a captain in the South West Border Force, formerly lived at Chipinge, Southern Rhodesia. Acting Capt. J. H. T. Carter, of the Tanganyika Royal Air Force, has been promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant.

Chief Petty Officer J. P. Spindall, of the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteers, has been promoted to lieutenant.

Mr. Michael Cooper, of Kenya, having completed his air training in Great Britain, has been commissioned as a fighter pilot.

Pedro E. V. Lusa, formerly a member of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and latterly headmaster of the Mbeya School, Tanganyika, has now been commissioned as a chaplain to the forces in East Africa.

Commander G. M. Temple, R.N., formerly of Kenya, and Captain W. Broadhead Williams, R.F., also formerly of East Africa, have been in London.

Mr. J. G. Carver, of the R.A.F., whose spare time home in Kenya has been on a visit to the colony. The Emperor of Ethiopia has appointed Mr. C. S. Collier as the Custodian of Enemy Property. Mr. Collier was Governor of the Bank of Ethiopia from 1914 until the end of the Italian occupation.

Mr. S. F. Saville's visit to the East African Supplies Board has resulted in a further taking by the Union of Africa, to release certain essentials which are in short supply in East Africa. Recently the Union is to receive from East Africa such articles as waste paper, scrap rubber, iron and steel, and bottles and other containers.

To ensure continuous maximum co-ordination between military and civil transportation requirements on the system, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours have appointed the following Committee: Mr. G. F. Clay (Chairman), the General Manager, K.U.R., and the Superintendent of the Line; the A.O.M.C.; Mr. W. E. Norton, the Port Manager, R.S.; Representatives of Tanganyika Territories: Mr. G. Moody (Uganda), and Mr. A. Vincent, Director of Road Transport.

The Rubber Production Committee of Uganda is at present Messrs. A. S. Thomas (Chairman) and Executive Officer), H. G. Cannon, J. G. Galletti and L. J. Jarvis.

Colonel C. L. Bruton Returns to East Africa.

Supervision of the distribution of vaccines and other refugees among the East African and Rhodesian territories under the control of the Colonial Office has been entrusted to Lieut. Colonel C. L. Bruton, Resident Commissioner for Swaziland since 1937, and of the Uganda Administration Service from 1914 to 1936.

About 5,000 Polish refugees from Russia and Persia are to be accommodated in several small camps in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika and one large camp in the Northern Province.

A proposal has been made in the Nyeri district of Kenya, which is computed to possess nearly 50,000 wool sheep, that some of the Italian prisoners of war in the Colony should be set to spin wool into cloth for their own clothing and blankets.

Under Uganda's new Defence Regulations liability for military service for men is extended from 45 to 50 years. The Uganda Civil Defence Board has power to register farms and particulars of all persons liable.

The East African Traders' Association has recommended that all shops in Kenya should be closed on Wednesday afternoons to give people opportunities for training in home defence after war work.

Dar es Salaam has 138 European women and children not engaged in essential business, excluding the families of officials, said Mr. S. Knight, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in a recent statement of production.

Fire watchers are now trained to guard Government buildings and important Government stores during periods of emergency in Dar es Salaam.

As part of its Civil Defence Scheme Zanzibar has established an A.R.P. Women's Auxiliary Service, which includes A.R.P. recording officers, A.R.P. information officers, A.R.P. lectures for mothers, V.A.D., first aid, first aid centres, rest house, auxiliary ambulance service, and coding staff.

Mombasa Indian Merchants' Chamber, at a special meeting, convened to protest against certain clauses of the new Kenya Price Control Regulations, resolved to urge the Government to establish a strong board of non-official members to keep a check on the activities of the Controller and to hear appeals against any decision of the Controller.

Southern Rhodesia's new Controller of Supplies, Mr. Russell Ridgway, until recently President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. H. Franklin, who became Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia when Mr. Bradley left to take up his post as Chief Secretary in the Falkland Islands, has been gazetted as Public Relations Officer also.

Mr. F. V. Page is Tanganyika's new Director of Manpower.

Mr. A. Sharp has become Assistant Director of Security Intelligence in Uganda.

Mr. G. Wilson has been appointed Public Liaison Officer to the Zanzibar A.R.P. Women's Committee.

Funds for War Purposes

At the end of June the Nkwanga War Fund totalled £10,607, the sum collected during the month amounting to £578.

When the fast month in Southern Rhodesia the Matabele War Fund Committee had collected £3,400.

On Rhodesia and Bulawayo's days the Livingstone War Fund Committee collected £60,168.

Mrs. R. H. Dalloch, of Livingstone, has collected £200 for the bombed areas of Great Britain and £30 for the Prisoners of War Fund.

Women of Dar es Salaam and neighbourhood have sent £81 as their July contribution to the National Air Raid Defence Fund, and £67 to King George's Fund for 1945.

Some 100 seafarers of Zanzibar collected over £100 for the Seafarers' Fund for Sailors, a daily remembrance of the seaver.

The G. C. Mombasa drawn in Nairobi raised £1,210 for the parcels of food for British prisoners of war.

Kenya's War Welfare Fund is making an interest-free loan of £400 to the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation for the opening of a lunch club in Nairobi for women war workers.

Recent gifts to the Lord Mayor's Emergency War Relief Fund include £219 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

At the outbreak of this war Mr. H. C. Henderson, V.C., whose death was reported last week, gave the entire proceeds of a coal mine to the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Cardale Lunn, of Kenya, has given two of his paintings to be sold for war charities.

Among the latest gifts acknowledged by the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund are £50 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund, £450 from the British Charities Fund, £400 from the Mufulira War Fund Committee, and £20 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

Belgian Congo & the R.A.F.

Belgium Suffered Forty Fighters

A ceremony in Leopoldville when 40 names were presented to the British Consul General for the purchase of R.A.F. fighters, the Consul said that the aeroplanes purchased with this money would be piloted by Belgian airmen, and that the names of the pilots would be inscribed on the Belgian Congo would be inscribed on the machines. The names chosen belong to three categories: (a) victims of the Colonial campaigns of 1914-1918 and 1941; (b) pioneers who contributed to the greatness of the Congo; and (c) regions of the Colony and inland territories.

Category (a) contains 13 names: Saisi, Luvungi, Yaunde, Usoko, Lolanguru, Kato, Itaga, Tabora, Molongo, Asosa, Gabela, Mogi, and Salo.

The second and most important category, contains 21 names: Stambou, Janssens, Cresnel, Cambier, Popelin, Baron Jacques, Ramadars, Baron Dhanis, Pontlier, Lotaire, Chabot, R. P. de Calan, D. J. Verstraete, D. Bruyne, Van Gelle, Bouquhat, Decommunis, Franquini, J. Abille, Janssens, Muisson, Renks.

Category (c) contains 10 names: Leopoldville, Elisa, Behville, Albertville, Katanga, Kivu, Ruanda, Uvindi, Uele, Lisambo, Ubangi, Lemang, Kasai, Asricia, San-Kuru, Luapula, Kwango.

Extravagance in the Official Gazettes

An Analysis of Official Publications in Eastern Africa

IN THE EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES under the direct control of the Colonial Office official calls to thrift have been frequent during the war. Yet in the very place in which official economy might be expected in the form of examples, namely, the official *Gazettes*, extravagant extravagance in the use of paper—a vital war material—has continued unchanged from the days of peace.

These official weekly publications in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, not to mention a fraction of an inch of the same page size, about 43 by 8 inches. The issues for eight recent weeks from all the territories named gave an average of 10 pages; those of Northern Rhodesia and Zanzibar are at times smaller than others, and that of Kenya runs occasionally to 48 or 20 pages.

The paper used is a Crown Colony Standard "water mark" smooth surface cream color. It is good enough not merely to take print, but is very different in its suitability for correspondence purposes. It is of much higher class than any newspaper, the technical name for the material used for newspapers. Compared with it, the paper now used for *The London Gazette*, premier production of its class in the Empire is shoddy.

Since *The London Gazette* is the natural pattern in such cases, a further comparison is of interest. The royal coat of arms on the first page of *The London Gazette* measures 2 inches by 1. *The Nyasaland Gazette* gives it 2 1/2 by 1 1/2, that of Northern Rhodesia 2 1/2 by 2 inches, those of Uganda and Tanganyika 2 1/2 by 1 1/2, and those of Kenya and Zanzibar 1 1/2 by 1 1/2.

The average margin down the page of these East African publications is 1 1/2 inches, with at least an inch at top and bottom. In a single normal *Gazette* margins not infrequently represent a total blank space of more than 350 square inches, but on 8 pages of printing is equivalent to a wastage of 29%. And it makes no account that the last page is more often than not blank or half blank.

New ordinances and amendments to ordinances, when inserted as loose sheets, are printed on the same quality of paper, but normally measure 10 by 6 inches, with an average margin space of 1 1/2 inches for marginal citations in smaller type of 11 inches.

To turn now to the type and set-out of these Government publications: Uganda and Kenya use title type ranging from what is known as 42 to 24 point, that is to say, a size which takes up a minimum of half an inch across 6 inches of space. While Uganda's title occupies a depth of 1 1/2 inches, that of Kenya, which is smaller and less dignified, occupies 3 inches across 6 inches of the page, nearly quadrupling the whole page being devoted to the words of the Official *Gazettes* of the Crown and Protectorate of Kenya. Tanganyika and Nyasaland manage with half the space taken by Kenya. Northern Rhodesia titles its ornamental content takes 4 1/2 inches, 10 centars, with a column of 10 lines in the middle of the type; requires 3 1/2 inches, 10 centars. Zanzibar does less than half its front page to title and type, the rest being blank.

The body type of these *Gazettes* is usually 10 point, with frequent incursions into 12 point (that used for the leading articles in this newspaper). Lists of staff movements and promotions are often set out in this large type with a space of half an inch right across the page between the different lines. Another half inch across the page body is given to the obligatory "and so forth." Every word is so spaced and set out; and in the cases of a number of signatures these are tabular and in capitals.

In many instances, causing large surrounding blank spaces, and in such cases personnel as they are to be made known to the extent of six square inches of water mark Government paper. *The London Gazette* uses only two or three lines for similar facts regarding the C.O. and C.S. set in point type. This is the same as employed in our printing.

On the last two pages of an issue of the *Nyasaland Government Gazette*, the penultimate page was left over to single column in the centre of the page, leaving an square inch of blank space. Even then one third of the printed matter was repetitive fill-up advertising for the Government publications, and the whole of the final page was used for the same purpose.

Two Hundred Words in 104 Square Inches. *Nyasaland Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, announcing that a man's pending absence of a week from his headquarters, and his transference for that period of his powers to his deputy, took 200 words and 10 1/2 square inches of space for the purpose, the space of the sheet being a blank.

A supplement to an issue of the same *Gazette* (two sheets 10 by 7 in. each) was devoted to 12 paragraphs of one word or two word amendments to clauses of a bill, with three paragraphs of explanation at the end. In this Supplement, set in large type, the paragraphs were separated by three-eighths of an inch spacing. The whole of the last page was blank.

Many issues of the *Zanzibar Gazette* have given a total of 4 inches of margin to five items averaging 50 words each and occupying a whole page.

Kenya's practice is to give all Government notices and the like a total of 4 inches of margin, or 48 square inches a page; and it is not the custom there not to keep supplements to have the whole or half of the last page blank.

The London Gazette has been using 4 1/2 square inches of high quality paper for tips headed "Economy and Frugality. Hitherto 10 reads. Don't type on one side of the paper only, and don't use double spacing unless you have instructions to do so for particular documents or class of work." And opposite this exhortation two sheets of 8-page (40 square inches) are devoted to five column schedule of unclaimed goods at Kilindini, including such items as "one horse spring," "one pair one cushion," "one basket second hand clothes," "four mosquito boots, old sizes!"

Example of *The London Gazette*. "Intention of the *London Gazette* is the official organ of the Empire, and as such its standard and example by which these Colonial organs must be judged." Printed throughout in point type of a size slightly greater than half of that used in the East African *Gazettes*, the margins are less than half as great, and the paper is at least four grades inferior. It should be said moreover that *The London Gazette* stands as a model of publication of the highest decorative appointments not excepted.

By their publication of a weekly information sheet, the agencies furnish an indictment against themselves in their handling of *Gazettes*. Neither a good source or the best of these information sheets, given in four pages as much print as the average *Gazette* of white size.

These facts suggest that to meet war-time needs may be force of example, and the Paper Gony of Great Britain uses the poorest quality of paper consistent with legibility; the average weekly *Gazettes* of the Dependencies could be reduced to four lines.

Background to the

Dieppe Blow to Enemy Air Power.—More than 270 planes lost in one day by both sides, definitely announced after our first raid on Dieppe, means that Dieppe the greatest air battle in the history of the world took place. It awarded the heaviest day in the battle of Britain. The R. A. F. did not use more than 400 bombers, many making scud attacks. The Germans have at least 600 fighters, and in Europe, for probably 300 of them were used. They included all the flow of the German fighting force. By losing more than a third of the force, Reichsmarshal Speer, the German air chief, must call upon the "central pool" in Germany for reinforcements. —Mr. Basil Carter.

German Air Power Vulnerable.—If we could force a week or fortnight of air fighting on such a scale as over Dieppe we might deal the Luftwaffe a death blow. And the mighty German, less than a week's strength she is done wherever her land forces are, north, south east or west, for without adequate air cover they are impotent in modern war. What does that suggest? That Germany might well be broken by a series of large-scale coastal raids against which she would be compelled to spend up all the air power she could muster. Next time we see them should be the "real invasion" as the Germans say. Everything for Hitler depends on sustaining the probably declining pool of aeroplanes based in Germany for sudden transfer to any heightened point. If we can shoot that pool to pieces before the plans on the Russian front draw off for the winter, the collapse of Germany will be one of the swiftest catastrophes in history. Dieppe has shown us one way to blow the moths to the candle. —Mr. John Gordon, in the *Sunday Express*.

How Germany is Strangling France.—The absence of more than a million young Frenchmen as prisoners of war in Germany substantially reduces the normal increase of France, a country whose low birth-rate was already because of deep anxiety for peace. The Occupied Zone, comprising no less than two-thirds of the entire country, contains the bulk of the livestock, corn, vegetables and other stock. Finally, a war indemnity was levied at the rate of 400 million francs a day, that is, 144 milliards in a year—equal to twice the amount of the French Budget in 1939. To meet these demands the Vichy Government has had to resort to the printing press, and so to the ruin of the country. —Mr. Conwell Evans, in a broadcast talk.

The Caucasus Will Hold.—The Caucasus Army is as capable of mounting a counter-offensive as the armies of Zhukov or Timoshenko. The Caucasus is a stronghold on Serbia many times magnified—its mountains dwarf the Alps, its valleys are richer in timber, vines, cereals and minerals than any other has to show. It supports its civil population in a state to which few, if any, other peasant populations are accustomed, and thanks to dumps of food, fuel and ammunition, salted away there in recent years, it can support a large army as well. It is at once a garden, a fortress and a treasure chest. Its inhabitants have every human inclination to fight savagely in its defence. It is of course for the Persians to sweep across the Don and Kuban Steppes, and another to force their way between mountains higher than Mont Blanc. Three months ago the Soviet officers I talked to had prepared themselves for very serious developments this summer. They calculated on the Germans possibly reaching the Caspian and had drawn their plans accordingly. So to-day I do not suppose there is any alarm or despondence in the Caucasus. I will be back to see whether the calculations of my hosts are proved wrong by the events of the summer. The Caucasus Army will hold. —Mr. A. Jacob.

General Auchinleck.—General Auchinleck retains the undimmed confidence of the British Army. The great reputation which he brought from India has not been seriously dimmed in the eyes of those who served under him in the Middle East by the misfortunes which attended the recent campaign. Little of the blame for them is considered to rest on his shoulders; on the contrary, he is given full credit for changing defeat into partial victory at El Alamein. From the moment he assumed direct command of the Eighth Army his personality made itself felt, as he was everywhere on the battlefield, inspiring fresh confidence in the rattled commanders, effecting instructions and useful bits of re-formation. He was omnipresent on his own powers, and without taking undue risks, ventured as far forward as possible in battle to make his presence felt. He was at El Daba, supervising the evacuation, only half an hour before the Germans arrived. Everybody who saw him in those days realised that here was a real leader. —Times special correspondent.

Germany's Man Power.—The net potential of men and women available to Germany for armed service and war industries, after allowing for normal crop, meat and consumption, and production, is put at 22,000,000. Of this it is conservatively estimated that approximately 6,000,000 are pinned down by Britain's war effort. This shows the total is made up of Air forces and anti-aircraft defences in western Europe and Mediterranean theatre, 790,000; civil defence personnel fully occupied by R.A.F. 750,000; extra labour necessitated by R.A.F. damage and dislocation, 1,000,000; extra man-power required for manufacture of Ersatz goods as results of blockade, 2,500,000; extra labour necessitated by dislocation of European transport routes such as coal from Germany to Italy by rail, 2,000,000; additional farm labour as result of blockade, 1,000,000; German army personnel pinned down in occupied countries and Africa, 650,000; naval personnel, 200,000; industrial and transport workers for supplying equipment to Luftwaffe in west and losses in Africa, 2,000,000. —Daily Telegraph.

Russia's K.V. Tank.—The K.V. Voroshilov tank tank more than 40 tons, has one main gun in the turret and three in the hull. The main gun is one for A.S. One of the greatest virtues of the K.V. is that it has an engine at almost entirely the front of the deepest, fire hazard. This has been done by substituting diesel for petrol engines and by so constructing armoured vision and ventilation slits that it is impossible for liquid from a combustible bullet to penetrate. The K.V. has a secret but simple shock-absorbing device which protects the crew of one from the top of shell hits and from the blast of their own guns. —Mr. Paul Howarth, in *Telegraph*. —The men of the British side bear at this moment the responsibility for the present situation with regard to the tank. It can be given to the men of the other side in the immediate future who have the responsibility of the supreme direction of the war over the past two years. At the end the effectiveness of the support given to Russia in the hour of her will, quite inevitably, be taken and on the whole rightly taken. As the accident of the ability and foresight with which the conduct of the war has been planned and developed. —The Times.

PERSONALIA

Mr. R. P. Archer is now Paper Controller for Kenya. Sheikh Said bin Rashid of G'naftal has been appointed a Kachi in Zanzibar.

Mr. J. R. Roberts is now District Manager of the Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. J. B. W. Anderson is now District Commissioner for Kawambwa, Northern Rhodesia.

A son was born recently in Rhodesia to the wife of Mr. H. A. Nicholson, of the Sudan Service.

Mr. H. L. Brennan, Mr. E. M. G. ... and Mr. G. ... are now Provincial Commissioners in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. C. Jenkins, lately Deputy Resident in Buganda, has been seconded for duty in the Uganda Secretariat.

After some years of farming in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. G. M. Townsend and his family have left the Colony to settle in Eire.

Messrs. J. E. Wolston-Bears, J. E. Egerton and M. J. Gillman have filled the three recent vacancies on the Municipal Board of Eldersburg.

A daughter was born on August 1st in Basa to Sdru (nee Lloyd-Phillips), wife of Lieutenant R. H. R. ... East African Engineers.

Mr. D. A. P. Johnston, formerly of the Bulawayo office, has been promoted to rank in Staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Mr. N. L. Benge, manager of the National Bank of India in Zanzibar, has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council.

Dr. Machado, Portuguese Minister for the Colonies, who has been visiting Portuguese East Africa, has arrived in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. W. O. Stevenson, a director of Barclays Bank, has joined the board of Messrs. F. W. Terry and Co., Ltd., who have large interests in the Rhodesias.

Commander N. J. S. Miles has assumed the duties of Port Manager and District Traffic Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours.

Messrs. F. A. Vasey (Mr. James Ward), J. S. Rathbone (Hill), G. A. Tyson (Central), and A. Swan (High) have been re-elected to Northern Municipal Council.

Mr. Roy Welensky, M.L.S., leader of the Labour Party in Northern Rhodesia, has recently spent several weeks of the coast in Southern Rhodesia on a beach holiday.

The Rt Hon. John de la Motte, Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Monaghan, who died on August 20th 1941, aged 67 years, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £26,110.

Sir Arthur Lowe, an Assistant Under-Secretary in the Colonial Office, has succeeded Mr. John Shuckburgh as Chairman of the Colonial Survey and Geophysical Committee.

Parliamentary Lieutenant Stanley Kilminster, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Kilminster, of Mombasa, and Miss Mona Mortimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mortimer, have been married in Kenya.

One of the guests of General and Mrs. Smith at their home near Pretoria is Miss Dennis Moore, daughter of the Governor of Kenya. Miss Moore is studying at the University of Pretoria.

Mr. C. W. Hughes, who has been appointed by the Pope as Charge d' Affaires of the Apostolic Delegation in Egypt and Palestine, was until recently on a mission to the Emperor Haile Sellassie in Addis Ababa.

Sir Harold Scott, Director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, will retire at the end of this month. He is 68 years of age. Dr. Charles Wilcocks, his chief assistant, will become Acting Director.

THE CHARLOTTE MASON METHOD of children's education for 4-14 years can be educationally home or at N.E.U. Schools, 1, Apsley Drive, Epworth, Upper School, Ambleside, Westriding, Leeds.

A daughter was born in Cairo on August 19 to the wife of Lieut. General K. S. W. ... Stone, C.O.C. ... in Egypt, who was Assistant Commandant of the Sudan Detachment from 1933 to 1940.

Mr. Alexander H. Maxwell, the Tobacco Controller, who left London by air last week to pay another visit to the United States, is very well known among tobacco growers and merchants in the Rhodesias and Masailand.

Mr. M. V. Macmillan, only son of Mr. Harold Macmillan, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was married in London last week to the Hon. Kathleen M. A. ... second daughter of Lord and Lady Harcourt.

Dr. S. S. ... Indian High Commissioner in South Africa, recently flew from Egypt, where he had been on a visit to the Indian troops in the Middle East.

Mr. H. Griffin Smith, statistician in the Uganda Agriculture Department, has been promoted accountant in the Accountant-General's Department, but remains seconded for duty as Executive Officer and Secretary of the Uganda Supply Board.

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H.R.H. The Duke of Kent

At the moment of closing of press we learn with regret of the death in a sea-plane accident while on active service of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. The Duke, who was on his way from Scotland to Iceland on Royal Air Force duties, visited the Rhodesias several years ago.

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Canon Wingfield Digby

THE Rev. R. S. HEYWOOD, Assistant Bishop of Coventry and a former Bishop of Mombasa, writes: Many in East Africa, the United Kingdom and elsewhere will have had a sense of personal loss at the news of the death of Canon S. W. Wingfield Digby, for the last 10 years, Chaplain of the British Community, at the Kiambu Limuru district of Kenya.

Canon Digby had a very varied experience of clerical life, including as it had a charge of a large industrial parish in Lancashire, chaplaincies to seamen on the seas and in San Francisco, as well as the Forces in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and county parishes in Dorset. In Kenya he received a real thrill when in 1932 he was elected that he would gladly come out to an English chaplaincy in the Colony, and, to the extent of his accustomed, his age was not in favour of a yearly and the usual five years' appointment.

During the 10 years of his service in the Mombasa Diocese his energy and zeal were unflagging, and if it all he was supported by his wife and daughters, to whom and to his sons and daughters he was devoted. In and out of church he was greatly valued by all sections of the community, and his enthusiasm and confidence were important assets in his activities for securing and uplifting the churches in the Mombasa, Limuru and Kiambu districts. He was responsible for the training of his staff, working in service by the seafarers at least once a week.

Nor was his interest and expertise confined to the European community, for he has been for some time Clerical Diocesan Secretary and an active member of the committee for revising the Mombasa Constitution, of which African members served as well as European, and he was the wisest and best of advancing the interests of both sections of the Christian community and encouraging their fullest co-operation with one another.

Among his other interests were membership of the Executive Committee of the Church Missionary Society in Kenya and of the Council of the European Girls' School in Limuru.

The last time I saw him was when I spent a night at his home in Kiambu during my short visit to the Colony in December, 1938. I found him as keen as ever and I shall not soon forget his joy when, at the unexpected, his old arm chair, which his wife had sent for from England, arrived and was unpacked. With all his enthusiasm for and loyalty to his work in Kenya, the love of the old home and the associations was strong.

Only last week I received the March number of the Kenya Church Review, of which he was Editor, and which is the organ of various Christian bodies in the Colony. Perhaps I may be allowed to quote a passage from some notes written up by himself, as they illustrate the loving nature of the man and go far to explain his influence.

The chief events during the past quarter have been weddings. On each occasion a number of people were present. But what was more noticeable was the atmosphere of a spirit of real love for and interest in the young people chosen to be united. There were no weddings and no weddings. It is the heart comfort which is so important. The service was present at the garage in the middle of the day because he found the young people and delighted in marriage of the right sort, and wanted them to have the very best that could be given them. What a lovely occasion a wedding can be when you get that spirit.

Mr. W. Dyke Sawyer, M.B.E., retired Commissioner of Mines in South Africa, who has died in Johannesburg, had a son in the Kenya Mines Department until about six years ago.

Death of Princess Tsahai

Princess Tsahai, younger daughter of the Emperor of Ethiopia, died suddenly at Lekenopti on August 17. The Princess, who was 22 years old, had trained as a nurse at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children and Guy's Hospital, London, and returned to Ethiopia only a few months ago to serve with the British medical unit attached to the Haile Selassie Hospital, Addis Ababa, and to help generally in organising the hospital and medical services of her country. In April she married Colonel Abby Abhaha, whom the Emperor appointed Governor of Lekenopti, one of the richest of his provinces, in order that the Princess's knowledge of British life might have full scope for application among her own people. English friends considered her to have strong powers of leadership, and there can be no doubt that her death deprives Ethiopia of one who might have rendered exceptionally valuable service. Princess Tsahai first came to Great Britain to school in 1927, but for health reasons she spent part of Switzerland. Returning to Addis Ababa in 1930 for her father's coronation as Emperor, she remained there until the Italian invasion. Thereafter she came back to England to qualify as a nurse.

Mr. Raymond Roger Smith

We deeply regret to report the death in Durham on August 2 of Mr. Raymond Roger Smith. Born in Hamstraad in 1904, the son of a doctor, he was educated at University College School and Uppingham, and then entered the office of general managers in the City. After spending six years in Malaya, he joined the British East Africa Corporation in 1932, and had since served in East Africa. Most of his time there he spent in Tanganyika Territory, where for the last three years he had been manager of the Umpahani District branch. After some months of illness he was sent to Durban in February of this year in the hope that he would be fit for the change of climate. But this was not to be, and he passed away after a serious and urgent operation. His many friends in East Africa, and most of all his former colleagues, will mourn the passing of a good companion. He was a man of singularly attractive ways.

On the death's announcement of Mr. W. J. Woods, an old resident of Salisbury, and at one time a noted hunter.

The death occurred in Southern Rhodesia last week at the age of 65 of Mr. Herbert Osborn Wraith, eldest son of the late G. H. Wraith, of Spensmoor, Durham.

The death after a long illness is announced at the age of 64 years in the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital of Mr. W. A. McClelland. He retired in 1932 after years of service in the F.W.D. as an engineer, and later with the Kenya and Uganda Railways. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

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Sir A. Zimmern on Colonies

Sir ALFRED ZIMMERN said in a recent broadcast in the B.B.C.'s Pacific Service:

It is not quite as desirable to the people of Uganda or Malaya or Madaya to be classed as 'colonials' as it is for Australians or Indians. The real reason why people object to being thought of as 'Colonials' is not because it implies that they are not fully responsible for their own country, but only in a very limited sense.

The commonest way of looking at the so-called 'Colonial' is as a child rather than as a man. When the British system was first set on foot in the colonies, the governing country was regarded as a father, and the colonies as children. It was a paternalistic system. When the British system was first set on foot in the colonies, the governing country was regarded as a father, and the colonies as children. It was a paternalistic system. When the British system was first set on foot in the colonies, the governing country was regarded as a father, and the colonies as children. It was a paternalistic system.

Another 19th-century tradition was that of the 'Open Door' policy. The Open Door policy provided for fair play between countries in their competition to trade with each other. It meant that each country should have an equal right to pull the other's hair. It never occurred to them that the door might be an inside handle, and that the British might have reasons of their own for wanting to control the door to their territories. A country controlled by an outside authority is never open to strangers in the same way as a country controlled by its own people. It is not only not open to strangers, but it is also not open to its own people. It is not only not open to strangers, but it is also not open to its own people. It is not only not open to strangers, but it is also not open to its own people.

International Administration Condemned

Take the idea of the international administration of Colonial areas. It is a very attractive idea, but it is a very dangerous idea. It is a very attractive idea, but it is a very dangerous idea. It is a very attractive idea, but it is a very dangerous idea.

The one thing everybody, whatever his degree of civilization, wants from a Government is a measure of security. That is what he should expect to know where he is and what he has to expect. In these countries the District Officer is generally the person whose decisions must affect the daily life of the ordinary citizen. It is not how you would like to see a District Officer, whether your heart is set on a Poles, a Greek or a Chinese. It is not how you would like to see a District Officer, whether your heart is set on a Poles, a Greek or a Chinese. It is not how you would like to see a District Officer, whether your heart is set on a Poles, a Greek or a Chinese.

It is not possible to have a mixed body of managing things, as the British Empire does, with wharves and lights, but you want a real man for dealing with people. Not that there is any possibility for introducing some measure of international cooperation into the government of dependent areas. It is not possible to have a mixed body of managing things, as the British Empire does, with wharves and lights, but you want a real man for dealing with people.

The real problem is that the British Empire is not a government of these territories, but a government of the British people. It is not a government of these territories, but a government of the British people. It is not a government of these territories, but a government of the British people.

So far as the British Empire is concerned, the real problem is not how to manage things, but how to deal with people. It is not how to manage things, but how to deal with people. It is not how to manage things, but how to deal with people.

With growing pride they feel that they are no longer in the circumstances but somewhere near the centre. It is not in the circumstances that they feel that they are no longer in the circumstances but somewhere near the centre. It is not in the circumstances that they feel that they are no longer in the circumstances but somewhere near the centre.

British Colonies Government is a very important part of the British Empire. It is a very important part of the British Empire. It is a very important part of the British Empire.

Christmas Mails for the Forces

Letters, Christmas cards, printed papers, and parcels intended for Christmas delivery to members of the Forces in the Middle East, India, and Ceylon must be posted in Great Britain not later than September 25.

Mails Lost at Sea

The following mails from the United Kingdom have been lost at sea: mails for Northern and Southern Rhodesia posted in London and the Home Counties between June 18 and 25, and elsewhere on June 16-22, and mails for the Sudan posted in London, Midlands, and the South on June 24.

Kenya Flax Growing

During last year 23,745 tons of flax and 47,085 tons of tow were exported from Kenya, the yields from about 42,000 acres representing roughly 0.75 cwt. of flax and 0.5 cwt. of tow to the acre. About 11,500 acres had been planted in 1940, but drought and caterpillars reduced the acreage pulled to 9,000. At the end of 1941 there were 32 flax factories, mainly in the Trans-Nzoia and Ntash Gishu districts.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fabianism and the Colonies

Some Questions to Mr. Creeth Jones

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir: With reference to your recent rejoinder to the letter from Mr. A. Creeth Jones, M.P., may I remind him and others, that, as you reported at the time, he had when addressing a Federal Colonial Bureau conference held in Oxford, discussed "The Colonies and the Future," that "all mines in the Colonies should be socially owned; royalties should go into welfare and development schemes." I rather doubt whether he has yet fully understood the future strains and texture of modern government.

Can Mr. Creeth Jones inform us how in practice he would apply the idea of "socially owning" the mines, for example, Kenya and Tanganyika? Has he any idea of the state of gold mining in those territories, and of the prospects in unsuccessful prospecting and mining? What does he visualize when speaking of the nationalisation of mining royalties (a major clause in the programme of Fabian Socialism as planned for replication in Great Britain) in such territories as the British Dependencies in East and Central Africa?

The Socialist policies of the last 100 years have for more than half a century been designed with the word "mining" applied in the sense of coal mining in Britain, where, as everyone knows, mining is and for long has been an industry in which exploration for mineral has often, way to exploitation, for the simple reason that the coal practical needs and purposes, there is no ground left for possible fruitful search. In our East African Dependencies, on the other hand, gold, not coal, is the mining staple, and, encouraging as have been the discoveries, few holes are being constantly made or investigated.

Does Mr. Jones suppose that the prospector, upon whose discoveries must depend the State, will be prepared to compromise his activities—so often undertaken at his own risk, with no assurance of success—as a private industry? In the event of triumph, nothing but the prospect of handing over to bureaucracy his hard-earned money to pay the golden egg?

With regard to indirect rule, will Mr. Jones supplement his doubts by giving us his alternative for the gradual process of development of millions of Natives who have emerged only during the immediate past from a primitive state which endured unchanged almost from the dawn of time?

Yours faithfully,
W. J. ROBERTSON

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Under-Secretary of State's Blunder

The Under-Secretary of State for India has, in his opening address to the House of Commons, this morning, made some comments on the "African products" which have been imported into Great Britain from India. He said that the Government are "convinced that the economic situation in India is such that the Minister, it is the duty of the Government to see that India is much nearer East Africa than England." India has a total surplus of cotton textiles for war-time, and the Under-Secretary said that Japan, not America, is the main market for these textiles. He said that the Government are "convinced that the economic situation in India is such that the Minister, it is the duty of the Government to see that India is much nearer East Africa than England." India has a total surplus of cotton textiles for war-time, and the Under-Secretary said that Japan, not America, is the main market for these textiles. He said that the Government are "convinced that the economic situation in India is such that the Minister, it is the duty of the Government to see that India is much nearer East Africa than England." India has a total surplus of cotton textiles for war-time, and the Under-Secretary said that Japan, not America, is the main market for these textiles.

Why Not Catch-Crops?

The farmers of acreage planted with sisal in Tanganyika Territory could easily be interplanted with maize, for example. It is to be hoped that action in this sense will be taken. — By a Graph

Why the Preference for Officials?

It is a familiar object of Government employment to obtain control of a business, whereas normally the general public have to pay for it. It is to be expected that the Government will be charged a penny a nation towards the cost of administering the national control, although the machinery is on a voluntary basis, the staffs receiving no salary beyond their pay as a Government official.

From Reaction to Action

At least the Government of Tanganyika is hard at work doing things which ought to have been done a long time ago. It is to be hoped that the Government will be charged a penny a nation towards the cost of administering the national control, although the machinery is on a voluntary basis, the staffs receiving no salary beyond their pay as a Government official.

Encouraging African Agriculture

When Lord Bledisloe visited Southern and Northern Rhodesia as Chairman of the Commission appointed to advise on amalgamation of those two territories and Masaland, he established a trust through which medals were to be given to Native chiefs judged to be the best agriculturists. Points are given for crop rotation, contour digging, tillage, the proper use of compost and manure, and the general rotation and maintenance of the soil. To win the medals chiefs must also invest themselves in the improvement of livestock, water conservation and tree-planting, and must use their influence to induce their people to adopt better farming methods. The Department of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia considered that only chiefs who had earned a Masaland Farmer's Badge should be eligible for the Bledisloe Award, the first of which have accordingly been made to Chief Mangwendir of Mwea and Chief China Mora, of Goromonzi. The medals are of silver, suitably engraved and on silver chains permitting them to be hung round the neck.

We in Kenya must not be satisfied to receive traditions we have to make them. It is not enough admiring the Empire wants visionaries and workers. The Rev. Canon Lesser.



The first year they were passed by those who had been asked to give a gift to the Government. The first year they were passed by those who had been asked to give a gift to the Government. The first year they were passed by those who had been asked to give a gift to the Government.

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News Items in Brief

Building materials are now controlled in Kenya. Uganda has followed Kenya in forming a Total Defence Council.

The sizes of soap manufactured for sale in Northern Rhodesia are now controlled.

Kenya tea exports last year reached 7,030 tons, and those of pyrethrum 6,200 tons.

The Eberton School of Agriculture at Njoro is growing 200 acres of wheat for the war effort.

Sales of hides in East Africa have been under new control measures in the United States.

Additional rolling stock costing £500,000 ordered by the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Tanganyika exports in 1941 exceeded the previous record, set up in 1940, by £504,000, the total being £5,572,000.

The Malawi and Registry of Motor Vehicles and Registry of Firearms have been transferred from Zambia to Blantyre.

Uganda has formed a Chamber of Commerce with which will be fused with the Wholesale Merchants' Chamber.

Owing to the paper shortage, the Uganda Church Review will hereafter be published only twice a year, in April and October.

The number of medical practitioners in Tanganyika Territory with British qualifications is 33, and with foreign qualifications 25.

A sum of £3,000 is to be spent on improvements to the trunk telephone and telegraph lines.

Wooden blocks fitted to the rim of the wheel and strapped together in place of other tires are undergoing trials in Southern Rhodesia by the Roads Department.

At the instance of the Ministry of Supply in the United Kingdom, the Government of Northern Rhodesia is offering 1s. 6d. a lb. for tapped rubber of specified grade.

Under a new Southern Rhodesian canned beef prices under the cost to the consumer remains unchanged at 1s. 4d. a tin, but the price received by the producer is improved.

Among the latest business names registered in Tanganyika Territory are the Mbeya Labour Agency, Mbeya, and the Hellenofrikan Contracting Company, Dar es Salaam.

Broadcasting recently to his people, the Sultan of Zanzibar announced that his Government had with its full approval introduced compulsion of labour for agricultural purposes.

From January 1 to the end of May 199,140 bales of cotton were booked from stations and ports in Uganda. Cotton tax amounted to £57,000. Up to May 31 the total of seed cotton purchased was 140,293 tons, equivalent to about 235,000 bales.

Writs have been issued and served in actions instituted in the Prize Courts in Kenya, and transferred to the Admiralty Division of the High Court of England against the owners and others interested in the SS. SEALA BORGARA, 35. LEONARDO DE VITO, 185. GLTENA.

From July to December 1941 608,364 frascos of slaves were received by the Slave Growers' Association, Zanzibar, and from January to March this year 506,191 frascos were received, a total of 1,114,555 frascos. In the first quarter of this year 184,000 frascos were exported.

The Committee appointed to advise the Southern Rhodesian Government on expenditure on educational purposes from funds accruing from the B.N. Bequest calculated that about £252 will be available this year on withdrawing current income. The Government has approved a provision of funds totalling £1140.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

Standard Bank of S. Africa**Mr. Stanley Christopherson's Statement**

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA'S LIMITED, was held yesterday, August 26, at the City Club, Johannesburg, East London, C. A.

Mr. STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, the Chairman, had circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1942, a statement which said in *italics*:

"The Bank has sustained a grievous loss by the death of Mr. J. G. Selborne, who presided at our last meeting. For some years Chairman of the African Banking Corporation, he joined the board of this Bank at the reorganisation in 1920, and the loss of him of this kind and quality of association is indeed a great loss. He served the Empire with marked distinction in many spheres."

As compared with the figures for the previous year, deposits, current and other accounts showed a further increase of approximately £7½ million. This was again mainly due to the large funds available as the result of expenditure by the Union Government for war purposes.

"On the assets side, cash, in hand and at call, and short notice was higher by about £3½ million, and investments increased by nearly £15 million as the result of purchases of Government stocks. Bills discounted, advances to customers and other accounts declined by about £3 million, which might be expected in view of the prevailing conditions."

Allocation of Profits

It will be seen from the profit and loss account that after making an appropriation to contingencies account there was a balance of profit of £560,740, as against £622,897 of the previous year. Including the amount of £144,700 brought forward, there remained for disposal the sum of £705,500. The interim dividend paid in January had absorbed £125,000, and after allocating £50,000 for bank premises there is a balance of £530,500.

It is recommended that £250,000 be allocated to the officers' pension fund, that a final dividend of 5s. per share be paid, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, making a total of 14s. for the year, and that £185,500 be carried forward. "You will agree that these figures make a very satisfactory showing."

During the year under review business conditions remained fairly stable in South Africa, although the progressive engagement of the country's war effort tended to restrict normal trade activities. Expansion has naturally been pronounced in those industries employed on war contracts, and with the acceleration of production brought about by the entry of Japan into the conflict in December last expenditure on national defence has continued to grow. The increased amount of money thus made available has resulted in a larger demand for goods generally, a factor which has benefited the commercial and agricultural communities whose aggregate demand for credit facilities from the bank has declined. "The result in the volume of deposits has been, owing to shipping difficulties, has given rise to a greater demand for local manufactured articles, thus providing an impetus to secondary industries. Present world conditions have also stimulated the quest for new markets in neighbouring African territories, and the contacts now being made are of value and will, we hope, continue to be so when peace returns."

The Union Minister of Finance was able to disclose an estimated surplus of over £10,000,000 for the financial year ended March 31 last. Nevertheless, a warning was given by him that the present state of prosperity is

illusory. The sound state of the Union's finances is due in large measure to the curbing of the gold mining industry in maintaining production, despite the absence of large numbers of men of active service and the assistance the mines have rendered in the production of munitions. The industry has been of immeasurable value to the Government in maintaining a stable economy.

The special demands of the war have drawn increased attention to the Union's valuable base mineral resources. Many deposits are capable of more profitable exploitation than has been evident in the past, and legislation has been proposed which will stabilise conditions in this industry and encourage full economic development of mineral resources.

Farming conditions were difficult, but on the whole satisfactory. Improvements and additions to implements and machinery were hard to obtain. Climate conditions were unfavourable, and exports were affected by increased shipping necessities. On the other hand, farm products have in very few cases seen demand prices fall, and a large measure of stability was again secured by the agreement under which the wool clip was purchased by the British Wool Commission and by the assistance of the Government's efforts to encourage development upon sound lines. Trading difficulties in the present war are likely to be more severe than those in the 12 months under review.

Conditions in Rhodesia and West Africa

In Southern Rhodesia the gold mining industry is an important factor in the economic life of the country, but the contributions made by farming and by professional and secondary industries are of growing consequence, and every effort is being made to affirm the economic development of natural resources in the interests of the nation.

In Northern Rhodesia the copper industry was again of considerable value, both from the point of view of production and its importance in the present emergency. Apart from the common difficulty of raising selling stocks, trading prospects are not unfavourable.

In Nyasaland general trading activity has improved as the result of the good returns received by tobacco and planters, and the continuance of a fair volume of business is anticipated.

In East Africa schemes for increased production of crops have been put into operation and the value of the establishment of secondary industries has been realised. The fertility and geographical situation of the territories make them of particular importance in the present days, and the duties devolving on the communities to make full use of the raw materials are zealously undertaken.

Our Chairman last year referred to the great part which the peoples of the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and East Africa were playing in the war effort. They have continued to make a magnificent contribution to the common cause.

The affairs of the Bank have been conducted with great efficiency through an extremely difficult period, and our thanks are due to Mr. Milton Clough, our general manager and chief executive officer, and to the administration of the Bank in South Africa, to Mr. Ralph Gibson, our general manager in London, whose administration covers a wide East African, London and New York. Our assistant general manager and former Mr. P. Gardner has retired on pension after 25 years' valuable service. Mr. R. N. Morris, manager of Cape Town branch, has been appointed an assistant general manager.

We can be proud of the contribution our staff is making to the war effort, either in full-time service with the Forces or in part-time duties in connection with civil defence. Casualties have fortunately been few and heavy, and our record with respect to the loss of a number of our young men who have laid down their lives can only be further strengthened by the fact that

Uganda Company, Ltd.

Sir Theodore Chambers's Statement

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in London on Friday, August 27, 1941.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, K.B.E., Chairman of the Company, has circulated the following statement with the report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1941.

It is only six months since we held our last annual general meeting. Thanks to valuable assistance from our auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Higgins, McArthur and Co., whose generous co-operation I wish to acknowledge, we have been able to undertake the arrears of accountancy work, in spite of the difficulties to which I referred at the last meeting, and we now present the accounts within 12 months of the close of the year, to which they apply. In existing circumstances this is not an achievement.

Excellent Results for 1941

The excellent results of the year are largely due to the hard work of our general manager, Mr. Dakin, and all his staff in Uganda, and the board's desire to record their appreciation of the loyalty and enthusiasm shown by all the company's officers under difficult and trying conditions.

The profit for the year before providing taxation amounts to £26,267, compared with £24,898 for the year ended August 31, 1940.

At our last meeting I informed you that all these disposing of our more remote gineries in Busoga and Teso. These sales have now been effected. The Busoga gineries were sold before the beginning of the season under review, and the Teso sale was completed after the close of the season. The effect of these sales is reflected in the balance sheet, £16,050 being now shown as a reserve, representing the net capital increase over the previous book figure. There will be a further increase in this reserve for the current year in respect of the sale of the Teso gineries. During the year under review we operated three gineries less than in 1941, and our profit from cotton was reduced by £9,502. The gineries which we continued to operate earned practically the same profit as in 1940.

Cotton and Tea Prospects

The Protectorate crop was 369,262 bales, of which we ginned 10,652 bales, or 4,006 more than in the previous year at the same gineries. It was an exceptionally difficult year for loading, since rail and sea freight was scarce, and the market was generally soft and susceptible to variable war news. The price for lint fell from £21 cents at the opening of the buying season to 38 cents on January 8. There was evidence that this price was unjustifiably low, and the Government intervened and buying was stopped from January 11 to 29. This intervention was justified by the result. The market reopened at 47 cents and fluctuated between that price and 60 cents for the remainder of the season. Both growers and ginners benefited by the measures taken by the Government, whose sympathetic assistance and co-operation we gratefully acknowledge.

Under the management of Mr. Jacob, the general condition of our tea estate has continued to improve and our production was nearly double that of 1940. The area in bearing amounted to 332 acres, an increase of 102 acres, and the average yield per acre also increased. The total production of manufactured tea

decreased from 69.29 cwt. per lb. in 1940 to 45.77 cwt. in 1941.

The new tea co-operative selling company operated during part of the year only, but its efficiency and economy were proved by the better prices paid to the tea-producing farmers. The board's expectations of improved results from the Mityena estate in recent years and the arrangements for selling its produce have been fully realised. New labour lines have been constructed and the welfare of our labour force is a matter which requires the constant attention of both Mr. Dakin and Mr. Jacob.

The factors department, under the control of Mr. Bond, contributed an increased profit, mainly due to the sale of a number of Ford vehicles for passenger bus services in Uganda and to large sales of tires and commercial vehicles. Supplies of new goods have been difficult to obtain, but we have endeavoured to maintain our prices at reasonable levels and have refrained from any attempts to take advantage of reduced supplies.

Omnibus transport is likely to be an important factor in Uganda's internal communications in the future, as the railway mileage in the Protectorate is small. During 1941 only five passenger trains left Kampala every day for Jinja, whereas seven buses left daily and took an hour longer on the journey. In normal circumstances scope for bus services is considerable, and we are glad to record that we have been able to persuade two of the most important companies to adopt Ford vehicles, both diesel and petrol, for their services. Although the total Protectorate imports of tires and tubes declined during the year, our sales increased by £14,000.

The Financial Position

As a result of the continued improvement in the company's finances to which I referred last year, we have liquidated the whole of our short-term indebtedness, and now only the £22,500 secured by mortgage of certain immovable property. The £44,886 creditors and sundry assets includes £20,000 provided for income tax. Our trade creditors show some reduction, and we have a reserve of £8,950 as a new item, arising from the fact that the price realised for our Busoga gineries and sundry other properties exceed their book value. Reduction in property values are due to these sales. The additions of £10,922 in plant, machinery, tools, motor cars and motor cycles are mainly represented by 232 vehicles in question for purchase. At our plant and properties have been kept in a high state of efficiency and repair.

Having disposed of nine gineries, leaving us with seven, we have sacrificed a considerable part of our revenue from ginning. Cotton prices have declined and the crop was smaller in 1941. These factors will more than offset any advantages we expect to derive from increased efficiency, and in the immediate future cotton will contribute less to our profits. We cannot expect the high level of profits of the motor department to be maintained, as sooner or later the difficulties of obtaining fresh stocks and shipping space must be reflected in the profits from this department. Our tea estate should continue to give increased yields, and at present prices for tea this estate will give increasing profits.

The general financial position has been materially strengthened in the last three years, and the company is now in a favourable position to take advantage of any opportunities for extended business which may arise.

The board recommend a final dividend of 10% or less, amounting to 21% for the year. If this is agreed, it will be paid on September 15. After passing the payment of this dividend the carry forward will amount to £45,350.

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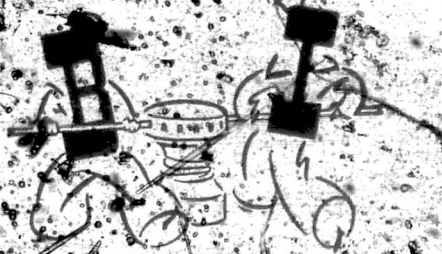
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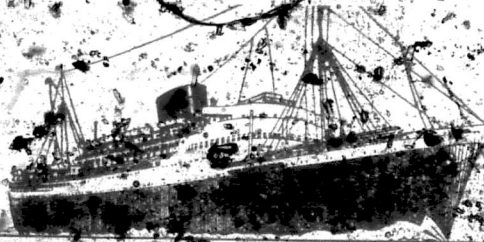
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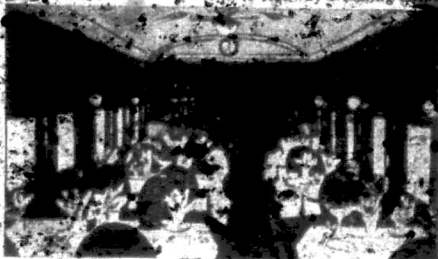
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