

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE REPORTS on other pages of recent debates in the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia merit the most careful consideration. Lord Cranborne's main contribution to the **Tribute to the Colonial Empire** reveals, if not the present policy in Colonial affairs, a very close approximation to it, for it is the opinion of the progressive Conservative statesman who has been Secretary of State for the Colonies for the past nine months and is still the Government leader in the Upper Chamber. At the time of his appointment this newspaper protested that it was unfair to the Colonial Empire and to the Secretary of State to lay upon him the added burden of leadership of the House of Lords. Lord Cranborne has now said explicitly that the dual duties cannot be satisfactorily discharged by the person. The pity is that obvious truth has had to be driven home as the cost of his loss to the Colonial Office. He also entorses the idea often made in these pages that much more can be accomplished annually should be provided by the Empire Development for Colonial welfare and development. But the particular importance of the speech at this moment is its reasoned defence of the British Colonial Empire; the pioneers of which were, he recalled, traders and missionaries, not generals and admirals; in other words, it is the creation of men of peace, not men of war. Daily newspapers in this country have unhappily

given much less prominence to this speech than recent criticisms of the Colonies. But it is to be hoped that the American Press, spared the serious shrinkage of space which all British publications suffer, have adequately reported this balanced account of our stewardship.

Lord Cranborne and Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, both admitted the mischief of frequent changes in the headship of the Colonial Office. They also expressed by the new Minister, Colonel Stanley, and every speaker in the debates in both Houses. Lord

Cranborne and Mr. Macmillan are agreed on the need for territorial grouping of Colonies, and since both explicitly accepted the importance of associating local knowledge and local experience more fully with plans and progress, it is a fair inference that they would have been favourably disposed to the principle of union of the East African territories. Mr. Macmillan, it is true, added that there might not be sufficient local drive, knowledge and enthusiasm, but that rider is certainly not applicable to our territories, whose former local leaders have for years had to complain of timidity and procrastination of their Governments. Mr. Vincent, a newly elected member of the Kenya Legislature has, for instance, given proof of his progressive outlook in his maiden speech, as Colonel Gore-Browne has again done in his latest address to the

northern Rhodesian Chamber. Moreover, several elected members in Kenya now advocate a tax on undeveloped land—which identical proposal the night-rate protests when first made in this newspaper years ago. Likewise is a means of extending white settlement in the Colony. The Commissioner for Land and Settlement, incidentally committed himself to the judgment that a white settlement may be forward, a view which ought to be noted by those critics in this country who lose no opportunity of impugning the ethical justification and practical efficiency of European farming in Kenya.

In taking leave of the Colonial Office Lord Cranborne paid a high tribute to the staff in Whitehall and overseas. None will deny the rising standards of a Service of which the Empire has every reason to be proud, and his words in a printed Lord Cranborne might reflect that they hardly showed the picture whole. They certainly did not amount as seen by East Africans. That is clear from almost any week's news from Kenya. As for instance, from statements in the House of Lords by Mr. Vincent and Major Cresswell in 1966, two of Kenya's legislative members, East Africans will similarly feel that Mr. Vincent all places over much felt and that Mr. Cresswell's comments as to the Colonial Office's "value is undeniable, their great debt is that they cannot push their convictions and recommendations past the complacent officials who sometimes sit in high

places. Leaders of Colonial opinion, like the critics in both Houses of Parliament, have differing ideas as to the best solution, but none doubts the need of some new means of correlating the recommendations of these committees and of bringing us keeping them more forcefully under the notice both of the public and of public opinion.

A few other points must briefly noted the consensus that Colonel Cranborne, the new Secretary of State, is doing what he can for his post; that it is of the highest importance that that he should be re-elected; and that the Empire's problems must be handled more closely and that there must be a mass attack on ill-learned and greatly extended vocational training, that in so diverse a Colonial Empire there is much danger in the search for oversimplification of remedies (Lord Cranborne therefore considered a unilateral British Colonial Charter unwarranted); that progress to self-government must be gradual and patient; and that the British Colonial Empire has still a high mission of limitless possibilities. A most encouraging feature of both Parliamentary debates was that all speakers, whatever their party affiliations, spoke consistently of "Colonial peoples" not seeking, as so frequently in the past, to claim "paramountcy" for their own interests; and accepting the clear truth that it is the general, not the sectional, good of a territory which must be sought and served.

Lord Cranborne on the Colonial Empire  
Great Britain Led the World in Principles of Colonial Government

LORD CRANBORNE, Secretary of State for the Colonies for the past nine months, and now Lord Cranborne, replied for the Government in last week's debate in the House of Lords on a motion of the Earl of Listowel.

Lord Cranborne said *inter alia*: "There is no doubt that the work of the Colonial Office is great. There is no other ally in the Department which I think there is no more important. My own feeling is that the administration of the Colonies has always been done in a very far from perfect manner. It has always been a challenge for the best. I always found kindness, devotion to duty, and an open mind. It always with deep respect for the officials of the Colonial Office and the Colonial Service."

"For all these reasons it is inevitable that should we be leaving that great office. On the other hand, I could not but feel quite clear to me after a comparatively short experience that the Colonial Secretary's job is very much a short time one, and it could not in my view be adequately combined with the leadership of this House. Therefore my Rose will be the Colonies' gain. Moreover, I am quite certain that there can be no man more able for the job than the former Secretary of State, Sir James Callaghan, who has succeeded me. He will continue to have at his disposal the unrivalled assistance of the Under Secretary, Mr. Macmillan, whom I owe a debt of gratitude which I can never repay. Colonel Stanley has entered upon his duties in a most dignified and forthright manner. I especially would like to mention the

new period of confidence, and certainly be a great boon to the Colonies.

"It has been arranged that I shall still remain in the Colonial Office in the House, and I am happy to think that I shall maintain a connection with the Department for which I have come to have so deep an affection.

"Ever since the fall of Malaya a constant fire of criticism has been directed against the administration of our Colonial Empire. Much of this criticism is misdirected. It is mainly voiced by those who, as I have mentioned, have no personal experience of the Colonies. The extent of our achievements in this area is, in my view, the result of our own achievements."

"But there are times when resistance can be carried too far, and this is one of them. I agree as to the necessity of a wider measure of education here and abroad to be given to the Colonial administration. The matter is engaging the attention of Her Majesty's Government. There is throughout the world a widespread interest in the welfare of Colonial peoples, and it would give some account of our past and of our continuing policy of His Majesty's Government towards the non-self-governing territories of the British Empire."

"Whether the right course is for Her Majesty's Government unilaterally to introduce a Colonial Charter I am not so certain. Even the very Colonial Charter is to be drawn upon to criticism. It is a difficult matter, and I can only hope that any person who has had some personal experience of the Colonies will be able to put a thing in a more realistic perspective than that it tends to be oversimplified. Whether the right course is for the Colonies to be..."



Empire, the modern doctrine of trusteeship. It is a fact that there is yet no realisation at British headquarters of the progress that is actually being made. The British Colonial Empire is being brainiac, and it is constantly changing and developing.

**Education An Essential**

Quite as much must be said of developments in the social and economic spheres, especially in those of education, medicine, agriculture, labour and social services. Clearly, if we are to prepare the Colonial peoples for self-government in the future, we must first provide them with the basis of responsible citizenship, which is education. I use the term in the very widest sense. It covers many kinds of training, suited to the needs of different peoples living under different conditions. The content of education and the tempo of progress must be closely and realistically adjusted to local circumstances. But the problem can be said to be defined and attacked simultaneously on several fronts.

There is, first of all, the vast field of mass education. We have to move the still pressing and elementary need for remedial literacy, a few of which there is still a great demand in the Colonial Empires. At the other end of the scale is the need for higher education, for training in the sciences and in the arts, for the leaders of political and communal life, between whom the whole range of secondary and vocational education for those who can attend it, is to be provided.

Take mass education. Comprehensive policies for education with adequate community education and living preparedness. We have to have programs for expanding and improving secondary education in such diverse places as Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Uganda, Mauritius, and the West Indies. Northern Rhodesia is in the middle of a five-year plan under which expenditure on higher education has become a serious problem. At the same time, higher education to a university standard is being developed at Salisbury in West Africa and Malawi in East Africa.

Lord Latham said that there was need not only of literary education but of something more. I agree. Herein lies the importance of vocational training, and to this the Government is attaching its greatest importance. In this vocational field it has as an instance of what is going on the plan for an Institute of Arts, Crafts and Social Sciences in West Africa. In the early stages we are continuing our efforts to the production of technicians required for the war effort, but the progress stimulated by war demands will obviously have important consequences.

It is not only the education of boys and young men but of which we have to think. At least a percentage of every generation has to be trained to be a woman, the education of women and girls education. Colonial Governments are paying special attention to this.

**Medical Mass Attack Needed**

In medicine also we need the mass attack, and for it we require more staff supplied by the Colonial people themselves, not merely people sent out from home but people trained here. Medical schools are at work in East and West Africa, in Ceylon, India, Burma, Hong Kong, and elsewhere, and medical services are being improved. Nurses and medical assistants are being trained in hospitals and in the streets or in the bush. Along with this, in every region, the most vital work is being carried out by local organizations and by the Colonial Medical Foundation, for the services of the world are a trouble, slowly but steadily, such as malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid, and other diseases, and these are being tackled. In this connexion it should be a tribute to the splendid devoted staffs working who which is being done by the Colonial Medical Service who, in remote, unhealthy, fever-hidden districts are working for the welfare of the Native populations. We hear little of these men and women, they do not blow their own trumpets, but they are among our greatest heroes and heroines.

What of the third, material, social and economic security? The security rests, as it does in the Colonies, on three foundations, upon economic security, and this in turn rests upon agriculture, health, education, and agriculture. We really separate problems but three aspects of what may be termed the provision of a life for all.

Here again the war has had both sides. It has created difficulties, but it has opened up the production of land, local use, and this should mean a permanent effect on the standard of living in many Colonies. It has stimulated activity towards greater self-sufficiency in local food supplies and a marked interest in the development of mixed farming. It has been noted that the progress made with the completion of the post-war program in agriculture, and thereby assist in a better balanced diet and improved nutrition. Our plans have been made with this object in view.

Science is playing its part. Plant and animal diseases are being controlled. The control of malaria in East and West Africa, in the tropics, is an outstanding achievement. All our attention has been built up in north-eastern Africa and the Middle East to the local security is the main question. The institution of factory laws, which have been introduced on a modern basis in the Sudan, and the Vegetative Government attach the greatest importance to this.

have learnt much in this country in the last 10 years. The reactions of employers and employees are better than they have ever been. It is vital that we should pass on the fruits of our experience to the Colonies, and I am happy to think that my tenure of office saw an appointment of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, which contains eminent persons qualified to advise both from the employers' point of view and from that of the Trade Unions. I would echo what has been said of the important part which the I.L.O. has to play in relation to labour conditions in the Colonies, as elsewhere.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Act inaugurated a new era of practical assistance to the Colonies. Under that Act the Imperial Exchequer contributes £250 million a year for approved schemes put up by Colonial Governments. I shall think that the sum is not too large, though I hope that it will be readily increased when the war is over. I shall never cease to be available for development work, and I shall like to see a Bill as early as possible for the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to be started, and a good start.

We owe much to the fact that we never forget that what stood between Hitler and the victory in 1940, after the fall of France was not Britain or the British Island standing alone in the sea, but the British Empire, that Commonwealth of Free Peoples and Dependencies, of which the Colonial Empire forms so essential a part. We have undergone the severest tests we have ever been tempted in this war. Now it remains for us to go forward, calm, confident, and undaunted. I think I should like to have said something about the future of the Colonies in relation to the rest of the Empire and to our own country, but that is a matter for the Governor, the new Secretary of State, I think it improper for me to intrude upon his province, and I think I must allow myself this last remark.

**Not Static but Dynamic**

I said on other days in this House that the British Empire is not static but dynamic. That I believe to be a profoundly true statement. The process of development that I have referred to is not so far advanced no further in the past. We have seen how South Africa has not stood still. It is a continuing process. There is no sort of end to it in any direction. As I have seen how the old Colonies in Canada, the West Indies, New Zealand and South Africa have grown up, it is equally possible for the new Colonies, but linked to them by the existing bond of the Empire, to follow the same road. But Britain is not standing still. It is moving along the same road, but Britain is not standing still. It is moving along the same road, but Britain is not standing still. It is moving along the same road, but Britain is not standing still. It is moving along the same road, but Britain is not standing still. That is a noble conception which will, I hope, be held in the fullness of time to be realized.

This is my own belief, and I have seen it indeed, as a song sung after death in the air, and I am sure that it was in the Colonial Office, it has been the greatest of my life, and I am sure that the Colonial Empire is steadily moving forward, and that the second lesson, which I should want to have taught all the people of my power, and which would be the most important, is that no one can administer the Colonial Empire, unless they do not recognize and take account of this.

The British Empire is not a static entity, it is composed of a number of nations of equal rank and standing, differing only in the fact that some are that rank and standing, and some are not. The Colonies of territories, and their history, and their traditions, and their customs, and their languages, and their religions, and their arts, and their sciences, and their institutions, and their achievements, and their contributions to the world, and to the human race, are among the most advanced and the most interesting. Each has to be treated separately. That is what makes the work of the Secretary of State for the Colonies so fascinating. It is these Colonies that have obtained the wide intellectual and cultural and scientific and technical facilities for their development. Government has taken control and progress in many lines is often hindered, it is a shame. But the year has been all a British honours, and we have seen the right direction in some cases, more in others. But it is inevitably slow, and it is attractive, and it is interesting, and it is exciting, and it is a privilege to be able to see the existing institutions before the new world was ready to be born.

The British Colonial Empire is not coming to an end. The fact that it is not is not only beginning, but it is the duty of the British Empire to have a mission to perform, and it is a mission of great importance to the welfare of the world. It is to construct a new order of life based on freedom, justice, and mutual understanding, in harmony with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. It is a great mission, and it is a great responsibility.

Other speeches will be reported next week. (The speech by Mr. Clegg, under "Matters of the Day.")

# Mr. Macmillan Discusses Colonial Problems

## Recognised Need for Post-War Regional Organisation in East Africa

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in the House of Commons debate on Colonial affairs, reported in part in our last issue, said that his intimate friendship with Lord Cranborne dated back 30 years, and the severing of their partnership was therefore a melancholy occasion. But the chief grief had in nine months left his mark on the Colonial Office. He had brought to his task great charity of manner and absolute inflexibility of decision.

If we are unfortunate in losing Lord Cranborne, we are fortunate in his successor, Sir Stafford Cripp, Secretary of State. He brings to the Colonial Office elements of a very high order. Would he think it impertinent of me to express the hope that his tenure of this post will be a long one, because I think it must be recognised that there is a widespread feeling in this House, in the country, and in the Colonial Empire that continuity of office and policy are greatly to be desired.

I said that my right hon. and gallant friend brought great talents—considerable political experience, a flexible and resourceful mind, and rapidity of thought and decision. But however rapid a worker he could hardly be expected to cover the important questions raised in this amendment in the space of time between leaving hands on Tuesday and today. It is for this reason that I have asked me to wind up the debate on his behalf. I clearly cannot commit him to any decision.

Perhaps the best thing I can do, therefore, is to make some general observations and reflections, based on my experience of the Colonial Office, and to state briefly in my personal capacity anything that I say will be binding on the Minister.

Mr. Macmillan has been Sir Stafford Cripp's speech as one of the most interesting and thoughtful I had heard in the House. Colonial administration was not controversial. The main object was the well-being of the Colonial people and to increase their association with and participation in the management of their own affairs.

### Centralisation or Devolution

There were always two tendencies—centralist and decentralist—one aiming at greater centralisation and the other at devolution. The former tends to centralise everything in the Colonial Office, such as Colonial development funds, but has been opposed by Sir Stafford Cripp, and Squadron Leader Macdonald. He would not say "Some Board." It did not seem to differ very much from the Colonial Office itself, even in some respects from the War Cabinet.

The Under-Secretary of State continued as Secretary. I cannot help wondering whether these dim phantom officials across the Colonial seas would be prepared to accept such shadowy bits of their life left to them in this Board. I am in doubt whether there would not be a distinct feeling of sorrow if the link between the Colonial Office and the functions of the Board were severed.

The best plan is to have a Parliamentary Committee. The same difficulty seems to arise, although perhaps not so near a home, as that committee is executive. In the way of some of the powers and duties of the Colonial Secretary, it is advisory. I am still inclined to feel that we do better with the specialised Advisory Committees such as those on education, health, medical questions, and agriculture, which are an integral part of the Colonial Office machinery, on which all the Members of Parliament are willing to serve and help in their own way.

There are two main points in these centralisation in the Colonial Office. One is the need in every case to consider the performance of the Board in relation to the Advisory Committees contemplated in the spirit of the proposed Colonial Welfare and Development Act. The second is the need to control the allocation of money for research purposes. This has been appointed under Lord Selkirk as Chairman. It is supported by a Committee of the Colonial Office machinery, but the research work is not to be entrusted to co-ordinate and administer under the Act. It has not been thought necessary to appoint it as a committee contemplated because the kind of such schemes is necessarily limited by war conditions, but my right hon. and gallant friend will consider this point in the light of the arguments addressed to-day.

Whether we are centralised in the Colonial Office or in a Board or Parliamentary Committee or authority, I shall expect to arrive to some extent individuals rather than committees. Committees can be a dangerous piece of machinery, though they have advantages remaining to be taken into account by a panel of experts in a particular province. They have the methods of working and their processes

The Colonial Office has to consider day to day policy and forward planning, assisted by appropriate experts whom they call upon to help. In the economic field, in particular, which is a very special case, the Colonial Office has to look after war supplies, production and the movement of goods in and out of the Colonies. The part of the job has been organised efficiently with a large team of men. The other half must be planning of the future.

I am flattered, though not convinced, by the suggestion that the appointment of an additional Parliamentary Secretary would be a cure for all the ills to which I have just alluded. Then there is the extreme decentralising plan—that each Government should be wholly responsible for its own territory, that all scientists should be worked by the local Governments and that full responsibility should rest on them. It would be an advantage in that there would be local interests and pride in the development of their own territories.

After all, we do not share the horrible Nazi conception of the world, like Hitler, regard the coloured people as sub-human. They are people very much like ourselves. It is true that some of them live in a still primitive society, but things are moving quickly. They have made great advances in a generation that our ancestors made in 100 years.

### Regional Grouping Has a Great Future

How would it be to carry the idea that all development of these islands is to be centrally planned by a body of men who sit on 2,000 or 3,000 miles away? How would it be done? We would have some hand in it ourselves. It is true that the Colonial Government are to a great extent controlled by Europeans, but the Colonial people are becoming more and more educated with them, either directly or indirectly. Therefore there is to my mind a great advantage in associating local knowledge and local opinion with the forward economic planning with welfare and development. But the disadvantage of being done entirely locally is that there is no net incentive drive, knowledge, and enthusiasm.

Mr. Macmillan said that the concept of regional grouping was a very difficult one, but admitted that in the solution of many problems of a very diverse kind both in the West Indies and India, in the field of wages and economic development, regionalism can be applied without the fear of the practical difficulties which are at present a major tension. On the other hand, the machinery which has been developed, and which is being set up, is not the machinery set up there is a kind of a colonial office. It has been experienced in the past that upon these lines lies an idea which is of considerable extension and of great value.

The same regional organisation has grown up for the purposes of war in East Africa and West Africa. For the purposes of war we have organised the Governors' Conferences in East Africa and West Africa, and under them the Supply Councils and all the machinery for production and so on. We should be certainly very unwilling to see that experiment disappear into the void after the war without leaving something behind upon which we can build. The advantage of these methods in the economic and development field is that we can build upon them without immediately raising some of the difficult and difficult matters. Therefore I venture to say, as a matter of getting a compromise between these two extremes, the idea which he has put forward, and which we are now very largely treating.

I think our Public Relations Department is doing a very difficult circumstance a very good job. We are going to do a good firm and progressive job, and I think we shall be able to do a good job. The work that we have been preparing in regard to the future of the world, and the best purposes will be the best propaganda in the long run. I do not think we ought to be too sensitive about everything that we say. They say that they are all things that we say. Every country has difficult points to be put forward. I prefer what I should call the principle of "Let us leave to the principles of the world."

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Macmillan said that the daily newspapers had understood the war in the "Life" Mr. Macmillan the production of the journal "Life" which recently published a number of articles on the subject of the American people.

Mr. Macmillan said that the "Life" people had been very helpful in the war, and that he had been very helpful in the war. He said that he had been very helpful in the war, and that he had been very helpful in the war.

It is a tried or desirable the machinery which should be best adapted to planning the production of the Colonial Office... (The text continues with a detailed discussion of economic planning, commodity situations, and the role of international organizations in the colonial context.)

Wants Increases Africa's Assets

Not all the effort of the war has been lost. The provision of railways, roads, harbours and docks... (This section discusses the infrastructure developments in Africa during the war and the need for continued investment.)

There will be a great deal to be done in the reconstruction of Africa after the war... (The text outlines post-war reconstruction plans, including education, industry, and social welfare.)

Points from the Debate

Mr. GRENELL (London, West) was disappointed... (This section summarizes key points from a debate on colonial issues, including economic development and the role of the British Empire.)

...of the black population of our Colonial Empire... (This section continues the discussion on the demographic and economic challenges of the colonial empire.)

MR. GRENELL (London, West) was disappointed... (This section contains further commentary from Mr. Grenell on the state of the empire.)

MR. GRENELL (London, West) was disappointed... (This section continues the debate with further points raised by Mr. Grenell.)

Sir MALCOLM ROBERTSON (Litchfield) was critical... (This section introduces Sir Malcolm Robertson's perspective on the empire's future.)

MR. GRENELL (London, West) was disappointed... (This section contains further remarks from Mr. Grenell.)

MR. GRENELL (London, West) was disappointed... (This section continues the debate with further points raised by Mr. Grenell.)

MR. GRENELL (London, West) was disappointed... (This section concludes the debate with final remarks from Mr. Grenell.)

### Planning Kenya's Future

#### Mr. Alfred Vincent's Maiden Speech

MR. ALFRED VINCENT, Member of the Legislative Council for Nairobi South, has made his maiden speech in the Legislative Council, the text of which is given below:



In order to lay a motion that post-war reconstruction should be based upon adherence to a considered programme of planned development over a period of years, he said: "As an employer of all kinds of people I have come to the conclusion that the youth of Kenya holds his own. He is not well advanced, every thing is a task."

The first essential to advance the progress was planning, research and marketing. There was one major road available for a good wide settlement scheme, though much still undeveloped land had been bought by various people. It should be re-acquired by the Government in order that it could be brought into production for which marketing was planned. He considered secondary industries of the greatest importance to all races, especially Africans, many of whom said not only to return to the natives.

#### Inconsistency and Ineffectiveness in London

Pursuing to the same aim, Lord Lugard's objectives could adequately express the concept of these honest men in Kenya of the inconstant, inconsistent and evasive methods pursued in London who had been framing colonial policy. As a result of this public department in the Colony (which perhaps one day might have been made a self-financing unit) the Customs had been properly staffed but a recent scandal could not have secured a reconsideration of immigration, roads and the rate of the rate for wheat. The only happy aspect of finance in the Colony was the Kenya and Uganda Railway; there should be greater development in the General Fund and had come to a decision to build the railway in proper condition.

The Government should seriously consider white settlement in all its localities. There should be more research and cooperation in the promotion of technical and industrial training, and in the field of education. It was an inactivity yard, not in training and development, for the promotion of a planned programme of training and development of the African, Indian and others and staff. These things involved the Government's policy.

The Government should consider the possibility of a war's aftermath. It would be possible to hospital and malaria charges. A medical staff of 100, more than £300,000 a year should be required. The Government should provide a staff of 100, more than £200,000 a year. The local branch of the British Medical Association with 300 members had discussions, suggested that a military wing should be provided at the hospitals in Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale and Elburg. The Government was also prepared to staff a school of medical officers for medical fees for the general public.

He protested in the name of the whole country against the inferior position of members of the Local Civil Service in comparison with that of civil servants engaged overseas.

Lt. Col. G. G. Ghorsie, the commander of the Royal African Rifles, Eastern Africa as first of the post-war prospects, and he said a detailed programme must be made not only for the whole of Kenya but for the whole of East Africa. In addition to encouraging the local Government should take steps to encourage settlement in the Colony, and offer it first to suitable Kenya residents and to approved immigrants. In the very far distant future it should be providing for the whole of East Africa, and to be a model for the whole of East Africa. The Government should consider the possibility of Kenya first to be a model.

Mr. Vincent raised the standard of the Government to be responsible for the future of the incoming settlers in the light of the conditions and the interests of the State.

Mr. A. C. Collier, the Minister of Development and Agriculture, said:

"The Government have to make more of East Africa than any other country. The first thing had come first to Zanzibar, and he was now in Tanganyika, to be in Kenya, and he had to be in Kenya."

Mr. Vincent said that when in 1933 Lord Lugard was elected as Governor of Kenya he made the condition that the Government should provide £5,000,000 for the development of Kenya. It could not get the money but did not become

Governor. Lord Francis Scott was appointed as Governor, and the Government should be responsible for the development and marketing of the country.

Mr. Vincent said that when the Government was formed in 1945, it should have considered the possibility of a plan for the future of Kenya. He said that the Government should have considered the possibility of a plan for the future of Kenya.

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### Southern Rhodesia's 16,629

The figure of 16,600 personnel stated to have been sent into the field by Southern Rhodesia during the last war appears to have been somewhat exaggerated, says Mr. Addison, Chief Planning Officer for the Colony, recently. The actual figures are 16,629, says Mr. Lucas in "The Empire at War" (which statistics were supported by official sources in Southern Rhodesia) with a total of 4,000 British troops. In this number are included 600 Police, 1,000 of whom included 500 in the South African Police who were sent to the Rhodesia after the disbandment of 1945. In the last war 2,752 British and 22 members of the coloured community were included. The total number of Southern Rhodesians who were sent to the field in the last war was 16,629. This is made up as follows: 16,600 British troops, 1,000 South African Police, 1,000 Indian and 29 regular members of the B.S.A.P.

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# Background to

**German Air Losses.**—German planes shot down in the air by the R.A.F. up to November 25, numbered 3,989 over Britain and British waters, 2,204 over Europe and 3,207 in the Middle East (including North Africa), a total of 9,395. This does not include hundreds destroyed on the ground, and even more hundreds not claimed, definitely destroyed but certainly written off. Neither the morale nor the efficiency of the Luftwaffe has ever properly recovered from the beating which in the battle of Britain and while a formidable Luftwaffe has yet to be knocked out of the skies, the day may not be so far distant when it will no longer be able to mount a powerful defensive air force, both for the German armies and their families at home. —*Colon Bednall.*

**Italy to Italy.**—Italy is fighting a very hard battle for organic unity, which means Sicily as well. What we have learned in Tunisia, that it will be the immensely difficult task of the Italians to seize Sicily, a strategic key to the whole of Italy. There are 41 islands and a large number of sea-bases on the island. The troops are concentrated. This will be a hard job, but a major operation. Sicily is not knocked out, passage of Allied convoys through the narrows would remain a continuous stream. —*The Invicta.*

**European from Africa.**—The European from Africa almost impossible. —*Mr. Morley Richards.*

**Imports from North Africa.**—From January to August, 1942, imports from North Africa into France and Italy included 2,000 tons of rubber, 27,000 tons of minerals, 100,000 tons of phosphates, 187,000 tons of seeds and vegetable oil, 1,600 tons of wool, 4,800 tons of raw cotton, 2,000 tons of hides, skins and leather, and 2,000 tons of foodstuffs. The importance of the mineral exports in particular cannot be stressed in quantities, since they include small but important consignments of high-grade ores, while the most meaningful strenuous endeavours to obtain from North Africa cargoes of molybdenum, antimony, and especially cobalt. —*Mr. Dingle, Foot, Parliamentary Secretary, the Ministry of Economic Warfare.*

**Fighting French Parliament.**—There are 20 members of the French Parliament now free and in the hands of the Great Britain, a number of them are distinguished Frenchmen. —*The Daily News.*

**Russia's Plan.**—I believe that the present Russian surprise attack fighting around Rzhew and Veliki Luki is the beginning of a determined Russian campaign to free Leningrad this winter. That city is the centre of Russia's heavy engineering industry. Once liberated, it will again become a big arsenal. And, of course, there is the huge naval fortress of Kronstadt to be supported and freed completely. On the southern sector I believe that the ultimate thrust of the Russians is aimed not only at relieving Rostov, but to carry on to highly important Odessa and then on to the Rumanian oilfields. Finland will be torn by internal social and political strife. Rumanian leaders will be in a state of utter terror. —*Mr. Negley.*

**Hitler's Bid to Exterminate Jewry.**—It is time to stop speaking of the "persecution" of the Jews of Europe; what is happening is systematic extermination. Hitler is making good his promise to destroy European Jewry. Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia have been cleared almost of the whole Jewish population, numbering over 1,600,000 before the war, and the survivors are being rapidly liquidated. A similar process is being applied in France, Belgium and Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, and Hungary are still free from the plague. In Eastern and Central Europe the mass of Jewry is in process of annihilation. Recently about 24,000 Jewish men, women and children inhabiting the Riga ghetto were taken out of their hovels, stripped naked and mowed down with machine-guns by the Gestapo and the Latvian police after being forced to dig their own graves. Jewish children, including many below the age of 12, have been executed in their thousands, and elderly people murdered wholesale. In Bialystok the authorities herded 2,000 Jews in the great synagogue, where they were burnt alive. Most of the Jews of the hamlet of Tartin were "barred" alive. —*Palatine.*

**Our Mistake.**—If Great Britain our sin against de Gaulle was that we did not strip ourselves of the aid when Japan raped China and again when Mussolini assaulted Abyssinia. For this sin we must atone and survive our shattered cities in public as in private affairs, it is always right to do right. —*Nathaniel News-Letter.*

**Banks' Contribution to War.**—At the outbreak of war there were about 85,000 men and women employed in banking proper, of whom about 66,000 were men. A few exceptions 55% of the pre-war male employees have been called up. In the clearing banks the number of women has increased from 13,265 to 27,473, or about 42% of the present labour force. The clearing banks and Scottish banks were left respectively with 4,233 and 1,105 men of military age who had been deferred. Almost all were over 35 and in positions of some responsibility. By the end of May, 1942, the clearing banks had closed 785 branches which were open daily and 1,007 which were open fewer than six days a week. Of 8,469 offices, Scottish banks should be required to operate with 90% of their pre-war staff, and this reduction should be carried to 85% from March next. The Bank of England is engaged almost wholly on Government work and employs 1,194, of whom 487 are men of military age who have been deferred. The increased activities of the trustee savings banks in consequence of the War Savings Movement have led to an increase in their total staffs from 2,009 to 2,583, of whom 440 are men of military age who have been deferred. The numbers employed in the London Stock Exchange have fallen from 15,000 in September, 1939, to 6,052, of whom 282 are men whose call up has been deferred. The figures for the provincial stock exchanges are 1,164, 1,967, and 161. The maintenance of the services of the stock exchange is necessary to the national effort. The numbers employed in ordinary insurance at the outbreak of war were 40,000 men and 24,000 women. In the early part of 1942 10,000 men employed numbered 20,000, of whom half were under 18 or over 44 and of the other half 2,500 were awaiting call, and the women 29,000, of whom 2,300 were awaiting call. —*Report of the Committee on Man-Power in Banking and Allied Businesses.*

**Japanese Losses.**—The Japanese are estimated to have lost 20,000 men, killed or seriously injured since Pearl Harbour. The American Army and Navy have lost in all operations approximately 50,000 men killed and missing; this included some 30,000 Americans killed or missing in the Philippines. Of the Japanese losses about 37,000 men killed or incapacitated were members of the Japanese Navy, of approximately 70% of the estimated Japanese naval personnel. —*Col. Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary.*

# The War News

**Opinions: Epitomised.** — The Beveridge Plan is a fine example of constructive statesmanship. — *Daily Mail.*

"I have absolutely no trust in Darlan." — General Catroux.

The Pacific war might last another three years. — Mr. Forde, Australian Army Minister.

Cursed are the Italians, but more cursed still the Germans who treat them well. — Mussolini.

My chauffeur is an officer in the Home Guard. I was in it recently as a private. — Lord Wedgwood.

It is three to one that the Germans will use gas before the war ends. — Prof. J. D. S. Haxton.

To prod wisely is no matter of virtue. So is the patient endurance of prodding. — Sir Walter Monckton.

Germany has the same number of rats as she has inhabitants. — Berlin correspondent of *Nya Dagbladet*.

Bureaucratic control of our destinies is enormously increased and Ministerial control steadily impaired. — Lord Perry.

It is the "Africa" of the Romans — the little land that gave its name to the whole great continent. — Mr. Henry Baehem.

The German "crisis" is the result of the Russian "crisis." — *Review*, April, 1940, has been raised. — Norwegian *Megnytt* Agency.

With the possible exception of Erit Mahon in the Balearic Islands, Bizerta's harbour is the largest in the Mediterranean. — Mr. A. H. Brodick.

Before the war, two French people in a hundred dreamt that they were eating. Now eight people out of 10 dream of food. — *Pays Soir*.

The object of government is peace and in war is not the glory of rulers or of races, but the happiness of the common man. — Sir Williams Beveridge.

The cabinet of the susiest men in the country can be the ideal body neither for waging the war nor for building the peace. — Mr. Eric Macfadyen.

"Africa is undoubtedly an excellent springboard for an Allied attack on southern Europe, and Italy is the ideal place for the attack." — *Frankfurter Zeitung*.

The danger of the Darlan conspiracy is that once a beginning is made by the slippery type of compromise, the only reason grounds of military necessity, where it is a good idea, Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

The bold operations of quietly disengaging himself from the enemy which Rommel initiated in the first weeks of November are now regarded as closed. — *Graphic*.

All skilled workers among the men of the General Army, Fleet and Air Force who are being demobilised must report immediately for service in German war factories. — *Leaflet*.

Mr. Churchill is the sole example of the successful combination of British officer and newspaper correspondent. — Mr. Gordon Robins, President of the Institute of Journalists.

The only way in which the principle of personal responsibility can be substituted for that of conference and committee is to organize the Civil Service in a vertical rather than in a horizontal fashion. — Lord Sempill.

The *Journal* has always refused to conform to Hitler's policy of collaboration with the Germans. Its circulation has shrunk from the pre-war figure of 1,200,000 copies to 9,000 copies daily. — *A* correspondent of *The Times*.

The *Journal* news had been exterminated at the end of September by the German-occupied territories in Europe. — *Review*, November 1940.

S. S. Churchill is the Chairman of the Jewish Congress. — *Review*.

The *Journal* is a power grounded on the sea-based shore-based could by themselves. — *Review*.

Sea power on which the Commonwealth depends for its survival. — Mr. A. V. Alexander, Lord of the Admiralty.

Admiral Darlan, High Commissioner for the French Empire, has assumed the leadership of the *Journal* and will remain Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Air Force and Army. — *The Official Gazette of Algiers*.

The idea of Badoglio and the crown Prince of Italy trying to overthrow Mussolini is about as fantastic as the proposal to send a consoling visit to the Duke of Gloucester to overthrow the Prime Minister's Government. — Mr. Thomas, M.P.

The Russians are a easy-going people, whose sense of time is elastic, but when they are in a hurry they can move faster than the British or Americans. — *Review*.

It is a job that is done by the Russian who can stay at the bench in a hard day's stretch, and not sleep until they have finished. — Mr. Paul Han.

The real stake in the battle of the Don and Stalingrad is whether or not the United Nations can whip up in a relatively short time.

Mr. W. J. Byrnes. — "I don't suppose you great war leader, Churchill, will offer himself as a possible rebel." — *Review*.

Nothing would suit our boss better than for Hitler to try to arm about a third of this country. — *Review*.

It would be a fine idea, but the great strategic objective of the pressure on the broken Russian armies had been fully achieved. — *Review*.

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PERSONALIA

Major Sir Humphrey Bisset celebrated his 71st birthday on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson, of Nyasaland, are on holiday at the Cape.

A son was born recently in Kampala to the wife of Dr. W. Roy Billington.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Uganda, from 1932 to 1935, was 59 on December 2.

Mr. André Albuquerque, a barrister, is this year's President of Kampala's Greek Community.

Mr. Mason has been appointed African Welfare Officer for Brokari Hills, Northern Rhodesia.

A son was born recently in Mombasa to the wife of Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant A. Holloway, R.N.V.R.

When Mr. M. E. C. Pumphrey addressed the Sudan Cultural Centre on the Shilluk tribe he spoke in colloquial Arabic.

Mr. A. T. Lacey, Director of Education, has been appointed a member of the Kenya Post and Telegraphs Committee.

Warm greetings from the people of the Belgian Congo were sent to Mr. Churchill on his 68th birthday by Mr. Rijckmans, the Governor-General.

Mr. K. G. Bennett has been appointed Acting Registrar of the High Court of Tanganyika. He continues his duties as Resident Magistrate.

Major C. J. R. G. Cadz, formerly a Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs. Violet Basson have been married in Johannesburg.

Mr. W. J. Krywick, of Matheson and Co., has been named as African Director of the Alliance Assurance Company.

A daughter was born in Nairobi on November 25 to the wife of Captain J. O. N. Balcon, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached to the King's African Rifles.

Lord Cranborne, Chairman and Secretary of the Star Chamber, Lofomes, has accepted the Presidency of the English-Speaking Union in succession to the late Lord Wellington.

Lieut.-General Sir James Huddleston, Governor-General of the Sudan, and Lady Huddleston have arrived in Cairo for a short visit to the British Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson.

Lieut. Commander H. R. Gilbert, R.N. (retired), is now District Commissioner for Mwanza. Mr. C. P. Lyons for Mikundini, Mr. A. H. le Geyt for Kikoa and Mr. R. W. Varian for Dodoma.

Mr. Gifford has been appointed a member of the Mazabuka Township Management Board, one of the other official members of which are Messrs. G. Fischer, C. A. Hervey, J. G. Thrall, and G. G. G. G.

Mr. Gerald Palmer, a Conservative M.P., and until the recent Cabinet changes was Parliamentary Secretary to Sir Stafford Cripps, has become Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Arthur Clement Paid, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Paul C. Paid of Ridgeway, Harlow, Essex, Beidete and Miss Cecile Winfield, Mann, only daughter of the late and Mrs. W. Mann, of W. Bramham Gardens, London, S.W. 4, are to be married today in Kampala.

The marriage has taken place in Newton Abbot of Major W. S. S. Sanguinetti, The Hampshire Regiment, son of Major W. R. Sanguinetti, O.B.E., M.C., and Mrs. Sanguinetti, to Pamela, widow of St. V. Lane, and daughter of Sir Geoffrey Peto, K.B.E., and Lady Peto.

The engagement is a son of the late Flight Lieutenant Geoffrey Bratt, R.A.F., of Healy, D. G. Bratt, of Mr. and Mrs. Bratt, Teddington, Nottingham, and Mrs. Dorothy Joan Hett, S.R.W.A., of Kumaja, Bulawayo, and daughter of the late Master of Brantford, and Mrs. W. S. H.

Lord Hailey and Miss Margaret Wrong, both of whom have closer East African and Rhodesian connexions, are among the delegates from Great Britain sent by the Royal Institute of International Affairs to the Eighth Conference of the Royal Institute of Pacific Relations opened last week-end in Canada.

Dr. Carel Voight, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, is settling in Cape Town, where he will continue in the treatment of tropical diseases. Dr. Voight, who took his M.D. Liverpool in 1927 and his Liverpool D.T.M. the next year, has for many years worked in the clinical laboratory in Broken Hill. Mrs. Voight is a medical graduate of Belfast University.

Freemasonry is so strong in East Africa and the Rhodesias that many of our readers will have a special interest in the announcement that the Earl of Harewood was unanimously elected Grand Master of English Freemasonry in succession to the late Duke of Kent at a largely attended meeting of Grand Lodge held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, on December 1.

Industrial Development Advisory Committee

Southern Rhodesia's new Industrial Development Advisory Committee consists of the following members: Chairman, Mr. D. A. Edwards, managing director of Rhodesian Publications, Ltd., representing Salisbury Chamber of Industries; Mr. J. Dennis, of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union; Mr. W. B. Blyth, of Blyth and Moore, Ltd., Gatooma, representing Rhodesian Mining Federation; Mr. S. F. Cooke, managing director of the Rhodesian Sugar Refinery, Bulawayo, representing Bulawayo Chamber of Industries; Mr. A. C. Sofie, manager of Maikie's store and hotels (Zimbabwe); and Mr. J. E. Stone, of J. E. Stone, Ltd., representing Rhodesian Chamber of Mines.

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**Mr. A. G. ("Tottie") Hay**

Southern Rhodesia has lost another of its pioneers and one of her best known residents by the death last week of Mr. Alexander Graham Hay, universally known as "Tottie", the Bulawayo auctioneer and broker. He was 71 years of age, son of a general in the Indian Army, he joined the British Bechuanaland Police in 1881 under Sir F. Carrington, went to Rhodesia with Colonel Gould Adams in 1899, was a member of the Shanghai Patrol, and served with Plummer's column in the relief of Mafeking.

He founded in 1900 the business which he made famous throughout the Colony, and from that time onwards he took an increasingly prominent part in the business, social and public life of Southern Rhodesia. He was a past President of the Rhodesia Landowners and Farmers' Association, Chief of the Caledonian Society (no more typical or patriotic Scot ever crossed the Limpopo), several times Chairman of the Automobile Association and the 1898 "Pioneer Society", a steward of the Matabeleland Turf Club, and President of the Rhodesia Cricket Union. He it was who arranged that overseas cricket teams touring South Africa should include Southern Rhodesia in their itinerary. He was a partner in the firm that built Bulawayo's first hotel, not far from the famous Market Square.

Shrewd, racy, a good friend, full of good stories, a reputable opponent in a business deal but a man of strictly fair mind, "Tottie" Hay was in Bulawayo particularly and Matabeleland generally as much an institution as an individual. He will be missed accordingly.

**Sir Delves Broughton**

Sir Delves Broughton, Bt, died in Liverpool on Saturday at the age of 58. He had only recently returned to the United Kingdom from Kenya to undergo treatment for an injury to his back. He succeeded his father in 1914 as eleventh baronet, having in the previous year married the younger daughter of the late Mr. B. S. Griffith-Boscawen. She obtained a divorce in 1940. In 1941 he married Miss Diana Caldwell, of Nairobi. He was acquitted last year in Kenya on a charge of having murdered Lord Erroll. The twelfth baronet is his son, Evelyn Delves, aged 27, who holds a commission in the Irish Guards. The daughter of the first marriage is the wife of Lieut. Colonel Lord Lovat, the Commando leader.

**Mr. Hiram Craven**

Mr. Hiram Craven, proprietor of Kazuki Fibre Lanes, Ltd., Kenya, has died in Fulbridge Wells in his 80th year. For many years he lived in Sunderland as proprietor of Craven and Speeding's Rope Works, which in 1928 were amalgamated with other concerns to form British Ropes, Ltd., of which he became and remained director. In his dual capacity of sisal producer and user of the fibre for rope-making he wielded a consistently helpful influence both towards improving the quality of production and in encouraging the industry in this country to abandon its old and strong prejudices against Empire-grown sisal. Mr. Craven leaves a widow, two sons and a married daughter.

Lieut. Colonel M. C. Page-Henderson, late Anti-Aircraft Dragoons, whose death has occurred in Malaya at the age of 40, took part in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1894-5.

The death has occurred in Blantyre Hospital at the age of 42 after a short illness of Mr. C. H. Clark, Customs and Immigration Officer in Port Herald. He has been in Nyasaland since 1925.

The death is announced by mail of Mr. B. R. Peters, for many years Director of Public Works in Nyasaland, and formerly executive engineer, Fango, Acting Deputy Director of Public Works in Fanganjika.

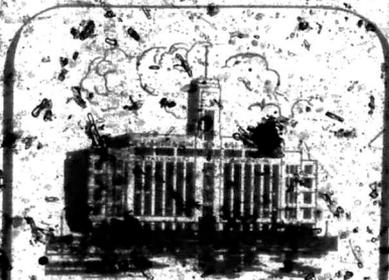
Gordon Monte Ramsay, of the Sudan Political Service, son of the late Colonel W. B. Ramsay, of Huddersfield, and of Mrs. J. G. Johnston of theington Crescent Edinburgh, has been killed at Kaprieta, Sudan.

Mr. S. M. Gordon Austin, whose death is announced, was the widow of Lieut. Colonel A. G. Godwin Austin and mother of Lieut. General A. G. Godwin Austin, who has recently awarded a Victoria Cross for his services during last year's campaign in Ethiopia.

The death at the age of 79 is announced of Mr. H. A. Smalbywa, C.B.E., entering the Royal Navy in 1886, he was on board H.M.S. VICTORIA when in 1888 she was sunk in collision with the German raider. In the following year he entered the Colonial Service and at one time served in British East Africa (now Kenya). He retired in 1924.

The death has occurred suddenly in that of Suzette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Debayser, of Paris, and sister-in-law of Major General E. B. B. Hawkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., General Sir J. H. Kinross served in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia from 1912 to 1914, was British Consul for South-Western Ethiopia, 1920-22, and commanded the 1st (Zomba) Battalion, The King's African Rifles, from 1926 to 1931. He is now on military duty in West Africa.

William George J. McCaw, C.M.G., C.B.E., who has died at the age of 72 in Lurgan, Northern Ireland, became associated in 1904 with Sir David White in the great project of the survey of the arc of the 30th Meridian in Africa, and he was engaged in field work on sections of the arc in Northern Rhodesia and Uganda until 1916, when he was commissioned in the Royal Engineers. As Secretary of the Colonial Survey Committee, the Air Survey Committee, and as technical secretary of the three Empire Survey Conferences in 1928, 1931, and 1935, he was the closest touch with all Empire surveys and many surveyors. At the 1928 Conference it was decided to establish the *Survey Review*, with McCaw as editor. He had been lost until his death.



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and the territories, especially from an invasion by the level of education to grow, disrupting activity in countries.

An veterinary officer it was important to increase dairy production. The country needed all the butter producible. The immediate position was more favourable than a year ago, and action was being taken to improve the situation against encroachment from the north.

Road construction was in hand over the entire area from Southern Rhodesia to Tanganyika, and much good work had been done. It was proposed to separate the Police and Prison Departments into two distinct places.

Local industries were severely handicapped by the inability to purchase transmission gear, but it was hoped that the manufacturers of increased power would be installed in a few months with reasonable certainty of satisfactory working the whole territory. Then various improvements could be made in the programme.

The Information and Public Relations Office was expanding its work. The Government hoped the Information Units would shortly visit overseas areas in which Northern Rhodesia battalions were serving, being accredited as a military correspondent in order to facilitate close liaison between the command and its troops abroad.

**Peak Revenue Now Reached**

After outlining the financial position (as reported in the newspaper last week), the Governor said that the Protectorate expected to reach its peak revenue this year, since the restrictions on trade were exerting their influence in reducing customs duties, income tax and excess profits tax. No new taxation was suggested, but the entertainment tax, war personal tax, war income tax, and excise duties on petrol, spirits, wine, and tobacco would continue.

Expenditure, estimated at £2,182,400, included extraordinary provision of £255,000 for public works, £76,000 for hot roads, £145,000 for buildings (including £12,500 for pyrolys on account of 1942 works), and £200,000 for the construction of the Livingstone cold storage plant to be completed at Government expense. It was proposed to establish a board of management for which the Chairman would be a Government official operating on a non-profit-making basis. The main objects being to provide an outlet for Native cattle from Barotseland, increase local meat supplies and to enable the use to import cattle. The plant should be in full working order by the middle of next year.

Difficulties in obtaining labour for schools might prevent the present high level of enrolment, which is increasing to carry secondary education up to Form III during 1943. Provision had therefore been made to pay an allowance of £20 to a parent who would normally be attending school in the territory but might consequently be obliged to go to school in the Union or Southern Rhodesia. That allowance represented travelling expenses and the difference between boarding costs in Northern and Southern Rhodesian schools. Increase in expenditure on African education was due to increase in attendance. Government grant assisted schools had approximately one child in excess of three of school age for every attending such schools in 1943. An additional five thousand children would be enrolled, at £52,200 for cost of living allowances.

**Criticisms by Elected Members**

During the session at the Colonial Office, Gore-Browne said that the post-war planning for East Africa, as well as the work that must be given his share in the rest of Africa. There were many problems to be solved, including the gradual absorption into the service of public and social services now operated by State companies.

Mr. P. J. Phelan said that Southern Rhodesia had up to import food from countries to which it previously exported, and criticised the appointment of the 18th Secretary of State for the Colonies in 20 years, which makes us a dominant power in an office of which the head is so often changed.

He referred to lack of interest and efficiency of accurate information shown by the Councils in regard to Colonial affairs. One recent statement made by the House was a mere name that the Legislative and Executive Councils of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia had shown no opinion that black people lived in overcrowded and insanitary conditions.

Captain Campbell asked whether there should be help to provide substitute labour for the emigration held back from natives, and that the issue of agricultural certificates for parts of the agricultural machinery should be expedited.

Mr. J. Welton, referring to unification of the military command between Southern Rhodesia and the Union, asked why Northern Rhodesia had not been linked up with these two countries.

The British Empire is no mean thing, but so many of us are proud of and worth sharing and dying for. General Smuts, in his broadcast to Great Britain, last Sunday.

**The Colonial Office Changes Strongly Criticised in the Press**

Criticisms of yet another change at the Colonial Office continue to be voiced.

The Daily Telegraph wrote editorially:

The question is whether Colonel Oliver Stanley will prove a more successful administrator than the six who have preceded him in as many years. It is desirable to make a change at the Colonial Office almost every time there is a Cabinet reshuffle, not only because it militates against vigour and continuity of policy, but because it creates the impression that the office is a mere plaything of domestic politics. Although the Colonial Secretaryship has been held not as it should be, the price of a successful political career, but rather as a stepping-stone to waiting rooms.

The Spectator says: "It is essential that the right man—and Lord Cranborne was proving himself to be such a man—should be kept at the Colonial Office for a long period of time and build up a policy commensurate with British responsibilities."

In the opinion of the New Statesman and Nation, "the change of Colonel Oliver Stanley for Lord Cranborne as Colonial Secretary is deplorable."

Mr. John Hay wrote to The Times:

During the last few years no fewer than four Ministers have occupied the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies. Inevitable in these circumstances that our colonial government and administration should have been marked with hesitancy, timidity and indecision, and that problems which might have been disposed of earlier by simple means still remain with us in more aggravated form. It is to be hoped that Colonel Stanley's appointment marks the end of the bewildering and perplexing ministerial changes which have so afflicted the Colonial Office, and the beginning of a period of continuity in Government and stability of policy, formulated with knowledge and vision and administered with efficiency and understanding.

Professor Eric Walker, Vere Harcourt Professor of Imperial History at Cambridge University, writing to The Times about the "amazing spectacle of seven Ministers following one another in and out of the Colonial Office in as many years," continued:

Thrice it held the office for long terms, and in each case the results were good. Lord Bathurst (1876-27) was the real father of the Colonial Office. Earl Grey (1846-52) not only assisted at the birth of the free trade which made Colonial self-government possible, but helped to make self-government a fact in Britain, North America, and paved the way for it in Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony. Lord Chamberlain (1895-1903) revolutionised the Colonial Office, infused life into all parts of the British administration, and did much to bring Dominionhood into being.

Lord Bathurst was a far more man. Grey and Chamberlain were first-class men. But even an mediocre man may do much good in time, while a first class man in a hurry can do little good. He can never secure the continuity of policy which is as necessary in Colonial and foreign affairs.

**Jobs for Demobilised Africans**

Some time ago we reported the appointment of a committee in Kenya to advise the Government on the steps to be taken to improve the economic structure of the Colony such British subjects who are now serving in the East African Forces may desire to obtain employment here on demobilisation, seek particular attention be given to the provision of adequate safeguards to ensure that persons ordinarily resident in the Colony who were in employment at the outbreak of war are given suitable opportunities of re-employment. A good deal of preliminary work has been done by the European and African aspects of the problem, and a special sub-committee has now been appointed to address the main committee on the African side of the work. Its members are Major Montgomery, M.L.C. (Chairman), Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., Mr. H. P. Baramba (East African Coffee Curing Company), Major K. A. Brown (Kenya Police Services), Mr. F. C. Smith (Secretary, Kenya Missionary Council), Mr. P. C. Colchester (Municipal Native Affairs Officer, Nairobi, who also acts as secretary), Captain I. G. Nisbet (Kenya and Uganda Railway), Mr. E. V. de Villiers (Post and Telegraph Department), and the Director of Education.

**THE WAR**

**"Llandaff Castle" Sunk**

**Torpedoed in East African Waters**

THE LLANDAFF CASTLE, a 10,000-ton London-Castle liner built in 1939 and well known for years to East African and Rhodesians, was torpedoed and sunk last week in the coast of Zululand. About 200 survivors have been added, leaving few, if any, other complete lists to be accounted for. Among the passengers from south African shores returning home on leave



also try to get the FRAMINGHAM COURT, have been landed in Zululand, East Africa. Altogether about 1,000 people are believed to have been drowned in these three sinkings.

The number of ships torpedoed this year off Portuguese East Africa and in the meso region of South Africa to be

**Unrest in French Somaliland**

There is every indication that the authority of Vichy in Jibuti is fast breaking up, rabled *The Times* correspondent in Nairobi last week.

The dramatic change which has taken place is chiefly attributable to the march of events in North Africa and France and to the absence of the Governor, M. Cassinias, now in Algeria, whose strong personality and marked pro-Vichy attitude have previously dominated the situation.

It is thought that at least 20% of the main anti-Vichy elements, mainly Frenchmen, and also Malagash and Senegalese troops, have already crossed into the bush. A number of officers have allowed themselves to be most anxious to show full sympathy with the United Nations and their willingness to fight in the ranks of the Free Army is generally assumed. It is understood that the Administration, which is in charge of General Traffers, the O.N.U. troops in the absence of the Governor, is in a state of confusion: "firm but arrogant", Anti-British, and now a soldier rather than a politician.

The food situation has somewhat improved since the British naval blockade was lifted some months ago. Hitherto food came from the women farmers and foodstuffs at night, but recently this trade has been allowed to develop more fully. At the beginning of the year a ship from Madagascar carried considerable food supplies to Jibuti, including rice for the native troops. But these stocks are nearly exhausted and this is a further factor in hastening the change from Vichy to the United Nations. Last year the British authorities provided 70 tons of supplies of milk to the French population in the interests of children's health, but they stopped the supply after the blockade was lifted and Yemeni foodstuffs began to provide a better diet.

There is every reason to believe that the population will gladly welcome a restoration of freedom of radio and participation with the U.N. It is understood that the section of the Addis Ababa railway in French territory is undamaged, except for the loss of lengths of rail, which can readily be replaced. It is considered likely here that a solution of the Jibuti problem on satisfactory terms will be found very soon.

M. Albert Vichy Governor of Reunion, which has been overtaken by Fighting French troops, is reported to be the Vichy Minister for the Colonies that he will leave the island and attempt to return to the mainland as a despatch.

**Fighting Qualities of Rhodesians**

Thanks to the pluck, endurance and fighting qualities of Rhodesians selected in units of the British Army, the formation of Southern Rhodesia stood "firm high with the rest of the Empire" and Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the Colony, at the St. Andrew's Day banquet held at Bulawayo. The only complaint have heard of, continued Sir Godfrey, "is that we do not send enough of this splendid material to help.

In recent battles in South Africa, British units which were particularly distinguished were themselves decorated. The South Rhodesians fought in the Rhodesia Regiment and were put up a grand haul.

supporting the Australians fought with special valor in a battle where an entire unit fought with great distinction.

Our men in United Kingdom units have not been the same, perhaps as our troops. This is due to the reduction of British correspondents to raise troops from the United Kingdom. As a result very little has been heard of their achievements, whereas full credit has been given to the achievements of our British and allied troops fighting as national units.

Paymaster Captain B. Hughes, who has died on active service, served at one time in East African waters.

Captain S. T. Brown, who has been accidentally killed while on active service, was a well-known tobacco farmer in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia.

Squadron Leader W. Harper McElney, South African Air Force, attached The Royal Air Force, has been killed in Kenya during an operational flight.

An RCAF transport plane, captained by an Irish wing commander, and D.S.O., who before the war was a civil airman and big game hunter in East Africa, recently rescued seven of the crew of an American aircraft which had crashed far out in the Western Desert. The rescuing commander's name has not been given.

On completing his term of command from the Army, the East African Defence and Supply Council recently paid a tribute to the outstanding work of Colonel Price as Director of Air Raid Precautions in Kenya.

Pilot Officer L. R. Davidson, A.F., formerly of Nairobi, and Second Lieut. A. D. A. Thompson, of Nairobi, have recently been in London.

Sergeant W. P. Pickett, of the Rhodesian Chronicle, Selukwe, has been in London on leave.

Mr. S. B. Malik has been appointed Assistant Director of Man-Power in Tanganyika Territory to take charge of Asia recruitment under the Compulsory Service (India, Artisans and Clerks Registration) Rules.

A Supply Board for Somalia has been set up as a result of a decision by the East African Defence and Supply Council. Its purpose is to assist in the export from Somalia of any stores and equipment required by the Services and the East African Governments.

**Kafue Internament Camp**

A committee is to be appointed in Northern Rhodesia to report to the Government on the circumstances in which an internee camp built at Kafue was put into operation. There has been a great deal of public criticism on this subject.

Following the arrival in Madagascar of 15 tons of books taken there by a Welfare Officer for the East African Command, a circulating library has been established in Diego Suarez for East African N.C.O.'s and men. It is partly subsidised by the Nuffield Trust.

The county of Aberdeenshire has started a fund to raise £700,000 to replace the M.S. SOMALI, sunk in the recent voyage to Russia.

Recent donations to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John's Fund include £634 from the Bechuana Land War Fund, and £200 from the Northern Rhodesia General War Relief Fund.

Zanzibar raised £1,115 by a special flag day for the Red Cross and St. John's Fund.

**8,000 Poles in Tanganyika**

Eight thousand Polish refugees, most of them wives and children of peasants in eastern Poland, are now in Tanganyika Territory. As for a few weeks in the newspaper, they started to arrive about two months ago. Each of the settlements of which witnesses have been placed has a British officer in charge, but as the refugees possessed no knowledge these British officials will be replaced by Poles. When they arrived, the refugees received a great welcome, being met with gifts and flowers. British children came hundreds of miles to distribute toys and sweets to the children. Some of the Poles are already being employed in farming and industry.

## Much Torpedoed Rhodesian

Seaman Gunner Lawrence Carr, in peace time a miner in the Gadmara area of Southern Rhodesia, has been repeatedly torpedoed in this war. Joining the Merchant Service in Durban in September, 1940, his ship was sunk on his first voyage when, four days from America, and he was taken to Newfoundland. The vessel in which he set out thence for Great Britain was torpedoed; he was picked up and landed in Bermuda. After various long voyages, training as a gunner, and a spell in hospital in the United States, he was on a third ship, which was torpedoed. He was rescued and brought via Iceland to Great Britain, where he has been on leave. "No sea for me as my post-war vocation," he said in London. "When this war's over I'm going to buy a Buick out of all sight of ships."

## Rhodesian Services Association

A movement is afoot for the formation of a Rhodesian Services Association with the object of assisting Service men and women and their dependants after the war. The body will be non-political and have no concern with military matters. It is suggested that it should not function locally until after the war, and it is not intended to usurp the functions of the various bodies now existing, which have been appointed to deal with post-war settlement in the Colonies. At the end of the war the Association will seek representation on the National War Fund Committee and other bodies distributing funds to help members of the Forces and their dependants.

## Christmas Greetings to Rhodesia

All Rhodesians on service in the United Kingdom desire to send Christmas greetings to relatives and friends in the Colony have been invited to post them to the Press Officer, 20 Grosvenor House, Strand, London, W.C.2. The Christmas greetings which are mailed to 20 Grosvenor will be cabled to Graham and broadcast in Rhodesia.

## Post-War Export Trade

Sir PATRICK HENON, M.P., President of the National Union of Manufacturers, said when addressing the recent annual general meeting:

"The least desirable feature of the new relationship between government and industry is the increasing interference with the export trade. In the earlier stages of the war the Government limited export efforts, but in the exigencies of the need for co-operation in the production of war material the Lease-Lend system became operative, and at the instance of the United States conditions were imposed upon industry, which struck a most blow at all events for the time being, at a wide range of British endeavours whose prosperity was identical with our export trade."

No one would for a moment dispute the advantages which Lease-Lend conferred alike upon war preparation in this country and in the United States, but it might have been possible to continue industrial production of British export to our Dominions and Colonial Empire without consultation with United States authorities, whether a particular article should or should not be included in the category of permissible British exports. The case for greater freedom for British export trade on a perfect understanding with the United States should have been arranged with a more constructive touch of the British statesmanship in relation to trade, which we were in the habit of regarding as long as we were in the Atlantic and its members naturally regard with sincere appreciation the whole substance and implications of the Atlantic Charter so far as they can be understood by the plain, simple-minded business man, but many of us view with anxiety the gravity and complexity of the problems which arise with our Dominions and Overseas Empire when the Charter must be examined in the light of its effect upon British economic interests, in particular, upon the means of livelihood of the vast masses of our fellow countrymen and women."

"What will be the fate of the Ottawa regulations? How within the Empire shall we protect the marketing of the primary products and raw materials on the one hand and the scattered in British territory and the sea on the other? Such questions press upon the minds of thoughtful people, regarding shipping and trading with independent systems which follow the lead of the war."

East Africa is to supply the Union of South Africa with its post-war-time rubber requirements. In return South Africa will meet East Africa's essential needs in clothes and other rubber goods.



# COTY

## REFINES BEAUTY COSMETICS

Coty, for thirty-three years the world's greatest creator of the finest perfumes and beauty cosmetics, is even now planning for the resumption of Coty's complete service to woman's birth with the birth of New and the victory of woman. The production of Coty Creations is greatly restricted, so the quality which makes Coty Creations so sparingly of what may be purchased. Coty Creations are now more precious than ever.

The creators of L'Origan, L'Amour, Paris, N°1, Bonheur, Diva, Muguet, Air Spain, Face Powder, Eau de Coty, Eau de Cologne, Cordeau Rouge, Eau de Cologne Four Seasons, etc.

## Settlers in East Africa

### Presented by Sir Robert Brooke-Popham

AN OFFICER MARSHED SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, Governor of Kenya, with the outbreak of war, said, recently when addressing the wider branch of the Workers' Educational Association, in his opinion British settlers in East Africa had set standards of truth, honesty of purpose and public service which acted as a lever for the great mass of Africans.

The great majority of the settlers were excellent samples of the manhood and womanhood who were met in East Africa to make fortunes quickly, or to order that they might retire to live in comfort elsewhere, but for the purpose of earning a living and handing on their property to their descendants. Having their anchor in Kenya or the neighbouring territories, they loved the country and its peoples. More than 100 ex-officials of the Colonial Service of Kenya had bought land and settled down in the highlands of that Colony after their retirement on pension.

These facts formed one of the main safeguards for ensuring that the British Empire would fulfil its duty as a model for the development of African peoples. The other main safeguard was the constant hearing, yearning by the local Government officials.

If proof were needed that the African peoples the benefits of British rule had found in the loyalty so abundantly manifested by them during this war, but in personal service and generous gifts.

### Gradual Modification of African Customs

Sir Robert touched on the problem of the process pointing out that much of it was the result of the customs or traditions, for instance, to refuse to over-look it was no inducement to many of the better than good prices, because an African's wife corresponded to our family treasures and this was valued by the husband as a thing which would be worth a fortune if he should break tribal traditions. Many of these were variable, and it was a question of gradual modification rather than abolition.

Turning to the medical side, he stated that African boys and women, formed excellent medical orderlies and nurses and had acquired the best traditions of public service. They reflected much credit to the rest of the Empire for teaching them. He pointed out that the main objective was the prevention rather than the cure of disease, so that the main factor in its eradication was the improvement of nutrition. This subject had been thoroughly studied, and to overcome malnutrition was the work of a combined team—of agricultural, educational and administrative.

Sir Robert also referred to education, pointing out that in present Kenya, by passing through a difficult phase because many of the rising generation could read and write, tend to look down on the traditional methods. As a result, it was necessary to break away from the restraint of the elders and tribal traditions, before these methods were applicable to any wide knowledge of the world. There was therefore lack of balance. He maintained that for the present the main object must be to spread elementary education as widely as possible, amongst girls as well as boys, and limit secondary education to the numbers for whom suitable employment could be foreseen.

Participation by Africans in Government departments was increasing, and they were acquiring experience of administration through the Local Native Councils, but it was necessary for them to rush the process and give them greater responsibilities than they were aware of, and a high standard of

integrity and an enthusiasm in public service, which is essential, will take time to develop, and it was better to go too slow than to run the risk of failure, and consequent setbacks.

Sir Robert spoke of the good work of the missions, but said the multiplicity of denominations was confusing to the African mind. He praised the work done by the Salvation Army for discharged soldiers.

Finally, he pointed out that the slow progress of progress must be the normal rate. However, the main obstacle to the general development of Kenya was finance. The taxable capacity of Kenya was limited, and much of the necessary money had therefore to come from elsewhere. It had sometimes made him feel sad to see what large sums the Italians had been able to find for Ethiopia, compared with the much smaller sums available for British East Africa.

## Questions in Parliament

### Question of Congo Basin Treaties

Mr. Sutcliffe asked the present position of the Congo Basin Treaties and how they would be affected by the Atlantic Charter?

Mr. F. R. Atlee: The present position is that the Convention of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, of September 19, 1919, which is the most important embodiment of the so-called Congo Basin Treaties, remains in force as between the British Empire, the United States of America, Belgium, Portugal and territories under the control of the French National Government, but is at any rate suspended as between opposing belligerents. It is not possible for His Majesty's Government alone to state how these arrangements may be affected by the Atlantic Charter. The whole question will fall to be dealt with in due course as part of the peace settlement.

Mr. F. R. Atlee: I asked if the Prime Minister intended, subject to agreement with our dominions, to make the materials of economic self-development available to all the world after the war, in so far as raw materials and essential primary products were concerned.

Mr. F. R. Atlee: The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. F. R. Atlee, in reply to a question on this matter stated in the House of Commons on February 23, 1942:

Mr. F. R. Atlee: I am glad to say that Mr. Atlee's reply was communicated to the Prime Minister, who was very critical of the statement made recently by the Prime Minister.

Mr. F. R. Atlee: I asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. F. R. Atlee, for a report from the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of Kenya as to the use they had made of their powers under the Defence (Increased Production of Crops) Regulations, 1942, to enter upon and cultivate the land of persons not now in the Colony, where the land was not actually being cultivated.

Colonel Stanley: Mr. F. R. Atlee: I asked whether the United Kingdom Government had engaged in any work in Ethiopia as in other parts of the Middle East and what advice was given to the Ethiopian Government by His Majesty's Government with regard to engaging in trade or to purchasing Ethiopian produced commodities on its own account.

Mr. F. R. Atlee: I asked the Secretary of State for Economic Warfare (Mr. Dingle Foot) the United Kingdom Government's Corporation activities for His Majesty's Government in the Middle East, and in other areas in the Middle East, to advise as to the action taken by His Majesty's Government to assist Ethiopian Government in the two principal areas of the country.

Mr. F. R. Atlee: I asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government were aware of any claims for the return of the Red Cross for other branches of the Red Cross, which would be under the control of the British Government since their officials are the only persons who can be the British Government.

Colonel Stanley: I am bringing the matter to the notice of the Minister of Supply, and will consider the matter with him when action if it may be possible to take.

### Bring Your Own Tumbler

Such is the shortage of glassware in Southern Rhodesia that, unless the Government can be induced to issue the certificates of essentiality, which govern further imports, an invitation to a "bring your own tumbler" campaign may be necessary. It is reported that town tumblers

171st WEEK OF WAR

### News Items in Brief

The Czecho-Slovak Consulate in Kenya was opened from Mombasa to Nairobi.

A bill dividend of 1.07s. has been paid to the shareholders of the Anglo-Siam and Co., Ltd., of Mombasa. The South African Institute for Medical Research has evolved a successful vaccine against bubonic plague.

The Colonial Office is considering the possibility of employing women in the Colonial Agricultural Service. Officials are stationed in the United States, one found being allowed every five weeks to everyone over the age of 17.

Uganda has imposed an additional duty of 10% on motor spirit, with the exception of power paraffin or kerosene.

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., announces an ordinary interim dividend of 4%, the same as last year.

Foundations of the new buildings of the Girls' School at Kisumu recently laid. It is the first of a total of £26,841 provided for medical services in East Africa. The East African Medical Service has been authorised in Tanganyika for the year 1945. £22,574 have been spent by the end of the year.

The number of African girls enrolled in secondary classes in Uganda in 1944 was 78, an increase of about 10% on the total for the previous year.

East Africa plans to export 35,000 tons of groundnuts, 26,000 tons of rice, and 1,500 tons of sisim in 1945. Tanganyika's quotas are 20,000, 80,000 and 6,000 tons respectively.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. has announced a final dividend on the deferred ordinary shares of 2% and a bonus of 3%, making a total of 5% for the year (all the same).

The area of the top of Beira will be doubled as the outcome of a large programme of waste reclamation made possible by a loan from the British Government.

The appointment of chiefs is no longer notified in the Official Gazette of Kenya. The Government campaign for economy in stationery, running at the exclusive from that publication of all but essential matters.

Aggrey House, which was opened in 1932 on Naughty Street, London, as a centre for students of African descent is to be closed and reopened in new premises in Russell Square. Another home will be given to the boys.

The Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Scholarship Commission for Rhodesia (and the Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Services) is to be extended for a further five years. A considerable increase in recruitment is expected.

Under the encouragement of the East Africa Industrial Research and Development Board, a small chemical factory has been set up in Rudanga, Kenya. It is operated by a local company, one of its main products at present is dibbin for the Forces.

A Defence Tax has been introduced in the Colony of Mozambique. It is at the rate of 1% on salaries exceeding £3000 (about £300) per annum. Persons responsible for the upbringing of three or more legitimate children were exempt from the tax.

Kenya's scheme of collecting African labour for essential war production, about 12,000 labourers have been approved for whom approximately 9000 contracts have been supplied. One result of the scheme is that more white planters' workers are employed in such undertakings than was the case a year ago.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd. announce their dividend on the ordinary and deferred shares of 10% (against 10%) and a bonus of 10%, making the year's total 20% (30%). All profits are free of South African normal tax.

Tororo, Uganda, has formed an Indian Merchant Chamber of Commerce with the following office bearers: Mr. D. B. Bawa, President; Mr. V. N. Pandya, Secretary; Mr. D. V. Patel, Honorary Treasurer; and Mr. M. S. Shah, Honorary Secretary. They and Mr. S. N. Ganesha, Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. S. N. Ganesha, Honorary Secretary, constitute the Chamber.

Mr. W. Tarry and Co., Ltd. are the main and farm machinery, hardware, and timber merchants with large Rhodesian and South African connections. They report that the gross profits for the year ended March 31 was £449,075 (at least £256,427 in 1941), and that the net profits was £22,903 (£42,051) after meeting trade charges, administration, pensions, bad debts, and provisions. £144,300 (£88,500) for taxation in the United Kingdom and South Africa. The ordinary dividend remains the same.

### Kenya's Production Again Criticised

Mr. W. G. A. Hendrick, Chairman of the Kenya Agricultural Production and Settlement Board, has said at Nairobi that their total lack of co-ordination between administrative officers, agricultural officers and the various authorities, and that a tendency by all to play for safety hindered a determined lead to stimulate the production of any Native crop unless it has been previously sold before being grown. The final demands for military prisoners and refugees were enormous and he sometimes wondered how they were to be filled, but he continued: "Undertakings given to areas that, unlike us, are suffering from acute food shortages and active famine conditions should be considered sacred. If it is found that we are unable to tighten our belts, we should be prepared to give up."

### Southern Rhodesia's Industrial Policy

Referring to the Southern Rhodesian Government's industrial policy, Sir Geoffrey said in Bulawayo a few days ago that the fact that the Government had taken over the Bulawayo Steelworks did not mean that the expropriation of private industry was part of its general policy. The Government intended to establish steel factories in Southern Rhodesia and to manufacture the raw and primary products finished, but by utility concerns. If private capitals were prepared to function, we want to preserve the initiative and freedom of private enterprise, but if that enterprise fails to develop, and an industry is not established, then we will take the step in if we are so progressed. The Government is encouraging and promoting industry in order to create a balanced economy and as the chief contribution it could make towards the rehabilitation of returned soldiers and the absorption of new settlers.

**EXPORTERS** BISHOPSGATE LONDON, E.C.2

Exporters of Wettable Native Growth Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Opium, etc.

**THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD**

Branches and Importers of: Kenya and Bulawayo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Cape of Good Hope, Malindi, Kampala, Mombasa, Bulawayo.

Importers of: Hardware and Building Materials, Gunny, Wines and Spirits, Specialists in Cotton goods for the Indian Trade.

**IMPORTERS**

LATEST MINING NEWS

**Rhodesian Copper Dividends**

The announcement by Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., of a final dividend of 17½% (plus tax) on the ordinary shares in respect of the year ending 30 last year, is an appointment by the directors for the year's distribution of 30½% (plus tax) on the ordinary shares. On the announcement the share price rose to 24½s. at which price, allowing for maximum Deedings tax, they yield only 3½%. The company's annual meeting is to be held on December 10.

Mufumba Copper Mines, Ltd., which paid no dividend last year, is to have 10% for the year ending 30 last year. The company paid 11½% in 1946-47 and 13½% in each of the two previous years.

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., which has 10% of the capital of Mufumba, returned the dividend 10% with a distribution of 21%. There was no dividend last year, the previous payments being 10% in 1946-47 and 16½% in 1945-46. At the current price of about 11s. the yield is about 10% and 6½% allowing for Deedings tax. The directors have already paid an interim of 2½% to the holders of preference shares, making a total of 7½%. The same as last year, but half the distribution of 1946-47. Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., is a subsidiary of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

**L. A. G. Annual Report**

The London, Australia and General Exploration Co., Ltd., reports a loss of £3,063 for the year ending 30 last year, the last revenues having fallen heavily owing to war conditions generally and particularly to the fact that Central African Mines, Ltd., are in liquidation. The net income for the year and dividends was £2,015 and sundry receipts totalled £19,750. Expenditure included £3,000 for consultants' engineers' fees and £2,000 for directors' fees. From the sale of the property there was a loss of £1,414.

Issued capital amounts to £27,500 in shares of 2s. 6d. each, there are secured loans of £9,250, a reserve for losses of £1,000 and a credit total of £8,693. Investments appear in the balance sheet at £27,440, but the directors note that the market value of quoted securities is substantially below the book value and that no provision has been made for the depreciation. Cash and bank balances totalled £10,051.

The statement circulated by the Government in Kenya that J. R. Rotherham sold mine, the biggest producer in Kenya, gives promise of a long and profitable career, and that results of the syndicate property have been satisfactory. The mine is to be begun on a plot situated at a point where strike has been especially attractive.

The directors are W. M. Strickland, C. (Chairman), Captain A. H. M. Moore, Managing Director, and Messrs. J. A. Logan and H. A. G. Sallet, who represent the syndicate and themselves for re-election at the meeting to be held in London this month.

**Company Progress Reports**

Wankie, November crushings were 18,100 tons, for a profit of £23,245.

Camp and Motor, November crushing were 25,100 tons, giving a value of £2,250 and a profit of £22,414.

Rhodesian Corporation, 21,200 tons were crushed at the Frank mine during November for a profit of £1,450.

Wankie, November crushings totalled 8,900 tons, with a profit of £,643 and a profit of £1,000.

Reze, During November 14,500 tons were mined, yielding gold to the value of £2,031 and a profit of £16,000.

Thistle-Ernie, During November 10,000 tons of ore were crushed, yielding gold to the value of £3,500.

Shawbury, November crushings totalled 8,900 tons, yielding gold to the value of £1,000 and a profit of £1,651.

Wankie, August Dividend, The Wankie Colliery, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 5% for the year ending 30 last year.

Consolidated African, The Consolidated African, Ltd., has announced a final dividend of 14% in 1946-47.

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**Mails Lost by Enemy Action**

The Postmaster General announces that letters and printed papers for Tanganyika Territory posted in all parts of the country between April and 18 have been lost by enemy action. Other mails lost include air mail postage prepaid at the rate of 1s. 6d. and half rate postage 7d. for the Belgian Congo, Eritrea, French Somaliland, and in the territories of the British Somaliland and Ethiopia, posted in the provinces, October 11.

**N. Rhodesian Lands**

The Northern Rhodesian Gazette has been issued that the general principle is now established that all land already alienated to Europeans or set aside as Native reserves is available for alienation into Crown Lands and Native Trust Lands. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has appointed two Commissioners of Inquiry to allocate and bring to the Government the Eastern Province and the Ndaba and Kushi districts, where the most urgent land problems arise. Other areas are to be dealt with later.

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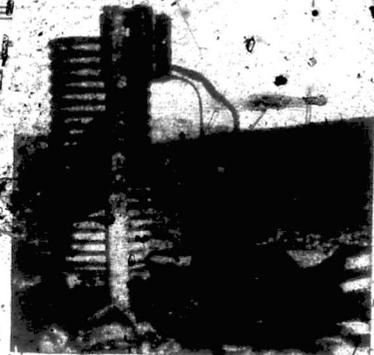
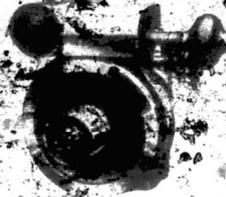
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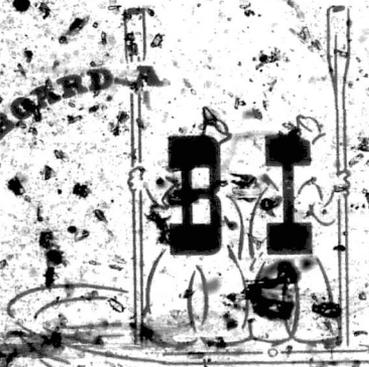
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

LORD SAUNDERS'S speech, reported elsewhere in this issue, shows the speaker to be an exceptionally sound a diagnostician that we have there may be met more frequently in the public discussion of Colonial affairs and that, if a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Affairs should be appointed, he may be one of its members. His understanding of the weaknesses and needs of the colonial body politic is evident, not merely from his remarks but from the order in which they were arranged. His judgment and wide experience cause him to put first things first. According as an essential importance, the principle of progressively promoting participation in government activities by the peoples of the Colonies, he laid stress on the truth that the first requirement of such collaboration is character, and that only the second place may be claimed by knowledge. That is a postulate which we wholly agree, and to which prominence has repeatedly been given in these columns. It does not, of course, apply solely to Colonial affairs. For the contrary, it is the best test of fitness for responsibility in any walk of life anywhere, and as a direct result of the widespread, year-general, failure to give first place to character in deciding the claim of any aspirant to a post of public responsibility, the quality of government throughout the world had fallen so dangerously below the standard that we have been brought to our present straits.

Condemning the habitual procrastination of the Colonial Office, Lord Saunderson made a point of which the history of British East and Central Africa provides numerous examples, namely, that expressions of peace and unity, when long deferred by the determination of those in final authority to postpone decision until it is almost incredible, but that the matters on which feeling runs high are permitted to remain in abeyance for years, and that no one being brought to book for such trifling with the common weal. In the case of Kenya, the Civil Service, for instance, official promises have gone unfulfilled for seven years and more. There can be no possible justification for such evasion of duty. It is no exaggeration to say that almost all the irritations of which our official leaders in our territories have complained in recent years could have been avoided, or at least substantially alleviated, by prompt attention, and that persistent refusal by the authorities to take the public into their confidence has done more harm than any other single bureaucratic fault. In many instances, this procrastination is the one of the consequences of such frequent changes in the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, since the Minister must naturally decide in questions of high principle, but no such excuse can be offered in the case of day-to-day routine. An example in the former High Commissioner, Mr. Deane, denounced the examination by the Colonial Office of every item, however trivial, in every Colonial budget, so that the Government

could not so much as make an additional messenger without sanction. An estate or commercial manager of modest attainments and drawing perhaps the fifth of the Governor's salary is allowed more latitude by his employers, certainly not because they are less prudent than Whitehall in finance, but because they recognise that detailed control from afar has its dangers, especially when it undermines the authority and confidence of the man selected for responsibility on the spot. Having declared that the result of procrastination is lethargy tempered by riots, Lord Sumner supported the idea of a Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament as the best means of bringing pressure to bear upon Governments in Colonial affairs, for, he said, inactivity inevitably prevails in any form of bureaucratic administration.

There are two schools of thought in regard to the teaching of the English language in African schools. There can be no more emphatic advocate of the course than Lord Westcott, whose cardinal test of education is the ability to read in English. English newspapers, American papers, Post-Suffrage standard, that of the formation of character which

choice does not unduly interfere to excuse the need for a sound knowledge of English to keep pace with or better still lead the gradual development of African capacities and responsibility of various kinds. Lord Westcott puts a premium on knowledge, seemingly not ready to believe that the formation of character will be a natural consequence. The chaos of the age should have shattered that theory. A man's attack on African illiteracy was recommended by all speakers in the debate, but it only because there is nothing like an adequate supply of African teachers to give instruction in English, the vernaculars may for years continue to be the medium used in the primary schools. Two advantages of this employment of their own tongue must be to encourage the pupil to recognise the good in their tribal heritage and to discourage that unwarranted and undesirable contempt for things African which, by its sole emphasis upon the English language and Western ideas is inclined to produce. Surely the requisite is on the one hand a seriousness of character and knowledge, and on the other a blending of the best in European and African ways of life.

## House of Lords Debates Colonial Problems

### Count Samuel Criticises Colonial Office Procrastination

OPENING THE DEBATE ON COLONIAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, THE EARL OF LISTON expressed intense regret at Lord Cranborne's departure from the Colonial Office, where he had done excellent constructive work in so short a time.

Without reflecting on the Duke of Devonshire (whose wife had universally recognized it was unadvisable to send her to the Colonies) speaking in the British Commons on the Dominions, India and Colonial Offices work now represented in that House by one of the Secretary of State's position in the House of Lords.

Lord Cranborne, who had served in the Colonial Office for many years, had spent much of his life in the Colonies, and he was to be sincerely regretted that he was leaving the office. He had done a great deal of good work in the office, and his departure was a great loss to the Colonial Office. He had done a great deal of good work in the office, and his departure was a great loss to the Colonial Office. He had done a great deal of good work in the office, and his departure was a great loss to the Colonial Office.

Six months ago I asked for a more detailed account of the Government's intentions regarding the Colonies, because the Colonial Empire had been expressly excluded from the provisions of the Atlantic Charter by the Prime Minister. I suggested that such a declaration might be issued in the Atlantic Charter.

Recently our American Allies, who detest the notion of Colonial status as heartily as we do that of slavery, have expressed themselves freely about the British Empire. Many critics have been misled by ignorance and deeply-rooted preconceptions about the moral wickedness

of Imperialism. Some have laid their finger on grave shortcomings underlying this criticism is the wrong assumption that the people of the United States should therefore make themselves responsible to the white of the world's communities in every part of the globe.

American public opinion has tended to equate between national and cosmopolitan extremes. Let us hope that the internationalist of their present outlook has come to stay. Without constant and continuous post-war co-operation with the wealthier and more powerful nations of the world, we shall be unable to guarantee either justice or peace in the world.

As to the future of our Colonies, European nations administered and on the other side should be gradually released to the native inhabitants of the territories in which they set foot. It would also give Colonials the training and practical experience they need before taking over the management of their own affairs. In the connection I welcome the recent appointment of Africans to the high posts of members of the Executive Council of Nigeria and the Gold Coast. The process of building up a trained and experienced generation on the spot should go forward as rapidly as possible after the war. Instead of co-operation of qualified Colonials in the day-to-day business of their own Government, we receive

Our Colonial policy has laid much more emphasis on material than on moral progress. I hope this policy will soon be revised. The moment has come for us to say that we do not intend to be satisfied with material when our moral and spiritual progress is neglected.

...may be provided, as slum areas in our cities. Most Colonies are still in a profoundly depressed condition. Standards of health and nutrition could not improve appreciably so long as they were expected to live on their own meagre resources.

Lord Listowel Wants Flood of American Investment

This paralyzing curfew of business was fettered by the Colonial Welfare and Development Act, which acknowledged the responsibility of the Mother Country for the financing of social services and economic improvement in the poorer of the poorer of the world population. But the... of money that will be needed is vast. The vast sums that should be pumped into these backward countries can only be raised with the willing assistance of the United States. Let us hope that American internationalism and the prospect of bringing up new markets will lead to a flood of investment at a low level of interest.

The rapid development of these huge areas by Anglo-American capital will necessitate a large measure of public control to ensure that the benefits are applied in the best interests of the native inhabitants. It will involve economic planning in terms of the broadest possible units. The impact of war is producing tremendous changes in Colonial economic structure. One of them is their private markets. They are learning to do with self-sufficiency. But their dependence on their exports placed them at the mercy of the world depression. We should encourage the growth of a wide range of agriculture and foster processing and other light industries in suitable localities.

The International Labour Office is actively manufacturing a code of labour legislation which embodies enlightened concepts of the rights of labour in the modern world. This code might be regarded as the pattern which labour conditions in the Colonies should be made to match. The announcement recently that our Government has ratified the International Labour Office Conventions on collective bargaining and on the right of association is a step in the right direction. To provide conditions of employment which are a recognition of the rights of collective bargaining through the workers' own organisations.

Inherent in this has been an insuperable barrier to the growth of health, education and other public services. We can only hope for past neglect, planning ourselves to an immense programme of social and health services as well as economic development. Russia and Turkey have shown that backward peoples can be converted to modern ways of life in a few years. This is attainable as the conquest of mass literacy and the popularisation of the scientific achievements and technical skills of the West.

We should aim at rapid extension of an educational system of the highest literacy standard for the children and surroundings of every social group, and encourage men and women to take advantage of every opportunity and political line of development. It is only by this programme can we begin to wipe out our sins against the spread of racial discrimination. We must not allow this cancer to spread further. Without abandoning false hopes of a return to the status quo, we must find practical means of removing the Colonial people from our conditions of exploitation and from dependence on a few of our few nations.

Lord Sarnier's Experience of Colonial Quitte Effects

VISITORS to the Empire said that great economic progress had been made in the Colonial Empire, but that so no Colony had enough money to improve its educational, health, housing, labour conditions, and research, industrial development and transport. There must be financial assistance to provide the means with which to carry out these improvements.

Subsidiary to this is the fact that the... the dominant principle of the financial relationship. It is far more important to have constant readiness on the part of the Treasury and Parliament to supply the necessary loans on a much larger scale. We have lived under a nineteenth-century devotion to unrestricted laissez-faire and international State action. Any public debt was always regarded as itself in evil. That is not so when a debt is incurred for economic development, education, or sanitation. There the financial return even the direct financial return may make the expenditure most lucrative. If a state industrial undertaking is an opportunity for the profitable use of another £1,000,000 in its enterprises, and issues new capital that is not regarded as bad finance if the expenditure is warranted on that account, and there is a prospect of financial return.

The principle is now tentatively proclaimed as the purpose of the Imperial Government as being to promote local self-government in the Colonies as far as a generally

as conditions allow. Local freedom and self-government is not a question of whether, but of how and when. More than 40 years ago I had the opportunity of visiting Uganda, then newly brought under British administration. There the principle of indirect rule under the guidance of Sir Harry Johnston and Lord Lugard was being applied with a success.

...of the financial... the administrative... which would... in their own... for a period... the sense of... Power which can... the advantage... with experience in... of great... and give them... that... the great... of the British... to themselves... and indeed... and co-operation of a... and civilised... But in applying that policy we should take care... of making use of Native... of Africans in various Colonies. Wherever there are... first the parastatal and secondly the... to... whether on the... of technical side, their services should be eagerly welcomed.

A year ago I suggested that there had been five Colonial Secretaries within six years. The first two or seven in seven years. This frequent change of office has roused a general protest in Parliament and the Press.

Delay Deprives Colonies of All Value

For four years out of the five years that I was High Commissioner for Palestine I worked under the Colonial Office, the first year being in conditions of much greater freedom under the Foreign Office. I found the Colonial Office very prompt when there was some crisis but in other cases I found it very slow in movement. It was all the worse because in such matters the Treasury was involved and there was the most careful and meticulous consideration of every detail, no matter how small, which made the sanction of the annual budget a most painful process. The High Commissioner and his departmental heads could not even send a messenger to any Government office without Treasury sanction, which frequently took months to obtain. But this which was obviously necessary had consequences to the population which were clearly felt in all grace and value by being delayed a year, or more while sanction was being obtained.

A Development Board has been suggested. One of my great views, but it appears to me that there is great force in the objection that such a Board would exercise what are very largely the functions of the Colonial Office itself, and that there might be a great deal of duplication from the creation of such a body.

A second suggestion is that the Colonial Office should be decentralised to a great extent, that there should be regional administration covering great groups of Colonies. But all the functions of the Colonial Office should be decentralised. It is of no value to the Colonies that there should be in London a pool of experience derived from the whole of the Colonial Empire and a pool of administrative ability to be used wherever it can be best applied.

It is suggested that there should be a Council at the Colonial Office similar to the Council of the Secretary of State for India which existed in the India Office until recently. I doubt that that would be of much practical value. It would be very difficult to get representatives of the Colonies to constitute a body representing the Colonies. The problem of the death of a man sitting round a table dealing with aspects of the Colonies if they were to appoint representatives for particular purposes.

The proposal which would be of most value and, in the long run, make a good deal of money to achieve the greatest amount of progress and well-being of the Colonial Empire, is I think that Parliament itself should have some close relationship with these matters. It is the duty of the Commons, the representative assembly, to have the affairs of the nation as a whole into the administration of the Colonies, and your Lordships to use with the wealth of administrative experience and the resources of the Government, might render more useful services. I would repeat the suggestion that Parliament should create a Standing Joint Select Committee on Colonial Affairs. This Committee should not be a committee of inquiry or one which suggested the action of the Colonial Secretary. The Committee's reports should not be a mere



you would go a long way to lay a foundation upon which you could build up an educable race. At present in that country, to a large extent they are not educable; you are simply wasting your time in endeavouring either to educate them on Western European lines, or to develop in their minds a sense of political responsibility.

Certainly encourage local Government amongst themselves so far as they are capable of conducting it. I found a relatively high capacity on the part of the African in the matter of local self-government. But even there local self-government is of a very elementary character compared with what we call local self-government in this country.

Do not practice too hard upon these people either literary education or training for rapid political development when they really are too immature to take full advantage of it. You have to build them up from the soil, teach them the principles of hygiene, protect them against the multitude of infectious and contagious diseases that ace them at every turn, and when you have done that you can begin to educate them and ultimately bring to them a sense of political responsibility and responsible Government.

Real Faults of Colonial Policy

LORD FAIRBANKS was critical of this constant and persistent change of Colonial Secretaries.

They seem, he said, to indicate a fundamental fault on the part of the Government in relation to colonial affairs. Nothing could be more unfortunate at the present moment for our international relations and our internal morale than this particular attitude on the part of the Government.

I am convinced that the Joint Select Committee on Colonial Affairs could have an enormously beneficial effect on our Colonial policy. That policy has, however, perhaps owing to the constant change of Colonial Secretaries, but more probably for other reasons, suffered from an excessive laissez-faire or complete inactivity. That is the real fault of our Colonial policy. It is a fault of omission rather than a fault of commission.

I should, if it were possible, welcome the internationalization of Colonies, but I, too, am unfortunately doubtful as to its possibilities. I have already expressed an attachment to the idea of the placing of all Colonial territories under a kind of mandate, so that there should be a body of experts and technicians which could report on the management of such colonies and could stir the necessary interest in them.

So often the superiority of a white race has been upon the treatment which it has received. Had the same been treated as the Negro, the theory of it, which no doubt has been chaos. I am convinced that the best way of helping the advancement of any Native race is to treat them as equals. We do press upon the Government the desirability of making all possible use of all the modern methods of spreading literacy, just literacy amongst the adult, as well as amongst the juvenile population of the Colonies.

Lord Wedgwood's Criticisms

LORD WEDGWOOD, who spoke after the Government reply had been made by Lord Cranborne, has reported in last week's *East Africa and Rhodesia* his hope that "able speech" would be broadcast to America. The main points in Lord Wedgwood's critical remarks were the following:

"If I were a black man listening to the speech made in another place yesterday, I should say, 'Timeo Danaos dona ferentes, which means? I am a little nervous of these credits that are going to be made for the development and exploitation of the various Colonies. The exploitation involves the grim and hideous, in my opinion, a system of people completely unprepared to be thrown into that mad stream without preparation."

Today's debate has been a memorable one to every speaker who has emphasized the importance of education. That is a gift whose value no black man, however exceptional, will deny. It is particularly important that we should give to the Colonial peoples a higher education if they are going to be launched on the markets of modern production. It is not a question of work on the farms, they should be encouraged to do that, but the only way to get them to do that is to get them to learn the only language to which the world is turning, the English language. Without a knowledge of English, distribution is impossible. Where the Native and the white man meet, the English man's position is always the weaker. The first element in any Colonial market should be that the people have a right to be taught English, not their own language, in a language which shall open the doors to them. Education means opening doors. There is no

value in being in contact with a language which is not valued, which does not mean that people to take any part in it. It is a waste of time. It is not of the present. Thomas Jefferson used to say that if we had the alternative between a free Government and a free press, I would undoubtedly prefer a free press and a free Government.

No education is of any real use unless it starts in the home. It is a part of the work of the Colonial Office that should be done in the Colonies. They have that advantage in Africa, which makes it difficult to bear. It is a painful, and extremely painful, that matter has been discussed and over and over again, but there has been no check whatever put upon it. As the Muhammadan religion spreads in Africa, so this abominable cruelty goes on spreading year after year, affecting half the human race. So far no steps have been taken to reduce it in Kenya or the Sudan or in any of those African Colonies where it is prevalent.

I take exception to the approval that has been expressed of day of indirect rule. I think it is an extremely bad thing. It is the preservation of the old. The conversion of the Native chief into an English landlord. Our duty is to teach these people gradually to acquire the power of governing themselves. You cannot do that through the gradual development of the franchise, limited at first by a property qualification. We were the first race in the world to give votes to colored people and great numbers of them.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, who withdrew his motion for papers, described Lord Cranborne's speech as among the most interesting made in the House of Lords during the war.

Editorial comment appears under matters of moment.

British Stewardship Praised

Mr. J. Bradburn, President of the Royal Anthropological Institute and Mr. W. H. Riggall, its honorary secretary, have sent off a joint letter to the Press.

The science of anthropology is in an irresponsible state. The successful adjustment of it to the needs of our civilization is a culture to be studied. As a means of understanding the habits, customs, and attitudes of our own Empire, whose ideas and attitudes are in many respects so different from our own, it has played a steadily increasing part (not always under its own name) in Colonial administration.

The final great step has been taken by the Colonies to the active support of anthropology. It has been a long time that it has been a subject of sympathy and a growing recognition of its social advantages. Both social and economic to be derived from friendly relations. One has only to compare the fate of the Tasmanian aborigines a century ago with that of the Papuans and many of the African peoples today to see how great a blessing the progress in our administrative methods. To this happy result anthropological studies have contributed in no small degree, and it should be remembered that some of our best and most successful administrators have themselves been distinguished anthropologists.

Anthropology is thought of as the study of the evolution of living. It is a study of the evolution of man, as distinct from revolutionary change, but of evolutionary change from revolutionary change. The efforts of the British Colonial officials and Governments have made in recent times to understand the people whose welfare they are responsible are such as to show the most successful features of the administration of the Empire. It is a study which we may be called upon to use in the future. There is no doubt that the study of anthropology in the schools and universities would lead to a better appreciation of its true value, but it is a pity that what has already been done. But it is a mark that the study of anthropology in the schools and universities would lead to a better appreciation of its true value, but it is a pity that what has already been done. But it is a mark that the study of anthropology in the schools and universities would lead to a better appreciation of its true value, but it is a pity that what has already been done.

The main thing is to keep alive our sense of mission that, unless that military victory, is the true guaranty that the Colonial Empire is not a mere shadow and a daily tragedy.

A speech on this subject in outline and digested in the *East Africa and Rhodesia* in the House of Lords. The main thing is to keep alive our sense of mission that, unless that military victory, is the true guaranty that the Colonial Empire is not a mere shadow and a daily tragedy.

THE WAR

Madagascar Bosses Light Italian Prisoners in Torpedoed Ship

In the 650-mile advance from Majunga to Ambalavo during the campaign in Madagascar, which distance was covered in 36 days, the East African Force lost only five European officers killed and six wounded and 50 Africans killed, and 70 wounded. It has now been announced that a battery from the force, which included that of the Royal Corps of Signals, and that the British ranks were Africans. Since the Allies could not understand Afrikaans, Swahili, or Nyanja (the British were able to transmit messages in those three languages).

Lieut. General Sir William Platt has conveyed to the Senior Officer Senegal, their commander, his thanks to the South African troops for their part in the Madagascar campaign.

"I wish to send you and your staff and other members of the South African Army and Air Force who have served in Madagascar," said General Platt, "my sincere appreciation and thanks for the part you all played in the successful operations which have now brought to a successful conclusion. I am proud to have had you all serving under my command, and send you my best wishes for the future until victory is finally won and after."

Brigadier Smeaton stated that all had been proud to play a part in the successful operation under General Platt's command, and added that he highly appreciated the personal interest taken by all during the course of your South African.

Since the outbreak of war more than 20,000 Natives of Nyasaland have found the Army. When the Governor, Sir Edmund Kennedy, thanked them and people for their services, that the Forces had not been able to raise as many more men as possible to carry on the fight for freedom and justice.

South African troops cross the Ethiopia.

A telegram from London, announced that the commander in chief of the senior officers of the garrison of Jibuti, capital of French Somaliland, has arrived in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with 40 of his officers and 1,500 men. General Rainier at once sent a telegram expressing his devotion and fidelity to General Paul Legentilhomme, former Military Governor of French Somaliland and now Fighting French National Commissioner for War and High Commissioner of Madagascar. The French garrison in Jibuti is reckoned to number about 3,000 officers and men.

Vichy appointed Brigadier Dupont to be Governor of French Somaliland. The news, given by Swiss radio station, was telegraphically confirmed from East Africa. The garrison of Jibuti have crossed the border to Dire Dawa in Abyssinia with a view to joining the Fighting French.

M. Aubert, Governor of Réunion when it was recently occupied by the Axis, has been awarded the Order of the Francisque by Marshal Petain in recognition of his services to the Axis.

About 700 Italian prisoners of war were on board a further British steamer departed at the weekend to have been torpedoed off theambique. The Portuguese vessel ALFONSO DE ALBUQUERQUE landed them in Lourenço Marques at day and night rescue work in heavy seas.

More than 1,000 Polish women and children refugees will reach Southern Rhodesia in Natal, Sboria at an early date. They are to be accommodated in two special camps, staffed by Rhodesians and to have special educational facilities will be provided for the children, who ages are from four to 14.

Northern Rhodesia's Munition Production Committees and munition workers in the Protectorate, have received the operations of the Middle East in the Department for munition efforts.

Following a fashion in a letter by the Rhodesia Regiment and the Rhodesian Armour Car Unit, the walls

of the bar of a wayside hotel in Fecy, Tanganyika Territory, are covered with the signatures of soldiers who have passed that way. Budge, one of the units, including many from Great Britain, also on the walls, they are to be preserved by a coat of varnish. An Association of Escapes, has been formed in Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo. It is confined to Belgium, in the Congo elsewhere, who have escaped from occupied territory to continue the fight against the Germans.

Casualties and awards

The sudden death occurred earlier this month, while active service in East Africa, of Captain C. A. R. Chamberlains, The King's African Rifles, only son of the late Lieut. Colonel Chamberlains, I.M.S., and Mrs. Chamberlains.

Platoon Officer Martin Nockolds, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in active service. Sergeant James McDonald, M.B.E., R.A.F., who has died in hospital at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where he had been in physical training instructor for the past two years.

Being Air Marshal Sir A. J. Hennis, A.O.C., in C. Bomber Command, who served in the Rhodesia Regiment in the first war, has been promoted a temporary Air Marshal.

Rear-Admiral Edve Kingston, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, R.N., (ret.) has been made a B.E. for bravery and decoration as commodore of a North Russian convoy. Admiral Hoddam-Whetham has served in East African waters.

Captain (temporary Major) M. B. Stubbs, attached Sudan Relief Force, and Lieut. E. S. Thomas, Royal Artillery, attached Sudan Demolition Force, have been awarded the Military Cross.

Colonel R. E. Hobday, D.S.O., late The Royal Buffs, of the 1st Battalion of the East Africa Force, has been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished services in the Middle East area between July and October 1941.

News has been received from Kenya that six previous members of that district of Kenya have been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished services.

As Captain L. C. S. Lewin, Lieut. B. R. Roberts, Lieut. J. A. Appleby, Lieut. Aggett and N. A. S. King, and Sergeant R. S. Thompson, Messrs. Aggett and King have since been promoted to the rank of captain.

Sergeant C. J. Walker, Lieut. J. W. Mason, of The King's African Rifles, has been awarded the Military Medal in connection with the operations in Madagascar.

The Fighting Force Badge has been awarded to the following members of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment: Sergeant and L/Cpls. Squire, Kalopropio, and Mampulu.

The news has just been received that Sgt. P. H. Perry, Flight Sergeant, son of Mr. H. K. Perry, the well-known Nyanja sportsman, was among the first pilots engaged in the campaign in Europe.

The following have been appointed officers in the Nyasaland Defence Force: Lieut. G. G. Kenyon, Lieut. Colonel G. R. S. Selous, and Major O. J. Jordan and E. C. Barnes.

Katle Camp Infants

The Committee appointed by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia to investigate the circumstances in which the Infanticide Camp, Katle, was not a success consists of Mr. Justice Robinson, Chairman, Mr. M. A. C. M. R. C., and E. H. B. Steyn.

The War has done in the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia, which has been caused by a Provincial Committee, composed of the Provincial Committee (Chairman) Major A. King, M.I.C., Mr. A. Adams, Mr. J. B. Braggins, Mr. P. Feer, representing the (Kafirs) Graves' Association, Mr. D. Flat, (Kafirs) Graves' Association, Mr. D. Flat,

Patel (representing the Indian Association of Lindi), Bwana Mfamed Zuberi (Lilwall of Lindi), and Captain C. P. Lytus (honorary secretary).

Bans made by the Colonies to the Imperial Government during November amounted to £290,867. Of this total £141,940 was interest-free. In addition, loans made locally in East Africa totalled £189,110.

Northern Rhodesia is to lend the Imperial Government further £500,000 free of interest, this being part of the Protectorate's surplus revenue this year.

The final figures of the Uganda Warship Appeal were cash donations, £20,663; War Bonds, £1,850; Savings stamps, £7 9s. 1d.; Savings Bank deposits, £1 10s., making a total of £22,513.

The Uganda War Fund has sent £2,500 to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the benefit of war charities.

The Kezia and Uganda Railway Staffs Fire Fund has sent £850 to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Africans of the Chingche district of Nyasaland gave 2,000 lb. of wild rubber to the Government during November as a free gift.

Best gifts acknowledged by the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John's Fund include £1,118 from a flag collection in Zanzibar, £1,000 from the British Charities Fund, Beira, and £550 from the Central War Charities Fund, Lusaka.

Among the latest contributions to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund are £282 from the Congo British War Fund, £69 from the Women of Dar es Salaam and country (making £2,783), and £50 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charity Fund (making £4,843).

Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund has received £100 from the Congo British War Fund, £400 from the Central War Charities Fund, Lusaka, £450 from the Gezira War Fund, £6, 16s. from women of Dar es Salaam and country, and £50 from Mwanja War Fund.

The Colonial Comforts Fund received the following donations during November: £14 from the Coloured Peoples' Welfare Association; £5 from Mrs. H. Evans; £2 4s. 6d. from Mr. Harold de Pass; £2 2s. each from Mrs. M. S. Stockton and Mr. Woodhams; and £2 from anonymous subscribers, making a total of £27 12s. 6d.

**Ethiopia at War With Axis**

The British Minister in London has been informed by telegrams from the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Government of Ethiopia has issued a proclamation declaring that a state of war exists between Ethiopia and Germany, Italy and Japan. The Emperor Haile Sellassie forecaame this step some time ago when he stated that his army would do all in its power to further the cause of the United Nations.

**French Control of Madagascar**

An agreement in regard to the administration of Madagascar has been concluded between the British Government and the French National Committee in London. In fulfillment of the British promise in a 1941 agreement, Suarez was occupied, and located in October, 1941, when the continual Japanese menace and the Japanese occupation of the island, the exercise of French authority is now to be re-established.

As we recently announced, the French National Committee has appointed General Legentilhomme (former C. in C. French Somaliland) to be High Commissioner, and as soon as he arrives in the island, the temporary administration set up by the British authorities will come to an end. He will reorganise the local French forces.

**Major Bernard Pinney**

Some time ago we reported the death from wounds received in Libya of Major Bernard Pinney, N.C.O. Royal Artillery, son of Major General Sir Ronald Pinney, and of Lady Pinney, whose younger son he was in Kenya.

His obituary notice in the *Royal Artillery Journal*, London, 25th November, is reproduced in the following references to Major Pinney.

On the night of 21, 1941, at 11.45, Major Bernard Pinney, N.C.O., R.H.A., was in command of a battery of 12 anti-tank guns of which one troop formed part of the Rifle Brigade column. This column was attacked during the snoring of the night by enemy tanks, which engaged them with very heavy machine guns of all calibres. All the anti-tank guns were immediately fired on in action, with the exception of one, the position of which was set on fire, though the gun itself was undamaged.

At this stage Major Pinney gave up to the burning of the gun, and was severely wounded, which through intense fire from the enemy tanks, and proceeded to fight the flames with a Small-Leutenant Gun, R.H.A., and a sergeant brought the gun into action from the porters. By use of extinguishers Major Pinney got the fire under control and prevented it reaching the ammunition in the portee and thus enabled Second Lieutenant Gunn to fire 20 or 50 rounds which resulted in at least two enemy tanks being destroyed.

Second Lieutenant Gunn was then killed and Major Pinney himself was the only man left a direct hit by a shell port of action and wounded the sergeant.

Still undismayed by the intense fire which had raged throughout this period been concentrated on this one unarmoured vehicle, he went to the 87th vehicle, picked up the wounded men and drove them to safety. He then went on to encourage and control the remainder of his battery on another part of the battlefield. He was killed in action on the following day.

Major Pinney's action was one of most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. His total disregard for his personal safety in the face of overwhelming odds was an inspiration to all who saw it. Major Pinney's guns did not represent a break-through on this flank and another arm.

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The significance of El Agheila—Rommel's withdrawal from El Agheila has been a remarkable achievement by the Eighth Army. The enemy, when he broke at El Agheila just over six weeks ago was saved from complete destruction by torrential rains. His present withdrawal from El Agheila, partially attributed to insufficient strength, is the finest possible tribute to the scale of the losses inflicted in spite of this unexpected handicap. The Eighth Army has taken only about three weeks to collect its fighting strength, 700 miles from the scene of its original blow across a country of mud-bog and sand-bog thickly littered with mines. We may infer an extremely fine bit of work by the Navy in getting the port of Benghazi into full operation. The general notion the enemy had built up into a super-man has been out-fought and out-maneuvred. If the Eighth Army can in three weeks make an attack 700 miles from its base which would have proved irresistible, there is no reason why it should not do the same at Misurata or Tripoli or in Southern Tunisia. The withdrawal from El Agheila shows Rommel to be harder pressed than we thought.

*Daily Telegraph*

**Strength of U.S. Air Arm**  
 From February 1942 onwards, the American Air Force has definitely destroyed all enemy aircraft and is probably destroyed 70. We have lost 130 of our own and 104 are missing. We have 100 secret weapons of the up-to-date aerial sleeves. We will soon put on a special demonstration for Hitler and Hirohito. In 1938 we had only 1,800 officers and 200,000 men. Today the Army Air Corps have over 1,000,000 officers and men. And we will have 2,000,000 by the end of 1943. The terrific destruction wrought by Flying Fortresses upon Goering's best fighters came as a distinct surprise. We have had over 1,000 different sorties against the Germans, and have lost up to November 30 a total of 42 planes. During these sorties we have definitely destroyed 295 enemy planes, probably destroyed another 150 and damaged 192. Both German and Japanese Air Forces have passed their peak. We are just approaching our peak. Our Army Air Force aeroplanes have had this effect upon enemy warships, freighters, and troopships: sunk 51, believed sunk 21, hit and damaged 150. Within a few months the Germans and Italians will be feeling the impact of these hundreds of aeroplanes dropping their bombs.—Lieut. Gen. Henry Arnold, Chief of U.S. Army Air Forces

**The Case for Bombing**—In the City of London an area of approximately 120 acres has been devastated, that is, completely destroyed or damaged. In Cologne there are 600 acres of devastation of this sort, and Cologne is only one of a dozen towns which have been heavily bombed. In Dueseldorf there are 300 acres of complete destruction. Here, a greater damage was even greater than in Cologne because the factories were located in the town itself. In Karlsruhe a huge central area of more than 300 acres was destroyed in addition to other scattered damage. In Luedich the total devastation is 271 acres. In Rostock a central area of 130 acres has been cut out and other destruction totals at least as much again. In Mainz at least 300 acres have been destroyed and a similar story could be told of Emden, Dusseldorf, Birmensheim, and Jamburg. What of Marshall Sir Arthur Harris, Chief of R.A.F. Bomber Command? He has achieved, has been doing, in spite of the fact that he is only able to use 40% of Britain's total aircraft strength for his job in Germany. Is it possible or mach to propose that a minimum of 30% of Britain's first-line aircraft be reserved exclusively for the use of our bombing offensive against Germany and Italy?—Mr. Mallory Browne

**Enemy Losses on Russian Fronts**  
 In the period November 29 to December 11 our troops captured 72,494 prisoners. In this same period 91,000 enemy officers and men were killed in the Stalingrad area. On the central front in the period between November 25 and December 11 the enemy, according to incomplete figures, lost or killed 75,000 officers and men, and 2,100 prisoners were taken. In the Stalingrad area during the Soviet offensive in the period November 19 to December 15 our troops captured 105 German aeroplanes, 1,510 tanks, and 2,200 guns. In the same period our troops destroyed 632 enemy aeroplanes, including 354 transport aircraft, 346 tanks, 944 guns of various calibres, 1,940 machine-guns, and 21,356 mortars. Four-fifths of the 91,000 enemy troops taken on the Stalingrad front were Germans and the remainder were Rumanians. On the central front in the period November 25 to December 11 our troops captured 194 tanks, 501 guns of various calibre, 1,053 machine-guns, about 7,000 rifles, 300,000 shells, and 7125,000 pounds of ammunition. During the same period our troops destroyed more than 200 aeroplanes, 416 tanks, and 541 guns. Soviet Information Bureau

**German Outrages Against Humanity**—Out of the 250,000 Jews deported from Warsaw only two small transports, each with 1,000 people together, were sent to work on the front line. The rest of the 250,000 were simply been left to starve in the month of September 1942. In Poland were arrived in October only 10,000 since half of anything from several dozen tens of hundreds Jews have been murdered every day in Warsaw by hanging in the streets, and houses. These murders are continuing every day during round-ups of people who are carried off to the gas. Among the six to 10 thousand Jews rounded up every day for extermination between 50 and 100 Jews, cripples, and infirm, are taken to the cemetery to be shot and buried. If anyone has any doubt whether it would be possible to kill off five, six, or 10 thousand people in one day, they can be convinced by the thousands of witnesses at Dzwick, Rembertow, Siedlce, Minsk Mazowiecki, Lomza, and many other localities. People at each of these places have seen anything from two to 10 thousand people murdered in the course of a few hours. Some of the acts of brutality are horrible even amid this horror. A pregnant Jewess escaped from the ghetto and took shelter in a house in the Grochow district of Warsaw, where she was protected by Poles, and gave birth to the child. But a German gendarme found her, shot her on the spot, and trampled the new-born infant to death. Polish Government report.

**Archbishop Calls for Retribution**  
 In Poland we are witnessing one of the most appalling outrages in history—a cold-blooded massacre of a nation. Men, women and children are helplessly put to death by mass shootings, gas, destruction, and by being sent to unknown destinations without food and drink. Dead children are cast on to the railway side. It is really impossible to know what can be done when we are dealing with monsters of inhumanity of this type. But I urge the British Government to state repeatedly and emphatically that when the hour of retribution comes retribution will be dealt not only on the cold-blooded and cowardly brutes who are ordering these massacres, but also on the thousands of underlings who appear to be cheerfully and gladly carrying out these cruelties.—The Archbishop of York

# to the War News

Opinions Epitomised. Hitler reserves of every kind are no longer what they were. His days of blaring patriotic, dense, drab, and suicidal presumption. His aspiring head meant to reach the stars, but hit the ceiling. — Mr. L. Garvin. I say without equivocation or ambiguity. I want Germany's victory. — *Crain*.

Basutoland has provided 17,000 men for the Middle East Forces. — Lord Halifax.

England is for many centuries been the conscience of Europe. — Dr. J. C. R. Rabbs.

With its present rate of production the British face ammo shortages. — Sir Wm. Beveridge.

Fourteen gas raids on Italy from home bases have cost the R.A.F. only six machines. — *Daily Mail*.

I would not trust some members of the British Fleet with the education of a tooth. — Canon, *W. A. Lamb*.

Trade good will without victory will be about as much use as silk pyjamas in a concentration camp. — Mr. J. D. Henderson.

There is a preference for killing the Fascist enemies in Rome rather than the anti-Fascist workers and Socialists in Turin. — Lord Wedgwood.

There is a real lack of any crack in the morale of the enemy and there is every indication that the war will continue for a considerable time. — Lord Cranborne.

During November a casualties from air raids on Berlin were killed or missing, 10,000 killed and 38 wounded and detained in hospital. — Ministry of Home Security.

The Japanese will never capitulate or sign a dictated peace. Only with overwhelming force can we hope to defeat them. — Sir Robert Gifford, *Asahi Shimbun*, Japan.

Is it not your opinion that all our plans and all strategies are only when they respond to the conviction which holds all the champions of liberty the world over? — General de Gaulle.

If you strip the British of the dinner jacket in which they have tea at 5 p.m., you will find underneath a barbaric savage, his skin painted in many colours, who was adorned by the legions of Julius Caesar. — Mussolini.

Australian Army casualties New Guinea stretching to Rabaul in December 1 were 2,190, of whom 1,000 were killed in action and 1,190 wounded. These figures do not include the sick. — Mr. Curran, Prime Minister of Australia.

With their auxiliary forces and civilian police and officials, the total number of Germans in Norway is estimated to be about 500,000. — *National News Letter*.

If after a back bench M.P. had had 20 minutes his further remarks were interrupted by cries of order and similar legitimate Parliamentary interjections, he would have closed his remarks to a close. — Chandler, M.P.

The Government have invaded Abyssinia and as the first to impose a policy of indiscriminate and terror bombing, including gas spraying, into was the last to have any right to complain when the course comes home to roost. — *Times*.

Dakar with the rest of French West Africa tends to interfere against Germany with its full economic strength when materials and equipment have been received from America. — Mr. J. R. Bissau, Governor General of French West Africa.

Less than 1% of the American casualties are being accounted for in Guatemala compared with 50% in Italy. — *Times*.

Rear Admiral Sir John McIntyre, U.S. Navy's Surgeon General, has been promoted to the rank of General. — *Times*.

General Guderian (the victor) chief of the German staff) is a capable soldier, but a mediocre politician, a careless warrior and a mediocre speaker, contemptuous of his subordinates. — Halder, his former chief.

The Germans will get their wages in full. — *Times*. Oppenheimer of ordained service avails the Germans who survive. Non-German Europe owes to the Germans a financial cure of the goose. — *Times*.

Secretary of the Crown gives a broadcast as part of his official duty but on a subject in which he has no official interest as well as in his private capacity, half the British people are told to him and half to his Department. — *Times*.

The Secretary to the Ministry of War has announced that which must be done for the South African people. — *Times*. The Secretary to the Ministry of War has announced that which must be done for the South African people. — *Times*. The Secretary to the Ministry of War has announced that which must be done for the South African people. — *Times*.

at corner houses in other buildings have been expected by the Gestapo and S.S. which are feverishly turning them into "strong points." — Mr. de Maitre.

I have been shocked to see some of the things considered suitable for entertaining the Forces. — *Times*. I resent most of the things that entertain the Forces. — *Times*. I resent most of the things that entertain the Forces. — *Times*. I resent most of the things that entertain the Forces. — *Times*.

Our propaganda should adopt Goebbels' technique of repeating the same slogan — for instance, *Der Führer ist ein Held*. — *Times*. Our propaganda should adopt Goebbels' technique of repeating the same slogan — for instance, *Der Führer ist ein Held*. — *Times*. Our propaganda should adopt Goebbels' technique of repeating the same slogan — for instance, *Der Führer ist ein Held*. — *Times*.

When the Luftwaffe made a night terror raid on Torquay, the town was packed with holiday-makers, and the streets were full when a shower of rain sent the crowds scurrying for shelter. — *Times*. When the Luftwaffe made a night terror raid on Torquay, the town was packed with holiday-makers, and the streets were full when a shower of rain sent the crowds scurrying for shelter. — *Times*.

Approximately one quarter of the French fleet at Toulon fell into German hands afloat and intact. At least 15 warships and five tankers were sunk with no damage, and the battleships *DUNKERQUE* and *STRASBOURG* appear to be damaged but could be saved. — *Times*. Approximately one quarter of the French fleet at Toulon fell into German hands afloat and intact. At least 15 warships and five tankers were sunk with no damage, and the battleships *DUNKERQUE* and *STRASBOURG* appear to be damaged but could be saved. — *Times*.

An officer holding a temporary rank will be permitted to retain it while on a course of instruction. He will retain it during the interval between being posted away from one unit and joining the new unit, provided he is fit and available for duty during the whole period and any delay in his joining is due solely to the exigencies of the war. — *Times*. An officer holding a temporary rank will be permitted to retain it while on a course of instruction. He will retain it during the interval between being posted away from one unit and joining the new unit, provided he is fit and available for duty during the whole period and any delay in his joining is due solely to the exigencies of the war. — *Times*.

# PERSONALIA

Mr. J. V. R. Brown is now Acting Senior Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika.

Dr. E. J. Thomas, pathologist in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Medical Officer for Livingstone.

Mr. S. O. Stanton is now acting as United States Consul in Nairobi, with jurisdiction including Tanganyika Territory.

The Prime Minister has consented to become Vice Patron of the Empire Day Movement, and Lord Bennett, Vice President.

Colonel Bagot Gray, British Press Attaché in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been visiting the area of Ruanda-Urundi.

The marriage took place recently in Nakuru of Mr. Frank Teardale Chadwick, formerly of Leeds, and Miss Kathleen Cornelius, of Kitale.

Earl Grey was 69 on Tuesday. He is the father-in-law of Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Chairman of Kenton Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. H. F. Johnson, of Little Snethers, was formerly Puisne Judge in Zanzibar, and later Judge of the High Court of Nyasaland, left £24,137.

Mr. M. G. Billing is now District Commissioner for Sesheke. Mr. R. W. Parr, M.B.E., for Petanuke, and Mr. S. D. Pacey, for Kalomo, Northern Rhodesia.

Major and Mrs. R. H. Ward have offered their Muthanga garden for the use of Nairobi children pending completion of a playground for their enjoyment.

Mr. C. J. Mayrick, Chairman of the Beira Railway Athletic Club for the last 10 years, has received a presentation in recognition of his long and successful period of office.

Sir Henry T. Tizard, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been elected to an Imperial College fellowship for his outstanding work as Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology from 1929 to 1942.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. A. H. H. Vischer, R.N.V.R., second son of Sir Hanns and Lady Vischer of Tykoclof Lodge, Newport Pagnell, and Miss Elizabeth, the younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Saunders O'Mahony, of 22 Upper Montague Street, London, W.1.

Mr. H. G. Mann, who has been appointed to the board of American Export Airlines (Traffic), Ltd., is well known to London shippers to East Africa as managing director of Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., who have for many years represented the Holland-Africa Line and other companies in this country. Shortly before outbreak of the war Mr. Mann made an extensive tour of Africa in the interests of the Holland-Africa Line.

Mr. Leslie Blackwell, a leading Parliamentary supporter of General Smuts, has recently visited New Zealand at the request of the General to study the Dominion's social security scheme, with a view to the adoption of a similar plan for the Union of South Africa. Mr. Blackwell, who has been a visitor to the Rhodesias, was a captain in charge of the main South African parachute gliding company under General Smuts during the campaign in German East Africa in the last war.

### Sir Evelyn Baring Sworn In

Sir Evelyn Baring, Southern Rhodesia's new Governor, arrived last week in Salisbury, where, after a private swearing-in ceremony, he was officially welcomed. Sir Evelyn was accompanied to Southern Rhodesia by Lady Mary Baring and their three children. Replying to an address of welcome, His Excellency said that he had travelled in a troopship with officers returning to the Middle East who said that Rhodesia must be a very fine country to have produced such splendid officers and men as those with whom they had served in the theatre of war.

### Sir Shenton Thomas

Tokyo Radio has broadcast what purported to be a personal message from Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements, who entered the Colonial Service as an A.D.C. in what was then British East Africa, later becoming Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda and Governor of Nyasaland, and who was captured when the Japanese occupied Singapore. The message was for his daughter, Mrs. Ernest Lotinger, of Englemer, Wiltshire, and said: "I have been transferred to a prisoner of war camp in a cool, healthy climate, and quite well. I sent you a postcard in the middle of June and a letter in the middle of October. I wait news of you."

### Sir Delves Broughton, Suicide

At the resumed inquest on Monday on Sir Henry John Delves Broughton, who was found in a bedroom in a Liverpool hotel in a state of coma, and died a few hours later, medical evidence was given that he must have taken at least 60 grains of medicinal. His solicitor said that in one letter Sir Delves Broughton wrote: "Since the fall from my horse in Kenya, which I fear might have badly affected my spirit, I suffer occasional blackouts." In another letter, he asked that to be read after Sir Delves's death, he used the phrase "Mortuus le salutis," and wrote: "I am this fore going to take my life." The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide" while the balance of his mind was disturbed.

### Obituary

Sir Kenneth Anderson, Bt., K.C.M.G., who has died at the age of 76, was a member of the Imperial Shipping Committee.

The death by accident in Kenya is reported of Mr. Charles Rowley Platt, only son of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. B. Platt, of Underhill.

The death has occurred in Whitchurch, Shropshire, of Mr. Harold Jones Fogg, father of Mr. Norman M. Fogg, The King's African Rifles.

Sir Thomas McAra, for many years secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, who has died at the age of 78 years, attended the Imperial Press Conference in South Africa in 1935 and afterwards visited Southern Rhodesia.

The death is reported of Captain F. M. Craig, of Kenya's Coastguard Service, "Craigie," well known to all old settlers in the Colony, reached Kenya in its pioneer days. He had tried his hand at most things, and was one of the first arrivals on the Lupa Goldfields in southern Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Henry Miers, Principal of London University from 1908 to 1915 and then for 11 years Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester, died last week at the age of 84. Some years ago he made a long tour of British Africa at the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to report upon local museums. From its inception in 1929 Sir Henry was Chairman of the Locust Control Committee of the Economic Advisory Council.

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# Parliament and Colonies

## No Standing Committee at Present

Mr. Riley asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would now consider setting up a Standing Committee of both Houses of Parliament to act in an advisory capacity in the work of Colonial development and reconstruction.

Colonel Stanley: This question was dealt with in my right hon. friend the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in his report on Colonial development in the debate on the Budget on November 17. I am unable to add anything to the statement which he made on that occasion.

Mr. Riley: Is not the right hon. and gallant gentleman aware that in almost every debate that has been put on in this House but in another place, the Government has not put forward with general acceptance a report of the House?

Colonel Stanley: I listened to the hon. gentleman's reference and I know that the hon. member put me forward with very great persuasion. My right hon. friend has given his reasons why, at any rate at the present, he prefers another method of approach.

Mr. Maxwell: Is not the hon. member's statement aware that there is a new Committee set up in the House to be a new body as a result of the Budget?

Colonel Stanley: I am sorry that the hon. gentleman's weight has been given to another place in his suggestion. Will the right hon. gentleman be very good and suggest a solution?

Colonel Stanley: I would indeed be very glad to support in any other place. The hon. member put the case very fairly and fully in this House, and it is naturally a matter in which one would be very serious consideration.

### Dispatches of East African Campaign

Ralph Gibson asked the Prime Minister whether he would publish the dispatches relating to the campaign in East Africa. Norway said that the British forces had been engaged in view of the fact that the public had to rely on official publications sent by the Ministry of Information which, though admirable, did not replace the commander's own dispatches.

Mr. Lee, Deputy Prime Minister, replied that he was sure that the news had not yet come when such dispatches could be published without giving any advantage to the enemy.

Mr. Lee asked the Foreign Secretary whether Princess Olga of Yugoslavia could be permitted to visit this country during the present season.

Kenya's Production of Cotton. It is probably one of the most advanced schemes anywhere in the world.—Major F. W. Cameron-Bell, C.B., C.D., "Lugard, Cameron and Hall" were reformers as great as any of those who reminded our factory legislators of changed the poor law.—Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P.

The history of the British Empire should be read in the schools of the Empire as their domestic history.—Lord Dudley, President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

# Fabian Colonial Bureau

## Points from the Annual Report

The annual report of the Fabian Colonial Bureau for the year ended October last states that members of both Houses of Parliament have shown themselves very ready to use the services of the Bureau.

The Bureau has a Labour Sub-Committee composed of Messrs. George Brown, Andrew Dalglish, John Price (an active trade unionist), James Griffiths, M.P., Arthur Creech Jones, M.P., C. M. G. (Mrs. Cruchley), and a constitutional Sub-Committee which is about to publish a book entitled "Downing Street and the Colonies" on the initiative of Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P. Sir Drummond Shiels, Dr. Arthur Lewis, Mr. C. W. (P. M. D.), Mr. Leonard Woolf, and Mrs. Cruchley.

A Co-operative Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Whitelaw has among its members Mr. Neil Beaton (Chairman, Scottish Co-operative Society), the Rev. G. S. Woods, M.P., Mr. R. E. Gosling (Chairman of London Co-operative Society), Dr. N. A. (author of books on co-operation), Miss G. Polley (International Co-operative Alliance), and Miss M. Digby (Hornet Club Foundation). Mr. C. F. Strickland, who has reported on co-operation in East Africa and India, gave his assistance.

The movement for the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland gained in strength in 1931 and early 1932. The Bureau took a stand against such a move because of the prejudicial policy of southern Rhodesia and because of the Africans' own opposition to amalgamation as expressed before the Rhodesian Legislative Commission.

It is well known that a large measure of mineral wealth exists in the colonies which, although the mineral rights are owned by Government, are not subject to the same responsibility to the Colony as is not defined and the mineral resources are very small. The position has been brought to the attention of a very numerous public and in different ways. A definite notice being given the Bureau to the conditions under which new mineral concessions are being granted. This subject must be studied if there is not to be a repetition of the mistakes of the past whereby precious colonies were allowed to lose their most valuable sources of wealth. Particular attention has been paid during the year to the mau Mau concessions in Eastland and to other concessions in process of being granted in Kenya. Attention has been called to the heavy penalties imposed on the Mau Mau in Kenya, which has had the effect of turning this area almost wholly to European growers.

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## COMPANY MEETINGS

## Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)

### Sir John Caulcutt's Statement

SIR JOHN CAULCUTT, K.C.M.G., Chairman, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), has circulated with the report of the directors and balance sheet for the year ending September 30, 1942, a statement from which the following extracts are taken—

I am pleased to inform you that Sir Hector James Stanley, G.C.M.G., lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Southern Rhodesia, has joined our Cape Local Board.

#### New Local Board in East Africa

In view of the growing importance of our business in East Africa, we have formed in Nairobi a new Local Board with Mr. A. C. Barnes, D.S.O., Mr. J. Patterson and Mr. R. L. Macdonald as members. It controls our branches in East Africa and also those in Eritrea and Ethiopia.

In the balance sheet a record figure as a gain shows for current and deposit accounts, at approximately £11,000,000. Acceptances and other liabilities on account of customers, at £13,000,000, show a further considerable expansion. The balance sheet again shows a strong liquid position, and the cash in hand and in banks and gold bullion is again in excess of 30% of the liabilities. The amount of gold bullion included in this figure is quite unimportant as we no longer have to maintain a percentage of gold backing in respect of Southern Rhodesia notes, as the currency issue there has been taken over by the Government.

The demand for advances has been on an increasing scale, and the Bank's holdings of investments have been substantially increased. The market value of the investments is in excess of the figure shown in the balance

sheet for the year, after making the usual provisions for taxation, bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, amounting to £119,614,111 which must be added to the amount brought forward from 1941, bringing the amount for appropriation to £60,000,000. Of this amount £200,000 has been transferred to the reserve fund and it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 5% (actual) on the cumulative preference stock and of 4% (actual) on the A stock and on the B shares, subject to the deduction in all cases of income tax at the standard rate after allowing for relief in respect of Dominion Income tax. We have made a special allocation of £40,000 for deferred tax on premises, leaving to be carried forward £190,000.

The reserve fund has been further increased to £2,700,000 by the transfer of £300,000 from our foreign agency account. These transfers to our reserve fund are identical in amount with the transfers made last year.

#### More than 1,000 of Staff now in Forces

The number of our staff serving with the Forces today exceeds 1,000. I regret to say that up to the present more than one hundred have been reported killed or missing. To their relatives we tender our most sincere sympathy.

Notwithstanding the existing difficulties of communication, the efficiency of the control and co-ordination of our widespread services overseas has been maintained. Some evidence of this is afforded by the fact that we are able to present our audited balance sheet within less than three months of the close of our financial year. Our staff have surmounted difficulties and solved many problems—some of an unprecedented nature. I am more than ever glad to have the opportunity of ex-

pressing the Board's thanks and appreciation for the whole of the staff in the past year.

We are entitled to be proud of the fact that this Bank has become increasingly important to the world in the cause, largely due to the fact that the services which it has had to perform have been so placed as to be of great value to the Governments of the world. These have also been well placed to give rise to the employment of our naval, military and Royal Air Force personnel, as well as the employment of the staff of the United Nations.

It is interesting to find that, in spite of the general economic picture, the value of the assets of the Bank has increased steadily.

The rate of increase has been steady, although the price of property has been subjected to violent fluctuations. In regard to commodities, such as rubber, tin, sugar, the fear which was controlled by rationing schemes, the producers had a more fortunate experience. The other main reason for the steady increase in production has been looked for in the general political and economic system which gave wide scope to enterprise, British and non-British alike. We should, as well as to remember the scientific advances of many of whom have been aided by Government agencies, and who have improved the material, advised on planting methods, and assisted in the marketing of products. There has also been much indirect improvement through the suppression of disease and other natural pests, and the control of affecting pests.

The general dislocation and loss of markets in the first period of this war were met by bulk purchases of such crops, such as cocoa, sugar and tea, wheat and other commodities, somewhat alike to the war bulk purchasing effected by the British and Dominion Governments, covering the entire crops of such articles as wheat, wool and other vital necessities. All Colonial Governments were urged to stimulate food production, largely to save shipping, with a result that production has increased.

#### Increased Demand for Colonial Products

After the fall of France a greatly increased demand has been seen for certain colonial products, synchronising with increased demand for products of other commodities. The Government has decided to help the growers of such crops as citrus fruit and bananas. All these changes have naturally had their reflection on the business of the Bank. In normal times the means of the movement and shipment of crops and the handling of the exchange operations arising therefrom are important features of its activities. In regard to many Colonial products, the business has been affected by the use of machinery and the equipment which has been able to be of service. It has again played a full part in the schemes to assist growers of crops who have been faced with special difficulties arising from war conditions.

The revenues of the Colonies which we have been enjoying during the war have been large. Large contributions have been made to the war effort here for war expenditure, but in 1942, at the request of His Majesty's Government, this policy was altered and contributions given place to loans without interest, in order that the money might be available when required by the various Colonies themselves for reconstruction work.

It is particularly fitting that we should have the opportunity to emphasise the special and valuable contribution to the war effort which the Colonies have made and are making. The character of the response which the people of the world have evoked from them is a proud and noble one. While many problems remain to be tackled, the spirit which they have shown in the stress of war is a happy augury for the part they are destined to play.

## Rhokana Corporation

### Lord Geddes's Statement

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held yesterday at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2.

THE RT. HON. THE LORD GEDDES, G.C.M.G., Chairman of the Corporation, had circulated to shareholders with the annual report and accounts the following statement in lieu of the speech normally made at the annual general meeting.

It is not considered advisable that details should be given regarding our mining activities and for this reason the consulting engineers' annual report has not been circulated and my own remarks must be accordingly restricted.

No change has taken place in the authorised or issued capital of the Corporation, but the debenture debt was reduced from £205,450 to £181,450 by the drawing for redemption as at December 31, 1941, of £24,000 of debentures, in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed.

### Increased Costs of Production

The balance sheet shows that the capital expenditure had been incurred during the year. This was necessary to provide increased capacity for output to meet the demand. The expenditure has been met entirely from the Corporation's own resources without assistance from the Government and without borrowing. The increasing output has of necessity compelled a further absorption of cash into working capital represented by larger stocks of copper and cobalt as well as by general stocks and stores. The increases in unit cost due to war conditions have also necessarily increased the amount of working capital required.

A note will be seen in the operating account to the effect that only the actual amount received from the Ministry of Supply in respect of increased cost claims for the year ended June 30, 1941, had been included in the trading profit of £1,701,422. There is a comparatively small amount in respect of increased cost claims for that year which are under discussion with the Ministry. It has not yet been possible to submit a claim in respect of the accounts for this year ended June 30, 1942. It will be appreciated that the preparation of these claims involves a great deal of work and that their settlement must necessarily be delayed.

Last year no dividend was declared by Anglo-Copper Mines Limited, but this year a dividend of 2s. 3d. per share (which is the same amount as was paid for the year ended June 30, 1941) has been declared and the amount received by this Corporation, namely £177,843, has been placed to profit and loss account.

### Dividend of 15%

After providing for debenture and loan interest, depreciation reserves and development reserve account, the amount carried to the appropriate account was £2,668,088.

A provision has been made in the appropriation account for taxation of £74,570, and the directors have appropriated the sum of £401,000 to general reserve account.

The directors recommend a dividend of 15% in respect of the year ended June 30, 1942, which compares with a rate of 20% for the previous year.

Although I can give only a summary of the operations of the Corporation, I can state that throughout the year the greatest possible amount of copper and cobalt has been produced and is still being produced, in spite of the many difficulties which have to be overcome.

I should like to conclude by thanking our General Manager and our staffs in Northern Rhodesia and in London and also the consulting engineers and geologists and metallurgists who have assisted us in the past and throughout the year.

## Kentia Gold Areas

### Earl Grey's Statement

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KENTIA GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, will be held at noon to-day at the Hall of the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, London, E.C. 2.

THE EARL GREY, Chairman of the company, had circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts.

As will be seen from the balance sheet there has been very little change in the position as compared with the previous year.

### Position at the Geita Mine

In view of the prevailing conditions, operations at the Geita Gold Mining Co., Limited, are proceeding unsatisfactorily. During the year ended June 30, 1942, 17,116 oz. of gold were produced, compared with 19,228 oz. in the previous year. Operating profit was about £20,000, as against £100,000. A provision for debenture interest, income tax and debenture redemption has resulted in a balance of profit of about £1,750, as compared with £11,445 for the previous year.

The mining capacity of the plant was maintained at 250 tons per day for the six months ended December 31 last, during which period the cost per ton of ore milled averaged 31 shillings. It was, however, decided in view of the difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of essential stores, to reduce mining operations according to stocks in hand, and the daily average milling rate for the six months ended June 30, 1942, was 100 tons, the average cost per ton of ore milled during that period being 31½ shillings. The plant is now treating only about 250 tons of ore per day, and gold output is in consequence reduced and cost per ton increased. The future rate of milling will depend on the continuing ability to secure and ship essential supplies.

Mining development is proceeding satisfactorily, and the estimates show a substantial increase in total tonnage and an improvement in reserves of ore blocked out.

### Conservation of Cash Resources

At the annual general meeting last year, I stated that arrangements had been made by the Geita Company to redeem a further £70,000 of its outstanding debentures. In view, however, of the prevailing difficulties, it was subsequently decided that it would be better policy to postpone redemption and to conserve the cash resources, which I am glad to say are now substantial.

Dealing with matters generally, the European staff has been reduced as the result of the removal of gold mining from the list of reserved occupations in Tanganyika Territory, and although Native labour arrangements have so far been met, there is a growing shortage of such labour arising out of war demands. If this tendency becomes aggravated, the programme of development will probably be affected. The health of the community has, I am pleased to report, been good, but essential drugs to deal with cerebro-spinal meningitis and pneumonia are not readily difficult to obtain. It is worthy of note that the gold output of the Geita Company in 1941 represented over 34% of the total gold output of Tanganyika Territory.

I would like this opportunity of expressing our thanks not only to Mr. Weddon, the general manager and the staff of the Geita Company, but also to our own clerical and staff for the work which they have carried out under increasingly difficult conditions, and also to our men on behalf of the company, best wishes to those members of the staff serving in His Majesty's Forces. I am very sorry to say that two members of the Geita staff who left the Royal Air Force are reported missing. The staff and their families are to a large extent deprived of the home contacts which they normally enjoy.

and the cheerful spirit with which they face these trying times is greatly to be appreciated. A record with deep regret the death early this year of Sir William Lead, K.C.M.G., a valued member of the board. His work in Tanganyika Territory, both in a public and private capacity, is worthy of special mention.

#### Points from Mr. G. C. Hutchinson's Report

Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, the managing director, states in his report that 152,642 tons of ore milled at Geita during the year to June 30, 1942, yielded 40,611 oz. of fine gold, at an average cost of 27.25s. per ton treated, sales realising £707,156 and operating expenses aggregating £207,304. The comparative figures for 1941 were 146,438 tons of ore, fine gold an average cost of 31.01s. per ounce, sales of £804,397, and operating expenses of £240,000.

Estimated ore reserves at Geita on June 30 last totalled 1,247,493 tons of an average grade of 4.75 dwt. per ton, as against 1,052,148 tons averaging 5.2 dwt. a year earlier. The new ore developed gave a net increase of 197,285 tons after deducting the amount milled during the year.

At the Geita mine tailing operations on levels 1 and 2, outlining the limits of the payable widths and the development of additional raises, increase in the ore reserves. The drift on the footwall ore body on No. 1 level advanced 300 ft. of which 240 ft. were payable, averaging 4.5 dwt. over 84 ins.

At Lone Cone driving on No. 7 level developed 180 ft. of ore averaging 5.4 dwt. over 106 ins. The ore body has been cut off in the west drive by a dyke, but the east face is still in ore.

At Ridge mine development of the west vein to the south on No. 4 level amounted to 410 ft. of drivings of which 106 ft. were in ore, averaging 6.7 dwt. over 66 ins. Results on the west were disappointing on this level.

A limited amount of driving on levels 3 and 4 at Mawe Mine did not show any new ore. In 2,935 ft. of 2 1/2 in. drilling no ore was met, but one hole warrants further investigation.

#### Export Cargo Registration

Upon instructions of the Ministry of War Transport and to meet the requirements of Dominion and Colonial Governments, it will henceforth be necessary for shippers, when applying to the shipping lines for registration of cargo, to insert in the application form the gross dead weight of the consignment and the category number of the goods according to the published schedule, which corresponds to the grouping in the Board of Trade's import and export list. In the case of goods for shipment to ports between Cape Town and Beira inclusive, it is necessary for shippers to show also the ultimate country of destination, i.e., Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland or Portuguese East Africa.

## News Items in Brief

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., have announced a dividend of 6% on the 6% participating preferred shares for the year to December 31, 1941.

Messrs. Mitchell, Cotts, and Co., Ltd., have announced a final dividend of 10% making 15% for the year. Both figures are the same as last year's.

A dividend of 8% on the 6% participating preferred shares of East Africa Estates, Ltd., will be paid on the completion of the year to June 30, 1942. In respect of the year to June 30, 1941, the company's gross operating profit was £135,100, making 20 tons of the first five months of the current financial year.

A British Branch of the East African Women's League has been formed in London at a meeting held at the Ladies' Carlton Club at which Lady Baden-Powell presided.

It is widely reported that all East African growing output of raw rubber would be bought to meet South Africa's needs and that two experts representing the British Ministry of Supply and the South African Government would visit the territories. The mission has already reached Tanganyika Territory. It consists of the former director of the Dunlop Company's plantations in Malaya and the technical adviser to South Africa's Rubber Controller.

## Local Native Authorities

### Extended Powers in Tanganyika

A new experiment in indirect rule in Tanganyika was approved by the Legislative Council of Tanganyika on December 16 in a Bill under which Native authorities are empowered to assess, collect, and apply the local rates, states a Dar es Salaam telegram to the Times.

Hitherto, says the correspondent, the Native poll tax has been levied at a flat rate by the Central Government, which returns one quarter of each district's collection to the local Native treasury for local social services. Now the tax payable to the central Government will be only three-quarters of the previous total, but there will be no rebate, and the local authorities will have to meet local needs from the local rates assessed and collected by them.

The experiment has emphasised the experimental nature of the measure, which is confined at present to one district and is under close observation. The advantages of the scheme include not only the training for a position of responsibility of the local Native authorities but also the possibility which will make it possible to adjust the means of the taxpayer and the needs of the local Native community. This is being tried for the present at least.

The measure is welcomed by the missionary who is the senior non-official member of the Legislative Council as developing the Native's sense of responsibility in his own affairs and the progress of social service which, if it is ever to be adequate for the needs of the country, must to a large extent be provided by the people themselves.

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Why entry music in their heart,  
Through dusky lane and wrangling mart,  
Flying their daily task with busier feet,  
Because their secret souls a holy strain repeat.  
— John Keble

The task is stern, the struggle long, there are no quiet by-ways wherein to linger in the shade. But the lark still sings ahead to gladden the hearts of men as they labour on towards their goal — to freedom!  
Gone are the days when there was relaxation in plenty. The hot sun of olden hours relentlessly down, there is no respite. But many a man treads bravely on because he carries in his heart, wherever he goes, the faithful memory of a favourite tune.  
Favourite tunes, played or sung by the world's greatest artists, and recorded in the beautiful days of peace, are still available in His Master's Voice records, to refresh the memory while plugging the daily task with busier feet.

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### Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.)

all charges and providing for taxation had been deducted, and contingencies. Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) (General and Overseas) reports a net profit for the year ending 30th June 1942 of £210,000, a dividend of 10% on which totals £4,100,000. £50,000 is set aside for a year of premises on a condition which may be cancelled if the bank took £84,000. The directors recommend a final dividend of 10%, needing £2,860, and a final dividend of 3% on the A stock and B shares, together making £1,100, and leaving £190,980 to be carried forward, compared with £106,470 brought in.

Reserve capital is £1,793,000, and cumulative preference stock, £4,082,500 in A stock, and £500,000 in B shares, £5 each. Cash in hand with bankers totals £2,571,500. British, Dominion and Colonial securities appear in the balance sheet at £59,951,070; other investments at £1,813,205; bills discounted at £10,364,905; advances to customers at £2,550,003; remittances in transit at £3,618,742; liabilities of customers for acceptances at £13,043,399; money at call and short notice at £1,450,000; and bank loans in account at £2,000,000.

On another page will be found extracts from the statement of affairs for the year ending 30th June of the Bank. A note is made that the directors were invited to recommend a final dividend for the year ending 30th September 1942 of 10% on the cumulative preference stock of 10% for the year and a final dividend of 3% on the A stock and B shares of 3% total, making 6% for the year, and a dividend of 3% on the B stock for the year.

### East African Lands

By a special resolution on 11th July 1942, East African Lands and Developments Co., Ltd., reports a profit of £8,000 for the year. 16,597 acres of land were sold for £16,290, and 1,002 acres sold for £15,000 in 1940. By special resolution the company had disposed of a total of 230,000 acres and retained 90,130 acres of freehold land, with a good 19 in the balance sheet at £1,500,000. The company is continuing its development of roads, surveys and other services. 1,000 acres have since been sold.

The whole of the £72,800 of debentures issued in 1939 to the shareholders by way of return of capital has now been

repaid. The total share capital is £1,000,000 and there is a general reserve of £20,000. £250,000 in debentures of the date of the balance sheet amounted to £183,301; investments to £7,110; the total estate amounting to £2,000, and debtors in East Africa to £1,000, practically all being sums outstanding in respect of land sales.

A 10% dividend is to be paid next month. The Chairman is Lieut. Colonel H. V. Jones, with Major E. H. White as alternate, and Messrs. J. G. G. Jones and Major J. H. Jones as alternate. Mr. Herbert Jones is alternate, and the other director is Mr. Edmund W. Johnson (Mr. R. T. Johnson, alternate).

### Lewa Rubber Estates

The report of the Lewa Rubber Estates, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1942, shows a profit of £7,630 after providing for all expenditure on the estates and in London. The directors recommend a preference dividend of 10% less tax, and a further dividend of 2% less tax on the preferred and deferred shares, together absorbing £5,845, and leaving a balance of £3,130, as against £1,000 brought in.

The issued capital stands at £205,122 divided into 205,122 10% participating preferred shares of 1s. 8d. and 2,255,484 deferred shares of the same denomination. The property stands in the balance sheet at £581,320, investments total £27,912 (the interest in Amboni Estates appearing at £8,800) and debts brought in at £1,864, and cash stands at £6,001. The directors recommend a general meeting of the company to be held in London on 15th December. The directors are Messrs. Herbert Jones, Chairman, and Mr. J. G. G. Jones.

### Empire Broadcasting Network

Mr. A. B. Clark, Controller of the Overseas Services of the B.B.C., says in *London Calling*:

The new goal of broadcasters of the Empire is to provide a broadcasting network, a true means of exchange permitting each of the cities in all directions of communication. The strength of the Empire is in the Commonwealth, and it is the strength of the Commonwealth that is the strength of the Empire. In the future, the small nations of the Empire will be able to speak to the small

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LATEST MINING NEWS (Continued)

Wanderer Consolidated

For the year ended June 30 last Wanderer Consolidated (Gold Mines) Ltd. report a mine working profit of £10,000. Tax on profits is £35,000, a final dividend of 10% on £100,000 for 1941, required £37,500, and an interim dividend of 5% paid in April amounted to £30,000. The balance recommended for payment at the end of this year of a final dividend of 5% of the amount carried forward will be £158,104, compared with £198,198 brought in.

For the year from October 1, 1941, the company was granted a basic price for gold of 164s. 6d. per fine oz. and remission of the royalty previously payable to the Government of Southern Rhodesia on condition that the total amount available from these concessions should be expended upon additional development. During the period of assistance the company restricted dividend payments to 10% for the year and the directors waived their right to any additional remuneration.

On reserve in the Wanderer Section at June 30, based on a pay limit calculated to conform approximately to existing conditions in respect of gold price and working cost, was estimated at 511,000 tons averaging 2.5 dwt. per ton as compared with 928,000 tons averaging 2.4 dwt. a year earlier. In addition, the ore reserve at the Wanderer section was estimated at 9,000 tons averaging 3.8 dwt., compared with 10,000 tons averaging 3.7 dwt. in June, 1941.

Development work at Wanderer during the year amounted to 26,174 ft., compared with 22,064 ft. in 1940. The average sample was 2.99 dwt. per ton, the average of the best was 4.0 dwt. per ton. Development totals for 1941 were 4,700 ft. were sampled, the average of the best was 4.17 dwt. per ton, over a reef 1,000 ft. in length, 168,080 tons of ore were sampled, the average of the best was 2.23 dwt. per ton. The total length of reef developed was 2,387 ft. equal to 163,840 tons of ore, compared with 1,600 ft. per oz. for the previous year. A mine working profit is made by the enhanced price obtained for gold, showing a decrease of 25.47, due mainly to higher working costs, resulting from additional expenditure on the increased development programme and the rising cost of labor.

The directors are Mr. D. Christopherson (Chairman), Mr. J. H. Jameson, Mr. H. L. C. Williams, Mr. J. G. Walsingham, Mr. C. Porter (alternate), Mr. E. C. Lehan (alternate), Mr. G. S. Smith, H. Wilson, (alternate), and Mr. R. D. Rowell.

The next general meeting of the company is to be held on December 10, 1941.

Niger Van Ryn Reefs

Niger Van Ryn Reefs reported a profit of £15,700 for the year ended September 30 last. After adding £20,000 to the reserve, bringing it to £37,500, the directors recommended a dividend of 5% less tax at 5% in the 2nd year, thus passing to the shareholders the relief in respect of the Dominion Income Tax which is equivalent to absorbing £10,510, brought forward to £117,000.

The issued capital is £283,074. The company has £10,840 in cash, £3,800 on loans, Government stock valued at £2,000, and share payments appearing in the balance sheet at £44,924. There is a depreciation of 11% on the quoted shareholdings, but the directors are satisfied that it is fully compensated by appreciation in the unquoted shareholdings and the reserve fund.

The Chairman, Colonel Sir Edward A. Rhodes Bristle, discussed some months ago and it is proposed to do so after the post or a vacancy on the directors. At present the board consists of Mr. Richard Humbert, Managing Director, Colonel Arthur Evans, Mr. P. J. de Messis, Mr. G. J. de Messis, and L. C. Walker.

The 34th annual meeting of the Gold and Silver Company of South Africa Ltd. was held on January 11.

The company is interested in Champion Mines, Ltd., of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, whose property cannot be developed in present circumstances.

Company Progress Report

Wanderer Consolidated (Gold Mines) Ltd. reported a profit of £10,000 for the year ended June 30 last.

Goldfields (Milling) Ltd. reported a profit of £20,000 for the year ended June 30 last.

Lone Reefs Ltd. reported a profit of £10,000 for the year ended June 30 last.

Kenton Gold Areas Ltd. reported a profit of £10,000 for the year ended June 30 last.

Victoria Falls Division Ltd. reported a profit of £10,000 for the year ended June 30 last.

Turner & Newall Reefs Ltd. reported a profit of £10,000 for the year ended June 30 last.

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Victoria Falls Division Ltd. reported a profit of £10,000 for the year ended June 30 last.

Turner & Newall Reefs Ltd. reported a profit of £10,000 for the year ended June 30 last.

Consolidated African Selection Trusts Ltd. reported a profit of £10,000 for the year ended June 30 last.

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T. CANNICHAEL, Esq.	W. SHANSPERRE, Esq.
J. R. H. DOCKSBY, Esq. C.B.E.	London Manager: T. T. NYAUN, Esq.
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