

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

LAST WEEK'S COLONIAL DEBATE in the House of Commons left mixed feelings in the minds of East Africans. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether the speaker of East African Union would

**Lords Debate The Colonies** wholly endorse the speech of any of the critics or the reply of the recently appointed Under-Secretary of State. The chief surprise is that Lord Trenchard should have withdrawn his earlier plea for the appointment of a Colonial Advisory Council of wide scope in favour of a body of merely economic terms of reference. The first objection to be registered is that in matters of government it is so often impossible to say where economics begin and end. The second is that the greatest need is to provide the Minister with a small panel of outstanding advisers, by no means confined to economic experts. Thirdly, it may be urged that the apparent readiness of the spokesman for the Colonial Office to accept the idea in its new and less powerful form is a very good reason for adhering to the earlier plan.

It was pointed out when it was first proposed the creation of an advisory committee in 1938 that it would encroach upon the responsibility of State, a responsibility to Parliament. The Duke of Devonshire has, however, reiterated that suggestion. It is all probability that he is ready to accept the position that the representation submitted by the permanent officials of a department which he has only just joined. If there is to be an advisory council in the future, then

wisdom is surely to establish it on a basis of breadth, not of narrowness. Is not the whole present policy of action in the Colonial Empire epitomised in the three inseparable words "development and welfare"? As embodied in the Act of 1940 and since used on innumerable occasions by Government representatives here and overseas? To set up an advisory body of a purely economic or developmental character would be, then, to ignore, or at least to appear to ignore, the aspect of welfare or social security. For that reason alone we should regret Lord Trenchard's withdrawal from his position of last summer.

The official defence of the East African Governors' Conference was merely a repetition of a stock answer often offered in recent years in both Houses of Parliament, although the Colonial Office is very well aware that it can conflict with authoritatives. East African opinion, as declared again

against by the most responsible public bodies and individual leaders of territories in Africa and in this country, who are agreed that the conference has never fulfilled the high official hopes reposed in it at the time of its creation, and that to this day it may be an instrument for procrastination.

prevailing senior officials, including

war has sufficient to transform the Conference into quick-acting inter-territorial machinery. So far from performing the highly important duties which it should have undertaken at the outbreak of war—in the hope of which he then Governor of Uganda, Sir Philip Mitchell, took the patriotic and unprecedented step of resigning his office in order to become Deputy Chairman of the Conference, with executive control of its day-to-day affairs—it failed to rise to its best opportunity. One unmistakable proof is that the man who (to Uganda's great loss) had vacated Government of the Entente, so soon became convinced of the dead weight of inertia and obstruction with which he had to deal that not many months afterwards he accepted General Wavell's offer to take up entirely new duties in a career of influence which he had hitherto pursued in the service of the Royal Navy. Sir Philip Mitchell's frank and honest admission of his failure to find justification for the conduct of the Conference which he sacrificed the interests of his own race. And here we must emphasize that the Conference did not consist of a single committee, but of a number of committees, each dealing with a different subject. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Conference, led by Sir Philip Mitchell, should have succeeded to a limited extent in the House of Commons in its efforts to secure the withdrawal of the African members of the Conference. The truth is that the Conference is primarily a post-war organization of East Africa, and its main function is to co-ordinate the decisions and actions of the various states of the Conference. It is true that the Africans think that they have lost the hope of inter-territorial cohesion, but the new East African Supply Council, which it is proposed to be set up to supersede Colonial Civil Service, who still practice apathy in their policy of placidity.

Nor was the Colonial Civil Service in regard to recruitment for service in the colonies more contemptuous of the African than some white people of the United Kingdom. In the public opinion of that body, the Civil Service could not do better than call for the services of the African Civil Service.

**Reform of Colonial Service.**—If there is a fair history, it is known that the Government of Kenya must reveal a shocking record of corruption and broken promises. This has already caused the many Kenyans who would have been only too willing to serve in the

colonies at their birth, have preferred to go into commerce. We can endorse the tribute paid by the Upper Chamber to the many excellent servants of recent years for the Colonial Service.

The fact, however, is less that of quality or the state of entry, than that the enthusiasm, energy and sense of vocation of the young colonial are so often smothered by unimaginative routine, and still more perhaps by automatic promotion through seniority. There is also a certain responsibility which is too much undivided on the part of the Colonial master, which ought to receive more active consideration now that specific proposals for the reform of the Foreign Office have been placed before Parliament.<sup>1</sup> We repeat a suggestion made more than once in these columns in the past year that the leading public bodies connected with East Africa should seriously study the whole question of "the Colonial Service" and consider giving it full advice in regard to its reorganization, lest decisions which they may well regret should be taken in ignorance of the fact that Hailey's committee is competent to receive such representations.

Other points of wide debate can be mentioned here briefly. Lord Weernode was perhaps even more extreme than usual, and gave the impression of being no half-way house between the two extremes of the social structure of Africa.

**Above tribalism and what it is pleased to call Empire.**—To save the Slave trade of Africa from the industry of the slave-trader, black, it must be said, trustless and untrustworthy, the automatically evil, the commercial and industrial progress of the world will yield the revenue required to meet the cost of exploration. This never so clearly as in the case of the relationship of the world and its trustworthiness, is inactive as the world itself is bound to be a poor expression of that portion of us which is now generally recognised to be morally right and economically wise and practicable. The last of Lister's Supplies, when we have frequently made our estimate African branch of the Colonial Administrative Service (he would, in fact, go further, to the West African Service and another for East and Central Africa), in his reference to the unified Administrative Service, was being stated by "birds of passage" engaged on the long from one Dependency to another, showed an exaggerated impression of the really serious enough to need no hyperbole, or administrative writers in general who move with undue frequency from one Dependency to another, but Governors and Chief Secretaries in particular. It is true that business-like transfers of their borders are numerous, and a constant source of con-

plaint, but these moves are within a given Dependency, not between one and another. It must be noted, also, that Lord Trenchard again contested the truth about the British Colonial Empire with the criticisms to which such widespread publicity is given. Lies about the Empire, not a few of them of German or

pro-German origin, have had so long a start that to overtake them and overthrow them must be a protracted task. It is nevertheless important that all suitable opportunities of public enlightenment should be seized in the interests of the Colonies by Mother Country.

## Lords Again Debate Colonial Problems

### Duke of Devonshire's Reply to Lord Trenchard

**I**N THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week Viscount Trenchard asked the Government whether they had any statement to make on the methods of staff and administering the Colonial Empire.

"My speech at the date nearly nine months ago," he said, "raised three points:—(1) Recruitment of the Colonial Civil Service; (2) organisation of the Colonial Civil Service into single interchangeable and independent Services; (3) the establishment of a Colonial Staff College; (4) the creation of a Colonial Advisory Board; and (5) the grouping of Colonies into larger groups."

He said: "We will disregard civil service and criticised government in many of the most backward nations in the world. We enlisted the greatest effort. We considered the inevitable decline we had made, but the record of our Colonial record as a whole which came in my speech was one of those who went to Africa many years ago and never came back. In those days human sacrifice was fine chauvinism and indulged in mainly because it was thought that if you attested your enemy you would transfer the virtues of his body to your own. In other words, if they ate a white man, they would be as good as a white man. People didn't run away from their villages for any distance, and freedom did not exist. Inter-tribal fighting was constant and they scattered."

#### Reply to British Colonisation

"None of all these countries may," said Lord Trenchard, "there is absolute local power. Roads are such that there are walled or stockaded towns. These have created frontier or garrisons. Civilization has come, perhaps slowly, but it can be absorbed in some respects before respect for human life has been learned."

"All this has been done by British Army, British money and British spirit assisted by the wonder of British skill, who early realized that education meant through the eyes rather than the British officers and British Civil Service. In those days some able minds have at times suggested that we have concentrated too much on the economic side, on the material development of Africa and on roads. I would like to argue that we have done the reverse, and that is on the economic side that we have shown shortcomings. Because it has not succeeded in one respect more than in any others it is that great work of installing in the minds of all these people the spirit of freedom for the individual and the community on which democracy is based. Yet now the seeds of many of our difficulties are seen in the fact that people have absorbed the colonial mind, the mentality which we stand for as freedom, as democracy, as democracy, who have not yet qualified to do so."

The speech was welcomed by a number of the African papers. Thus, the *African Leader* writes:

"Trenchard has distinguished the position of British treatment with regard to the colonies. He has indicated a German or other racialist attitude to India, while basing the same base on the long history of British rule and its classification for keeping British territory. He showed that the combination of several British territories is not to be regarded as a central policy. Britain maintained internal autonomy in each colony, and this is still a great economic advantage. The results are seen materially, not only Britain but the entire world is obliged to explain why no major war was fought between 1914 and 1941 during most of that century. The ideas of democracy were clearly well-there advancing."

Now that comes from Africa.

Some critics have said we think that we make more out of the colonies. And that time has gone and gone. At the same time, it has been suggested that if we were to take a colonial conference of personal advisers it would be that Englands' best men would be called in and placed at the expense of the colonies. It is a pity that at a single African conference, it is not necessary that a single African or African representative would be in the Colonial pays any tax whatever. This is the case in the U.S.A. which could not be fully solved. But the situation in this country I think would be bettered in the future that some system of representation should be allowed whereby the taxation of financial

protection was divided. This protection went to the revenue of the country in which the trade was carried on. As a result, we spent the last proposed £100 million line of credit to us to appear as something possible and sensible to the local governments. All these amounts should be dependent upon the colonies. And the Colonial Secretary had devoted £200 million to the Colonies after they had agreed to give up £100 million and £100 million to the U.S.A. This was a good thing since the value of the world increased and the only way to increase the value of the world is to increase the value of the colonies. They increased, but it cannot be carried out in the colonies.

For the recruitment of Europeans to the Colonial Service he had suggested three sources:—(1) the traditional sources, young men from the universities of 18 to 21 years of age, boys of 18 or so on secondary schools provided they had given proof of being sufficient; (2) the army, and (3) men from the first two classes of civil service who had taken up the offer of the age of 30, when they started to be skilled working personnel of the world.

"Recruits should be selected from these three groups." The recent proposals for the reform of the Colonial Service had brought it in common with the apprenticeships for the Colonial Service. The system of apprenticeships should be cast to make entry possible for all types of applicants. And so to widen training and equality of opportunity for all. The Colonial Service deserved some changes and the money and time available were limited. There was now need that the Colonial Service should be in the interests of the colonies, the colonies should be improved.

"The last session of the West African Council of a number of the colonies had been held in Accra, and the members of the Council had agreed to the formation of the West African Council. This was a very important step forward. The members of the Council had agreed to form a committee to consider their present problems and to submit a report to the Colonial Office. It is vitally important that the West African Council should be given the right to submit to their colonies to their colonies what can be done in the spirit of a responsible Economic Advisory Council. He had invited the leading men of the Economic Advisory Council, which should deal in the broadest outline with the necessary economic development of the colonies. The report on the Economic Advisory Committee was under Lord Hartland said:

"...as far as a colony was not permitted to impair the full responsibility of the colonies in Parliament we think that the more the colonies are enabled to take a integral part of the political process the more will Ministers be inclined to commission the colonies of Parliament and the public in the administration of the services."

#### Colonial Councils' Long Overdue

"The Councils he suggested would be given the hand of the Colonial Secretary and also the hand of the members of the Council would, of course, be appointed by the Secretary of State. The membership should be mainly technical and non-political and it would be for the Secretary of State to decide whether to publish their reports or not. The creation of the Councils he thought was long overdue."

In regard to this grouping of the colonies into a single under Downing's General Staff, he had been asked whether the colonies of Africa and the war-time measure of amalgamating the colonies in West Africa. It would be convenient to the colonies, and it seemed that it was not convenient to the British colonies. He said the Government had decided that this would continue on similar lines, but that a grouping would be more important than the separate existence of the individual colonies between the Central Colonies in the Indies and the Middle Colonies. With the exception of the Colonial Affairs and the Native Affairs, the colonies of the Central Colonies and the Middle Colonies had the same administrative and organizational functions. The only difference in the Central Colonies was that the Native Affairs permitted to a greater extent of local autonomy. Some short changes are to be made in the Central Colonies, but after the war, the Central Colonies would be merged in the Middle Colonies. They are nothing more than administrative and in-

test has not been emphasised by the noble Viscount in the training of our Neglect officers at the Colonial Office.

Like the staffs of other Government Departments, they are at present recruited, shaped and solely by the Home Civil Service examination. This undoubtedly ensures a high level of thoroughness and a useful background of general culture, but methods of training should keep pace with the times, and university education does not give either practical experience or conditions in the Colonies or a general knowledge of the many and varied subjects with which officers at the Colonial Office may be expected to have to deal.

#### Better Training for Colonial Service

The Colonial Service has surely established a programme requiring as high a degree of specialisation as medicine. How many of the young men who pass today from the universities to the Colonial Office have had even elementary grounding in important subjects such as economics, sociology, law, constitutional history and the British Empire? or the comparative development of public sector services? An intellectual void could be filled by a course of special study on similar lines to that already provided for recruits for the Colonial Service. The theoretical knowledge acquired in this way would yield a maximum benefit if taken after some practical experience in the Colonial Service School of Colonial Services might well be granted on to London University. It would be inclined to stress this, and, although the scheme for a Colonial Staff College.

A higher degree of mobility and interchange between the two branches of our Colonial administration would secure the advantage without, perhaps, incurring some of the disadvantages of amalgamation of administration of the two Colonial ministries. A minor change, while the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Office would be the permanent Ministers, the Colonial portfolio in the Administration Department would come from personal experience of the colonies. Two officers of non-European descent would be placed as assistants in the Welfare Office in the Colonial Office, much dependent in the Colonies on the personal touch of an administrator that it cannot be too far-sighted to make available in the right man that is found in the job. The qualities of "assistant commissioners" of men of long experience in the field, and members of the technical service may be over-emphasised, but perhaps the biggest contribution to increased efficiency in the Colonies would be a system of returning for senior offices a proportion proportionate to their numbers.

The Colonial Service is beginning again in the highest grades of the Colonial Administration should I think, provide bold enough about certain policies, so far as the present organisation of the Colonial Office. The normal Administrative Service is still mainly supplied by Europeans. Brief messages regularly along the wing from one office to another. If "amalgamation" is retained for quite a time being in the technical service we should start at the early stages to obliterate the distinction between an Imperial and a local service, one part administrative side, and the authorities have been headed that after the war the Colonies should be grouped together for administrative purposes. If that were done it would be a simple matter to put the Colonial Service into a number of self-contained administrative bodies, the West African Service, the East and Central African Service, the West-Indian Service and the Far East and Pacific Service, each operated within its own sphere.

#### Recruits from Oxford and Cambridge

Of the 300 administrative appointments made to the Colonial Service between 1923 and 1929/30 or approximately 50% were allotted to graduates of Oxford or Cambridge. It is astonishing that the eighteen other universities in the United Kingdom and Ireland should not have supplied a larger proportion of entrants. It cannot help thinking that the time will come when a university degree should not be regarded as quite so high a qualification as in the past for the average man, without a university education whose practical experience and personal qualities are full of promise for useful careers in the Colonial Service.

Lord Weinstock said he thought it would be extremely dangerous to group colonies under one government, so dangerous for this reason that it puts the man on the spot in a stronger position than he occupies at present.

An Advisory Committee on general subjects, I think your Lordships would agree, would hamper Parliament's influence upon administration and would therefore be deplored, but now that the noble Viscount brings the suggestion for ward attractively, I am afraid he will have to think with him. Do remember, in your position to be keeping the Colonies, that it means the industrialisation of the Colonies, that means making them work, that it always has something for the old story a new form of slavery.

Let us remember that our government of Africa and India and always has been, a trustee in trust how I suppose it does not give us, what is called exploitation, but it has peraded every other Empire in the history of the world. To do the best for their peoples and to find a sympathetic basis for more than one of the East African countries.

The Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary for the Colonies endorsed the tribute paid to the work of Lord Swinton in West Africa. He said nothing else.

The tie may come when the noble Earl opposite in his turn will be Under-Secretary in the Colonial Office. He will find that the office is very much larger than he supposed. It takes me only two or three minutes to get in touch with a man who has first-class first-hand and quite recent experience of any part of the Empire.

Great pains, said the Duke of Devonshire, were taken to recruit the highest quality of the Colonial Service. The question of the highest quality of the Colonial Service, and in this connection the Duke of Devonshire said, had been impressed by the high quality of the young men they were securing; they appeared to be entering the service not merely for a career, but because they felt they had a vocation for it.

The matters raised by Lord Henchard were under active consideration, and he was unable to show them so very much further than that. It was generally assumed that the Colonial Service was a body often employed and controlled by the Secretary of State. There was nothing of the kind; the Colonial Service was the greatest example given to the great body of men who made up the civil services of the respective Dependencies. They were supplied by one or other of the respective Governments. The officers sent from this country were numerically only a small fraction, and the proportion to those locally recruited varied, according to the capacity of the colonies to provide suitable qualified staff.

The organisation of the Colonial Service concerned not only the Government here but legislative bodies all over the world, and the process of investigation inevitable before alterations could be effected must necessarily be lengthy. Experience had shown that two main principles of development were involved, and that both must be pursued simultaneously and in a just balance between them. The first was that the state of the Colonial peoples in the Partnership of governing Colonies must be a real one, every opportunity must be given the Colonial peoples to manage their own services. The second was that the Colonial Empires required the services of a substantial number of officers, recruited mainly from this country and the Dominions to supplement the higher levels local resources of manpower. There could and should not be anything static in a colonial administration. Examination was being undertaken by the Colonial Office and the Colonial governments would have to sit down into consultation and to weigh given to the Colonies. They were at present in the stage of steady working out a situation, and any attempt to indicate probable future conditions would be premature. Full opportunity would be given for discussion here and in the Colonial legislatures.

#### and New Proposals Unrested

He continued: The proposals of the noble Viscount this afternoon differ in some important respects from those which he made in his speech of last May. In some he seemed to contemplate a Colonial Advisory Council which should cover the whole field of Colonial government and administration. This afternoon he has made it clear that what he has in mind is an Economic Advisory Council. Last year he seemed to contemplate that the Council should be responsible to or of all events report direct to Parliament. This afternoon he has made it clear that he contemplates no constitutional Constitutional change, and a revision of the Services' little responsibility to Parliament. These are my proposals, and I cannot at the moment go into my high importance in any way, but I think it can be that no suggestion which my noble friend has made this afternoon is more likely to commend itself to him than those he mentioned.

In East Africa, the East African Government Conference has been in existence for a number of years, and has put on a more formal basis as a result of the recommendations of a Joint Conference of 1932 between Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and the Dutch East African. Right at present there are 150 members of the Conference, while the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are associated to the Conference and attend meetings when subjects are under discussion which relate directly to their territories. Meetings of the conference are not held more than twice a year, but special meetings are called in addition as occasion arises.

In the interests of business of the Conference is carried on through the Conference secretary. The role of the Secretary has been very greatly increased since the outbreak of war and acts as the headling of all the many questions of business. In addition, it is used to a great extent as a channel of communication between the Conference and the Government of East Africa and the Government of East African Governors. The greatness of the responsibilities charged to the Colonial Office and the Secretary of State and the Conference may pass the East African Conference Secretary instead of going with the Government of East Africa tends to the greater simplicity of the arrangement, more than one of the East African countries.

## *Colonel W. K. Tucker*

*Elected Vice-Chairman of Joint Board*

Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D., who was last year elected Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board, spent nearly 20 years in Kenya as managing director of East African Estates Ltd., and its associated companies, including the Uplands Bacon Factory. Few Kenyans held so many prominent appointments: he was director of the Kenya Farmers Association, and of Kenya Farmers' Mills and Uga, Ltd.; for some years a non-official member of the Kenya and Uganda Inter-territorial War-time Council; on several occasions an alternate member of the Legislative Council of Kenya; a member of the Kenya Agricultural Commission, and of the cotton commission; Vice-Chairman for some years of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society; President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa; and Chairman of the Sub-committee of the Kenya Defence Force. Elsewhere there was no kind of public work in which he did not play an active and useful part. He brought to his new duties zeal for East Africa's advancement, lucid general knowledge of men and matters, and sound judgment.



## *Organisation in War-Time*

### *Visit of East African Economic Adviser*

A special meeting of the Economic Council of the Joint East African Board was held recently in Nairobi. G. F. Clay, Director of General Economic and Economic Adviser to the East African Governors, conducted the meeting.

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Edward Wurtzburg, M.P., referred to the loss which the Board had suffered by the death of Mr. Alex. Hobson. He wished to assure Members of the Council that they enjoyed his friendship, and the Board had profited from many years of his advice and assistance, so generously given at all times. The members stood in tribute to his memory.

Mr. Clay, who had been paying a short visit to the country, recounted the measures taken in East Africa during the war to meet the problems of production and supply, and described in detail the work of the East African Production and Supply Council. During Mr. Charles Stockhart had been temporarily appointed chairman. He explained the function of the various inter-territorial wartime committees, known under the umbrella of the Governor's Conference, most of which would probably continue to operate until the newly constituted Production and Supply Council. In particular he referred to the work of a Production Committee, the Military Committee, the Marketing and Disposal Committee, the Commodity Overseas Distribution Division and the Import Control Sections of the Civil Supplies Board, and the Standing Committees of Transport and Storage.

Transport and storage had been regarded as complementary, and this Standing Committee's functions were periodically to review policy in regard to road and rail transport and storage, both up-country and in the port area. It was fully representative of civil and military interests, the Ministry of War Transport and port interests being also represented. Under this parent body two excellent small executive committees had been set up: the Port Services and Roads Committee in Mombasa, and the railway "Priority" Committee in Nairobi, both bodies in close association with the Uganda Loading Committee.

He referred to the excellent work which the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration

had performed, and announced the very large increase in traffic handled by the Railways and the port of Mombasa in 1945 as compared with pre-war years.

The advisory commercial representation of the various committees concerned with war-time economic control bodies had, he said, been invaluable, and he hoped that the inclusion in the reconstituted Production and Supply Council of lawyers on commerce would lead to still greater co-operation by organised commerce.

### *Development of Secondary Industries*

The process of building up secondary industries, with a view to meeting some of East Africa's internal needs and saving shipping space, was necessarily slow. One thousand industries had been established, and the Industrial Reconstruction Development Board had given increasing attention to this problem. A soap and blankets factory, a paint factory had been established, and two factories, started at the request of the military authorities, produced 150 tons of dried vegetables monthly. In addition, local manufacture of certain chemical products was being undertaken.

The inter-territorial control of marketing and disposal was a proved necessity. The control of such staples as maize and coffee for internal needs ensured the minimum of surplus for distribution, and the power regulation of surplus for export. In this connexion the ability of a strong, well-balanced body of business men in Nairobi and Mombasa to look over the distribution of these two commodities was particularly striking.

Experiments have arise to some natural difficulties, but in the organised distribution of produce it was the intention of the Government to suppress illegal commercial channels. It was, however, necessary to organise a definite trade. Bulk disposal to the Ministry of Food and Supply simplified the process of marketing, gave stability to the market, and in the long run increased the earnings of the producer.

Mr. Clay spoke with appreciation of the help he had received from the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Food and the War-time Director of the Colonial Office, Mr. A. C. Wurtzburg, on supply and production.

### *No Serious Complaints against Control*

In answer to questions, Mr. Clay said he thought that government control of East African communities must continue for some time after the war. He believed that the general commercial community had no serious complaint against control, and that producers were reasonably satisfied with present price levels.

Discussions followed on various aspects of the cotton trade, the possibility of the development of the textile industry in East Africa, import licensing, labour, training and policy, and the relation of East African needs to the Ceylon and Shanghai markets.

Members expressed the view that the work accomplished by the various organisations set up in the exigencies of war would be of immense value when hostilities ceased: the identification of all the East African territories was clearly established and with complete political and commercial union, a comprehensive programme of development, in the light of war experience, could be undertaken with confidence.

### *Mr. C. E. Wurtzburg*

Mr. Charles Edward Wurtzburg, who recently appointed South and East African representative of the Ministry of War Transport, was formerly managing director of Messrs. Ashfield and Co., of Shrewsbury, and chairman of the Straits Steamship Co., Ltd., and of Wainwright, who is managing director of the Great Lakes and Messrs. McGregor, Amy and Hollands Ltd., and also a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements. He was a member of the Singapore Harbour Board, and served in the last war with the rank of Major. He is married and has two sons and two daughters.

**Pearl on Shipping Situation**

In the last six months the Anglo-American and the important Canadian naval building has had all the loss of the United Nations by over 1,000 ships. That is to say our joint fleet's 1,250,000 tons larger than it was at the beginning.

It is however a terrible task to plan the cost in blood on the basis of the hundreds of thousands of dead and the waste of precious materials. The action of armoured ships, the loss of heroic crews, the courage to constitute a difficult and sombre panorama. We cannot possibly rest content with losses on this scale even though they are not weighed by new building, even if they are not for that reason mortal in their character. Nothing is more clearly proved than that well-escorted convoys beat the U-boats. We do not say that they are invulnerable protection but they are an enormous mitigation of losses. We have not had any losses at sea in our heavily-escorted troop convoys. Out of about 3,000,000 soldiers who have been moved under command of the British Navy about the world 1,842 have been killed or drowned, including 600 in 1942. Is about 2,200 to one against you being drowned if you travel in British troop convoys at the present time.

The same will be found in America where we have last six months to throw the emphasis rather more on the production of escort vessels even though means some impingement on new building. Very great numbers of escort vessels are being constructed in Great Britain and the United States, assisted with every new device of anti-U-boat warfare. There is another point. Everyone now much better it is to have fast ships than slow. The slow, however, is not an entirely free one. This moment you come into the sphere of fast ships engine construction enters a new phase. I should strongly advise the House to have confidence in the extremely capable people who will know the best the facts are working day in day out on all the fast ships who would be delighted in an additional line of fast ships, provided they could be sure that the engines will not clash with other even more urgent needs. It may be disappointing to Hitler to learn that we are upon the tide of triumph and upon the ebb of shrinkage. Let the enemy muse his vain hopes of averting us from U-boat warfare. He can not avert; he may delay it. Justice must be done upon the wicked and the guilty and justice must be stern and implacable. — M. Churchill.

**Hard on the Jew.** — The German is the only world citizen in the true sense because he is narrow and ignorant and he ought to be. In life, and after Hitler's compulsion to get rid of them he may be upon our honest faces. That is his revenge. From now on we shall reflect his contemptible conduct in the friendly countries of Europe, which we formerly execrated. It will be hard for us to cause we like to be loving and mild. If we are not, we

**Background, 101**

Many Generals will be surprised to find that a division comprised only of two brigades together with a single tank regiment have been called a "division." That is to say, the divisional commander is master of manoeuvre, unless he indulges in the brigade commander's "spine." An army corps often consists of only two divisions. That either means that the corps commander is in effect neutral, or that he is the divisional commander's functionary. In fact, there are corps commanders who are not army commanders, and above them are corps headquarters, all with large staffs. Much of these additional units causes an added risk of delay in command and misarrangement of plans. It is significant that neither the Far East nor the Japanese forces are organised in corps cords. They have found it necessary to invent this system, and commands and sub-divisions, and they have shown considerable ingenuity in this. A commander controls at least three manipulable units of the same kind. It lacks any effective power of manoeuvre. The elimination of superfluous heads of state would release a vast number of men for service. — Captain Lindell-Hart, in the *Daily Mail*.

**Strike Now!** — The Germans in Western Europe are probably only about one-third as strong as they are likely to be in six months' time. In six months we shall have to meet the reformed German armies, partially recovered from the Russian campaign, in Western Europe. We are faced by not more than 30 German divisions in the same area, and all their available reserves are engaged in the battle in the East. The invasion of Europe in three months may require two million tons of shipping, and an invasion in six months? — *Evening Standard*, military correspondent.

**Hard on the Jew.** — The German is the only world citizen in the true sense because he is narrow and ignorant and he ought to be. In life, and after Hitler's compulsion to get rid of them he may be upon our honest faces. That is his revenge. From now on we shall reflect his contemptible conduct in the friendly countries of Europe, which we formerly execrated. It will be hard for us to cause we like to be loving and mild. If we are not, we

execute and bad losers. The Russians are good losers; the Germans are not. The Russians have retreated vast distances but morale has never been broken. The Germans too are not retreating across the Ukraine as the Russians fled to Stalingrad. They have lost their heads. They are abandoning vital railway centres after another. Here and there the Germans put up stiff fights, but the rapidity with which vital centres like Kursk, Belgorod, Novaya and Krasnoarmeisk have fallen would have been inconceivable a year ago. Small Germany is beginning to crawl. In their blackest days the Russians bitched their teeth and retrained in an melodrama. There was a day when the Germans had 400 tanks at Stalingrad and the Russians 40. The Russians did not. — Mr. Alexander Werth, in the *Sunday Times*.

**North Africa: Possible German Plans.** — The Germans will fight hard to maintain their hold on Tripoli, But El Alamein and you must know that to wait the marching of the allied forces against them would be fatal. So, if they must strike before concerted action by the allies converging on the Suez Canal, their plan may be something as follows: suddenly and powerfully to reinforce the *Deutsche* on the North African coast from air reserves accumulated in Libya, launching intensive land strikes with First Army and the Americans in the hope of sealing with them while holding off the Eighth Army on the Mareth Line. These plans might perhaps include a surprise landing somewhere on the northern part of coast, which constitutes the Eighth Army's lines of communication accompanied by a strike of the Italian Fleet in a bid for the command of the Eastern Mediterranean. — Lieutenant General Sir Alanbrooke, in a correspondence of the *Daily Telegraph*.

**Hard on the Jew.** — Geharaldine "Putzi" sweetheart and daughter of a actress died by a bullet from his revolver because she fell in love with her singing teacher, a man they thought Hitler's agent. The girl, 19, was hit in a sudden quarrel with her mother and step-father, Stresemann, then Nazi Party leader, who deserted his wife during a quarrel and left him isolated from his environment. Putzi refused to accept the accident. He was a violent man, according to his widow when Roosevelt met him in 1941. — Mrs. Eric ("Putzi") Hiltner, who was formerly a close friend of Stresemann.

# of the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.** — "A man's genius for snatching victory from the jaws of victory," says Cedric Cawthron.

If the Red Army had motor vehicles it would not use horses at all," General Marinovskiy.

Let us not sell an Englishman's Sabbath behind his back. — Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, M.P.

Between Novosyol'ye and the Dnieper disaster eclipsing Stalingrad now confronts Hitler. — *The Star*.

Airplanes can no more kill 100 boats than a crewman kill a mole. — Admiral Udet, Captain, German Navy.

Hitler has lost more men at Stalingrad than Napoleon did during his winter retreat from Moscow.

— Mr. A. T. Chaytor, M.P.

I have an appointment in Berlin a year from today. I will then go six months afterwards to Tokyo. — General H. H. Arnold, U.S. Army Air Force.

R.A.F. bombers last night dropped more than 10,000 tons of high explosives on Germany, more than the Luftwaffe has unloaded on Britain. — Mr. Basil Orde-Wilton.

The Japanese service lost 2,000 men in the recent fighting against the Solomons. — Major-General Vandegrift, who commanded U.S. Marines in the Solomons.

I have witnessed in southern France the sad spectacle of people slowly dying from hunger. — Mr. H. E. Kresser, Director of the American Friends Service Committee.

I suggest that Cyrenaica, Libya and Tripolitania be made available as soon as possible as another home for the displaced and oppressed of Europe. — Sir John Wastell, M.P.

A committee which meets to consider the U-boats problem at times in a year is not good enough. One attack every month is the defeat is worth a daily session. — Lord Winstanley.

In time of war, Turkey not being belligerent, merchant vessels under any flag, and with any kind of cargo, shall enjoy freedom of transit and navigation in the Dardanelles." — Montreal Convention.

The Conference at Casablanca seems to me to mean the street to have decided where we are to go to in the Axis during 1943. We believe this is nonsense. Heaven help the Goths who will carry on offensive operations on a large scale during 1943 if the plaps were not beginning January of this year. — National News Letter.

The campaigns in the Middle East have cost the enemy about 60,000 aircraft, of which 47,000 were destroyed in combat and 2,000 on the ground. — *The Times*, aeronautical correspondent.

The Spitfire V and the Lightning are equal at medium heights to any fighter the Germans have in North Africa and the Spitfire IX at all heights. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Minister of Aircraft Production.

In July 1942, Italy had only 17,200 serviceable aircraft, and only 1,100 formations of fighters and six of bombers. It had any specialised training. — *Centra*, a document found on an Italian admiral.

The existing high-speed system is an anachronism and must be recast to meet modern flying conditions.

Report of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the South African Chamber of Commerce.

Most of the civilians in Russia are dead or dying, in weight in the middle of this winter from starvation and from diseases directly attributable to insufficient food. — Mr. Walter Oberlander.

The United Nations' probably will be the most valuable aid to Russia during the German Hitler Campaign to scratch its able defence forces in North, to the Urals, where it was urgently needed on the Eastern Front. — Mr. W. J. Hart.

A 100% Australian war effort cannot be attained without a National Government. — I am appalled at the number of brilliant Australians such as Barnes, Hughes, and Spender, having no opportunity to use their talents in the service of the nation in the war. — Mr. Alan Frewin, M.P.

The Allies are now producing 1,000 to 1,200 aircraft a month. When the war is over, America begins a production of 15,000 aircraft a month will be needed. — The Ministry of Aircraft Production seems singularly lacking in the best brains in trained and experienced production engineers. — Major Oliver Stewart.

I am founding forthwith a charitable trust to be known as the Nuffield Foundation. I shall hand over to trustees my shareholdings in the Nuffield Organisation to the value of £100,000 as a capital fund. Sir William G. Goodfellow will be Chairman of the Foundation. Attention may be given to projects particularly affecting the family and the provision of scholarships and other assistance for disabled students is included. — Lord Nuffield.

The Oxford accent has no more to do with Oxford than has the Oxford Group with Lord Simon.

Failure to provide the right type aircraft for the Fleet Air Arm is the Admiralty's chief responsibility. — The Admiralty has no conception of aircrafts. Very few of the planes there have ever flown. Recruit changes should help enormously in this matter. — Marshal of the Air Forces, Lord Trenchard.

The sinking of the French fleet by Hitler was inevitable, because there was insufficient fuel to get the ships away. There was only enough for about an hour's cruise. Officers and men abandoned their ships after making all preparations for the sinking on the orders of Pétain, who said he did not regard the honour of the Navy as commanding loss of personnel. — Director of *World Affairs*.

The Ministry of Aircraft Production is planning a further production increase of 30%. — The American naval planes. British planes are the best in the world for the duties for which they are designed. The British plan for aircraft rearmament is superior to that of the United States. — Mr. J. Carlton Ward, of the U.S. War Production Board mission, which recently visited Great Britain.

The campaign in the Solomons cost the Japanese at least 30,000 men in the sea battle in mid-November, about 10,000 killed or captured in the hard fighting in Guadalcanal, and 12,000 or more lost in the sinking of various ships. They lost 797 aircraft in combat, besides those destroyed in bombing attacks on the bases; 57 ships sunk, seven probably sunk, and 102 damaged. — U.S. Navy Department.

The professional head of the Navy and the chief of the Naval Air Service are in their middle sixties, and neither has experience of command at sea under the vastly changed conditions of naval warfare. The time has come to bring home to the direction of naval policy some of the brilliant young flag officers who have so distinguished themselves at sea. — Commander R. J. Bowes, M.P.

A plan to make post-war Britain a tourist centre to which visitors from all parts of the world will come by cheap sea and air trips is behind the Catering Welfare Bill. The people who see this vision think that the catering trade will employ 4,000,000 after the war, and even 8,000,000. So the idea of the new Bill is to re-establish the industry and guarantee work, health and welfare conditions. — Mr. Charles Smith, *Daily Mail*, visiting correspondent.

## PERSONALIA

Lord Hailey was born May 2.

Mr. P. A. Waris, former Labour Officer in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. D. N. Johnson is now an honorary magistrate in Uganda.

Mr. D. C. Yalden Thomas is now Assistant District Commissioner for Pemba.

Mr. H. G. Smith has been appointed Secretary of the Uganda Tendor Board.

Sir Edward Briggs M.P., Governor of Kenya, has been suffering from influenza.

Mr. J. H. W. Gould is now Acting Senior Assistant Treasurer in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. N. Hulse has been promoted Chief Inspector in the North in Uganda Police Force.

Commander G. G. City, Port Officer, Juba, has been nominated Post Welfare Officer.

Captain J. A. L. Brewster of Arusha has become a member of the Tanganyika Labour Board.

The birth of a son on February 4 in Kisumu, Kenya, is announced to Jean, wife of Mr. H. M. Ridley.

Drs. S. F. Lucas and H. N. Reed have been appointed Medical Officers in Tanganyika Territory.

A son was born on February 11 to Marjorie (née Lansdowne), wife of Mr. S. Trevor Moon of Kakamega.

Mr. Rev. G. K. Cobbatts of the Masasi District has resigned from the University Mission to Central Africa.

Mr. Murlidhar Dinkar, who is now in charge of the Monrovia office of the Indian Posts and Telegraph Receiver.

Mr. Mohamed Shahzad Khan has been appointed a member of the East African Township Rent Restriction Board.

Colonel E. C. G. Lomax has been appointed to the Dar es Salaam Town Council.

Mr. G. N. Sherriff, secretary of Wimborne Company, who has retired after 22 years service with the company, is settling in South Africa or in Rhodesia.

Mwanzo Township Registration Board consists of the District Commissioner chairman, the Superintendent of Police, and Messrs. H. Bentley and C. K. Patel.

Mr. L. E. Cross, director of the Tanganyikan Veterinary Department, has been transferred, to the Secretariat, as permanent head of the registration and correspondence branch.

Office-holders of the Nairobi Farmers' Association for the current year are: Chairman, Mr. G. J. Dodd; Committee, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. G. T. John, Mr. Mills and Turner; and Major Buckley.

Sir Samuel Turville, chairman of Messrs. Turner and Sewall, Ltd., and associated companies, who have large interests in the Rhodesias and East Africa, has been elected Deputy Chairman of the Industrial Bank, Ltd.

The Sultan has conferred the Fourth Class of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar on Mr. Robert Thompson, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department. Mr. Thompson joined the Zanzibar Government's Service in 1912.

Mr. C. Glenday, economic adviser to the Federal Council of British Industries, has been appointed by Sir Vincent Glenday, Governor of British Somaliland, recently addressed the Royal Society of Arts on the location of industry.

The following Local Authorities have been appointed in connection with the Kenya Income Tax Ordinance for the Coast Province: Messrs. S. G. Nelson (President), W. M. Macchiarini, J. H. McMurtry and D. A. McMurtry, and any other area rates, H. B. Hamm (Chairman), Mr. G. T. John (Vice-Chairman), Mr. J. H. W. Gould (Secretary), Mr. G. T. John (Treasurer) and Mr. G. T. John (Auditor).

## Lord Oliver

Lord Oliver, who has died at the age of 87, was concerned intimately with colonial politics and had often critics in East Africa. A man of intense health, he could not see no point of view but his own, to which he held with tenacity, however great the weight of evidence against him... His statements about mining settlement and racial discrimination were, for instance, characteristic of sweeping and doctrinaire discussions in which he showed himself intolerant of contrary or critical views.

Going down from Oxford in 1882, he entered the Colonial Office, having headed the Open Civil Service Examination list of that year. After serving as Colonial Secretary of British Honduras and Auditor-General of the Leeward Islands, he became private secretary to Lord Selborne, then殖民Secretary of State. From 1893 to 1904 he was Colonial Secretary of Jamaica and returning to Whitehall was soon in charge of the West African and Abyssinian Departments. Never having got mix politics with his duties as an officer, he once wrote "White Capital and Coloured Labour".

Earlier he had been secretary of the Farming Society for several years. His appointment in 1904 to the Permanent Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries occasioned much criticism in view of Socialist activities and lack of experience in the office. During the first Labour Government, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald appointed him Secretary of State for India and he was raised to the peerage. He wrote "The Anatomy of India" in 1919.

There being no sons, the peerage becomes extinct.

## Sir Eustace Fiennes

Sir Eustace Fiennes, who died in Sunningdale last week at the age of 78, took part in the 1880 pioneer expedition to Matabeleland. The second son of Lt.-Col. Sir George and Selina Fiennes had already seen service as a trooper in the Riel rebellion in Canada and in Egypt, and then spent a short while with the 9th Suffolks, Bangalore. In 1918 he resigned his seat in the House of Commons to take up the office of Governor of the Seychelles, which he held until 1921.

## Canon Rogers

Canon W. J. Wright writes:

The passing of Canon Kenneth A. Aubrey Rogers will be deeply regretted by all East Africans. As a convert to the Coast and to the Highlands of Kenya he made him to be a man belonging to Africa so this time only one link of him with his originally non-African home. It was his good fortune to travel to Kenya to be entertained for some weeks by Captain Webb and his gallant sister, Miss Rogers, a woman of fair knowledge in African affairs. At the time of her death, Captain Webb was well known and highly regarded throughout the country, and his services helped to sustain its morale during and after the foundation of much justice in business. A few days ago, when I visited the coast town of Mombasa, Canon Rogers had already worked for 14 years where he knew him always to be a man of great worth. This remarkable man found much pleasure in natural science. His knowledge and pursuits of science were well known and highly regarded. He conversed with those who did not know him the same as with those who did, and the outside world had completely failed. This fact was not unusual in this country, as it relied upon native labour, and brought to mind the old proverb "A man is not a man to do his duty if he has never refused".

As a counsellor, and as a teacher, there is surely none equal to him. He taught us that there is such a thing as a good man, and that a good man is to be inspired to do what is right, and to do it with all his might. He was a true friend, a good friend, and a true friend to all who came into his influence, and was a help to many in their difficulties and greatest trials.

Mrs. Edith Wilson, widow of Canon Rogers, died on Feb. 1, 1933, in Salisbury, South Africa.

Mr. Mackay Hugh Baillie, formerly a solicitor to the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and one of Mr. M. H. Bailey's closest friends, died suddenly in London on February 9.

## Bishop Birley to Retire

### Thirty Five Years' Service in East Africa

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Howard Birley, D.D., M.A., who became Bishop of Zanzibar on June 11, 1945, in succession to the late Bishop Weston, has (as we briefly reported last week) decided to resign on the second June 11, next, the 18th anniversary of his consecration, which will now be in his 79th year. He feels that he ought to make way for a younger man. While understanding the reason for his decision, all who know him will regret Bishop Birley's withdrawal from Zanzibar.

He had spent 17 years in East Africa in the service of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa before his consecration, having been kept prisoner by the Germans during the last war in what is now Tanganyika Territory, and suffered the maltreatment meted out by them to all and sundry, regardless of sex, age or status. In the prison camps he always faced harshness with quiet courage and indignities with dignity. A good Swahili linguist, he was ever ready to act as tutor to his fellow-prisoners, some of whom owe him a great debt as a teacher.

He once said of his predecessor that "the Africans only knew that if his cause was just the Bishop was on its side." That might equally be said of Bishop Weston, who, recognising that the heavy work of an undivided diocese had contributed to the death of Dr. Weston, firmly supported proposals for its division by the creation of the new diocese of Masasi. As priest, archdeacon and bishop, he has worked unceasingly, being ever on the move. He has been blessed with an amazing memory for people, and is said to know thousands of his Africans and all about them and their families. His concern for Europeans in his diocese has been equally marked.

In 1941 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be chief consecrator of the first bishops of Northern Rhodesia, he having been Bishop of Masasi, Nyasaland, Uganda and Zanzibar. This was the first occasion on which a bishop of the Anglican Communion had been consecrated in Africa.

The son of the late Mr. Hutton Birley, of West Green, Lancashire, the future Bishop was educated at Seaford School, Lytham, Radcliffe College, Christ Church College, Oxford, and Cuddesdon Theological College. After eight years in Cardiff as a curate, he was appointed to the living of St. Thomas's, Oxford, where he remained until he volunteered for work in East Africa in 1915. When nominated to the bishopric he was Archdeacon of Nyasaland and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Zanzibar.

### Kenya Civil Servants' War Bonus

A war bonus has been approved for employees of the Kenya Government. The scheme provides for a flat rate bonus of £10 per European and £24 for Asians. The officer will receive the lowest paid officers will receive a bonus approximately equal to the estimated percentage increase in the cost of living, but the rates will not be altered unless the price level rises or falls more than 5%. The bonus will be payable in the case of Europeans to single women with salary under £260; single men under £300; married men with a wife and no children under £400; wives one child under £470; with two children under £520; with more than two children under £550. The corresponding "allowances" for Asians will be £110, £160, £190, £220 and £240. In the case of Africans, a bonus of 10% of salary will be paid wholly or partly in kind to all Africans whose salary does not exceed £20 a year, irrespective of whether they are married or not.

## Colonial Products Research

### Comments of Sir Edmund Teale

*Editor, "East African and Rhodesian*

SIR, I read with great interest the article "Milestones in East Africa and Rhodesia" in January in your leading article dealing with the Colonial Products Research Council. It is a welcome step forward in the recognition of the importance of scientific research as a basis of Colonial development.

I agree heartily with your remarks on the wisdom of the decision to make independent existing scientific institutions and departments. Many capable offices of long Colonial experience have already broken the ground on many important problems, but the value of their work has often suffered for want of capable co-ordination with associated problems in the same or adjoining Colonies. Further, the continuity of investigation in long-range research has too often been seriously disrupted by a variety of factors, some due to rapidly changing administrative control and fiscal financial stringencies. The final link to some of these activities has been dealt by the exceptional demands of war-time conditions. It is encouraging to find the inclusion of some important aspects of scientific research in plans for post-war organisation and reconstruction in the Colonies.

Half a loaf is better than no bread, and Colonial products research is of course only a part of the whole requirements. It is therefore to be expected that under the able guidance of Lord Tennyson, full scope of Colonial research will obtain that comprehensive support on which so much of the post-war structure depends.

In the same issue of your paper you quote from a recent address by Professor A. V. Hill, F.R.S., specifically stressing the scope of scientific research generally as relating to problems of development and welfare. His observations are welcome from such an authority, and no doubt his subjects to be treated are not likely to be complete.

It would however be well to emphasise one aspect which must be considered basic: that concerns natural resources, the chief importance of which are water, pasture, forest and minerals. Unless a due care in these resources is made and adequate measures applied for their conservation, the whole foundation of reconstruction will be insecure.

I trust therefore that an authoritative and representative voice will be made in favour of the Conservation of Natural Resources, conserving by meaning wise use and protection from waste.

In this understanding, as has already been applied in locust and tssetse campaigns, international co-operation and a unified plan are most desirable.

Pirbright,  
Surrey.

Yours faithfully,  
E. O. TEALE

Every Government is indebted to its critics for saving it from some blunders.—*The New Rhodesia*.

Tanganyika has had a start in post-war planning as a result of the work of a Central Development Committee.—Mr. S. R. Andrews, financial secretary.

People should beware of ready-made schemes and half-baked schemes, quite beyond the country's capacity.—Sir Godfrey Huggins, former Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

A portion of the huge pool outside expended in helping the Natives to procure and cultivate their crops is the railway.—Captain Gamble, addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

If the British Empire had nothing else to do, the development of its East and West African territories would give its sons adventure enough for generations to come.—Mr. Arthur Meighen, *The Book of the First*.

THE WAR**Khartoum, Not Casablanca****Proposed by Allies' War Council**

It has been suggested that Casablanca would be better than the Conference of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain if President Stalin could have full Russia's opinion. The leaders of the western allies, therefore, have discussions on their own soil. Planning was started by Mr. Churchill last Friday, and the House of Commons last week, at a meeting of the committee who suggest that Khartoum was a rendezvous.

A large pyramid has been erected in Cairo for the main group from the Belgian Congo, there to stand in memory of Belgian soldiers who fought the Abyssinian campaign of 1941. Three days earlier, the memorial service following the departure of General Marcel Maurice Thimonnier, the colonel of 12th Lancers and Adjutant-General of the Belgian Army, was broadcast in which British in the 1941 campaign, and the Belgian "Scorpions," 276 Belgian soldiers and 100 porters and Afars in Abyssinia. The monument was officially unveiled by General Gort after the operations against the Italians and the second anniversary of the entry of the Ethiopians of the 5th Regiment of Colonial troops, consisting of the 11th Battalion of the Force Publique.

**Castrol and A.M.C.**  
Colonel R. J. Lewth, M.C., who had been released from his war-time prison in Uganda to serve in the Forces, died of wounds received in action in the Middle East. Captain Colone Lewth, who was 51, entered the service in 1923 after an army career from 1914 to 1918. He became an Assistant District Officer in 1923, was promoted to District Officer in 1928, and served as Assistant Labour Commissioner in Uganda before the Anti-Axis League.

**Photograph** of H. M. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and Mr. and Mrs. Mountbatten, was presented to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, and at the age of 85 in an accident in California.

**R.A.F. Manning** of the Flying Battalion, eldest son of Mr. Justice Manning of London, has died on active service.

**Airmen** Squadron Leader J. Marion Jewell of Great Northern Rhodesia has been awarded the D.F.C. for one blind-gatation states.

Squadron Leader Jewell has an impressive record of 120 night flights during the year. Since May 1941, when he joined the Royal Air Force, he has participated in many operational sorties, acting as leader of his squadron on numerous occasions. In addition, he has completed several other flights and dive-bombing patrols and has destroyed one enemy aircraft. Squadron Leader Jewell has always displayed outstanding leadership and an intense desire to protect the forces. By his example and keenness he has raised the efficiency of his squadron to a very high standard.

**Army Officer** Tuma Mohamed Bin Saleh, D.S.C., who has been awarded the M.B.E., has served in the Army for 25 years.

**Vice-Admiral** Sir Campbell Tait, Commander-in-Chief South Atlantic, stated categorically in Cape Town a few days ago that no enemy submarines are operating from African or Madagascar bases.

**Commander** Berney Poole, D.S.O., who commanded a brigade in East Africa in 1941 and later took it to India, has been promoted major-general and given command of the South African Armoured Division.

which will consist of men who have volunteered to serve anywhere. General Miles, who last year was appointed G.O.C. of Cairo Command, is only 40, and is the youngest major general in the South African Army. He won his D.S.O. at Alamein.

**Brigadier** Leslie Nettleton, who was awarded the Victoria Cross last April for his part in leading the Rhodesian Hammer Squad in the August raid, commanded a Lancaster bomber in the recent raid on the U-boat base at Lorient, when over 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped.

Further news is now available of the chiefs from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda who are visiting East African troops in the Middle East. The party includes the Prime Minister of Uganda and a chief from East Uganda, two chiefs each from Kenya and Tanganyika, and two European administrative officers. After seeing depots in Kenya, of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps and the East African Military Labour Service, the chiefs visited Government House, Nairobi, where they were given a message from the Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference to all Agents of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps in the Middle East.

**Funds for War Purposes**

Loans made during January to the Colonies to His Majesty's Government totalled £99,998.

Latest donations to the Lord Mayor of London's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund include £285 from the National War Fund, Southern Rhodesia, and £152 8s. from theazine War Fund, Egypt.

Recent donations to Mrs. Churchill's fund include £100 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund and £100 from the people of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia.

Tenya's War Welfare Fund has sent a further £100 to the Prisoners of War Department of the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance.



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## Progress in Nyasaland

SIR EDMUND RICHARDS, GOVERNOR OF NYASALAND, said when opening the 28th session of the Legislative Council—

"Turning to Nyasaland, as so many years elsewhere have been done, let me progress and development which have taken place. There is evidence everywhere of judicious administration. I find that a sound system of Native administration has begun and that good relations exist between the European and Native populations."

"These good relations extend to this Council. Looking at the proceedings of past sessions, I have been struck by the helpful and constructive attitude invariably adopted by the non-official members."

"Customs receipts. Native tax and income tax produced between them £287,000 in 1939. By 1941 these items had risen to £319,500, and they are expected to yield £313,000 in 1942. The estimate for 1943 is £493,000. Income tax, which produced £13,918 in 1938, is expected to yield £200,000 in 1942 and £400,000 in 1943. Income tax has moved from third to first place. Native tax remains second."

"By December 1941 £112,000 had been given to the British Government for war purposes and £100,000 in the form of stores. A further loan of £60,000 free of interest was made last May out of the surplus accruing in 1940. This in three years £300,000 was given or lent to the British Government. Considering that the total ordinary revenue in Nyasaland in 1938 was but £522,000, this is a proud achievement. In addition, £10,000 has been subscribed by the people of Nyasaland to locally organised appeals in aid of war funds."

"No changes are proposed in the rates of income tax, customs duties, or excise tax for 1942. It is proposed to establish a Local Civil Service for certain appointments and to encourage the persons recruited for those appointments to join with determination in contributing to a provident fund."

The revised estimate of revenue and expenditure for 1942 is £5,220,000 and £4846,496. This estimated surplus of £600 will enable us to make another substantial injection into the Imperial Exchequer. Revenue for 1943 is estimated at £905,590 and expenditure at £863,555. Expenditure includes £30,600 for extraordinary public works."

"Three of our main products—tea, cotton and rubber—are of direct value to our war effort, and the other, tobacco, has its own position in our economy and its own valuable contribution to make."

"Tobacco is particularly to our soldiers." For Christmas 1940 approximately 1,000,000 lb. in excess of the normal tobacco production were consigned to the Indian export market. This was 100,000 lb. in hint.

"The 1941-42 maize harvest was the largest ever recorded and, after meeting our own military and civilian needs, it was possible to export 50,000 tons to Rhodesia. The production acts satisfactorily. Groundnuts and Beans also showed improvement, but more of these products are required to meet internal and external demands. The Director of Agriculture informs me that the harvest will be at least 50% greater than last year. Peas are now established as a crop and each crop a substantial quantity was exported."

"The European produced tobacco industry suffered from clement weather, especially in the Southern Province, and production was 1,000,000 lb. less than last year. The native grown fibres and all cured tobacco crop was the largest ever handled and sales on the auction bales reached a record value at £400,000."

"The acreage planted to tung trees increased from 1,677 to 5,830 acres in 1941. The export of plantation rubber advanced entirely from the Vinger Estate, has increased to over 200,000 lbs. in 1942. The increase in production of tree baling, hides, and skins is much more encouraging."

"The Supply Board has performed its difficult task satisfactorily. Proposals to increase its authority, including the appointment of a Price Controller, have been made by the Board and approved."

"Land values have risen, and a considerable interest has been shown by purchasers in ex-hold estates, vital to tobacco in the Shire Highlands."

"The geologist has carried out a detailed survey of the Nkandebedi coal area, and the results of this examination are considered favourable. It is hoped that it will be possible, in due course, to work this coalfield in conjunction with the Mlanje bauxite deposits. Corundum deposits at Tambani are being prospected, and production is expected to reach the export stage early in 1943."

"A great improvement in the licensing arrangements of Native estates hour is reported by the Director of Native Affairs. Twenty-nine per cent of the European males, 16 and 20% of the male European non-officers are on duty service. Nearly 50% of the administrative staff were released, and those who remain carry a very heavy burden. Government officials at their branch have willingly and ungrudgingly worked without regard for official hours of duty."



With coats made in their nests,  
Through dusky lane and wrangling mart,  
Plying their daily task with buster feet,  
Because their sweet souls a holy strain repeat.  
John Keble.

**H**IS task is stern, the struggle long, there are no quiet byways wherin to linger in the shade. But the lark still sings on ahead to gladden the hearts of men as they labour on toward their goal—freedom!

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avourite tunes, played or sung by the world's greatest artistes, and recorded in the bounteous days of peace, are still available on His Master's Voice records, to refresh the memory while plying the daily task with buster feet.

# HIS MASTER'S VOICE

R E C O R D S

## Questions in Parliament

### White Settlement in East Africa

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Kenyan Society of Landowners had assured the Legislative Council of the Government's intention to do everything possible to strengthen white settlement; that the Government had indicated its willingness to provide additional money for the settlement programme; and whether he was satisfied that these plans included adequate provision for Native needs. Colonel Stanley replied that he had not received a report or the debate in the Legislative Council to which Mr. Sorensen referred, but he understood that the Kenyan Government had recently given assurance that there had been no change of policy since the recommendations of the Settlement Committee of 1935 were accepted by the then Secretary of State. This policy involved the provision of finance by loan. The scheme was contained only within the closer settlement bill of the bill.

Mr. Sorensen asked if Colonel Stanley realised that all efforts had been made to white settlement and not African settlement, and while one was quite important, was another just as important?

Colonel Stanley : "Yes, sir, but I do not gather from the reports I have seen that this was an announcement of a new war policy, but merely reiteration of a policy declared before the war."

Mr. Sorensen asked if Colonel Stanley could find out from the authorities exactly what the intentions regarding Native settlement.

Colonel Stanley : "Yes, sir."

Mr. Hannah : "Is Kenya willing to receive many Jewish refugees?"

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of repeated statements regarding the African settlement and land policy in East Africa and the Colonies, he would announce a comprehensive policy for the Colonies to include Tanganyika European settlement and, in particular, the safeguarding of Native rights and effective treatment of the African land problem.

Colonel Stanley replied that he was not aware of the precise official statement which Mr. Sorensen had in mind. The question of general development and the possibilities of other elements in East Africa has continually received attention, but he did not consider the announcement of a comprehensive five-year plan would be useful at this juncture. African interests with regard to their present and future needs and opportunities would, however, be fully considered.

### Army Booklet on the Empire

Mr. Attlee asked the Secretary of State for War whether the booklet on the Empire, which was forming part of the study scheme for the Army during the present winter, had now been issued to all units of the Army.

Sir Julian Gascoigne said that the distribution of the booklet to the Army battalions under the Winter Education Scheme was made at the end of December.

Major Lyons asked whether in view of the very excellent material in these and other booklets, Sir James Grigg would consider taking on the very highly secret marking on them, so that they could be discussed or distributed or shown where.

Sir James Grigg : "I have considered that, and I have decided to make no change. I think it is very desirable that this should be discussed in the Army with as much freedom and without regard to its possible repercussions outside."

Major Lyons asked if books of this nature would in future have no such confidential marking of them."

Sir James Grigg : "They will have the same marking on them as before."

Mr. John Dugdale asked if a copy might be placed in the House.

Sir James Grigg said he could consider this.

Mr. John Dugdale asked the Minister of State, to the Treasury, how many Ministry posts there were which were concerned directly with the study of Colonial problems.

Mr. Aspinwall replied that in the last year before the war (1939-40) there were, in the Secretariat of State, posts in the offices dealing with specialised subjects such as Imperial and Colonial History, Colonial Administration and Constitution of the British Empire. Mr. Dugdale would appreciate that the study of Colonial problems was not a separate field, but was also covered to a large extent by many other departments, especially history, geography, economics, Political science, sociology, anthropology, language, tropical disease and agriculture. Mention should also be made of the London School of Oriental and African Studies, where the scope of teaching covers the culture and history of Oriental and African countries and of the Far East.

Mr. Dugdale asked if Mr. Attlee was satisfied that there were sufficient of these posts in view of the large numbers of questions to be studied.

Mr. Aspinwall : "That is a different question."

### Seychelles (Compulsory Service)

Mr. Attlee again asked the Secretary of State if the Seychelles was aware that, in spite of considerable difficulty in the Seychelles, the Government had issued an Order in the Seychelles Service Ordinance to apply to males between the ages of 18 and 25 for compulsory labour upon Government and private estates; and whether he could state the wages, terms and conditions imposed and why no representative of labour was appointed to the Agricultural Board.

Colonel Stanley replied that he was not aware of the existence of considerable unemployment in the Seychelles and that the Compulsory Service Ordinance was made applicable to persons between the ages of 18 and 25 to enable the Seychelles to obtain agricultural planting and other services. It was not intended that the Order should be applied to commercial or to work on private estates. Details regarding wages, hours and conditions of work were not available but the law provides that persons required to work should receive the current wage rate of 10/-.

### Exports after the War

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, said at Bisham on Saturday:

"The State has the absolute right to take steps and to fulfil steps in the solution of the export problem because it affects the vital welfare of the nation and standard of life. The State at the very least must set the targets and carry out nothing left undone to reach them."

There should be a right on the part of the State to review the situation and circumstances of any country which is in difficulties or not showing satisfactory results and a readiness to give up or meet the need whatever it is, whether capital or re-equipping or a better standard of labour—provided that the same market cannot still be kept and that the State shall have the means of doing so itself than that he is used in the national interest.

The relation thus engendered between the State and industry should be a partnership, a two-way affair, in which each party has something to teach the other. To that end the State should send bright elements in the civil service, trained not exclusively in administration but in the manners and outlook of industry and commerce, so that they can work harmoniously with the business world and be regarded by it not as intruders but as friends and helpers.

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## News Items in Brief

Five hundred acres of irrigated land have been taken up by the Local Native Councils.

The newly registered trade union, founded by the Uganda African Motor Drivers Association.

To increase Kenya's rubber production abandoned Ceara plantations are being brought back into tapping.

East Africa's best seller in the Cairo shops of the Church Missionary Society was "The Life of Christ."

In the annual Championships meeting of the Ugandan African Amateur Athlete Association the 100 yards race was run in 10 seconds and the 220 yards in 23.15 secs.

A paper on "Rubber: Natural Versus Synthetic" was read at the Royal Society of Arts, Birmingham, and Colloquy Section, on Tuesday, February 10, by Mr. S. S. Pitt-Rivers, D.Sc., F.R.S.

When the latest annual report of the Oxford University Imperial Chemistry Institute was compiled, Mr. J. P. M. Brennan had completed two-thirds of his annotated check list for Tanganyika.

The composition of Rhodesian 1-pence and half-pennies is to be altered in 1941 to effect a saving of nickel. The new coins will contain an alloy of copper, tin and zinc. The design and size will be unaltered.

A sub-committee of the Kenya Agricultural Production and Settlement Board, consisting of Messrs. French, Earle and G. S. Hunter has been set up to consider information concerning machinery imports, and to keep in touch with the machinery importing houses.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has contributed £100 for a memorial to the late Sir William Head. The fund, which comes from the chamber's surplus balances, is being collected by the East African Growers' Association, and during the war will be kept in East African War Bonds.

A photograph of the Emperor Haile Selassie leaving Parliament House, Addis Ababa, after opening Parliament on the eve of the anniversary of his coronation, has appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. The *Manchester Guardian* has published a picture of Lieut-General Sir Alexander Gough-Cartier Legentilhomme at the airport on his way to take up his post of High Commissioner of Madagascar.

## Locusts in Rhodesia

Reports of devastation by locusts come from several areas in southern Rhodesia. In the Bulawayo district it is estimated that approximately 10,000 bags of maize were destroyed in four days. Farmers have been urged to regard the notification of egg-laying as a national duty. Meal made from locusts is being recommended as a substitute for imported blood-meal and other protein concentrates for stock food.

## Belgian Congo Industries

M. Paul Léon Marais, Governor General of the Belgian Congo, has announced by Lieut-General Charles de Vever, General Administrator of the State Public Works, Count Albert de Berufré, State Inspector, has visited the new installations of the Enterprises Industrielles d'Ivindo, a Washington

Enterprises Industrielles, Inc., which has built a series of factories and has opened many new departments including forges for manufacturing agricultural implements, foundries for producing brass, cast-iron and steel, with electric furnaces, a mechanical engineering shop and a factory making cans for mineral oil.

## News of Our Advertisers

Mr. A. J. Raubing has been appointed chairman and joint managing director of the General Electric Company. Mr. C. Gammie has been Vice-Chairman and joint managing director, and Mr. T. Dickie and Mr. N. A. Macmillan, Managing Director, of the British Electrical and Allied Industries, Ltd., a joint stock company.

## British Colonial Policy

In a broadcast talk last Sunday, Mr. E. G. Grey, Minister of State in the Middle East, rebuked critics of the British Empire. He said:

"My personal view—and I have heard it many times—is that on the whole, exceedingly good work has been done, not for ourselves but for the Native inhabitants. Not only the word 'Empire,' but the whole conception of a group of dependent British countries, is very much more important for the United States and for American public opinion than its significance wholly in accordance with the facts."

It is sometimes forgotten that Britain invented the idea of "conducting peoples towards self-government and giving them control of their own affairs as soon as they showed they were ready for it." The continued existence of the collection of British colonies, self-governing and Colonies, known as the British Empire or British Commonwealth, is technically a good thing for a constituent British Empire, and so far, and even more definitely, for the world.

Sir R. W. Cohen writes a week to-day:

"The inhabitants of these islands are now content with wood or blue paint for their only clothing. This bad tradition has dominated the Colonial Office since the death of Joseph Chamberlain. With the arrival of the nation's international policy, we may hope to produce a new generation of native adventurers like those of old who did not get lost in the desert, but others like those of today who have built up the British Empire, and laid the foundations on which it has been able to render its infinite service to the world."

Sir William McLean commented:

"Sir Robert Waley Cohen makes an elegant plea for getting those new classes of merchant adventurers on the Colonial Empire. The mercantile adventurers had many virtues, but many defects. Like wood, they had their day, but they are out of date in an age in which men trust themselves to go about with other men's peoples."

Mr. W. E. B. Pelegoe, a former administrative school in Africa, and leader of the British Museum East Africa Expedition to locate the remains of prehistoric animals, has written:

"Prosperity of the Colonies after the war will depend on trade, as it has in the past. In order that trade may be easy, there should be accounted every interest and responsibility with a seat on the Executive Council. His responsibility should be to make himself acquainted with the products of the Colony and the imported goods most required. His next duty would be to examine the position in other Colonies on the same steamship routes, to draw up film plans, and to keep them under constant revision, as the war continues, and changes in local conditions take place."

Mr. C. L. Cox, a former Director of Public Works in Nigeria, wrote:

"None will question the importance of trade in the Colonies in pioneer days, but many just doubt whether subsequent progress has been equal. It is this, I think, which will be believed that disappointing results can be attributed to the conservatism of the administrative branch of the Colonial Service, to its reluctance to recognise improved technical requirements and possibilities, and the advantages of technical efficiency, and to a policy that resolutely kept the industrial techniques in subordination. It is to be hoped that this aspect of the administrative situation will be measured by a complete (and impartial) trial of forces, economic reason why Colonies should not establish industries for export purposes, or why Colonial Governments should not (failing private enterprise) sponsor such industries."

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## The Airgraph Service

How well East and Central Africa are served by the airgraph service, which has now been in operation for about 48 months, is evident from the fact that out of 22 countries to which it is possible to send civilian airgraphs, only nine are in other parts of the Empire. The destinations in or adjacent to East & Central Africa are: Egypt, the Sudan, British Somaliland, Aden, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, the Seychelles and Mauritius. The nine other places are: Palestine, Transordian, Bahrain, Cyprus, Ceylon, India, Iran, Canada and Newfoundland. For the Army, Navy and R.A.F. there are also airgraph services to Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Madagascar. About 2,000,000 airgraphs reach and leave the British Isles each week. A "Sim" containing 1,600 airgraphs weighs only 5½ oz., including the fiscal content, which compares with a weight of 17½ lb. for the original airgraph forms and about 35 lb. for the same number of ordinary letters. Airgraphs are numbered so that at no time do they lose their identity. Thus when a flying-boat CLARE was lost on her way from Africa in September, the airgraphs which she was carrying were duplicated. Approximately 20,000 airgraphs a month are repeated on account of technical imperfections or other causes.

### Africa's Switzerland

Captain Angus Buchanan, one of the small group of English officers who operated in the Patriot rising in Ethiopia, recently told the Glasgow Centre of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society that he considered Ethiopia to possess the finest natural assets and geographical features in Africa. It was the Switzerland of Africa, and the business world had the opportunity of making a profit in the trade of a newly awakened land which, though primitive, was already seeking a path of modern development.

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## E. A. Currency Board

The East African Currency Board, which came into existence on June 30, 1945, states that for the first year, and subsequently there has been an expansion of the service, the total circulation, rising during the 12 months to 31st December 1947 to £522,207,675, has largely increased more than twice since the two preceding years, was due in part to continuing military expenditure in East Africa, but mainly to the demand for East African currency for long-distance telephone telegrams.

Slight changes were made in the composition of the alloy used for the bronze coinage, and substantial economies in the use of metal were effected by reducing the weight and thickness of the diameter of the 10-cent and 1-cent pieces. The new coins of these denominations will be the same size as the Imperial penny and halfpenny.

Marine telegrams received of the sums received in respect of sterling payments for currency issued in East Africa and for use in the occupied countries, the Board will be able to invest a further £1,15,007 in securities of early maturity and to increase its cash resources to £2,442,300.

There were no changes in the membership of the Board during the year, but after its close Mr. H. Beckett relinquished office as a result of staff changes at the Colonial Office, and on October 1 last the Secretary of State appointed Mr. G. F. See as Colonial Office member to succeed Mr. Beckett. On October 1 last Mr. S. Caine, Financial Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was appointed to become a non-official member of the Board.

### LATEST MINING NEWS

#### *Gold Mining in West Africa*

Gold producers in East Africa and West Africa have been awaiting some new official statement regarding the industry may find food for thought in the observations necessary by the Colonial Office that, in order to continue necessary mining, including oil and tin, Government has been found necessary to introduce a scheme of reorganization of the gold mining industry in the Gold Coast Colony, similar to the schemes operating in Great Britain for the concentration of industry. Production is to be controlled by Arition Gold Mines, Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Bibiani, Brumang Gold Dredging Company, Gold Coast Main Red, Kenyongo Gold Mines, and the Fante and Bosso mines, while other companies will be put on a care and maintenance basis, the cost of which will be levied on the producing mines.

#### *Company Progress Reports*

**Catani**—January sales totalled \$10,000 tons of ore, with a profit of \$1,000.

**Vanderbyl**—Sales in January totalled 40,800 tons, yielding 3,889 oz. of gold and a working profit of \$1,004.

**Witwatersrand**—During January 3,000 tons of ore yielded 1,561 oz. of gold total value of £16,160 and a profit of £13,778.

**Asbury**—January output was 1291 oz. of fine gold, 1,000 oz. of tin, 100 oz. and 24 tons of tin concentrates, including 64 tons from tin leathers.

#### *Liability to Income Tax*

Lord Chancellor's last week dismissed with costs an appeal to the House of Lords against an income tax assessment made by Mrs. Latilla, the two daughters and another woman joint owners of a gold mine in Rhodesia. They sold their shares to a limited company formed for the purpose, and the profits were used to redeem debentures held by them. Mrs. Latilla claimed that as no dividends were declared taxation was not payable. Lord Simon said that the attempt to avoid tax by these artificial arrangements was frustrated by the Finance Act of 1936.

#### *Minerals Separation Dividend*

**Minerals Separation, Ltd.**, announced a final dividend of 15% (against 20%), making 27% (40%) for the year to December 31. Profit before taxation, etc., amounted to £68,982 (£68,829).

#### *Tin Mining in P.E.A.*

**Sociedade Mineira da Thapae Limited**, formed to mine tin at Sochopé, about 100 miles from Beira, on the main road to Lourenço Marques, has been registered in Beira.

#### *Royalty on Zinc*

The royalty on zinc in Tanganyika Territory is now, of the gross sum received.

The fact that goods made of zinc material in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

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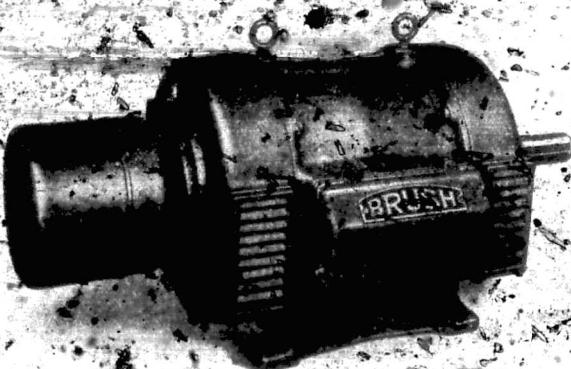
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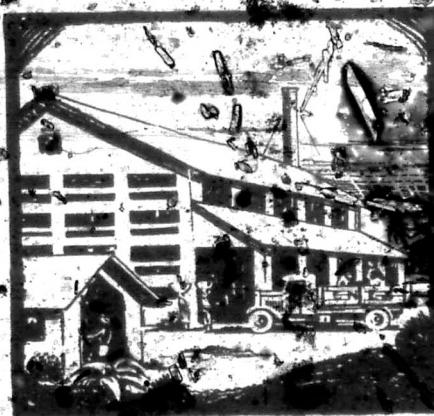
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE MARQUEE OF SALISBURY** suggests that after the Post-War Conservative Party, there should be an approach as far as possible to international Imperial Free Trade Empire Trade. Those few words are, unfortunately, all that remain of his sole reference to the immensely important question of the future of the Empire, a question on which political opinions run high, not least in the United States of America. There are great areas of the empire, such as tropical Africa, on which trade has been established for half a century and more, begun under the Congo Free State Treaties, the principle was confirmed after the last war by the Convention of St. Germain en Laye. As is well known to our readers, international agreements have forbidden the grant of Imperial Preference in the British territories abroad, which include Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and most of Southern Rhodesia; but not Southern Rhodesia, with the consequence, among others, that practically the whole of East Africa's cotton and cotton textiles had within recent years been seized by Japan, whereas Southern Rhodesia was able so to adjust her tariffs that her merchants could continue to buy their cotton, wool, and almost entirely from Lancashire.

If the trade problems of these territories were considerable before the war, they will certainly be much more complicated after it, for secondary industries have been created and developed both locally and in such countries as the Union of South Africa and India, which may easily be at great advantage in competing in these markets with the products of United Kingdom industry. The fact must be squarely faced that production for war purposes, the over-riding urgency of today, may be diametrically opposed to the post-war re-establishment of anything approaching what three years ago was universally regarded as the natural state of things. Thoughtless or ignorant writers and speakers comfort their public with the assurance that Great Britain can be safely left to take care of herself, since industry in the Dominions, Colonies and India will be concentrated upon such processing local materials as will compete but slightly with the exports of Great Britain. There could be no more dangerous illusion. South Africa and India, to take the two most obvious cases of large extra-colonial units interested in East and Central African markets, must be expected to push the sales of their iron and steel manufactures, machinery, cement, and wide ranges of foodstuffs, apparel and other articles. Southern Rhodesia is already making producer-gas plants, spare parts for mining and other

machinery, and an ever larger variety of other things, and Kenya is shipping to the Middle East substantial quantities of cotton which she was herself an importer until but yesterday. There is every likelihood that these trends will develop, and wise business men in this country will therefore be well advised to study the possibilities of participating in these new ventures. Their experience, connexions and capital can be of such great value to the pioneer manufacturers that their collaboration is much more likely to be welcomed than rejected provided only that the basis of participation is reasonable, as it must be in any mutually satisfactory and enduring commercial relations.

All this is germane to consideration of the Empire's fiscal policy after the war; though it does not directly canvass the advantages and disadvantages of Imperial Preference and Free Trade.

**Problems Facing Colonial Leaders.** These highly important matters are intimately bound up with the Atlantic Charter and a series of Anglo-American organs created

for the needs of the hour, the common feature of which is their international outlook. While consider-

Great Britain and Soviet Russia are under treaty to render one another all possible economic assistance after the war, the Lend-Lease Agreement and the Atlantic Charter bind this country and the United States of America to do similar things to the economic necessities of each other. Another important pointer to the future is the attempt under the recent Draft Wheat Convention to arrange fair and stable prices for the commodity on a maintainable level. The Dominions of Canada and Australia, the United States of America, and Argentina, great wheat producers, and Great Britain as the world's chief buyer, are all parties to this plan, which gives practical recognition to the truth that violent fluctuations in the price level have done grave disservice both to primary producers and to the industrial populations which are the great consumers of farm products. East Africans and Rhodesians know from experience that a fair price at a steady level is far better than a year or two of high prices followed by depression. How is Imperial trade to be fitted into what is beginning to be called "the integration of world economic policy"? That is a major problem for colonial leaders, official and non-official, to

## How Patriot Revolt Was Organised

By G. L. Steer (First Head Start of the Campaign in Ethiopia)

THE MOST DETAILED ACCOUNT YET PUBLISHED of the steps taken to stimulate revolt against the Italians in the Italian Province of Eritrea is found in "Sidney Barton and Delivered" (London, Hutchinson, 1951). The story is the result of the clever first-hand knowledge the author, accompanied the Emperor on his flight from England to the Sudan, was with him in Khartoum, organised the propaganda for his return to the country from which he had been driven by the Italians five years earlier, and was in the loudspeaker van which led the imperial procession into Addis Ababa on May 5, 1941.

Mr. Steer, an experienced journalist, has employed his material to good purpose, and the result is a most readable book — which is marred only by his excessive and irritating use of Christian names, when surnames would have made for clarity. Constant references to Sidney, Dan, Hugh, Geoffrey, Ronald, Bryan and so on are hardly likely to appeal to the reader who does not know East Africa, while the one who does would far prefer to know that the is being told about Sir Sidney Barton, Colonel Sandford, Hugh Beaufort, Geoffrey Hancock, Robert Chermayeff and Petty Fellow. There are good character studies of these men and of others who played useful parts in the organisation of patriotic activity by Ethiopians.

Colonel Sandford, who began the work, we read: "an epicurean, hairy and bald, the son of a Canon of the Royal Chapel, a lover of Abyssinia in the small cities of England in the Guards (D.S.O.) and Balkan and in the Sudanese Political Service. Here he and his remarkable wife lived and educated a numerous brood, and English companies, including in the Mixed Courts, wrote for 'The Times' and the Daily Telegraph," broke in horses, went to Communist meetings, and had eggs and bacon with his pickles towards the strawberries and plums on a farm overlooking the blue Nile. When he left Addis Ababa, rode long distances ahead of his caravan, and slept alone under his

saddle, but rode into the Emperor's audience to shake hands and to kiss."

"All this would be too flashy a term for the hard-jaded Dan. It was the mark of every European in the old ram-shackled Abyssinia, and in the end he could cheerfully square any circle." In 1935 he went down from Addis Ababa to Juba in south-western Abyssinia to advise the new Ethiopian Governor there, when young he escaped from the same north year.

"At last Dan found a niche in the British economic system as secretary of the Guildford-based Bulleit Fund, from which he was taken down and re-colonised after outbreak of war in 1939 to unfucktate Ethiopian intelligence and the preparation of revolt." Starting from scratch, he drafted a scheme for the whole thing to go off in three bangs, and he was himself earmarked at six years of age to lead a certain secret Mississ 104 into the Sudan.

Colonel Sandford then estimated that the total garrison of Italian East Africa was 160,000 men, the Kai (Lieutenant-General Sir William) put the figure at 200,000, but it was later discovered that the enemy had in fact mobilised 300,000 men. Sandford's mission was to consist of himself, two staff officers, a doctor, an engineer, and six radio sets. He calculated that the irregular side of the revolt would cost £50,000 monthly.

The Emperor Haile Selassie was staggered by the differences between the amount of support which he had been led in England to expect and that offered on his arrival in Khartoum. Whereas he had been promised full air support, he found that he was to be flattered both aircraft and anti-aircraft guns. In fact, the Sudan Government kept his party at Wad Halfa for a week, wondering what on earth they were to do with him, and in his cold annoyance at the arrival of an ungrateful Emperor a high official told Sandford to advise him to return to England or to enter his country as a fugitive.

Even that absurdity is matched by the fact that right up until the outbreak of war with Italy we were allowing not only their committee of aircraft but forgoe

squadron of their bombers to fly through our aerodromes at Wadi Haifa and Khartoum.

Mr. Steer tells the truth as he sees it; not as sentimentalists would wish it either, so though he is a whole-hearted advocate of Ethiopian independence, he writes passages which may well displease some supporters of that cause—for instance—

The Amhara or dominant section of the Ethiopian race (even under the Italians) are a temperamental group of mountaineers, given to feelings of intense vanity, happiness, depression, courage and cowardice. They have a respect for leadership, though each Ethiopian is to set backward in saying his piece; they swarm onto a person's life like a carelessness, making little effort, being persistent and its consequences, they nevertheless swift of old hatreds and bold decisions after long periods of apparent torporfulness. Their most intelligent fraction in the Ethiopian race, they always know better than everybody else. Thus they have informed and directed British policy in their management.

#### Practicality Resulting from Inefficiency

Again resting with the Amhara, and yet for all their avariciousness at heart, the Amhara are often more sentimental than they are, though bound by a feudal system, they are great individualists, and each man has his own ideas about everything, and, when roused, scream them at his neighbour. The diversity and strange interest of their characters were noted by the vagabond Bordon who worked among them, and who compared them with the good-natured, half-uniformity of the Spaniards. Often poor, as they remained mostly in youth, they soon grow likes and dislikes in their faces; some turn to despise others, go Criminian-Graham, others spoil and vexious, others sparkle. Even in the mass, they almost shock one by their differences. Within they are argumentative. It is a fallacy that they settle things by fighting. They far prefer parliamentary, letter-writing, collage, compromise, combination.

When they are not interfered with by Europeans like the Amhara, they are neither tigers, nor hawks, nor basically uncivilised. Where they have been brutal, as in parts of modern-day Ethiopia, their brutality is directly traceable to European influence.

The only central government accepted by the dominant race, which is the only race in Ethiopia with an idea of national government, is the colonialist dynasty. The last representative of that was His Highness Selassie, invested and crowned by the prince of the Ethiopian Church to whose forms the Amhara are basically attached. His crown is the final solvent of racial, that is territorial, quarrels. When the crown goes there is peace.

There had been a real neglect of these opportunities of offensive action in Ethiopia until only to save the Sudan from aggression, myself, which had been anticipated in England during the last two years—*"East Africa and Rhodesia"* being one of the few newspapers which from the time of the re-organisation of our forces urged that course. At last the Middle East Command decided that the necessary movement should be adequately financed and implied.

#### Bureaucratic Bungling

When Mr. Eden, then Secretary of State for War and Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Commander-in-Chief, conferred in the Sudan, they were told by the Emperor that he had been refused the services of the Eritreans and Ethiopians informed in Kenya and only too willing to help the cause. Why? Because British bureaucracy was assuming that deserters must not fight against Italy.

After the argument was repeated to Mr. Eden he is said to have uttered a single word which is among the most telling pressure in the English language. It was now suggested that the British must not want to fight. So Andrew Chisholm, the news and liaison of Tigray (himself an Eritrean) went down to the camp in Tigray where the Eritreans were shouldering loads and reading the Emperor's invitation. What there was a wide range of deserters, men strung-up and down the roads to frightening the Jews, was killed and Lorenzo, their knees and ankles.

As the first fruits of the new policy Major (now Colonel) Claude Wingate, R.A., a cousin of Sir Richard Wingate, former Governor-General of the Sudan, arrived to take charge of Patriot operations.

He professed in the same article the idealism and ruthlessness which he had practised in Palestine. He had won the D.S.O. in Palestine and leading several Jewish bands in fight against Arab terrorists. He was quite obvious in daring and also in the expectations in this kind of operation, and I have heard this parades us with

but a very faint smile of surprise as the principal virtue of his career. He was a bully, tactless, stupid, full of himself, and, I think, with a sense of self-importance in his shoulders, he is the image of Wellington, a boney and very heavy-set, narrow-set above it, apologetic, shamed, and his pride. He was something of a showman. When later an English boy in the office this student of Beaufort retired, he regularly massaged his backbone with a rubber band until the alarm clock that sounded each morning in early in his hand fell off.

He used to entice professional soldiers by stories always prefaced with the cold, analytical belief of a sociopath observing their stupidity and their low, acquisitive, cunning, animalisms. The military type was one of his pet types. But Wingate had served in the Sudan Defence Force, and its officers were less responsive to his bait. One of the most maddening things that Wingate found was that his fellow fishermen absorbed criticism like a sponge.

But they respected him. He had brains, though not much, tenacity, laziness, the average. There was very evident fear in his soul; he was easily enthused with a religious mysticism as to the cause which he was putting, and he believed in a higher power, the Ironside. In a little over a year he had collected over 15,000 camels from all over the Sudan with volunteer drivers, for the great task of gathering 8000 men.

#### Maj. Ord. Wingate's Opinions

That Wingate knew what he wanted is shown by the following memorandum outlining the right and the wrong things to do when they saw them—

**Wrong Method.**—On entering the area the commander gets in touch with the local Patriot leader and suggests that the leader can do something to help carry out some operation. The Patriot once replies that he desires nothing better but as no arms, money or ammunition. The commander asks how much he wants. He names some impracticable figure. The commander promises a fraction which he hands over and waits for results. These are nil. He may even sit about and attempt to conduct this operation and stimulate the Patriot to exertion. He may still live, or possibly begin reprisal activities.

**Right Method.**—This person evidently needs my every moment's help, so much that he is willing to swap with arms. Let me know I need only the most reliable and ironclad men, because there is no one better to use them. The equivalent is no one to fight against him, and so is prepared to give me no substantial bribe. Therefore he must be in a weak position and may well be captured. If that happens I shall be in the same situation as I am for fighting, but no argument about the value of his efforts.

It is, of course, true that I should like to help the cause, and there can be no question of my betraying him. But I must face facts. Why should I die without hope? And there are my country and village to consider. I think on the whole that he is a kind and kindly way willing to accept help with gratitude, to hold it in trust in case some day I bring it back again against the common enemy. And, meanwhile, to get to learn how to use it by settling once and for all day dispute over the water with the Smiths.

**Riotous Period.**—The commander enters the area with a small, but highly efficient column with modern equipment and armament, but no one to give away. On meeting the Patriot he says he has come to fight for the common cause but preserves an air of secrecy and confidence regarding the action he intends to take. The Patriot asks what he can do. The commander replies: "Give me supplies which I will purchase your price and pay me information."

The Patriot goes away thinking: This is curious. The force is very small, but we doubt much larger ones are at hand, or we wouldn't be so afraid. I wonder why he didn't ask my help. I'd be glad to do this.

The following night the commander carries out his plan night after night. Next day comes the Patriot saying: "I didn't tell you I was to attack. I told you I was to be of great help to you." "Our wife, our children, and you're not a soldier. And, after all, we've been beat killing. This is the last time, but I am going to fight. I'm going to be fighting, but you can do it." "You can do it." "I'm not going to have any more to do with you." "I'm not going to have any more to do with you."

It is true that I have very little ammunition, but when I have I shall be in a position of advantage. I am a well-constructed young, white, tall, thin, slender, and probably this would be good for you followers. But I shall just you by myself and if you make a mess of it I won't be able to stop you. As a result the Patriot comes to the commander and says: "I'm going to help you."

Now the lesson of our lesson is that to make men do things well you must send a message like this to your violent

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not pedlars of war material and dealers. You can hope that the rare occasions when man will be stirred to come and risk his life to defend cause. That is what is of value to us. And the rest is just the thumping the belligerents with bill-hooks, if you like.

#### Value of the Patriot Movement

It is of course impossible to estimate exactly the value of the contribution made to British military successes in Italian East Africa by the Patriots, but Mr. Steer writes:

"Just as Ethiopia could never have been won again with out the expenditure of British Indian and Australian blood on those grim days of war, so also were we compelled to have wound up the Ethiopian campaign and break her vital communications as early as she did if it had not been for the Patriot movement." 55.71.69 of an army division, the credit of the two parties to the Patriots having fallen in many battalions that might have been deployed at Keren.

These are important calculations, because they affect the whole future of war. The Ethiopian campaign was a day on a sand-table, remote from the risk of the loss of large imperial forces, of the kind of war which we should wage against all systems tyrannising over a conquered population, training to become dependent (as Germany became in those subject areas for Napoleon-fodder).

The Italian Patriotic movement that we fanned with our hands is such a valuable one to the hothead that could be created in Europe by the combination of small corps d' élite and propaganda contacts with oppressed populations. They should probably find a large proportion of the latter as pusillanimous as were many Ethiopian Patriots, but they are a weapon which, handled coolly, could tie down the enemy's forces to the ground. In fact, even abject populations would do this to the Ethiopian fidelity until they see the Standard yet by then fully done they will have done half their job, as you might half the war."

Modern guerrilla war is not the wild rush of the tribesmen or the peasants' billhooks : it is the idea of fear, of revenge in the dark, the unwillingness to abandon positions, territory, for reasons of prestige in the open, the idea of killing without disgrace has passed ; it is these things which guide the saboteuse, a enemy who spreads his half his fighting forces to the ground. In fact, even abject populations would do this to the Ethiopian fidelity until they see the Standard yet by then fully done they will have done half their job, as you might half the war."

With regard to the actual guerrilla warfare, the cause of the long cause which contained by modern regular weapons, was a good enough offensive inertia awaiting the chemical agents and the other terrible enemy weapons will be stripped. I believe that on this day we will fully understand the little moral disease as reflected during the German campaign, when I heard that the Patriotic and former 2nd Guards Battalion of the 2nd Ethiopians before fighting, were dug up the Italian dead to take the tunics of which, by fingered in the wilderness for five years, they had lost a period of time.

General Sir William Platt

The author writes of General Sir William Platt as follows: "He had left his Sudanese troops, who fought as well as better than any other Native soldiers in Africa. A regular or the regulars, who had hitherto commanded one of the first mechanised brigades in England, the Kajd had a mind like his face, which was shrewd, cut and browned by many tropical suns, found a straight, determined mouth like that of the immummified Pharaoh Seti. Their human features in this composition were his eyes, which were deepest and could smile like a boy's - but in a flash they were back to work again, the softness in them turned to snake's plate. His switches from humour to ferocious were alarming for a new junior officer, who could never make out when the cat would go into reverse. Yet this was not the humour to the Kajd. It was simply his sense, which one learned to respect, in bringing his headquarters up to a sharp to the bracing, the hand which in those days was the thoroughly impossible defiance of the 'Sudan'."

The Kajd in this office had three gold constant training in the field, absorption and analysis of paper at the desk, and could always be found in very difficult to find a place, his scheme of things, as irregulars, guerrillas, partisans, bands, and the like. This was not the cause of his not moving with the others, as he was a most modern soldier, and a man, and some of the narrowness it had all the penetrative power of a needle." But he was educated, and in the end I understood him well. The Italians in East Africa would be defeated quickly by a regular army, highly trained and disciplined, moving with the suppleness and coherence of steel over the mountains, as far as Amrit Alabhi. Taking and lessons as he always said, he therefore tended to give regular warfare, rather less than its true value ; and while his diminutive figure was chary of spending much on a sash in the dark."

During the quiet on Keren, he was in a暴躁 temper, kept himself at his office, and once came from a brigadier dressed like a fat round his office.

The Emperor, who, somewhat disconsolately, sat con-

stantly referred to as "the little man" is described as a strange mingling of sweetness and bitterness, of fury and cisterns, a sponge, yet were for all the cisterns and exile, a person exalted always by the lovely summers and assuaged by a patience which prepared him to wait till Dagon, for what he wanted; without showing that he was waiting for anything at all.

His magnanimity will long be remembered. On the day of his return to his people in Gojam he issued a decree of general pardon, which is quoted in the original Amharic and in translation. It includes these passages :

"Gracious God, Who has turned His merciful face, does so on each one of us. Therefore we now forgive those of you who have worked against the interest of your Emperor and your country, whether you worked from force or from your own choice under Italian control, or whether you worked from outside Italian control."

"A person with you to receive with love and to care for us, we shall call him 'the friend of Ethiopia' without whom the strength of men is unarmed. Do not mete to them according to the wrongs which they have committed against our people. So that you are soldiers in honour, with human hearts. Do not forget that because the soldiers of the Adowa campaign brought to their Emperor the Italian prisoners, that has been to the honour and good name of Ethiopia. Especially do I ask you to guard and respect the lives of children, women and the aged."

The same sense of gratitude to Providence and of generosity ran through the Emperor's speech on his return to his capital. He then said :

"Since today is a day of happiness to us all, for on this day we dedicated the country, therefore you should rejoice in the strength of our crest."

"Do not seek evil for us. Do not commit any act of violence, after we switch the enemy's unfaitfuls against us up to the present time. Do not allow the enemy any occasion to gain a predominance of Ethiopia. We shall take his weapons from the enemy and make him retreat by the way that he came."

"The world, who saw the victory of the nation both of us and of our allies, we songs therefore upon our friendship and in an inseparable bond to swear this undying and never broken dragon, that ye shall remain our allies, in strength and own blood. Let them be servants,

#### Rhodesia's Post-War Problems

The Southern Rhodesia Government has announced that a National Council will be formed to organise and complete plans for the rehabilitation of Rhodesian Servicemen.

Referring particularly to land settlement, Mr. J. W. Keller, Minister without Portfolio, said that if the Government took over there was not enough Crown land they could purchase the necessary extra land. State lands, he continued, such as followed the railway, would be avoided and care taken to ascertain whether men inhabiting upon enclosures were really suitable. There would probably be a probationary period before men finally committed themselves to settling on the land, but once decided there should be no further moiety or land necessary to success.

Several farms had been demarcated for a settler and his family, and in close consultation with him, to fulfil the provisional arrangements. It was planned that at least 100 acres would be given to each settler, to be stumped, cleared and prepared for crops, and a accommodation be provided for the settler and his family, with the necessary outbuildings.

Referring to industry, the Minister said that after the war there would be a demand for labour, but someone would undoubtedly be available. Workers in conjunction with the State would be encouraged to establish and steel undertakings, in which would be capable of absorbing more men than those in active service.

He regarded vocational training as a great aid in negotiations with a prospecting company. The Government of the Union of South Africa, so far as the Colony was unable to propose any particular location, had the right to choose institutions in the Union at Southern Rhodesian Government.

# No the War News

**Opinions.** Epitome. — "When we try the Axis war criminals, the defence of superior orders will not be recognised, where the perpetrator knew his deed to be untrue." — The Lord Chancellor.

We are by temperament an empirical people. — *New Statesman and Nation*.

Fred Astaire is at least as good-looking as Dona Dick. — Mr. Seton-Maregrave.

During the fighting in Norway the Germans lost more than 50,000 men. — King Haakon.

Tunisia will be completely cleared of the enemy within two months. — General Joffreux.

It is difficult to exonerate the German nation for responsibility for the Nazi regime. — Lord Selborne.

As a nation we have an incurable habit of undervaluing our land and underestimating its value. — *Financial Times*.

The British and British-seized ships took 1,000-ton convoy supplies to Russia. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.

The United States is still in advertising and not the fighting of warfare. — *New York Herald-Tribune*.

Over 1,000 Palestine news papers are being produced by patriots in Occupied Belgium. — Belgian News Agency.

We should not ask the British to give up anything we ourselves are not prepared to give up. — Mr. Churchill.

I do not think the British Commonwealth is strength, but all Colonial Empires are doomed. — Mr. W. Shiner (U.S.A.).

Japan is on better terms with Russia, and worse terms with Germany than most people know. — *Review of World Affairs*.

The major Russian objective is Smolensk, key point to the entire German position in Russia. — Mr. Morley Richards.

Let the pessimists and the optimists have their usual squabbling scratch— we for our part can keep an even keel. — Sir Kingsley Wood.

No man has done a greater disservice to agriculture than he who produced the misbegotten report to the Scott Report. — Lord Beaverbrook.

We need not only a pillar of fire by night, but a pillar of cloud day. We need air-borne troops and air transports. — Captain Liddell Hart.

By sacrificing their managerial status, German women aided Hitler to wage a war which will all too drearily last. — Mrs. Gandy today.

We now produce in this country something like 75% of our primary food. — Earl Winterbotham, M.P.

It is not Hitler who has created the Nazi German. It is the German tribes who did it. — Senator Smith.

By an inalterable political decision the Government has chosen to direct major staff accepted service plan. — Mr. D. E. Beaufort.

State control of many aspects of the economy (especially the Canadian) saying: "Many a good horse is ruined by sucking a shaft." — Mr. Oliver Harvey, M.P.

The censor is just like a master. The rule is the most bloodthirsty animal in the world, and it has no hope of posterity. — The Minister of Information.

The fall of Kharkov brings home to every German that the sacrifice of 350,000 Germans at Stalingrad has been entirely vain. — *New York Radio*.

Avoidable absenteeism in British coal mines is 6%. This represents an output of 13,000,000 tons a week. — Major Lloyd George, Minister of Coal.

Britain and America between October 1941 and the end of 1942 sent Russia 200 tanks, 5,000 aircraft, 100,000,000 yards of wire, 100,000,000 pairs of socks. — Mr. A. S. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

In 1,000 years of history Egypt has probably never been so populous. The Allied troops are fighting in something like 130,000,000 mouths. — Mr. Alexander.

Russia has already won three great battles in the war in North China. So does not the U.S.A. but Britain has only won with the help of others. — Mr. George Sokolsky (U.S.A.).

Stalin's Army had in the greatest measure won the German war in a nation by seizing the south to the north of the Rhine and its conquest. Victory is achieved. — Goebbel.

Italy's merchant shipping losses now total more than half the whole mercantile marine. Nearly 1,900,000 tons of troop transports and supply ships bound for Tripoli, Libya or Tunis have been destroyed since last July. — Mr. W. A. Ramsay.

More than 100,000 British were killed in Germany under the Nazi Republic than during the six years from 1933 to 1938, and nearly all those deaths took place not only with the consequence but at the instigation of the German Army.

You cannot move 2,000,000 white people forward in South Africa and leave 8,000,000 Africans to wallow in troubles. They will pull the 2,000,000 down if they are left to drag behind. — General Smuts.

We can all picture what might have been had we been able to land airborne troops in numbers to seize the airfields at Tunis and Bizerta in the early days of the North African landings. — Brig.-Gen. R. H. G. Martin.

The Conservative Party is approaching a crisis. — A new conservative philosophy is emerging; or perhaps it is the old spirit of chivalry brought up to date. — British correspondent of the *Observer*.

"As an old gunner, I should pick out as the highlight of the piece the performances of the Russian artillery—their skill and accuracy, the quality of their guns, but above all, their speed of manoeuvre." — Mr. Oliver Stanley.

The help sent to Russia by the United States and ourselves would provide the initial equipment for armoured divisions in tanks and no fewer than 400,000 tons of aircraft. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

The Government believe that subject to certain conditions it should be possible to set the general price level to settle down after the war at a figure different from that it is at present. — The Controller of the Exchequer.

Three milestones have passed since the Russians began their drive on November 19. It is the longest uninterrupted offensive of the war. The German Army has been beaten and cut generally, it has lost many of its fine units, but it has not yet withdrawn in smaller batches and has again beat all comers. — *Daily Express*.

According to reports compiled by Lev's German Labour Front and the local insurance companies, total losses of the German armed forces for December 31, 1942, in killed, permanently disabled, prisoners amounted to approximately 4,500,000. To this may be added the losses suffered, including those at Stalingrad, about 600,000 or 700,000. — *Times* correspondent.

The total of aircraft in the Japanese army, navy and air force during 1942 was 1,500,000 tonne-aircraft, plus 3,500,000 tonne planes. The monthly production of combat planes was only 100. At present the army has about 1000000轰炸 aircraft and 40000 reserves.

The air force is estimated at 2,600 first-line aircraft and 4,700 reserves. In July 1942 the Chinese

## PERSONALIA

**Mrs. Geoffrey Lewis** has arrived in London from

A daughter has been born to the wife of Mr. H. Dennis Mignell, of Tordis, Langdale, Lancashire. Miss N. W. Chisholm has been appointed to a London managing committee of the Bathgate Club.

The Duchess of Kent has succeeded her late husband as Honorary President of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. G. Pooleter, M.L.C., and Mr. R. H. M. have been appointed Justices of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. C. Newmark, Surgeon-Lieutenant Commander, M.R.A.F., and Miss Beryl Grace, W.R.N.S., were married recently at Mombasa.

The appointment of Mr. J. S. D. as member of the Nyasaland Native Government Board has been overlooked at his own request.

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. D. McElroy, F.R.C., has joined the staff of Dartley & Co., Ltd., as managing director of Glen Mills Corp., and managing director of the Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. F. Mitchell, who has been in charge of G.H.Q. Signals during the campaign in Ethiopia, has been appointed chief controller of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. H. Thompson, Deputy Postmaster-General in Northern Rhodesia, is succeeded by Mr. G. E. Mr. W. M. Jenkins, former Postmaster, as Director during the absence on leave of Mr. P. F. Bowes, Postmaster-General.

Major Pinney-Fox has been elected from the Executive Council of Kenya to showman's committee committee. And is the Conservative candidate for the constituency she has been instrumental in securing reforms.

Mr. Christopher, M.P. British Columbia, was married in Kenya last week to Miss Mary Adams, of U.S.A., who married in Kenya in 1936. She is the daughter of the late Sir John L. Adams, K.C.B., of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, a retired admiral of the Royal Navy. Philip Parker-Wright, who has become a member of the Canadian War Cabinet, is a Canadian by birth, but has been a member of the Finance Committee of the Canadian House of Commons since 1939. He visited Kenya recently. He addressed Zionist meetings and broadcast over Al-Jazirah radio. He was at one time a journalist in London.

### Mt. G. Lewis Returns

Mr. Geoffrey Lewis, Director of African Affairs, Financial and Economic Adviser to the East African Governors-in-Chief, London, returned to Nairobi after spending two months in Europe. In his discussion with the Colonial Office, the Ministries of Food and Supply and other officials, he advocated the disposal of East African products. He particularly stated that the amount of East Africa's war production had been underestimated. It was pointed out that the emphasis laid is that the Kenya and Uganda Railways, which usually carry about 500,000 tons of timber each year, carried 1,000,000 tons without any increase in rolling stock and without thinning down labour power. They took back with them nearly 100,000 of natives to South Africa to help to clean up the country, which has often been attacked by the Irish brigades. Hence some of these new standards may prove misleading.

### BIR

**ZAMBIA**—On February 10, 1941, Zambia was placed under martial law. This is the first time that martial law has been declared in Africa.

## Gwendoline Lady Delamere

The death of Maria is reported of Gwendoline Delamere, C.B.E., widow of Kenya's great leader, who died in the colony in 1931, and when she had married him in 1938 as his second wife. She became the first woman member of the Nairobi Municipal Council in 1934 by defeating Mr. Newmark; in the following year was unanimously elected Deputy Mayor; acted as Mayor for six months, proving herself a capable chairman and a hard worker, and would almost certainly have been elected Mayor in 1937 had she not told Press representatives in her interview in England that she was to be a candidate for mayor of Kenya's capital. On her return to East Africa, her husband's seat was defeated by 10 votes to 100, but became Adar in 1939 and was won by C.B.E. in 1940. She was past President of the East African Women's Association. Lady Delamere, who was the elder daughter of Hon. Rupert Beckett, was twice married.

### Sir Reginald Price

We deeply regret the death of Sir Reginald Price, K.C.B., D.L., Major-General Sir George Alfred Pinney, K.C.B., late Colonel of The Royal Artillery and High Sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1937, his eldest son, Major B. Pinney, M.C., R.A., of Tonbridge, the colonel, was killed in the battle of Sidi Rezegh, and his younger son is a cadet in the Royal Engineers service on Kenya. Another son is serving with the New Zealand Forces in the Middle East. Lady Pinney, a widow, of Racedown, near Bridport.

The death is announced in St. John's, Southern Rhodesia, of Miss Ruth Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. G. H. Hartington, F.R.C.

Mr. F. S. W. G. G. G. D. Williams, formerly the Rev. Mr. Williams, Missionary, who has now 400 missionaries and 100,000 baptised in Northern Canada, at his aged 80.

The Rev. Mr. G. F. Pinson, who served in China in the mission in 1937, died in Rhodesia, having fought for 10 years in the secret service through enemy action while on his mission with the staff of the inland church of Manchuria.

Dr. G. R. Marais, M.R.C.S., B.A.O., Lecturer in Anatomy, College, Oxford, who died last week, was a distinguished anthropologist. He had lectured on his researches in the College Series. In 1938 he married the daughter of the late General Kitchener, Governor of the few remaining Rhodesian pioneers. Mr. Basil Chisholm, born at London, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, after his mother had settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1906. He took part in the Carsonian Raid and served with the Pioneer Scouts in the Boer War.

Mr. A. A. Harrison, workshops foreman of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbour, was mortally ill. He died from heart failure at the age of 46, having served the Railways (Marine) as a second engineer for 10 years and afterwards with the South African Railways, and transferred a few months later to the Uganda Railway works.

## E.A. Service Appointments

The latest promotions and transfers include—  
Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss E. M. Head, Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia, is a new Nursing Sister.  
Miss E. M. Head, Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia, has been promoted to Senior Superintendent of Nurses.  
First appointment includes—

Colonial Medical Service.—Miss A. Miller, Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia, has been promoted to Assistant Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.  
Miss M. J. Kennedy, and Miss C. P. Butcher, both 2nd Lieutenant in Northern Rhodesia, have been promoted to 1st Lieutenant.  
Miss E. L. Mynick, to Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia.  
Miss M. S. Sherriff, to Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia.

# To the War News

## Opinion's Epitome

"When we try the Axis war criminals, the defence of superior orders will not be recognised, where the perpetrator knew his deed to be infamous." — Lord Chancellor.

"We are by temperament an empirical people." — *New Statesman and Nation*.

"Fred Astaire is at least as good looking as Donald Duck." — *McSorley Magazine*.

"During the fighting in Norway the Germans lost more than 50,000 men." — King Haakon.

"Tunisia has been completely cleared of the enemy within two months." — General Alphonse.

"It is impossible to exonerate the German nation for responsibility for the Nazi régime." — Lord Selborne.

"As a nation we have an inexcusable lot of indecisive thought and understanding." — *The Times*.

"The sense of British seamanship has been lost in taking convoy supplies to Russia." — Sir Archibald Embury, M.P.

"The United States is still in advertising and not the fighting business of warfare." — *New York Daily Tribune*.

"Over 150 clandestine newsmen are being produced by patriots in Occupied Belgium." — Belgian News Agency.

"We should not ask the British to give up anything. We ourselves are not prepared to live up." — Mr. John Foster (U.S.A.).

"I do not think the British Commonwealth is any of us is up to the mark in our knowledge of India." — Mr. W. Shirer (U.S.A.).

"Japan is on parter terms with Russia, and worse terms with Germany, than most people signify." — *Review of World Affairs*.

"The major Russian objective is Smolensk, key point to the entire German position in Russia." — Mrs. Shirley Richards.

"Let the pessimists and the optimists have their usual sporting match—, for our part can keep an even keel." — Sir Kingsley Wood.

"No man has done a greater disservice to agriculture than he who produced the minority report to the Scott Report." — Lord Cranworth.

"We need only a pillar of fire to burn out a pillar of wood to-day." — One of airborne troops and air transport. — Captain Liddell Hart.

"By sacrificing their manhood status, German women forced Hitler to wage a war which, with all its dreams, is lost." — General Hans Tilly.

"We now produce in this country something like 70% of our primary iron." — Earl Winston, M.P.

"It is not Hitler who has created the Nazi German. It is the German tribes who created Hitler and the Nazis." — Mr. Dennis Smith.

"By far the most sensible political leader in Government has chosen to direct rather than accept the course of party." — Mr. D. H. Bailey.

"State control in many aspects has summed up in the Canadian saying: 'Many a good horse is ruined by stringing a shirt.' " — Mr. Percy Baxter, M.P.

"The censor is just like a spider. The truth is the most hideous animal in the world, and it has no hope of posterity." — The Minister of Information.

"The fall of Kharkov brings home to every German that the sacrifice of 320,000 Germans at Stalingrad has been utterly in vain." — *New York Radio*.

"Available absenteeism in British coal mines is 6%. This represents an output of 13,000,000 tons a day." — Major Lloyd George.

"Britain and America between October 1941 and the end of 1942 sub-killed 200 tanks, 5,000 aircraft, 1,000 ships, 85,000 tons of oil." — Mr. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty).

"In over 1,000 years of history Fergal has probably never been so prosperous." — The Allied troops are getting in something like £3,000,000 a month's worth of supplies. — Mr. Alexander.

"Germany has already paid the price in the war in N.W. China, 200,000 tons of oil, but Britain's soldiers paid with their blood." — Mr. George Soskowsky (U.S.A.).

"Stalin is a man who, in the greatest tradition of the German racial state, is intent on setting the North to bear in a misfortune and his conquest of victory is achieved." — Goebbel.

"Italy's merchant shipping losses now total more than half the whole Italian mercantile marine." — Nearly 1,000,000 tons of troop transports and supply ships bound for Tripoli, Africa, or Tunisia have been destroyed since last July. — Mr. W. A. Embury (U.S.A.).

"More than 100,000 German soldiers killed in Russia under the German Republic than during the six years from 1933 to 1939, and nearly all those murders took place not only with the connivance but at the instigation of the German Army." — Lord Vansittart.

"You cannot move 2,000,000 white people forward in South Africa and leave 8,000,000 Africans to wallow in troubles. They will pull the 2,000,000 down if they are left to drag behind." — General Smuts.

"We can all picture what might have been had we been able to land airborne troops in numbers to seize the airfields at Tunis and Bizerta in the early days of the North African landings." — Gen. H. H. G. Martin.

"The Conservative Party is approaching a crisis." — A new conservative philosophy is emerging; or perhaps it is the old spirit of chivalry brought up to date. — British correspondent of the *Observer*.

"As an old gunner, I should pick out as the highlight of the piece the performances of the Russian artillery—the skill and accuracy, the quality of their guns, but above all, their speed of manoeuvre." — Mr. Oliver Stanley.

"The help sent to Russia by the United States and ourselves would provide the initial equipment for armoured divisions in tanks and no fewer than 400 divisions of air craft." — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

"The Government believe that subject to certain conditions it should be possible for the general price level to settle down after the war at a figure somewhat different from that it is at present." — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Three months have passed since the Russians began their new offensive November 19. It is no longer an interrupted offensive of the war. The German Army has been beaten and out-generalled. It has lost many of its instruments of war, which is a summary battle record. It again beat all records." — *Daily Express*.

"According to figures compiled by Ley's German Labour Bureau, the total insurance companies' total loss of the German armed forces to December 31, 1942, in killed, permanently disabled, 110 prisoners amounted to approximately 4,700,000 men. This may be added the losses suffered, including those at Stalingrad, about 600,000 or 700,000." — *Times* correspondent.

"The total number of aircraft in the Japanese army, navy and reserves during 1942 was 1,000 frontline aircraft, plus 4,500 transport planes. The monthly production of combat aircraft was only 100. At present the army has about 2000 fighter aircraft and 1000 reserves. The naval air force is equipped with 2000 first-line aircraft and 1700 reserve fighters, 1000 of which are Grum-

## PERSONALIA

Mr. Geoffrey Laws has arrived in London from Kenya.

A daughter has been born to the wife of Mr. H. Dennis Chignell, of Toronto, Uganda.

Major N. W. Chisholm has been appointed to a London mission of the Anti-slavery Society, India.

The Duchess of Kent has succeeded Her late son as Honorary President of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. G. Peletier M.L.C., and Mr. R. H. Ormsby have been appointed Justices of the Peace in Rhodesia.

Surgeon-Captain Commander Michael R. S., and Miss Beryl Grace, W.R.N.S., have married recently in Johannesburg.

The appointment of Mr. J. N. Morris, member of the Nyasaland Native Education Board, has been revoked at its own instance.

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Doherty, I.M.S., M.C., has joined the Board of Directors & Co., Ltd., as a consulting managing director of Glen Mills Co., Ltd., and a director of the Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. F. Mitchell, who was in charge of G.H.Q. Signals during the campaign in Ethiopia, has been appointed chief engineer of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. H. Thompson, former Postmaster-General in Northern Rhodesia, has been given a M.G.C. by Mr. W. M. Jenkins, the Postmaster-General during the absence of Mr. T. F. Boyd, Postmaster-General.

Marguerite Parry has resigned from the Legislative Council of Kenya, and she now represents a military unit, and is the only female legislator in Kenya during the five years in which she has represented her constituency. She has avowedly ceased to be a socialist, referring to herself as a "moderate Conservative."

Col. J. J. Adams, of British Columbia, a citizen of the U.S.A., and son of Col. J. J. Adams, married in Nairobi, has become a honorary daughter of the Commonwealth League of Nations. His father, Tumside, was a well-known dairyman in Victoria. Philip Richardson Adams, his son, a percentage, a member of the Senate, Rhodesian solicitor by profession, a member of the Finance Committee of the Commonwealth, and a former secretary of the Commonwealth meetings and broadcasts, died last Saturday. He was at one time a founder of the League of Nations.

**Mr. G. L. Retford.** After a period as Financial and Economic Adviser to the East African Ministers, he left London on an extended tour of East Africa, Nairobi after spending two months in England. In discussion with the Comptroller of Industries, Food and Supply and other officials regarding the disposal of East African products, he finally visited the four south of East Africa's war areas, and deep penetration into departmental quarters.

The emphasis laid is that the Kenya and Uganda Railways, which usually carry both civilian and military traffic, last year carried 1,400,000 tons without an increase in living stock and wages, than the normal labour strength. They took delivery of 60 six new sets of rolling stock, which were to be delivered in April, and offered each attendant with bright prospects. There are some of these new staffs, many native men, who have been trained in Germany.

**DR. J. A. THOMSON.** On February 10, 1932, Dr. John Alexander Thomson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., died at his residence in London, England.

## Canada's Lady Delamere

The death is reported of Gwendoline Lady Delamere, C.B.E., widow of Kenya's great leader, who died in the colony in 1931, and whom she had married in 1922 as his second wife. She became the first woman member of the Nairobi Municipal Council in 1934 by defeating Mr. Newmark; in the following year was unanimously elected Deputy Mayor, acting as Mayor on his inability, proving herself a capable chairman and hard worker, and would almost certainly have been elected Mayor in 1936 had she not told Press representatives on her arrival in England that she was to be the next Mayor of Kenya's capital on her return to East Africa. In the election she was defeated by 10 votes to 56, but became Mayor in 1937, and was re-elected in 1938. She was past President of the East African Women's Association. Lady Delamere's widow, a second daughter of Hon. Rupert Beckett, was twice married.

### Sir Reginald Pinney

We deeply regret the death in his 80th year of Major-General Sir Reginald Pinney, K.C.B., D.L., late Colonel of the Royal Artillery and High Sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1918. His eldest son, Major B. Pinney, M.C., R.A., formerly of the Sudan, was killed in the battle ofadi Roigha, and his younger son is a cadet in the Royal Veterinary Service of Kenya. Another son serving with the Royal Flying Corps in the Middle East, Judge Pinney, died at Racedown near Brighstone.

The death is announced in Edinburgh of a brother of Nancy Ryley, daughter of the late G. H. Hartmann.

Dr. Rev. S. V. V. Wilson, D.D., who founded the Order of Lions Mission, which has now 400 members, died suddenly in Toronto, Canada, at the age of 72.

The Rev. G. G. Hartmann, who served in China, was a son of the late G. H. Hartmann, of Rhodesia, whom he followed to East Africa, his life passed through every action while on his service on the staff of the Anglican diocese of East Africa.

Mr. G. Martin, son of FSA, F.R.A.I., a senior of Brasenose College, Oxford, died last week, was a distinguished anthropologist who had turned his study to research for the Colonial Service. In 1919 he married the daughter of the famous John Kirk of Zambezi, the last of the few remaining Rhodesian pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Bumpkin, the author of Sainsbury, Southern Rhodesia, 1919, the author of a claimant settled in Southern Rhodesia in 1898. His folk part in the Garrison Rifles and served in the Boer War.

Mr. G. A. Patterson, workshop foreman of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbour, was killed in Nairobi from heart failure at the age of 46, joining the Uganda Railways (Maffei) as a second engineer in 1924, and, after fitting with the South African Railways, transferred a few months later to the Uganda Railways workshop.

### E.A. Service Appointments

The latest promotions and transfers include: Colonial Nursing Service, Misses M. Head, Nursing Nurse, and Rhodesia, a midwife and nurse; Misses E. Baker, Nursing Sister, Matron, and a midwife, all three in the Rhodesia Hospital, and a midwife assistant, all three in the Maternity Hospital, and Misses S. Subrahmanyam and Phyllis First appointed there recently.

Medical Services—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Milne, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P., Medical Officer, African Hospitals Colony Nursing Service; Captain M. Brown, M.B., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., formerly of the Royal Flying Corps, now in Northern Rhodesia, and Captain Miss E. L. Mycock, to a nursing sister in the Maternity Hospital, and Miss M. Sander, to the Nursing Service.

## 20,000 Polish Refugees

A high proportion of the 20,000 Polish refugees in the part they will play in reconstruction of their home country are now being developed in East Africa.

The refugees include women and children, and the number of Polish children born in East Africa since the war started in various parts of East Africa (about 10,000) is now estimated at 15,000; in addition there are 4,000 schoolboys in Nyasaland.

Working difficulties of accommodation have already been overcome (in that the refugees are predominantly (about 80 per cent) married) and (batch) the main considerations are with those who have come over to us, as possible self-supporting and fit trained in occupations and willing to work in good stead on their return home.

Most of the refugees are healthy people, the women being accustomed to working on the land. Their work in most of the fields of agriculture is good, and some agriculture, gardens and seeds are provided. There would be some older men among them, but the self-sufficient factors will by the end of this year be able to start the rearing of cattle, growing enough vegetables for their camp.

Clothing industries, especially spinning and weaving, have a promising future in East Africa, and industrial spinning and dyeing, the weavers are working with wheels made in East Africa, and products are being sold mainly in South Africa. Handicraft industries are also being opened, and these are very interesting, camp dress making and other articles, such as camps which the women run on a community basis in the making of cooking and laundry work, and, among them, too, the younger women are interested in lace making.

There is also the possibility that about 800 of the younger women will be trained for work on aircraft factories, electrical work, painting, varnishing, pottery and similar.

In the future schools are due to be built at two Polish centres, at Lublin and at Kowalew, and English teaching will be introduced.

Education of the children is regarded as the first step in social and school buildings because, as able, lessons are started in the open air. Polish textbooks are in short supply, but it is hoped that more will soon be available from this country.

The Government of Poland has already helped considerably in the importation of ex-existent books, ink, and other equipment, as well as with books on the demanded subjects in the three centres.

Over 1,000 emigrants from Poland will be sent to training centres after finishing their education. Polish authorities have asked that all the children should be taught English.

Colonel H. P. M. and J. P. Charnier, of the British Council's Polish Welfare section, described the present situation and commented on the visit to the heart of the Polish refugee there was the Polish community of 500,000 who had become British.

Saying that the Poles were still down in view of the continued war, he continued:

"They do not have so little, stamp, especially the children, who show very great determination to have passed through. Not only are they giving a great welcome to many others, but are themselves the blacks, everything of these people that they brought to their houses, yet what garners their contempt."

The majority of the Colonies have been represented by members of the Polish community, and others have joined up, and considerable sums have been raised to help the Polish Welfare Committee, having so far purchased £100,000 worth of goods, while others have given £10,000 to the Welfare Fund.

Charnier said: "The Poles are a very friendly people."

## Industry in S. Rhodesia

The need for the industrialisation of Southern Rhodesia was emphasised by the Minister of Mines and Public Works, Colonel E. Lucas, last week, when opening the Iron and Steel Commission's laboratory in Bulawayo, which is probably expected to expand into a National Physical Laboratory.

His Government was convinced, he said, that industrialisation was the only means whereby rapid development was possible. The Minister considered that Rhodesia's best assets in the United Kingdom would probably go towards the industrial development of the overseas colonies of the Empire after the war and might even be exported.

Cheap electric power was essential, and it was believed that the establishment of a hydroelectric scheme at Kariba Gorge would contribute greatly to the successful establishment of industries, particularly for processing base minerals.

Expressing the Government's policy, the Minister said: "While one does not wish to minimise the value of smaller industries, often based on imported raw materials, they are not the industries we have in mind. We have in mind industries, such as the Iron and Steel Corporation, which aim at production from the natural resources of the Colony and producing a considerable variety of further industries can be established."

"We must determine whether we are willing to develop slowly and laboriously, as in the past, merely becoming a poor relation to our powerful neighbour (the Union of South Africa), or develop our natural resources in the process of industrialisation, that will not only provide employment for returning soldiers, but also for new settlers, many of whom may be sent through our air training schools and are bound to return to Rhodesia after the war."

### Vox Populi

The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Rt. Rev. D. P. Page, in his capacity as Chaplain-General of the Rhodesian Forces, is now touring military camps in the Colony to ascertain the ideas of soldiers regarding the line which the Church should take in preparing for the post-war world. The Bishop's aim is to hear points of view which will help him to formulate a common mind on the subject. Socialistic, Communistic, traditional and Christian views will be expressed at these discussions, and the Bishop hopes that out of them he will be able to evolve the nucleus of a policy in which he feels that the men in the Services have a right to their say.

### Liberal Attitude to Africans

A better and more liberal attitude towards Natives in Southern Rhodesia was told by the secretary of the Federation of Native Welfare Societies, the Rev. Percy Robson, at the recent annual meeting, when he declared: "I am convinced that the attitude of Europeans towards Africans is becoming more sympathetic and liberal." Mention was made by the chairman of the committee which African leaders are emerging in the large towns, he said, "imbued with the spirit of service, are taking an ever-growing interest in the promotion and welfare of their own race."

### Manufactures Controlled in Kenya

Manufacture of the following articles in Kenya is now controlled by the Director of War Industries and Research: Biscuits, matches, needles, soap, shoes, soap, caustic soda, paints, glass, sodium bicarbonate, textiles, picric acid, ceramic, fish oil products, acids of all kinds, vegetable oils, all kinds of buttons, productivity units, building boards (cement or other kinds), linings, metal alcohol, fire extinguishers, products, bathtubs, carbolic, dyes, stained glass (including arts, bottles), tire repair, corrugated asbestos, cast iron dishes (pots), and fibreglass.

## Uproot Little Englanders

Colonel Harold Mitchell, M.V.O., and chairman of the Conservative Party, said in a speech in Tembo on Saturday:

"We ought to awaken the interest of the young in the affairs of the Colonial Empire, for it is a spirit of apathy which has been so prevalent." That could describe much of the schools. Little has been done there to stimulate the highly-energized young people of the Empire to form societies to attend our universities and colleges, and to take an interest at the end of their courses just now in the Empire, in describing its needs and opportunities in British colonies.

"But why should this really be? We ought to interest the Colonies to our cause. We ought to do this by beginning on a very systematic scheme of sending out our teachers and students so that they can return able to interest and stimulate the interest of others in this most varied Colonial Empire."

"Nor should we stop there, but should interest at least of the pupils in their studies to go out and help to save the Colonies. I wish all these educational institutions supported while there is time."

In the end Sir George Whitehead, M.P., said: "I have no time to take any interest in anything relating to the Empire."

Sir Charles Grant Robertson says in *The Times* on the subject of better education in Empire affairs:

"There ought to be a university throughout the Empire—a residential institute of education to which every son of the Empire should be entitled. Schools should be 'full pay'—not half pay, or less. In this way, the educated residence will reinforce greatly their knowledge and competence to work with more than 90 per cent. of their spiritual and moral inheritance of and attachment. The essential purpose of such an institution is not now known, but reformation is needed. An independent, self-organized, of the universities, and other centres, and given the opportunity they can become permanently renewed ports of the soul, the altars of the spirit in every school."

## Rebuilding Ethiopia

A business man recently reflected upon the change his wife had given to the *Daily Telegraph* the following day, when of life in the liberated country:

"It is only the Italian roads which will remain intact, and to them the world will be extremely grateful. The Fascists, Super-patriots, they were ignorant of the length and breadth of the country, being ignorant of its 100,000 km. above sea-level, so far east that they have no name for the development of Ethiopia; provided that the Italian power can be fought for their remains will be useful."

The town planning, building, their economies, and monopolistic pricing are another story. Towns built by the Italians—�talenically—whole towns, are falling into ruins. When next the Ethiopians come to building in some international exhibition chess, marionette-like, Now that the Italians have almost gone, they are, for the most part, abandoned wrecks. Shops and furniture are through cabarets and cinemas, bankrupt, and dilapidated. Industrial buildings are abandoned, for the Ethiopians have no need for macaroni factories, cement works, flour-mills, sugar, biscuit, or sweet factories, and breweries. The European-owned and industrial life of Ethiopia has passed away like a dream.

"We have given the Emperor captured Italian arms and ammunition, limited finance, less time, old advisers. He needs more. A lease from America will give him much needed material to build up the Empire's first task is to establish peace and security. An Ethiopian task is Ethiopia, with its four main tribal divisions, and numerous smaller units within each of them, has never been well knit into a harmonious whole. Haile Selassie can do, according upon the steady progress made in the last 50 years, but it demands patience, diplomacy, and money. The greatest problem is to obtain the friendship and loyalty of these great tribal leaders with paramount tribal power."

"There is a great lack of experts, building masters, and mechanics and experts of every kind. Positions of definite policy of the Italian, to whom many of the leading officers had acquired their experience overseas, are vacant. Much thought and research must be done, and early action taken, to deal with this fiscal system, so influential in the tenure of power. Ethiopia is not a backward, ignorant, backward, other than African, she has a cultured, learned, educated, and her education can surely be improved. This may be done, despite all the difficulties, in one year, when the financial times are favourable for intelligent, energetic, and experienced men to implement."

## Combating Yellow Fever

Efforts continue to effectively carry out a campaign that it is now remarkable that yellow fever still exists in this country. In the latest annual report of the Ministry of Health, which describes the creation of organized mosquito banks, and of domestic mosquito control, it is reported in all the larger towns, and said that the lists of communicable diseases which have been adopted to combat mosquito breeding in ships and dwellings.

The area where it is the tropical coastal strip between Lake Victoria and the Tanganika, is notable for the number of its hot, Italian swamps. This is as far as the disease can travel with yellow fever-transmitting mosquitoes. As concerned, miles from Addis Ababa, the capital city, lies a country a population of about

100,000, in which the campaign was started in April, 1941, and by the end of that year the whole of the population of 100,000 had been entirely living between Mombasa and Lake Tanganyika, boundaries had been inoculated. Many were also considered likely to travel to Uganda, of whose interests, situated in the country towns,

### *Educating the Kartujoja*

Various measures initiated to prevent the spread of cholera in the Tanganika district and to reclaim areas infested by it, itself, have revealed the need for better educational facilities. The Director and Deputy Director of Education, and the Provincial Commissioner for the Western Province visited the area and made the following recommendations, which have received the approval of the Advisory Council on Education and the Government of Uganda: that the recurrent grants to the primary school of the Bible Church Missionary Society at Lutome, a primary school in the Lutome should be greatly increased, and that the school should receive a building grant; that new schools should be established at Matete, Kiboko, first headquarters, and three other strategic points, the new schools being built this year; an Lutome funds that the schools should be equipped with a teacher's administrative salary, housed in a house, some of its revenue to educational purposes, in view of the powers their responsibility in educational matters, and that the preparation of local teachers and leaders in the local grammar should be assisted by grant from Government funds.

### *Great Water Conservation Scheme*

Vast development in national planning for the conservation of soil and water is envisaged by the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The Minister of Agriculture, Captain F. E. Harris, declared at a recent speech that when the war finished technical staffs now serving in East and West Africa and the Middle East would be available for this important work, which would also absorb large numbers of returned soldiers, European, Coloured, and African. He hoped the scheme would be a national undertaking of great magnitude, whereby every river and stream would be traced from its source land, where feasible, reservoirs and impoundments by dams and dikes. The water thus released could be made available to farmers on easy terms, enabling them to grow crops under irrigation.

### *The Helmore Expedition*

Various original manuscripts relating to the ill-fated Helmore missionary expedition to the Makololo people of Zambia in 1859 have been presented to the London Missionary Society by Mr. William Helmore of Kimberley. The expedition, planned by Livingstone, was led by Rev. W. H. Helmore and Budget Price, who took his wives and six small children on their great 1,000-mile journey, in which all but Price and two of his children died.

FEbruary 25, 1943

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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## Questions in Parliament

Mr. Mathews asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could state the date when a report on progress under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, would be laid on the Table of the House.

The Secretary of State (Mr. Colville Stanley):

A copy of the Statutory Report under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, will be laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, February 21. A detailed statement will be made in my speech as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the New Session, which will also be available in the vote at the Committee stage.

Mr. Mathews: "In view of the interest in these matters, will they be made by the Colonial Office to the public?"

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Sorensen asked whether, in considering post-war economic policy in Africa, attention was being given to the problem of soil erosion.

Colonel Stanley: "The conservation of black soil and its fertility requires the constant attention of Colonial Governments, and very considerable progress has been made in carrying out measures to meet the immediate and pressing problem of soil erosion. Further measures for soil conservation are a prominent place in all plans for post-war agricultural development in the Colonial Empire. Agriculture is one of the greatest problems in most Colonies. Measures taken during the war are being continued and have been extended in spite of the war."

### Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia

Captain Cunningham-Reid asked the Secretary of State for Air whether the rule that the Royal Air Force would accept as recruits only British subjects whose fathers were British subjects was still in force, and whether the sons of other political prisoners could now join the Royal Air Force. He instances the precedent of Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia (now a political prisoner in Kenya), that policy applied to all aliens, and whether, in future, German and Australian refugees, freed after suitable inquiries had been made, join the R.A.F. instead of being restricted to the Pioneer Corps.

Captain Balfeur, Under-Secretary for Air, replied that the peace-time rule governing the exclusion of aliens from the R.A.F. was removed by an Order in Council of September 28, 1939, which applied to all Forces generally. It was accordingly open to alien volunteers to join the R.A.F.

Colonel Cunningham-Reid: "Surely the man who let the Yugoslav and the Czech out of this country is not the answer I have just received, to use the Under-Secretary's own words yesterday, nothing more nor less than 'political' intent."

Captain Balfeur: "No, sir. The question refers not to the boy's father but to the boy himself, who has gallantly offered to give his life if necessary for the cause in which he believes. If every Jew was to be judged according to the actions of his father, things would be very difficult."

Captain Cunningham-Reid: "But surely the Government when considering the son must take into consideration such a bad and most sinister record as his father's?"

Mr. Dalton, President of the African Union, stated that a Committee, headed by Mr. Harcourt (former Secretary for Overseas Trade), has been investigating the problems of restarting our export trade, and has collected a great deal of very useful information. "The Committee has had discussions with representatives of all industries, half of them engaged in export. Our conclusion that we make our export trade really efficient," said Mr. Dalton, "I believe there is no reason why we should not find a market for all those articles which we can spare from our national production. I hope that before the end of the war we shall have reached agreement with our allies on the subject of international trade."

Sir Robert Rankin asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied that there was adequate representation of Colonial in the personnel of the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Colonel Stanley: "The work of the Crown Agent's office is analogous to that of the Government departments in this country, and the staff, apart from certain technical staff, is recruited in the normal way through the Civil Service Commissioners by examination. The question of representation does not, in my view, arise, because there is, of course, no reason why suitably qualified Colonial should not be employed in the office. One such candidate will recently be appointed as a senior member of staff."

Mr. Sorensen (C.C.): "The Minister says what proportion of Colonial are in the Colonial Office?"

Colonel Stanley: "I could not say without looking up the figures, but as an estimate, I think it is about 10 per cent."

**182ND WEEK OF WAR**

## Lords Debate Civil Aviation

The Marquess of Londonderry called attention in the House of Lords to the vital need to secure for Great Britain a share in the development of air transport, and asked for an assurance that this subject was receiving immediate attention.

Our whole existence as an Empire depended, he said, on the position we should occupy in relation to the air in the post-war world. There was a tremendous opportunity for the British Empire, America, Russia, the Dominions, and other countries to conclude in peace the cooperation and understanding which had been forced upon them. The aggressor nations would certainly be kept outside the category of air transport for some time. He hoped for one's commonwealth policy in this matter, under some diverse personality like Lord Beaverbrook.

Lord Bennett said that it was necessary to settle whether the air above a country should remain the property of the state, with power to forbid its use to other nations. He hoped British Overseas Airways Corporation would be promptly reorganized and without any directors interested in shipping and railway companies.

Lord Sherwood, Joint Under-Secretary for Air, said that the committee set up under the chairmanship of Lord Braham to inquire into civil aviation had worked at high pressure, and its report had been handed to the Secretary of State for Air and the Minister of Aircraft Production the day before. It was in the interest of the world that when peace returned, collaboration in these routes of the world should be close as in war. No decision could be taken by any one nation.

### Pan-African Policy Proposed

A five-point plan for Africa under the leadership of the Union has been suggested by the South African news-magazine *Forum* in the following terms:

(1) The Union accepts our position in Native policy as fluid and not fixed, here in the Union and throughout Africa, and undertakes to sponsor regular annual conferences to achieve the greatest measure of co-operation with African territories over a period of years.

(2) The Union favours removal of racial barriers wherever possible, with the greatest freedom of economic rates between the African States.

(3) The Union favours a growth of local autonomy through federal grouping and other means, and will render every assistance in this connection.

(4) The Union stands for common defence action between African States and will seek to promote an agreement involving joint action and the pooling of war resources.

(5) The Union will seek to promote pan-African collaboration in transport and communications, in scientific research, in the fight against soil-erosion, and in tackling common pests and diseases. There should be regular consultations on education, problems of health, and in any other matter where co-operation might prove helpful.

### Future of Our African Dependencies

The luncheon arranged for tomorrow by the Royal African Society in the Postponed Session, Lord Hallé, who was to have been the principal guest and speaker, has not been able to get back from America in time. His address on "The Future of British Dependencies in Africa" will, however, be of great interest, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Stanley, has promised to preside. The adjourned luncheon will be held next month.

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CAVENDISH GOLD MINES, LTD., IS AS FOLLOWS:  
THE HON. A. T. J. FRASER, D.S.C., Chairman of the  
company, presided.

The following statement had been circulated by the  
Chairman with the directors' reports and the  
accounts:

"We are compelled to describe to you the many  
adverse conditions under which we have to work in  
Cavendish, and said that the prospects of the Section  
would depend to a very large degree upon the results  
of the mining at Kakamega. Unfortunately, however,  
we did not reward, and although two other  
sections at Kakamega were providing small quantities  
of milling ore, the shareholders' interests we felt, would  
be best served by putting the Kakamega properties off  
the working basis."

**The Kakamega Properties**

During the last year review, the 12 months  
ended June 30, 1915, development work at the Kakamega  
properties totalled £2,295.00 of which £72. It  
was preparation of steps.  
At Kora-Mulam, exploratory work and extraction  
of ore for the mineraliferous rock at the 3rd and 4th  
levels. Development work was mainly centred on  
readings throughout the 5th level, and this was  
continued towards the end of the financial year. The  
mineral was transported to a depth of 170 ft from  
surface, and a shaft was exposed the rock at a distance  
of 150 ft from the shaft. The lode, which cut, was  
found in layers of 12 in. in somewhat weathered wall  
rock. This was continuous north and south. A battery  
of four were driven from end to end. In south the last  
of the latter, which was 100 ft. high, perched over  
a fall of 14 inches. A heavy flow of water came down  
which was beyond the capacity of the battery.  
In the Chausu South section the Kora lode was  
discovered at 150 ft, and the drive did not allow  
of any working. The lode is 10 in. wide, or an average  
width of 55 ft. The Kora gold per ton over a striking  
width of 10 inches in the section was sunk 10 ft  
and a battery of four was built against the lode, so that  
large quantities of water were met with  
and progress was hindered. It was impossible  
to get a damping remedy for the water.

On December 1st, 1915, a new section was started  
on the Kora lode at the level of the lamination, about  
100 ft. above the Kora. The lode was driven on for a distance of  
100 ft. The Kora lode has two per ton over a width of 42  
inches.

In the Chausu North section the washing and  
sorting plants were completely ruined and in conse-  
quence a large amount of ore was removed before  
mining, resulting in a saving in milling costs £3,850.  
A total of 1,000 oz. of gold were recovered by  
leaching, 1,000 oz. of gold were recovered by  
cyanide, and 71 oz. obtained by roasting. 802  
cubic yards of tailings of the Kora lode were treated  
by cyanide, yielding 200 oz. of 804 oz. of tailings  
by leaching, yielding 15 oz. making a total of 208 oz.  
of true gold reported.

We regret the loss for the year, entirely due to the  
Kakamega sections, and have no doubt that share-  
holders will endorse the policy of the board, as set  
out in the report:

**No. 2 Area**

Understand development in the Chausu vein  
amounted to 541 ft. of which 1,015 ft. was in pre-  
paratory steps. At the west end, the lever develop-  
ment followed the lode in two branches—the upper  
branch contained 60 ft. in branches wide, with 20 dwt.  
per ton of a distance of 15 ft. The lower branch was  
impeded by a dike, so no further exploration of  
ore was carried out a while since 50 ft. below the second  
level. Explorations were continued in the main section  
and some payable ore was developed.

1,000 tons of ore was milled at Chausu, averaging  
10.3 dwt. per ton, and yielded by amalgamation  
1,125 oz. of 21.7 tons of sand of a value of  
£1,000. It was treated in the leaching plant, and yielded  
209.62 oz. by roasting a total of 1,634 oz. fine gold.

Under the present improved conditions at Chausu we cannot  
say how far new work can be carried on, in view  
of the increased cost and the labour shortage there.  
The superintendent has instructions to suspend opera-  
tions if he cannot meet the costs.

The superintendents Mr. W. J. Hughes, has been  
assiduous in starting work for local authorities, following  
the relinquishment of mining work, and we feel that  
the arrangements he has made justify his explanation  
that all debts will be met.

The Chairman moved the resolution that the report  
of accounts be adopted and it was seconded by Mr.  
Sydney Taylor, D.S.C., Inst.M.M.

There being no question it was put to the meeting  
and carried.

The re-election of Mr. Sydney Taylor, the retiring  
director, was proposed by the Chairman and seconded  
by Mr. McIlroy.

The attorneys (Messrs. Birkett, An and G.) were  
re-elected.

The fact that good shipping materials, in  
short supply owing to war conditions are adver-  
tised in this newspaper should not be taken as any  
indication that these are necessarily available  
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## News Items in Brief

The Kenya Co-operative Creamery has now more than 800 members.

The Government of Kenya has ordered 450 tractors from the United States.

Five medical officers from Palestine, two from German Jewish refugees, are now at work in Ethiopia.

In Nyasaland 84,000 Africans are now registered as peasant producers of tobacco, an increase of 10% on last season.

Land under European cultivation in Kenya now includes 1,112,240 acres of rice, 85,930 acres of maize, 3,862 acres of rice and 10,170 acres of flax.

General Charles de Gaulle's statue in Trafalgar Square has been temporarily removed to make room for a Lancaster bomber in London's "Wings for Victory" campaign.

Extensive and encouraging trials are being made in Kenya with a new veterinary drug, S.807, which it is hoped will lessen the high incidence of tsetse-borne animal diseases.

East African-Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that the January output of sisal and sisal from their plantations in Tanganyika was 10,000 tons, making a total of 100,000 tons for seven months of the current financial year.

South African newspapers, which circulate widely in the Rhodesias and East Africa, are to be reduced in size from Monday next. The leading dailies will be reduced to 70% of their pre-war size, with a minimum of six pages per issue.

Flying-boats and land planes of British Overseas Airways flew about 10,000,000 miles last year. The aggregate flying time was about 17,250 hours, and approximately 43,000 passengers, 1,000 tons of mail and 1,750 tons of freight were carried.

The Zoological Society of London has passed to the Prime Minister a memorandum in connection with his recent visit to the continent. Mr. Churchill accepted the gift on condition that the animals be expected to keep the animals in Liverpool and London Zoos.

When opening a municipal congress in Uganda yesterday, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, emphasised the necessity of including Africans in any social security scheme in the Colony. As an elementary part of such a scheme, he said, education and health services should be available to all sections of the population.

A special sub-committee of the Colonial Advisory Committee on Agriculture and Animal Health has undertaken the task of examining existing cinchona cultivation in the Colonies, with a view to reducing imports of quinine. Planting for cinchona, already being undertaken on a limited scale in Malaya and Tanganyika Territories.

## Statements Worth Noting

"Men ought always to pray, and not to wait."—St. Luke XVIII: 42.

"Ponds are held of little account in Abyssinia, the big man would deign to ride across but a stick, the stopping mule."—Major H. C. G. St. John.

If mass unemployment is to be avoided, then every effort should be spared to train the workmen to trade."—Sir R. Nott on Unemployment.

"Don't apologise for our Colonial history or administration, then which there is nothing finer in the records of mankind."—Viscount Balfour.

"It is a city that the B.B.C. should waste in its African service the rhythmic boom of drums combined with a kophonia crescendo that we can hear almost any night from our Native compounds."—Mrs. H. B. Fox of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*.

When Gordon left London for the States as a Cabinet Minister, his son, a general, carried his bag; and a Royal Duke opened the carriage door.—Mrs. Arthur Meighen, "The Book of the Month."

"If capital is prepared to function, we want to preserve the freedom and initiative of private enterprise, but if that enterprise fails, then the industry is not established, then the State must step in if we are to progress."—Sir Godfrey Huggins.

The Government of Kenya has not shown any desire to co-operate with commercial organisations. Government has deliberately excluded representative of commerce from its council."—Messrs. S. and H. F. Baggett in a joint letter to the *Press*.

"We have a European population of 60,000, and anyone thinks that 120,000 or 140,000 is an undue strain on the capacity of our resources. Secondary industries will supply the additional population."—Mr. Max Danziger, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance.

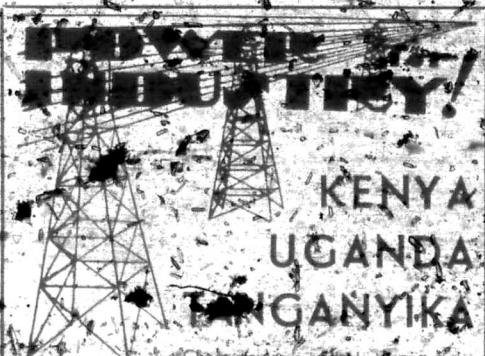
## LATEST MINING NEWS

### Belgian Congo Mining

Speaking in Kimberley recently, M. P. Van Bree, President of the Cormier Company of the Belgian Congo, said that the output of various industries in that colony had risen by 30% to 80%. Lubumbashi, the chief gold and diamond mining town, the tin mines resulting in a larger increased output, one of which is going to Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain was also receiving about 1,000,000 carats of industrial diamonds monthly. Chilede of potash was going to South Africa in return for manganese.

### Commodity Progress Report

Rhodesian Corporation Limited working at the Fredrikstad Hill 1,400 ft. high, working out of 21,000 ft. of Lonye Reef, Gold recovered during January totalled 563 oz., showing a min. progr. of 12%. The Cobber and Phosphate During January 1,000 tons phosphate, yielding 38% cobalt, and a working output of 1,050.



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