

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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Principal Content

Matters of Moment	18	Colonial Development	18	Personalia	14
" and Welfare Plan	18	S. Rhodesian Cabinet	18	The War	14
Changes	18	Blackpool	143	Questions in Parliament	14
Val News	144			News Items in Brief	14

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN LEADERS

official and non-official, will offer useful information, and we trust in the report on the progress of development and welfare in the West Indies, published last week by the Colonial Office. The

chief lesson it teaches is that Sir Frank Swanson and his technical advisers are working as a team of broad-minded, forcible thoughtful men, each of whom, though a specialist in one branch of development or research work, recognises his own sphere to be but part of a larger whole. Had that wise outlook more often characterized the heads of Government departments in Eastern Africa, progress would have been greater and better balanced territorially and intellectually. Unfortunately, as many of our readers know from personal experience, there has all too frequently been lack of cordial co-operation between departments within a territory and also between the directors of similar departments in neighbouring Dependencies. We have indeed known a Director of Agriculture, far as Ibersterby, residing in Rhodesia, who proposed a programme from his opposite numbers across his border, and the upshot of the fact that all three were theoretical under the control of the East African Governors' Conference. (We do not recall any present Director of Agriculture in East Africa.) Though this kind of jealous parochialism is less easily hidden in the case of agriculture than in some other matters, it has

been less evident in other directions, and true teamwork has sometimes been the exception rather than the rule. For several years before the outbreak of this war, for instance, we partially called attention to the excellent and steady development in the measures which it had taken to ensure interdepartmental consultation and agreement in regard to plans for National advancement. But no other British Central African Dependency was very much below staff, perhaps in some cases because false pride induced to keep from a much smaller Protectorate. Little Nyasaland has now the satisfaction of noting that the precedent which it set is being followed in a much larger field, with immensely greater funds, and under the scorching publicity by the experts selected to advise on development and welfare in the West Indies.

Every Colonial Governor would, we believe, do well to compel every senior official (other staff, every official) to read this report and then to go into detail those measures which he considers it would be possible and

advisable to adopt. The story of the agricultural mission is restricted to covering the areas of Rhodesia, but their recommendations, and the provincial commissioners were likewise told to invite the services of the administrative and technical experts within their areas. But why

should not the story be repeated in all the provinces? The agricultural mission, and the provincial commissioners were likewise told to invite the services of the administrative and technical experts within their areas. But why

and the African officials also be brought into consultation in such matters? It is quite conceivable that in Africa Stockdale would have writers that greatly increased non-white participation is needed if all such conditions are to be met. There have been many assertions that the time has come for the governments of East and Central Africa to give non-white advice and action have been of great value.

Breadth of view, it is said again, is the distinguishing characteristic of this noteworthy document. The adviser on agriculture, for example, lays great stress upon the importance of measures for social welfare.

Breadth of View in Public Affairs.—After establishing two basic principles, namely, more especially in respect of improving agricultural practices, the radical adviser is persistent on the need for education and the editor and adviser, thinking in terms of classroom advances, the development of educational services, underpins the vigor, cheerfulness, buoyancy and earnestness sense of conviction of the teacher's purpose by offering arguments broad-based on such foundations. His paper, summing up to be factual should prove to be strong and can hardly be worse than the author's. Medical considerations, co-operation, practical work, preventive work in the schools and medical health through curative action to the supervision of food and clean food are general institution in health matters and the immediate concern in social welfare is exemplified as being secured in one of the basic necessities, namely, food, and clothing and health. For the first stage of advancement, the writer has to emphasize both the government and the people and the governed through a measure of self-help which will bind the agricultural, educational, medical and social welfare services in one indivisible task.

Co-operative co-ordination creates these imperatives emerge again and again, almost always in passages which imply that the writers are an expert, and that they know what needs to be emended in a

4-H Clubs:—task which may well set new standards for many parts of the rural life. It is significant that in the agricultural and the educational sections of the report the adjective "American" of an American movement known as 4-H Club, the name being derived from the clause added which reads: "IN THE NAME OF MOTHER, training, my HEART, greater loyalty, MY HANES to larger service, and my hands to better living, for myself, my friends, and my country."

This, it is emphasized, is not an experimental movement, but a proved success. Indeed, it has been described as the major factor in the remarkable rehabilitation of the South African, of the United States and Africa. All who know the African must appreciate the high importance of the moral and spiritual advances which form its advancement. In this 4-H Club also, and we are told that it evolves an emotional, rhythmic, which gives instruction, touches, and which is perhaps suited more to colored than to white races. That, under the suitability to Africa no less than to the West Indies or the American mainland, while practical intention, has a strong appeal in part of which the African stands in need and to which he would respond. We shall hope to find our experiments along these lines in East and Central Africa.

FAMILY.—It has had to visit East Africa, before bureaucratic mind could reconcile itself to the possible employment of even a small fraction of the hundreds of thousands of Italian pris-

Two Years Late.—In 1943, in Somaliland, "SOMALIANS and ITALIAN PRISONERS IN EAST AFRICA," was the title of a telegraphic report from Nairobi which appears elsewhere in this issue. The authorities were proud of the fact that seven thousand Italian prisoners of war are at work on road-making and farming—this being noted twenty-two months after the signature of the Duke of Aosta, General Vittorio Giudiceandrea, in Cairo, in August 1941. Such a record strikes us as pathetic, not as one of which to boast in the total war proclaimed by the Axis and daily renewed by the foul words and other deeds of its killing servants. Is it beginning at long last to dawn upon some senior officials in East Africa that this is indeed a stain upon the very survival of freedom? It would, at least, seem so. Having publicly and privately scorned the idea of widespread employment of Italian prisoners, officialdom reluctantly decides to adopt a non-official proposal no more than two years off. What proof of Belsen's zeal and of concentration upon his things! But

we have also almost to the day of Match to 2014, first suggested editorially in these columns, of Italian prisoners in East Africa and their simple, but to work, training for conviction and

Employment.—There would be a rush of Italian prisoners from among them, especially if their work offered reasonable remuneration, monthly bonus, and other incentives. Good behavior, I add, might also, though moreover, be considered.

only in selecting men who could safely be put on parole and less to perform their tasks under the general supervision of the local district administrator." Those words were written when the numbers of prisoners had still to be reckoned only in thousands, but when it was already becoming evident that East Africa's duty would tend increasingly to become that of providing in every possible way for the provisioning of the forces in the Middle East in order to ease the strain upon the Empire's shrinking resources.

Was the proposal contained in the quarter which now doubtless green themselves on their action? Very much the reverse. Ministers in Great Britain who were questioned in Parliament were far keener with

Colonial Service Defects Which Should be Faced.

Colonial Service excuses than anything else, and until as recently as the latter part of last year official spokesmen for Kenya were still declaring that the plan was impracticable since prisoners could not safely be employed in small gangs or without guards, and therefore was no reason to think that the

prisoners would welcome employment. That observation is now as stale with a flourish which appears likely to deceive those who do not recall the two years of lost opportunity.

From facilitating the prisoners that-be, we feel that those responsible for dereliction of obvious duty should be called to account. Not, of course, that they will be.

The Royal Navy has, as it always does, the fine tradition of laying blame upon those weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The Colonial Office has, on the basis, it prefers, the automatic bestowment of honour and promotion even to the rank of governor.

Nelson turned his blind eye in order that he might act. The Colonial Office turns its blind eye upon inaction which it often blesses.

It is indeed a system in which must be squarely faced by the new Secretary of State Under-Secretary, and the Permanent Under-Secretary if they mean as we believe to bring new health and hope to a service which contains much cold and human misery, especially in the junior and middle ranks. They would welcome reward or censure according to the quality of their work in place of a process which still raises the lettered or obstructionist compositions of power.

Colonial Development and Welfare Plans

Points concerning Medicine, Agriculture, Education and Social Welfare.

BRITISH EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE amounted to no more than £102,400 of the total of £1,032,899 disbursed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act between July 1, 1940, and October 31, 1941. In fact it is revealed in the Report of the Operations of our Act, at the end of October 1941, that this figure was exceeded. Parliament, at command of the Parliamentary Committee on Research, grants for research totalled £17,168, of which £10,000 was in respect of East African schemes.

The only East African territories appearing in the Schedule of development and welfare schemes under the Act are Northern Rhodesia, which received £80,500 in respect of locust control, and Tanganyika Territory, allocations to which were £10,300 for mid-pest control, £2,400 for science laboratories, four junior secondary schools, and £3,700 for water executive work.

From the Special funds for research, Tanganyika received £39,000 for medical investigations, £11,000 and £6,818 for sleeping sickness work, while Kenya was granted £2,000 for inquiries into the mineral and natural resources, the research being conducted at Nairobi's Livestock Research Station.

The White Paper explains that expenditure under the Act has been much less than was expected, the principal causes being ascribed to avoid diversion from the war effort of men and material, the release of large numbers of Colonial civil servants for service in the Forces, and the difficulties experienced by Colonial Governments with completed staffs in preparing long-term development programmes.

Colonial White Paper 1941 (1942) entitled "Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1940-42," by Sir Frank Seckliffe, Comptroller for Development and Welfare, was also presented to Parliament last week. Improvements in the proposed improvements

in conditions by the Imperial Exchequer of £1,000,000 of which £1,122,25 has already been approved.

Through agreeing speedily with the West Indies Commission to carry out a careful study of all concerned with East and Central Africa in progress for many months, Sir Frank Seckliffe and his technical advisers are working out the adoption of similar forms of adaptation to the special circumstances of territories which have similar problems similar to those of the West Indies.

The Importance of Leader MR.

Mr. G. J. Macleod, formerly Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory and now Director-General of Agriculture in the West Indies and Agricultural Adviser to the Commonwealth, writes, for instance,

"...the new coming from within the people and should always originate from the top. Every encouragement has therefore been given for the organisation of influential associations and local organisations. The formation of statutory boards for the administration of agriculture has been strongly advocated. Also, the system open competition and bidding should be maintained by the early approval and support of the existing committees..."

The conflict of sectional interests in lessening when long-term policies are laid down in simple terms understandable to all sections of the public.

Agriculture has been generally conducted on a purely commercial basis. It has been concerned too much with the production of cash crops and in many regions the market is neglected as the main outlet for produce.

It is the function of the Comptroller to see that the people has

adequate opportunities depending on what is the primary use. Some 90 per cent of low-income groups live in the general community.

What follows is a short summary of the important local institutions and movements for social and cultural betterment developed in British East Africa, and the spirit of self-help and co-operation evidently common amongst the people, and particularly among the leading officials whose welfare activities are mainly directed towards improving public health, the qualities of citizenship and the welfare of the people. This opinion is weakened by the fact that anti-secession and

the neglect of food crops and animal husbandry have resulted in social and economic problems of considerable magnitude.

It is clear that milk is the most urgent national need of the peopel, and that owing to the shortage of land and the pressure of population the intensive sowing and shortening system of dairying must be adopted. The keeping of back-yard stock, such as milk goats, rabbits and hens, can be greatly extended with great improvement of the economy and industrial standards of the peasantry. Some soil conservation measures, such as contour planting, strip cropping and certain types of grasses or other plants, can also be introduced. In pastoral round-benignities have already been made in certain islands.

The development of family life is the core of peasant economy, and this depends as much on the improvement of rural incomes as on remunerative prices for farm produce; it is also important to revive the use of local materials for home equipment and buildings, and to develop a cottage industry as far as virgin forest is concerned. Training experienced staff for the extension of the family committee.

Education is the most consistent programme to affect rural advance, and it is clear that, although a beginning to the formation of the scattered farming outlook can be made by the school-garden and the school workshop, an agricultural bias in the country schools should be carried to the point where the boys and girls are able and willing to take a useful part in the farm and in the community. The proposals of agricultural education therefore envisage the keeping of small stock in the senior departments of elementary schools and training small dairy farms at large central rural schools. Practical instruction in mixed farming can then be given as the work fitted to programmes for improved nutrition in the schools and for stock improvement courses in the neighbouring areas.

One of the most promising movements for the improvement of farm and home life through the activities of voluntary aid of boys and girls themselves is the 4-H Clubs organisation. The movement is of American origin, and the name is derived from the four pledges that each club member makes to clean up in my HEART, greater TOGETHERNESS, HONESTY to larger service and MY HEALTH to better health for my club, my family and my COUNTRY. The full lines of the scheme of working of 4-H organisations have been summarily reproduced below:

"A sensible importance is attached to the formation of village societies for agriculture and welfare and to associations of producers. Such bodies can be so representative a practical service as to constitute a driving force for concerted planning and continuance of policy. Recommendations have therefore been made for a grant of financing aid to the livestock associations with the special objective of developing branches for small stock. Considerable assistance is also proposed for the Malawia Agricultural Society, which carries out agricultural extension work. Every encouragement can be given to the formation of associations of workers on an inter-

Health Units

There are interesting proposals for the improvement of health services, especially in regard to the development of what are called health units, such as that being defined as "an organisation which provides a small community with health services similar to those given by a well-developed urban health department but on a much simpler and less costly scale."

A health centre of health is largely of the unit, and has a staff of sanitary inspectors, health visitors, nurses and midwives. A large unit may also have whole-time or part-time medical officers attached to its special activities.

The work of the units is carried on from health centres at the main centre, where the medical officer of health has his office, which is held for maternal care, child welfare, the treatment of schoolchildren and venereal diseases, care of illegitimate, yaws and leprosy if prevalent in the area. There should be meeting room facilities and demonstration, and the sanitary engineer's workshop should be on or near the premises. Branch centres, with more or less mobile living quarters, are smaller than the main centre, and their activities are simpler.

The units are based on outside the health centre boundaries for supervision of midwives, home-visiting in connection with infancies, domestic hygiene, dietetics, and other members of health education school hygiene, the control of infectious diseases, the control of ray care, tuberculosis, sanitation, and malaria control.

By careful organisation the employing of a specially-trained auxiliary staff, by the team-work of health units, accomplished more than a still larger number of doctors could do, and also establishes closer contact between the health units and the people.

An essential part of a health unit's work is to arouse health consciousness in the local people in order to obtain their co-operation in improving the living conditions in their houses and homes. Village health districts are formed which in general leadership help to influence the inhabitants

so that they will no longer tolerate unhealthy and insanitary surroundings. The health-unit system offers the best prospect of producing an enlightened public opinion within a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost, and it has the advantage that it can be linked with social welfare, agricultural educational and other efforts to raise the standards of rural life."

The main functions of these health units are, in short, ante-natal and maternal care, child welfare, school medical work, control of epidemic and venereal diseases, yaws, tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria, helminths, the prevention of endemic diseases, improvement of sanitation, hygiene, housing, and latrines, and supervision of proper scavenging and refuse disposal, pure water supplies, pure food and clean food-handling establishments, markets, slaughterhouses, dairies, bakeries, aerated-water factories, and health education.

The point is made that the construction and maintenance of water supplies are highly technical matters, and that municipalities and small local authorities have not the personnel to undertake work of this nature satisfactorily. Where responsibility of water supplies has been removed from these bodies and centralised under competent technical management progressive steps have taken place.

Problems of Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Adviser, Mr. T. G. D. Lyle

"The basic problem of a social welfare service is to enable the people to secure health, own a dwelling, earn a living and live decently with their companion, in a moral and material sense, of the 20th century. The social service, which should be grouped together in a common social welfare plan, is the effort of many local services associated with conventional philanthropy now. Now as the extent of social service is a picture of exactly something is done for the individual by the same fortunate fellow-citizens."

"A just and fair social service must be achieved which puts it in a growing place as a common incident of citizenship, which emphasises the importance of the individual in playing his part in community activities. This does not imply an over-stressing of the value of a sense of obligation on the part of the more fortunate members of the community. It is the way in which the obligation is expressed rather than the obligation itself that is the mark of a real social service."

"The importance must be understood of the nation-building services which are designed to promote a vital social life whether it be health, school, village club, youth club, or in the family; these are fundamental to social institutions. These services should be designed to bring the community as a whole, and not particularly 'hefty' class, rich and well-to-do, poor should participate in community activities, learn to share a common culture, and co-operate together to break down economic and social barriers."

"New objectives as well as new methods are required. Welfare services must be called on to play an important part in the production of wealth, an activity in which they have hitherto been concerned only indirectly. A social service implies nothing whatever to support those who provide it. But also certain minimum standard of living for its beneficiaries. There is a second and more important requirement in support of the community, the acceptance of assistance from others, if carried too far it leads inevitably to a lowering of moral standards. This is as bad for the nation as for villages as it is for the individual. The paradox must be accepted that, while every individual aims at a social welfare scheme, may be, an individual one is to secure ample of the basic necessities of life, meat, food and clothing and better shelter."

"It should be forgotten that productivity implies social organisation. A social welfare organisation for instance, by arranging of co-operative within the community of the need for action, mobilising the energies of those who are willing to co-operate and providing the necessary means of contact between the people and the community. The services should, leading to stimulating the growing of crops. The specialistic factor in agriculture of the country side is to be appreciated, as a contrast between the people and the town, is co-operation in the common good. The value in both cultural and practical points of view of the Women's Institutes, the Credit Unions and similar bodies, which the author has spoken so favourably of in the development of the cooperative dairy, in the Commonwealth was a very strong. These are important examples for them that that "practical" and "welfare" terms can form the main aim of promoting better living conditions and conditions in both the home and the community."

The greater part of the post-laborious life on the land, but there is a social and dangerous drift from the country to the towns. Having regard to the acute degree to which the large towns are already drifting from rural areas, this can only be a cause of serious trouble. The primary problem it shows is

enable the people to live on to and to their own satisfaction. There is thus a need for a particular intimate relationship between the agricultural and social welfare services.

The differences in social structure have convinced the agricultural experts of the importance of "welfare," and as well as in economic structure have convinced the colonial administrator of the need for better agriculture. They must work together to achieve a new outlook in farming and in giving modern amenities to rural people which are at present available only in the towns.⁴³ They will find a fertile field for cooperation in the stimulation of agricultural mixed farming.

It will probably be found that the basis for the social administration will merge into that of the officer or department required to deal with local government matters. Once properly constituted local representative councils will undoubtedly have to play an important function in the regulation of social welfare services.⁴⁴ The responsibilities of the departments will overlap with local government in many cases, and will overlap at many points.

The proper development of social welfare services may perhaps even be said to require the development of a strong system of local government to serve as a foundation to all else.

4-H Clubs

Stress is again on the importance of occupational clubs, which are described as the most promising instrument of practical education.

"Now we have '4-H' adolescents," writes the Educationalist, Mr. G. W. Hammond,⁴⁵ "have besides their home the club as a centre of interest in their community. The natural tendency of the club is a gang, whose activities can be harmful if not controlled by the club committee. The balanced development of the gang is the club, and it would be difficult to overestimate the value of clubs such as the Young Farmers' Clubs of England and the 4-H Clubs of America in turning energies of young people into channels which are of great interest to themselves and of high value to others, practical education, and which are included in an organisation suitable to adult life and adult culture."

The 4-H Club movement is a form of pre-vocational and vocational training which can be made available to every young person who wants it, without limitation by the number and cost of institutions.

A method of teaching which constitutes the natural organization of the club for the articulation of the class and can be used as almostless important, hence, and to solve the basic problem. It is surely a farthest best method available at present of rapidly extending practical and professional training and skills to be vocational, also that literacy like happiness, is not an end in itself, but that it is a means objective; it is a by-product of the training activities.

The club movement is not experiments, but a proved success. The opinion has been expressed that rural rehabilitation in Southern United States compares to this than to any other country. The response of the community is unanimous, as evident an enthusiastic desire for which class is considered the most important, which has concerned more concern than by any other.

Whatever the shape of organization to come, the task of reconstruction is the training of the teacher. This is partly a violent business and costs, but much more a question of outlook. If the teacher is to bring up good countrymen he must have the bulk of a real countryman himself, and must live in the world in the country or the town in which he must understand where the treasure of his country and the people lies, and help to lead their efforts and ambitions to the place where greatest progress is possible. He must, in a word, be a teacher, and his courage, cheerfulness, helpfulness, and genuine desire to serve the people are more important than his ability to pass examinations.⁴⁶

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Rhodesia Railway Tribunal

The Railway Tribunal, representing the governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Rhodesian Railways management and workers' union, will be sitting in Bulawayo this week under the chairmanship of Mr. J. E. S. Sturz, a former African barrister and M.P.

Trust the African

It is insulting and untrustworthy to the worth of a person because he is an African, and it is a defeat of the power of Christ.⁴⁷ Africans fall in many ways that are less important because to them they do not seem important. A man who cannot be relied upon to post a letter can be thoroughly capable of running a charge of a house of 30 beds, a responsible man who catches his imagination. We are not to be afraid of giving responsibilities for this kind of work to Mr. Herbert, of Uganda.

Colonial Cabinet Changes

Berlin succeeds Mr. Fredgold

Mr. Tredgold, formerly Minister of Justice and Defence in Southern Rhodesia since 1936, and laterly Minister of Agriculture, also, was last week appointed a High Court judge.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, has taken the portfolio of Justice and Defence, while Captain Harry Dyer, who has joined the Cabinet as Minister of Native Affairs, has relieved Sir Tredgold of his responsibility of Captain Bertini's administration of internal security and internment and refugee camps.

Sir Bertini went to Southern Rhodesia in 1900 to practise as a solicitor, and in the last war served with the Royal Battalion K.O.Y.L.I. Called to the English Bar in 1919, he became a Captain in 1921, and is now Leader of the Rhodesian Bar. In the political field he has been a strong advocate of Rhodesian amalgamation. While chairman of the Salisbury branch of the Responsible Government Association, he was elected to the first Southern Rhodesian Parliament in 1922, and re-elected in 1928. In 1933 he successfully contested Bulawayo Central constituency, but two years later was returned by Salisbury North at an bye-election.

Mr. R. C. Tredgold, for many years a distinguished member of the Rhodesian Bar, is the first Rhodesian Rhodesian scholar to reach Cabinet rank. He is a great grandson of Dr. R. Hoffstot, son of Sir Clarkson Tredgold, formerly senior judge in Southern Rhodesia. Tredgold's war service at the end of the last war was called by the Inner Temple in 1921, and practised as a barrister in South Rhodesia, with Bulawayo as his headquarters. His elevation to the Bench will involve a by-election in the ruined constituency which he has represented since 1934.

Italian Prisoners of War

Seven Thousand Now at Work in E. Africa

Press telegrams from Nairobi report that 7,000 Italian prisoners of war are now employed in East Africa, principally in roadmaking and agriculture, and that in order to encourage still greater use of this source of labour, particularly in combination with farming, the military authorities have announced, in the words of the *Times* correspondent, an attractive scheme based on specially low "procurement rates" under approved employers. The main feature is the reduction in the cost of hiring an individual labourer from 50s a month to 1s, thereby continuing to supply rations. The places prisoned now are on about the same monetary level as Africa. In labour charges have also been greatly reduced for artisans, supervisors, and technicians.

Each gang of 10 or more prisoners will include a gang supervisor, section leader, and his discipline, himself a prisoner of war. Another element of the scheme is that up to 50 men can be employed without guards. In the event of difficult condition when the maize scarcity may affect African labourers, this alternative source of labour whose rations are provided may be of great assistance in maintaining the colony's production. Experience has proved that the prisoners greatly welcome such employment, and so far have given no minimum trouble.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

War and Weather. — This war has produced three years of break weather. Break weather and warfare in fact, go hand in hand. Observations for hundreds of years have proved it. A distinguished Russian scientist asserts that mankind's behaviour is directly influenced by the sun—according to the spots which periodically appear and disappear from the sun's face. This scientist, Professor A. Tchijevsky, has spent 20 years amassing evidence to support his conclusions. In the end he was able to produce an impressive array of evidence indicating that the vast majority of outstanding historical events have occurred at times of high solar activity. During such periods, he found, revolutions, rebellions, riots, and other forms of mass unrest are particularly liable to appear. Wars tend to break out or, if already in progress, grow more violent. Just before this war one of the most rapid increases in solar activity ever known was recorded. On July 1938, it reached the highest peak recorded since May 1871—two months before the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War. How often would our British weather have been front-page news in the last 31 years but for the Government's decree that the enemy must be kept in the dark about as far as possible! Taken together, the winters from 1939-40 to 1941-42 were by far the mildest since 1879. January, 1940, was London's mildest for 102 years. That same month brought one of the country's worst blizzards and a powerful ice storm. The present winter, though mostly mild, has been notable for the violence of its numerous gales. It was one year in the war of 1914-18 that grew in extent and ferocity and the few years reviving old solar power increased to almost unparalleled for nearly half a century. But through history, Warfare and bad weather have coincided, often with far-reaching results. An exceptionally severe and early winter brought disaster to Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812. Unbearable summer tempests also drove the first Spanish Armada to destruction and our own Sir Francis Drake, Hawke, and the then Royal Meteorological Office.

The German blitzkrieg, a lightning war of blitzkrieg, was accepted by May 1940, and accepted by the following month. Romania, 15 divisions; Croatia, 12; Sicily, two; each Hungary, four; each six Spanish and French volunteers, one. The proportionately averaged is roughly five German soldiers to one from satellite Powers. The Cedric Suter.

Background to t

Praise for the Army. — For the North African campaign 155,000 men, 20,000 vehicles and 120,000 tons of stores had to be moved in about three weeks from billets and depots to ports. This meant running 440 special train-trains, 80 special freight trains and 1,000 heavy wagons by ordinary road service. This almost complete surprise came in an operation of this magnitude is unbelievable and deserves the greatest credit of all continents. Europe, from 1939 mention the

The convoy containing the assault force was the largest that ever sailed from this country. During the past year 1,000,000 tons of stores have been sent round the Cape to various destinations, together with 500,000 mms and 50,000 tanks, guns or vehicles. It has naturally been one of our paramount preoccupations to save shipping in every possible way. An improved pack devised for the 6-pounder anti-tank gun has reduced the shipping space required by nearly one-third. Boneless meat is now being used with consequent economy of 100 tons of refrigerated space.

The Army is being constantly to ensure that young and fit men are taken from sedentary and static employment for more active mobile duties. We have set up a General Staff Research Directorate to examine conditions therefor to be derived from our own enemy operations and to produce a properly digested body of doctrine, whether tactical, organisational, or administrative, of weapons. The aim is to ensure that the Army will go into action, organised, equipped and trained in accordance with a doctrine in advance of the enemy's. An essential adjunct to General Staff reorganisation was the appointment of a Scientific Adviser to the Army Council. He is a member of the Scientific Advisory Council of the Ministry of Supply, and has "spurious freedom of access" in the War Office and the Ministry. The adviser will be assisting a Administration from the War Office to Commanders of all headquarters down to the company level steadily. For example, the 100th Guards succeeded in the return to the scene of the attack on their tanks in 100 of the Armed Forces units in the country without noticeable loss of efficiency as consequence. In total, the command houses of every Cavalry, Artillery, Training, and Infantry unit provides a useful valence to the Army's morale.

Japan's Heavy Losses. — Look at Japan's five months' record in the south-eastern Solomons—25 combatant craft, including two battleships sunk, 10 damaged, probably sunk, 24 transports and cargo ships sunk, seven others damaged. In the island fighting on the islands of Florida, Tulagi, Langaiboga and Guadalcanal she has lost in a conservative estimate 30,000 of her best soldiers. In her efforts to hold reinforcements to Guadalcanal she lost at sea a minimum of another 80,000 troops. Some assert that the figure should be at least 50% higher. In addition losses of naval personnel have been heavily felt, not fewer than 15,000. Her losses have reached a enormous figure of more than 100,000 wounded planes. Of more consequence than this appalling record, however, is the fact that the Japanese have failed utterly in their primary objective, to wrest back Guadalcanal, in spite of tremendous effort and unswilled willingness to pay whatever price was demanded. The importance of Guadalcanal to the Japanese is that it is the last of the eastern Solomons islands suitable for use as an air base. The Japanese had planned the use of Guadalcanal as another link in the 400 to 500 miles apart aerial stepping-stones to the south. They had also planned to use Tulagi harbour as an advanced naval base. The next step was the occupation of the New Hebrides and the invasion of the Fijis. The Americans must have beaten Japan for the complete occupation of Guadalcanal by little more than a couple of weeks at the most.—Mr. Henry Keys in the *Daily Express*.

American Casualties. — The total of the United States forces killed, wounded, missing, interned in neutral countries, and prisoners of war are: Army casualties up to and including February 15, 42,623. Of this number 8,751 were killed, 6,859 wounded, 25,412 missing, 6,111 prisoners of war, and 89 interned in neutral countries. Of the wounded, 751 have returned home. The combined Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties to February 27 were dead, 6,074; wounded, 4,408; missing, 12,604; total, 22,776. The combined "casualties" up to and for all the armed forces were: dead, 10,554; wounded, 11,487; missing, 38,041; prisoners of war, 6,641; interned, 89. On Jan. 60,499 U.S. Office of War Information.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. R. Brown has been appointed a Senior Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika.

Mr. J. D. Jameson has been appointed a senior economist in the Uganda Agricultural Department.

Mr. J. H. Lewis and Mr. J. A. N. Wollenberg, District Commissioners for the "Digo" and "Bondo" districts of Kenya.

The birth is announced by Tanganyika Service to son to the wife of Colonel J. C. Church, M.C., Army and South African Highlanders.

Professor W. M. Macmillan, of the colonial Office Advisory Committee on Education, is to represent the British Council in East Africa.

The Rev. Francis Moncreiff, of Edinburgh, has been appointed honorary secretary in Scotland for the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Dr. W. A. Bullen has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for South Kavirondo, and Dr. A. J. Miller, Medical Officer for the Machakos district.

The marriage will take place on Saturday in Cape Town of Captain H. F. Oppenheimer, South African Armoured Car Regiment, and Miss Bridget McCall.

Colonel Denys Rees, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, has been appointed South African Minister to the Greek Government in London.

(Major) Maurice Herbert Gilbert, M.B.E., R.A.P.C., of Kimbolton, Warwickshire, was married recently in Nairobi Cathedral to Miss Mary Harrow, of Welwyn, Herts.

Mr. Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika Territory until he was transferred in 1940 to Malaya, High Commissioner, has had his appointment officially extended for a further year.

Colonel J. G. Nairn, formerly of the Masiasi district, Tanganyika Territory, has assumed the duties of organiser-in-chief for the West of England and South Wales of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

The birth is announced of a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. C. R. Clay, of Isaka, Northern Rhodesia. Mrs. Clay was Miss Betty Baden-Powell before her marriage to Mr. G. C. R. Clay, who is in the Administrative Service.

Mr. Charles Brewerton, married recently in Liverpool, by a Miss from Kenya, returned to the United Kingdom in March at £5,834, with net personalty £6,068. After staff bequests of £400 he left the residue to Mrs. Editha Lady Broome, his first wife.

We record the deaths in their times the Rev. T. E. S. Mrs. Dofeson, Miss M. H. J. Mance, of the C.M.S., Mombasa; Miss M. Webb of the C.M.S., Southern Rhodesia, having left their respective territories recently. The news that these missionaries died now on their last tour of duty in E.A. Africa.

Mrs. Denys Rees, B.P., of Marlboro, Johannesburg, wife of the recently appointed High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, is consulting over her constituents' vote whether or not she should resign her seat in the House of Assembly in order that she may join her husband in England.

The engagement is announced between Mr. P. H. Bonham, a landscape gardener, son of Mr. Humphrey Bonham, of Studley, Surrey, and formerly of the Indian Army, Mrs. Aranetta MacMichael, elder daughter of Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine, and Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1934-1937, and Lady MacMichael.

The Mombasa Civilian Citizens' Association, formed to represent the views of the European population, and in particular to act as a clearing house for ideas and constructive comment, has an interim committee consisting of Mr. J. Collins, Mr. D. L. Nichols, Mr. F. Relf, Mr. H. J. Robinson, Mr. A. M. Smith, Mr. G. M. Bowes, Mr. G. G. and Mr. F. K. Camping (honorary

Obituary

Mr. J. W. Wardell, for the past thirty years regional officer of the Royal Engineers in the Middle East, has died at 82.

The death is announced of Lieutenant Commander Sir August Cayzer, K.C.B., R.N. (Retd.), Chairman of Cayzer Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., the Harston Line, and the proprietor of Cayzer Steamers and a director of Standard Oil Co. (U.S.A.) Ltd.

Major General Sir Michael Bruce, K.C.B., C.S.I., who died in April in Addis Ababa Hospital, Sir Michael, whose regimental name was the B.S.A. Police before the last war, took part in the suppression of the rebellion in South Africa in 1911, being wounded; was again wounded both in France and at the Dardanelles; and then served in the later stages of the East African campaign.

Admiral Sir Thomas Hunt, K.C.B., C.S.I., whose death is reported, at one time commanded the stern-wheel steel vessel HERALD on the Zambezi. Later, as first lieutenant of the light cruiser SCUTARI, he took part in the Matabeleland expedition of 1896. He saw further service on the East African coast when in 1906 he was promoted captain, and two years later in command of the light cruiser FOX was employed in the blockade of the coast of Somaliland, landing at Busire during May 1909. A friend of Rudyard Kipling, it has been suggested that the Admiral's Zambezi adventures provided the background to Kipling's "Jingo" and the Empire.

Lord Luke, who died last week, was the son of the founder of Booth, Luke, and himself became chairman and joint managing director of that company. Widely travelled, particularly in the Empire, including British Africa, Lord Luke had been since 1937 a member of the Council of the British Empire League. He was also a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the British Charities Association, honorary treasurer of the County of London Red Cross, and a Vice-President of the British and Foreign Bible Society. His great interest in hospitals caused him to take his title from the name of the patron saint of physicians.

Gwendoline Delamere

Colonel W. J. Wright, former Mayor of Nairobi, writes:

The death of Gwendoline Lady Delamere has removed a popular figure from the life of Kenya. No one is popular without some good reason. Most of us, however, never deserve occupation to bring out the best in us. This is true. When Lady D. was elected Mayor of Nairobi the sentiment of those who wished her well was: "That is good. It will keep Gwendoline out of mischief."

Lady Delamere enjoyed public work and did it well. No one could preside over a meeting with greater dignity and efficiency. No less were her social gifts, and she was always ready to lend a hand at public enterntainment. At a pageant of Kenya held in the agricultural show grounds, remember falling over someone on the path. It was Lady Delamere, who, having had to sprint across the field, was requesting her bread. That was characteristic. She went all out in work and play, but was devoted to what she conceived to be the good of the Colony.

Perhaps the sudden trumpet was not unwelcome, for it took her out of mischief into the light.

In our obituary last week we stated that Lady Delamere was the first woman member of the Nairobi Municipal Council. The first woman member was, in fact, Mrs. Olga Watkins, in 1923.

Mr. David C. Campbell

Mr. David C. Campbell, who joined the Administration Service of Tanganyika in 1919, became Assistant Colonial Secretary in 1931, was transferred to Uganda in 1933 as Deputy Chief Secretary at the special request of Sir Philip Mitchell, and was appointed Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar just a year ago, has now become Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, in succession to Sir Edward Jackson. Mr. Campbell (whose friends in East Africa may many have nominated late in 1931 as Colonial Secretary of Fiji) has been posted from Uganda to Gibraltar after which he was seconded to Malta some time ago.

Sir Edward Jackson, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Cyprus, was appointed Attorney-General of Nyasaland in 1920 and a Judge in that Protectorate five years later. In 1924 he became Attorney-General of Tanganyika. He is a brother of the present Governor of that Territory.

Mr. J. H. Maxwell

At last week's annual general meeting of the African Tobacco Company, Ltd., Lord Dulverton, the chairman, said that Mr. A. H. Maxwell, the tobacco controller (who frequently visited the Rhodesias and Uganda before the war), had shown "how thoroughly he deserves the confidence and support that he has received from all sections of the trade."

Mr. Amery, D.C.L.

The University of Oxford last week conferred on the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for India, and previously Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Dominions, the honorary degree of D.C.L. In presenting him, the Public Orator's deputy spoke of Mr. Amery's *"incorrupta fides nudaque veritas"* and said that even those who had sometimes thought him most misguided had never attempted to deny that he sought single-mindedly the welfare of India as of Britain.

New East African Stamps

Postage stamps now in use in Somalia (ex-Italian Somaliland) are the current British stamps overprinted "E.A.F." of the 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 9d. and 1s. denominations. Those in use in Eritrea are also British overprinted "Eritrea," superseding those overprinted in Cairo which had been in use since March of last year. They range up to 2s. 6d. stamps. Postage due labels of 1d., 1s., 2d., 3d. and 1s. are also in use in Eritrea.

Colonial Food Yeast Factories

A new food product, a kind of yeast, so far unnamed except for the chemist's label of *Torula Ultis*, will help to solve many of the world's present and future nutrition problems. It can be economically manufactured from sugar or molasses, and its production will therefore help to consume surplus sugar of some of the Colonies. Jamaica has been chosen as the site for the first large-scale experiments, for which a preliminary sum of £25,000 has been made and a plant shipped in Great Britain. Similar food yeast factories may be set up in other parts of the Empire.

Entomologists and nurses work in the colonies provide an abundant after-work for the scientific and research-worker. This is a treasury of unfold gold. Dr. A. J. H. Smart, Medical Advisor to the Government Astronomical sums of money are being sent to the Native reserves of Kenya from the military which does not encourage those left behind to come out to work as they are richer than they have ever been in their lives. Major F. W. Constandish Benfinck.

No manufacturing country can first expect to kiss its products goodbye for cash is Q.B. Home port and expect to get and maintain a good business connection. Mr. T. W. Fairhurst.

Tribute to Bishop Birley

Canon G. W. Broomefield, formerly of Zanzibar, and now secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, says in the course of a long tribute in the *Church Times* to Bishop Birley, whose impending resignation we recently announced:

"When Bishop Frank Weston died in 1924 we in Africa felt that there was nobody who could take his place. That we, Archdeacon Birley, did not dare to hope that he could be bishop for more than a few years, for we doubt how long his strength would be enough for the incessant demands he made on it."

"Bishop Weston was 'a quiet man to follow,' and it was good for his diocese that the new bishop was a different type of man. He has never made any attempt to follow Weston's steps as a leader of the Anglo-Catholic movement. But as a Diocesan Bishop and Father in God to his people he has been unsurpassed, and has made a great contribution of his power to the building of the Church in the diocese."

"Before he was bishop, he was a very great parish priest. Since then the whole diocese has been in a real sense his parish; he knows every part of it intimately, and stays for at least a few days twice every year at each central station. Everywhere he is accessible to all. He has an almost miraculous memory for people and all their concerns."

"He is a great teacher of the Faith, and has taken special care that thorough and adequate training should be given to catechumens and Christians everywhere in the diocese. Admirable courses of instruction and lesson notes have been drawn up. Moreover, he has always been at hand to guide and encourage his priests. There is a remarkable unity of system throughout the diocese in all such things."

"He has always been alive to the needs of changing Africa, and understands and sympathises with the aspirations of young Africans. He has therefore given his full encouragement to improvements in the educational system, and progress since he became bishop has been impressive."

"It is part of his greatness that, while guiding and inspiring the policy of the diocese, he gives a considerable measure of authority to those of his staff whom he has entrusted with the administration of such things as education or finance, or with the representation of mission interests on Government committees."

VIROL

OWING to the difficulties of distribution brought about by War conditions it is regretted that supplies of Virol, the well-known food product, are not constantly available.

Virol has proved itself so valuable an adjunct to the ordinary diet of children that it cannot fail to be greatly missed.

It is therefore to be hoped that the great efforts of all concerned with the Allied cause will continue to bring forth such success as will soon enable normal conditions to be restored.

Where this has been achieved every endeavour will be made to replenish stocks of Virol as speedily as possible.

VIROL LTD.
Food Specialists
LONDON ENGLAND

THE WAR

Rhodesians for War Fronts

"Africanisation" of European Units

Gables received from Southern Rhodesia state that the recent radical change in the defence policy of the Colony is to have in the great majority of full-time troops in the training camps being drafted for active service.

For purposes of security it has been necessary hitherto to keep certain proportions of full-time troops for the defence of the Colony, but now, owing to the change in the war situation and to the formation of the Services Commission for South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, it has been found possible to release them.

An overwhelming majority of Rhodesians having elected to serve with the South African forces, home defence now devolves on part-time and permanent units comprising motorised battalions of the Rhodesia Regiment in Salisbury and Bulawayo, with specialised companies in Gwelo, Gaborone and Omtati, and a Royal Field Artillery in Salisbury, together with African formations such as the Rhodesian African Rifles and the Royal African Corps. A Native regiment attached to the Royal African Training Corps. The strength of the all-African Corps is increasing.

A new policy of "Africanising" European units has also been adopted in the home defence units with the object of conserving European manpower by replacing European units which can be carried out by Africans, and driving, cooking, sanitary duties, and so forth. Europeans reported are released for fighting units.

The defence of the Colony will thus be adequately safeguarded and every fit man between the ages of 20 and 41 in the full-time forces sent to the fighting fronts to strengthen Rhodesia's representation in the different theatres of war.

Kenya Conscription Baffles Women

The Government of Kenya is to apply conscription to European women. The first to be called up will be those in the age group 18 to 21. This decision, which is intended to bring the British into line with great numbers of other nations, because it is necessary to meet the rising requirements of the Services, which are still short-handed.

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* has telegraphed that women's occupations are being closely reviewed, and the Director of Woman Power will consider whether a woman's present employment is essential to the war effort; that women with children and other household responsibilities will be given special consideration; and that opportunity will be provided for appeals against the call-up. Many European women in Kenya are already engaged in war work, and the military authorities employ many hundreds of civilians in offices and other paid jobs. Most of the former wives are also carrying on their husbands' farms. Others are engaged in engineering works or in military and technical organisations. There are probably few real shirkers.

Mr. Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, responded to Army celebrations held last week in Nairobi. He was accompanied by cabinet ministers and military and Air Force officers. In further token of respect, all shops were closed.

It is now believed that picked Belgian Congo troops were sent to West Africa to be ready for all eventualities at the time of the Allied landings in North Africa. When a R.A.F. machine crashed under Mr. Elsdon, four Africans employed on the Eureka Express stayed fire and exploding ammunition to rescue the injured airman and remove one who had been killed.

The six African crew who have been touring

there have inspected East African troops here reached

Kenya.

A company of the East African Pioneer Corps has joined battalions (including 4,000-pounders) for the Army serving with the 8th Army. A Warm press has been given to these Africans for their part in the defeat of the enemy in the Western Desert.

Nearly 600 men of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps have arrived in East Africa on leave from the Middle East, where they have done much useful work with the 8th Army. They were greeted on arrival by Mr. (Lieut.-Colonel) Williams, in Tanzania; Mr. A. H. Goss, P.C.M., Buganda; and Samwel Wamala, State Minister (Prime Minister) of Buganda; Chief Eurojok, Tuguru; Uganda; Chief Abdieh of Kachia, Tana-Tyka Territory; Chief Amoth, of Central Kavirondo; Kenya; Chief Ndele, of Tesu-Numu, Tanganyika; and Chief Kingi of Kitui, Kenya. Some 600 men in the leave party had been taken away by Germans, Americans and Frenchmen they had escaped and been in leave in Cairo, Jerusalem, Baghdad, Damascus and other places mentioned in the Ride.

African Armies Eager for Action

Generals Sir Archibald Wavell, G.O.C.-in-C., India; General Sir Maitland Wilson, G.O.C.-in-C., Middle East; General Sir William Platt, G.O.C.-in-C., East Africa, and General Sir George Giffard, G.O.C.-in-C., West Africa, were among the army commanders who broadcast messages to the Empire in the special Army programme which followed the nine o'clock bulletin of the B.B.C. last Sunday night.

General Giffard spoke of the two years he had spent in West Africa, and paid warm tribute to the officers and non-commissioned officers from Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom who "had created a new African army." The response of Africans to their training had, said the General, been a surprise even to him, though he had always maintained that there was nothing the African soldier could not do. "The two West African brigades which had served in Ethiopia had increased the longing of the rest to measure themselves against the enemy, a longing certainly shared by the East African troops serving under his old friend General Pla-

General Platt said that the East Africa Command wished to greet the Mother Country with a "Jamboree" in Kenya. He recalled the days under General Cunningham two years ago which, together with that from the Sudan, had brought about the collapse of Italy's empire, so that his *askari* now stood in glee from Liverpool to Zanzibar and on islands in the Indian Ocean. What they wanted was to engage on the "dirty little Jambans who sold them rotten bicycles." Many hoped to fight again under General Wavell in the company of those Indians who had fought so bravely at Kunming.

Casualties and Awards

The death on February 15th reported of Major D. W. Dunlop, R.A.M.C., as the result of an accident in Kenya.

Sub-Lieutenant Ryck, Lanchester, R.N.R., late of Kenya, has been on active service.

Philip Mortimer, who was returning to Kenya to re-

he married Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Mortimer, is reported missing when his ship in which he was travelling was sunk by German actions. His father, Commissioner of Legal Government, Uganda, and settler in Kenya, together with Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, R.N.O.R., R.E. The West Yorkshire Yeoman, who served for some years with the K.Y.R., was last week awarded the C.B. for recognition of outstanding services during the operations which led to the capture of Tripoli.

Bugadier A. S. A. Groves, C.M.G., C.B., M.I.D., M.A., M.A., Director of Medical Services of the African Forces, has been made C.B. for distinguished services in the Middle East.

Colonel H. J. Hone, M.B.E., who has headed the C.D.E., was Attorney General in Uganda during the outbreak of war, and previously Crown Lawyer in Tanganyika Territory and resident magistrate in Zanzibar. In 1938 he was Assistant Legal Adviser to the Dominions and Colonial Offices.

At the same time and also for distinguished services in the Middle East, during the period May 1939-October 1941, Col. R. D. Hewittundell has been awarded the O.B.E. He served for many years in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda.

Captain J. C. Brown, "of southern Rhodesia," received an M.B.E.

Wing Commander Petrus Hendrik Hugo, who served in East Africa with the S.A.A.F., has been awarded a second bar to his D.F.C. The citation states: "In operations in North Africa Wing Commander Hugo has taken part in many sorties on which he has destroyed at least four enemy aircraft. He has displayed gallant leadership and great skill during an outstanding record of operational flying."

A list of naval awards and mentions in despatches for bravery and resource during operations in Madagascar was published in the *London Gazette* on February 23.

Promotions to General Rank

Brigadier R. G. Sturges, who was in command of the operations in Madagascar last year, has been promoted Major-General. He directed the Invasion of Diego Suarez.

Colonel Temp. Major-General, acting "Lieutenant-General" R. O. W. H. Stone, O.B.E., British Forces in Egypt, and previously Assistant Adjutant-General to the Sudan Defence Force, has been promoted temporary Lieutenant-General and War Secretary Major-General.

Major-General E. B. B. Hawkins, D.V.O., Q.B.E., who has been on duty in West Africa for some time, has been transferred to East Africa, in different posts, of which he served from 1939 to 1941, as well as being twice in command of a K.R.R. battalion and as the first British consul for South-Western Ethiopia.

Major F. C. Field has been appointed commanding of the Nairobi Battalion of the Kenya Defence Force, with the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In succession to Major G. G. Gare, who died in this civil service, Major E. M. Gare could not accept command of the battalion as ensured by the Rev. G. L. Hart, he acted temporarily as battalion commander until Major Field could assume command. Major Gare has been appointed an honorary major in the Defence Force. On an emergency basis he will undertake the duties of liaison officer under the direction of the commander of the Nairobi Sub-area.

Released from Military Service

The following District Officers in Abyssinia have been released from military service: Major G. N. Barron, Mr. G. C. D. Hodson, and Mr. W. H. S. Stanhope Lovell.

Officers W. D. M. Brown and L. C. Davidson, Lieutenant-Guards Cadet R. E. C. Long, and Sergeant Ian Guinnall, from East Africa, have been in London on leave.

Corporal Richard P. Innes, who is now in England with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, was born in Kenya, where his father owned Ettrick Estate, Eldama Ravine. The family left East Africa for Canada in 1939.

In connection with Kenya's War Work Registration Act of 1940, Regulations, an appeal tribunal has been appointed consisting of Sir Geoffrey Northcote, chairman, Mr. E. B. Belcher, Mrs. E. A. Brown, Mrs. F. G. Gurnett, and Mrs. A. A. Price.

Mr. K. Riley has been appointed Price Controller in Tanganyika Territory.

Tanganyika's new Milk Control Board consists of the Director of Agriculture (Chairman), the Senior Agricultural Officer, in Mombasa (Deputy Chairman), and Messrs. A. L. B. Bennett and Mr. A. Mauken.

Mr. L. Collins has been appointed Head Coffee Controller and Chairman of the Coffe Exporters' Group in Kenya. Messrs. R. S. Campbell, E. J. Hand, and Mohamedineur Merab Dewji have been appointed members of the Advisory Committee to the Controller.

Ethiopia's Custodian of Enemy Property is now Mr. David Hall, an Ethiopian subject, who has taken over the duties from Mr. Collier.

The S.P. Gauchaplain in Addis Ababa continues to hold services for members of the British Legation, the British Military Mission, and the Africans of the land battalion of the King's African Rifles who form the Legation guard.

To save paper and shipping space, the British and Foreign Bible Society is arranging for New Testaments in Swahili to be printed in Port Said for the use of East African troops. Gospels in Italian for Italian prisoners of war in India are being printed in that country.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has adopted the principle of establishing local Demobilisation Committees to help the Director of Man-Power in settling soldiers in civilian employment after their demobilisation, and is now considering details and their terms of reference.

All ranks of Forces overseas are to be allowed to send one duty-free parcels a year to friends in the United Kingdom as soon as arrangements at overseas stations are completed. Parcels must not be heavier than 5 lb. including packing, must not exceed 80s. in value, or contain spirits, more than half a pound of tobacco, or cigarettes, more than half a pint of seeds, or more than a thimbleful of foodstuffs.

Gifts for War Purposes

The people of Tanganyika have sent donations of £250 to each of the following: R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, King George's Fund for Sailors, Red Cross and St. John Fund, and Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund. The Bagamoyo Country Club has sent £50 to King George's Fund for Sailors.

Women of Tanganyika Territory have sent £75 to the International Red Cross for relief of distress in Greece and £74 to the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund.

At Arusha, Southern Rhodesia, four chiefs handed £750 to the District Commissioner as a spontaneous offering from themselves and their tribesmen with the request that the sum should be devoted to the Navy League Fund and comforts for men of the Rhodesian African Rifles.

Zanzibar and Pemba have sent £151 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund, £59 to Lady Chitta's China Red Cross Fund, £60 to Mrs. Churchill's Russian Red Cross Fund, and £100 to King George's Fund for Sailors.

Christians of Nairobi have sent altar crosses to the church of England in the United Kingdom, as tokens of their admiration for their loved ones at home, who are so magnificently conducting themselves in such unparalleled circumstances. The Bishop of Nairobi has sent the gifts to churches in Plymouth and Exeter, two heavily bombed towns in south-west England.

Latest donations are £100 to the Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund and £250 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund, £100 from the African National Service League, £100 from Sir Henry Strakosch, and £300 from the Elisabethville branch of Les Armés Croix-Rouge Russes.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. David Adams asked whether it was intended to draw up a charter relating to all peoples of the Colonial Empire giving a Government declaration that to the Colonies shall apply the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter of freedom, justice and security.

Colonel Stanley stated that he had no statement to make on this matter at present.

Major G. W. S. asked if the Secretary of State had satisfied himself that plans had been prepared in each Colony for the early employment or resettlement of returning ex-soldiers of all ranks and colours, fit, unfit or disabled, on the cessation of hostilities, and that such plans would not be based on what was done in this direction after the last war.

Colonel Stanley replied that the matter was being considered both in this country in relation to the Colonial Empire generally and in individual territories where the problem was likely to be appreciable. Plans would be framed with sole regard to the needs of the situation expected to arise at the end of the war.

Mr. Sorensen asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any preliminary co-operation had taken place respecting Italian Colonies in Africa, and whether the question would be associated with the position and status of a Colonial area in relationship to the United Nations in the post-war world?

Mr. Eden replied that the future of Italian colonies in Africa was one of many post-war problems to which preliminary examination was being given. Due regard would be paid to the post-war policy of the United Nations in relation to Colonial areas.

Mr. Harvey asked whether, in view of the increase in the retail price of maize in Kenya, steps had been taken to be taken to provide a corresponding war-bonus to wages for African workers.

Colonel Stanley: "African employees are normally provided with rations in kind or are given a consolidated salary. In the latter case Africans employed by the Government are entitled to a post-war bonus introduced with effect from October 1, 1947. The recent increase in the price of maize is not considered sufficient to justify any change in the rates of bonus. I understand that the rates of pay of Africans in pre-war employment have generally been raised by amounts comparable to those approved for Government employees."

New Members of Colonial Research Committee

Captain Peter Macdonald asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any representatives of colonial studies had been appointed to the Colonial Research Committee.

Colonel Stanley: "Yes, sir. The development of the work of the Committee made it clear that it would be valuable to have among them persons with knowledge of racial and economic studies and of business affairs. I am glad to announce that Professor Carr-Saunders, Sir Hubert Henderson and Sir John Gauci have now joined the Committee to represent those aspects."

Mr. Sorensen asked if any Native members had been appointed to the Committee.

Colonel Stanley replied that he was as anxious as anyone else to associate natives of the Colonies with various kinds of work, but that this was a Committee of researches working in London the whole time, and his main consideration must be to get the best experts for the particular job.

Mr. Wakefield asked what steps the Secretary of State had taken to ensure that all Colonial governments had up-to-date civil aviation requirements in their Secretariats, in order to ensure that reliable information be given him in connection with the information he had requested regarding post-war civil aviation developments.

Colonel Oliver Stanley: "No such special appointments need to be necessary, provided in reply to my recent inquiry, which was on the preliminary to the preparation of detailed schemes for civil aviation services and routes, the Colonial Governments will be guided by the invaluable local knowledge and experience of those of their officers who over a considerable time have been handling regularly the questions of civil aviation. When the time comes to prepare details of routes, landing-ground and so on, the local authorities will generally need the advice of a specialist fully familiar to air policy and the capacity and experience of the service which will be available."

Mr. Sorensen asked to what extent the Overseas Nursing Association was a recognised Government concern in the relationship between S. and African Colonial Governments, and whether the Minister could assure him that it would include coloured African ladies nominated by the Government and by African organisations.

Colonel Stanley: "The Overseas Nursing Association was founded in 1936 for the purpose of providing fully trained nurses from this country for private and hospital work in the Colonies and among other British communities abroad, and to facilitate in any other way the work of nursing. Although it is a private and voluntary organisation, the Association acts at the request of the Colonial Office as an agency for confirming candidates to the Secretary of State for Govern-

ment nursing appointments in the Colonies which it is desired to fill by recruitment from this country. The Association has no relationship with African Colonial Governments, and in the circumstances the particular suggestion made in the last part of the question does not seem appropriate."

Mr. Sorensen: "Does not she right here, and gallant gentlewoman, that it is highly desirable that the Association has considerable influence, some African ladies should be included on it? Will he not make a suggestion in this right quarter?"

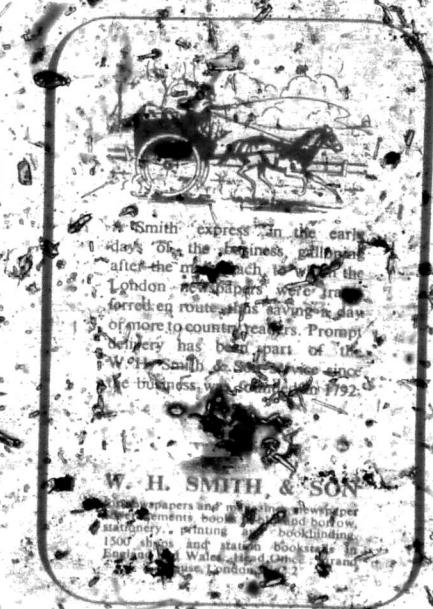
Colonel Stanley said he could certainly think it over and see what could be done, but it must be someone who was a member of the Senate in the United Kingdom and also had special knowledge of nursing.

Middle Pleistocene Discovery in Sudan

Artifacts in type similar to the Chellelean and Acheulean of the fourth stage of East Africa have been found in the in front of stone gravel on five metres above the present flood plain of the banks of the Ashor, Sou Anha, a left-bank tributary which joins the Nile less than a mile downstream from the confluence of the Blue and White Niles. These discoveries are considered by the Commissioner for Archaeology in the Sudan to mark an important stage in the study of the history of the basin.

Health in the Colonies

Dr. A. G. L. Smart, Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, pointed out in a broadcast talk last week on "Health in the Colonies" that most of the so-called tropical diseases used to occur in this country, but that any real difference lies in the fact that in a hot and damp climate disease spreads so much more easily, since mosquitoes, flies and other forms of lower life concerned in the spread of disease thrive in such circumstances. "Health problems," said Dr. Smart, "are really part of a plan for social welfare, and in their solution resources must be pooled. There has to be more and better education among the masses in the simple facts of hygiene, health, for example numbers of trained men and women, especially those from the Colonies, must be available."



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News Items in Brief

Agricultural authorities have been asked to estimate agricultural requirements for 1943 and 1944.

Reports of the Ministry state that girls are leaving school at an earlier age, staying at school longer and marrying later.

Hard fibres of two varieties being as short supply experiments are being made in culturing cottons and banana tree fibre.

The Beta Shoe factory in Gwelo is to double the capacity of its tannery and erect two new factory buildings. An annual production of 200,000 pairs of shoes is planned.

Civil estimates for 1943 amount to £135,000 for the Colonial Office, £200,000 for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services, £145,000 for Colonial development and welfare.

Mr. Richards, M.P., stated recently that in Northern Rhodesia there are 577 farms producing no crops whatever, and that the area of farms producing no crops totals no less than 6,312,847 acres.

Tanganyika Territory has planted 131,368 acres of wheat, 55,830 of maize, 3,362 of rye and 10,418 of flax under the latest Production of Crops Ordinance. Oats, rice, and rubber have been added to the crops covered by the ordinance.

To save administrative stamping in Northern Rhodesia, all forms under the Companies' Ordinance requiring a filing fee of 5s. are no longer to be stamped, but must instead be delivered to the Registrar of Companies with a cheque, postal order or money order for 5s.

In view of the difficulty experienced by exporters of woollen goods to Southern Rhodesia in obtaining the necessary certificates of essentiality in respect of their orders, the time limit for applications for licences is to be extended from February 1 to April 15.

The Bwana District of Tanganyika Territory has shown a remarkable absence of the disease of bilharzia whereas in the neighbouring Masiwa area 85% of recruits for the Forces have shown infection. The disease is also prominent in other areas of the Mwanza Province.

African medical students in Tanganyika are being trained to examination standard by Dr. Salama Mawani, Vice-Chancellor of the Universities Mission hospitals at Imani and Lwanga. Women students are being trained in analytical chemistry and manufacturing pharmacy.

A gunner's garden in the Bulilima area of Uganda has shot a porcupine which had killed about 30 Africans in three months, including a chief.

British Colonial Dependents are to be supplied with a new type of mosquito and tick netting made by British firms who used to make place for canaries and budgerigars.

The Education Advisory Committee in Nyasaland accepts the minister's fact that simple schools is already available to a greater proportion of the population of the Protectorate than to any other African community.

The London Company of Africa Ltd. have declared a dividend of 11 1/2% on the ordinary and deferred ordinary shares subject to deduction for non-resident tax on the latter. The dividend for the previous year was 5% plus dividends at 3.77%.

Lord Crawford and Sir Archibald Weigall were members of the special committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England which has recommended to organisation of the Ministry of Agriculture, including the creation of a non-political statutory body, on the lines of the Forestry Commission, for food production and control.

The Belgian Congo will now requisition Native labour in economic activities essential to the war effort if the number of voluntary workers is found to be insufficient.

In an explanatory note the Government has pointed out that the voluntary system is liable to cause uncertainty, opens the door to abuses and in practice represents a form of constraint upon the lower grades in the African social scale without the safeguards which accompany legal requisitioning. The Government's intention is to strengthen the law not to legalise abuse.

Standard Bank of South Africa

A statement issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa shows that on September 30, 1942, deposit, current and other accounts reached the new record of £128,765,547, an increase of £17,734,341 in the year. Investments were up from £26,791,222 to £42,916,374 and cash from £35,161,997 to £40,220,733. A decrease in bills of exchange is recorded from £6,216,246 to £3,265,756, and advances and bills discounted were lower, £1,158,710 against £35,598,069. Investments appear in the balance-sheet "at less than their market value." The paid-up capital of the bank is £2,500,000 and the reserve fund totals £3,600,000.

Mombasa's New Deep-Water Wharves

Our recent reference to impending extensions to the port of Mombasa is confirmed by telegraphic news from Kenya that two more deep-water berths are in course of construction at a cost of £600,000, and the first is to be completed this year. These two berths will increase the port's capacity by one-third. The work is being done by the contractor now engaged on Cape Town harbour developments.

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Commodities Federation

A Federation of Commodity and Allied Trade Associations Ltd., has been reconstituted. Its chief objects are the consideration of post-war problems and all current developments relating to the post-war position of the trades concerned. Membership is open to recognised British associations representing shippers, merchants, brokers, and distributors of all kinds of produce and raw materials and to manufacturers and commercial bodies connected with these trades.

The Federation will be governed by a Council consisting of the representative from each member association. At the first Council meeting held last week, Mr. E. Mackenzie Hay, of the Rubber Trade Association of London, was elected Chairman, and Mr. J. Cudine-Nickson, of the Liverpool Cotton Association, was elected Vice-Chairman. A post office will be first opened at which will take place within the month.

"Other members of the Memorandum and Articles of Association include the Associated Cotton Seizing Works, Association of Empire Producers Agents, Associations, the General Producers' Workers' Association of London, the Incorporated Cotton Corporation, the British Trade Association, the ANGVA, the Association Ltd., the Cotton Corporation Association, London, the British Rubber Trade Association, the London and South Oil Mills and General Produce Association.

The Misses of the Clergy and Plantation House, Minnie Lane, Etta, Mrs. L. A. Wilson, honorary secretaries.

Pouer Securities Corporation

Powers Securities Corporation, Ltd., which has largely lost its interest, reported a gross profit of £412 of £118,421, and a net profit of £10,068, after providing for all expenses, including income tax. £20,249 was brought forward from the last account as a dividend of 10%, less £1,000 which had been paid on the preference shares, leaving a balance of £62,403, of which £24,000 is absorbed by a dividend for the ordinary shares less tax. The directors are of the opinion that at the present market valuation of £1,000 per share the company's investments are in the aggregate well founded. Investments in subsidiary companies of £1,500,000 are valued at cost. Cash at bank was £19,000. The two directors retire by rotation, Mr. H. G. Balfour and Mr. W. C. Lusk, who will be elected at the meeting, being succeeded in the future. The other members of the board are Mr. William Shearer, Chairman and managing director of Leat Colours, Mr. John Greenly, and Messrs. A. MacTavish, J. D. Murray and W. J. Sealey (secretary).

Planning a Policy

Among the 11 members of the various ~~of~~ Lord, who have formed a group to consider a post-war plan for agriculture were Lord Dufferin and ~~Colman~~, who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1907-8; Lord Lansdowne, Chairman of the Rhodesian-Nyaland Royal Commission; Lord Phillimore, who served on the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Josef Union in East Africa; and Lord Stanworth, whose services to East Africa have been legion. The committee recommends the appointment of a Central Agricultural Board; that endeavours should be made to standardise the world agricultural situation; and that Great Britain's food should be bought on the open market, rather than over a common agricultural disaster.

The Native population of Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, now numbers 68,000, an increase of 50% over the pre-war figure.

The fact that goods made at home are short supply due to war conditions as cited in this newspaper should not lead to a conclusion that they are necessarily dear for export.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Tantalite Export by Air

The possibility of obtaining greater supplies of taatalite from the African colonies is being considered. Taatalite, one of the rarest iron ores, is used in the manufacture of special steel, it is in urgent demand in America, but is not used extensively in this country. Information regarding the Empire states has been supplied to the United States, and production from various African deposits is under consideration. The first car-bombing in Canada is awaiting exposure.

Minima Personalia

Mr. Arthur D. Störke, having been appointed consulting engineer to Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Minas do Cobre, Ltd., will on April 1 relinquish the position of vice-chairman and managing director of both companies, as well as his offices with Rhodesian Gold Mine, Ltd., Mr. R. L. De Pree has been appointed managing director of the Roan Antelope and useful companies.

Deposits of mica and graphite in Tanganyika territory are officially estimated to be capable of producing some 2000 tons

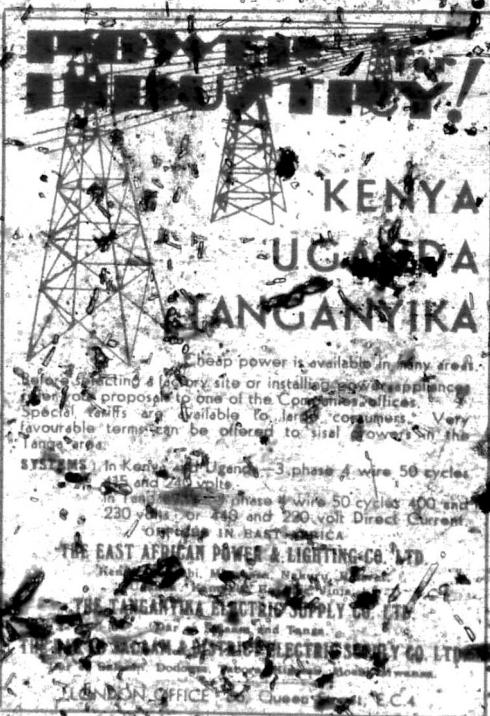
Ran Davidine

Mr. Consul General Investment Co. Ltd. has declared a dividend of 10/- per stock unit, or 6½% (the same).

The Best of the Day by Arthur M. Hodder and Straight & Sons. 6d. Mr. Mac's latest compilation is that the British Empire has been built upon the Bible, the foundation stone of our national faith, liberty, liberalism, patience, and optimism. The people, he points out, give the Bible Society the same income as they give their King. It is, then, with a sense of high prestige that he tells the history of the British Empire in this splendid and excellently illustrated book of 368 pages. Its one real lack is an index, which ought to be added to future editions.

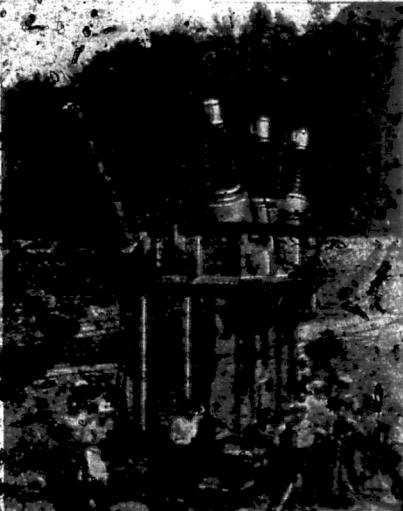
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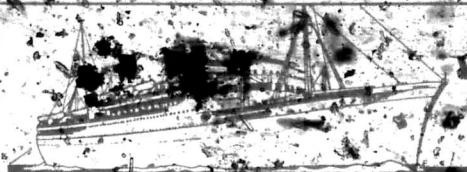
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Thursday, March 11, 1943

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Principal Content

Matters of Moment	450	British Colonial Hospital	450
British Colonial	450	Social Welfare	450
Empire	450	Parliament	450
Secretary of State	450	Wartime	450
The War & Rhodesia	450	Parliament	450
Anti-Treaty Officers	450	Community Meeting	450
Background to the War	450	P.W.E. Security	450
News	450	Corporation	450

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain. That axiom, so often upheld, the soundness during the years of appeasement, was

No Surrender declared last week by Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be the first and fundamental principle upon which must rest the progress of the various territories of the Colonial Empire towards their ultimate destiny of self-government. He quite bluntly dissociated himself from "the theory of international administration of colonies" an idea to which a few pushful British publicists have given ardent expression in blind disregard of the feelings of the peoples chiefly concerned, who to use the Minister's words, "would deeply resent a substitution of a new oligarchy and perhaps ephemeral administration for the British connection." They know full well that this truth cannot be too often enunciated, especially since two of the legacies of a generation of appeasement are a sentimental idealism and a flabby internationalism, neither of which takes into account the patriotic, political and other practical deprivations which their implement would involve for millions of British subjects, millions whose attachment to the Crown has been magnificently demonstrated during these years of war.

The appeasers first sought to transfer the homelands of some of these British subjects to a scheming, covetous Germany which even then (as far as previous beforehand) planned

in terms of war. Then, when the brutality of the Internationalism. Here sections of his own people and to his neighbours could no longer be disguised, these anti-Empire theorists thought to achieve their aim by propagating their notions of international administration. Most of them stand revealed as men who have been wrong on almost every major public problem; they were apologists for Germany, echoing the spurious Nazi denunciations of the Treaty of Versailles, blind to Prussianism rampant in Germany, and deaf to the warhimes of their fellow-countrymen who could recognise Juniper militarism even though its name were changed. A few have been shocked into silence by this war. Others are still at their old self-imposed task of obscuring all pronouncements which have no conceivable relation to the facts yet which nevertheless interest millions of good hearted but ignorant folk. This new declaration on behalf of the Imperial Government, for the specimen can be regarded as nothing less—has, we are glad to note, been prominently reported in the Press, and should, therefore, do something to clear the public mind of the illusions which so often have presented as realities. It is incidentally already evident that the new Secretary of State attaches importance to the

improvement of public opinion regard to the Colonial Empire. The Press Section of the Colonial Office, which is credible though the fact may seem, was, until a few weeks ago, no more than a one-man department, has begun to grow, and is getting an increasing quantity of Colonial news into the various newspapers, despite the heavy pressure on their news facilities.

Though Colonel Stanley, in his speech, says that the administration must remain British and the sovereignty national, he accepts the importance of close international co-operation in Colonial affairs—with the proviso that "the machinery must be real." It is not a nice theory or a pretty picture, but something which grapples with realities, rather than getting down to the facts of the problem. No responsible East African or Rhodesian will quarrel with that second point, whilst, on the contrary, is expressed in language much more commonly heard in Colonial legislatures than from British politicians. Many of the problems of Africa are so similar over such vast areas that nothing could come from constant consultation between British, Belgian, French and Portuguese in regard to matters affecting South, Central, East and West Africa. The need for more practical measures of consultation and co-operation has been stressed in these pages on hundreds of occasions, but achievements still lag sadly behind both need and opportunity. It is with Governments that the responsibility lies, and the public will hope to see this hint of the new Minister translated into action. There is, for instance, still no reason to believe that his own Department has by any means fully used its opportunities for contact with the Governments now in London of other Colonial Powers. They can scarcely press this matter while they are guests in Great Britain, but we do know that the many protestations of British Ministers are contrasted with the infrequent acts of the Colonial Office towards fulfilment of this wholly admirable idea of greater international co-operation.

Perhaps the most noteworthy omission of the Secretary of State in this comprehensive speech is regard to that grouping of territories for which East Africans and Rhodesians have pleaded for many years; and to the theory when General Smuts, Lord Hailey and other authorities of the first rank have more recently given Practice. strong support. If Colonel Stanley regards improved international co-operation in Colonial affairs as essential, he

must surely consider still more urgent better interterritorial co-ordination between neighbouring British Dependencies forming one natural economic and political unit. We hope, however, that he will apply himself to the improvement of the inter-territorial machinery which already exists. Some of it could more truthfully be classed in the "grey picture" category described as "applying genial remedies." The Colonial Office, for example, has on innumerable occasions declared its satisfaction with the East African Governors' Conference. East Africa is, of course, a convenient, regard it as "a nice theory, rather than as a machinery which really gets down to the facts of the problem." The Minister can assuredly find in his Department, if he will call to them, proofs that this view, so often stated in public by non-official leaders, has been shared in private by some outstandingable officials with extensive experience of East Africa.

The forthright commendation of the development of healthy secondary industries in the Colonies must be noted, for it directly conflicts with the obstructionism of the Colonial Office under Sir Philip Cunard, now Viscount Swinton. His Secondary Industries Committee prevented to our great loss the knowledge the situation in East Africa of important new industries in which adequate capital was available under excellent auspices, and from the lack of which industry the war effort of the territories suffers greatly—so greatly, indeed, that the Government now earmarks public funds for the establishment of some of the factories which, but for Colonial Office obtuseness, would be operating under business management. The conditions suggested by the Minister are that Colonial secondary industries should depend upon a reasonable local market, i.e. a local development from the local supply of necessary primary products; and not be a wholly unnatural and uneconomic development forced behind abnormal barriers. Such a definition will not offend business men. Finally, the Minister laid great stress on the importance of mere hasty planning, but of prompt planning. He went so far, indeed, as to assert that his aim is to get everything ready now, in order to avoid a series of haphazard, improvisation and half-measures which can only result in chaos when action has to be quickly taken on the restoration of peace. All interested in the Colonies will welcome this declaratory policy. It ought certainly to be circulated among Colonial Governments—and specially marked copies might be sent to certain Governors.

Administration of British Colonies

Must Be Great Britain's Sole Responsibility, says Secretary of State.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES is, according to the sole responsibility of Great Britain, the Colonial Office. The Secretary of State for Colonies is, in addressing the Oxford Conservative Association last Friday evening,

Colonel Stanley, *the Interim*.

"I have been Colonial Secretary for only three short months, but that is sufficient to give me a very clear idea of a Colonial Secretary's difficulties in years." With that sombre thought I realise that I am far from being a young Colonial Secretary. I am in fact already approaching middle age.

The Office to which I have come can never have been more absorbing than now, when the whole question of the British Colonial Empire is exciting more interest than ever before. This added interest is particularly noticeable abroad, and especially in the United States. Some find that Great Country emphatically allies in the Old World: "Spare the rod and spoil the ally." They feel no doubt with justice that a cinctus pointing out our faults and frailties and an underlining of our signs of omission and commission is the one thing needed to stimulate and encourage us to greater efforts in the common cause of the great volume of friendly criticism and interest and advice which comes to us from across the water. Much is directed to our Colonial Empire—or, rather, to the American conception of our Colonial Empire.

"I am, however, going to confess that I am more interested in what Britain thinks of the British Empire than in what the United States of America think of it. And it is for this reason that if I knew the people here are interested in our Colonies, are instructed about our Colonies, and, being both interested and instructed, are satisfied with our Colonies, then indeed I should feel content. Because the people here hold to no other people in a sense of humanity, a desire for progress and in an attachment to liberty."

"One of the last acts of my predecessor was to make an excellent speech in the House of Lords giving us our Colonial past. It put with great eloquence and force the justification of our Colonial policy. My interest lies more in the Colonial future than in the Colonial past, and my chief interest in the past is that it provides a guide to the future."

The first thing that strikes anyone in a study of our Colonial Empire is its immense variety—over 100 territories of every size, of every climate, of every race, at every stage of economic and social development. Neither in politics, economics, nor social welfare is it possible to find any yardstick applicable to all. The problems are quite different, and

That Colonial Charter

"I often hear people talk about a Colonial Charter. If by this you mean a statement of the general principles which animate us in the administration of our Colonial territories, then it has been stated. I will do so again to-night. But if you mean some common plan of execution, or some common time-table of achievement, then, the infinite variety of our Colonial territories makes anything of the kind quite impossible."

"What sort of service we have made in these 100 territories, as far as the things we are concerned which we see fit to do, we have told them well."

"First, there has been the attempt to establish safety for life and property in areas many of which had hitherto known scarcely either. Not even the greatest triumph of our Colonial administration can deny that we have succeeded to the full in the establishment of the rule of law."

"The second thing we have done is to provide as impartial, as uninterrupted, as safe and secure as possible conditions for the conduct of our object, and set standards of lasting benefit to the Colonies."

Thirdly, we ourselves, in a series of preventing exploitation, and to some extent by misconceptions of the financial relationship between the Colonies and ourselves. While we exact no contributions from the Colonies to the central Exchequer, our fair advantages are everywhere slight, and in great areas non-existent; mining and production are so great, so as to provide not only a fair revenue for the taxpayer who has taken the risk but also a substantial benefit to the Colony as a whole. Nor have we placed obstacles in the way of local nations who have adopted the colonial policies. We can get up an excellent defence against the accusation that we have failed to prevent the exploitation of our Colonial territories."

"Fourthly, we set out to devote the income of the Colony to the benefit of the Colony. Results have varied greatly, for the income has varied greatly, but all over the Colonial Empires are examples of good communications, good health services, valuable agricultural research, improving higher education, valuable

basic building, and industrial ventures. We have no need to be ashamed of this."

"At any rate, the sole advantage that I have, is our intention to increase the income of our Colonies, and to increase the load upon the Exchequer. But in my very conception of trusteeship there are limitations, with which I do not believe we can, in principle, be charged. As trustee for numbers of people, I set out to do for them on a small scale what we set out on a large scale to do for the Colonial Empire. I try and satisfy my trustee, i.e., exploitation, to preserve it, to improve it as far as possible, and to see that the income of the estate is enjoyed by the recipient of the trust. But as trustee I feel no obligation to go further than that; I feel no call to make up out of my pocket any deficiency in the income of the beneficiary. Can we risk my money to improve the beneficiary? Can we be satisfied in future with such a rotary motion of extraction?"

"What sort of Empire do we want to see? I will divide the answer into three parts: political, economic and social.

Towards Self-Government

Successive British statesmen have announced their ultimate aim in the Colonial Empire is to see self-government established in the various territories. We have seen since the first declarations, statesmen coming along who repeat the word to-day. This country, with a longer history of real self-government than any other, has the best reason to know what benefits does the development of the individual character and of the individual, from the rights of self-government, benefits which we believe far outweigh any loss of efficiency which self-government may bring.

"Self-government is open to a great many difficulties. It is also a responsibility. Some territories which have for years had no friction, a greater or lesser extent of self-government, are not yet already at an advanced stage of political education, and the initial, and perhaps quick stages lie between them and self-government. Others have behind them fewer years of steady, orderly life, less opportunities for political training and less realization of political responsibility. In their case, the stages of change must necessarily be slow. Nothing could be easier for a politician anxious for a reputation for progress, than to call for a produce for every territory a glittering Constitution which he knew could not in fact be worked. But nothing could be more disastrous both for the material prosperity and the political advance of the territories concerned."

"We have in the last few days given a real earnest of our sincere desire for self-government, whenever aid, wherever practicable. The recent proposals made to Jamaica for a return of their Constitution and a great advance on the road to responsibility for the administration of their own affairs.

"While the various territories are progressing by varying methods and at varying stages towards this ultimate goal, what is the political set-up of the British Colonial Empire to be?"

"I am convinced that the first and fundamental principle is that the administration of the British Colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain."

International Administration Recreated

"I have no scruples to a theory which I think now gains few adherents, that it would be for the benefit of a particular Colony or for the benefit of the world, in particular, that the Colony should be administered by some International body. I can think of nothing more likely in practice to break down the best likelihoods to the steady development of the territories concerned."

"Administration, the right to administer, are other words, synonymous with power; merely a right to power, it also carries with it important responsibilities. Responsibilities in the future in the Colonial Empire will not be confined to the making of laws, or the keeping of order. They will entail financial and economic control on a large scale."

"But how alone are we to take that responsibility? Are we prepared to make those financial sacrifices which disentitle our responsibility, than we alone are in a position to exercise the control and to have the power?"

"But this apart from mere practical considerations, follows, my suggestion is an international administration bodies, the real feelings of the people in the territories concerned. Years of half-a-century of years of study and some practical work, progress, have itself developed the British and the local inhabitants a consciousness of unity and of affection. It is unaffected by the natural desire for even further advances, for unending progress, for increasing knowledge and responsibility; and I believe that the people themselves, perhaps an independent administration of the British colonies, which they now desire, will be

But because I believe strongly that the administration must remain British, and the sovereignty English, it does not mean that I exclude the possibility of close international co-operation.

In fact, under present circumstances I regard such co-operation not only as desirable but essential. Developments of modern transport and modern communication have brought close together vast areas which before were completely separated. Many of our problems today are common to all Africa and can only be solved in co-operation. This may be in the form of economic or health aid. And I would suggest the boundaries of a particular political unit, and I would welcome the establishment of machinery which enabled such problems to be discussed and solved by common efforts. But I should want this machinery to be real, not to be a nice theory or a pretty picture, but something which grapples with realities and really gets down to the facts of the problem.

What we want to see is a maximum of economic co-operation, not merely in the interests of our Colonies but also in the interest of the world as a whole. We have never desired and still do not desire to see this economic co-operation from purely selfish motives or on purely commercial grounds. It is due mainly to our own economy that in the future as there may be seen to be small in the past, the direct benefits can come incomparably greater.

If we can make 60,000,000 people happy, prosperous, friendly and grateful people who transact their business in the same language as us, who have experience of our commercial methods and a predilection for our commercial products, the indirect assets to the economy of this country may well be enormous.

The Colonies as a whole are territories of primary producers, and such territories can never hope for much maximum prosperity except in an expansionist world where products move freely across the seas. Where distance is increased rather than shortened, restricted, and the use of a product depends more upon its established position upon the particular country of its origin. It must be the hope of anyone responsible for the British Colonial Empire that that is the sort of economic world-set-up that the United Nations are aiming at, and to provide after the war.

Now, if in the general framework of world economy there is much that we can do to assist the progress of our Colonies. They are now, and probably must always remain in result of quite unexpected diversities, preponderantly agricultural in character. And there are many problems of soil fertility and soil erosion, of animal disease, of better agricultural methods, of better marketing or of processing of agricultural products and of new uses for old production which can be solved and which will need native skill; and above all money for their solution.

Development of Secondary Industries

But although the Colonies are predominantly agricultural, we must not exclude the mining. Indeed the necessity of secondary industries to some, at least, of the Colonies as it becomes more highly urbanized. I think this country approaches the development of secondary industries in the Colonies in no sanguine spirit. They are quite content to see a secondary industry established where the local market can materially support it or where it is a necessary adjunct to the surrounding agriculture. What we do not want to see, because we believe it to be neither in the interest of the country nor in the interest of the territory itself, is a移植的殖民地 and uneconomic secondary industry fostered behind abnormal barriers.

With regard to social development our object is to set the various peoples developing themselves along the lines of their own national characteristics of mentality and their own tradition. We will go to good Africans, good West Indians, good Malaysians, not imitation Englishmen.

There was just published a report by Sir Frank Stockdale, Commissioner for the Welfare and Development of the West Indies. It is the most detailed survey of the possible obligations we can impose on any part of the Colonial Empire. We can assume when we commit to equally detailed surveys of the other parts of the Empire that there will be a similar, if not identical, be done there, and it is clear that we shall never have the development of social services which is really necessary unless we do adhere rigidly to the old rule that each Colony must pass its own laws.

We got into the past into a vicious circle of economic development concentrated on the development of social services because you were to develop economically, you wanted the better health, the better education, the greater skill; the greater sense of responsibility which only the development of the social services could give, but social services could not be developed without an economic development which would bring increased revenue and increased ability therefore to bear the cost of the social services. That vicious circle was broken and for so long as the passage of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act—which provides £3,000,000 a year for 10 years for expenditure on welfare and development together with an additional sum for expenditure on research.

Under war conditions it has not been possible to spend

to the sum allowed for in that Act. But because we have not been able to do it under the strict economic conditions which we have produced in the Colonial Empire, it does not mean that after the war we shall find that this sum is too much. We are likely to find that it is too little. I expect that after the war I shall have to ask for more. If we intend that the Colonial Empire shall be something of which we can be really proud, this country has to spend large sums of money for some years.

But which always to bear in mind is that we do not want to set up in any Colony a too heavy burden of social services which the Colony itself is not able to carry, for to contemplate no very long period of financial assistance from this country which will enable the Colony subsequently to bear its own burden, but a continual receipt of subsidies from the British taxpayer is to make a mockery of the ideal of self-government. How can any Colony hope to get its government if it has for ever to rely for its accustomed standards of social services on large contributions from the country?

It is essential to develop in this country both the knowledge of and the interest in the Colonial Empire. During the war we have to rely upon the ordinary methods of publicity—speech, the written word, wireless, the film. After the war I look forward to a time when, with improved communications which are bound to improve in this century, particularly those responsible for travel, the tourist, Social Workers, etc., to visit the Colonies, and when, then, really we are and come back with a knowledge which may be steady for knowledge and interest are absolutely essential.

We are entering a dynamic stage in Colonial development. It is a time when many difficult solutions are likely to fast here and there. It appears to be largely a question of time, even if there is to be over cautiousness, what decisions will depend upon us. Democracy and democracy can only act rightly, if it了解s and appreciates the facts.

Plan Now for Post-War Action

The second essential is this—that we should be ready now for the developments which are bound to take place after the war. Planning difficulties may prove a great deal before done, but there is no reason why we should not be everything ready. I am, not one who disbelieves in the importance of planning. I spent a year in the Joint Planning Staff, and I know what looking ahead means in military affairs. I cannot think that it is any less important in civilian matters. We have to take advantage of advances. Otherwise we shall have nothing but a series of makeshifts, improvisations and half-measures which can only result in chaos.

My aim and ambition are that we should get everything ready now so that we may implement them quickly in the happier days of peace. It is the years immediately after the war which will be the testing time of our Colonial Empire. We meet those years right in half have 60,000,000 men prepared, trained and gratified, bound by embittered ties of common interests and common speech to the British Commonwealth. If we meet them wrong, then we shall lose at Kenya which we shall not have had, at imagination, the knowledge or the foresight to hold.

[Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment".]

Statements Worth Noting

Perhaps there is no place in the Empire which illustrates better than the Sudan that curious faculty of the Englishman not merely for facing a primitive and backward population to accept all the blessings of law and order but for making law and order positively attractive to them. Lord Hailey.

"I do not know when I have been so pleased as I was when I read Colonel Oliver Stanley's speech in which he said England is still going to continue to administer her Colonial possessions. He said this is no sense of pride but because we can do it better than anybody else. That is the real fact about it." — Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada.

"No doubt the evidence of the care and attention which the non-official members of the Legislature are paying to Native welfare and interests may be a severe disappointment to those perverts in London who continually slay at the white community in this Colony. I have had direct evidence in practically every committee I have attended of the sincere desire that Native interests shall be safeguarded." — Mr. A. Vincent, M.P., Kenya.

THE WAR**Rhodesian Anti-Tank Men**
Cannisters Fire Service in Middle East

High tribute has been paid by the Rhodesian Anti-Tank battery by men of the Northumbrian Hussars, one of the oldest anti-tank regiments in the Middle East, who refer to their Rhodesian comrades as "Rhodesians." The Rhodesian Anti-Tank Battery, the only unit of its kind in the British Army, is also the only distinctive Rhodesian unit in the Middle East.

The Rhodesians were trained in a light battery in Salisbury and drafted to the Middle East in April 1940, being reinforced with several drafts afterwards. They saw their first major action at Helwan, south-east of Bir Hakeim, when the battery did great work, one officer, Lieut. J. N. Woodrow, being awarded the M.M., and two N.C.O.s, Sergeants W. H. Suthern and G. G. Griffiths, receiving the M.M. for breaking up heavy German attacks.

Once when Section 1011 was on reconnaissance it ran into an enemy column and two guns fired 140 and over 200 rounds respectively. They smashed up the enemy column, and, in the words of the son of the late Sir Percy Fynn, "the section finally pulled out with paint blistering off the barrels, the gunlayer's seat smouldering, and the crew with hair and eyebrows singed off, but in high spirits."

The battery won further awards in the Battle of El Alamein, when gunlayer Trooper Vorster destroyed an enemy six-pounder 28 mm gun tractor and the gun itself in five shots.

Throughout the Middle East fighting the Rhodesians have retained an independent status, and have won real admiration and affection from British and Dominions fighting men in the British Army. "A tiny minority among the hundreds of thousands of Allied troops in the Middle East, they have brought resounding credit upon the name of their country," states a Cairo correspondent.

Belgian Congo Air Force

To facilitate the development and modernisation of the air force in the Belgian Congo, the Governor-General of the Colony and the Commander-in-Chief of the Force Publique obtained permission from General Janus for the admission of Belgian pilots to South African military aviation schools. Many officers and N.C.O.'s of the Force Publique have already been sent to these schools, where they have been trained as flying personnel and ground staff.

It was in Abyssinia that the Belgian Congo's Air Force received its baptism of fire. A few Belgian airmen, then equipped only with small touring aircraft, maintained liaison and reconnaissance services for several months over the territories to which the Italian troops retired before being beaten by the Belgian troops.

Units of the Royal Air Force Regiment are now serving in East Africa.

Men of the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps serving in the Middle East are awarded a badge bearing the letter E after spelling in English. The badge is worn on the cuff sleeve.

Increases in rates of basic pay of all ranks in the Rhodesian military forces from lance corporal to warrant officer class 2, and also tradesmen, have been introduced by the Government. Certain anomalies regarding payment of surplus pay to Rhodesian soldiers serving under non-Rhodesian commands have been removed. These changes are all retrospective to the 1st of last year.

Anomalies have existed in regard to surplus pay paid by the Rhodesian Government to make up the difference between British and Rhodesian rates. hitherto when a Rhodesian serving in the British Army received trade

pay and service increments, his Rhodesian surplus pay was reduced accordingly, and he did not receive financial benefit for his efficiency and length of service. Now, as long as the remains in the service of the British Army, his long service increment will be disregarded and he will continue to receive the difference between the initial pay in the British Army and the Rhodesian rate. In assessing surplus pay no account will be taken of either Colonial allowances or proficiency pay paid in the British Army.

V.C. Now Commands Rhodesian Bombers

The Rhodesian bomber squadron in Great Britain is commanded by Wing Commander J. D. Nettleton, V.C., who has recently been promoted from squadron leader. It will be recalled that it was as a flight commander with the Rhodesian squadron that he won the Victoria Cross for daylight raid on Augsburg. He has taken part in the recent big raids on Berlin, Essen, Hamburg and Lofoten. The squadron fly Lancasters.

Major William Nel, S.A.A.F., No. 40 Squadron, who served in the Ethiopian Campaign, has been awarded a bar to his V.C.

The citation states: "During the advance in the Western Desert this squadron completed many reconnaissance missions of outstanding merit, including those over Tobruk, El Agheila and Sirta. On several occasions his aircraft has been intercepted by enemy fighters, nevertheless Major Nel has succeeded in returning to base with valuable information. During a mission on January 19, 1942, he located one of two aircraft which were surrounded by six enemy fighters. Major Nel engaged the enemy, and it was largely due to his efforts the valuable information was brought back."

Two other officers of the S.A.A.F. who also served in Ethiopia, Lieutenant-Colonels Richard Adriah Blackwell and Clifford Edward Cooper, have been awarded the D.F.C.

The citations quote that Lieutenant-Colonel Blackwell "has completed a large number of operational sorties during his eight months' service in the Western Desert. In night flying operations he has displayed a rare degree of determination to attack the enemy, regardless of the odds against him. His courage and selfless devotion to duty have been an inspiration to his subordinates"; and (2) that as "squadron commander, Major Cooper, has displayed a high standard of operational efficiency. One night in January, 1943, he used his Baltimore aircraft on enemy transport on the Mediterranean. The sortie proved successful, giving the arrows a good drop. Within the next eight days Major Cooper made several of the 100 sorties which were made in this type of craft. His leadership and outstanding devotion to duty have been inspiring."

Colonel E. Dickson, C.M.G., C.B.E., South African Military Liaison Officer in the Belgian Congo, has died. The death is reported on active service. Major J. D. Williamson, K.A.R.

Second Lieut. J. Melzer, of Bulawayo, has been wounded in the action in Desert.

General Legentilhomme, Fighting French High Commissioner in Madagascar, visited Mauritius recently.

Funds for War Purposes

Tanganyika's War Bonds campaign raised £500,000 in its first six months, which ended November 30.

On the day before Red Army Day the Kenya Russian Relief Fund sent its tenth cheque for £12,000 in special recognition of Russian victory. Now there is a tribute tomorrow.

The United Grand Lodge of England has made a donation of 5,000 guineas to the Duke of Gloucester Red Cross and St. John Fund.

The Rhodesian Tobacco Association's Cigarette and Tobacco Fund has given £100,000, cigarette and 25,000 lbs of tobacco to Rhodesians serving with the Forces in various parts of the world.

Mrs. Churchill's United Aid to China Fund has received £58 from the people of Zanzibar and Pe-

Background to th

Victory of the Bismarck Sea
In the battle of the Bismarck Sea we achieved a victory of such completeness as to assume the proportions of a major disaster to the enemy. His main force was destroyed. The composition of the enemy's 10 warships which guarded his 12 transports is reported as three light cruisers and seven destroyers, estimated at a total of 90,000 tons. Approximately 130 of our aircraft took part. The enemy used approximately 150 aircraft, of which 102 were definitely seen to have been put out of action. Our aircraft dropped 226 tons of bombs. Eighty direct hits were observed and 63 near misses or hits. Our losses were one heavy bomber and three fighters shot down, a number seriously damaged, and another with minor damage; all but the four destroyed in combat returned to base. The enemy's ground forces (estimated at 15,000 destined for an attack on New Guinea) were killed, wounded or a man. General MacArthur's compliment.

The Speaker Passes.—We in this House are in a very full sense of the word a democracy. It is the sense of the people, a people of different nationalities. The House of Commons, on the other hand, so far as the course of its daily business is concerned, is an oligarchy. Mr. Speaker, once elected, has powers; the widest kind; and from his decisions there is no appeal. Such a system which has continued through the centuries with the consent of all parties, depends on one essential consideration, that there should always be available from among the members of the Commons some person whose wisdom, tolerance, and ability to free himself completely from party bias entitles him to the respect and confidence of his fellow members in all parts of the House. Such a man was the late Speaker Capt. FitzRoy. His aspect might to a new member at first have seemed somewhat austere and forbidding. His comments like those

of all really great speakers. Yet sometimes we find that there could have been none but he, often some what unruly characters who did not soon come to recognise his essential wisdom, broad humanity and kindness. That was the basis of his authority. Through 15 years of one of the most difficult periods of our history he carried the heavy burden of his responsibility unflinchingly and unchallenged, and his ever-increasing威望和respect among the nation and whom he became known as "Viscount Cranbourne," addressed the House of Lords.

Concord Hitler Demands.
Military experts see that Hitler has been superseded as supreme commander of the Wehrmacht, in fact if not in name. German generals have taken complete control of military operations on the Russian front. Hitler, it appears, has abandoned belief in his intuition. Field Marshal von Manstein has left the southern command to act as co-ordinator in the reorganisation of the Wehrmacht in the rear. His place has been taken by General Baron von Weizsaeck, an aggressive tank soldier. It is believed, too, that Field Marshal von Bock has assumed his place in the inner councils of the High Command. His news is important because, without Hitler's spoiling hand, the German generals are unlikely to reproduce the blunders that have led to disaster after disaster. Indeed, there is evidence that during the past fortnight the Wehrmacht has been fighting under highly skilful direction. Mr. Morley Richards, in the *Daily Express*.

Bombing Berlin.—The R.A.F. could see the big lake Wannsee and the river Spree, which are like a hand and forefinger pointing to the heart of Berlin. The Germans have altered many lesser landmarks. For instance, a small lake inside Berlin, the Lietzensee, has been covered with willow work and dummy buildings resting on floats. Netting has been stretched over the Charlottenburger Chaussee, a broad straight-thoroughfare, 10 miles long, which leads from the countryside to Unter den Linden. Berlin's underground stations afford no safety from bombs. They lie just below street level. A bomb which fell on a nearby roadway in Berlin might put the underground network out of commission for months. Mr. Pound Reed, in the *DAILY MAIL*,

Royal Naval losses. The following ships have been lost by Royal Navy during the war: shipborne aircraft-carriers, seven; cruisers, 20; armed merchant cruisers, 15; destroyers, 14; destroyers, 14; submarines, 13; mine-sweepers, 12; gunboats, 11; torpedo-boats, 10; three gunboats, five gunboats, three. In spite of these heavy losses the Royal Navy is stronger today than it was at the word "Halt" in the Parliamentary debate.

Prussia-Napoleon, & Prussia
are now the only countries
which have really onward the
highest virtues of their citizens,
generally dedicated to the
glorification of war, and to the
mutilation of war, in that
since 1848 has been a culture of
the old Germanic, has been so
completely submersed by the worship of
strength and power. In this period
of less than a century, under Bismarck, Wilhelm II., & Hitler, Ger-
many has launched the aggressive
war. The result has been that over
the last 30 years the spirit of Prus-
sianism has lost the soul of at least
700,000,000 men, has crippled at
least 10,000,000 others, and has
caused the deaths of the same
in squander hundreds of billions of
dollars on death, destruction, and
hate. The Nazi education of the last
10 years has created a psychopathy
so monstrous and dangerous to the
entire world that it is able to
exist, exercise some control over German
education, because it exists
just as Hitler does. The Prussian
military tradition and specialised
in Prussian, socialist, the
Prussian educational system, and
summoned it to kill the million.
German boys and girls are
all conspiring to world conquest.
German boys have been systematically
trained in brutality. German
girls have been systematically
trained to believe that their supreme
duty is to be mothers, married or unmarried,
of children dedicated to
the service of the Fatherland and the
Fuehrer. The evil influence of this
systematic degradation of millions of
German boys and girls cannot be
counteracted in a short time. The
all important thing is to see that the
full of war and international deceit
is no longer preached as a virtue in
the schools. We cannot countenance
the self, lazy, foolishness which
characterised England and France in
their treatment of us. It is in the
third world war that we want
vice-president of the United States,

The German successes - all the gains in garrison of 1942 have been lost. In less than three months, besides large areas of territory held for 18 months, the forces of the Russians have invaded Belarus. The Germans, who had their whole tank columns of the strongest depleted during the battle of Kiev, mobility was the strong point of the Germans in 1941. Now it has become the strong point of the Russians. Mr. Alexander

PERSONALIA

Mr. Clifton Robbins has been appointed Acting Director of the London office of the International Labour Office.

Mr. D. M. Mackinlay, a director of Mackinlay and Co. (London), Ltd., who has extensive East African and Indonesian interests, has been elected to the Council of the Institute of Export.

Mr. G. W. Lammett, Vice-Chairman of Committee for the Multiple Shops Society, the interests of which he has done much to further in Bristol, has been elected Chairman of the Multiple Shops Federation.

The marriage in Nairobi is announced of Captain P. L. Edwards, 4/3 K.A.R., eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Edwards, of Combe Raleigh, Devon, to Rose Florence Nell Catania, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Catania, of Nairobi.

Mr. Leslie Gamage, Vice-Chairman and joint managing director of the General Electric Company, Ltd., and a member of the Council of the Federation of British Industries, has been elected President of the Institute of Export in succession to Sir Patrick Vernon, M.P.

Miss Jean Patricia Quirk, youngest daughter of Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, G.C., Middle East, at the time of the attack on Italian Tripoli, has been married in New Delhi to Mr. Simon Neville Astley, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, younger son of Lord and Lady Hastings.

The marriage took place on Saturday 10th February, of Major A. D. Hodges, son of W. A. C. M.G., and the Colonial Medical Service, to Miss P. Isobel W.A.C.F. Major Hodges is a son of Dr. A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G., who was Principal Medical Officer in Aden from 1909 to 1918.

The engagement is announced between Major C. Grattan, F.R.C.S., of the Sudan Medical Service, and Miss S. F. M. Giffard, B.M., of the W.T.S., Nairobi, second daughter of Lieut-Colonel Jacky Giffard, late R.H.A., of Membywa, Bunket Southern Rhodesia. Miss Jacqueline Giffard, B.M., who is also in the W.T.S., and is Colonel Giffard's third daughter, was married in March 1947 to Mr. J. V. Green, of the staff of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Obituary

Captain E. G. B. Perkins, of the Union-Castle Line, has died in hospital in Algiers.

The death is reported in due course of Mrs. Bartley, wife of Colonel H. G. Bartley, C.B.E., managing director of East Clare Estates, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia.

The death in Aldershot in her 85th year is reported of Dame Annie Smith-Gordon, mother of Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Bt., Chairman of Arusha Plantations Ltd., Broome Plantations, Ltd., and Lofontes Estate, Ltd.

The death is reported from Nyasaland of Mrs. Henderson, of the Blantyre Mission, which she joined as a nursing sister in 1922. She has organised welfare work throughout the districts of Blantyre, Zomba, and Domasi.

Rear-Admiral M. J. R. Maxwell-Scott, D.S.C., who served for 38 years on the active list of the Royal Navy, has died in Edinburgh. During the last war he was for a short while second in command of the KINAIUS CASTLE, the Union-Castle liner which was employed as an auxiliary cruiser.

Dr. Cyril Crossland, the famous zoologist, naturalist, whose death in Copenhagen on January 1st, at the age of 81 years, has just reached this country. Silent, some years ago, at the end of the last century in East Africa and the Sudan, exploring the coasts of Zanzibar, Pemba, and the adjacent mainland, and 500 miles of the western coast of the Red Sea. In 1913 he published a book entitled "Desert and Water Gardens of the Red Sea".

Gwendolyn Lady Delamere

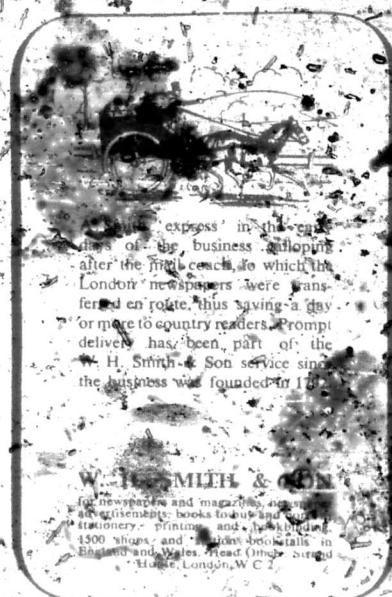
Mrs. ELSPIRE HENRY, widow of the late Lord Delamere, has died at her home in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

Like most people with a very strong personality and a mercurial, undisciplined temperament, she made enemies as well as friends; but even her enemies could not deny her great generosity and sense of hospitality, and that she could be the best company in the world. She possessed the rare art of being a first-rate host to all kinds of people, from important transients to the humble and obscure local inhabitants; and there must have few who enjoyed the peace, comfort and good company of Lordello who will feel a real sense of loss.

I personally did not meet Gladys until she accepted a proposal that I should write a life of Lord Delamere. The position of a biographer of a man recently dead *vis à vis* his widow is often a very difficult one. It is have to write your own version of events, but this Gladys often and quite naturally, has strong views of her own and wants to see them respected. I can honestly say that I never had anything but Gladys but understanding and very generous help. She never tried to force her own ideas on me; she left me to get on with the job in my own way, and never gave me any assistance I asked. Such criticisms as she eventually made were all very much to the point. I think this attitude is sufficiently rare to be worthy of some comment.

I left with the impression that the three and a half years after Gladys' marriage to Lord Delamere, and until his death, was the happiest time of her life, and that after he died she never found an anchor for her restless nature.

She had ability, charm, great talents, and a sense of the dramatic which sometimes led her into indiscretions, but a vitality, a vividness of personality, a generosity and a warmth of heart which will make her genuinely mourned by many friends.



"express" in the early days of the business, developing after the railroads, to which the London newspapers were transferred en route, thus saving a day or more to country readers. Prompt delivery has been part of the W. H. Smith & Son service since the business was founded in 1812.

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Princess Tsaïh Hospital

Appeal for a Memorial Fund

The Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

— May we appeal for support for a Fund which is being raised in memory of the late Princess Tsaïh to assist in the rehabilitation of Ethiopia?

A Council has been formed in Great Britain, under the patronage and with the cordial appreciation and approval of the Emperor and Empress of Ethiopia, to promote a Memorial Hospital which will supply a much-needed service and commemorate the heroic initiative of the late young Princess Tsaïh.

The Princess devoted five years of her exile to training as a nurse in British hospitals, giving ardent service to patients here, and qualifying herself to play an important part in restoring and improving the health services of her people when the days of liberation came. This was a splendid act of courage and faith. Returning to take up this magnificent work, she died, most tragically, on the very threshold of her great endeavour. Our aim is to help those who will continue the work she so signally began.

The Emperor has appointed an "Administrative Council" for the Hospital in Ethiopia, whilst the Ethiopian Minister in London is giving the Council here his cordial support.

It is intended to attach to the Hospital a medical and nursing school to prepare Ethiopians to work in their own hospitals, a research unit, a library for staff and patients, and an ambulatory service to treat out-patients in the villages.

Ethiopia offers a particularly valuable field for the study of tropical diseases, and it is intended to afford facilities for the international exchange of students, in order that those from Great Britain and the United

Nations may gain experience in tropical diseases in Ethiopia, whilst Ethiopians may have the advantage of studying abroad.

To realize the objects of the Fund, £100,000 will be required. Despite the many other deserving claims, we confidently expect for generous assistance for a project which falls into line with the post-war task of healing and restoration, which must follow the expulsion of the enemy from all the occupied countries.

Donations to the Princess Tsaïh Memorial Fund will be gratefully received by the honorary treasurer, Miss Isabel Fly, Church Lane, Buckland, near Aylesbury, Bucks.

(See also page 464)

THOS STARLING E. H. COOPER, M.D.
GEORGE BROOMFIELD E. DORESTA DA LAYTON
WILLIAM C. BURGESS GEOFFREY LONDON
ELIZABETH C. BURGESS JOHN MURRAY
GEORGE CANNING EMMELINE
SYDNEY CHALMERS BETHICK LAWRENCE
M. CORBETT ASHBOURNE E. LUCIA PANKHURST
H. COSTLEY-WHITE RICHARD SELBY
DAVIES J. E. BOAT
J. DOUGLAS STAMFORD
W. FRENCH-BESTER ALFRED WEBB JOHNSON
ISABEL FLY F. E. WEISS
SONOMILLE CASTLE G. EMER WILSON
ARTHUR HENDERSON CHARLES WILSON
HORDER MARY WINGATE
MUD JOACHIM

African Medical Assistants

Schools for the training of hospital assistants, dispensary assistants, medical auxiliaries and dispensers now exist in all British East African territories except Northern Rhodesia and the Sudan. In Northern Rhodesia, however, it is exploring the possibility of establishing a joint school for young men for the training of medical assistants.

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

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Social Welfare Committee

Appointed by Aden Colonial Office

Colonial Social Welfare Aden Committee has been announced now. The secretariat is to be at the colonies. Colonel Gurney, R.A.M.C., D.S.O., will advise him on problems affecting social welfare of native and colonial communities in the colonies. In the field of social welfare workers, and one other matter.

Developments in the colonies in the last years make desirable now and for the purposes of post-war planning to set up social service bureaux. Experience gained in this country. People prominent in social service work have therefore been appointed to this committee. They will advise on such questions as the reorganization of welfare services, the siting and on the establishment and management of colonies of immigrants for accents and others. In the field of demobilization the Committee will also advise on such matters as prison reform, probation, and approved schools.

Since our Colonies have their own cultural problems, situated as they are in the bush, the local communities will take a prominent place in the Committee's considerations. With the loss of the colonies of these colonies, extended military welfare services after the war are envisaged. The Committee will therefore advise on the planning and development of rural community centres, the planning of other village campaigns, the extension of co-operative movements and trade societies, and the establishment of youth organisations. The planning of training schemes for self-help work will also be considered. Account will also be given to the position in the terms of reference of the new Committee. Matters which were formerly referred to the Colonial Panel which was disbanded will also now come before this new administrative body which takes its place.

The Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, is chairman of the new Committee. Col. H. J. Chalmers, M.P., Charles Jenkins, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, is vice-chairman. The first meeting of the Committee was held last week, when the members were welcomed by the Secretary of State.

The members of the Committee are:

- Professor A. M. MURRAY, Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science;
- Miss MARY ELLIOTT, M.P., well known authority on social welfare, at one time secretary of the Standing Committee of the National and former chairman of the Juvenile Court;
- Col. H. J. CHALMERS, Vice-chairman, to the National Council of Social Service;
- Mr. L. L. LONG, Director of Education in Derbyshire;
- Col. P. H. D. E. E. (formerly Major) Registrar of Cooperatives, to the Ministry of Agriculture;
- Col. G. C. NELSON, formerly Welfare Officer, Palestine and later Superintendent of the Native Administration;

- A. F. PATERSON, Financial Commissioner;
- ADREY RICHARDSON of the Social Services Department of the City of Sheffield;
- COL. G. C. NELSON, formerly Financial Officer for Training and Employment, the National Association of Girls' Clubs.

Vietnam

The *Dien-Cu*, *Academie du Langage*, organ of the French League, is a cease publication.

Importance of Private Initiative

Mr. William Shearer, Chairman of the Power Co. Ltd., which has large interests in East African electricity enterprises, made a strong speech reported on page 40 of this issue, in favour of a relaxation after the war of the controls which interfere with private initiative.

Progress in Madagascar

General Legentilhomme Interviewed

General Legentilhomme, in an interview in Madagascar with Mr. Franklin Hartmann, Officer of Northern Rhodesia, expressed a high opinion of East African troops in general and spoke particularly of the great work done by Northern Rhodesians and Nyasans in the East African campaign.

Broadcasting to the people of Madagascar, General Legentilhomme said that the Island, which had had an easy life such as no European nation had known since 1940, must now join in sharing the fruits of victory and of liberal, internationalized France.

For the development of Madagascar, the potential settlers and industrialists must produce everything necessary; merchants must develop the exchange of goods of every kind within and without the Colony, and officials must facilitate the production and transaction of business. In particular on the battlefield or behind the lines could not be tolerated.

But, he said, "I wish everybody that I will tolerate no default, no怠慢 (laziness). It is not enough just to talk orally, must work and think of others suffering and dying for the leaders. He who produces and those who produce must be given means and even compelled to work and produce by the administrators."

"I don't like to hear any more of the Gaullists or Achists," continued the General. "De Gaulle and his people have suffered from that label trying to deceive, I have not come here to continue to divide us in families, but to put France back in the way and to rally all their energies to victory. Finally, warn all Frenchmen that, though we are only Frenchmen without distinction of colour or prejudice, I shall show myself pitiless against those who would or had seek to harm the united war effort."

Recent Appointments

In his capacity as High Commissioner, the General has made the following appointments:

GENERAL SQUOOS to reorganise the French military forces and make the necessary preparations for the Fighting French to take over the island's defences, which will be considerably strengthened after the return of French Equatorial Africa to General de Gaulle in August, 1946, and brilliantly performed a task similar to that which he may now discharge in Madagascar.

M. PIERRE DE SAINT-MART, the new Governor, was previously Governor of the Province of French Equatorial Africa, where he refused to accept Vichy rule.

COLONEL RÔGER BUREAU is to command French troops now in the island. After working in Madagascar before the war and then served in Indo-China and elsewhere, whence he emerged doubly at the head of his troops in August, 1940, to join de Gaulle.

COLONEL YVÈRE ASSÉA, put in charge of supplies and munitions, was in June, 1940, a liaison officer in France between British and French Ministries of Supply. He has since been head of the Fighting French Department of Munitions and Supply.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RÉMIARD, of the French Air Forces, is in charge of the reconstitution of the Free French Air Force on the island. Before France fell he worked underground against the German and Vichy organisations in France and North Africa, escaped to join de Gaulle six months ago, having thus evaded execution passed on him by Vichy.

COMMANDER GALLIET, formerly a French naval personnel and material, came to Madagascar from the French Economic War Bureau in Paris, to control all financial affairs.

On the 15th anniversary of the departure for Ethiopia of the first contingents of Force Publique of the Belgian Congo, three Belgian officers were cited in an order of the day. They are Major Général Gilliaert, Colonel Van der Meersch and Major Herbin. The order referred to "the consummate practical science" of Major-General Gilliaert, to whom was largely due the success achieved by the 3rd Brigade of the Force Publique at Sado on July 3, 1941. Colonel Van der Meersch showed himself to be a "superior officer whose humanity and high character earned him the devotion and respect of the European staffs and Native troops alike." After presiding over the organisation and dispatch of the units forming the Belgian contingents in the Ethiopian campaign, he commanded the 5th Regiment during the campaign with a military and coolness, especially at difficult moments.

MARCH 12, 1943

WEST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Questions in Parliament Rinderpest Control in Tanganyika

Mr Frank Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies a statement on the operations of the rinderpest control in Tanganyika Territory.

Colonel Stanley : "The work, which is being assisted by the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, is proceeding satisfactorily and successfully. The disease is being rendered less virulent, but has not yet been completely eradicated."

The most serious outbreak of rinderpest in Southern Tanganyika is threatening an extension of the disease into Rhodesia and was taken into the south of Tanganyika, where all measures taken for its suppression by the railway and cattle circles in Tanganyika to the south of the Central Railway, for the safety of permanent security against the spread of the disease southwards. It was subsequently agreed that all cattle in the area should be permanently immunised, and that the control and intelligence services should be maintained throughout Rhodesia. Funds amounting to £64,000 were allocated from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for this purpose to cover a period of two years, which ended on September 30, 1942.

These measures were not entirely successful in containing the risks, owing to the appearance of rinderpest in game at various points not far from the Northern Rhodesian boundary. It was therefore decided to erect a game fence along the Tanganyika-North Rhodesia boundary and to reinforce the fence in parts, and game fence strips of at least 10 miles in depth on either side of the fence. Part of this fence work is also being financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare vote at a cost of £49,200.

At the beginning of the year one further schemes were undertaken under the Act, and for construction of 50 miles of double fence on the north boundary of the original fence in place of the 15 miles man-free belt on the Northern side, which would have been done with an experiment in its use by control service in the first year. A grant of £3,000 has been made to this scheme. Another five grants of £500 each has been made to the same, the part played by wild game as reservoirs of rinderpest. The present operations will be continued until such time as which little has hitherto been known about the disease.

The situation as of the end of 1942 was that, although the last major outbreak above had been active no rinderpest had been detected in the country in case for a considerable time. This was due to the fact that it was situated in the extreme north of the country, and possibly further north still.

As soon as the first outbreaks were proceeded rapidly, and in the first instance had been held on the southern side of the border.

It is now planned to extend the fence with them will have a solid and continuous line for 200 miles northwards from the northern Tanganyika frontier. Within one month of the arrival of Veterinary Services, 1,000 men were sent to the area to assist his Department as far as to eradicate the rinderpest infection. Neither cattle or game in the area living on the Central Railway, but also all game and cattle areas are under careful and continuous inspection.

Arrangements for representatives of the territories concerned were arranged by the Government of Southern Rhodesia in place in February 1943, but details of this conference have not been received.

Locusta

Major Kimball asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) whether he could give an estimate of the amount of damage caused by locusts in Africa and the Middle East during recent years, and what sums had been provided to combat this menace; (2) the arrangements for the information service to give timely warning of locust migration; and (3) whether he would consider creating a permanent body with executive authority with funds provided from the Colonial Development Fund to carry out and extend the information service and preventive methods of destruction of locust swarms.

Colonel Stanley : "While it is not possible to give any exact estimate of the amount of damage caused by locusts in Africa and the Middle East during recent years, or of the public funds which have been expended in trying to combat this species, the following figures in terms of numbers affected and migrating locusts per hectare suffice:

"Following upon previous information, a local committee on Anti-Locust Research, Ltd., has been established in London, financed by contributions from the British Govern-

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

mental governments, the Government of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, as a temporary measure "to meet the present conditions of emergency a mobile Anti-Locust Organisation has been established which is attached to the Middle East Supply Centre in Cairo and works under the technical direction of the Anti-Locust Service in London."

Local units are also in the Middle East and East Africa five mobile units under the exchange of information. The exchanges of the mobile organisation referred to are being met by the War Office. The estimated expenditure of the service in London for 1943 is £1,171,000, and £1,561,000 for 1944. As regards the mobile organisation, expenditure at present is about £100,000 a year, is being incurred in emergency measures for the destruction of locusts in Persia, Arabia, Ethiopia and the Middle East. This is additional to the sums expended for the same purpose by the various local governments, as to which no figures are available. I think that the temporary organisation is the best that can be devised in present conditions."

The question of setting up a permanent locust control organisation is one which cannot readily be dealt with by this country alone. But we shall have to be consulted if the discussions concerned after the war."

East African Food Supply

Mr Edmund Allenby, the Secretary of State, could make a statement about the food situation in Kenya and Uganda in the cause of the recent severe drought.

Colonel Stanley : "The prevalence of shortages in East Africa has been caused by the absence of the short rains which are due to the practically complete failure not only of the maize but of other annual crops such as potato, beans, millet and millets which have been raised by the East African Government to reduce the consumption of maize flour, and to encourage alternative foodstuffs and every effort is being made to arrange for the early import of emergency supplies. These supplies will include cereals from overseas and a variety of foodstuffs from nearby sources. The situation is being closely watched, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made very quickly to meet the shortage."

Mr. Sorensen : Does this apply also both to the coloured and to the white population?

Colonel Stanley : "It applies mainly to the white population, the local authorities there to a lesser extent."

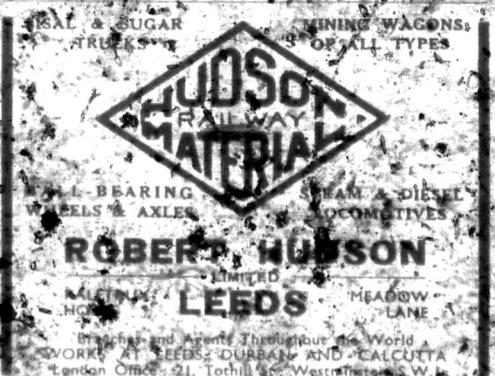
Major Evans asked whether the Secretary of State considered the establishment of experimental agricultural stations to be of value in the principal islands and towns of the Colonies.

The Secretary of State (Colonies) : "Labour-exchange, unemployment bureaux, or similar organisations to assist the placing of unemployed labour have been established under the control or supervision of the Labour Departments in Barbados, British Guiana, Ceylon, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Mauritius, Malaya, Trinidad, Virgin Islands and Trinidad, and one is being set up in the free town of Sierra Leone. I have every reason to expect that similar action will be taken in other Colonies."

Parcels for the Forces

Mr. Muir asked the Minister for General Duties if it was a fact that the parcels rates for the French Gold Coast remain three times higher than those of other parts of Africa."

Captain Crookshank, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, replied that the postage rates on parcels for H.M. Forces serving in Northern and Southern Rhodesia are 3 lbs. for 1d., 7½ lbs. for 5s. 6d., and 10 lbs. for 10s. 6d., the latter being the same as those applicable to the Forces in other countries except that the Rhodesian administration does not charge for parcels exceeding 11 lbs."



News Items in Brief

Black market tobacco in Belgium is fetching 500 francs per kilo, or about £15 10s. per lb.

A Sultan of Sambabar's band has visited Dar es Salaam, playing at the Greek refugee temporary camp.

Tanganyika is now self-supporting on beer and mineral waters but not in corks, 300,000 gross of which are required.

For overcharging him on the purchase of eight dozen packets of matches, an Indian wholesaler was fined £250 in Nairobi.

The price to be paid for first quality seed cotton in South and Central Kavirondo this season has been fixed at 15 cents per lb.

The Sudan Daily Herald, which was founded in 1911, is now published on Tuesdays and Fridays only. The name has been changed to the Sudan Herald.

German publications claimed at the beginning of the week that coffee is now being grown in the Reich. East African growers will suspect another Ersatz product.

Mrs. J. C. Soper, of Victoria Falls, Southern Rhodesia, has been advertising for five small crocodiles up to two feet long. The price offered is 2s. 1d. a foot.

During the last month for which statistics are available—12 months—20 Europeans and 10 Asians visited Nyasaland and 10 Europeans and eight Asians passed through the territory en transit.

The Ministry of Supply has published a "Raw Materials Guide," describing their uses and giving details of the numerous and confusing statutory rules and orders relating to them. The handbook costs 1s.

The first general meeting of the recently formed England branch of the East African Women's League is to be held at the Basil Street Hotel, Knightsbridge, London, at 2.15 this afternoon when Sir Robert Brooke-Popham will speak on Kenya.

Film equipment is being sent to East Africa to help in the building of roads and aerodromes. Many of the African workers having never seen modern equipment, such as caterpillar tractors, mechanical diggers and excavators, it has been found that the cinema offers the best means of instructing them.

Kenya-Uganda Harbour Advisory Board states that although the maximum capacity of the port of Mombasa was fixed in 1937 at 1,000,000 tons per annum, the actual traffic now being handled exceeds 1,500,000 tons and, in spite of the substantial reduction of the port's facilities on account of naval requirements,

The price now payable in Kenya for first-grade pyrethrum flowers is based on a pool payout of 1s. per lb. All private contracts outstanding on January 1st were cancelled so that the whole crop might be at the disposal of the authorities. It is hoped that about 7,500 tons will be produced this year in Kenya and 9,000 tons in 1949.

Arusha Plantations

The fifth annual report of Arusha Estates Ltd., shows a trading profit before providing for depreciation of £8,965 interest, debenture trustee's remuneration and interest on debenture stock for the year amounted to £1,000 depreciation and amortisation loss of £4,200 is deducted from the capital balance brought forward on 10/12/48 is £21,000. The loss carried forward on 10/12/48 is £2,100.

During the year 1948-49 1,363,000 kg. No. 1 and 1A sisal

were produced, 426 tons (65.38%) in other grades and 31 tons (8.31%) of raw. The total trading quantities during 1947-48 were 1,014,000 kg. (31.77%), 200 tons (5.07%) and 15 tons (5.26%). The total 1947-48 was 1,05 tons in 1947-48.

The company's Flemington estate 1,400 tons of coffee were harvested and 31 tons on the Lorraine estate.

The issued capital is £61,800 and bank loan £10,558. Freehold and leasehold properties as shown in the balance sheet £80,315 development property £10,28,002 builders, plant and machinery £18,174, stocks on hand at £8,349 and cash £4,557.

The directors are Sir Lionel Smith Gordon, Bt. (Chairman), Major W. D. Ford and Mr. F. C. G. Scott.

Rhodesian Tobacco Crop Estimates

It is estimated that the area under tobacco in Southern Rhodesia for the current year will be 33,820 acres of flue-cured and 11,400 under firecured. The 1947-48 season yielded 46,530,011 lbs. wet weight from 74,373 acres of flue-cured and 93,527 lbs. wet weight from 1,503 acres of firecured leaf.

Phototelegrams for Rhodesia

East Africa and Rhodesia warns that the phototelegram service recently opened between London and Cape Town is available also to the Rhodesians. All phototelegrams for Southern Rhodesia, for instance, are received in Cape Town in the late afternoon; they would be sent via Johannesburg to Salisbury by the weekly air-mail order service arriving in the Rhodesian early on the following Tuesday morning. The rate is the same as with Air Mail namely 10s. per sq. ft. plus the postage charge of 10s. for 150 sq. centimetres, plus an additional charge of 10s. per phototelegram.

Government Guarantees to Farmers

The minimum return per acre guaranteed by the Kenya Government in respect of crops planted during 1948 as a result of an order served on the farmer is also to be fixed at 40s. per acre for maize, 30s. for wheat, 16s. for oats of barley, 50s. for millet, 10s. for rice and 10s. per acre for land under manioc seeds. Where a farmer is ordered to break up a plot of land which has not been ploughed since May 1946, for instance in 1948 with maize, rye, oats, manioc, potatoes, rice, sorghum or vegetable seeds, 10s. per acre may be given him. If breaking the land is not done by the grower or his agent, an additional charge of 10s. per acre may also be paid.

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GENERAL MEETING

Power Securities Corporation

Mr. William Shearer's Statement

THE VALUE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, WAS HELD last week at Winchester House, London, E.C. 1. MR. R. W. WILLIAM SHEARER, Chairman of the Corporation, presided.

The secretary, Mr. W. J. SELLEY, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report to the members,

The CHAIRMAN said—

Inasmuch as the reasons which I know you will readily understand, I do not propose to go into any detail as to the nature and scope of our activities during the past year, but will confine myself to a few observations concerning the business and the accounts now before you.

Our profits have been maintained more or less on the same basis as was submitted a year ago, and we can say that, subject to unforeseen contingencies, the business in hand is such as should enable us to maintain a fairly level-keel during the coming year.

During the year, in view of war conditions, we were almost entirely precluded from engaging in financial business such as life underwriting, etc., which contributed materially to our revenue in pre-war years. In these circumstances our results have been mainly dependent on the income received from our investments, including dividends received from our principal subsidiary, Balfour, Beatty and Co. Limited, whose activities during the year have been important and extensive. In view of the inevitable curtailment of our pre-war financial activities, your directors feel that the results achieved during the year are satisfactory.

Freedom of Initiative Essential

As common with all industrial undertakings at the present time, our energies are devoted to the execution of works for the furtherance of the war effort, but we are not unmindful of the opportunities that may offer on the conclusion of hostilities for a business such as ours, equipped as it is to deal with the design, construction, finance, and management of civil, electrical, and allied undertakings in all parts of the world.

Let us hope that the various war-time controls which are doubtless necessary under present conditions will be relaxed and discontinued without undue delay after the war and that the prevailing zeal in certain quarters for re-building the world will not prove a retarding influence in the restoration of the prosperity of this country, where, with our dense population, freedom is essential for the promotion of personal initiative and enterprise. (Hear, hear.)

The period of readjustment after the war will no doubt present many difficulties, and it is obviously both wise and prudent that every aspect of post-war problems should be studied in advance and suitable plans evolved to provide, as far as possible, for the full employment of our people. But undue interference with our national economy—an economy which has so materially helped to make us great—is only courting disaster and will not secure this object. This will be achieved by giving the greatest possible scope and every encouragement to private enterprise in building up our export trade, in reinstating at least partially our investments abroad, and in allowing our houses at home to prove sufficiently to expand and develop without bureaucratic interference.

In this connection I wish to pay tribute to that distinguished and far-sighted statesman, the President of the

United States, which will no doubt be a friendly but powerful competitor for world trade in post-war years, in a recent speech stated—

"A fundamental test of an effective peace is the assurance to those men who are fighting our battles that when they come home they will find a country with an economy firm enough and fair enough to provide jobs for all those who are willing to work. . . . We can trust private enterprise to be able to provide the vast majority of these jobs."

Corporation's Activities in Ethiopia

It is fitting, if might be of interest to shareholders, to mention that shortly after the successful conclusion of the Abyssinian campaign we were approached by the authorities to examine and advise on the electricity supply undertakings in Ethiopia. The most important of these are the hydro-electric and thermal plants built by the British company "Societe Addis Abeba," on completion of our investigation an Arrangement was made under which we have undertaken, on behalf of the Custodian of Enemy Property in Ethiopia, the management of those properties, and our engineers are now in Addis Abeba for this purpose.

As already indicated, the work completed by Balfour, Beatty and Company—whose work scheduled under the Essential Works Order in 1942—was again of considerable volume. The work is immediately up to our average standard, and will keep us fully occupied for a considerable time.

You will observe a statement in the directors' report regarding a sum of £37,760 odd which has been placed to a contingency reserve. This amount was received during the year from the Inland Revenue authorities in settlement of a claim outstanding for some years in respect of income tax and National Defence contribution paid in the past and now rendered to this contingency reserve, if we find it practicable, we hope, by the nucleus of a superannuation fund for the employees of this company and its subsidiaries.

Allocation of Profit

After dealing with the balance sheet, the chairman continued—

The gross profit for the year amounts to £115,402, compared with last year's figure of £124,879, a decrease of £6,187. Administrative and general expenses amount to £10,363, against £13,501 for the previous year, a reduction of £3,520 accounted for by an all-round saving in expenses. Income tax paid or suffered accounts for £56,762, against £57,559, a reduction of £1,297. Directors' fees remain the same as in the previous year, and the amount carried to the balance sheet is £50,604, against last year's figure of £52,035, a net decrease of £1,431.

Adding the sum of £20,239 brought forward from last year, the total is £79,903, out of which there has been paid dividend for the year on the preference shares less income tax amounting to £17,500, leaving a balance of £62,403, which the directors propose to deal with by payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares for the year to December 31, 1942, of 6% less income tax, amounting to £24,000. The balance remaining to be carried forward to the next account is £38,403 compared with the previous year's figure of £20,239, an increase of £19,164.

After referring to the excellent work of the staff both at home and abroad, and to those members serving in the armed forces, the Chairman concluded his address by adopting the report and accounts.

MR. R. W. WILLIAM SHEARER seconded the resolution and it was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, Mr. Hugh G. Balfour and Mr. William H. Lusk, were re-elected; the auditors (Messrs. George A. Fouche and Co.) were re-appointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

LATEST FISHING NEWS

Kenya Entomological Society

The Senate report is now consolidated with the House version of May 21, 1937, under the title "Farm Security Act." During the period of its review in the Senate, several changes in the bill were made, and a final agreement has been reached for a special House-Senate conference committee to consider the differences.

At Kittere 15 sessions were conducted for recovery of gold and a gammar of 1,000 gms of fine gold and 301 gms silver, on average 64.7 gms fine gold and 15.67 gms silver per session, yielding 9.74 tons of sand treated. 1,345.52 gms fine gold and 41.70 gms silver, equal to 24.6 tons fine gold and 0.87 tons silver per ton treated.

At Kolgozen 4,904 tons of ore were milled for a recovery by amalgamation of 1,576 oz. gold and 284 oz. silver, equal to 4.58 dwt. gold and 0.82 dwt. silver.
By cyanide 3,252 tons of ore were milled 1,979 oz. fine gold and 368 oz. silver were recovered, equal to 6.28 dwt. gold and 2.09 dwt. silver. The loss was due from branding and milling at Kolgozen was 4,927.

Development at Kiteere has given satisfactory results on the lower levels at the Curwen and Fowlodyns. Ore reserves at Kiteere are estimated at 100,000 tons of an average assay value of from 7 to 8 dwt. An increase of 20,000 tons over the previous year's figure. An additional power, mining and milling equipment is required to continue present operations, but every endeavour is being made to keep the situation with the equipment and stores available.

To continue exploitation of the Major ore deposit at Lofoten below the 11th level would require fresh equipment, which is not readily obtainable at the moment; results on the 3rd and 4th levels do not justify the installation of such additional equipment under present conditions. Development at Alpha Ray has not yet yielded sufficient high grade ore to maintain the mine when Major ore is exhausted. Red and Blue ore veins yield low grade ore only. It is therefore anticipated that mining operations will have to cease when Major ore reserve has been stripped. Development will continue at Alpha Ray as long as conditions permit, after which exploitation of the Lofoten ore deposits must be suspended for a duration of the war.

The liquidated capital is £292,567 in shares of 2s. 6d.
Assets consist of £26,456 plant, machinery, furniture, office
stock and vehicles, and £601 after having written down
£19,115 stock, £1,700, £1,750, £1,946.50 and gold amounting
to £0,340. The auditors have included in the assets £1,000
for excess of costs.

The directors are Lieut-Colonel Major F. W. Campbell-Bennett, London Committee, is composed

Phoenix Mining and Finance

Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., has reduced its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$499,500 by issuing 100,000 shares of \$100 each to 100,000 shares of \$100 each. The reduction was effected by the cancellation of 500,000 shares of \$100 each, which were held in treasury, and the reduction of the authorized shares to 500,000. The remaining 400,000 shares of \$100 each were split into 400,000 shares of \$10 each. The company has also issued 100,000 shares of \$100 each, which have been issued and forfeited in payment of calls. Subject to the approval of the Court, and notwithstanding the foregoing reduction in capital, failing otherwise, the capital of the company is to be increased to its present amount of \$1,000,000 by the creation of 183,593 new shares of \$10 each and 100 new share options.

London and Rhodesia

For the year ended June 30, 1942, the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. Ltd. reports a profit of £10,771 against £6,315 for 1941-41. A dividend of 5% of the same has been paid. £14,823 has been written off on certain investments and for depreciation, and £5,33 placed to taxation reserve, leaving the balance of £47,000 million at £21,306. An interim dividend of 5% has been paid on account of the current year's investments of £16,200 million at £8,000,000, or £1,000,000 higher than that in the previous year. The annual meeting will be held next Tuesday.

Rhode Island Broker's Hall Association

A new sulphide plant is to be supplied to the Broken Hill zinc and copper metal mine in Northern Rhodesia. Production of vanadium used in steel manufacture, and at least is likely to be increased substantially.

Nchanga Copper Mine

It is officially announced that plans have been completed for extensions to the Rhoden Corporation's copper mine at Nchanga, Northern Rhodesia.

~~Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines~~

This company has declared an ordinary dividend of 3 p., as against 5 p. in 1912, when the total dividend paid was

Company Progress Reports

Georgia. During February 1860, 1 tons were filled for 1,816 oz.

Miner's distributions of ore milled in January yielded a profit of \$1,800.

7820. - 15 centime proof of £3,053.
Firwood Park. - In February 8,400 tons were emitted for

Rezende, during February 1st, 1870, were risked for
gold value of \$14,000 and a minor profit of \$2,014.

Gold value £16,215.31 and a mine profit £11,111.

Frank Prince. — Disaster ending December 31,

27,400 tons were manufactured during 1951, sold and a revenue of £35,665. Working costs totalled £20,465.

Bauxite in Southern Rhodesia

and indications of which have been given to
prospecting for a considerable time has been discovered
near the Pungweza district of Southern Rhodesia.
The Governor of metallurgists Mr. L. C. Collier estimates that
2500,000 tons have been uncovered while means for dealing
with the deposit are being tested operational costs are
estimated at £25. 0d. per ton which must be added trans-
ferred to a deposit at approximately 50/- per ton. Credit for
the present discovery given to Mr. John Meikle, of Umtali.
The deposits are probably similar to the occurrences on Manje
Munjanja, Nyasaland.

Mails Lost by Enemy Action

The Postmaster General announces that the under-mentioned surface mails have been lost by enemy action: letters and printed papers from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika posted between November 14 and 18; parcels from Kenya posted from July 31 to August 7 and from September 18 to October 2; parcels from Tanganyika posted between September 20 to September 22, and from the 24th and 25th of August to August 7; and parcels from Uganda posted between July 29 to August 10. Papers, printed papers and parcels from the Seychelles dated between October 3 and 27 have also been lost.



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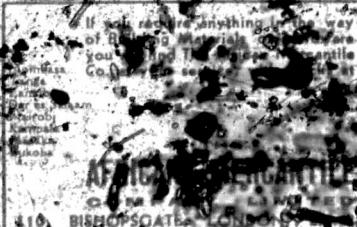
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