







the establishment of a colony which is restricted upon its grounds.

(5) Sanitary regulations should be as they are used to keep colonies and territories healthy.

(6) Regulations should be rigorous imposing a code of health which should be revised.

(7) Colonial administration should be instructed to report on Government, police, hospital, telegraph, roads and conditions for Africans and to report on education and training for Africans and to show the economic colour bar where it exists and prevent its extension to other Colonial territories.

(8) Branches of Imperial funds should be established which benefit the economic interests of the colonies.

**Public Health**

At the root of the problem of promoting the well-being and development of the inhabitants of African Colonies lies the question of public health.

In most of the territories the population is sparse and in all of them the standard of living and level of subsistence are pitifully low. There are no means of ascertaining the vital statistics which would make possible an exact comparison between the state of public health in Africa and in other continents or countries, but sufficient is known to be able to assert with certainty that there are few places in the world where the state of public health is worse or has such disastrous economic and social effects upon the population.

In the first place nearly all the major and most malignant epidemic infectious, or contagious diseases are endemic, i.e. tuberculosis, sleeping sickness, leprosy, venereal disease, malaria, and other fevers. These major diseases are always latent in the life and sapping the powers of resistance and energy of the population, every now and then one of them will break out into a catastrophic epidemic which will cause hundreds and thousands of human lives, and may, as in the case of sleeping sickness, permanently depopulate vast tracts of country. Even here in Africa and in Asia is a wide prevalence of malarial diseases, like hook-worm, and other parasitic diseases which are continually sapping the vitality of the population and destroying its powers of resistance to other diseases.

Then there is the public health services are totally inadequate for dealing with the situation, the majority of the population are ignorant of the most elementary rules of hygiene and have no chance of getting either hygienic education or technical assistance. In Kenya, for instance, the public health services are so inadequate that it is necessary to have special hospitals for diseases there. The economic deficiencies and handicaps are only one factor in this vicious circle, however, and every effort to improve the public health services will not break the circle.

The poverty of the inhabitants means that they are permanently undernourished and this undernourishment makes it impossible for them to resist disease and is itself the cause of some diseases. The prevalence of disease and the consequent depleted level of public health react again adversely upon the physical and mental vitality of the population and tend therefore to increase the poverty, the ignorance, and the backward sanitation. In such circumstances an inadequate public health service can do but little or nothing. To break the vicious circle, planned attack upon each factor in it will be necessary.

**Preventive and Curative Services**

The following are some of the more important measures which could be required by such a policy.

(1) It is essential that every administration should collect and publish reliable vital statistics. For without them the Government cannot determine the state of public health or the efficiency of its health service. For purposes of comparison, statistics should be uniform, and if possible, the uniformity should be extended by international agreement to the whole of Africa.

(2) The basis of hygienic improvement must be improvement of the nutrition of the general population. This can only be achieved by carrying out the economic measures already outlined and based upon the determination of an adequate standard of nutrition by the Imperial Commission.

(3) In numerous diseases the operations of a public health service must be twofold, preventive and curative. The British services in the past have concentrated upon the latter object and have relied upon central hospitals. This is of immense importance, but it has been estimated that in some of these hospitals from 50% to 80% of the cases treated were preventable diseases. The foundation of a public health service must be the education of the population in elementary hygiene. For instance, in the case of sleeping sickness, the taking of flies upon the victim's arm when he is sleeping, the use of insecticide measures and the use of insecticide in the form of a spray, and the use of a mosquito net, are all such preventive services (and a great deal more) which can be taught to the population.

mobile medical staff, continually visiting the villages and bringing the education and hygienic services to the people's doors. Each Colonial territory should be in a medical perspective divided into districts, each of which is served by a mobile medical staff. A system of this kind has been proved effective in Belgian territories. The staff should consist of clinics for some diseases (e.g. eye diseases).

The mobile staff an adequate mobile medical service and to extend the hospital and dispensary services is essential. The consideration of the welfare of Africans should be given the highest medical priority.

(4) The mobile staffs against epidemic diseases, such as sleeping sickness, malaria, leprosy, and tuberculosis, must be given a special status and the campaigns in some cases should be planned on an intercolonial or international basis. They should also be international co-operation with regard to medical services generally, and opportunities should be taken of war conditions, which have led to such co-operation between Allied Governments, to develop it after the war.

(5) Where there is industrial, mining, or agricultural development in industrial and mining areas, and it is essential that the undertakings should be required to see to the health of the workers from industry to their villages are in a better condition.

(6) All the foregoing measures will require greatly increased expenditure upon medical services.

**African Medical Services**

A paper addressed by the Society of State for the Colonies to the League of Nations, reported that special reference to the medical services in West Africa, but has its application in East and Central Africa. In the course of the communication Colonel Stanley said:

"In dealing with this subject the Colonies themselves have been actuated by a genuine desire to improve the health of the public service, and to give the people the widest scope for employment. If we do not do this, it is as simple as it perhaps appears to you, this is not a matter of goodwill or of any wish to introduce disabilities in their own way."

The objective of our arrangements is not, you will see, primarily to provide employment for African doctors, but to provide medical services for the people. We want those services to be as efficient and widespread as possible.

The provision of medical services has depended principally on the aid of European doctors, since the African population could not attract and produce the requisite supply of suitable doctors. To attract good European doctors it was and still is necessary to offer substantial salaries, permanent careers, prospects of promotion, free quarters and other advantages, including the possibility of employment in a unified service covering not only West Africa but the Colonial Empire as a whole.

We must now and should envisage a situation in which the medical services will be made up and eventually (as in Ceylon and Malaya) staffed by officers of local origin who have obtained their professional qualifications in West Africa itself. The African staff is one of transition. No doubt for some considerable time to come the medical services will include a strong element of European officers. There is an increasing element of West African officers, and I have every intention that this element should expand as quickly and as widely as possible.

In connection with the African element in the medical service the object is to enable the help of as many Africans as possible in bringing the benefits of medical science within the reach of the whole mass of the population. We want as many African doctors as we can get. We want to pay them reasonably generous salaries, but we do not want to be forced by a comparison with Europeans, to pay them at such rates that they, because a privileged class in their own communities, or so expensive to employ, that their number will be limited.

Do the other hand, we do not want to exclude any suitable Africans from service on the ground that he does not possess the rather special experience and qualities (which are above the normal professional qualifications) which are stipulated in the case of Europeans. I should like to hold firmly to the principle, clearly stated by the Surgeon-General, that "status in the medical department of a country depends on the position of an individual and not on his race, colour, or number of the population of a country."

The present transitional stage of a certain number of European and African staffs is a temporary expedient, but it can not be done without a stroke of the pen. We have, however, a mass of professional men, who are not only well-qualified, but who are also of African origin, which are deserving of the same status as the European staff. It is not a matter of race, but of the fact that they are qualified. The fact that they are of African origin is a bonus, but it is not a condition of their service. The fact that they are of African origin is a bonus, but it is not a condition of their service. The fact that they are of African origin is a bonus, but it is not a condition of their service.

## THE WAR

## Gen. Cunningham's New Post

### Commandant of the Staff College

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, conqueror of Abyssinia, who after being granted G.O.C. of the Eighth Army, was suddenly granted sick leave, has been appointed Commandant of the Staff College, Cambridge.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Edgar Ludlow Hewitt, Inspector-General of the R.A.F. since 1940, who recently inspected air training stations in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Principal Air Aide-de-Camp to the King. Joining the R.F.C. in 1914, he was Air Aide-de-Camp to King George V. from 1921 to 1923, appointed to command the R.A.F. in Iraq in 1930, made Deputy Chief of Air Staff at the Air Ministry three years later, A.O.C. India, from 1935 to 1937, and then A.O.C. in-C. Bomber Command.

Captain Harold Balfour, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air, returned to his country a few days ago from his tour of the Middle East and of Empire air training establishments in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

The Middle East Council is meeting again in Cairo this week. Among those attending it are Mr. R. G. Casey, Lord Moyne, Mr. R. G. Howe, Sir Harold MacMichael and General Sir William Platt.

Belgian Colonial troops have arrived in the Middle East from the Congo.

### Casualties and awards

Lieut. Colonel Francis John Ross Nichols, M.C., who has died at sea, was at one time attached to the Sudan Defence Force.

Mr. Marjival Emmett, formerly of Uganda, has been killed on active service with the R.A.F. His eldest son, James, a pilot in the R.A.F., and his younger son, who is also in the R.A.F., their father, the late Major Emmett, was formerly Commissioner of Police in Uganda.

Sub-Lieut. A. Lynn, R.N., of Bonnet de Barneford, R.N., who was previously of Kenya, has been reported missing, presumed killed, while on active service.

Here is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Haydn Peters of Swansea. He was 23 years of age.

Flight Serjt. Denis Starbuck Bony, who was born in Broken Hill, and is reported missing from air operations, was trained in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia and came to England in August, 1942. Some months ago he was posted to the Middle East.

The D.S.O. has been awarded to Lieut. Colonel D. H. Lott, D.F.C., of the South African Air Force, for his official position leads.

Major Lott fought in Abyssinia and in the earlier campaigns in the Western Desert. Since El Alamein, Lieut. Colonel Lott has taken part in the Sicily, displaying brilliant leadership. His personal example has inspired the fighting spirit throughout the campaign. He has been awarded the D.S.O. for having destroyed three enemy aircraft.

Squadron Leader Mr. C. H. Barber, who has been awarded the D.F.C., was an original member of the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, of which he became an instructor.

Brigadier S.G. de Plooy, of Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the D.F.C. for gallantry in a raid on Prender. The citation states that de Plooy sent 40 men to the target area to ensure accuracy of the bombing, despite considerable opposition from anti-aircraft fire and night fighters. He is the son of Mrs. Edith Cook of Lusaka.

Major J. Drought, M.C., who was badly wounded during the campaign in Ethiopia, has been appointed Commandant of the British Air Force in Tanganyika, Indian, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. David Shinn, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. George

C. Ishmael, of Kampala, has been commissioned as a midshipman in the Royal Navy.

The Governor of Uganda has nominated a panel of representatives from which will be chosen from time to time the two additional members to represent Uganda on the East African Production and Supply Council. The panel consists of the Financial Secretary, the Director of Agriculture, and Messrs J. K. Jaffer, M.L.C., R. G. Dakin, M.L.C., H. R. Fraser, M.L.C., A. S. Folkes, C. H. Bird, and A. N. Mann.

The Exhibition of War Paintings opened last week in the National Portrait Gallery includes a bronze by Epstein of the head and shoulders of Major General Sir Aldin Cunningham, oil paintings by Mrs. Neville Lewis of General Smuts, the late Major General Dan Penaar, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Lieut. Kerskov (who won his D.S.O. in East Africa), and several striking portraits of African Negroes, and a sketch of a K.A.F. soldier by Mr. Edward Lawden.

All men in Kenya classified by the exemption tribunal as category C under the 1942 Kenya Defence Force Regulations, except all the honours and certain others, will be released from the K.D.F. and employed either as special police officers or in the A.R.P. organisation. K.D.F. personnel employed by the Kenya and Uganda Railways are to be formed into a special railway unit.

The Director of Women's Work in Kenya now has powers to call up European women for compulsory service in the Women's F.A.N.S.S. or for service with any other form of unit of the armed forces. The first age group to be called up will be from 18 to 21.

### Funds for War Purposes

Loans made by the Colonies to the Imperial Treasury during April amounted to £90,884, of which £42,250 was free of interest. Loans made locally in East Africa totalled £581,995.

Members of the Muthaiga Club, Nairobi, have given £500, their earnings for Native dances to the Command Welfare Fund. This is the Club's second donation of £500.

The Monthly Stall organized for war charities by the Tanga Branch of the Women's Service League has been running for 20 months, during which period £971 has been raised. Details for the first twelve months were published last month. For the last eight months the sums collected and their application have been as follows: September, £32, for 1000 fish refugees; October, £52, Aid to the sick; and November, £40, Hellam Fund for Greek refugees; December, £70, King George's Fund for Sailors; January, £44, R.A.F. Command Welfare Fund; February, £47, National Y.M.C.A. War Services; March, £30, Royal National Mission for Deep-sea Fishermen (now mine-sweepers); and April, £20, Lady Cripps Appeal for China.

## Colonial Comforts Fund

The first annual report of the Colonial Comforts Fund, the officers of which are at Halton House, Colindale, London, E.C.5, sites.

The Fund was started to give people in this country a sense of looking after the distressed and well-being of our far-off West Indian soldiers, Chinese, and war

along the frontiers. It has established hostels for wounded men in London, Liverpool, Newcastle and New Zealand, secured the fund's organization with African, Indian, British, Hong Kong, and various other nationalities, and various organizations with the welfare of Colonial Forces, East Indian, West Indian, and West Indies, and other handsome donations from the Lands and managements of Governors of British Colonies in East and West Africa. It has appreciated that it has the noblest of motives, to help our countrymen as a Fund to the welfare of people of those territories.

There are to be held in the near future all run by the Colonial Office, the voluntary basis, in behalf of the Colonial Comforts Fund, which the Colonial Office (or other Governmental bodies) except as the centres of the world, others, are found to be invaluable to be added.



to draw in an emergency on the Colonial Comforts Fund to meet these needs which are inevitable between official sanction for irregularities and requirements and the very human and real needs of men doing up new work in strange surroundings of many places away from their home lands.

In addition to the Service men from Africa and the West Indies 2,000 to 3,000 seamen from Africa and the West Indies call at our ports every year. The way in which they are received has no repercussions throughout the Colonial Empire. Each Colonial seaman is a link in the chain of representatives of many thousands of his fellows. The people of home and the Mother Country are in a special degree aware of the needs of our guests, through the press.

The case of colonial seamen in British ports presents a problem with special difficulties of its own. There are few heroes about the work of these men. They are largely employed in the engine rooms and down in the holds of the liners bringing to the shore our vital supplies. But should their ship be torpedoed or sunk at the bottom of the sea by an attack of all the fiercest and most powerful submarines, more than a few men are left to struggle for their lives. Special arrangements should be made for them during the emergency.

It is often hard and sometimes impossible for these men to find proper quarters in the sea ports of the countries to which they are bound in bringing essential supplies. The committee feels that the effort should be spared to help these men, who, with other seamen, are risking their lives in this hazardous job to keep our life lines open. A great deal has been done in the form of canteens and clubs where coloured seamen and other guests are the centre of interest and welcome and obtain

ing decent accommodation and suitable recreation. The Fund has made grants of £867 to various clubs, hostels and clubs. The committee intends to continue to support institutions of this kind in every way possible. While the authorities prevent public buildings and the like from being used for the Colonial Comforts Fund it is to provide games, wireless sets and other amenities so essential for the men's morale.

The needs of prisoners of war have not been overlooked, and where it has been possible to spare hundreds of comforts from the Fund through the intervention of the Merchant Navy Seafarers Service.

The B.R.C. made a report on the subject of a 'This Week's Good Deeds' Sunday night appeal, and the financial response to it was £1,000. Lord Trenchard, the President of the Fund, announced that £1,000 largely made up of small sums.

The Committee records its appreciation of the very valuable help received from some of the leading newspapers and periodicals, particularly those devoted to African affairs, for the editorial support which they have given to the Committee's efforts, to the many people who have sent contributions in kind such as wireless sets, games, and books; and to the many contributors of large and small amounts.

The balance sheet shows that from May 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, the receipts were £1,027 from donations and £73,410, a concert organised by Mrs. R. Quinter, and that grants totalled £3,560, including £1,000 for troops in East and West Africa, £200 for colonial troops in Africa, and £200 for African troops in Ceylon.

### Problems of Changing Africa Demands of Post-War Readjustments

By Rev. W. WYLLIE JONES, Assistant Bishop of Central Tanganyika, was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society.

He said, *inter alia*:—  
No longer is Africa a continent and separate continent more than ever it has been thrust into the mainstream of world affairs. It is no longer a remote province of the world, a remote and unimportant part of the world, a remote and unimportant part of the world, a remote and unimportant part of the world. It is now a continent and separate continent more than ever it has been thrust into the mainstream of world affairs.

We shall never be able to pay great enough tribute to those who blazed the trail of mission activity in Africa. Their influence in the old days of slavery and the coast to their nations was perhaps often deeper and more enduring than that of the contacts which have been quickening modern missionary. The foundation of the Gospel which they planted have produced the vigorous and magnificent churches of today. But side by side with Christianity, and often boundedly ahead of it, has come what the African supposes in our world civilization. To him it means the opening of new and innumerable doors to expansion which to the primitive mind, spell of magic and mystery.

#### A Visit to the Copperbelt

On a recent journey to Rhodesia as a representative of the example of this it came near the Copperbelt, where thousands of Africans are employed by vast concerns. Looking toward these industrial areas were scantily dressed adventurers going to make their fortunes. They were scantily dressed adventurers going to make their fortunes. They were scantily dressed adventurers going to make their fortunes. They were scantily dressed adventurers going to make their fortunes.

As we in England have received a succession of conquests from the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Norman invasions of these islands, in Africa has tended to absorb a succession of conquests as Portuguese, Dutch, British, German, French and Italian claims have been laid to her soil. In spite of the spiritual and moral uplifts which have undoubtedly come to her are elements which place the white man in the eternal light of Africa as a white man. We cannot forget that slavery came to Africa from outside for the same of the baser instincts of the white man to the R.U.C. in some tribes were met by those who gave to her shores from the continent.

Consequently the inevitable implications of the African Charter of Africa are becoming more and more apparent. The African Charter of Africa are becoming more and more apparent. The African Charter of Africa are becoming more and more apparent. The African Charter of Africa are becoming more and more apparent.

have seen their committing guardians in the throes of war and when their church leaders at home have ever faith and order. Is it any wonder that the modern and enlightened African is asking embarrassing questions with regard to colonial administration and church government?

The problems of a rapidly changing Africa are making demands upon our resources which have never been paralleled. Whereas development was too rapid ever before the war, Africa has been disrupted in the last four years that which has gone to its centuries has been experienced by Africa in years. They are its 300,000 the war is. You see they see aeroplanes, guns, cars, and troops, and they have to have and ask for these things. They have to have and ask for these things. They have to have and ask for these things.

This has meant an utter breakdown of tribal and family life in an alarming way. These black men who will return from North Africa, Ceylon and Madagascar will be a very different proposition from those who in happier surroundings first heard the Gospel from the missionaries.

#### Necessary to Inter-German Missionaries

As we in Tanganyika, where we have had to face the war-time results of intermingling the entire German population, including the German missionaries. It was absolutely necessary for the British Government to take this step. It has meant, however, that the 100,000 German Church of 150,000 Africans, in addition to the Lutheran missions, has in one stroke been left without European leadership. From the diocese we have seen that assistance by schools, and have released educationists and nurses for the key points in these orphan missions. In this we have worked in close co-operation with the American Lutherans.

Direct evangelism was more and more difficult in the new world of Africa. Where there were no hospitals there were no hospitals. Where there were no hospitals there were no hospitals. Where there were no hospitals there were no hospitals.

Dear my home, Africa is a continent of the highest moment in Africa. On the continent of its perpetually snow-covered dome is a copy of the Word of God, placed there some years ago by a Russian missionary friend of mine. Can that be our vision for Africa? It is a vision of the highest moment in Africa. On the continent of its perpetually snow-covered dome is a copy of the Word of God, placed there some years ago by a Russian missionary friend of mine. Can that be our vision for Africa?

# Background to the

**Tunisian Triumph.**—The final triumph in North Africa, though longer delayed than was at first expected, has yielded in the end brilliant results and valuable lessons. The enemy tries to excuse his defeat by complaining of the overwhelming weight of the force to which he has succumbed. That weight of men and material could not have been marshalled and deployed effectively had it not been admirably handled by the Allied staffs. The formidable difficulty of exceptionally long and tedious communications has been completely overcome. Co-operation between air forces and ground forces reached a perfection probably never attained before. It gave the Allied armies a strength which is most encouraging for the future. At the same time the lesson provided by the experience with air transport is clear. He was lavishly supplied with the necessary aircraft, and the chance over which he has been required to use them has not been great. His failure clearly illustrates the limitation and risks imposed on this branch of the air arm when used in an area in which it can be challenged by the enemy. The rules which govern it are those which apply to sea transport. Here again the enemy bemoans the difficulty which he has experienced in supplying his forces across the narrow sea. It suits him to forget the thousands of miles over which the Allied forces have to be transported. His confession of failure in this field is the best tribute to the competence of the Allied supremacy at sea and the best reminder that the condition of Allied success in every theatre of war remains the British Navy. What remains of his retreating columns are being massed from the air, while the fleet which was to provide transport is likewise wiping under the black streaks and nightly attacks of the Allied airmen. The measure of their mastery is shown by the search for the enemy aircraft and warships for the fleet's transports and other ships. A better chance of success in this sea would compare to the one which all eyes it is very strange hope which remains to him. The Axis Powers have lost their gamble in North Africa. Great armies have been destroyed and great stores of material lost. The whole problem of Allied communications is radically altered. The long haul round the Cape is no longer a drain on Allied shipping, and battered and victorious armies are free for the next enterprise. The Allied campaign is overwhelming.

**Heavy Axis Losses.**—We have destroyed more than 1,500 Axis aircraft during the Tunisian campaign, ourselves losing 100. For months the Axis has been losing aircraft at an unbearable rate. In April we had such supremacy that 633 Axis aircraft were destroyed in the air for the loss of 195 Allied planes. We began with 1,207 losses last November, when we destroyed 129 of the enemy for 21 of our aircraft. December recorded an increased loss to both sides (132 Axis to 69 of ours), but in each month of the campaign the Allied Air Forces destroyed at least two of the enemy for every one they lost. —Mr. Frederick Tomlinson.

**Fighting U-Boats with Helicopters.**—Britain's new anti-U-boat weapon will be the helicopter, doubtless the Vought Sikorsky VS-300, the most efficient type ever produced for war purposes, and now being mass-produced in America. U.S. naval authorities have also decided to use it for fighting the U-boat. The VS-300 can land and take off vertically without any forward run. Thus it can be flown from the decks of the smallest merchant ships and escort vessels with complete ease. It can hover over a target and fly backwards and sideways as well as forward. Experiments have shown that it can carry depth charges. It can be flown with very low power. —Daily Express air correspondent.

**Food Subsidies.**—The Ministry of Food lost £20,000,000 of food subsidies in the year ended March, 1942, after setting off profits of £11,000,000 on certain commodities. During the year the total cost of food subsidies, including freight and marine war risks insurance, was £137,000,000. Principal losses were: Cereals: £38,108,577 paid to millers for stabilising the price of flour; £6,800,000 to bakers; and £1,000,000 to contractors who supply bread to the public. There was an increase in subsidies and grants to keep up the rising price of meat: Milk: £17,000,000, including the cost of the national milk scheme and the milk in schools scheme; Potatoes: £11,000,000, including £11,055,501 paid to growers to acreage subsidy and £1,233,775 to merchants in tonnage and subsidy; Eggs: £7,183,600, mainly to those produced shell eggs; Sugar: £2,981,000, partly to the British Sugar Corporation (£2,585,000) lost on the market by selling prices; Animal Products: £1,900,000, mainly to those produced by seed, butter, and meals. —Sir Gilbert Abbott.

**Life and Its Purpose.**—The countryman is always conscious of dependence on a power that man cannot control. The urban citizen is very largely delivered from any such conscious dependence, and therefore he gets increasingly a sense that he is the controller of his own destiny. That at once removes one of the main incentives in human history towards the remembrance of God. Suburbia is especially characterised by a sense of the aimlessness of life. The one thing which will explain the world at all is the hypothesis of a Divine purpose. People with a living religious faith do not get a sense of frustration. —The Archbishop of Canterbury.

**Empire Air Needs.**—A well-equipped, efficient Empire air transport system is essential if the integrity of the Empire is to be maintained. The old method of consultation between the Governments of the Commonwealth is extremely unsatisfactory. Dominion Governments must be closely consulted on issues affecting the through policy of the Empire and its security and interests as a whole. That cannot be done by cable, wireless or telephone. There must be the fullest possible opportunity for personal discussion. We had an adequate Empire air transport service, the Prime Ministers of the Empire met at short intervals, even in a matter of hours if necessary. Such a meeting might be held in Ottawa one week and in London the next, or vice versa. Today in Canberra, The Commonwealth must establish a round the world air service within the Empire. We can see the North Pole route in the air space. The conditions which offer new possibilities for high speed aviation. But everything depends on a common aim. Britain must be the initiator in such an Empire development. She is the senior partner. The Commonwealth are waiting the lead. I therefore urge the calling of an Empire conference at once to discuss the problem of Empire air communications; the decisions, and give effect to them. Delay is dangerous. We must be forward-looking in our minds and technical as well as in our equipment. We must have the machines and the equipment. It is said that we can provide an Empire air service with less than 100,000 tons of metal from the United States. It is true. Yet we have just seen that the Government of the United States has produced the most complete and most efficient production programme in the world. —The Archbishop of Canterbury.



# the War News

Opinions Epitomized. The last enemy forces in Africa are being captured or destroyed, and the debt of Dunkirk repaid. —H.M. the King.

General Alexander hates feathers. —Jan Hay.

The leader of the First Army was a little more than a division. —Mr. Edward R. Murrow.

We shall not rest until the last Jew has vanished from the face of Europe. —Levi, Nazi Labour Front leader.

We have good hopes of having the submarine fleet under control within five months. —Admiral King (U.S.A.).

We want something better than 16 knots. —Admiral King (U.S.A.).

Japan's new armor is something like a frozen asset because of her chronic lack of shipping. —Simon Harecourt-Smith.

Everybody talks General Alexander's headwaters lived on half a gallon of water a day. There were no extras. —Captain H. Balfour, M.P.

The Minister of Munitions has a situation offers from the fact that he has been too long in office to know one particular office. —Baron Winter-ton, M.P.

The United States is only covering about 50% of its war expenditure by taxes. —Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, Chairman Chase National Bank.

Our so-called armoured divisions are no more than buns of infantry dough sprinkled with a pinch of steel currants. —Major General J. F. C. Fuller.

Should someone start a report that I squiffed oil on an unwelcome visitor, few people would fault it. —Mr. Harold Lickes, Secretary of the Admiralty.

Eight hundred and sixty-nine persons were killed and 4,000 seriously injured in the mining industry in 1940. —Mr. Tom Stain, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Fuel.

Don't be worried about what Hitler or Mussolini say. Worry about whether we continue to tell the truth and uphold the fine ideals for which we fight. —Mr. Wendell Willkie.

The Mosquito have flown non-stop from Great Britain to Russia in a morning and returned in the afternoon. It is the only entirely new operational aircraft designed and built since the war began and used extensively against the enemy. —Wing Commander Robert H. Kay.

The training of a pilot is a good lawyer. —The Weekly Review.

I have seen a temper under mixed with suitable oil to make paint; not a bad medium, but rather slow in drying. —Sergeant F. W. Mulkey, writing from a German prisoner-of-war camp.

The present Japanese air and submarine attacks are the most menacing challenge Australia has faced since Japan entered the war. —Mr. N. Makin, Australian Minister for Navy and Munitions.

The primary obligation of industry in any plan of reform must be to secure proper compensation for all persons engaged in the reformation of invested capital should be secondary. —The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Hitler has boasted that like Frederick the Great, he is prepared to fight as long as he lives. The next few months, perhaps weeks, will show whether he has a chance of making good his boast. —The Times.

There is no fighting front of potential from Alaska to Newfoundland. Italy is the only power in New Guinea that will not be affected in one way or another by the Russian war. —The New York Herald-Tribune.

I will describe all the labour that I have and Coulter sackel me. We have not resigned the ANZAC front, but we are now in reality allies of Germany as well as also mean to fight against Communism to the end. —Lays.

He has most confidence in himself and his future and prefers biological suicide by refusing to reproduce himself. Only a spiritual revival can bring a right confidence and a right adjustment back into the world. —The Rev. H. W. Janisch.

The demand for books during the past 18 months exceeds anything I have known in 50 years of book-selling. Scarcely any first novels are available. Publishers say they cannot afford to take risks with an unknown writer when they have only a small paper quota at their disposal. —A trade London book dealer.

The Germans burned down 10 villages in the Lublin district in central Poland, with all inhabitants whose physical fit having been decided first for forced labour in the Reich. Only two German officers and soldiers, captured in their attempt at harassing many women and their children into the forest. —General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and C. in C.

After they had been caught in avert by the falling of bombs on Tokyo, the Japanese troops attacked the coast, and slaughtered every man, woman and child in these areas. —Ambassador Chiang Kai-shek (in a letter to U.S. Government).

America has sent to several thousand planes, thousands of trucks, jeeps, other military vehicles, and more than 1,000,000 tons of food. Shipments to April totalled 5,000,000 tons, valued at \$4,756,000,000. —Mr. Stephen U.S. Lend-Lease Administrator.

While Axis armaments production for the first quarter of 1941 was only 40% of the total scheduled for the year, aeroplane and shipping output in March reached a record of 1,200 aeroplanes and more than 100 L.S.A. ships. —Mr. Donald Nelson, Chairman, U.S. War Production Board.

But for the help of Northern England and its devotion to what has become a cause of 80 nations we should have been confronted after Dunkirk with slavery and death, and the light which now shines so strongly throughout the world would have been quenched. —The Prime Minister.

Fifty per cent of Axis shipping trying to reach North African ports has been sunk by Allied ships and planes. General Alexander has absolute charge of the battle lines, and has done a magnificent job. His Admiral Cunningham and Air Chief Marshal Tedder deserve the highest praise. —General Eisenhower.

Between November 11 and December 31 the Germans rushed across Tunisia in aircraft and ships hundreds of thousands of men, while during that time the British and Americans could put only 20,000 to 30,000 men into the line. While Allied strength was accumulating, French troops held the breach. They had heavy losses, and the result is that the British see complete defeat of the German in Tunisia. The 3 years' war which began in 1914 will end in 1944. —General Girard.

The Mosquito, which started in a winter of 1940 to deliver 200 lb bombs to almost any part of Germany, is demonstrating an astonishing all-round ability. It is one of the most versatile aircraft ever built. Already it is in service as a day and night bomber, long-range day fighter, intruder, fighter-bomber, and on various other duties, including reconnaissance. The de Havilland Company claims that it is the fastest aeroplane of any type in operation anywhere in the world. —Mr. Ronald Walker.

## PERSONALIA

Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald Williams Stuart has given birth to a son in Kenya.

A daughter has been born in Arusha to the wife of Captain G. J. R. Todd.

Mr. W. Sibly Varne has been appointed acting Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika.

Mr. F. P. Brown has succeeded Colonel Abbot as secretary of the Nanyuki Sports Club.

Mrs. Alice Boase, wife of Dr. A. J. Boase, of the Uganda Medical Service, has given birth to a son in Kampala.

Mr. V. M. Clerk, Mr. Mageshbay C. Patel, and Mr. E. L. Worsfold have joined the Kampala Townships Authority.

Mr. C. V. Lewis was elected Chairman of the Kampala Amateur Theatrical Society, in succession to Mr. Clifford Lewis.

Mr. Mansel Firöz Dastur has been appointed Registrar of the High Court of Zanzibar and of the Sultan's Court.

A daughter has been born to Mrs. A. W. Henry, wife of the manager of the Zanzibar branch of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

Lieut. Joan Mary Swift and Miss Diana Mary Floyer, daughter of Major and Mrs. Floyer, of Kericho, have been married in Kenya.

Mr. F. J. Coudrey has been appointed a member of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, in the place of Mr. G. S. Hepter, resigned.

Miss Alice Waterman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Waterman, of Nairobi, has become engaged to Mr. H. Knott, of Hull.

A 17-year-old South African, Mr. Sidney Jarman, has cycled to Rhodesia from Harare. He has been five times round the Union on his bicycle.

Mr. Shivabhai Amin, who was recently elected to the Kenya Legislative Council, has been general secretary of the East Africa Indian Congress for some years.

Flying Officer John Henry Fowler, of Doncaster, was married recently in Southern Rhodesia to Miss Joan Porter, daughter of Major and Mrs. C. A. V. Porter, of Bulawayo.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark, of Blantyre, Nyasaland, where Mr. Clark was a Crown Counsel. He is now Chief Magistrate in Malawi.

The Kenya Stockowners' Association has been revived, with Mr. E. H. Wright, M.L.C., as President and Mr. E. W. Partridge as Vice-President. Mr. J. Molloy, of Nakuru, was elected secretary.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has become Chairman of the Board of Governors of Ruwenzori School, of which the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hudson, has become a member.

Mr. C. H. Lewis, Acting Government Printer in Zanzibar, has retired. Mr. H. K. Craigie, M.M., Assistant Press Superintendent of Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed to the vacant post.

Mr. J. V. W. Rodson, a member of the Uganda Supply Board, has been appointed a member of the Kampala Township Authority for a period of two years, and Deputy Price Controller for the Mengo districts.

The engagement is announced of Mr. G. H. Goodhind, only son of Mr. H. H. Goodhind and the late Mrs. Goodhind, of Nairobi, and Miss J. C. M. Moller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Moller, of Kericho.

Mr. G. D. Chamberlain, Assistant Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Colonial Secretary in the Cape. After serving in the last war, he became an Assistant District Commissioner in the Gold Coast Colony, of which he was Assistant Colonial Secretary, before going to Northern Rhodesia in 1939.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Andrew James Blackett Ord, fourth and younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Blackett-Ord, to Miss Rosemary Bovill, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bovill, of Little Laver Hall, Harlow, Essex.

Mr. T. Broach has been unanimously re-elected President of the Rongai Valley Association. Mr. Maclean was elected Vice-President. Mr. P. G. Thorne and Major Dudgeon remain honorary secretary and treasurer respectively.

A Labour Advisory Board has been constituted in Zanzibar, consisting of the Provincial Commissioner (Chairman), Mr. E. D. W. Crawshaw, Sheikh Salim bin Muhamad el-Barwani, Sheikh Abdulla bin Hamoud bin Harthi, and Mr. J. B. Richards.

Mr. E. H. Wright has been re-elected Chairman of the Kenya United Members Organisation, and Mr. Alfred Vincent has been elected Vice-Chairman in the place of Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentick, who declined re-nomination owing to pressure of work. Mr. Vincent made it clear that he would remain in favour of Major Cavendish-Bentick when he was free to resume office. A Publicity Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Major Cavendish-Bentick was appointed.

The Ethiopian Minister held a reception in London last week at the Legation to celebrate the second anniversary of the return of the Emperor to Addis Ababa. Princess Tenenke Work Haile Selassie was present. The guests included the Earl of Selborne, Viscount Cecil, Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Sir Sidney Harcourt, Sir Alexander Hans, Sir George Paish, Miss Edw. Rathbone, M.P., Mr. Geoffrey Mander, M.P., Mrs. Vyvyan Adams, M.P., Mr. Duncan Stodys, M.P., Mr. H. S. Jévous, Prof. Hamilton Whyte, Prof. Norman Bentick, Prof. J. E. Briarly, Miss M. A. Bundred, Lady Layton, and Miss Sylvia Parkhurst.

## Obituary

A link with pioneer days in Rhodesia has been broken by the death in Durban at the age of 94 of Mrs. Harry Briver.

Major J. J. Bramble, O.B.E., Royal Marine, formerly of the Sudan Political Service, died in Durban last week at the age of 80 years.

Mr. H. R. Quincey, who died recently in Bulawayo, had been in the Calcutta for 60 years. In the last war he was in active service for 10 years.

The Zambezia Province Portuguese East Africa has lost a popular Governor in Captain Pinto Correia, who died suddenly in his office some weeks ago.

Mrs. M. E. Brooks, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Rhodesian Labour Party and co-founder of the Salisbury City Branch, died recently.

Captain Frank Burgess, who has died in this country, was known in the Sudan as Burgess Pasha. He captured Osman Digna by roasting a sheep on a hill on which the Dervish leader was hiding, thus turning the hungry man into the open.

Mr. William Wilson, of Unyuma, died recently in Salisbury at the age of 70. One of the oldest residents of Unyuma, he first went there in 1910, when the Falcon mine was operating on a large scale.

Mr. Peter Leslie Brehm, who has died in Selukwe, was born in Basutoland in 1878, and reached Southern Rhodesia at the end of the century. He joined the Borsari mine at Selukwe and remained in that district until his death.

The death in India is reported of Mr. Naraindas Patel, manager in charge of three businesses in Uganda, namely, Cotton and Produce, Ltd., Naraindas P. Patel, Ltd., and the Uganda Timber and Produce Co., Ltd. He was at one time President of the Jinja branch of the Indian Association and of the Kalida Mahal Library, and had been Chairman of the Jinja District Board.





### Questions in Parliament

Mr. Spens asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would consult the appropriate Ministers of the fighting forces with a view to granting an option to Colonials serving in these forces to serve in the areas near their own Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: No, sir. I do not think any arrangement would be either desirable or practical. Colonial members of the Imperial Forces have accepted a general service liability, and their positions must be arranged in accordance with service requirements.

Mr. Tech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any African labour inspectors had been appointed in Kenya, and in what circumstances African were desired for the right of assembly.

Colonel Stanley: For the purpose of supervising the labour conscribed under the Defence Regulations the Labour Department has been strengthened by the appointment of three additional African inspectors. In addition to these there are 10 African labour inspectors and registration officers appointed during the current year. All these inspectors are to be appointed successively, and their duties will be to carry out the provisions of the regulations in the Colonies. It is not possible to give power to African inspectors without first getting a breath of the breath of the law, which is the law of the land in each of the Colonies.

Mr. Tech Jones: I was not referring to the law of the land, but to the law of the Colonies.

Colonel Stanley: I am sorry that the Governments had been notified under the Colonial Government Act, 1946, when the instructions notifying Colonial Governments were necessary for those provisions to come into effect, that the Colonies whose legislatures do not contain the provisions of the Colonial Government Act, 1946, should provide for the provisions of the Colonial Government Act, 1946, in their own legislatures.

Colonel Stanley: The provisions of Sections (2) (a) of the Colonial Government Act, 1946, and Sections 2 and 3 of the United Kingdom Trade Disputes Act, 1927, Sections 3 and 4 (1) of the Trade Disputes Act, 1927, and Section 3 of the Statute Act, 1871, which are contained in the Colonial Government Act, 1946, should be provided for in the Ordinances of the Colonies.

Mr. Jones: Before any provision is made under the 1946 Act, will my right hon. and gallant friend get a definite answer or assurance from the Colonial Government that the legislation will be introduced? I see that it is possible for all the Colonies to come up to the line with regard to this Section 2?

Colonel Stanley: Certainly that is what I hope to see. I am sure that the Government will do their utmost to get the legislation in those Colonies where the legislation has not yet been enacted.

The statement said (in part): "The Colonies which have no trades union legislation" Bermuda, Gibraltar, Palestine, Somaliland, Tonga, and Trans-Jordan. (Note:—Legislation is being prepared in Gibraltar and Palestine.)

The Colonies which have trades union legislation, which does not comply fully with the requirements of the Colonial Government Act, 1946, are: Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Fiji, Gambia, Malta, Mauritius, Nyassa, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, and Uganda.

Mr. Spens asked the Minister without Portfolio whether he would be prepared to state that no decision had been taken by the Government to transfer services at present to the hands of the British overseas air transport services and to the hands of one organisation, and whether he would be prepared to state that the Minister without Portfolio had no intention of doing so.

Colonel Stanley: I would not like to say whether or not the Government will be prepared to do so. I would not like to say whether or not the Government will be prepared to do so. I would not like to say whether or not the Government will be prepared to do so.

Colonel Stanley: As stated on December 16, Mr. F. S. Macdonald was removed from the Council with the approval of the Secretary of State. His representations and inquiries have been followed in certain instances, including the Trade Union Congress, but I am sure that the Government will be prepared to do so.

### Insiza By-Election

Mr. Leslie Smith, a member of the staff of the Shabazi asbestos mine, has won the Insiza by-election for the Labour Party of Southern Rhodesia (not to be confused with the Rhodesia Labour Party, of the Opposition (MacIntyre Section is known). In a three-cornered contest in constituency with 1,000 voters his majority exceeded 100. The other candidates were Captain E. Chick (United Party) and Mr. W. M. Saugman (Rhodesia Labour).

### Parliamentary Councillors of Joint Board

The 18th ordinary general meeting of the Joint East African Board is to be held at 22 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1., at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, July 22. A resolution for consideration at the meeting proposes amendment of the articles of association in order to empower the Board in general meeting to elect 12 members of the Executive Council, of whom not more than six will be members of the House of Commons or House of Lords. The present constitution provides that there shall be three members of Parliament on the Executive Council.

### Mr. John Rankine

Mr. John Rankine, formerly of the Uganda Administrative Service, who was recently promoted Principal Assistant Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, has arrived in Fiji by air to take up the appointment of Assistant Colonial Secretary. He travelled via West Africa and the United States of America, making the last part of the journey in an American bomber. Mr. Rankine was born in Fiji, where his father, Sir Richard Rankine, afterwards British Resident in Zanzibar, was at that time Chief Secretary. It may be noted that Sir Philip Mitchell, now Governor of the Colony, was previously Governor of the Colony, and that the request for the transfer of Mr. Rankine, with all his qualifications, is familiar.

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### Pan-African Conference

The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia last week adopted with a division a motion by Mr. H. B. Porter requesting the Government to approach the Union Government immediately with the object of arranging a Pan-African conference of the Governments for the purpose of planning and co-ordinating the development of Southern Rhodesia, Africa.

The Secretary of State's motion did not imply any constitutional change, but called upon the country to assert its independence. There was no intention of selling the Colony, but isolation would retard the Colony's development. Its interests could therefore best be served by pressing a vigorous policy of planned African development.

The Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, threw the motion open to the free vote of the House. He thought it a little premature because nothing could be done until international agreement had been reached on post-war finance and settlement. He had not the slightest doubt that the new Prime Minister of the Union would agree to discuss the question, but did not believe the Colonial Office would agree.

While it would be an academic exercise to present a motion to ask British territories to join up as a whole, but if any could get additional territories, he would recommend going all out at once for a great United States of Africa under which each province could have its own Government as in Australia and Canada. He thought amalgamation with the north would be the best plan, and that afterwards there could be further amalgamation.

The Belgian Exhibition is due to bring the United Kingdom to depict the many efforts of Belgium and the Congo is now in rehearsal. While in Sheffield the exhibition will also be open to public.

### Portugal Buys German Ship

Portugal is to purchase a German ship to be used in its harbor in the East and West Africa. The ship will be used to transport 12,000 tons of goods, 10,000 tons of wheat and 2,000 tons of flour to East African.

### Delegation to India

A delegation headed by Mr. J. H. McQuade, and representing the East African Production and Marketing Council, has arrived in India. One of its objects is to obtain increased supplies of certain goods for Native trade existing quotas allocated to Eastern Africa being considered below the minimum requirements. The other members of the delegation are Mr. R. V. Stone (of Dar es Salaam), Mr. M. J. M. (of Kampala), and Mr. M. J. M. (of Uganda).

### S. Rhodesian Income Tax

The Southern Rhodesian Budget for the current year, some details of which appeared in our last issue, provides for additional taxation amounting to £2,000. The main increase will be in income tax for companies controlled in the U.K. The rate is increased from 7s. 6d. on the first £1,000 of taxable income, from 7s. to 8s. on the second £1,000, and 15s. to 16s. 6d. on any amount in excess of £2,000. For other companies controlled outside the U.K., will be charged the same rate as Southern Rhodesian companies. The rate on private incomes of married persons is increased from 1s. to 2s. on the first £500 of taxable income, from 2s. to 3s. on the second £500, from 3s. 3d. to 4s. on the third £500, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. on the fourth £500, and from 5s. 6d. to 6s. on an amount in excess of £2,000. The rate is also increased proportionately for single persons.

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### News Items in Brief

Flour and bread are now produced in Uganda. Considerable quantities of new being made in Bulawayo.

A large and unexpected supply of clove oil has reached this country from Zanzibar.

Mambré, a Belgian, who is a company in the Kenya sugar growing, announce a dividend of 17%.

At the end of 1942 there were 27,001 European voters in Southern Rhodesia, 230 fewer than at the end of 1941.

The annual congress of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Northern Rhodesia was held recently in Bulawayo.

Zanzibar Clove Company has been negotiating for the sale of 200 tons of clove to the Soviet Government.

Salsbury City Council will build 1,000 more rooms and 900 more kitchens in Bulawayo at an estimated cost of £228,000.

The Nervous Diseases Home in Bulawayo has received £3,000 from the Lottery trusts to meet the running expenses during 1943.

Indian members of the Zanzibar Legislative Council have criticised the Government's decision not to appoint a Hindu to the Executive Council.

The London Missionary Society's income for last year, including legacies, was £1,107,685. Foreign and home expenditure totalled £1,000,000.

The April production of coal and tow by East Africa Sisal Plantations, Ltd., was 135 tons, making 1,825 tons for the first 10 months of the current financial year.

Funds have been made available by the Uganda Government for the provision of mid-day meals for children in primary and junior secondary schools.

Sisal Estates have been granted a 10% preference on the redemption of cumulative 6% preference shares less tax at 6s. in 10 years to June 30, 1944, payable on May 31.

When the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Rhodesia held its annual congress in Bulawayo recently Sir Evelyn Spring, the Governor, officiated at the opening ceremony.

A cloud of locusts recently served a Southern Rhodesian farmer's good turn by descending on his garden, eating themselves on the weeds and leaving the other plants untouched.

In means of a questionnaire the Government of Kenya is seeking to discover whether the farmers of the colony favour a scheme of compensation to be introduced against the depredations of locusts.

There are to be directly represented on the Southern Rhodesia Social Security Action Committee, which is composed of 10 Europeans, two Coloured and two Africans.

During the last quarter for which figures are available British emigrants from Northern Rhodesia of whom 65 were from the United Kingdom, 20 from the Union of South Africa, and 41 from Southern Rhodesia.

Bulawayo Town Council has asked that a report on the port should be made on the siting of Southern Rhodesia's new steel works, and that a round table conference of M.P.s. and Bulawayo councillors should be held.

Africans are being trained in Bulawayo as agricultural instructors. The course takes two years, during which the students are accommodated with their wives and families in a village specially constructed for the purpose.

The Southern Rhodesian Government statistics estimates this season's tobacco crop at 1,000,000 lb. of fire-cured leaf, as against 1,500,000 lb. last year. A further drop is expected this year due to the difficulty of obtaining the right type of tobacco.

The annual conference of Kenya Mission Truck Growers held in Zomba, Mr. Conway Harvey, Chairman of the Association, warned growers of the difficulty of obtaining casks and of the dangers of overproduction.

According to the first annual report of Southern Rhodesia's Food Production Committee, the area of European maize planted during the recent season was nearly a third greater than last year. Last year's area under the crop was 241,887 acres. This season the total was 306,000 acres.

The first of the two new deep-water berths at Mombasa is expected to be ready for use in about a month, and the second shortly afterwards. The total estimated cost of the new berths is £215,000, which will be provided by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

An Indian ship which sailed from Bombay for Maldiva reached the east coast of India, and showed its course and of the mercy of the weather for two months. When food and water were almost finished, the ship was able to get assistance and directions from the show to reach Mombasa on the coast of Kenya.

**Murder in Kenya**

In the Moroti district of Kenya, the Mombasa and Nairobi militias were attacked, both being of wounds inflicted by the rebels.

Two Indians have been arrested and committed to prison in Kenya on a charge of murdering a European. The Indian member of the Legislative Council who was the disturber in Mombasa and an Indian shopkeeper being fatally stabbed in Mombasa, which he had been ordered to leave the town.

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## Beira Railway Company, Limited

### Mr. Arthur Hadley's Statement.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BEIRA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Saturday, 19th October, 1943, at 2.30 p.m., at 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Mr. ARTHUR E. HADLEY, C.B.E., Chairman of the Company, was in the chair.

The following statement by the Chairman had been circulated with the directors' report and accounts.

With the object of saving time and unnecessary trouble, I append a few remarks which I wish to make on the accompanying report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1942.

#### Increased Revenue

The traffic results for the year, with a comparison with those of the previous year, will be found on the first page of the report. There was an increase in gross revenue of £25,595, as compared with the previous year. Expenditure increased by £9,605, and the net revenue was £15,990 higher. Import traffic showed no improvement, but export traffic was well maintained. You will see on the credit side of the profit and loss account that the surpluses from the line realised in 1942, are a increase of £874. Adding balance of interest accrued and miscellaneous revenue, the total surplus is £12,402.

On the debit side, the item general charges (£4,935) includes a debt on the Savoy Hotel, Beira, of £4,541, but this is after charging £2,214 for maintenance and depreciation.

The reserves and provisions are in a satisfactory position and our auditors consider that the accounts are reliable. To the date of the accounts for British, Southern Rhodesia and Mozambique income tax and National Defence Contribution. Other items call for no comment.

#### The Balance Sheet

Turning to the balance sheet, the cash position is most very satisfactory. Cash, tax reserve certificates, and other assets totalling £42,874 out of a total of £96,615 of current assets. Current liabilities amount to £319,909. The amount of debenture stock outstanding on September 30 last, is £1,883,100. £25,750 of stock having been redeemed during the year from the sinking fund. Current liabilities include a provision for taxation and for rebuilding of properties.

The result of the year's work is a profit of £100,173, as compared to the amount of £12,542 brought forward from the previous year. Making an available surplus of £142,721. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 2s. per share, less tax at 6s. 4d. in the £, absorbing a gross amount of £105,000, and to carry forward the balance of £37,721 to the trust account.

With regard to the current financial year, we have received at present the receipts for the months October, 1942, to February, 1943. Net earnings for this period amounted to £367,752, as compared with £277,070 in the previous year. On a basis of 1942. In present war conditions it is impossible to give any indication as to the prospects for the remainder of the financial year.

#### Mails Lost at Sea

The Postmaster-General announces that letters and printed papers from the Sunday, 22nd, and Monday, 23rd, October 1943, and newspapers from the 23rd and 24th October, which have been lost at sea, have been found elsewhere.

## Nyasaland Tobacco

The annual report of the Nyasaland Tobacco Control Board with the following tables of production in the last five years—

Year	Quantity	Average Price
1937	1,007,139	4.27d.
1938	2,072,888	4.48d.
1939	2,322,481	5.29d.
1940	2,522,115	7.58d.
1941	257,788	5.59d.
1942	430,393	6.09d.
1943	537,241	8.54d.
1944	722,216	9.81d.
1945	1,101,574	12.51d.

The average price realised in the year 1942, slightly in excess of 49d., and the quality is distinctly better. The Board has suggested that this season's production should not exceed 300,000 lb.

**Kapsala Cotton Co.**  
The report of the Kapsala Cotton Co., Ltd., for the year to March 31 last shows a profit of £31,711, compared with a profit of £25,000 in the previous year, but the dividend is increased from 10% to 10% owing to the smaller provision for depreciation. The issued capital is £300,000, and cash and other current assets in the Sudan appear at £22,000. The current dividend is £25,277, including stocks of cotton worth £11,208 and £172,002.

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MINING NEWS

New Mines

The annual report of the Board of Directors of New Sava Mines, Ltd., was published in London on April 27. The net profit for the year was £1,200,000, compared with £1,100,000 for 1947, to which had to be added £1,000,000 carried forward, both of which amounts are carried in the amortisation fund has been provided in South Africa and Rhodesia to the extent of £1,500,000, the dividends of £2,200,000 for the year being used to increase the shareholding, which at the date of the balance sheet was worth £1,745,210 at market prices.

During the year 61,764 tons of ore averaging 6.79 dwt. were treated, and bullion sales of £1,200,000, fine gold of £3,010,000, silver of £126,231, 270,000 ounces of platinum to 4 3/4 tons and the net profit of £1,200,000.

During the year 6 1/2 ft. of underground development footage were completed. The sinking of a shaft on ore to a new level below the third level of the shaft was almost completed at the close of the fiscal year and these new workings and the second level off 200 ft. that were planned to follow where the least damage can be done concurrently with conserving the compressed air supply for continuance of work in the more heavily timbered sections of the mine.

Open-cutting on the baika outcrop was carried on to the limit of safe working by this method. Under the mining will begin here when times are normal. The report of the Board was started in the first week of the fiscal year. The date, however, was not graded. Only 1.4 sales from the mill since work continued steadily by the steel on Blacktree shaft. The development down to 100 ft. by connecting all haulages on this level.

On the 1st of the month the water were estimated at 494,416 tons, averaging 6.82 dwt.

The directors follow the practice of giving costs in the fullest possible detail. You know of no other East African or Rhodesian company which gives such full information in regard to its operations. The share capital of the company remains at £2,000,000, bullion in transit appears in the balance sheet at £1,941 and cash at £24,806.

The directors are Mr. J. George Brown (Chairman), Mr. J. H. Sampson (Africa), Mr. Robert Colwell (F. C. Registration), Mr. A. A. Friedman (Rhodesia), Mr. A. A. Friedman (Rhodesia), Mr. A. A. Friedman (Rhodesia).

Company Progress Reports

Gold Mine.—During April 1, 1949, 100,000 oz. were milled for the month, gold and silver sales in April were 123,502 togs, and coke sales 6,612 togs.

Sherwood Starr.—8,900 tons milled last month, producing a working profit of £200.

Fred Mine.—During April 1949, 100,000 oz. were milled for a working profit of £2,100.

Wanderer.—20,225 profit were made in April from 20,000 tons milled, which gave 3,701 oz. of gold.

Thistle Mine.—1,350 tons treated in April yielded 810 fine oz. gold and an operating surplus of £2,500.

Busstick.—April 1 milled 18,300 tons, for a yield of 2,593 oz. gold and a working profit of £6,963.

Rezende.—During April 19,000 tons were crushed for a total output of gold valued at £2,571 and a profit of £4,522 (March £4,026).

Cam and Motor.—During April 1949, the value of £17,022 was recovered from 2,900 tons of ore. A profit of £22,612 is shown against £2,200 in March.

Kagera Mines.—For the months of January, February and March gold to be milled in the plant was recovered in the following proportions: January, 100,000; February, 100,000; March, 100,000. Including January 1951, 100,000 tons of concentrates (including by-products) was recovered. In February 22 tons of concentrates (including a ton from tributors) were in March 24 tons (including a ton from tributors) were obtained.

Globe and Phoenix Dividend

The directors of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company have declared a final interim dividend of 7 1/2% per share, free of corporation tax in respect of the year ending December 31, 1948, payable on the 15th of May. The distribution is the same as last year.

Nchanga Issue Success

The directors of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., announce that 98.15% of the £2,600,000 has been recently offered to the public. Rhodesia Consolidated Mines has subscribed 0.3% of the share offering to date. These shares have been provided by the Union Anglo American Bank in accordance with their undertaking referred to in the prospectus.

Surprise Minings and Plans

The surprise Minings and Plans, Ltd., reports a net profit of £1,841 for the year to December 31, 1948. A dividend of 8 1/2% (4d per share) will be paid on the 15th of May, 1949, to be carried in full against the profit. The total investment in the company is £1,000,000; investments in 1948 were £285,550, and cash for 1948 was £1,000,000. The directors are Mr. J. N. C. (Chairman), Mr. J. N. C. (Chairman), Mr. J. N. C. (Chairman).

Cassiterite in East Africa

Adrian P. H. Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, formerly Senior and Deputy Senior Mining Consultant to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, and that he knew an area in East Africa where the combined conditions of topography, geology, and hydrology had a special influence on the distribution of cassiterite. In the early days of prospecting a deal of time and money had been spent in vain examining the flat, low-lying alluvial tin deposits were expected on account of the occurrence of tin-bearing lodes in neighbouring hills. It was proved afterwards that the whole of the tin still remained as detrital or cluvial deposits on the hillsides; the regular morphological conditions do not favoured concentration on the floor of the plain. In that case there had been no association of wolfram.

News of Our Advertisers

The B. & W. Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 10% on the 15th of May, 1949, for the year ended December 31, 1948. The dividend is £1,120,000, against a profit of £1,120,000. The total investment in the company is £1,120,000; investments in 1948 were £1,120,000, and cash for 1948 was £1,120,000. The directors are Mr. J. N. C. (Chairman), Mr. J. N. C. (Chairman), Mr. J. N. C. (Chairman).

The B. & W. Co., Ltd., reports a profit for 1948 of £1,120,000, against a profit of £1,120,000. The total investment in the company is £1,120,000; investments in 1948 were £1,120,000, and cash for 1948 was £1,120,000. The directors are Mr. J. N. C. (Chairman), Mr. J. N. C. (Chairman), Mr. J. N. C. (Chairman).

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#### UNCOILING

Lay the coil on its side with the inner end of the Rope below, run down through the coil and then the inner end upwards so that it comes from the coil in an anti-clockwise direction.

#### ABRASION

Avoid unnecessary abrasion. Do not allow kinks to form, nor pass the Rope over sharp edges. Avoid dragging a rope along the ground or over rough surfaces.

#### STORAGE

Hemp Ropes should be stored in a dry, cool and well ventilated place. Make sure that they are thoroughly dried before being stored. They should not be kept in the open but in loose coils on a wooden grating or being hung on a wooden peg. If a rope is dirty, wash it thoroughly and dry it before storage. Dirt acts as a grinding powder when the rope is in use, and causes severe internal wear.

#### DAMAGE FROM CHEMICALS

Avoid contact with acids and alkalis, both of which are extremely injurious to Hemp Ropes, and cause rapid deterioration.

*It is better to use the correct size and type of Rope for the particular job. It is realised that under today's conditions this may not be possible. If you have a Rope problem consult us. We will do our best to help you to solve it.*



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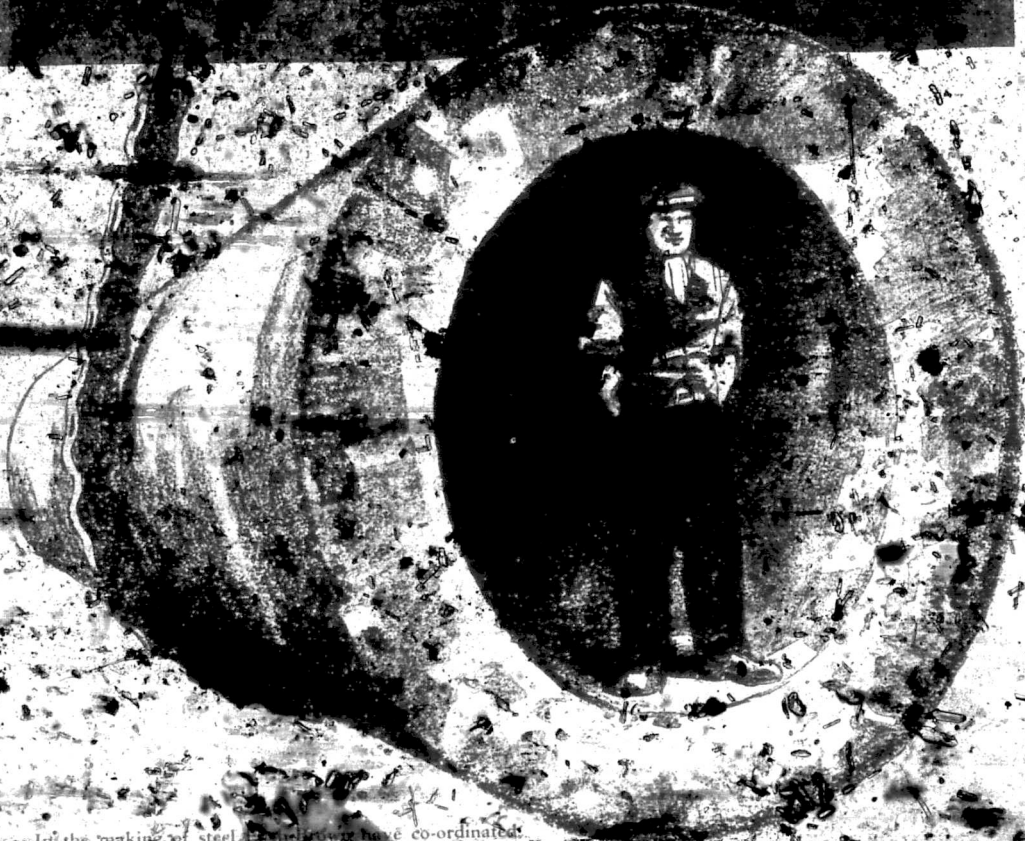
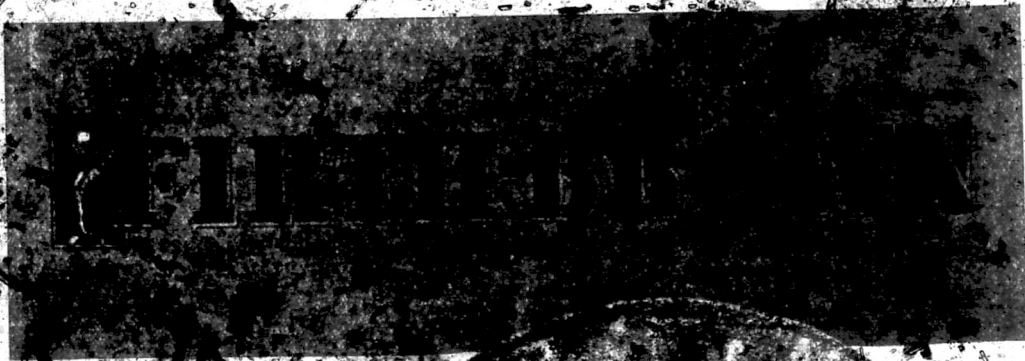


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DAR ES SALAAM

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Staff nurse, was with the Cam and Major for six years, and then managed several small shops. Flight Lieut. B. J. Marston and Sergt. G. Kucher have been killed in flying accidents in Southern Rhodesia.

Sgt. G. Kueland, Royal Hellenic Air Force, was killed in a flying accident in Southern Rhodesia. He had been in the Colony for about a month. Sergt. Pilot's M. Boyd Clark, who is reported to be the first active aviator in Rhodesia, was born in Durban, received his air training at Southern Rhodesia and went overseas last January. Before the war he had been farming in the Umtata district.

Adam Albert Marklew, who is now known to have been killed in action in North Africa at the age of 30, was a Pilot Officer in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, of Bulawayo.

Just serving with the Netherlands Navy as a Pilot Officer, formerly of the Kampala staff of the Avonshire Overseas Squadron, has been killed.

Wing Officer G. E. Murray Bell, reported missing, believed to be dead, was a pilot officer before the war he was a pilot officer in the Royal Air Force in Southern Rhodesia.

Pilot Officer G. MacIntyre, of Salisbury, who is reported missing, was trained under the Southern Rhodesian Air Training Scheme and went overseas last year. Before the war he was an assistant in one of the local banks in the town of Southern Rhodesia.

One of the nine pilots who took part in the daylight raid on the German airbase at Waco, Creusot, Flight Sergt. W. Cole is officially reported missing. The sergeant was in the Waco area before the war. He was a pilot officer in the Waco area before the war.

M. Dawson, R.A.F. Sergt. M. F. T. both of whom were seen in Uganda, have been reported missing.

Sergt. Air Officer G. M. Mandell, is reported missing in the air.

Overseas air training in Southern Rhodesia and went overseas a year ago. Sergt. Air Officer G. M. Mandell, is reported missing, was educated at a local school and before the war was employed in the local Gold Mines.

Pilot Officer (the) Sergt. G. M. Mandell, is reported missing, was educated at a local school and before the war was employed in the local Gold Mines.

Pilot Officer (the) Sergt. G. M. Mandell, is reported missing, was educated at a local school and before the war was employed in the local Gold Mines.

Sergt. Schutman, who is 10 years of age, worked at the mine until he enlisted in the Kenya Regiment and then transferred to the R.A.F. He received his commission as pilot officer in January this year. He was born in Livingstonia.

Pilot Officer William Maguire, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, shot down his fourth enemy plane in North Africa at the beginning of this month.

Lieut. Michael Reitz, S.A. N.F., son of Colonel Deane Reitz, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, shot down his first enemy fighter shortly before the collapse of Ensisheim.

Major Marshal M. Drummond, who has been a Member for Bulawayo in the Assembly of the Sudan in 1919, was a pilot officer in the R.A.F. before the war.

Sergt. Major I. P. ... in Rhodesia ... the Royal Air Force ...

When the Duke of Wellington ... the Duke of Wellington ... the Duke of Wellington ...

Detached off Portuguese East Africa ...

It was reported a few days ago that 11 survivors ...

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194th WEEK OF WAR



## A Premium on Fraud

### Inadequate Penalties in Kenya

STRONG CONDEMNATION of the inadequacy of the Traders' Licensing Bill introduced to the Kenya Legislative Council recently was voiced by Mr. Vincent.

The ordinance was designed to tighten up the law relating to trading licences, and in particular to empower the courts to cancel the licence of a trader convicted of fraud or of a system of retaining stolen property, and to debar the offender from obtaining a further licence for such a period as the court might determine.

The Indian members of Council surprised the Chamber by opposing the Bill which was expected to go through unopposed.

Mr. Vincent said, according to the officials' report, an extract of which has just reached us by air mail:

I consider that not only should a trader's licence be cancelled, but also that he should not be able to operate under a licence held by his wife or children. We have cases in Nairobi where a man went bankrupt. I did not make the slightest difference to him for carrying on business in his wife's name the next day, and when she died the licence went out in the name of a child a few years of age.

Another essential deterrent is an adequate penalty, and the penalties are absurd. The only penalty under the Bill is a fine not exceeding £10 or, in default, one month's imprisonment. Such penalties deliberately encourage traders to pay the fines and fees of £5 12s 6d (minimum for stores) and £10 12s 6d (for other goods) and go on trading. The penalty for wrongful declaration is £40 at the most. The result of the small size of these penalties is that in one large town alone, when an inspector made a special check, tens of thousands of shillings were declared in excess for existing licences, because they had been issued for £5 12s 6d, instead of £18 15s, on wrongful declaration. This Council, by leaving the penalties so small, deliberately encourages this position.

Whether this means that the Government are taking the view that the penalty of one month's imprisonment is sufficient for three months' imprisonment.

The Traders' Licensing Ordinance of this country and the Bantu Trading Licences Ordinance of the same country are the meanest form of theft one could expect of the Government. Now our laws are such a condition is highly reprehensible.

Our trading morality has a very bad name in London on account of deliberate frauds perpetrated prior to the war on London merchants. You may say it is the fault of those merchants for giving their goods to the Government. It was that local merchants paid the first six months' and not the next big one, and the London people had no means of redress, and the offending merchant came elsewhere and start in some other business, or go bankrupt and keep the proceeds.

Therefore at the request of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and of the Executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, and as member for Nairobi South, I ask Government to appoint a committee to redraft the Traders' Licensing Ordinance and to give consideration to the many suggestions made for years past by various Chambers of Commerce.

## To Check Land Speculation

The Kenya Government has introduced a Bill to prohibit for the duration of the war and one year thereafter the transfer of agricultural land by mortgage, sale or other means. The purpose is to prevent speculation in farm lands, which has been extensive for many months. The public has been invited to give evidence before a Select Committee which is now sitting.

## Kenya Scholarships

The Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya announces that its annual £50 scholarship, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, will probably fall vacant in October. Applications from candidates having some connexion with Kenya will be considered, now. Applications should state their connexion with Kenya, their financial position, and their academic and athletic achievements, supported by two testimonials, which should be sent through before July 15 to the honorary secretary of the Society, Education Department, Nairobi.

## Discourtesy to a Legislature

### Unanimous Non-Official Dissent Ignored

DISCOURTESY by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory was alleged by Mr. J. Leslie at the recent meeting of that body. Mr. Leslie said:

"I has any reply been received from the Secretary of State to the dispatch of December, 1941, stating, at the request of the nominated members of this Council, the full report of the debate on the motion to extend five pensionable status to 75 and servants?"

The Financial Secretary, Mr. B. Marlow, having replied: "No sir. The dispatch was not so phrased as to imply the expectation of a reply," Mr. Leslie asked:

"Can Government offer any satisfactory explanation of the failure of the Secretary of State to take notice of the unanimous opposition of the nominated members of the Council, particularly as this is the sole occasion for many years on which the unanimous dissent of the nominated members has been so recorded on the official minutes?"

The Financial Secretary replied that the Government assume from the fact that the Secretary of State received that the Secretary of State has taken notice of the opposition recorded.

As a supplementary question Mr. Leslie asked:

"In view of the answers to the questions, are honourable members on this side of the House, and the taxpayers whose views they represent, to understand the so little notice has been taken of this unanimous dissent as to warrant the assumption that the time and energy which honourable members devote to the affairs of this Council are entirely wasted?"

The Governor's Deputy, Mr. L. B. Freeston, replied:

"I should be extremely sorry to draw the inference suggested by the honourable member from the circumstances to which he alludes. Government can add nothing at present to the reply already given. If the honourable member wishes to pursue the matter he will be given the opportunity later."

A corresponding inquiry by a member that the first two questions and answers are given in the official minutes published with the *Tanganyika Gazette* of April 1951, but that the supplementary question has been omitted from the minutes. He protests against this partial reporting of a serious charge against the Colonial Office.

Perhaps a member of Parliament will put questions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in order to have the matter more adequately ventilated.

## A Real Roads Department

Eighteen years ago, when Mr. F. T. Stuart Chandler, who has just retired, became Chief Road Engineer of Southern Rhodesia, there was not one substantial road bridge or culvert in the Colony. Today there are 18 high-level bridges, 866 low-level bridges, and 5,742 culverts. In 1938 nearly all the roads were main tracks. Since then 3,000 miles of roads had been realigned, 2,500 miles gravelled and bituminised, 2,123 miles laid with tarmac strips. All main roads are now classed as all-weather routes, and there are good roads to Beit Bridge and across to the Victoria Falls, and via Chingudi to Northern Rhodesia and Kasaland. The Department also works on for the military and Air Force authorities aerodromes, runways, and landing grounds, and stabilised runway surfaces with cement—a comparatively new engineering practice.

## Famine Commission

Mr. J. D. Longue, a Provincial Commissioner in Uganda, has been appointed Famine Commissioner, with an advisory committee composed of the Directors of Agriculture and Veterinary Services, the Assistant Chief Secretary, and the Controller of Prices and Distribution. The Famine Commissioner is responsible for reserving and distributing food supplies throughout the Protectorate and arranging reserves to meet possible famine and military and civil requirements in other East African territories.

# Background to the

**Nemesis.** — The only thing which can check the complete overwhelming of Germany in the air this year would be the production by the enemy of a greatly superior fighter. German output is probably about 2,800 aircraft each month, including about 1,500 of operational type, by which cover for fighters and night bombers about 3,400 smaller fighters could be produced for the same tonnage. The Luftwaffe is now overstretched and inferior on every front, as the disposition of German fighter strength reveals. Of its total of slightly more than 2,000 fighters, the Luftwaffe has the following approximate distribution in day and night fighters respectively: Russia, 140, 60; Mediterranean and Balkans, 250, 40; Northern France, etc., 300, 200; Germany, 400. Thus 80% of the night fighters are in Germany and France in an attempt to repel Allied night raids, and 90% of the day fighters are in the West to meet day raids. — Mr. Peter Masefield, in the *Sunday*

**Used.** — Over 150,000 planes have been taken, and more than 1,000 guns, 24 tanks, and many thousands of motor vehicles have fallen into our hands. In less than a week a great army, strongly placed in good positions, has been completely destroyed, and the continent of Africa cleansed of Nazi and Fascist infection. This battle will rank as a classic example of the military art. When we look back a few months ago to the battle of El Alamein, when Mussolini thought that in a few days he would enter Alexandria in triumph, we raise the magnitude of the change in our fortunes, and what we owe to the men who have fought and won in North Africa. This campaign has driven the enemy 1,200 miles across a continent and culminated in the complete destruction of a mighty army. — Mr. Acton.

**African Victory.** — Where are the prisoners and guns? asked von Moltke in 1813 when told that he had gained a great victory. They are the surest indices of victory. By the standard of the younger Moltke or any other victor of Napoleon, Africa's campaign against the Germans now in our hands exceeds by at least one-half the number of British prisoners, British sailors and armies, and British Italian prisoners, taken in all that time. The British — the victors of the North African campaign — have existed sufficient to block in North Tunisia to enable the enemy to continue the struggle, and to have not the heart to hold out. The end came swiftly, with successive mass capitulations. Few victories in military history have been more decisive, more completely rounded off, and achieved with less bloodshed, so light of the reason is the quality of the victorious armies. The war against Germany is very far from won, but the balance has begun to turn decisively against her. — The Times.

**German Inactivity.** — Illegal construction of arms in Germany began in 1933, and construction of arms and munitions up most carefully. Any department could carry through its task, as it was not likely to be kept secret from the Anti-Allied Control Commission. The gigantic development of artillery weapons during the years preceding this war is due to the secret preparatory work of my department. — Dr. Maninger, director of Rheinmetall-Krupp.

**Bombing Rome.** — It is agreed that we should not bomb the Vatican City, but it is not generally realised that the Vatican City is not confined to the small area ground St. Peter's and the Vatican Palace, it spreads all over Rome. The Latin treaties declare that a large number of buildings in Rome are Vatican property—the basilicas of the Vatican, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. Paul's. Without the Vatican City on it is possible to bomb Rome without violating Vatican neutrality. Bombing at the Vatican might hit Santa Maria Maggiore, damage would probably be done to the Basilica of St. Peter's, which would mean to some people as an enshrining side of St. Peter's, Angelo's churches. Would the effect on Italian morale be worth the odium? I do not think so. In Rome has never played in the life of Italy the part that London plays in Great Britain. Italians have always felt that Rome is an international city, the home of an international church. Every great Italian movement, including the Fascist, has started somewhere in Italy. The bombing of Rome would not have the effect on Italian morale which is sometimes imagined, but it would outrage many Catholic sentiments, especially the claim of a Roman Catholicism, but I think it would be entirely unwise to take a step calculated to offend 350,000,000 Catholics. — Mr. Lord Thomas.

**Army's New Alphabet.** — The British, Canadian and U.S. armies in Britain have a new alphabet. "F for Freddie" for instance disappears. Here is the new list, with the discarded words in parenthesis: A becomes Abe (Ack), B becomes Baker (Beer), C remains Charlie, D becomes Dag (Don), E becomes Easy (Edwards), F becomes Fox (Fouldie), G remains George, H becomes Hew (Harry), I becomes Ick (Ick), J becomes Jig (Johnny), K remains King, L becomes Love (London), M becomes Momey (Mosey), N becomes Nip (Nips), O becomes Obo (Orange), P becomes Peter (Pip), Q remains Queen, R becomes Roger (Robert), S remains Sam, T becomes Ted (Doc), U remains Uncle, V becomes Victor (Vic), W remains William (Wray), X becomes Xover (Xmas), and Z remains Zebba. The new Army's new numericals: 0 is zero, 1 is one, 2 is two, 3 is three, 4 is four, 5 is five, 6 is six, 7 is seven, 8 is eight, 9 is nine. The letters are: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

**American Casualties.** — American casualties now total 80,600. Combined War and Navy Department reports show that 1,300 have died, 15,201 have been wounded, 38,168 are missing, and 25,929 prisoners of war. Army casualties total 290, including 5,750 killed, 25,000 wounded, 25,000 missing, and 13,227 prisoners. These casualties include 12,500 Philippine scouts of whom 10 were killed and 14 wounded; the remainder assumed to be prisoners. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties total 24,931, of these, 1,204 are dead, 4,668 wounded, and 12,069 missing. — United States Office of War Information.

**Burma Reverses.** — The campaign in Burma has gone against us, because we have not learnt to apply the lessons of Malaya. We have allowed infiltration by small Japanese parties to our rear. These parties should have been mopped up without a struggle. Infiltration in the Arakan has been on foot since the beginning. The campaign has proved in jungle warfare the importance of light and mobile attacking forces, not handicapped by a complicated supply system. Some of our troops are insufficiently trained for such fighting. Five months ago I marched into Buthidaing with the British troops. Our immediate aim was to clear the whole Arakan of Japanese, our final goal the port and air base of Akyab. Japanese forces now hold Mundaing and part of the road to Mungpan. If we wish to come any nearer to Akyab, it virtually means that we are where we began. — Daily Mail special correspondent.













### Questions in Parliament

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State if the Colonies whether the Colonial Governments had been asked to give their attention to the problems arising from demobilisation and transfer to peace conditions; and whether schemes of industrial expansion and agricultural improvement, together with economic planning and schemes of development, were being prepared in anticipation of this contingency.

Colonel Stanley: This important subject is one which has already been closely examined by those Governments most concerned. In the course of this examination the various matters mentioned in the second part of the question are being taken into account. I am about to address Colonial Governments on the whole matter.

Major Evans asked the Secretary of State what steps he proposed to take to improve the urban housing conditions of non-Europeans in the Colonies, especially in the areas of ports and municipalities, and on a basis both of economic and public-health central, whether he would insist on all Governments and always preparing plans for improved housing of their non-European employees once hostilities cease; and whether he had yet acquainted himself with the success of the work in these directions by the Central Housing Board in the Union of South Africa, notably in Port Elizabeth.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Colonel Oliver St. John): Measures for improvement of housing conditions are being taken in a considerable number of Colonial territories, and their progress is hampered by difficulties in obtaining the material and financial resources necessary, and by the need to take urgent action when hostilities cease. Expert advice is being sought for the Colonies where the need is most immediate, and I propose shortly to invite the attention of the various Governments to the need to proceed with a programme which is of essential preliminary to the taking of early action when hostilities cease. I am working with local materials are being carried out in several Colonies. Experience gained in South Africa and elsewhere will not be overlooked in considering parallel developments in the Colonial Empire.

#### Rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen

Mr. Jones asked what steps were being taken for the rehabilitation and employment of men and women discharged from the various services in Colonial territories. The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Colonel Oliver St. John): The Central Rehabilitation Centre has been set up in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, for the purpose of providing the necessary services to men and women who have been discharged from the various services on account of injuries sustained during their service. This provision is similar to that being considered for the Army.

Mr. Sorensen asked how many ex-servicemen of Kenya were working on the tea and coffee plantations under forced labour, and whether this compulsory labour on tea and coffee production was considered essential for war purposes.

Colonel Stanley: Compulsory labour has been suspended since February. There are, however, at present according to the latest figures available, about 450 ex-servicemen who have been recruited for the coffee in Kenya, and more than 100 for the tea industry under the Defence Regulations. The main object of maintaining these two important industries in Kenya to be essential undertakings under the Defence Regulations was in order that they might be maintained in operation on a scale which would enable the Colony to play its part in meeting the food supply requirements of the United Nations.

including those of the large numbers of refugees and prisoners in East Africa.

Mr. Sorensen: Is it considered necessary that these 700 should be subject to enforced labour? Is there any other means by which the requisite labour can be obtained? Colonel Stanley: I think it was because it would not be obtained by other means that these regulations were brought into force.

Mr. Athorne: Can the right hon. and gallant gentleman show how 1 man is distinguished between coffee produced by the Arab labour and coffee which is not?

Colonel Stanley: I am afraid I can give no definite suggestion as to how to distinguish on that point.

Mr. Sorensen: I am sure that the very severe food shortage and the fact that the Arab coffee is produced by the fact that he has to be paid more for it than the other coffee. I am sure that the Arab coffee is produced by the fact that he has to be paid more for it than the other coffee. I am sure that the Arab coffee is produced by the fact that he has to be paid more for it than the other coffee.

Colonel Stanley: As a result of the fact that I have been suspended from the Secretary of State's office, I am sure that the Arab coffee is produced by the fact that he has to be paid more for it than the other coffee.

Colonel Stanley: No, Sir, I am sure that the Arab coffee is produced by the fact that he has to be paid more for it than the other coffee.

#### Pastures in British Somaliland

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for War whether the special cooperation services were at work and being extended to meet pasture deterioration in Somaliland.

Sir James Grigg: The question of deterioration of pastures in British Somaliland received a definite and continuing attention of the Agricultural and Veterinary Department of the Military Administration. A report on the problem together with a list of the problems of forestry and grazing control, has recently been made by an expert on these matters. The recommendations made in the report are at this moment under consideration by the War Office and Colonial Office. Major Thornton has asked if the Secretary of State was recently holding a technical symposium at Nairobi on the subject of soil erosion in Kenya and America to all colonies to which the importation of pasture seeds was restricted owing to war conditions.

Colonel Stanley: Artificial insemination has been practised in the wars in Kenya and experiments are still being conducted in that Colony with a view to extending operations over a wider area. Since the present possible improvement existing climatic conditions in Somaliland, Sir James Grigg has proposed that the Government should consider the possibility of introducing in certain of the territories in which the importation of seeds is restricted, particularly in Kenya, to be accelerated. So far as is known, no subsidy is given for artificial insemination, but facilities are provided by the Government in Kenya where the work is carried out by the veterinary staff.

#### Conservatives Overlook the Empire

The agenda for the Conservative and Unionist Party Conference to be held in London today and tomorrow, though it occurs in an 18-page booklet, contains no reference to the Overseas Empire. Amidst the notice of motion by Mr. W. W. Warfield, M.P., for the Conservative: "That this Conference urge the Government to expedite the preparation and planning of adequate air transport, so that the British Empire may contribute fully to the world reconstruction."

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### A Precedent from West Africa

To establish the Institute of Arts, Industries and Social Science in the Gold Coast Colony a grant of £127,000 has been made by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. A statement issued by the Colonial Office says—

During the war the Institute will be mainly engaged in developing the industries such as brick and tile making, stone-ware pottery and the spinning and weaving of cotton. This will be a considerable contribution to the war effort and will at the same time help to raise the general standard of living. The Institute will undertake technical research and training of technicians for the management of these industries. It will also attract the best African talent for craftsmanship and at giving Africans greater opportunities for using that talent. It will also be a centre for research and development.

This precedent will be utilised by the British Dependencies.

### Murder Through Superstition

The Criminal Court of Eastern Africa, dismissing the appeal of Natives convicted of the murder of Mr. W. G. Jones of the Uganda Medical Service, noted that the evidence showed that their murderous intent was based on the Acholi superstition that Europeans sometimes kidnapped and ate Natives. This aspect of the case would no doubt receive full consideration by the Executive.

### Beating the Tsetse Fly

Solution of the problem of animal diseases caused by the tsetse fly is believed to have been brought a great deal nearer by the latest developments in a veterinary drug named S.897, one of the well-known M. and B. series. Wide tests now being made are producing encouraging results, and the Colonial Office are being asked to state their probable requirements when S.897 becomes generally available.

### Beira a Free Port?

We recently reported that a committee had been appointed to consider the working of Beira as a Free port. It is now announced that the committee, headed by Snr. Freitas Ribeiro, representing the Department of Mines and Industries, Commodant R. N. F. as general manager of Beira Works, Ltd., Mr. L. H. Brown representing the Beira Railway and the Transambesia Railway, and Dr. F. dos Santos Graça representing commercial interests.

### Kenya Bird Sanctuary

Ferguson's Gull, Turkana, may become a bird sanctuary. Myriads of birds can be seen on the banks of the creek, including Egyptian knob-nosed geese, pintail, European shoveler, garganey, Egyptian fulvous duck, white-faced tree-nick, pelicans, kingfishers, cormorants and storks. The chief Native Commissioner of Kenya has recently had a Nile perch of 120 lb. was washed up alive on the bank during a violent storm. A perch of over 200 lb. is the part of Lake Rudolf is on record, and fish running over 100 lb. are often caught.

### Kudu Damaging Farms

Because kudu have been doing a great deal of damage in the gameable areas of Malabailand following the recent drought, shooting restrictions have been relaxed over a considerable area of European-occupied land. The Government will be glad to give them from farm land to Government forest reserves in the Nyamandhlovu which is reserved against shooting. Owing to the shortage of ammunition for sporting rifles, the time absence of shooting trips, and the drought throughout the Colony, and the Wardle Game near the Victoria Falls, is reported to be better than ever before.

### Towards Union

Those who have been steadily working for the union of Tanganyika Territory with Kenya and Uganda will learn with interest that the Executive Assembly of the mandated territory of South-West Africa has unanimously requested the South African Government to incorporate the territory in the Union of South Africa.

### Princess Tsahai Memorial

The Government's Special Committee of the Princess Tsahai Memorial Council desires to emphasise that no decision has been reached as to the precise form which the memorial should take and that the final scheme will be decided upon only after the latest consultation with the Emperor of Ethiopia's representatives.

### Medical Aid to Mr. B. M. A.

Mombasa Indians have been asked to contribute to a hospital for the benefit of Mr. B. M. A. Members of whose family have contributed £100 towards the £1,000 required. Dr. Keene has placed his services in the hospital capacity as a medical officer in charge of the projected hospital.

### Hospital Charges

The Committee, inquiring into hospital and maternity services and fees in Kenya, in its terms of reference (a) to consider and report by what means the cost to individual patients of treatment in Government European hospitals can be reduced, and how far such proposals can or should be made to apply to treatment in non-Government hospitals and nursing homes; (b) to consider and report by what means the cost of maternity services to European patients can be reduced. Its members are: The Commissioner of Inland Revenue (Chairman), the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement, the Deputy Finance Secretary, Mr. A. Vincent, Mr. C. M. F. W. B. B. Mr. P. Genowat, Mr. Kennerly Archer, the Mayor of Nairobi for official representative of Nairobi Municipal Council, and Mr. W. Anderson M.S. for other B.M.A. representative.

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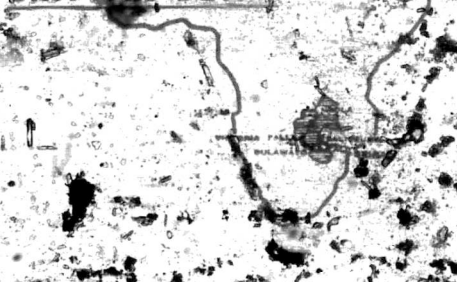
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FIG. 816  
THE "CULWELL"  
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