

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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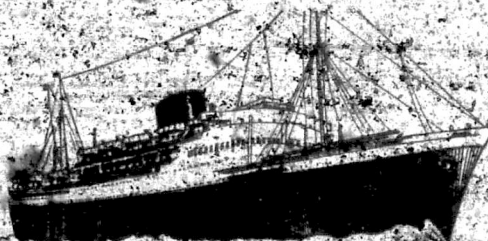
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

STRAIGHT TALKING in our East and Central African Dependencies was never more needed than now, and of particular note in this connexion have been the recent statements of the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, in a series of addresses to Native chiefs and tribesmen at *barazas* in various parts of the Protectorate. In contrast to the formal and stereotyped utterances that have too often served on such occasions, Sir Donald has employed a characteristic directness much to the purpose today. Some typical examples are worth quotation.

Straight Talking.

"If he is prepared to work, there is no reason why a man cannot earn as much money in his own country as in any other," said the Governor, commenting at Cholo on the tendency of the Nyasaland Native (and not alone he) to leave his own territory in search of higher wages. "To the same assembly, alluding to the prices which this most vital of all wars imposes on European and Native alike: "I am afraid you will not be able to buy as much cloth as you have been accustomed to. What you will be able to buy will be dearer. Things which you buy at present will not be replaced, because they come from overseas and require ships, now needed for war purposes, to bring them. You must not grumble. If you see me going about with holes in my clothes you will deny that it is because I am unable to buy new ones. We must finish this war before we think of our own comforts." Again, at Noto Koto, on the handling of war

news): "I have given instructions to my officers to tell you everything that is happening as quickly as it can be told, the bad news as well as the good." Here, both in substance and expression, is language of a plain, instructive, salutary, apposite and applied equally to European and African.

In so speaking, this particular Governor has, of course, in practice constituted himself his own information officer. Nyasaland, in company with the other Eastern African Dependencies, has an official so

The Task of Propaganda.

entitled, but it cannot honestly be claimed that his office has afforded evidence of mastery of its responsibilities. To make that statement is not to lay any special emphasis on Nyasaland, but on the Territories both larger and closer to the scene of the African campaigns, have even more markedly failed to rise to their opportunity. Indeed, in Northern Rhodesia alone has this particular work found the stamp of genuine initiative and drive. Kenya was for long perhaps the worst example of defects, though happily, if but latterly, real signs of improvement have been discernible. It would be folly to regard this post as no more than a war-time and therefore temporary affair, already dimmed and diminishing in importance through the recession of the tide of hostilities from East Africa. Though large-scale active operations in that theatre have ended, there remain many questions and events with which the

peoples of these British territories are intimately concerned, and guidance upon which can be of great benefit. A new Ethiopia is in process of evolution from the chaos of two wars within half a decade, and the eyes of all Africa are watching; the devices, conduct and intentions of the present Government of French Somaliland fall in the hands of a treacherous Vichy clique, chiefly affect East and Central Africa; the Haves, increasingly aided by Italian and their other allies and tools, menace West Africa.

Most Europeans in the territories to which this news is devoted are, of course, alive to the continuing perils of the present position, of which the above-mentioned items are but a part of many, but what of the **What of the African?** None are the day-dreamers which the Native might be considered to have little and care less about his country and government of the white man's wars. Obviously, the African knows the value of the essential information after communications, but though he knows that for him a war may be worth fighting depends upon the British winning this war, he, like the European, needs to be furnished by wise propaganda of facts, casually accepted but not deeply given upon the consciousness. In particular, it should be repeatedly explained that from the triumph of Germany would mean a Hitler and the other apostles of the Nordic creed, have stated a return to slavery as fitting the "half ape." That it cannot be too often recalled is, in *My African*, the New Bible, the cynicism of the white man.

If when the responsibility rests today upon the information officer the future will demand of him a lessening of a burden even greater than there still exist people who hold that the last shot of this conflict looks to fall on the return of the case, that Africa will be a paradise. In East and Central Africa we shall be faced with pressing tasks of reconstruction, adjustment and development, numerous beyond precedent, and clear with alternative direction will be nothing less than an enormous necessity. It was not so obvious, but in mind that the new order must be based on the view that a new order must be formed part of the nations and people of government in each Dependency. The example of approach and method may furnish by the Governor of Nyasaland, provide a simple example to underline that contention.

The effective information officer (to use the term now current) should be the carefully chosen mouthpiece of Government, an official fit to be taken into counsel, for in the British sense, in contrast to the **Unsuccessful** Hitlerian, to govern is to appointments, furnish enlightenment and guidance, and not merely to order. The genuine information officer under such a system should be the more loud-speaker, but a mind and soul with a sense of responsible exposition. Such a man would become a live and indispensable link in administration, and a sense of his value should be driven home to the consciousness of the territories now. They would, moreover, be wise to plan appropriately, not to postpone decision until peace is ready upon them. Above all, under such a system, the temporary appointments of today must not be regarded as permanent, for in the urgency of filling new war-time posts there was, in most cases, an unhealthy tendency to nominate the most convenient, or the most official, regardless of his possession of some special talent for the particular work. These casual, at times almost philanthropic, appointments were doomed to ineffectiveness, and the territories have reaped, for all to see, the due harvest of such ineffectiveness. Yet all that there has been little public condemnation, though much private adverse comment, as indication of which it is worth recording that to judge by all the correspondence reaching this newspaper, readers in only some of the territories under Colonial Office rule in East and Central Africa appear generally satisfied that the right man was chosen from the available official sources.

Has that lesson been learned by the Governments? Do they realize, when it is so good can ever possibly come of the nomination of some body merely because (or because) he may happen to be a person of all on a particular day? **Essential Qualities** are not to be burdened self. All such tools and devices must be abandoned if a great work waiting to be done is to be fairly approached. The sole consideration in selection should be the finding of the right man, with, as his major qualifications, initiative, judgment, love of hard work, and by no means least, a temperamental integrity which will urge the performance of the duties for their own sake, not for all Government motives. The mere interest will, it is felt, where a gender no confidence, and the confidence reposed in him by the Government and the governed must be the foundation upon which the public relations officer will build a bridge to join one to the other.

Prime Minister on East African Campaign

Middle East Armies Grow from 80,000 to 750,000 Men in a Year

THE PRIME MINISTER, speaking in the House of Commons last week, said:—

When the French suddenly fell out of the war and the Italians made haste so eagerly to come in against us, we had in the Middle East and East some 80,000 to 100,000 men, starved of munitions and equipment, and we had all been sent to the French front—always first to obtain the best we had. We had lost our means of safe communication through the Mediterranean and almost all the main bases in which we relied.

We were anxiously concerned for our defence of Nairobi, Harar, British Somaliland, and, above all, of the Nile Valley and Palestine, including the famous city of Cairo and Jerusalem. Now we are safe, but nevertheless, after little more than a year, we have managed to gather very large and well-equipped armies, which already begin to approach 750,000, which are supplied and are being supplied with masses of equipment of all kinds. We have developed the Air Force almost as large as that we had in Great Britain when the war began, an Air Force which is rapidly expanding.

We have conquered the whole of the Italian Empire in Abyssinia and Ethiopia, they have killed or taken prisoner the whole armies of Syria, Liban, Lebanon, and other regions were demilitarized. We have defended the weakness of Egypt against German and Italian attack. We have consolidated our position in Palestine and Iraq. We have taken effective control of Syria and provided for the security of Cyprus. Finally, by the swift and vigorous campaign in Persia we have joined hands with our Russian allies and stand in the line to take the further eastward progress of the enemy.

Half a Million under Arms in Africa

In the debate which followed Mr. R. A. Cripps stated that the Dominions Office, the Colonial Office and the India Office should do more to disperse production throughout the Empire. That so much of our war production was centred in the British Isles was, he argued, a tragic weakness in our position, but one which could be quickly corrected by the maximum revival of Empire air communications and by the drastic improvement of production for year in the Dominions, India, and the Colonial Empire.

Earl Winterton suggested that we must now have something like 500,000 men under arms in Africa, and urged a greatly increased munitions production in Africa, India, Malaya and Australasia, asserting that a properly developed munitions production from such sources could within two years equal that from the United States.

The Italian commander of Mogadishu stated that British aircraft yesterday had intensified their bombing attacks on the Italian occupied positions, and claimed that in the Lafo, Lana area Italian units had penetrated deeply into the British lines, compelling a retreat after hard fighting. In the Wolsheil sector Italian artillery were alleged to have scored hits on British tanks, carrying troops.

Last week we reported that five Frenchmen are producing in Harar a newspaper entitled *Libre Afrique* which is regularly distributed by air over French Somaliland. Colonel Gaston Palewski, General De Gaulle's representative in Eastern Africa from Ethiopia to Madagascar, who has since reached Kenya for the purpose of establishing a Free French organization in that Colony, stated on his arrival that the 500 men engaged in dropping copies of the paper over Vichy Somaliland are subject to anti-aircraft fire on each occasion. Police armed with sticks wait in the streets of the town to disperse the crowds standing ready to grab copies of the paper, but Somali children often pick up copies, both in the town and in the surrounding coastal districts, and sell them surreptitiously for prices as high as 100 francs.

Colonel Palewski took aggressive representatives that French Somaliland was a whole body of Free French, but kept generally loyal to Vichy by the most ruthless German methods. Some of the Senegalese troops were, he revealed, being sent to the Arab world because the authorities believe that they would otherwise desert to join the British.

Telegrams from Harar reported the arrival in Harar last week of a plane from London carrying dispatches and mail.

American Ship Now Carrying Munitions

The Adorned Admiral of the U.S.A. has now ruled that American ships may carry war materials and supplies to the British Empire ports in Africa, except the neutral zone of the Red Sea and Asia. This new interpretation of the 1917 Neutrality Act means that U.S. ships can now transport munitions to East and West Africa, India and Aden, as well as to other destinations.

The ruling is based on the fact that the American vessels are legally prohibited from carrying munitions only to the British territories (the United Kingdom, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa) which were specifically named in the President's proclamation at the outbreak of war.

The United States vessel STEEL SEAFARER, which we broke reported last week to have been sunk by enemy aircraft in the Red Sea, was, it has since been learnt, the victim of a dive-bombing attack at night, despite the fact that the ship's name and the American markings were brilliantly illuminated and could not possibly have been missed.

The ship was about 200 miles south of Suva when she was attacked by a twin-engined enemy bomber, believed to have been a Ju 88, which cut off its engine and dived low. There were two explosions, which put out the lights and rocked the ship. Officers and crew believe that an aerial torpedo scored a hit below the waterline amidships on the starboard side near the oil tanks, which exploded. The ship went down in 20 minutes. Nearly 16 hours later two of the boats, containing 24 members of the crew, landed at an island, where they were shown hospitality and able to communicate with a British warship, which arrived shortly afterwards to take them off.

General George Brett, Chief of the United States Army Air Corps in East Africa, is expected to see how American warplanes are to be used in the conditions of the theatre of operations in the East. The "fly" section of the force was strengthened last year by the arrival of 100 bombers from the United States, including the B-24 Liberator, B-25 Mitchell and B-26 Marauder.

Latest casualties in the East African theatre include the death of a British pilot, Captain J. Morley, C.O. of the 1st Squadron, H.A.A.C. (Squadron), E.A.A.C.R. (Squadron), who was killed on September 11, 1941, while on a mission to the East African coast. Captain Morley was a member of the 1st Squadron, H.A.A.C.R. (Squadron), E.A.A.C.R. (Squadron), who was killed on September 11, 1941, while on a mission to the East African coast. Captain Morley was a member of the 1st Squadron, H.A.A.C.R. (Squadron), E.A.A.C.R. (Squadron), who was killed on September 11, 1941, while on a mission to the East African coast.

Background to the

The Front for Three Cities—London, Cairo and Addis—are now an integral part of the life of the British Empire. The winter of 1941 has been a year of heavy fighting and it will be a year of heavy fighting still. The capture of Lamerdia and the prisoners would be the first step towards routing the Italians from the desert. The British and Allied ships by their action in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean have added more than one third of the air power of the British Empire to the British Empire. The remarkable thing about this is that we have not yet seen the results of it. It may be that the attack upon the Italian fleet was by the ship's gun. His ships make short voyages, dashing across a narrow strip of water, or sinking along the coast from an undefended port to another under air protection, while the rest of the world-wide trade of Britain will never be shut off. The danger is that the British will not be able to maintain the proportion of fatal loss as in other services. It is the most dangerous of all the services. That is why the British will not be able to maintain the proportion of fatal loss as in other services. It is the most dangerous of all the services. That is why the British will not be able to maintain the proportion of fatal loss as in other services.

Rule Britannia. The ship's gun. His ships make short voyages, dashing across a narrow strip of water, or sinking along the coast from an undefended port to another under air protection, while the rest of the world-wide trade of Britain will never be shut off. The danger is that the British will not be able to maintain the proportion of fatal loss as in other services. It is the most dangerous of all the services. That is why the British will not be able to maintain the proportion of fatal loss as in other services.

November Atmosphere in Germany. It may sound paradoxical to say that the present atmosphere in Germany is not the same as in November 1918, and in the days preceding the fall of the sailors at Kiel. The atmosphere is now making its presence felt, particularly in the Ruhr, and in the German ports, but the places where it is felt most severely are the British commandments and the German navy. The British navy is the only one in the world which is not being used to its full capacity. It is the most dangerous of all the services. That is why the British will not be able to maintain the proportion of fatal loss as in other services.

Harry the Hum. I would like to see the Russian front in the help we can. The Times. Harry the Hum. I would like to see the Russian front in the help we can. The Times. Harry the Hum. I would like to see the Russian front in the help we can. The Times.

British submarines. Besides the warships, British submarines are also being used to great effect. They are the most dangerous of all the services. That is why the British will not be able to maintain the proportion of fatal loss as in other services.

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to the War News

Opinions Epitomised.— Russian propaganda is brilliant. — Prof. ...

... Russia has about 450 air ...

The ... are reaping the ... of Brest, Litovsk. — Mr. ...

Our ... are the product of ... as religion. —

... Liberal state. — The ...

... Staff are quite as ... — Mr. ...

... a uniform. — Com ...

... leaves the ...

... every ... in the ... is in the ...

... with the transport ...

... 60,000 persons organised ...

... Report by ...

... German people believed ...

... the adaptability of the ...

... receive ... of the ...

... have gained ground in the United States ...

... Ambassador ...

... report is surging through ...

... The British Government ...

... Mr. Mackenzie King

Canada's production of ...

When the Russians launched an ...

The British Empire has proved ...

President Roosevelt's ...

The position of the ...

A ...

There is more darkness and ...

The health of the children under ...

The real difference between the ...

The Germans at war seem at a ...

We have almost no approach ...

... Mr. Winlerton, M.P.

Properly equipped, the Russian ...

Civilian casualties from air ...

Polish peasants are assembled ...

Non- ...

All through the torrid summer ...

The Mexico doctrine was ...

There is more than once the ...

The Paris are probably losing ...

... Mr. Powers Evans, in Country ...

... 68,600,000 eggs which have ...

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PERSONALIA

The Countess of Albany has arrived in South Africa from Kenya.

Mr. S. Seariti, Kenyan Officer, has been transferred from Morogoro to Baburao.

Major Commander G. F. COLLIER, R. (R.C.L.) has been appointed Port Officer of Fainta.

Dr. D. R. C. Wilcox has been appointed medical inspector under the Southern Rhodesian Dairy Act.

The Governor of Tanganyika Territory has appointed Mr. W. Dharsee to be a non-official member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. James Fraser, M.L., F.R.S., the great authority on ticks, who died four months ago, left £7,333 (net) to the Government of Kenya.

Mr. A. C. B. Mather, in whom 'Old Swarts' beat the Army's 'Rubba, Nuss and Creeper (Old-Swats)' scored 100 and then retired.

Mr. Albert John Chesley Hoath, Deputy-Inspector General of Police, Palestine, has been appointed Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

Mr. C. M. Langford Keeble, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in Jordan, was recently the guest of the Brighton Rotary Club.

Mr. William Arthur Duckerley (John Oxenham, the novelist), author of a former East African journal, left £51,868 (net) in his will, £42,060.

Mr. E. T. A. Cannon has been appointed a non-official member of the Central Legislative Council, and Mr. J. T. Higgins an additional member.

Mr. J. L. Taylor is Southern Rhodesia's new Customs Agent in Beira, in place of Mr. C. H. Ghasse, now Collector of Customs and Excise in Umlali.

Sir Guy Pilling, former Governor of St. Helena, appointed British Resident in Zambiar, has arrived in South Africa with Lady Pilling on his way to East Africa.

Major Colonel Dan Judson, the well-known Rhodesian, who has been in a Cape Town nursing home, is now better but is not expected to return to Bulawayo for some time.

Mr. Warner Bax, who is in charge of tsetse research in Tanganyika Territory, recently spent a couple of weeks at the Mukoro Tsetse Research Camp, near Aberdeen, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. Mackintosh, Crown Counsel, has been appointed to act as Judicial Adviser in Buganda, and Mr. D. H. Burns, District Officer, has been appointed District Commissioner of Kabale, Uganda.

Messrs. W. A. C. Bouvier, W. W. Newton, W. J. Dawson, and Major C. C. Kayser have been elected representatives for the Masai GISHU Plateau, Kipkarren, Nakuru and the Trans-Nzoia respectively on the Flax Board of Kenya.

Dr. R. R. Scott, Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika Territory, is on leave from Dar es Salaam. During his absence his place as an official member of the Executive Council is being filled by Mr. R. S. E. Robins, general manager of Railways.

Mr. Geoffrey Hingst, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, travelled by air to Bulawayo last week end for a consultation with General Smuts. He was accompanied by Captain F. T. Hoare, Minister of Agriculture and Lands and Minister for Coordination.

Captain Norman Bartlett, the King's African Rifles, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Bartlett of Oron, Kent, and Miss Dorothy Williams, formerly a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Williams (late of Mwindolo, Nkana), were recently married in New York.

Dr. Haden Guest, Labour M.P. for South Devon, who paid a brief visit to East Africa some years ago and has long been interested in British Colonial Africa developments, has been released from the Army in order to devote himself to his political activity.

Mr. H. F. Wright, former Official Secretary of Rhodesia House, London, and lately appointed Southern Rhodesian representative on the British Purchasing Commission in New York, has arrived in the United States with Mrs. Wright. They arrived on the Atlantic City Clipper.

Mr. Ronald Law, Conservative M.P. for Hull, who was recently appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and an active member of the Executive Committee of the Federal Union movement, must be was appointed to Government office when Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister.

Mr. J. Mansworth Dalrymple, who will be known to many of our readers in the Sudan, is riding about the English countryside for the purpose of writing up what the farmstead and farm workers are doing to help win the war. This rural life work is undertaken with the approval and assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Farmers' Union.

The engagement is announced of Captain John Smith, the Dorsetshire Regiment, attached to the British Military Mission to South Africa, and Miss Evelyn, private secretary to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Antoinette Horrell, youngest daughter of Mrs. Dalrymple, daughter of Johannesburg, to Miss John Smith, who was in England with the Prime Minister at the outbreak of war, prominently displayed in the museum to join the British Army.

E. A. Service Appointments

Recent appointments and promotions are announced in the Colonial Office Circulars.

Colonial Administrative Service.—Mr. R. G. Colquhoun, C.T.E., Financial Secretary, Nyasaland, to be Financial Secretary, Nigeria, Mr. J. C. H. Brown, A.M., Deputy Provincial Commissioner, to be Hon. of Bands and Mines, Tanganyika, and Mr. F. E. G. to be Financial Secretary, Tanganyika, to be Financial Secretary, Kenya.

Revenue Appointments.—Mr. P. J. Haas, former Accountant General, Nyasaland, to be Accountant General, Nyasaland.

Other Branches.—Mr. J. M. to be Electrical Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Department, to be Electrical Engineer, Labour Department, Tanganyika.

First Appointments include: Colonial Agricultural Service.—Mr. J. M. to be an Agricultural Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss A. Lee, to be a nursing sister in Zambiar, Misses W. McArthur and D. M. Noble, to be nursing sisters, Uganda, and Miss E. H. Wirth, to be nursing sister, Northern Rhodesia.

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Sir Isidore Salmon, M.P.

Sir Isidore Salmon, M.P., died at his residence since last March a victim of his long illness. He was born in London in 1842, and was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford.

He had also been a member of the House of Commons since 1880, and was a member of the Privy Council since 1905. He was a member of the House of Commons since 1880, and was a member of the Privy Council since 1905. He was a member of the House of Commons since 1880, and was a member of the Privy Council since 1905.

His death is mourned by all who knew him. He was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the House of Commons since 1880, and was a member of the Privy Council since 1905. He was a member of the House of Commons since 1880, and was a member of the Privy Council since 1905.

Mr. Edwin Jessop, who died recently at Gatooma at the age of 72, was a Rhodesian pioneer. He served with the Pioneer Column and in the 1896 Rebellion, and was for long engaged in mining in the Gatooma district. He was a prominent politician and a Freeman of Salisbury.

Capt. B. B. L. O. M. was born in Swelo, at the age of 21, and spent his early years in that part of Southern Rhodesia since 1885. He was in London, where he had an office at Bevilwood.

Mr. Andrew Mackie, a pioneer of the Fort Victoria district, a founder of the Victoria and Beilive Lodge of Freemasons, and one of the first members of the District Grand Lodge of Rhodesia, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 70.

We regret to report the death in South Africa last week of the late Mr. John Still, son of the late Mr. John Still. Though he had not visited Rhodesia for many years, he had been much interested in its development, and during the six years he spent in England had been appointed secretary to the Ceylon Association in London. He was ever on the alert for matters of importance in Ceylon and Ceylon affairs ran in parallel channels. The only son who had joined the Southern Rhodesian War Force, was reported missing while living in Athens last April. Mrs. Still died in 1913.

Women's Work in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian Women's Work Association, of which the Empress Taitu and the Princess Tsaheai Haile Selassie are President and Vice-President, respectively, approached the British Government in London, S.W. 7, by Lady Barton, wife of the former British Minister in Addis Ababa.

Formed to provide medical supplies and comforts for the Ethiopian troops in August, 1935, shortly before they invaded Ethiopia, it was the first women's organization of any kind in that country, and the 18 women who founded it each contributed £20. They entirely equipped the first ambulance sent to the front under the American doctor, and have since done a great deal of work of their own kind and scope for which are entitled to much credit.

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107th Week of War

Major Newman's Views

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia
 Sir—Your criticism of my article in the *Contemporary Review* prompts me to try and clear up any misunderstandings, and to explain my position with regard to Italy and North-East Africa.

I think most of your criticism is answered by Government assurances that we will not stop fighting the Italians until the Fascist regime is smashed beyond repair, and that the aggressive Powers will be disarmed at the end of hostilities. Therefore

as far as the peace settlement is concerned, the non-Fascist is disarmed. In any case the Italians have proved to be more of a nuisance than a menace and my proposals for preserving peace in North-East Africa are stated in my article.

Before victory is won we must make up our minds whether we want revenge or peace. We got neither both at the end of the last war, and got neither the one nor the other. If peace is our aim, it must be based on justice, and it is impossible for anybody to get what he wants, "justice" until he has had his fill of a desire for "revenge." It is easy enough to say that the Italians deserve to lose all their Colonies as a just punishment for their misdeeds, but the major motive such a sentiment would appear to be, a longing for revenge rather than a desire for justice.

Difficult though it may be to follow this course, every sensible person must realize that the only way to get revenge and a just peace is to be made.

E. W. POLSON

[This reply by Major Polson Newman to one of the comments of August 7, upon his article in the *Contemporary Review* does not seem to us to address his reviewer's point. He writes that the "Italy's associates with any peace settlement will be non-Fascist, but incidentally ignores one of his own books on Italy and East Africa to which he refers. Throughout those volumes the indubitable and sustained cause of the East African cause of the Italy whose barbaric assault upon Abyssinia is quite undeniable. Nor does it avail to bury the issue by attributing to her a menace which was foisted upon her by her own aggressiveness.]

As to the "peace or revenge" plea, here again we can refer to the "Ambassadors" whose "Africa" was written in 1937, and the "Justice" in the same year, and search for what Major Newman appears to exploit and quote at length in *The Inquest* of July 1, 1941, in Ethiopia.

Major Newman's letter conveys the impression not of striving to hold the scales of that justice which we are not rather of pleading for indulgence or leniency.
 Ed. *E.A.R.*

Books Rapidly Reviewed

The Nuer, by Dr. E. K. Evans-Pritchard (Oxford University Press, 15s. 6d.). This is the first detailed and authoritative account of the political institutions and history of a tribe of the last tribe of the Southern Sudan to come under European administration. A modest but illuminating account is given of the "immediate difficulties which the inquirer may be aware of before the men determine to be in communication"; the opposition was so persistent, as almost to drive him crazy, but Dr. Evans-Pritchard refused to be daunted, and he returned again and again to his researches, which were chiefly financed by the Lushington trustees. The Nuer's life, he says, is spent in chasing the welfare of the cow.

"Shall White Australia Fail?" by W. C. Bromhead (Angus & Robertson, 6s.). Mr. Bromhead draws on his long experience of East Africa in this book, which is a warning for and about Australia, and, of course, the scheme of "fertility" and the "fertility movement" in connection with his journalistic and personal interest in the production of Kenya of sugar cane and wheat, and in planting, and in other productive schemes. He is the promoter of European small-holding schemes in Kenya, and with Baron Blixen devised a scheme of technical expert to be sent to East Africa to assist in the development of the country. The scheme has been resisted, and no Lord Despatch has been issued. Mr. Bromhead first visited East Africa in 1907, and is progressing splendidly when he writes this book.

Mr. Bromhead is a well-known, thoroughly competent, and experienced administrator, and offers an informed and scholarly opinion. He studied in Germany, and was an agricultural school in the United States, and has a long experience of totalitarians and of the "fertility" movement. He has recently published a book on "The Fertility Movement" which was not published in Australia, and which is a large-scale study of the "fertility" movement in Australia, and of the "fertility" movement in the world.

Mr. Bromhead's book is a very recent publication, and it is a pity that it was not published in Australia, and that it was not published in Australia, and that it was not published in Australia. The book is a very recent publication, and it is a pity that it was not published in Australia, and that it was not published in Australia. The book is a very recent publication, and it is a pity that it was not published in Australia, and that it was not published in Australia.

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Questions in Parliament

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what steps had yet been taken to deport the Italians whom we had been maintaining in Ethiopia, it only to Egypt, where their erstwhile allies could support them, or whether we contemplated proceeding there in Ethiopia.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Eden) answered: "I explained that the evacuation of the Italians which was proceeding at the necessity governed by the nature of communications and means available at the moment was in progress. There is no question of asking the Ethiopian Government to receive any of these Italians. It is hoped to send the Italians back to Italy, but this depends on the Italian Government's position, and is necessarily changing."

Mr. Wedgwood: "Is it not possible for many of those Italian merchant ships in that way not to be allowed to sail to Southampton, or to other ports in England, in default of that, can the Ethiopian Government take charge of them, and transfer them to a base of operations to the British in Italy?"

Mr. Eden: "Some of them are being sent to Kenya now, and the plan which I hope will be worked out is that they should go back to their respective countries by the Ethiopian Government."

Mr. Wedgwood: "Is it the view of the Italian Government being unwilling to supply transport, and not these people being able to get to Kenya or elsewhere?"

Mr. Eden: "I do not wish to commit myself to that position, and I think that it will not come to that."

Mr. Wedgwood: "Does the Right Hon. Gentleman not realize that the Ethiopian Government are primarily responsible, and may as well look after these people instead of putting the burden on our shoulders?"

Land and Mineral Concessions in Ethiopia

Mr. Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for War whether concessions of land and minerals in Italy to foreigners could be prevented pending the restoration of that country's independence, and whether such concessions made by the late Italian Government would be invalidated.

The Financial Secretary to the War Office (Mr. Sandys) answered: "The concessions of land or minerals may have been or will be given in Italy by the British military authorities. Concessions granted by the Italian Government remain technically valid in law unless and until terminated by an act of the Ethiopian State."

Mr. Wedgwood: "Can these be revoked by the Ethiopian Government without permission of the British military authorities?"

Mr. Sandys: "It is not the wish of the British Government that such concessions should be granted. It is shortly to be asked to serve as a member of the British Commission of Control of Enemy Property. The Commission will have to deal with this and other questions."

Mr. Maudslayi: "Does the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs know of any concession of land or minerals by the Italian Government to any foreigner in Ethiopia?"

Mr. Sandys: "I should require notice of that question."

Sir Archibald Sinclair (Mr. Eden) has been received and considered a report by the case of Mr. H. W. Cole of Liverpool, and that he was satisfied that there was justification for his discharge from the Royal Air Force.

Mr. Kinross-Wood, Director of the Ethiopian Relief, stated that £10,000 silver dollars had been given in the last few days to the Government of Ethiopia.

Mr. Morrison asked whether the Government of Cameroon and Gabon receive all patients from the

State of America steel required for the Camille by the Government, was occasioned by any failure of the National Export Merchants' Group to meet the specific requests of the Board of Trade, or by any other factors, and whether the Board of Trade would consider the merchants' export activities.

Mr. Duncanson: "As orders for steel from the United States must be placed through official channels, it has been arranged that Colonial orders should be placed through the British Iron and Steel Corporation, a non-profit earning company, which purchases steel for the Ministry of Supply. Messrs. Dorman Long, with the approval of the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade, were appointed by the Corporation to carry out the work of collating approved Colonial orders."

Mr. Howarth: "Will the National Export Merchants' Group consider any other arrangement?"

Mr. Duncanson: "No."

Trade Prospects in Ethiopia

The most encouraging sign that Ethiopia is settling down to peaceful pursuits is the revival of trade, which is beginning to assume promising proportions. Exports for the first six months of the year totalled £45,000, which, considering the manufacturing output is at present very restricted, is a very good result. Exports had begun in April, when the manufacturing output was at a low level.

Imports of raw materials to date exceed £40,000. This figure is inconclusive, since goods applied for are not immediately ordered, but, in addition to goods imported from the United Kingdom, a considerable quantity of goods from the British Empire and Southland, including cotton, are being imported.

A large part of the import trade is for the use of the army in occupation, but there is a strong demand for cotton goods and other necessities from the interior. One leading firm reckons to have sold £37,000 worth of cotton clothing last month, a fair result for the month of the year, and a good result for the month of the year, and a good result for the month of the year.

Trade is at present generally hampered because of the difficulty of transport. Goods arrive chiefly through Berbera, a slow and costly route which necessitates transshipment at Aden, and is therefore, it is thought, that importers are prepared to pay a premium for the more direct route, and to pay a fair price for the goods. The future of the country is now dependent on the success of the military operations in Ethiopia.

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Coffee in America

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Kenya Wool Clip

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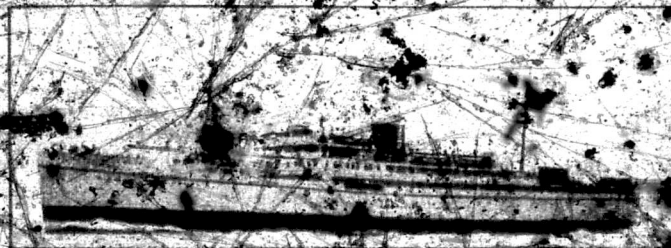
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT WERE TAKEN TO TASK by some readers when we ventured to predict a few years ago that within a decade there would be a rapid air service bringing East Africa within a day's journey of London. That our friendly critics objected was a prophecy which disregarded hard commercial facts, our unvarnished optimism arising from confusion, record-breaking stunt flights with normal scheduled services, which perhaps aided by a small subsidy in its own way. Our reply to these objections was that the acceleration of Empire communications was of such importance that the difficulties must and would be overcome and that any obstacle of a high plane was bound to disappear. The view of the air routes shown by air transport in the British Dominions, North and South America, and by no means least, by the splendid beach services from Holland to the East. The Director General of British Overseas Airways has now stated publicly in Durban that plans have been prepared which will bring London and the Union of South Africa within thirty-four hours of each other over the water, which means that that great Imperial service, the service to Imperial Africa, will be provided for the translation from a mere thesis into reality of the idea of aerial between England and East Africa in a day. Thus what appeared not long ago to be an over-optimistic allusion is already within the realm of concrete

At the time of the outbreak of the last war the space of Africa still ruffed throughout the world of Tropical Africa. Then the need to crush the Axis resistance in East Africa brought to that part of the continent thousands of motor vehicles, the arrival of which first demanded the beginnings of a real road-building programme. The present resumed German bid for world domination finds Africa fully surrounded so much so that Southern Rhodesians playing an important part in the Empire Air Training Scheme. A notable development sprang from the patriotic foresight and statesmanship of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of this self-governing Colony, who had frequently used air travel in recent years both within and without the land of his adoption. Equally true is that it has been by many other Rhodesians and also Africans, who had been school examples in the Pioneer States by such contemporaries as Sir William Bowers and Sir Stewart Symes, and by such others as Mrs. Wilson, Campbell Black, Glen Kingston and Lonyo Chastown. Long distance travel is now commonplace throughout air territories, few people except those directly concerned in the service even yet to what a degree. Instead of a mere thesis has been annihilated by modern air transport. In a day and two hundred miles a day, separate Nairobi and London have been shown, been flown, and only this year, in a day, with the stopovers at Kisumu to reach

The implications are as widespread. To take but one, this telescoping of distances under the thrust of the most modern form of transport points inevitably to the need of adjusting the administrative outlook even

Anachronistic Administrative Arrangements. are closely to up-to-date developments, with a sure and accelerated tendency towards the abandonment of vast administrative compartments in government in favour of the unification of adjacent areas. The present territorial basis of administration is anachronistic, and it is folly to affect to ignore that inescapable truth. When Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory were organised as completely self-contained units there were no facilities for quick transit; twenty miles was a good day's travel from headquarters. And we still cling to that Victorian arrangement in this war age. These three contiguous territories, forming one natural community, are unquestionably destined to become one administrative unit also, however hard the Colonial Office may continue to strive against that desirable and inevitable evolution. A Greater East Africa will likewise arise, and we believe at no very distant date. Indeed, obstructionist Whitehall is reluctant to simplify local determination, not to extinguish it, and to bind more closely together the public leaders of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

THE NEWS SERVICE of *The Times* is in normal days indispensable to the man of affairs, and even in war time, with its drastic rationing of newsprint and censorship tending to make newspapers so much

Facing Facts in Ethiopia. alike, this great journal contrives to publish much information absent from other organs of the daily Press. For instance, its special correspondent in Addis Ababa has recently sent two interesting and informative dispatches which describe the state of affairs in Ethiopia today, indicate some of the serious handicaps with which the Emperor is confronted, and stress the desirability of at last regularising relations between Great Britain and the monarch who has been crowned to his throne largely through the amazing success of British arms, but in no small degree in consequence of the support of Ethiopian patriots. To acknowledge the value of *The Times* does not necessarily imply endorsement of its editorial opinions. Indeed, repeatedly in recent years it has seemed our duty to criticise leading articles on East African and Rhodesia subjects in our great contemporary. Again and again during the years of appeasement we had to protest against its attitude towards Ger-

many's aims, and especially in regard to Germany's claims for the restoration of her former Colonial possessions, and more than once we have disagreed with its proposals in respect of Ethiopia.

On Friday last *The Times* wrote in a leading article: "The British Government have no design on Abyssinia and no desire to pursue here any narrow policy of national self-interest. They would **The Danger of Rushing Fenocs.** give striking evidence of their intention, and take a notable step along the path of international co-operation, if they were to see forthwith to associate the nationals of other countries in the work of restoring order and rebuilding prosperity in this much tried African land." From such a pronouncement the great majority of East Africans will, we have no strong objection, and we hope that the three countries who hold a watching brief for the British East and Central African Dependencies will promptly make suitable representations to the Foreign Office, instead of preventing any hasty and ill-considered action along such lines. Government spokesmen have made it clear in the course of Parliamentary statements that responsibility for the administration of Ethiopia rests for the war period upon the occupying Forces, which naturally desire the closest relations and friendliness with the Emperor and his supporters. Whereas all are agreed that there can be no thought of any policy dictated by British self-interest, there appears no good reason to complicate a situation already more than difficult by rushing prematurely into an international system of advisers.

Whatever can be said for such a scheme in normal times—and much can admittedly be said in its favour—the aim must assuredly be to secure the ablest advisers from Great Britain and the United States, and **The Pressure of Theorists.** from Scandinavia, Holland, and perhaps from some other countries now under the German jackboot. In present circumstances a suitable range of choice is possible only from among British and United States citizens, and many of such nationality deserving special consideration are now engaged on war tasks from which it might not be desirable to release them. To demand the prompt appointment of men of various nationalities simply and solely to make valid the claim that international co-operation had been provided by the Emperor would therefore be most unwise, for the team could scarcely be at anything like full strength, and

its formation would create vested interests of a personal character. Surely it would be preferable to postpone any such action until at any rate the end of the war, and in the meanwhile provide the head of the Abyssinian State with the best advice available from the neighbouring British territories. That is the practical course which will be open to the mainbodies against pressure springing from attachment to inter-tribalistic theories.

FROM AVEDESAY NEXT, and for the period of the war, Press telegrams within the British Empire (excepting only Persia and Burma) will be sent at the rate of one penny a word as against a present

Improving Empire News Services

charge of two pence for three words. In the conviction that such a reduction would immeasurably stimulate the traffic in news telegrams between one member of the Imperial family and another, and so contribute markedly to the improved mutual knowledge which is so manifestly necessary, the Empire Press Union has advocated a penny rate for more than twenty years, and its pertinacity has at last prevailed with the new Minister of Information, Mr. Brendan Bracken, and the Chairman of Cable and Wireless, Limited, Sir

Edward Wilshaw, who deserve the gratitude of all concerned to increase Imperial contacts. In the present circumstances is an unmistakable sign of general recognition of the importance of a free and unfettered Press in days of unexampled difficulty and danger, and though the abatement is expressly stated to be a wartime measure, it is to be assumed that the benefits will become so obvious that there will be a general insistence on continuation of the scheme in peace. This new State will encourage British newspapers to provide a much better service of telegraphic news and views from the Dominions and the Colonies, and it will similarly foster Press traffic between the Dominions themselves, between the Dominions and the Colonies, and between one Colonial Dependency and another. It will be especially welcomed in East Africa and the Rhodesias for however many war days were the cables newsless from those Dependencies anything like adequate. They were in point of fact, so meagre that not one daily newspaper in Great Britain provided its readers with a reasonable coverage of East and Central Africa. This lack of information was the parent of incomplete understanding and an obstacle to the close co-operation upon which the future welfare of the whole Empire so largely depends.

Operations Resumed in Gondar Sector

Awards for Gallantry in East Africa and Rhodesia

BRITISH G.H.Q., Cairo, announced on Wednesday evening of last week:—
In the Gondar area, where the last remnants of the Italian army in Abyssinia have been invested since the capture of the main enemy forces, weather conditions have now permitted the resumption of our offensive activities. During the last few days patrols from our troops in contact with the enemy holding defended positions in the Wolseait area, north of Gondar, have made several deep penetrations, in one case reaching points of approach a considerable distance behind the enemy's front line.
The flight of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, which left that Colony for Kenya on the day before the outbreak of war has, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia recently stated, grown into No. 237 Army Co-operation Squadron of the Royal Air Force.
Sergeant E. H. McWilliams, of 2nd Field Coy., and Corporal E. S. Mitchell, of Bulawayo, are reported to have died on active service, and 2nd Lieutenants E. J. McWilliams, I. G. M. Johnson, L. G. H. Mackay, and Pilot Officer C. P. Bower, of Bulawayo, previously reported missing in the Middle East, are now known to be prisoners of war in Italy.
Some Typical Citations—
Some typical citations by the G. C. and C. Middle East indicate the character of the gallantry of our men in Africa and in the campaign against Italian East Africa.
Lieutenant Colonel B. A. F. Hunt, 5th F.A.R., led his

battalion, then at only half strength, against a strong enemy gun position, inflicting 250 casualties and capturing five guns and 21 machine guns. He received the D.S.O.
Lieutenant J. V. Brookbank, 2nd Regulars, reconnoitred towards Gondar on foot ahead of his platoons and by initiative and daring occupied the position when the nearest British troops were 75 miles away. Though mechanically fit, he did not arrive until 23 hours later by which time Lieut. Brookbank had ordered the surrender of arms to British and British Moysal. He received the D.S.O.
Sergeant Abdul Kadir Baderin, awarded the M.M. for gallantry at the Marze Pass, returned three times under heavy machine-gun fire to the scene of his platoon, being wounded twice, and leading his platoon to a position which was held by three heavy machine-guns and many light mortars, had delayed the advance for days. Decorations could not be awarded to all the men in the section, who selected Mikael to represent them.
Private Ribeiro, 2nd Chemists, 5th F.A.R., whose company was attacked by 20 enemy tanks, continued firing his mortar until they were within 200 yards. He and his fellow gunner then fired their last round and carried the mortar loads out of action under heavy fire. Both received the M.M.
The East Africa Force has also been awarded to Private Michael Cosmo, 5th F.A.R., who, though not

normally a gun number, took over a Bren gun and caused many casualties among the enemy by firing from the hip during the advance fire. He ran forward to within 30 yards of an enemy machine-gun post and killed all the occupants.

The Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Command, has approved the grant of immediate awards to the following in co-operation with operations in Italian East Africa: D.S.O., A.L.S. Col. A. A. M. B. Jenkins, O.B.E., M.C., Punjab Regt.; Maj. T. Capri, H. Bevan, R.A.S., 4th Capr. P. N. Ladhani, M.F., Commando; Lieut. Sadiquallah Khan, F.S. Rifles, 2nd Lieut. G. G. B. Cash, Rifles, 4th M. Gr. C. K. Nkomo, 2nd Lt. 5th Lancers, M.F., Commando; Pl. A. G. Manders, Worce. Regt.; Pl. C. Stephens, Worce. Regt.

For their services in the battle of Koppa in southern Abyssinia, officers and men of the 11th Uganda Coy. King's African Rifles, have been awarded a bar to the D.S.O., an M.C., two D.C.M.'s, three M.M.'s, and one East Africa Force Badge. No fewer than six African tribes were represented by this honour.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain John Starke McGavin, Captain George James Grant, and Lieutenant Albert Victor Walker, all of Kenya. The Military Medal has been awarded to Sgt. A. G. Sheer and C. B. Bannister, of W. B. Clenson and Co. P. O. Dep. Lt.

Lieut. Malcolm G. Stanger, Northern Rhodesia, received an immediate award of the Military Cross for gallantry in action at the battle of East.

Lieut. James Earl Wainwright, Northern Rhodesia, who was captured in Southern Rhodesia, was awarded the Military Medal for his services in the battle of East.

Lieut. R. Gordon Watt has received the award for gallantry at Kenya, O.C.T.U.

George Medal for Gallantry in Rhodesia

A telegram received from Southern Rhodesia reports the award of the George Medal to two members of the Royal Air Force stationed at Wankarburg Air Station, Salisbury. They are Lieutenant H. C. Morris and Leading Aircraftman J. J. Gordon who braved the explosion of a C-47 transport aircraft in Salisbury last year. They succeeded in saving the life of a pilot, pilot who was trapped in a burning plane after crashing. Despite the flames and the danger that the pilot would explode, they struggled with the wreckage, and eventually freed the pilot, a young Rhodesian who however later succumbed to his injuries. It is believed that this is the first occasion on which the G.M. has been awarded outside Great Britain.

Major General Sir Hastings Amey, who has been selected as one of the military members of Lord Beaverbrook's Mission to Moscow, saw considerable service in Somaliland, where in 1940 he commanded the incised column which played a prominent part in the conquest of the Mad Mullah. He returned from Italy as secretary of the Commission of Enquiry to Rhodesia.

Mr. J. M. F. Gous, son of a well-known family from the Sherwood Settlement, Southern Rhodesia, was an officer in the R.A.F.

Mr. John Jeffrey, of Worcester, who served with the R.W.A.A.F. through the West African campaign, has been gazetted a second lieutenant.

Mr. H. W. C. Prescott, lieutenant of the R.A.F., has joined the R.A.F. in Southern Rhodesia.

Patric Fox, Laverty, Dean of the Wesleyan Mill Hill Mission, Uganda, is now working as Army chaplain.

The Friends Ambulance Unit will shortly send a 100-ton medical unit of 20 tons.

doctor able to offer his services is invited to communicate with the secretary, F.A.D., Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

There are nearly 2,000 Southern Rhodesians serving with the Forces, exclusive of those on part-time training in the Colony.

Married men with three or more children and men who had acquired business since the outbreak of the war should not expect exemption from military service as the war continued, said Mr. W. Addison, Chief Recruiting Officer for Southern Rhodesia at a recent meeting of the Military Tribunal in Bulawayo.

Of 100 men Europeans of military age in Government employ in Northern Rhodesia, 116 are members of the Defence Force. The Protectorate mining companies have about 2,238 European employees, of whom 1,056 are in the Defence Force.

Of the total male population of Uganda more than 13% have enlisted in the Administrative and Police Departments 25% of the personnel have been released.

Japanese citizens in British Africa, it is understood, have been ordered to return to Japan. There are a few such residents in East Africa.

Funds for War Purposes

The total amount of £1,181,310 was invested in the National War Funds in 1939-40 in Series A Bonds of £1,000 each and £915,440 in Series B Bonds of £50. In addition deposits in the Kenya Post Office Savings Bank increased by £110,000 in the same period, this number of the donors, European and African, increasing from 23,772 to 22,341. 93% of the total deposits in 1939-40 are estimated to have been at the rate of about £200 per week.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration has sent the Imperial Government a net of interest of further £900,000, making £500,100. The Administration has also paid a further £100,000 worth of charges on garrisoned.

The Southern Rhodesian National War Funds' first annual report states that during 1939-40 £119,722 of charges of £46,338 collected for the "Speed in Defence" Fund, was collected. Donations for general purposes within the scope of the fund had totalled £10,000 by the beginning of this year. Citizens have contributed, in excess of £2,975. The Indian and Coloured communities on all parts of the Colony also made considerable donations.

The Prime Minister has announced that £1,000 of the gift of £2,500 recently received by him as a personal tribute from the people of Malabar, New Caledonia, will go to the United Empire Maternity Hospital for the wives of Navy, Army and Air Force junior officers. Mrs. Churchill helped to start and the balance will be devoted to helping the A.C.E.U. fund for appliances for women in the Forces, the Land Army and Education Workers.

The Women's National Service Council, which has sent a number of Government to the continent for the relief of an air distress.

The Southern Rhodesian Red Cross branch has raised £250 in a month for the purchase of materials for working parties.

Gifts of Grain

Four of the gifts to the Mayday Memorial Fund for the Bombed Areas of Great Britain have been made by supplies of wheat as gifts of Chief or substitute of the Government in their custom when a title of the gift is given, said the Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia in the Legislative Council. The Government territory is to impose a war tax upon supplies in public markets, the amount of which is to be decided by the Government.

Sidelights on Ethiopian Life Today

The Need to Regularise Relations with the Emperor

PROCRASTINATION in the settlement of relations between Great Britain and Ethiopia and the present state of affairs in that country were the subjects of two most interesting articles published by *The Times* last week. Its special correspondent wrote:

The streets of Addis Ababa are thronged with British soldiers and officials, who are maintaining order and governing, but the outward facade of the Italian regime. Streets and buildings still bear their traditional names. Fascist slogans catch the eye from the walls of the houses. The leading shops, cafés and hotels are served by the Italian staffs.

Meanwhile the Emperor Haile Selassie, surrounded by his Ministers and retainers, rules in his palace, a monarch in name, though without formal sanction.

40,000 Italians Still at Large

The masses of whom there are upwards of 40,000, not counting prisoners of war, are to be expelled as soon as their evacuation can be arranged. The Emperor wishes to find the means of every possible Italian influence. Ethiopians are to be constituted as far as possible by the Italian colonies, and Italian and church establishments are to be sprung from the available staffs of missionaries, but many of the Greeks, Armenians and Italians. Apart from their role in the towns, which is being given to the natives, the Italians are to be employed on the country roads, for the necessary road-building, and on the farms of large landholders, which have not yet been taken by the Ethiopian neighbours. It is far from clear that the average Ethiopian has the necessary revolutionary spirit that the Italian provides, but it is nothing with a population that moves and moves about in the country in comparative safety.

Responsibility for the government of the country rests on British officials, but inside this framework the Emperor is in process of setting up his own administration, which is beginning to function. Sometimes coincident with a serious independence of British authority. This dual control, the difficulties of which cannot be understood as so long as by the conclusion of a settlement between the Emperor and the British Government in which the sovereignty of the former can be clearly recognised, but which will still include guarantees that the Emperor, which Great Britain is ready to back, the Emperor in establishing order and good government in his realm will be based on the best advantage.

New Ethiopian Army and Police

British officers are to guide and train the Ethiopian army and police force. The former will have to include small technical units and a reserve, as designed as a heavy striking force, which is to be used to quell any local friction of violence. The police will be recruited from this force as to be used in the towns and districts which had a number of Italian settlements and a great interest. The Emperor has said that he will not draw the Ethiopian police force from the ranks of discipline. He has not said that he will not discipline any man and owes to his state except to his legal lord. One has to think back to the Highland clansmen of the earlier periods of Scottish history to find a parallel to such a situation.

Another important aspect of British Ethiopian collaboration has been the institution of courts presided over by British judges, to try criminal cases, though, where the accused are Britons are mainly as public prosecutors in these courts. There is a further new Ethiopian institution. Previously all cases were brought

out between accused and accused. The Ethiopian judges welcome the innovation.

As soon as the agreement is signed, it is foreseen, the Deputy Chief Political Officer for Ethiopia will assume the title of British Agent, while his staff of experts on finance, trade, justice, etc., will rank as advisers to the Ethiopian Government in their respective spheres. Similarly the district political officers at present distributed at a rate of three or four to a province, will remain at the elbow of the local *ras*, or governor, to stimulate the growth of a more modern and regular administration than existed in these days before 1936.

The system of zones and sub-graphs, which the Italians have left him, should be made easier than in the past for the Emperor to impose his will of a resident *ras*. In order to assist him in this it is suggested that the British Government will see to it, especially, the maintenance of these communications.

The Emperor Chafing at Delay

The Emperor is chafing at the delay which prevents him from being formally recognised as the ruler of Ethiopia. So long as the agreement is not signed, he feels that he has been kept in a false position, and is impatient to resolve it. Many of the British officials who are due to enter Ethiopian service are indisposed to do so, they too have no formal standing.

By the construction of roads, and the opening of workshops on the European pattern, and other centres, the Emperor has had a number of smaller centres have been converted to look like the big cities. Some contain useful industrial plants. The oil-mills in the great towns are the most obvious example, but there are also saw-mills, cement, brick and tile works, and factories for the production of such things as boots and leather trunks. Some will be taken over by orders of Armenians. Others may be run by Ethiopians with European assistance.

The Italians had begun to take the initiative for the concrete and other works. Corn and plantain were being extracted in small quantities, but probably the most attractive mineral proposition is a number of zinc mines which were in early promise of production. With the mines may be placed the attempts made by the Italians to start, with Italian labour, intensive agricultural production of such things as cotton and vegetable fibre. The British authorities are striving themselves to secure the maintenance of the most important of these mines as the life-blood of the country. Whatever becomes of this mineral heritage enough of it ought to be available to provide the Emperor with a considerable new revenue, where it can be used to meet the increased cost of government.

Italian Murderer Now in Court

The Italian conqueror, now in court, is the murderer of his most trusted advisers, more than 200,000 of them, of the educated youth, who were murdered by the Italians in the process of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. There is no doubt that the Italian murderer is dead, but it is a pity that for the same reason that they have been the cause of the Emperor's delay to regularise the process of Ethiopian government, he has not been able to do so.

If any serious changes are to be made in the setting of the advance of the Emperor will be forward, sensitivity and progress will be made. It is at all times that they are doomed to be a people of a boundless capacity and a sense of duty.

(Editorial comment on the above article appears under Matters of Moment.)

Background to the

Russians Eastern Resources—About 87% of the lead, most of the zinc and nickel, and nearly 50% of the copper, extracted in the Soviet Union is obtained in the Urals and the adjacent district of Kazakhstan. The bulk of the country's gold, platinum, tin, tungsten, antimony, and other rare metals are mined in the Soviet East. Here also large aluminium and sulphur industries have been established. Magnesium, sometimes called the metal of the future, is also produced. All potassium and asbestos consumed in the U.S.S.R. comes from the Urals. The large plants of the Urals are scattered over a vast area from the polar north to the sun-parched steppes in the south. Chief among them are the Magnitogorsk and Stalinsk plants, which rank among the world's biggest iron and steel works. In 1938, the last year of the second five-year plan, the Soviet East (Urals, Siberia and Vbлга) produced 3,600,000 tons of steel. This is more than the total output of the country in the entire first five-year plan. During the third five-year plan, which is now in operation, besides iron and steel, output of the heavy metals of the U.S.S.R. also increased. The industry of heavy metals in the Soviet East is concentrated in the regions of Kuznetsk and Kuibyshev, and in many other districts are producing a larger and larger amount of oil. Even in 1938, first year of the plan, the total output of oil, which is nearly three times the total output of synthetic oil in Germany, and larger than the output of France. The Urals are assured ample supplies of coking coal for the rapid development of their iron and steel industry. The output of coal in the Soviet East had already reached 100,000,000 tons in 1937. This was more than the country's total output in 1929 and almost as much as was produced in the Donetz basin in 1933. —*Soviet War News*.

Punish the Guilty—Ten hostilities were inaugurated in France last week by Hitler's orders. Scores of them are being shot and tortured in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Greece and Finland the roll number in millions. Is it not time that we issued a clear declaration to the world, every Nazi from private soldier to Gauleiter guilty of committing a crime will be tried for that crime by the people among whom it was committed, in the district where it was committed, and punished accordingly? —Mr. John Gordon, editor, *Sunday Express*.

Marshalling Our Air Power—A vast bomber fleet must be created in time. It must be three or four times larger than our present fleet, for it has been noted that strategical bombing can bring decisive results only when it is on a scale much greater than the German attack here last year. It is also evident that we cannot hope to create a bombing fleet of this size without the most stringent economy in men and materials. We shall need to squeeze from the available resources every fully manned and maintained aircraft that we can. There is in the Royal Air Force at present too much waste of manpower and of materials. Service aircraft specifications must take greater note of the need for economy in materials and in man-hours of work. There must be more care in ensuring that existing pilots gain experience and skill, and that men who have spent their lives in the acquisition of skill in one branch do not, when they enter the service, immediately divert it to some totally different pursuit, that they must go to school in their own age. The state is an employer, and seems to resemble a large factory before the coming of the industrial psychologist. In the factories, surprisingly little increase of output were secured by time and motion study, by ordering and by instructing the work people in the most efficient method of using their hands in its own employment. —Major Oliver Stewart, an correspondent of *The Observer*.

The Oxford Group—There is a proposal to call into the Armed Forces the entire remaining adherents of the Oxford group. Other evangelistic bodies, so far as we are aware, are being allowed to recruit at least a nucleus of say 500. The leaders of the Oxford group, England, the Church of Scotland, and the Free Churches, have expressed to the Ministry of Education their conviction that their workers should not be fully full with the present definition of "Evangelists" as those who are "not reserved for the service of the nation." It is a matter of deep regret that we believe that it would be a sacred character and impulse to bring the Christian movement should be reserved, and that the handful of men who remain, not only in all should be allowed to continue their work to which they are called, but also to be free to be... —*George Courthope*.

War in the Russian Winter—A snow in the snow brings many troubles. Aeroplanes have to be covered by the snow, levelled to take the risk of a high glare the wheels on the planes. Pilots need special training, especially with heavy bombers. In the intense cold of the Russian winter, engines have to be kept running almost continuously to ensure the planes being ready when required, causing a great waste of fuel. The horrors of the winter in the front attack positions. Such conditions are part of the daily life of the Russian soldier, and the winter is the additional reason for the flow with the Russian soldier of the front line, and it is to the soldier's own comfort and well-being for security and necessities. The air bombardments built to stand these conditions, the bombing of a machine, and the winter, the importance of having old steel with the same, and many others. Field Marshal Lord Gortale.

German Propaganda—The German propaganda campaign against the British is a very coherent and selection of themes and material which requires a careful counter-offensive and unified effort. One source of propaganda is the propaganda of the German propaganda, and with military strategy generally. What is the real strategy of German to the present of it, neither in tone of propaganda nor in Moscow, and in the Russian front. What is the personal note so recently sounded in German propaganda to Germany is hardly more than a matter of German psychology than a matter of "head lines." —A correspondent of *The Times*.

Nazi in Norway—Since the occupation of Norway on April 9, 1940, an asset from every point of view, a financial and physical growth, under the Nazis have been... —*George Courthope*.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised.— A free Press is the very life-blood of British liberties.—The Lord Chancellor.

Basra's port capacity to handle 1,000 tons daily is to be doubled.—Mr. Arthur Merton.

Many thousands of Germans have deserted to the Russian side.—General Januszaitis.

The Germans would be to drive the Russians out of North Africa, as we have done in Syria.—Mr. M. R. P. M.P.

In the first two months of war against the U.S.S.R. the Nazi losses reached 7,200 aircraft.—Major-General D. Graham, S.O.A. Air Force.

The German enemies of Poland are aiming at the annihilation of her faith, religion, culture and her very existence.—Henry.

In three months the British lost more German planes in Russia than was shot in the air by the Luftwaffe in the last 12 months.—Howe, S.O.A. Commandant.

The duty of a soldier is to fight, and there is no other duty.—This duty is the supreme matter for soldiers coming to the front.—Hammer.

The spell of German invincibility which paralysed the rest of the world a year ago has been finally broken.—Mr. A. C. and Sinclair, M.P.

Four-engined British bombers have already appeared in the wars against the Luftwaffe.—Mr. F. H. B. M.P.

Within the next few months the British will be able to accept the Order of the British Empire as a national emblem.—Mr. H. M. M.P.

In most of the world the idea of the family is being destroyed by the German army.—Mr. A. C. and Sinclair, M.P.

The very root of the German people has been bred in the conditions which have been bred in the world.—Mr. A. C. and Sinclair, M.P.

A German army smashed in near our frontiers. Middle East would be more than Hitler's prestige even than our railroads.—Mr. A. C. and Sinclair, M.P.

From January over the last 100 days we have shot more than 1,000 German aircraft.—Mr. A. C. and Sinclair, M.P.

No meeting is more fundamental than that of discussion.—Mr. Kenneth Dodson, M.P.

Since the man who murdered the Prime Minister's example and revert to the traditional name.—Captain A. L. Kennedy.

The success which led to the R.A.F. last year will be nothing compared with what we shall be able to record in the not distant future.—Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

Schlieffen tried to convince his fellow countrymen that Germany could not stand a war of exhaustion, yet she has come more bloodily into one.—A. Students of War in the Daily Telegraph.

The British merchant ship, the *SS. "Carnegie"*, was captured by the U.S. Navy in the Gulf of Mexico.—Mr. Robert Deans, Assistant State Secretary, Administrator of the U.S.A.

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Since the outbreak of war 400,000 tons of waste paper have been collected in Great Britain, and enough scrap metal has been saved to build 10 destroyers, 10,000 tanks and 10,000 anti-aircraft guns.—Mr. H. C. Judd, Salvage Controller.

We require a Ministry of Information, invested with the authority of decision as to release of news, freed from the paralyzing control of the Service departments, and staffed by expert journalists.—Mr. W. R. Williams, Feuring President of the Institute of Journalists.

We demand the recognition of the Government on the broadcast and to secure the best possible terms for the selection of the ground of the broadcast, and regardless of party political considerations.—The Executive Committee of the Civil Liberties Clerical Association.

Merchant seamen pay in the many cases an excess of Royal Navy pay, and conditions of messing and sleeping on U.S. Merchant warships would not for moment be affected by merchant seamen as expressed by the Ministry of War Transport surveyors.—The President of the Shipping Union.

They flew their planes over the Dnieper, their air-striated warriors beaten at Gostopark, above the Crimea. They came in their slow, sizzly, capronia and fighters.—These were the Italian allies, which translated into German military language mean cheap goods.—Souter, War Minister.

The Isle of Man flows with milk and honey. You can get five new laid eggs for a shilling, the butcher's shops are stacked with mutton, pork, veal, ham, and bacon, meat and farm produce are abundant. Tea and sugar are rationed, but not so that you would notice it. If you get less than your peace time quota of rationed commodities, you are something of a curio.—Mr. Henry Rose.

There is more Roman blood and spirit in the little finger of the British Prime Minister than in the whole of the gross body of Mussolini. From that the Roman Healer will cure all the Western nations, including the United States, have inherited our traditions of law and ordered freedom of art, literature and philosophy, exact thinking, speaking the truth, and keeping our word, our oaths, our pledges and our treaties.—We leave Africa to the Huns and to Hitler. Ours are the gracious debts of Greece and Rome, Pallas, Athena and Apollo; not the blood-begetting monster of Teutonic barbarians who will kill his own crew.—Mr. S. Cook, M.P.

Mr. Barton's New Post

Mr. G. J. Dixon Barton, C.M.G., A.D.C., who is on his way by sea to take up his new duties as Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, left Kenya in 1935 to become Colonial Secretary of Fiji, to which he was afterwards appointed as Acting Governor, and as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific group of islands. There he was brought into the closest contact with leading non-officials, notably Australians and New Zealanders, of spoken English, and he was the first to bring it to the attention of the Government when they thought it necessary to bring to the notice of the improvements of recent years.

Before he left to Fiji Mr. Dixon Barton had served for 22 years in Kenya, to which he first went as an Assistant District Commissioner, on leaving Cambridge in 1914. At the war he had represented his college at cricket, Rugby and Athletics, and he gained his "logger" cap for the East Midlands. In East Africa he was one of Kenya's best cricketers and a consistently successful bowler, who often played in the annual Officials' "Series" match. He served in many districts before going to Fiji to join the headquarters of the then native Affairs department. From 1933 onwards he acted on various occasions as Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, and in 1934-35 as Deputy Colonial Secretary, succeeding Sir John Pitt some months after he has been appointed to the Colonial Office.

He succeeded Sir K. M. Hall, who has left Kenya for the same post in charge of the newly-created Secretariat of the Government of the colony of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Mr. H. A. Green, M.C.

Mr. V. R. Bailey, late of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, writes —

His old colleagues in Northern Rhodesia, and many other friends, will mourn with deep regret the death of Mr. H. A. Green at his home in Kintyre,shire at the early age of 59.

Sammy Green, as he was affectionately known, was educated at Marlborough, and joined the old Natal Mounted Police in 1906, when a first marriage. His brother, Harold, joined shortly afterwards, and they both went through the Natal Native Rebellion. In 1911 both joined the Native Department of the North-Western Rhodesian Service.

They were on leave in England in August 1914, and immediately joined up and went to France with the B.E.F. Harold (number 1 Green) was the B.C.M. and was commissioned in the field. He was killed, as also was another brother, Lt. John C. Samby, who was commissioned in the field, won the M.C. (1916) and bar (1918) and came through without a scratch, finishing with the rank of captain.

He rejoined the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service and was stationed at Mkushi, and afterwards for many years in Barotseland, where he earned the deep respect of the Natives. Latterly he was at Fort Rusebery and as Provincial Commissioner. His health caused his retirement in 1937.

In this was he joined the Home Guard on its inception, but, not satisfied with that, he got himself commissioned in the Royal Army Pay Corps, and was stationed somewhere in Scotland. He also, as mentioned in your columns, went home in an office and was catching by night brought an assortment of old Army trouble, to which he should be added a few more, a gamestour and a train, and in the end he had to be sent to a hospital.

Obituary

Mr. G. W. Onions, who recently died in Southern Rhodesia, had lived in its capital city for 26 years.

Mr. F. J. Clarke was joined the Native Affairs Department of Southern Rhodesia in 1897, and was Civil Commissioner in Victoria from 1921 until his retirement in 1930, has died in Salisbury at the age of 70.

Mr. Charles Hector Bennett, who was born in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 18, served in East Africa and Europe during the last war. At one time he was tennis and golf champion of Nyasaland, and twice runner-up for the Rhodesia golf title.

Mr. Mike Tatar, a white hunter, well known in East Africa, died recently of black water fever at the age of 38. His father, also a professional white hunter, was killed in 22 when he was 12 years of age. He was a specialist in conducting safaris and game parties.

Mr. Marcus Peters, who died recently at Bulawayo, died at the age of 47. He was a native of the Orange Free State, Southern Rhodesia in 1896. He joined the firm of J. Peters & Co., then known as J. & I. Peters, and now of Salisbury and Edinburgh. His son, Colonel Sir Sydney Peters, is serving with the Southern Rhodesian Forces.

The death occurred recently in Nairobi, Kenya, of Mrs. H. K. Peters, showing many years of service in the East Africa, when she was in Kenya in 1921, and took charge of the first house of the Magadi Soda Company, Bulawayo, six years ago. She settled with her sister on a coffee estate near Ficks. She was well known in the Colony, and will be missed by all who knew her.

The death has occurred in Bulawayo of Mrs. Mary of Mrs. John Malcolm, Chief of the Bulawayo Ladies' Golf Society. He had spent 27 years in the staff of the Southern Rhodesian Health Department, from which he retired three years ago, after a long agricultural, and for some years a steward at the Bulawayo Turf Club. One of his sons is a temporary quarter-master sergeant with the W. A. F. in Malaya.

Lieut. Col. John Albert Pollock, who has died in Walsley of heart failure, caused by the Covid and Buckinghamshire Life Guards, through the South African War, and then in the Sudan for some time prior to the outbreak of the last war, during which he was awarded the D.S.O. for services on the Western Front. In 1934 he drove a car from London to the Cape. For some years he had lived in Kenya Colony, where he owned property in the Manyika District.

Major A. W. Foster, medical officer to No. 1 Training Centre, Southern Rhodesia, has died in Bulawayo Military Hospital at the age of 73. He first reached the Colony in 1897 and practised in Gwelo, and in the following year married the matron of the hospital there. In 1915 he became M.O.H. of Bulawayo, post which office he held in 1930. During the last war he served as medical officer with the Rhodesian Pioneer Regiment. Mrs. Foster died a few weeks earlier. They leave a son, Mr. Terence Foster, the Rhodesian novelist.

The death in Salisbury of Major-General Sir William A. H. H. Moore, at the age of 83, of his military and police connexion with the Colony, dated from 1899, after service in Bechuanaland, and taking part in the Tlokoeng Raid, he joined the B.S.A.P. as a lieutenant in 1900, was adjutant and instructor there during the Mashonaland rebellion, later transferred to the then Mashonaland Constabulary and commanded a small unit, afterwards returning to Salisbury. Having resigned to enter public life in the African War, he subsequently spent some years in the Orange Free State.

108th Week of War

British Export Policy

THE EXPORT POLICY has suffered so many vicissitudes since the outbreak of war that considerable confusion exists in the minds of consumers in the British Empire, who may be interested in some state of affairs which would be the outcome of export law and administration. He said:

It is necessary to draw a clear distinction between exports which assist the war effort and exports which will benefit us only when peace is restored. Most consumers realise better than most people that after the war is over, they will have a large part of their assets in the form of goods which are in excess of requirements.

In normal times we devote resources to increasing the wealth in the form of goods which are in excess of requirements. It is necessary to determine what is necessary and what is surplus. It is not in business that we have a policy of selling the goods that have a surplus.

On the assumption that it will be every ounce of energy to win the war, it may be the case of a comparatively small addition to the war effort be worth while to create available overseas currencies, just as we are drawing our capital by using up our gold and making investments.

The Export Drive

The fundamental question is whether it is best for the export trade to be directed to export of finished goods or to direct war production. In the early stages of the war the promoters were over-enthusiastic in their views on increasing the production of finished goods, which over an industry would have production almost wholly geared to the needs of the war, apart from the actual cost of the change over in terms of loss of output and possibly different plant. There is the likelihood that the specialised factors of production will be more efficient in their new employment than before. Hence, if the export industries are allowed to continue exporting, and their products are exchanged for essential supplies from overseas, there is a good case to be made for making a greater contribution than if these industries had been turned over to war production. This was the basic principle behind the great export drive of early 1940.

With the fall of France the only thing that nature could do to counter the threat of invasion of the Channel during the next few weeks, and it became quite economic to divert export capacity to defence purposes.

By the time we were again sinking in terms of a long war the export drive was modified a second time by the adoption of the so-called selective policy, a part of the apparent success of the early in the war drive was undoubtedly achieved by the fact that the Empire markets, with unexceptional goods. This partly runs

counter to the test that exports must enlarge the war effort.

Avoidance of Luxuries

It does so in two ways. Even if the Dominions were not themselves in the war, but were merely friendly nations, we should count upon their continuing to send us supplies on credit, and there is no point in using current resources, which might be put to use in the war effort, in order to obtain supplies which you will get in any case. But since the Dominions are in the war, to press luxury goods upon them was doubly foolish. Not only was there no gain to our own war effort, but the war effort of the Empire as a whole was actually weakened by the use of resources to produce these luxury goods when they might have been used to produce essential war supplies, either directly or by diverting the exports to foreign markets. It is no less wasteful to produce luxuries in Australia than for our own civil population, indeed, it is more so, because valuable shipping space is wasted in carrying them across the world.

The vital factor militating against exports has been the increasing scarcity of shipping space in relation to the demand. To secure war supplies by the indirect method of export in excess of import of war materials, such as the finished goods, and finally an import of the finished supplies, when shipping space is scarce, is a waste of resources and a needless export of finished goods, which are against the simple import of raw materials for war production at home.

The Lease Lend Act reduced the scope for exports in a number of ways. So far as the United States is concerned we can now count upon a steady supply of supplies regardless of the means of transport. It is to be made of the combined resources of the United States and the Empire, then it would be just as wasteful for any part of the sterling area to produce essentials for the American civil population as for its own. America can assist our economic war effort not only by sending supplies, but also by restricting her imports from this country to the bare essentials.

The scope for exports must remain very limited so long as the war continues. Of the total of our pre-war export figure 40% was made up by high value items, of which two-thirds were the products of precisely those industries which are most urgently engaged on war production. Geographically the scope is even more restricted. In the first half of 1939 some 30% of our total exports were taken by British countries and the United States, to which exports must now in principle be restricted, rather than increased. Further 20% were taken by Continental markets, now cut off from trade with this country.

Almost every speaker in the subsequent discussion was critical of the Government's export policy, against which the Council was requested to express the strong opposition of the Institute.

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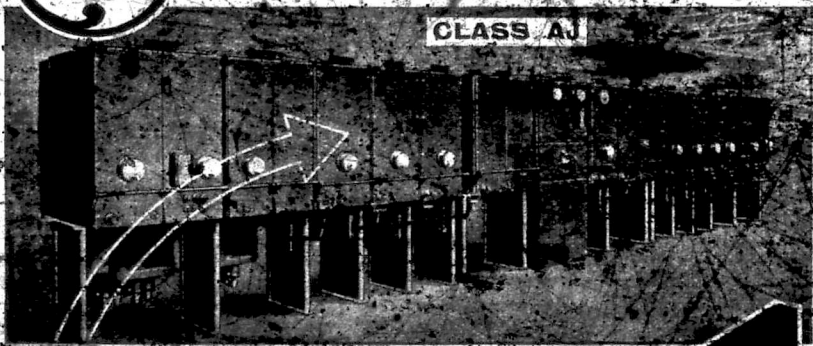
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 Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika
 District Salang, P.O. Box 151

PORAI (QUINCE) EAST AFRICA — Quince & Partners Ltd.,
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

*African Mail Sorters
Reflections of a Victim*

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Sir—You have mentioned the regret expressed by residents of Nairobi situated between the two mighty Tanganyika mountains (of Kilimanjaro and Meru), that their post offices should have changed its name to *Sorby*. I suspect that that became necessary, as the mail letters being sent to Nairobi in Kenya were through the peculiar manipulation of the mail sorters, whose errors seem innumerable. The only way to make letter delivery more correct, with the mail sorting mail sorters, is to change the names of cities and post offices.

Our minds are used to picking out the differences between H. G. Wells and Tunbridge Wells, but the British mind is not, and so postal agents will try to force wrong addresses on E. M. Barker or Captain H. P. Barker, using the reading my postulations as the errors of a preoccupied mind. If we would stick to E. Meakins Barker or H. Pinder Barker or R. de la Bere Barker, and mouthful of "Bantu" clerks would be none the wiser, a difference, and other minds would remark about high brow names, or we should remark about ignorant writing, for the accusation of high brow tendencies, and especially should squirm at the memory of the bad luck which has befallen our country, Barker, since he has used the name de la Bere, rather than a name such as a curse which he was too young to suspect. They say I'm ticked by grabbing the various mail and pulling hard.

The number of letters which come to each village is enormous. The letters addressed to Uasin Gishu are remarkable.

And the Bantu postmen, whose postal services to the residents of a few villages in the place should be suspended until the mail closes for the destination, but it is posted early in the morning, to the extent of a few minutes, but reason that the procrastination of themselves, who have to do work until the closes with an hour or two of the dispatch.

By the way, the Bantu and other folk who send letters, and not to be the time should be that they may be doing delay between the post office to get the signature and the delivery of the registered packages, or not by the post office, or the registered packages receipt.

Yours faithfully,
Tanganyika Territory

Money's Rightful Place

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

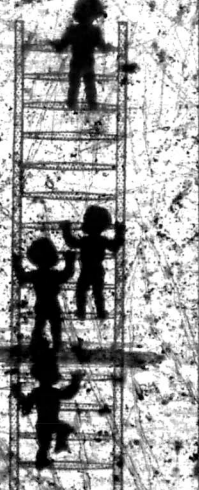
Sir—Thank you for having repeated my remarks on Money's Rightful Place. This is a country that money is the main of supreme achievement, belongs to the goldfish.

The main aim is to make his way in East Africa and Rhodesia would understand the use of money, but it is not true to say that "my East Africans" or Rhodesians out of us have a fairer degree of realization of its place in life than their opposite number in the United Kingdom. They are far less inclined to regard money as a possession of it. Indeed, almost any of your readers in Africa could qualify cases of men of considerable means who, not as a pose, but because it really pleases them, dress and live as though they are hard-up.

There must be hundreds, quite possibly thousands, of cases in East and Central Africa today of men who once possessed five or twenty-five times as much capital as they now own, but who are unquestionably happier with less of this world's goods.

All the while there is a completely a fairly general respect for wealth—which is meant to say that normal European commercial standards are not easily eradicated where commerce and affluence reign.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. Davidson



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POINTS FROM LETTERS

Hand to Compass?

How is this for modern motoring in Africa? Leaving Johannesburg at 4 am one day we reached Bulawayo (661 miles away) at 6.45 pm; got to Zimba, 50 miles beyond Bulawayo, on the second day; spent the third night in Durrheim; had lunch and tea in Mkatana on the fourth day, and reached Chibamba before dark. On the way back we came by the new bridge at Chibundu, which brings Salala, being within very close proximity of Chibamba, so that we took only a few minutes out of the 22 hours of travel from the capital of Southern Rhodesia to that of Northern Rhodesia. On our way back to day we were using a Southern Rhodesian map.

Total Service for the Common Cause

At Umuco, some time ago, a gang required to be built in the Asanani area of Tanganyika; the local tribesmen refused to accept the money for the provision and portage of some 15,000 bundles of bamboo poles for thatching purposes, insisting that their material and labour should be accepted as a tribute for the war effort. At the current rate of the value of the material represented some £75, to which must be added the labour of cutting and carrying.

The African and Religion

Recently I saw five or six native servants laughing as they read from the local Natal newspaper. The cause of their mirth I discovered was that in Africa and Nigeria, to the editor to publish about a certain man who had a boy called "God" and the name of the church of Christian. Some boys and girls who had been asked "What can be done to win the war?" "God made him, and God made religion. If he tries to destroy all the boys then God will destroy him."

News Items in Brief

Australian feet is now on a new footing. The charges at Mombasa have been reduced to 10 per cent.

General strike, starting in Kisumu, is spreading steadily to Mombasa and Nairobi.

Export of cotton seed from the Sudan is now forbidden except under licence.

The Harbour Advisory Board proposes to spend £25,000 on improvements at the port of Mombasa.

Postal services is now in operation between Kampala and Asmara, Addis Ababa and Nakamere, Nairobi.

Under the new Petroleum Debenture Bill, under which has been established Mortgage Debenture for Zanzibar and Pemba.

Uganda Government has been given £1,048,000 in grants, payable in 1931-32, for the purchase of machinery and for the improvement of roads into Uganda.

Under the Northern Rhodesia (European) Bill, companies in the north will be limited to holding only 100 shares in the mines of a colony.

The Government of Kenya is to send the accommodation at Nairobi. A residential school for 300 boys and 100 girls will be built.

Bill for opening a railway from the coast to the interior of Northern Rhodesia has been introduced in the Government assembly.

The British Government has voted export of 100,000 tons of wheat, valued at £1,000,000, to the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

During the 1930-31 year, 186,000 tons of petroleum were distributed to the 1,000,000 growers, with the high average price of £327 per ton of flowers.

Excises are now required for the export from the United Kingdom of cycles, parts and accessories, and also of steel shafted golf clubs and lawn mowers.

Cotton booked from Malawi and Northern Uganda for the first half of this year totalled 2,322,000 bales, and cotton tax collected during the same period was £17,194.

Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours have decided to support the Railway Commission's recommendation to extend the porters' scheme to the fields outside the service.

Steps are being considered to remove production of wild rabbits in the Lamu district of Kenya. Before the last war wild rabbit production was the chief industry of the district.

Messrs. D. A. Edwards and A. W. Staggis, Vice-presidents of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, have stressed the need to develop the secondary industries of the Southern Rhodesia during the war.

During the year ending 31st March 1931, the amount of imports from the Union of Southern Rhodesia to the Colonies from the United Kingdom was £1,234,000, of which £1,012,252 was for goods and services.

The Chamber of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia has representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries to visit the Belgian Congo, and to maintain some of the East African dependencies, with the object of extending Southern Rhodesian trade relations.

At the instance of Messrs. J. S. McKee, M.L.C., the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia has suggested to the local Government that the minimum rate for telegrams to the Colonies of South Africa should be reduced from 12 to 10 pence.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has decided to send a mission to the United Kingdom to study the conditions of the coal industry in the United Kingdom.

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By the second year of the 100 years' spirit made by Northampton, the 17-year-old distillation works, in which the spirit is traditionally reprocessed as a brandy, was across by the Northern American Abolition Association.

The spirit is first made by distillation of the present southern brandy, which is then had distilled again. The spirit is then distilled a second time, and the first-crunched sales had reached 100,000 gallons for 1930-31, or an average of 1,000.

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Mails Lost by Enemy Action 1947 Committee announced

The Postmaster-General announces that the following mails have been lost by enemy action: letters for the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa posted in London and the Home Counties on July 23; letters and printed papers for Aden, British Somaliland, Kenya, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Seychelles, South Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and Zanzibar posted in London and the Home Counties on July 27; parcels for Southern and Northern Rhodesia (U.K. and Town), Seychelles and South Africa posted in London and the Home Counties on July 28; correspondence, telegrams or conveyances by surface route to South Africa and thence over the Empire Air Service to Kenya, Tanganyika, territories, Uganda and Zanzibar, posted in London and the provinces on July 28.

Goce Grammar

In consequence of the publication by *East African* of a report about two years ago, republishing those in this country, expressed a desire to issue a Goce Grammar written by the Rev. Oliver O. O'Connell, of the Church Missionary Society, staff in the Mombasa District of Tanganyika Territory. The author has not interfered with the title and Mrs. Gordon therefore set out solving the problem herself. The grammar was written very neatly and in a small, hand-folded, quarto format. In the early form it was composed of 24 pages (14 pages of text and 10 of index) and it was possible to prove only a few small omissions. Indeed, the present printing is limited to 50 copies and the price of 10/- must in such circumstances be considered modest. Almost all the omissions will be headed by mischances in the reproduction, and any other readers desiring to obtain the work may therefore be well advised to communicate, preferably with Mrs. Gordon at Mombasa. It is a very handsome grammar, concise and vernacular, written in English and other copies.

Bulletin of Veterinary Record

The report on the work of the Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry in Tanganyika during the year 1939 consisted of 10 pages and two lengthy appendices, which has not been published. An abbreviated version of not more than four printed foolscap pages has just reached the Press. Considering that it is dated February 1940, it is not long after the period under review, the report might surely have taken the form of one brief document covering the years 1938 and 1940, thus bringing the record up to date.

Madison Trust Campaign

Responding to the campaign for the first 27,000 of the 50,000 population of 50,000 in Southern Rhodesia, the new depositors in the East Africa Savings Bank, reveal the number of accounts increased by 3,000 in the first five months of the present year. In May, the first month of the present year, 10,000 deposits reached the total of 27,000.

S. Rhodesia's National Brand

The new brand made of 80% whole flour and 20% white flour has been introduced in Southern Rhodesia. It is a white flour, with wheat stocks and shipping facilities, and may now be obtained in the form of a National Brand of international flour. It is a very fine flour.

Ethiopia Returns to British

About 200 British Promissory Notes, for a total value of 100,000, were returned to the British Embassy in Addis Ababa in 1947. The notes were issued in 1941 and were due to expire on 1st January 1948.

The 1947 Committee, which has been set up as a movement for research and development, developed from a discussion of the country's business men, lawyers, A.S.C. members, publicists, scientists, economists, civil servants, social workers and others, has issued a pamphlet which states, under the heading "What about the future?"

"What about the future? governments administering non-self-governing territories, we must accept the obligations of international trusteeship and public accountability. The interests of the local inhabitants must come first, existing economic distress must be removed speedily, backward development, the development that must be justified for the benefit of the local population, health and educational services, of reasonable political rights and civil liberties must be given, the fruits of economic development and the fruits of international unity must be maintained as far as possible. All nations that are our partners in the development of peace must stand together, the right of economic access to these territories. Full self-governance for the local populations must be the goal. A development of aims would have been more realistic if all African territories and the Commonwealth as a whole had been set on a strictly anti-imperialist basis; but a re-appraisal of the policy long pursued in the British Dependencies in Africa, and that the problems of the introduction of these ideas, but the future must be there must be a re-appraisal of the policy long pursued in the British Dependencies in Africa."

Practising an Indian, who was in Nairobi, was recently fined 10/- for overloading a lorry on the side of a waiting road at a busy junction.

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