

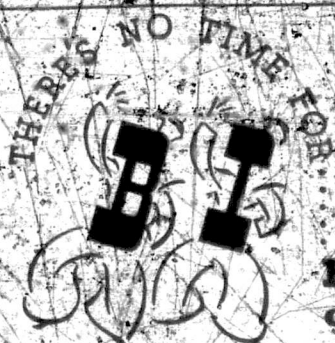
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 16, 1941

Volume 18 (New Series) No. 891

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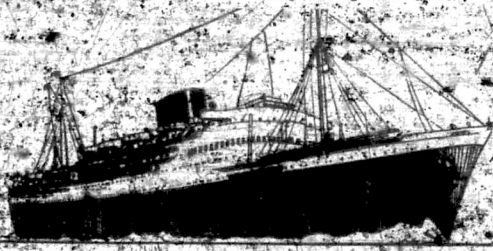
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Volume 14 (New Series) No. 871

Published Weekly, 30s. a year post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor
F. S. Gifford

Registered Office

21, Great Titchfield Street, London

Emergency Address

60, East Street, Chamber's, Yaoundé, Gabon

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN WAR, when every able and energetic member of affairs has in the national interest readily accepted new calls upon his time and talents, the meetings of such bodies as the Joint East African Board, the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and the British Empire Producers Organisation are not less frequent than in normal times, and for the same reasons. The meetings with the Colonial Office of various national and African in Khabazi, for example.

It is therefore the more regrettable that at the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, the first to be held for some months, the serious and undesirable of those relations, foreseen by the Board and its constituent members, with the Government, particularly in Africa, was not only not mentioned, but was actually dismissed as a mere detail of the real danger, occasionally suggested over the years, but now often taken from the cardinal objective, and which may be based upon a foundation of the people supporting the superstructure, which is intended to stand. In that regard, the proposals of the pro-people idealists are automatically subject to the public examination of the Board, and the experience and questioning mind of the period, and the same is done by the weighty representation in the right places at the appropriate moments, and it is yours to trust upon the Government's policy, which have been hitherto, and from the past from

the past, can be destroyed before they pass down the project stage to that of practice. The many-sided vigilance which achieves these useful ends cannot be maintained intact amid the clash of arms, and it is consequently of exceptional importance that such bodies as those above mentioned should keep their watch in the name of Eastern Africa, and bring and conduct anywise intentions of unsound actions on the part of the Colonial Office and of the Governments under its control, and supporting plans which merit approval.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has not made anything approaching adequate use of the large body of practical experience which is available to the Colonial Office in the persons of the bankers, traders, and other day-to-day students of affairs, who constitute the driving force of these public spirited organisations. While theorists with a new man and untravelling politicians whose confidence in inverse ratio to their knowledge have found little difficulty in gaining the ear of Downing Street, sometimes as members of committees appointed to advise the Minister on some special branch of Colonial activity, there has been a singular reluctance to invite the similar co-operation of men of far greater worth, and to test development and welfare, and to test against their practical experience. If this prudent measure had operated, many committees would have been stifled at birth, many

A Weakness in Colonial Office Procedure

...the day-to-day students of affairs, who constitute the driving force of these public spirited organisations. While theorists with a new man and untravelling politicians whose confidence in inverse ratio to their knowledge have found little difficulty in gaining the ear of Downing Street, sometimes as members of committees appointed to advise the Minister on some special branch of Colonial activity, there has been a singular reluctance to invite the similar co-operation of men of far greater worth, and to test development and welfare, and to test against their practical experience. If this prudent measure had operated, many committees would have been stifled at birth, many

faulty schemes would have been immensely improved from the outset, and many matters which have never been courageously tackled would have been attacked with vigour and resource. Only in spasms does officialdom seem to realise these self-evident facts, and when it does invoke the assistance of an alert business brain in connection with some perplexing problem it often baulks at the remedies recommended and therefore pigeonholes the report. Lord Hailey, an experienced administrator and open-minded investigator alike, will, we hope and believe, not spur non-official co-operation by the Colonial Office committee which, under his direction, has been entrusted with the responsible task of surveying the facts upon which Colonial welfare and progress can most wisely advance after the war. That wholly official committees, apart from its independent Chairman, can best balance fact against theory and experience by means of a spurious but persisting "safe" interest-free help of responsible non-officials who are well-better gathered from the staffs of the Government spokesmen than from a purely departmental inquiry. That impression has, it is true, since been corrected, though with little emphasis and less warmth. Clarification is desirable in this important matter, in which the able and able men in both the official and non-official ranks could advantageously join forces for the common weal.

ELSEWHERE in this issue is reprinted from *The Scotsman* a recent correspondence between Professor Berriedale Keith and the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. The subject of the letter is **Amalgamation: A Correspondence**, self-explanatory, but brief reference may be made to our motive in taking what for this newspaper is an unusual course. The importance of the matter at issue, both in itself and in its underlying principle, is clear, for they bear directly upon the rights to progressive and coherent development of the three African Dependencies in question, and by implication upon the aspirations of other areas of the Colonial Empire which build their hopes upon a gradual increase of local responsibility. In order that there may be no possibility of our seeming to comment in these editorial columns with even a suspicion of bias, we refrain from all exaggeration, contenting ourselves with putting on record the charges made by Professor Keith and the statements of fact advanced by his opponent. Our purpose in reproducing the correspondence is simple. In view of what we conceive to be the importance of the issues, we consider that the development of the controversy should be brought within the knowledge of those most nearly concerned.

Italy's Lost Opportunities in East Africa

Campaign Won by British Moral Ascendancy

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN had virtually ended before anything approaching satisfactory reports began to reach this country, both the representation sent into the field by the Ministry of Information and the daily newspapers, and it was only at the end of last week that answers were made to some of the questions which all students of the operations have been asking themselves. They are taken from a special correspondence with the East Africa Force two most informative articles, from which we quote the following excerpts.

Why did the Italians not put up a stouter opposition? The explanation is that they had a moral ascendancy which was not lost. Their ascendancy was first achieved at El Wak, and the enemy never recovered.

The attack on the Italian territories was begun earlier than had been planned or expected, and although El Wak was a factor in that decision, it was not the most important. What General Cunningham aimed at was to bring a major victory to be done. Large numbers of troops were still in the training stage. The enemy were sitting behind strong and extensive defences. There were only 30 tanks, apart from a few obsolete mountain guns, of our whole force. The total number of tanks was 12, and these were light tanks of an old pattern. Happily, the Italians never attempted to bring a major artillery concentration against us. The South African Brigade captured at Bessie more guns than we had in the whole of our force at that time. There were two Italian divisions on the Juba River,

20,000 rifles and 84 guns. We opposed them with one division (and one in reserve for the dash on Mogadishu) and 24 field guns.

Headquarters considered that six brigades would be required to capture Kismayu, the limited objective at first in view. Nobody then thought in terms of Mogadishu and an unbroken drive to Addis Ababa. The attack was begun earlier for good reasons, not connected with East Africa at all. Libya was the deciding factor.

As early as February 22, when we had just crossed the Juba, the G.O.C. made up his mind to get on ahead by the end of the first week in April. If not a week ahead of that schedule. The Italians had piled their hope on the Juba, and the moment those defences began to give was the original plan to be content with Kismayu was abandoned.

Although at one time there were three divisions in the East Africa Force—two South African on the main front, and two African in Somalia—the real picture can be obtained only by considering the actual number of troops that could be used at once. For the Juba crossing only three brigades were used, against 20,000 rifles and 84 guns. After the Juba battle there was never more than one brigade in use at one time on the way to Addis Ababa.

Anybody who suggests that the Italians at any time ran short of essential supplies does not know the facts. Petrol and medical stores were abundant. After the conquest of Somalia the most famous thing in the world was brought into Abyssinia and throughout the whole of that country was the big, costly Italian motor.

about 10 gallons. It was useful for all sorts of things. Water was transported in it, the bridge on the Bomi-Jofsha Pass was constructed from 2,500 drums each reported to cost £5. At Mogadishu captured petrol amounted to nearly 500,000 gallons.

As evidence of our transport problem, to enable one division to be employed in the march on Harar it was necessary to ground the whole of the rest of the East African force. Our Q staff work was absolutely astonishing.

One important reason why General Cunningham selected the Jijiga-Harar route for his attack on Addis Ababa in preference to the way in by Negelli in the South was the incidence of the rains. Hence across the Jijiga by using the road in through Jijiga he would with any luck skirt round the rains, the route was not by any means short of them. The incidence of the rains and the quantity of petrol captured in Mogadishu were decisive influences in the fate of Abyssinia.

There were critical moments. Had the 101st Italian Division been flung into the battle instead of staying immobile, but precautions held at the vital Jijiga bridgehead could have been threatened, and the whole of our forces hurrying to Mogadishu taken in the rear.

Importance of K.A.R. Attack at Fike

Even after Addis Ababa fell the British Imperial Force was very vulnerable in the area around Mojo and Harar in the rear, on the road back from Addis Ababa to Dire Dawa, for the Italians had at least 8,000 rifles in the Galla Sidamo area south of Addis Ababa. It is known now that the Italians were ordered by the Duke of Aosta to attack us there, with the object of cutting the road behind us at Adama, and they actually got as far as assembling a force to do it. The position was sufficiently threatening for us to pull our horns in that area. One of the K.A.R. battalions could not resist the temptation to carry out a surprise attack on an enemy position on Mount Fike and did it brilliantly. That attack made the Italians change their minds. They had been working their noses up to concert pitch, but they lost heart, and were never able to get on with the war without further anxiety.

The South Africans commanded by General Brink fought mightily at Kibik and Gorai, and through to Mega in terribly conditions of heat and drought, followed by severe mountain fighting in trying cold and wet, while the 1st South African Brigade at El Wak, on the Juba and on the long trek through Harar and Addis Ababa to Amba Alagi was a veritable spearhead of magnificent men, seasoned to any and every kind of fighting, splendidly rotable, with marvellous spirit, and wonderfully equipped. And South Africa provided valuable assistance in the superb technical services which accompanied the Force from the Union—the engineers, the medical services, the road-builders, the water-finding companies, and all the rest.

One of the most notable lessons of the campaign has been the demonstration that white troops, fit trained and properly led, can be successfully employed in any of the most African conditions at a low sick incidence. I must however be remembered that the white troops were never bogged down in the low country during the heavy rains period. They started the rains all the way across Somaliland and on through Abyssinia, and it cannot be denied that towards the end of the Dessalegn and Amba Alagi stage the incidence of disease among the South Africans, brought about by the absence of fresh food, was rather high.

The hospital admission rate for a force of 500 personnel over the entire theatre for the last campaign in East Africa was less than for a force of 100,000 in the last campaign in Europe. In 1941 the death rate from all causes was for Europeans 1.2 per 1,000 for non-Europeans 28. During the period 1940-1941 it was

War News Items in Brief Italian Plane Destroyed at Aburi

WITHIN A MONTH Pan-American Airways expect to have in full operation their new ferry service for the speedy supply of American warplanes to the Middle East. Most of the bombers will, it is thought, be flown from Brazil to West Africa, whither fighters may be shipped or perhaps carried in sections in the bombers. The aircraft will then be flown via the Sudan to their delivery points.

An Italian Savoia Marchetti bomber, spotted by one of our aircraft on the ground at Jibuti a day or two ago, was once attacked and destroyed last week, marking the first occasion on which a blow has been struck at the enemy in French Somaliland. It will be recalled that the Prime Minister had publicly announced that the Germans and Italians would be attacked wherever seen.

A Berlin broadcast alleged last week that the British Government had offered the second son of King Ibn Saud the throne of a projected Arab Empire comprising the Sudan, Palestine, Transjordan and the Lebanon. There was no doubt, not a shadow of substance in this piece of German propaganda, the obvious object of which was to excite suspicion of British intentions throughout the Near East.

Casualties, Awards and Honours

Captain Richard Richardson, the Scotch Highlander, who was reported missing in Ethiopia some time ago, is now known to have been killed in action. Sergeant Roy Heyster, of Northern Rhodesia, is now known to have been killed by the explosion of a land mine. After the battle of the Omo River he suddenly found that he and his men of the Nigerian Regiment were in the middle of a minefield. He had safely extricated all except his orderly and himself when a mine exploded. He was badly wounded and died in hospital.

The following casualties are reported in connexion with the East African campaign. Killed in action: Serg. E. A. C. G. Roberts, Rhodesia; Lieutenant Serg. J. P. Madean, E.A.A.S.C.; (other names omitted). Wounded: Sergeant W. M. S. Herring, Serg. W. H. Tackel, Serg. D. M. Gardner, R.A.R., (missing, believed killed), Serg. H. G. Drake, wounded, Capt. C. Wigham, R.A.R., Lieut. E. Bates, E.A.A.C.R., C.S.M., J. McW., Capt. R.A.R., N.S.A., F. C. Jolliffe, E.A.A.S.C., Serg. W. Marriot, R.A.R. In addition, the names are reported of 91 African rank and file killed, dead and wounded.

The Minister of Defense for Southern Rhodesia has announced the following casualties: Wounded: Sgt. J. M. Renne, Sgt.-B. G. Ledebors, C.S.M., P. M. Pry, Missing and Lieut. E. Bond, Lt. Col. J. G. Swane pool, Rflm. P. Callan, (missing), a prisoner of war (previously reported missing), 2nd Lieut. J. Snelting, Sgt. J. M. Hills, Cpl. A. G. Pyper, Rflm. H. F. Finchen, Lt. A. Barson, P. Callan, H. B. Ashburner, H. F. Foman, B. E. Fouche, W. H. Grimmer, Lt. M. Herbert, R. M. Gotthard Hatz, V. E. Koper.

Serg. G. M. Scott, R.A.R., son of Mr. W. Scott, of Oakley Farm, Shadyside, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in a flying accident in England.

Captain F. S. McGivann, R.A.A.C., awarded the Military Cross, was in command of a mobile column against the Italian forces fleeing from Addis, and advancing upon them at Abula with a section of an armoured car unit and three platoons, captured 80 Europeans and 1,000 Africans, five miles further on he took 74 more Europeans and 500 Natives. A few days later, after a first unsuccessful submission, the enemy surrendered, added to the day's haul 100 Europeans and another 1,000 Africans. His total captures during these actions amounted to most of the remnants of the 24th Italian division.

Major M. J. Westcott, the S.A.A.F. former managing director of Willow's, Kaiapa, has been mentioned in despatches.

Major-General Sir Hasnuss Ismael, who has seen much service in Somaliland, has been granted the local rank of lieutenant-general.

Miss W. Kane, at one time a doctor in Southern Rhodesia, is now with the R.A.F. and holds the rank of captain.

Mr. T. H. Smeilham, who had farmed in the Ubungu district of Southern Rhodesia, but since the outbreak of war is now serving in this country with the Royal Air Force, with a rank of flight lieutenant.

Mr. T. L. Kaschular, formerly of the Wandegor Mine, Southern Rhodesia, and son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Kaschular of Gweru, is now a pilot officer in the R.A.F.

Mr. M. T. Roux, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Roux, of the Sheryad Mine, Southern Rhodesia, has received his commission in the R.A.F.

It has been announced that Mr. Michael Moore-Basharon, son of the Minister of Aircraft Production, is undergoing his instruction in Southern Rhodesia.

Joint East African Board Colonel Possibly Review

COLONEL C. E. POSSIBLY, T.D., M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, was prevented by illness from attending the annual meeting recently held in London, but Sir Alick Holm, who presided in his stead, read an address prepared by the Chairman, which was written in *italia*.

The most event of outstanding importance to which I must refer is the successful completion of the war against the Italians in Somaliland, Abyssinia and Eritrea. These wars can have been fought under more difficult conditions. I do not know which called for greater courage or endurance—the fighting over miles of waterless desert in the bare-to-razor contests in the mountains leading to Keren and Meis Ababa, but I hope that the soldiers of your Empire from the line troops who were allowed to observe the wounds, performed on the one side, all was a triumph of organisation to keep these large forces supplied with water, food, petrol and ammunition.

suffice it to say that the Somaliland campaign began in January, the Abyssinian campaign started from Kisumu on February 14, and the final surrender of the Duke of Aosta took place on May 20. During this time and in the final mopping-up, we have, in the words of the Prime Minister, killed or taken prisoner the enemy armies of over 2,000,000 men by which the Italian Empire in East Africa was defended, and our forces on the East African front together numbered fewer than 25,000. The forces from East, West and South Africa who participated in the campaign are the proudest of the noblest contributions.

It is difficult to get across the message which still in the home possession of the French, though it is hard to see of what value it can be to them. It is no hindrance to our actions in the Gulf of Aden.

East Africa has contributed much to the well that it has also made notable contributions to the financial side of the war effort. From all the East African territories cash and kind have come in a steady stream which has enabled considerable self-sufficiency on the part of the rivers. There has been from time to time received these spontaneous gifts—great and small—from Europeans, Indians and Africans alike.

Sir Charles Dundas has been appointed Governor of Uganda, and Sir Wilfrid Jackson to be Governor of Tanganyika Territory, vice Sir Mark Young, who has gone to Hong Kong. In the House of Commons before the war I used to express the hope of East Africans that

Governors in general in Africa could be drawn from an African source, but it is perhaps too much to expect that any reorganisation of the Colonial territories, or indeed any change of plan or political should take place during the war. East Africans will however be pleased to know that Sir Philip Mitchell has been attached to the C.O. to advise the military authorities on the administration of the conquered Italian territories.

Some Pertinent Questions

What of their future? This is a matter for consideration (and perhaps for discussion) awaiting a peace conference. It is remarkable how little has been said elsewhere. What of the position of Mandated territories, and especially of those which may have been included in East African affairs? We also wait for the peace conference.

And what is the proposal between the Rhodesias and Nyaland? Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, when Secretary of State, promised Sir Godfrey Huggins that the Rhodesias amalgamation should not be postponed indefinitely. What has happened? We know that Mr. E. H. Hall, formerly Chief Secretary of Nyaland, is now in charge of the new Nyaland Protectorate and Nyaland. Is this a step towards amalgamation, well and good?

Whatever the future, we must recognise the full value of the small Protectorate of East Africa. With the vast improvement in communications, larger units of Government are not only possible, but more economic and also to the greater advantage of all people concerned.

The annual report and accounts for 1940 having been approved, Sir Godfrey Peter, K.C.B.E., and Mr. Alfred Wingham were elected to the Executive Council, and Messrs. Goddard, McHenry & Co., Chartered Accountants, were re-appointed honorary auditors and warmly thanked for their services.

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Council, Colonel Possibly and Mr. Holm were unanimously elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, and appreciation of their services to the Board was expressed.

It was reported that at the instance of the Duke of Aosta, Chamber of Commerce an application had been made for quicker air mail services to East Africa, and that the Postmaster-General had replied that any improvement which became practicable would at once be made, and that the possibility of an airmail service was receiving urgent attention.

It was reported that the Board had made representations to the Ministry of Supply in regard to the shipment of wax, extract from Kenya. The stores in the Colonies were nearly full in the summer, and it had been suggested that production would be restricted if the congestion was reduced. The wax exported is 60% from stocks of Native origin and 40% from bark of European origin, and both such regular shipments are necessary to the interests of all growers. The Ministry authorised considerable loadings of extract over the next three months which will relieve the situation.

Subject to the considerations by the Council in the next few days, the development in East Africa was submitted by General Smeilham. In the course of discussion members emphasised the potential value of the Board to Government Committees dealing with postal reconstruction in East Africa. It was felt that the collective experience of members, contained in Executive Council to supply the authorities with reliable information on a number of questions, and the Council is ready to perform such a function.

Difficulties arising from the restriction of imports into East Africa were discussed and a resolution submitted, certain suggestions on the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

New Governor of S. Rhodesia

Lord Huntingfield Appointed

THE KING has pleased to approve the appointment of Lord Huntingfield, K.C.M.G., to be Governor of Southern Rhodesia, in succession to Sir Herbert Stanley. His term of office will expire next January. While Governor of Victoria from 1904 until the outbreak of the war, Lord Huntingfield was very popular and successful in his duties. He has had special opportunities of studying his career both in Australia and previously in the House of Commons, and he expressed their confidence to *East Africa and Rhodesia* that he will prove a marked success in Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Huntingfield, the fifth Baron, was born in Queensland in 1883, retired from the 19th Hussars with the rank of Captain, succeeded to the title in 1916, became a Unionist M.P. for the Eye Division of Suffolk in 1921, was Parliamentary private secretary to the President of the Board of Trade in 1927-28, and left the House of Commons in 1929. He is at present Chairman of the Overseas Committee of the Duke of Gloucester Red Cross and of the "John Bull," and he also commands a battalion of the Home Guard.

Lord Huntingfield, who is American by birth, is keenly interested in social and charitable activities. He has two sons and two daughters, the heir to the title being the Hon. General Vaneck, born in 1914.

Lord and Lady Huntingfield have just previously visited Rhodesia, but they have resided in East and South African waters.

Message from General Smuts

GENERAL SMUTS has addressed to the peoples of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland a letter which says—

Now that the South African troops are leaving their first battlefield for another, I wish to say a word of thanks to those people in the north who were not only their hosts but their comrades-in-arms in a campaign brought to a brilliant successful conclusion.

On my visits to your territories, I have seen to what great efforts you have gone to make our boys feel at home. You were at a distinct disadvantage, being overwhelmed suddenly by a floating population many times the size of your own, but yet you coped splendidly with your self-imposed task. I for one knew how much your hospitality was appreciated by our men, who will always have memories not only of the extraordinary beauty of your countries but of the great kindness shown them.

This can have only one effect—to strengthen the bonds that already exist between the countries in Africa that are fighting for the common ideal. And who knows what far-reaching repercussions this will have in the greater Africa we all realize.

One thing especially I must mention. That was the effort made by the women, who, with their husbands at the front, not only carried on their farms alone in the fertile parts of the country but still found ways to organize military caissons and in many other ways make our men feel at home though thousands of miles away from their own country. Many convalescents who were incited to burnings have expressed their thanks and appreciation personally to me. I can only thank you for these acts of kindness which are so charming to the human mind in troubled times.

Believe It or Not

One of the latest stories is that the Emperor Haile Selassie telegraphed to Mr. Churchill some time ago: "We have finished the job. What shall we do with the

N. Charterland Award

Equals Almost A Shilling A Share

THE North Charterland Exploration Co. (1907) Ltd. has been awarded £122,085 by the arbitration court consisting of Sir Robert Maxwell, a judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia (Chairman) and Messrs. H. J. C. Smiel, Robinson and F. Taylor.

According to brief telegraphic messages received in this country, the arbitrators awarded £9,700 for approximately 1,341,620 acres and £13,275 for approximately 2,342,121 acres, making a total of £153,985, plus interest on the £80,000 at 6% per annum from June 11 last. The costs of the arbitration are to be borne by the Government.

The result thus assures the continued refusal of the company to accept the various offers made to it.

Before those of a more distant past, when in May, 1908, the Government was anxious to resume possession of a large tract of country in North-Eastern Rhodesia, the company offered to sell 710,711 acres for £100,000, six months later the local Government counter-offered £63,000, which sum the company declined. Then the Government proposed £35,000 for 1,341,620 or £75,000 for the whole area. It will be seen that the arbitrators have awarded slightly more than double the amount of the Government's highest offer.

This award does not dispose of the Government's interest of 2,250,000 acres of which the Government had already resumed possession.

The present issued capital of the company is £104,525 in 1s. shares, which were recently bought on the London Stock Exchange at 1s. 1d., but which dropped to 1s. 3d. on the announcement of the award. The company has been twice reconstructed, and much more than the present capital has been written off as loss in pioneering and developing the Fort Jameson district.

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with an Optrex Eye Bath is like having an extra hour's sleep. Optrex completely banishes that tired, strained feeling, gently soaks away all dirt and germs; tones up the tiny muscles, and brings back the brilliant, natural sparkle that all healthy eyes possess.



IF YOU WEAR GLASSES naturally your eyes need extra care. They are more easily infected, more easily irritated and strained—in spite of all the help your glasses give. You especially will benefit by the use of Optrex. In any case, whether you wear glasses or not, you should have your eyes examined regularly by a qualified optician or oculist.

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EYE LOTION

Optrex brand Eye Lotion is recommended by doctors and opticians and is obtainable in all chemists.

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Background to the

The Hungry Code.—After the capture of Crete the German Army turned to the ground the villages of Skrae, Prusse and Randino. They looted every house and stored in towns and villages. They proceeded to innumerable murders of people flying for safety in the open country, of children and old people as they fled to the open, and to collect the skeletons after a summary parade of traitors. The condemned people were forced to dig their common graves before the execution. At Kysionia on three men, wounded during the execution, were buried while still alive. Their families were forced to offer a dinner to the murderers of their own husbands, fathers and brothers, and to suffer the mocking jests of the feasting Germans. The Rev. Koukourakis, curate of the church at Roumaton, as well as the abbot and monks of the monastery of Santa Sofia were put to death. The altar of the church of Manlio was turned into a public lavatory by the Germans. In the village of Vrises Polaris, the traitor was tortured to death, his limbs being wrenched one by one with the object of forcing him to denounce the holders of the manor. At Perivelia 200 Greek people were executed one by one in the presence of others condemned to death and after being forced to dig their own graves. Mr. Dimitrakakis, Greek Vice-Minister

Russia? Apart from the Hungarians, Rumanians, Italians and other servile allies, it is estimated that the Germans have assembled 200 German divisions—reckoned to contain over three million men—for the paramount plan to force a decision against Russia before winter. Abandonment of the industrial machine would deprive Russia at the stroke of half her coal and iron production and a quarter of her machine-making capacity. Rostov, one of the world's greatest centres for the manufacture of agricultural machinery, the arm of the Volga, the main artery from the Caucasus fields and the northern Caucasus river to Moscow, would be kept the oil which is one of the chief of mechanical agriculture in the world as and when, and from Rostov the main railway to the southern Caucasus runs to the Caspian and Baku. The cotton could be grown in areas more than the present crop. In Germany, Hitler's Europe somewhere by a British military expedition to do down an inadequate. Despite the shortage of shipping and the lack of oil air supplies. For a time to increase our bombing power, until an air strike force can appear over the eastern shores of the Bosphorus. Mr. J. L. Garvin in *The Observer*.

Poland Prepares.—There is only one plot in Poland. Forty million people are to die. The Pole does his hat to Germany, steps on the pavements in Berlin, goes to the obligingly dense, when asked an intelligent question, but behind the screen of his forefete, a great are burks. The people meet in forests and on hills. Soldiers and scholars speak to them of the glories of their fathers and the destiny of their children. Secret newspapers pass from hand to hand. A bar which had been a forbidden drink is taken up by a whole stream of people. The German, German, German, machine gunned. The State of home and every one else. The dream of all German ideals are in the air. None shall be allowed to deny the glory. Poland knows exactly what it has to do. That is the great family secret that a nation shares. See none better than Edinger, in *The Daily Express*.

The German Racialist.—Germany has traded upon the ingrained British aversion to blood to cut one of the deepest and most dangerous trades in our common life. The British are a nation of the soul as well as of the body and after their habits doth escapes. Lack of background is the cause. Why be astonished when Hitler, breaks treaties? Germans of light and leading have told us for 200 years that it is essential for German's salvation to break any treaty, shirks of mistakes. Do you wonder that Germans have sanctioned lynching as a means of expiation by German's systematic extermination of the Poles? He may forget the Lanthorn Kings, but surely not the monk who explained to his understanding sister in 1881 that one must treat the ill out of Poles. And so you can find the fanatic, barbaric, German principles from the early beginnings of the campaign, across Christianity, individuality, and personal happiness. Germans are such parrots that their highest morality should be caused by psittacosis. Religion, the brake that is used to sanction the barbarian soul's long march into kingdoms of this world. Germans have not to take her and take and to be killed on the horse will snuff it as a traitor. You cannot find the spirit that drove of centuries by any political spectrum in doctrinal bias. Right or Left, this cause is again to rise up, the cooing of stoopidations for the loves of mere. Lord Vansittart in *The Sunday Times*.

The Outlook in Italy.—Mussolini remains impossible only because a powerful class of officials have a vested interest in his regime and stand to lose all including their own lives, if he falls. This bureaucracy is reinforced and bolstered by German secret police and officials who have penetrated the whole country. The Admiralty, War Office and railways are under complete German control. Agents have been planted on many of the great estates as well as in all rural centres where there are important manors for agricultural produce. All important radio programmes are arranged and controlled by German agents, the Italian radio and the newspapers have German agents everywhere. All this is much feared and our observers say that the German in public life is a considerable number and must be a serious interference. Mussolini's papers and movements are under the most close observation by German agents and if they gain the slightest suspicion they would be immediate and powerful interference. Mussolini is so completely surrounded by German agents that at the Palazzo Venezia over 10,000 soldiers and police are posted in the neighbourhood to guard him when so it is believed there have been frequent attempts on his life, some of which are said to have been made by members of his own security police. There is some evidence that on two occasions he was actually wounded. Until the outbreak of war the King was popular and his relations with Mussolini excellent. The population has always been of a sort that the King had to be a good deal of the German's policies was instituted and they are a source of disappointment that the King is so popular with the army and recently, probably the most influential member of the army family is now the Duke of Aosta. When the big crisis breaks in Italy we may prove to be entirely unprepared to face the numerous and serious problems which will arise in the working night and day in support of the German's proposals. The end of Italy from imperialism.

We have discussed Germany which time of two minutes and that required to be done in the last 100 years. Mr. A. C. G. G. G.

to the War News

Opinions. Egged on. The Minister must seek some of the ex-appeasers who are lining up to the executive and it must not be a bad thing, but a bad thing, it is not.

The issue is not whether the government will hit the Germans.

Misseside is now out of the best defended areas in the country.

“We must triumph over the enemy front before we can conquer it all fighting front.” — Mr. J. G. Garvin.

The United States can be of more service to Britain if we say that at this war.

There is every reason to suppose that the Germans will use more destructive bombs when they attack British cities again.

The Germans lost at least 4,000 killed, 2,000 drowned, and 11,000 wounded in Crete.

“You can get a better meal in a Mosley factory today than in a West End hotel in London.”

No income above a certain limit should be allowed to be raised owing to the war.

“The freedom of the Press is as important as the freedom of Parliament.” — Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P., Minister of Information.

“The German public will swallow almost everything.”

“Berliners panic in air raids. Londoners do not. But the spirit of the German armed forces is fantastic.” — Mr. W. L. Shirer.

“The Government considers that the problems of peace will be much more serious than those of war.”

“In spite of the staff of the Express in London, Manchester of Glasgow totalled 2,750 men. Today the figure is 2,000.” — Daily Express.

“One of our objects is to bring the hours to maintain the right of free discussion and the right of free press.” — The Prime Minister.

“The best results were in War Weapons. Weeks were made (works); £79 per head (Finton and Watton (Essex)); £74 (Bury (Yorks)); £55 (Chieveley (Essex)); Heckmondwike (Works); £42 each; and Bideford (Devon).” — Sir Kingsley Woods.

“The Government have no intention of going back to the work of the war.”

“The National Service was only the part of the 11 day workers of the Oxford Group have been raised in Parliament.”

“Tipton will stay workers working in the heat all day. Ex and more physical energy in eight hours than M.P.’s do in as many months. They ought to have extra sugar and bread.” — Mr. D. E. Morgan.

“One of our four engine bombers was down 2,000 miles from the Gulf Coast in 12 hours. It was the longest flight ever completed.” — E. S. Army.

“The British have the English. We have sent in people who are not in the first place for so big a war.”

“The war will not end until the German people are in a state of anarchy.” — Mr. J. G. Garvin.

“The German people will not be able to stand the strain of the war.” — Mr. J. G. Garvin.

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The German menace is worse than Hitler in 1933 and it will still be worse in 1941 when the boys and girls have been 30 years old and by 1945 will be 35 years old.

There are 607 British subjects in Germany and 312 of them are enemy agents.

“The Minister of Home Security.”

“For continued security of the country, it is imperative that workers to swell an idle army.”

“The Minister of Home Security.”

“The Minister of Home Security.”

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Professor Berriedale Keith Criticises Sir Godfrey Huggins

PROFESSOR BERRIDALE KEITH recently made charges against the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia which it seemed unlikely that the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* and other correspondents have begrudged the hospitality of the columns of this journal for that purpose.

Having referred to Professor Keith's article, the Premier of Southern Rhodesia apparently desires to make a statement on British preoccupation in view of the amalgamation with the Colony of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The issue presented offers an acid test of our professions of trusteeship for Natives, and demands the closest attention from the House of Commons.

In 1923 Southern Rhodesia was given responsible government subject to restrictions intended to safeguard the interests of the Native population, who number 1,867,000 to 62,230 Europeans. In 1937, when Britain was sacrificing wholesale her interests in pursuit of appeasement, we consented virtually to give the Colony carte blanche to manage as she pleased her Native policy. It has always proved impossible for that self-government and it is absolutely certain that if we surrender Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, we shall lose all power of protecting Native interests therein.

Southern Rhodesia has entered upon the same path of Native policy as has been followed in the past since 1924 by the Union of South Africa. In that Union the policy is segregation of European and Native races, based upon the exploitation of the Native by the European races, and based on the principle that a Native can be no equality between European and Native, however civilised. The normal road whereby Natives may achieve civilisation is their own initiative, skilled labour, but the opportunities of doing so are deliberately denied in those areas where they would be really valuable. The European ideal is to keep the Natives in the backward state, and to use their labour as the chief obstacle to improvement of conditions in the colonies. Nyasaland has fewer than 1,000 Europeans out of 1,690,000 population. Northern Rhodesia about one European to 13 Natives, with an area of 290,000 square miles. To hand over the future of the Natives to the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia, in view of our knowledge of the trend of Rhodesian policy seems to be impossible. Hardly, in 1939 we have recognised our obligation no longer to show the people of the Colonies and Protectorates to suffer neglect, and we have adopted the principle of using Imperial funds to improve their material and moral conditions.

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are to profit from this change of policy, and it would be disastrous to subject them to Southern Rhodesia's narrow and selfish policy. What it would be can be guessed from the claim that steps would at once be taken to forbid the Natives of Nyasaland to obtain employment on the Witwatersrand, thus driving them to accept whatever terms might be given in Southern Rhodesia. Not less characteristic is the demand that Britain should not merely hand over Nyasaland, but continue to bear the burden of its debt. Every support should be given to Lord Lugard to resist a claim utterly unjustified and morally indefensible. If we are really, as we say, fighting for liberty, we must deny that any people has the right to exploit another. To force it during war is utterly inexcusable.

In view of the need for brevity, Mr. Dawson ignored a number of subsidiary points and, concentrating on the two principal ones, wrote:

Had he known the facts of the case Professor Berriedale Keith could not have begun his letter with the accusation that the Premier of Southern Rhodesia apparently desired to take advantage of British preoccupation in the war and concluded, if with the equally unwarranted charge that to press it (the claim) during war is utterly inexcusable.

There is no justification for depicting Southern Rhodesia as desiring to absorb its neighbours, for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have for years been almost as anxious as Southern Rhodesians to secure Rhodesian amalgamation, which they all regard as certain to benefit all three territories.

For is there any question of using the opportunity of war to force a snap decision? The importance of this matter has for years been kept under the notice of the Imperial authorities, who at the time of the declaration

of war were to be expected to give this matter considerable consideration, and would not be so worried into the hurry of the last

Two years having since elapsed, it is not reasonable of Sir Godfrey Huggins to level this charge.

Almost all Rhodesians and Great Britain's allies that successive Governments in Great Britain have preoccupied themselves in this matter, and they have not played for time. They have failed to raise of fairly early to make a proper study of the points of issue, or to discuss the question of the amalgamation with the same care and vigour as the process of amalgamation which is now under discussion.

Charges of exploiting the War
Dawns on Keith's article

Nothing more serious has been said of this nature by the Premier of Southern Rhodesia since the surrender of the Northern Rhodesias and Nyasaland than his allegations that Southern Rhodesians and Nyasalanders have for years been unjustly and secretly exploiting the land and almost all Rhodesians and Nyasalanders consider that successive Governments in Great Britain have procrastinated inexcusably in the matter. He treats the European population, whose total account, he claims, that 15,000 Europeans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—many of whom do not share his views—alone can speak for a total population of over 3,000,000 in the two Protectorates.

Nothing, in fact, could have been more deplorable than the tone of the Premier's speech on August 5th in its denial of the right of the House of Commons to have any voice in the matter. In fact, the Premier's speech under the same denial of the British Government would be utterly inconsistent with the fact that the Government had on several occasions invited the British public to contribute to the financial assistance of the Natives in what are now the two Protectorates. The Premier's speech in 1937, in which he announced that he would have no voice in the matter, was a direct challenge to the British public to contribute to the financial assistance of the Natives in what are now the two Protectorates.

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Professor Keith again Challenged

The editor of this newspaper answered as follows:

Having been shown by my earlier letter to be wrong on points of alleged fact, Professor Berriedale Keith first changes his ground and then tells me with unwarranted charges.

I challenge him to cite any words which I have written in the past 20 years which would justify the accusation that I treat the European population alone of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as of an account. I will, however, make him a gift of the statement that of the 3,000,000 Africans in those two Territories very few indeed are employed in any of the occupations which would justify the accusation that I treat the European population alone of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as of an account.

The truth is that Southern Rhodesian policy, and it is a fact which more closely affects East Africans than the South African practice in Natal, is that the Government has been steadily growing of liberal views in the Colonies. Nobody has done more than this in the past 20 years. The present Prime Minister, to give an example, has spent millions of pounds of our money in order that the African colonies should be mainly unexploited lands, and in order that the condition of the African colonies should be improved. Even that condition, which is the result of a long period of years of steady effort, is a direct result of the financial assistance of the British Government. The Premier of Southern Rhodesia has done more than this in the past 20 years. He has spent millions of pounds of our money in order that the African colonies should be mainly unexploited lands, and in order that the condition of the African colonies should be improved.

Again I ask the Premier to cite any words which would justify the accusation that I treat the European population alone of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as of an account. I will, however, make him a gift of the statement that of the 3,000,000 Africans in those two Territories very few indeed are employed in any of the occupations which would justify the accusation that I treat the European population alone of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as of an account.

country left which Professor Keith normally handles with his business on a cableable extraneous and unconnected course, might have suggested the need for a statement in the full text, especially as your correspondents' knowledge of the subject at issue is so obviously defective. Others of your correspondents, leaving at the meanwhile particular value of the correspondence, Professor Keith next wrote:

Your correspondents agreed in treating as a scrap of paper Mr. Churchill's Atlantic Declaration and Mr. J. Toelsson's assurance that it is applicable to Africa, and in their treatment of the matter is one for Britain and Southern Rhodesia alone. I am surprised that Lord Elbank would be so unwise as to ignore that attitude played prominently in the hands of the isolationists in America who were justly at the head of the British declaration, and that it is worthless.

Lord Elbank's statement of this case ignores the essential facts. Southern Rhodesia is under British control in Native policy, and on the basis of this Rhodesia's own rights as a civilized nation, a demand demanding that Native policy be allowed to attain a position. Sir Godfrey Huggins has adopted a policy of permanent differentiation, forbidding Native competition with Europeans in agriculture, in industry, and in skilled labour. No Native should be a visitor to the towns except for the people who live there, or as the Bush Williams frankly says, 'the Native's only value to the country is his adaptability to labour for us.' The frontier with Southern Rhodesia controls his own policy. What is at stake is the subjection of Northern Rhodesia to the East and against the will of the Natives, as declared by the Royal Commission, which is a far greater authority than Lord Elbank or Mr. Toelsson. To give to 75,000 Europeans by amalgamation control of 1,000,000 square miles and 4,000,000 Natives seems to me a singular proposal as one of Herr Hitler's demands, and I am happy to remind Lord Elbank that neither Lord Hithelich nor any other Secretary of State has yielded to this deplorable project.

Whose Was the Impertinence?

The competence and honors of the correspondents of the Times and the Scotsman are too well known to permit of Mr. Toelsson's general attack to suggest that Sir Godfrey Huggins was not improperly pressed for a decision during the war. It is clear that he has declared that they were not prepared to be put off because the question might be brought one in the House of Commons, and might even, vote outside, that they were not interested in the Commons' reaction to Rhodesian affairs, and that the more enlightened people who ministered and built up the Commonwealth should not be dictated to by the impertinence of those who stayed at home. This is the impertinence of a narrow-minded Colonial, and it is ludicrous to claim that Downing Street is not far better prepared to judge the issue than some 22,000 Rhodesian Europeans.

Lord Elbank is perfectly well aware that the comparative neglect in the past of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been due to financial reasons, and that the whole future of these territories has been placed in a new light by the formal pledges given by the British Government in February 1940, which will ensure the Natives justice and the power to attain civilisation.

Mr. Toelsson's answer was:

Professor Hezridaje Keith, being unable to face my challenge, seeks refuge in further mis-statements, and in abuse which is too thick to mislead your readers. They may be safely left to judge the propriety of his use of the word 'the impertinence' of a narrow-minded Colonial, and of the more ungenerous and unstatesmanlike in his attack on the Minister in charge of the Prime Ministry and Secretary of State for General Smith in a war against the principal British East Central and Southern Africa.

It is not the wisdom of avoiding action, but the wisdom in reaching the step in his conduct of the rest of the speech of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, that is the source of my complaint, neither the competence nor the honesty of these correspondents in Africa, but merely the necessity of the proportionate difficulty of their task of making a moderate report in the very few lines for which the best of our newspaper men and women in the world have to struggle, but I have never assumed the matter of amalgamation to be one for Britain and Southern Rhodesia alone. On the contrary, it is a matter which almost all those in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland who are capable of forming their own and expressing their own opinion have declared their views strongly in favour

of amalgamation, and in favour of the British public, and in favour of this country, in the case of the great and noble declaration of the British Government, and in favour of the British people, and in favour of the British Empire, which has put amalgamation in the forefront of our programme, and gained every one of the 100,000 signatures of a total of eight, which it contained. Every one of the 100,000 members of the new Councils, I believe, is a firm advocate of amalgamation.

What the Royal Commission Said

Professor Keith also persists in writing, though the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission has had declared against amalgamation. Its report is a declaration of his history document in many respects, but the Commission remains that for all their reservations, the Commission's views were driven to record (paraphrasing the Commission's policy that Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland will become one and more closely inter-related in all their interests, and that the public interests will lead them to a common political union).

So a Royal Commission representative of all the political forces in this country, and the most practical steps to promote a voluntary union, which Professor Keith now keeps demanding as an immoral proposal as one of Herr Hitler's demands.

Professor Keith's next letter was on the subject of Ethiopia.

Council Sir Frank Johnson had interceded with a note which said:

The status of the Native in Southern Rhodesia is an important matter to that of any other Native race in South Africa. For years we have urged the amalgamation of that Colony with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for reasons other than those of the Native interests, but none would benefit more from this amalgamation than the Natives themselves, who have been placed over by a far-sighted statesman, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, who has long since realised the great economic value to a country of a civilised and educated black population rather than a mere herd of naked hewers of wood and carriers of water.

Dr. L. J. Davis, who recently spent a year in Southern Rhodesia and has lived in other Colonies and Protectorates, wrote that Rhodesians, and particularly those that the moulding of the destiny of Africa is more likely to be effective in their hands than it is to the vacillating doctrines of Westminster, and to its inefficient political expediences, as exemplified by Professor Keith's reference to the amalgamation of the Natives have on public opinion in the U.S.A. He declared the Rhodesians were liberal and humane in their attitude to the Native question.

Lord Elbank in a letter expressed the view that the Natives of Southern Rhodesia were satisfied, but he looked after them those of Northern Rhodesia and both in medical and agricultural matters they were and may be better served than in Southern Rhodesia. He described the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia as one of the ablest and most capable statesmen in the Empire.

Mr. Denis J. Lyle dismissed Professor Keith's reference to 'exploitation' as a betrayal of 'pure ignorance.'

It is a fact whose reality will be known to some in our Rhodesian readers, that from an experience of over 20 years in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the exploitation of the Native in any of these three territories is a galaxy, the best is now often in the rear foot.

Editorial comment in the Times under the heading 'Editorial Comment on the Rhodesian Matter' and 'Matters of Moment.'

Prince Paul Living in Kenya

Prince Paul of Serbia is now living in a house on the shores of Lake Malawi which was owned by the late Lord Kinnaird. Prince Paul has the reputation of a nationalist and the kind of German pressure earlier this year, which the A.S.F. had lost to resolution in his country and his subsequent flight to the United States towards Germany, but was turned back before he reached the frontier, and was turned back before he reached the frontier in Kenya.

Questions in Parliament Affairs of Eritrea and Ethiopia

At the House of Commons last week Mr. Governor and the Secretary of State for War, for what reasons cannot and often would not be in the jurisdiction of the Middle East High Command, who was now responsible for the administration of that area, and what was done by the Fascist Organisation and other organisations exercising authority there.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain: It is intended that Eritrea shall form part of the new East African Command, which has been created in order to relieve the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, of administrative work and to free him for operational responsibilities in the more active theatres of war. This transfer will take place by arrangements between the two Commands at a suitable date. There is, of course, no question of any part of the Italian civil administration continuing to exercise authority.

Mr. Noel Baker: asked for a statement concerning the decision to dissolve the Patriotic forces in Ethiopia and recruit a new Ethiopian Army.

Captain Macgibbon: It is the Emperor's intention, with which His Majesty's Government are in agreement, to raise and maintain an Ethiopian Army under his own command. His Majesty's Government will provide a military mission of British officers and NCOs to assist the Emperor in the organisation and training of these forces. The exact size and type of the units which will compose the Ethiopian Army have not finally been decided upon.

Munitions Production in the Colonies

Major Lyons asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had satisfied himself that the maximum possible use was being made for all industrial plants, including the smaller shipyards, railway, motor and other engineering workshops, however small, located within the Colonial Empire in furthering munition production in co-operation with this country, or with the nearest Dominion, or with India, and whether instructions in this connection had been issued to Colonial Governors after consultation with the Ministry of Supply and Aircraft Production.

Mr. George Hall: Yes, Sir. Every endeavour is being made to utilise such potentialities as exist in the Colonial Dependencies for the production of munitions, miscellaneous military equipment and stores. The contribution which the smaller Dependencies can make is a modest one, and it has been left to the Governors to devise plans in consultation with the local representatives of the munition sources. The essentialities of the Eastern Dependencies are each greater. These territories, and the East African Dependencies, are all associated with the Eastern Group Supply Council, or the Middle East Supply Centre, which have been created for the specific purpose of expanding the use of local capacity. Some of the most important quantities of warlike stores to assist in this organisation, a member of the Colonial Office has been attached specially to the Eastern Group Supply Council, and has visited nearly all the territories concerned.

Major Lyons: Are co-operation and consultation taking place between the Ministry of Aircraft Production and the Ministry of Supply?

Mr. Hall: No general instruction has been sent to the Governors in Colonies where there are factories for the purpose of producing these munitions and equipment are requested to do so.

Mr. Whiteley: Will the hon. gentleman consider publishing a statement, as is done in the case of India, regarding the amount of development in the Colonies and Protectorates.

Mr. Hall: I will put that question to my hon. friend.

Prisoners of War in East Africa

Major Lyons asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would arrange for the utilisation of prisoners of war in British East Africa on work of improvement of the roads and roads leading from Kenya to Southern Rhodesia, from Swaziland and Northern Rhodesia respectively, before the winter season begins and without any further delay to experimentation.

Captain Macgibbon: About 100,000 prisoners of war have already been at work on roads in East Africa for some months, and arrangements are almost complete for employment of a further number in the near future. The utmost possible use is made of prisoners of war for this work, but there are certain practical difficulties in a scheme which involves the dispersion of prisoners over such a wide area.

African Coffee Prices

Mr. Harvey asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the price paid to African coffee growers for their coffee under the coffee marketing scheme, as compared with the former prevailing price in Kenya and Tanganyika, and whether the interests of the African Native growers were represented in any way on the Board of Control.

Mr. Whiteley: My noble friend has not received any information regarding the prices paid to African coffee growers for the season 1944-5, which has just opened. The Government representation on the Board of Control can be relied upon to ensure that the interests of the African Native producers are amply safeguarded.

Lost by Enemy Action

The Postmaster-General announces that letters, printed papers and parcels for the U.K. posted in the Sudan between March 20 and April 6 have been lost by enemy action.

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MY MOUTH
FEELS" —**



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New Items in Brief

A new synagogue has been opened in Nakuru, Kenya, and the foundation stone of a second synagogue has been laid in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

Rubber growers in Kenya will learn with interest that the Ministry of Supply has raised to £188 the average price per ton paid for the current crop in Northern Rhodesia.

The K.U.R. Railway Advisory Council has recommended that a new station be built between Narvasa and Uasin Gishu to relieve traffic pressure at the Kenya Co-operative Creamery siding.

The production of sisal and raw from the estates of East African Sisal Plantations, Limited, during September was 155 tons, making a total for three months of the current financial year of 345 tons.

A certain amount of coffee is, after all, to be imported into the United Kingdom from East African and other Empire sources. It will not be sold by auction, but will be allocated to recognised wholesalers through the usual channels of distribution.

Giving evidence before the Meal, Bread and Vegetables Commission in Bulawayo, Mr. D. Macmurray, M.P., Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Master Bakers' Federation, said that the manufacture and distribution of bread should be taken over by the Government of the Colony.

The United States of America is now growing the

The Rev. V. V. Verbi

The Rev. V. V. Verbi, B.P., was last week sentenced to death in Nairobi on a charge of having killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. F. E. Corrigan, with a shot gun. It was stated in evidence that he had complained to witnesses that she had caused disharmony between his wife and himself.

Mr. Verbi, now about 70 years of age, went to Kenya as a young man to take up missionary work, and for almost the whole of his life he was so engaged in the Teita country. During the last war in East Africa he served as a chaplain, and was most popular with all with whom he came into contact—Europeans, Africans, and Indians alike. That was concluded he was sent to Russia to undertake relief work.

Some years ago he resigned on account of being on the staff of the missionary society with which he had for so long been connected; and, a Bulgarian by birth, he retired to the land of his boyhood. Profoundly disgusted by accumulating evidence of German machinations, he came to London on two occasions to lay the facts in his possession before the British Government and to urge drastic improvement in British diplomatic and consular representation; but in the face of an apparent lack of interest on the part of the Government, he predicted a renewed German onslaught on Bulgaria unless Great Britain adopted a more aggressive policy in the Balkans.

Partly because the call of duty was now at hand, and partly because he was tired of the early part of the work of another German, he returned to his native land some time ago. He has no recollection of the present

war, and he recently learned of it only from the papers, which he reads more than himself.

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COMPANY MEETING

Dwa Plantations, Limited
Mr. S. R. Hogg's Review of Operations

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWa PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at River Plain House, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday, October 17, 1944. Mr. S. R. Hogg, F.C.S., Chairman of the company, presided.

The following statement by the Chairman has been extracted from the report and accounts:

The accounts for the year 1940 show a trading profit after providing for all outgoings for stock redemption and depreciation of £7,718, which must be added to a small amount of interest, just on £10. After providing for the interest on the prior lien debenture stock of £10,575, the net profit for the year, retained by the appropriation account, is £6,808, as compared with a profit for the preceding year of £3,133.

Arrears of Preference Dividend Paid

During the year 1940 eighteen months' arrears of the 6% cumulative preference dividend were paid, absorbing, gross, £4,948. The balance of undistributed profit in the hands of the company at December 31st last was thus £3,133 as set off in the accounts. Your directors were hopeful that as early as possible they would be able to declare a further dividend, but the prevailing share, but owing to our financial position, this was not possible.

From the balance sheet it will be seen that no major changes have to be reported in the capital assets of the company.

The additions to plantations in 1940 were mainly the cost of new plantings on the Dwa and Mengo Estates. The total fixed assets aggregated £1,442, as compared with £74,400 the preceding year. The capital assets, comprising stocks, debtors and cash, aggregated £22,201, as compared with £13,141 the preceding year, the increase being principally in stock and cash. Changes have to be recorded in the share capital account, debenture account, capital cost account and account of distribution of stock and warrants.

The total liabilities at December 31st last, including a provision of £1,000 for the redemption of the preference shares actually paid on January 1st of this year, were measured at £7,405, as compared with £3,245 the preceding year.

No provision of the profits had to be made for taxation, as it is apparent that there is no liability to export profit tax to December 31, 1940, although the accounts have not been finally agreed with the Inland Revenue, and as regarding income tax and national defence contribution, the company still enjoys the benefits of past losses.

Satisfactory Results under Difficulties

Your directors feel that the results of the year 1940, a year of unprecedented difficulties, can be considered as satisfactory. They were made possible, owing to the company being able to produce a slightly higher yield, slightly lower than the average of a number of years past, and being successful in selling the output. Unfortunately, the current year will show less satisfactory results, and it would seem that the prospects for the year 1944 will be little more than sufficient to cover the debenture interest.

Following the fall of France in June 1940, the whole of the Continental market for sisal was closed, and it became obvious that it was impossible to find markets for the whole of the East African output. Careful attention was given to the position by the Sisal Growers' Association in collaboration with His Majesty's Government, both with a view to mitigating the present position, and to ensure that when the accumulation of stock should not become unduly large, there would be stock available at a reasonable price to meet the demand which

will arise on the termination of hostilities. A temporary restriction of output was agreed with His Majesty's Government, and it is probable that production conditions will be willing to make similar restrictions on their present output.

It was stressed that there is undertaken to pay those not getting the extra 20 per cent, which is a great hardship, and to leave the fixed price, which is a drawback, to be during the previous twelve months.

It was also a complaint that the increase in the cost of sisal, about 100 per cent, in the work of Mr. Hogg, the Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association, in collaboration of the Colonial Office.

More else I should like to express our thanks to the directors and shareholders for the way they have met the difficulties of the year 1940, and for their continued loyalty and hard work under exceedingly difficult conditions. I am pleased to be able to state that we were able to provide, since the beginning of the year 1940, a sum of £2,000,000 in scribbles to be borne against the East African sisal.

The annual accounts and accounts for the year 1940, and the audited directors' accounts, were read and approved by the shareholders.

A vote of thanks to the directors and staff of the company for their loyalty and hard work in the year 1940 was passed.

Mr. William Shearer

Mr. William Shearer, who has for many years been keenly interested in East African affairs, has been appointed Chairman of Eastour Realty Co. and of the Power Securities Corporation.

H.M.
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Mayor of Salisbury Resigns

The Mayor of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. S. Wrocker, stating that his honour had been impugned, has resigned following statements made by Mr. Charles Ollivier, a councillor, at a public meeting that irregularities had occurred over a period of years in the payment of the mayoral allowance. At a special meeting of the City Council the Mayor said that four years ago the Council had increased the mayor's allowance from £4,000 to £5,000 a year, a sum which was required by the Mayor to cover the falling in arrears of taxpayers' contributions. The oversight, which rendered the increased payments illegal, had happened because he was not a member of the Council at the time. He handed to the Deputy Mayor a check for £10,000 representing a refund of the amount he had paid by an officer at the Council and received a certificate in acknowledgement of any irregularities having occurred. Lieutenant Colonel McDonald has been elected Mayor for the ensuing year.

I.D.O. and Colonies

A report upon the economic and social situation of Colonial territories generally, drafted by Mr. Edward Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labour Organisation, will be examined by the I.D.O. Conference which is to meet in New York on October 25. The proposals regarding Central or Regional Conferences in Colonial territories and the auspices for the cooperation of these I.D.O.

Christmas Mails

The G.P.O. has found it possible to post on a final date for the posting of letters, cards, parcels and printed papers intended for Christmas delivery to the Forces in East and South Africa. The closing date in this country will now be October 25, but the public is advised to make despatch a few days in advance of that time.

WEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesian Copper Shares

The price of Rhodesian copper shares has risen 100% during the last year, and has now reached a level of over £100 a share. This increase has been due to the discovery of new copper reserves, and to the fact that the Rhodesian Government has been able to secure a large amount of foreign capital for the development of the mines. The Rhodesian Government has also been able to secure a large amount of foreign capital for the development of the mines.

An advertisement for Rhodesian copper shares was published in the "African" on October 1st. It stated that the Rhodesian Government had decided to issue £1,000,000 of copper shares. The shares were to be issued in two series, the first series being £50 a share and the second series being £100 a share. The Rhodesian Government had also decided to issue £1,000,000 of copper shares.

The Rhodesian copper shares were issued on October 1st. The first series of shares was issued at a price of £50 a share, and the second series was issued at a price of £100 a share. The Rhodesian Government had also decided to issue £1,000,000 of copper shares.

Company Progress Reports

Tafelfontein—5,500 tons of copper concentrate for September at £14.75.

Wankie Colliery—Coal output in September 15,000 tons, and sales of coke 6,181 tons.

Rhodesian Cornery—5,500 tons of one weat milled, the first mill in September for a total of 2,300 tons.

Gushlick—10,000 tons of ore milled in September, yielding 1,100 tons of copper concentrate, of which 500 tons of copper concentrate, of which 500 tons of copper concentrate.

Keenan Gold Areas—Production from the Keenan gold areas in September totalled 1,000 fine oz. gold from 10,000 tons of ore milled.

Katanga Mines—Production in September 201 oz. and 10 tons tin concentrate (including 2 tons from tributaries).

Lonely Reef—12,000 tons of copper concentrate, of which 12,000 tons of copper concentrate, of which 12,000 tons of copper concentrate.

Dudona Corporation—Production in September 201 oz. and 10 tons tin concentrate (including 2 tons from tributaries).

Personalia—Mr. Maurice Bell, Chairman of the Rhodesian Copper Corporation, has been elected Director of the Rhodesian Copper Corporation.

Compensation—The Rhodesian Copper Corporation has decided to offer compensation to the workers of the Corporation for the year 1950.

Deferred Pay to Africans—The Rhodesian Copper Corporation has decided to offer compensation to the workers of the Corporation for the year 1950.

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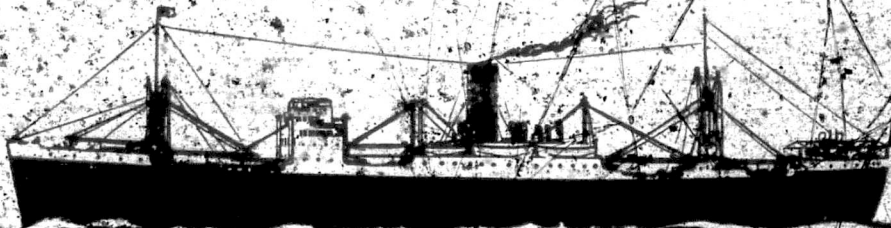
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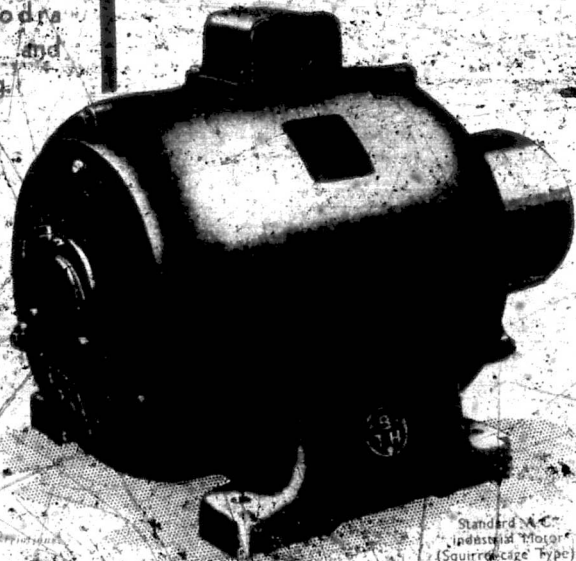


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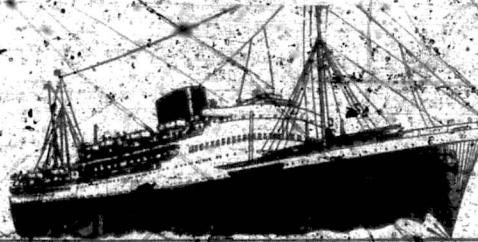
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Thursday, October 23, 1941

Volume 19 (New Series) No. 4852

Price Weekly 30s. Yearly £3.00

Printed at the C.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor
F. S. Joelson

Registered Offices
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PROCRASTINATION, one of the besetting sins of bureaucracy, has done more than number one immeasurable harm to the British East and Central African Dependencies, and, as our columns have

The War Office and Prisoners of War.

proved, there have been many such cases during the past two years of war. Any business concern as a normal practice deals promptly with any problem, however complicated, but it would almost seem, as if officialdom is determined, even in war, to postpone decision to the eleventh hour. Months ago we urged the employment on road-making in East Africa and on similar works of many of the expert Italian road-builders who have been captured in Ethiopia, Somalia and Britrea, and when in consequence of our leading article in that sense, questions were asked in the House of Commons, the spokesman for the Colonial Office promised that the matter should be actively discussed with the War Office and the Middle East Command. Since then, the Colonial Office seems to have surrendered its share of the responsibility, the whole of which now apparently rests upon the military authorities. In reply to further questions in the Commons during the current month the Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office has said, and on several occasions, that a few hundred Italian and native prisoners of war have for some time been at work on roads in East Africa in six small experimental camps, that arrange-

ments are being formed for the employment of a large number in the near future, and that other labor is being used for prisoners of war, but under experimental on a small scale and will be extended if successful. It is surprising and disappointing that the questioners should have accepted such statements at their face value, and that, if silence imply assent, the House must be adjudged satisfied.

What is the truth of the position? It is that well over three hundred thousand Italian and Africans in enemy military service have fallen into our hands in East Africa, many of them in the last few months, and

Many Months Too Late.

yet large numbers of them six months or more ago. In such circumstances, it is but trifling with the public to be told, day after day, though it were a considerable achievement, that a few hundred prisoners of war have been experimentally engaged on road-making. It cannot be a case of rope given on the spur of the moment, for a few weeks ago a request to the War Office for a written statement on the subject, *East Africa and Rhodesia*, has been informed during the current month that the employment of prisoners of war in East Africa is at the moment receiving the close attention of those concerned. A large number of prisoners are to be retained in East Africa, and various experiments are being tried out to keep these men in the colonies.

these experiments prove successful they are being expanded. Although no definite information is yet available, I have no doubt that full consideration is being given in the territories concerned to the utilisation of prisoner-of-war labour for road construction. I am to add that the resultant displacement of Native labour has had considerable bearing on the problem. In short, more, the difficulties of transferring the men from operational zones has retarded progress in the matter of setting prisoners of war to work.

East Africans are not likely to be impressed by such explanations which they will regard as no better than flimsy excuses. To take that official reply point by point. Had the subject

Policy Should Have Been Settled before The Invasion Began.

received the attention it merited, it could no longer require the close attention of the authorities. Six or eight months after large numbers of prisoners of war had fallen into our hands, policy should, indeed, have been settled before the attack was begun upon Italian East Africa; it would then have remained merely to implement it progressively to the scale of the captures. Even allowing for the failure to settle policy in advance of the invasion of the enemy territories, to discover after the event the experimental employment of Italian and African prisoners is reasonably successful should surely be the task of a few weeks, not of months. The War Office can scarcely fail to recognise that it has caused for immense gratitude to Italian road-builders in East Africa for the success of our whirlwind assault upon Mussolini's ramshackle empire was largely due to the excellent communications with which he had endowed the territories in question. They were provided with incomparably better roads than the contiguous British Dependencies, which, realising that fact, are impatient at the continued postponement of any plan for the employment of large numbers of these Italians.

So far from fearing the displacement of Native labour, East Africans would welcome it, since the inevitably heavy drain upon it for military road-making has occasioned a shortage of agricultural labour, particularly in Kenya, where the release of Africans would facilitate the greater production of agricultural commodities urgently required throughout the Middle East. In other words, the displacement of Native labour, of which the

War Office has apparently balked, would ease the supply problem of another department of that same Office. The reference at this late date to difficulties of transferring prisoners from operational zones will also fail to carry conviction, for there have been innumerable opportunities of evacuating them by motor vehicles travelling southwards, indeed, they have had more than ample time to walk the distance by the easiest of stages—by stages even more lethargic than those which have brought the War Office to its present state of the business. A point not specifically mentioned but doubtless reviewed is that of preventing the escape of prisoners employed under guard towards some considerable distance from populous centres. There would, we believe, be no difficulty in finding thousands of suitable men who would give their parole not to attempt to escape, and whose reasonable discharge of their allotted tasks could be induced by the payment of some small bonus and the provision of better rations for good work, reinforced by the knowledge that slackness would mean prompt loss of liberty. The War Office, having undertaken to provide £355,000 for the reconstruction of the great North Road between Broken Hill and Nairobi, and with the men, money and means in its hands, has every incentive to proceed with realism and promptitude.

POLISH PROFESSIONAL MEN

evacuated from Cyprus with their families were billeted at such short notice upon Livingstone that that town upon the Zambezi is stated by its mayor to have suffered Livingstone's "Evacuees."

unrest." In such an atmosphere the incoming guests can scarcely have felt themselves welcome. That is the more regrettable because they were mainly of the intellectual classes, precisely those whom the Huns have deliberately set themselves to exterminate, and upon whom post-war Poland must rely for leadership in her renaissance. It is an insult to such guests, and a privilege to prove to them in day-to-day contacts the true nature of British life and rule. Livingstone's misunderstanding must lie at the door of the Northern Rhodesian Government for its failure to take the public into its confidence by means, but it is more justice to add that in the last few years that Government has, on the whole, acquitted itself creditably in the candour of its dealings with the public and its elected representatives. This unhappy incident will not have been purposeless if it strikes a blow at those who delight in unnecessary searches and inspires Livingstone to practise the customary cordial hospitality.

Congo Co-operation in Conquest of Ethiopia

Mountain Strongholds Seized from Numerically Stronger Enemy

LITTLE HAS BEEN HEARD in this country of the effective co-operation of the Belgian Congo Forces in the conquest of Ethiopia. Mr. George Waters, who accomplished the conquest, as correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, has now reported:

The Italian army, superior in numbers and armaments and holding strong strategic positions, the Belgians, under the command of Major-General (later) General, have joined the British, with whose campaign their own was coordinated, a series of vital mountain strongholds.

In every one of a number of bitter engagements, which culminated in the capture of Saso, the Belgians were outnumbered five between three and four to one. For periods as long as five months, because of the impassable roads and difficulties on the tributaries of the White Nile, the Congolese troops were isolated from all supplies. Their position was continually more precarious than that of their opponents.

Starting from Wabani in the north-eastern Congo, the first battalion to depart climbed slowly out of the Congo watershed and descended to Juba. At Juba, with the burning bowl of the Sudanese Plain before them, the column turned northward and descended to the sea. At Melit, the column turned eastwards, pushing their tracks through two days of blistering desert to Kurmak.

Share in the Capture of Azoz.

Major Isidore Hermet prepared for an attack on Azoz. The King's African Rifles, commanded by Colonel William Johnson, were already moving into position at Azoz and awaited Belgian help. Azoz stands at 5,000 feet and it took three days for the battalion, with sweating porters, carrying machine guns on their heads, to trudge from Kurmak to positions outside the town.

The combined attack began on March 11, six weeks after the Belgians left the Congo. The Italians were completely taken by surprise to meet the combined thrust. They abandoned Azoz to join their next garrison 120 miles away at Maidani.

Sudden changes of climate worked devastatingly upon the Congolese porters. They caught bronchitis and pneumonia, due to filtration in the parched and grassy Sudanese lowland between broiling windless days and clear breezy nights.

Azoz is a town with virtually no losses, except by disease. The battalion was given the far harder task of climbing back some 270 miles across the Sudanese desert to the Nile port of Melit. From there they were to go to the river as far as Malakal, and then double the distance to the Ethiopian foothills. The battalion comprised 2,700 men and about 100 porters made the journey in 100 days.

Throughout the journey the porters, commanders and the bearers had to hope to enter the first habitable place in the hills, the fear of the Ethiopian mountain ranges, which, according to a foothold. They were completely exposed to counter-attacking Italian forces.

Meanwhile the R.A.F. who had decided to try to force the Italian southwards from Azoz towards Saso, had been hindered by the enemy. The Italians were planning to strike at the Italian airfield, and to surround their enemy at a bitter defence.

From the sea at Melit, the British at Saso came to the aid of the few Belgians who were being driven back to the sea by the Italian army. Some difficulties regarding the return of the returned troops

arise to the captured carabinieri and set them to watch their fellow prisoners. Apparently this solution of the main power problem has worked admirably.

That about 1,200 tons of river shipping from the Congo has been dismantled, transported 700 miles to the Nile and there re-assembled for the transport of Congolese troops and stores has been revealed in South Africa by H. Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo.

R.A.F. Headquarters, Cairo, announced last Saturday that our bombers had effectively raided enemy positions south of Amba Gezo, and previous ones. On Sunday it was stated that dive bombing and machine-gun attacks had been made on Italian positions in the Azoz region, many of these being obtained on a tent, trenches and huts.

Total casualties among Native troops in the campaign in East Africa have been fewer than 500, said Lord E. Fort, Joint Under-Secretary of State for War on Saturday.

It is announced from the U.S.A. that H.M.S. *Dido*, which took part in the capture of the Eritrean port of Assab, is undergoing repairs in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York.

Major General George Brett, chief of the United States Army Air Corps, who has just reached London, has stated that it is intended to supply the whole of the Middle East command with American air equipment.

Four officials of Pan-American Airways have arrived in Cairo to discuss with the Middle East Command matters arising from the plan of that company to ferry aircraft from West Africa to the Sudan, in order to relieve R.A.F. pilots for other duties. About 50 Americans have already reached Africa in connection with the scheme, which is expected to be in full operation in about three weeks. Seven of the number are pilots.

Some time ago we reported that the Government of Tanganyika had agreed to receive 2,000 Italian nationals from Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somaliland. We now learn that about 2,000 of them are being accommodated in a central camp at Tabora and that the balance have been distributed in smaller camps attached to certain Roman Catholic missions in the Territory.

Rhodesians Now Serve at 18 Years of Age

In order to provide an adequate full-time Defence Force, the age for military service in Southern Rhodesia has been reduced to 18. It is, however, not intended to send for service outside the Colony men under 20 years of age.

The Natives, all volunteers, in the Air Force service in Southern Rhodesia have been split into 12 squadrons into active and non-combatant sections and many of the Rhodesian Askari Corps. The combatants are armed and will do guard duty, the remainder, unarmed, will perform camp work.

About £90,000 is to be spent on providing further R.A.F. accommodation in near Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

Of 23 Europeans (including Uganda) gold miners in 1940, 20 were released for service with the Forces. A number of skilled and semi-skilled trades necessary for the production of gold have been designated as reserved occupations.

Managers, assistant managers, storemen, clerks, salesmen and enginers employed by the East Africa Kapa Corporation, a Government concern, have been placed upon the list of reserved occupations in East Africa.

The Government's main premises in Northern Rhodesia, which are now being operated by the H. and the W.C.A. in connection with the new mobile

... which is reported to have shown signs to fully 10,000 men during the month.

A South African officer who had served with the first South African Division which entered Ethiopia through Mege, gave the talk after the 10 o'clock news on Sunday evening. He said little about the East Africa campaign, however, devoting himself instead to South African history and the position of that Dominion within the Empire.

Private O. J. G. Woodroffe, who some months ago was reported missing while on reconnaissance over Ethiopia, is now officially presumed to have been killed in action. He was the third of five sons of the Rev. C. A. and Alice Woodroffe, and was an exceptionally good cricketer. Playing for the R.A.F. in Egypt against the 5th K.R.L. Hussars, he once made 200 runs in an out, and in the following week he scored 108 for the R.A.F. against the Central Sporting Club.

The death is reported of Captain John Richard Abbey, and Lieutenant The Essex Regiment, only son of Colonel B. N. Abbey, of Kenya.

Constable E. O'Byrne, of the B.S.A.P., has died in Addis Ababa while on special duty in Ethiopia. He was 21 years of age.

General Plans Received by the King

Lieutenant-General Sir William Platt, G.C.B., of East Africa, has received his week by the King, who conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, and bestowed him with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Military Division).

Acting Air Commodore W. Sowersy, D.F.C., A.F.C., has been appointed C.B.E. in recognition of distinguished services in Abyssinia and Britain.

Captain R. C. Gladville, K.A.R., has been awarded the Military Cross.

Sergeant Pilot Hudson, former of Nakuru, has been awarded the D.F.M.

Awards have been gazetted to officers and men of the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Navy for bravery, skill, enterprise and tenacity in operations off the coast of East Africa. In the list appears the name of Sub-lieutenant J. R. Churchill, Sim, R.N.V.R. (Kenya), who is mentioned in despatches.

Captain Henry William Marshall, H.M. Transport, has been mentioned in despatches for good services in operations off the coast of Italian East Africa.

Lieut. (now Lieut.-Col.) S. W. T. Lee, East Africa Army Medical Corps, has been mentioned in despatches for distinguished services in the Middle East between August 1939 and November of last year.

Lieutenant-General Guglielmo Nasi, commander of the Italian remnant in the Gonder area of Abyssinia, was promoted last Friday to the rank of full general.

Major-General C. C. Fowkes

Colonel (Ripr.) Brig. C. C. Fowkes, C.B.E., M.C., who was in command of the Southern Brigade of the King's African Rifles until the outbreak of war, and who led the East African contingent in Abyssinia, has been granted the acting rank of major-general.

Mr. H. L. Hoelz, of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, who has been serving in the Middle East since the end of last year, has been promoted captain. He was formerly of the 1st South African Division in East Africa and Rhodesia.

Mr. T. F. G. Flynn, son of the Secretary for Defence in Southern Rhodesia, and a farmer at the Matandellas estate, near Bulawayo, is training as an R.A.F. pilot.

Miss H. H. Stokes, of the 1st Lady Minto, O.Z.I., Southern Rhodesia, has joined the R.A.F.

Miss M. J. Jones, the former Administrative Officer in East Africa, and a member of the Staff of the 1st South African Division, is now a member of the 1st South African Division, and is serving as a corporal in the 1st South African Division.

Mr. J. Hether, secretary of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire, who was commissioned in the Pioneer Corps towards the end of the war, has been transferred to the Army Educational Corps.

Mr. D. D. M. McCoun, Superintendent of Police in Kenya, has been awarded for duty in Occupied Territory.

Lieutenant-Commander P. A. Wise, R.N., a former tobacco grower in Southern Rhodesia, where he had been resident for 20 years, has been discharged owing to ill health after two years of active service in the Royal Navy.

The many East Africans who remember the services of Mr. J. W. Bridson, while Acting Commissioner for H.M. East Africa, Devonshire, and Information Officer in London a decade and a half ago, will be interested to learn that his daughter, Miss Pamela Bridson, now on V.A.D. Service, Mr. Bridson has for some years been one of H.M. Trade Commissioners in South Africa. He took part in the East African campaign of the last war.

Major K. Arrowsmith Brown is now Air Raid Commandant in Nairobi in place of Major T. O' Fitzgerald, who has gone on leave.

Mr. S. D. Jones has been appointed Deputy Information Officer in the Northern Territory, having taken over from Mr. A. Sillery, who is on leave.

1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment Services in Somaliland and Ethiopia

THE 1ST BATTALION THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN REGIMENT has by no means been resting on its laurels, which it so magnificently earned in British Somaliland last year.

It played an important, if un spectacular, part in the conquest of Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia.

When the great offensive began last February, the battalion was in Kenya, re-equipped, rested, and in excellent training. One company, with a battalion of the K.A.R. and a body of Ethiopian irregulars trained in Kenya, was given the honour of being the first imperial troops to cross the border of Italian Somaliland. Their job was that of clearing land mines from the road.

When the road had been cleared the attacking force advanced through and beyond them to the Juba River, and the Northern Rhodesians found themselves on the line of communication.

Then one company was split off from the battalion and has been on its own ever since. It went northward in the wake of the advance, mapping up *banda* and collecting discarded rifles and machine guns. Eventually it found itself in a desert, not very far south as African distances go, of Cape Gardafui. This was an isolated, single and inter-ditch fort, just a bunch of buildings and a perimeter of barbed wire and sand. The company stayed there for a few days, then went up through the "blessed green hills" of Abyssinia to Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile the rest of the battalion, having had the doubtful satisfaction of hearing the news of bombardment of Kismayu from a distance of 400 miles, left for the Northern Frontier District of Kenya, where preparations were being made for the advance into Ethiopia. They joined the 1st South African Division and fought in the advance, blowing over an arm both the Moyale and Yavelle. Soon after this, entered the Bath of Soroppa, where two companies of the battalion were in reserve. The Northern Rhodesians did the mopping up of the captured position, and made a substantial bag of 100 prisoners. These included a German prisoner who did not refuse himself to the veterans of the Battle of Amalapur, that he and his regular troops had been mopped up by the 1st Northern Rhodesian Battalion.

Background to

Paratroops—and he Germans use, particularly exclusively for diversions, activities in strategy, communications and transport behind the Soviet lines. To make these detachments more mobile they are limited to 10 to 30 people. Each group includes several Russian speaking persons, not infrequently women, who penetrate behind the Soviet lines unnoticed. The Germans paint a red star on their transport planes. This ruse is rather clumsy, as it is hard to camouflage the Junkers 52, which, least of all, resemble any Soviet model. Paratroops stationed on Soviet territory were armed with heavy and light machine-guns, 20 mm. anti-aircraft throwers, anti-tank rifles, hand-grenades and automatic rifles. They were dressed in Soviet army or militia uniforms, and often in civilian clothes. Most landed at night in small planes which carried them usually landing large uninhabited points. During the first fortnight of this war dozens of small paratroop groups were dropped behind the Soviet lines, the large majority being destroyed before they had time to do anything at all. Their failure was so obvious that the Germans abandoned them, and are now organising larger groups. They have landed several such large groups on Soviet territory, all in close proximity to the front lines. These groups consist of several hundred men armed with whippet tanks, armoured cars, light calibre machine-guns and mountain artillery pieces. — *Soviet War News*.

Smash Germany's Back Door.—The corollary to the successful strengthening of our right flank from Syria to Persia is to strike with our left. Italy from every point of view is the Achilles heel of an otherwise invulnerable Germany in the west. From time immemorial Italy has offered a strategic gift to invaders. If an invasion of Italy should be undertaken, it must be in the spirit of an army that comes to liberate, not to conquer. We should want to hear the practical arrangements to fighting on under many. The Italians are sick of Mussolini, but his overthrow might lead to the substitution of the envious, ambitious and unscrupulous Fascist. It is probably too late for the King and Crown Prince to regain the confidence and affection of the country they have betrayed. The only hope of a great leader is the Duke of Aosta, who is, our prisoner. Of the Italian workers 100% agricultural and industrial desire a Fascist clergy. Of the upper classes 50% feel the same way. — Mr. Campbell Mackenzie in *Reynolds News*.

War Loan in Kenya—“Between December, 1940, and the beginning of August, 1941, the people of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory subscribed over £1,000,000 in War Bonds. The Governor of Kenya says of his smaller £250,000 contribution, the President says so. And as that sum will finance the war for nearly two and a half hours, it must be so. But was there to be the recipient of these gifts, slapping it in, certainly, of the Kenya Government. If that Government were ever so anxious to make this particular War Bond a real success, they would, very curiously about demonstrations that anxiety, at one time, after 15 months of war and after popular clamour, they had introduced the loan bill, and then they engaged in a great variety of public issues in the Empire which at that time had the most unattractive terms. The War Savings Committee, which has since done so much work, were only appointed a fortnight or so beforehand. It was launched without a poster being printed, with insufficient application forms, and with no time for the Committee to plan even the beginnings of a campaign. Only after two years of saving cards being printed which will enable the small investor to save by affixing 20 or 40 cents stamps—and the Governor has actually said that the reason why the Government would not issue War Savings Certificates was that it would put too much work on the Post Office. The sum subscribed by the banks, the Kenya Uganda Railway, and other big corporations, would, of course, be found their way into some loans in any case, but the £800,000 odd contributed to the B-Bonds is a real contribution in every sense. Nobody is due for congratulations until this amount has been very materially increased. — *Kenya Weekly News*.

Punish the Guilty—When the wives and children of the innocent victims of the most atrocious of the Germans, they should be drawn up in a special exhibition battalion, together with the wives and children of the many victims of similar atrocities in Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and other occupied countries, and should be taken into the heart of Berlin and there witness the trial and execution of those actually responsible for these abominable and unheard-of crimes, which surely are a complete negation of even the most elementary principles of civilisation and humanity. — M. Tsouderos, Greek Public Minister.

Truth About Germany—The new totalitarian device that one united Germany by unmasking her as curious an inspection of her attitude as the inspiration that we are only fighting Nazism. (The very term Nazi is almost dead in Germany, though it is still in vogue.) Germany has long been a land of always is quiet in war, and will remain united to the day of her defeat. The truth Hitler knew his people and they him. They did not suppose him, nor by them, he made him possible because he is impossible. Our abjectness have helped to lead us in the second German World War by thinking more of German susceptibility than of truth, and you may think it strange that people who have seen no farther than their own noses should still be anxious to expose their people against their own truth is the only safeguard. So much as men are born an unending war or carrying favour of any other cookery of your own. She will not stoop to do so. The object of German politics is to avoid war, and it can only be obtained by making one's own people always would have considered rearmament in time had they known the facts about Germany, which even now is not mentioned in the Atlantic Charter Points. — Lord Vansittart in *The Sunday Times*.

Japan's Position—Japan has so often appeared to be on the verge of big decisions, and then recoiled that hasty conclusions will not be drawn from the sudden blow crisis in Tokyo. The replacement of the present Prime Minister at the head of affairs is a great military does not necessarily mean war to morrow. Nevertheless it is not for nothing that so violent a partisan of the Axis as General Tojo should have been summoned to form a new Cabinet. Tokyo's policy is likely to be considerably influenced by the extent to which Russia may show support for Far Eastern armies against the German advance in the west. Japan is credited with having already increased her Manchukuo garrison in recent weeks. But there is also a report among the ranks of secondary raids on their Manchukuo towns. The Japanese of Tokyo were to receive a half dozen or what dozens of Chinese towns have captured we might also witness a sharp reversion against us probably and unprovokedly. — *Daily Telegraph*.

the War

Opinions Epitomised.—Gives the world Russia will fight on. —Mr. A. V. Hill Hartman.

More deadly than any other. —Lord Balfour. —The great Dunkirk that Germany lost the war. —Major-General Sir John Gigg.

England has not many men whose private greed makes them fight in aid. —Lord Woolton.

The daily ration of Rindfleisch is the same as those of the animals. —The Secretary of State.

The Germans responsible for their atrocities must not escape punishment. —Mr. Arthur Balfour.

It is a form of robbery (says the Times) that they apply to Germany in the 'Luffwaffe' Berlin Radio.

From the Arctic to Gades we are already fighting the last stage of the battle against Britain. —Lord Balfour.

Reasonable people must class as a high probability the likelihood of a final involvement in the war. —Mr. de Vancra.

Hitler has used tanks to destroy our air base and then propaganda to stun us. —Mr. Brendan Bracken.

In the Royal Air Force factories the pay is 10% less than it is below the level of the general scale. —Mr. W. A. R. Wood.

More than any other vessel has brought back our own and other vessels. —Mr. de Vancra.

The scheme of annihilation must not be brought to the attention of the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Intelligence. —Mr. P. H. M. P.

Looking for foreign goods should have come from the war. —Mr. de Vancra.

The London region has had more as many as destroyed by German bombs as the whole of the rest of the country put together. —Mr. Henry Williams.

If inflation comes and is perhaps the most likely enemy we have to meet. —The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

While it is true we could make it out into one piece and out of the same self-interest, the same energy and the same cooperation we see in the watchfulness of war. —Sir Arthur Wood.

By the end of the war, it is likely that the British will have been taking a heavy toll of the German troops in the Alps. —Mr. W. Gordon.

German paratroops are the chief to the fall of the German and telegraphic communication of the B.F.F. by the Germans is lost together out of property in their hands. —Lord George.

The daily ration of war Australia is making even a notable change today she is making her place in the world. —Mr. M. Bruce.

The end of the war is not announced only in the steady distribution of the effect of the war on the world. —Mr. M. Bruce.

At a conservative estimate Germany's casualties must be placed at 1,000,000 men, but there must still be 2,000,000 German well equipped war effort. —Mr. George Hicks.

Nothing hurts us more than to find that the British National Anthem is omitted from the B.F.F. plays the national anthems of the Allies. —Mr. Kroyer Kielberg.

German casualties in the last 24 days of the Battle for Moscow are reliably estimated at 175,000 killed and 175,000 wounded, and the war probably cost more than 3,000,000 tons of goods and 1,500,000 air miles. —Mr. M. J. Richards.

On September 1 there were 6,000 civil servants under 30 years of age in the administrative, executive, clerical and analogous grades about 1,000 of them were awaiting recall. —Captain Crookshank.

Some 10,000 canteens have been opened in the last 24 hours and 1,000,000 meals a week and 1,000,000 beverages. —Mr. Lloyd George.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. E. J. O'Connell has been appointed Deputy Chief Controller in Lusaka.

Sir Basil Newton, lately British Ambassador in London, is now visiting Kenya.

Mr. N. S. Andrews is now an assistant Chief Secretary in the Government of Western Australia.

Miss A. Baker, nursing sister, has been transferred to the Baringo Hospital, Nairobi.

Mr. Justice Dudley, Chief Justice of the Cape, is back from leave in South Africa.

Ill-health has caused the retirement of Mr. J. R. S. Sankoff, of the Uganda Civil Service, after 12 years in the service.

Mr. S. S. Wamala is the new Katikira of Buganda, in the room of Mrs. Mantene L. Nsubirwa, who has resigned.

Sir Fabrice Joseph, who visited the Rhodesia some years ago, has been appointed Director of Borneo Hill Quarries, Ltd.

Mr. J. W. Skerrett, who has made a good recovery from his serious illness, is on holiday in South Africa with Miss Skerrett.

Dr. Casson, of the Sudan, and Miss Marion Howie, of Kabalo, Uganda, were recently married in the Anglican Cathedral.

Mr. W. J. Bellon, father of Lady Moore, and father-in-law of the Governor of Kenya, left for London personally in 1933.

The Rev. R. A. Howieson has resumed his duties as Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, after serving with the Forces in Ethiopia.

Sir Aubrey Graham, of Kitale, Kenya, formerly chief construction engineer of the Nigerian Railways, is on a visit to the Union of South Africa.

While Mr. A. H. Cox, Resident at Buganda, is on leave, Mr. A. O. Jenkins, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, has been acting in his place.

The birth of a daughter is announced in Lusleigh, Devon, to the wife of Squadron Leader David Luggan, R.A.F., now in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. C. Bucquet, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, has accepted a seat on the Committee of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce.

Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been elected President of the Seamen's Hospital Society, in succession to the late Lord Lloyd.

Mr. C. B. Wilkins has been appointed District Commissioner, Masasi, and Mr. D. S. Four is now District Commissioner in Siaya, Tanganyika Territory.

Messrs. W. G. Dean, D. W. Humphrey, O. Mitchell and A. St. J. Sugg, Assistant Inspectors, have been promoted Inspectors in the Northern Rhodesia Police.

Mr. F. J. Cauldier has been elected Chairman of the Northern Municipal Board, with Colonel G. C. Griffiths as Deputy Chairman. Each of the members of the Board for five years.

Mr. J. C. Allen, Assistant Treasurer, is now Senior Assistant Treasurer, and Mr. H. L. Retavick, Senior Collector of Customs, Acting Comptroller of Customs, Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief in the East, and Governor of Kenya, until the outbreak of war, arrived in Lusaka last week in concert with the Government of the Colony.

Sir Percy, who was British Ambassador in Rome until he entered the war, has retired from the Diplomatic Service. He was High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan from 1926 to 1933.

Miss E. Paul, now a British subject, of K.A.R. in New Zealand, and previously a sister in Kenya, and Miss R. Edithson, who had served for six years in Nyasaland as a nursing sister, were recently married in

Mr. A. R. Lowe, Deputy Governor of British East Africa and Commissioner of the Rhodesia, has since 1922 been a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. Lord Broughton, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, proposed his name for the Council, which was approved, and he is a member of the Council. He is also a member of the Royal Empire Society and of the Australian and New Zealand branches of the British Empire League. He has received the President's Medal of Merit and the Order of the British Empire. He is a six-year office, with Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Messrs. Whetton and Pegg, and other members of the Council.

Zanzibar Economic Control Board members: Mr. J. C. Muir, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. Dyer Melville, Acting Director of Public Works and Electricity. Mr. B. E. Bayle, Senior Customs Officer, Mr. C. A. Bartlett, secretary manager of the Clove Growers' Association, and Mr. E. P. Hewlett, secretary.

Mr. Emily Wainwright, who served in South Africa during the war, was born in Cape Province and came to the Cape after graduating at agricultural colleges in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. He was in the Department of Agriculture in South Africa for 14 years. After a short spell in East Africa during the war, he was appointed a technical assistant in the Agricultural Department in the Union, which he left in 1929 to go to Tanganyika Territory as Deputy Director of Agriculture. Seven years later he took up a similar office in Kenya.

N. Rhodesia's New Governor

Sir John Widdington, accompanied by Lady Widdington, reached Lusaka last Thursday to assume his duties as Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

A salute of honour was mounted by the Second Battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and among those present were General Smalldoo, G.O.C. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Brigadier Davies. The oath was administered by the Acting Chief Justice.

The new Governor, having paid tribute to Northern Rhodesia's war effort, said that there was a clear vision of victory ahead, but that its consummation depended upon the devotion of each individual to that objective of final victory. He had no doubt the opportunities of meeting General Smuts and Sir Geoffrey Huggins and hearing their views upon the problems of the territories. He hoped to be able to maintain cordial relations with all Northern Rhodesia's neighbours, and he looked forward to close co-operation with the Executive and the Legislature, and to the maintenance of a temperate but constructive criticism.

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Plea for National Parks

LORRONSLOW, President of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, said when recently addressing the British Association.

The wild life of the world is an international heritage which is irreplaceable. Reckless interference with the flora—for instance, deforestation—rears uninvitably upon the general excessive fards of animals may be the greatest cause of the fertility of the soil. In natural conditions the wild animals are kept in check by their natural enemies. How best to conserve wild life is throughout a question of constant, demanding scientific study, and any measures of conservation should be founded on scientifically sound ecological principles.

The modern development of machines and of rapid mechanical transport have facilitated the destruction of animals for commercial purposes. Animal wild life has suffered thus directly through men's attacks and indirectly through developments bringing about insupportable conditions of life. Within the last century, or so, several dozen species of animals of aesthetic, scientific and commercial value have been exterminated, and others have been brought into danger of extermination. Among those extinct are the quagga and blaxbok of South Africa. Among those in great danger of extermination are the South African mesbok and the white-tailed gnu.

In 1909 the Government of the United Kingdom summoned an international conference to discuss the protection of the fauna of Africa. A convention was signed and has been ratified by most of the Powers with African possessions. A further conference was to have taken place in 1910 but was not held owing to the war. Quite recently a conference of the United States and

the South American republics led to the signature of an American convention following generally the aims of the African convention.

It is in the interests of science and of mankind to preserve every species of fauna and flora, and that the balance of nature should be as little disturbed as the development of human progress permits. This can best be achieved by such measures as are provided for in the African convention, and particularly by the establishment of national parks, in which, so far as possible, nature is preserved intact and free from human interference.

The destruction of indigenous plants and animals and the unwise introduction of foreign animals and plants may have been greatly damaging.

Wild life conservation can, for the most part, succeed only by international support, and it is therefore urged that it should find a place in the programme of international reconstruction, when the war is ended.

Kenya Canteen Presented

When the third mobile canteen for the people of Kenya to the people of Great Britain was formally entrusted to the Borough of Battersea last week by Sir Edward Baring, Joint Under Secretary of State for War and former Governor of the Colony, the speech, the reply of the mayor, and a message read by Mrs. Baring from the Duchess of Gloucester were broadcast to East Africa.

Whereas the first two canteens were set up in Balham and Birmoingsey by the Salvation Army, this one is staffed by the W.V.S., who appeal for the assistance of further volunteers from Kenya with Kenya connections. Among those who have promised to help are Lady Grigg, Lady Strathcona, Mrs. Arthur Tappin, Mrs. Chint, Wells, and Miss Buxton. Mrs. Keneff Dormer has been helping, but has had to withdraw from duty on doctor's orders. Volunteers sleep at the W.V.S. headquarters in Battersea in order to be available for instant service in case of air raids. At other times the canteen will provide for the needs of civil defence workers.

The Duchess of Gloucester had intended to make the formal presentation, but was prevented by indisposition. Sir Edward Baring referred to Kenya's generosity in subscribing about £250,000 for fighter planes, ambulances and canteens.

Free French Leaders and Africa

General Desvallée, leader of the Free French, and President of the Free French National Committee, and M. Boyer, National Commissioner for Finance and Colonies, will speak today (in French and English respectively) on the subject of "Free France and the War" at a fork luncheon of the Royal Air Force Society to be held at Over-Sea House, St. James' Palace, at 11 A.M. General Legentilhomme, National Commissioner for War and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of French Somaliland until the collapse of France, is another of the guests. Lord Trenchard, the President.

Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, who has been living in London since the outbreak of the war, has been in the city for the first time in over 10 years of his life. He was born in Eton, is the owner of a particular farm school at Wotton, while his mother, the Princess Nicholas, is at a convalescent home at Littlehampton. He is a retired administrative officer. Mr. H. W. Sturt, who has been attached to Prince Paul's party

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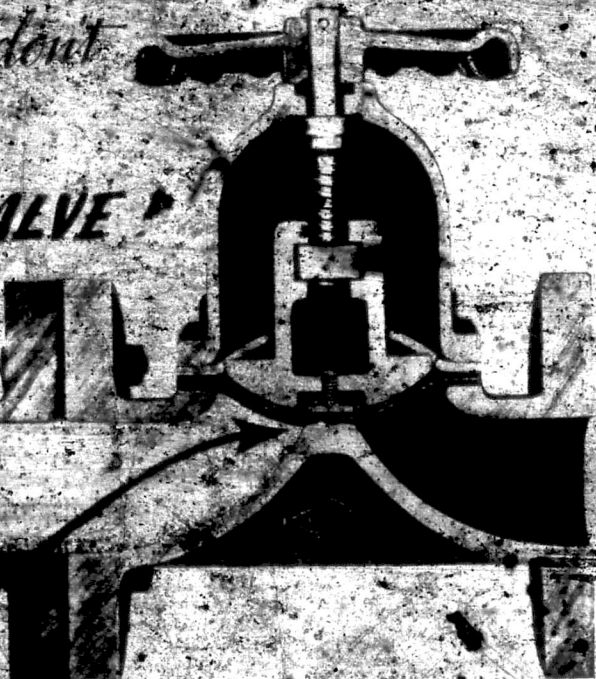
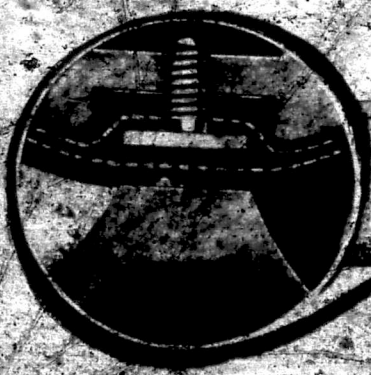
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Questions in Parliament Lord Hailey's Rhodesian Report

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the report on Native politics in the territories of Lord Hailey had been received, whether any arrangements would be taken on it, and whether it would be published.

Mr. George Hall: Lord Hailey's report has been received and is being printed, with a view to copies being sent to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Basutaland. The question of publication of the report will be discussed with the three Governments concerned as soon as they have received theirs.

Mr. Harvey: Will a copy of the report be placed in the library of the House?
Mr. Hall: I will consider that.

Mr. Wedgwood asked whether before taking any steps to unite the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, safeguards would be obtained for granting the franchise to Native and coloured peoples on a minimum roll of electors, and an educational basis as being the only sufficient safeguard for justice.

Mr. Hall: A careful consideration of the possibility of amending the territories, the wishes of the Natives concerned will be fully kept in mind.

Mr. Wedgwood: Does the hon. gentleman realize that the only real safeguard for trust-ship for these communities is that they should have the power of self-government and not be subject entirely to class rule?

Italian Civilians in Ethiopia

Mr. Mander inquired about the negotiations for the removal of Italian civilians from Abyssinia.

Mr. Eden: The position remains as described in my reply of September 10.

Mr. Mander: Cannot the right hon. gentleman say whether any progress has been made? He indicated on the previous occasion that, if the Italian Government did not send ships, other steps would have to be taken.
Mr. Eden: The position is that we made that very generous offer, but alternative steps are being considered.

Mr. Wedgwood: Is it not obvious that if the Italians do not send ships to take their nationals, why do they stay there, then to remain there until the end of the war?

Mr. Eden: There is certainly no question of their being in a position to fulfil that kind of result.

Mr. Neel-Baker: In view of the great desirability that this evacuation should be rapid and complete in order to promote economic readjustment, will the right hon. gentleman do everything he can to expedite it?

Mr. Eden: Entirely, sir, that is his duty. The difficulty is one of means and resources.

Colonial Secretary, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Liddell: His Majesty's Government have been asked to take steps to ensure that the Natives in the territories of Southern Rhodesia are not placed at a disadvantage in the event of the state of emergency being declared. To that statement I have no comment to add.

Nyasaland Native Concessions

Mr. Wedgwood asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the terms of the concession to the Nyasaland Native Corporation of a 50 per cent share of the profits of the Mining, Manganese, and other minerals, and whether any royalties or percentage of profits would be awarded for Native welfare purposes.

Mr. George Hall: No concession to expand the mining has been granted. The Corporation holds an exclusive prospecting licence over certain areas in the Mlanje district, but they are still engaged in exploratory work. In any concession which may be granted it is primarily proposed to secure from the industry an adequate contribution to the revenues of the Protectorate, which will be available for social and economic developments, including social services for the benefit of the Natives.

Mr. Liddell asked the Minister of Agriculture whether he would reconsider the national policy regarding the cultivation of tobacco in Nyasaland, with a view to being grown here in considerable volume. On Southern Rhodesia, either privately owned or on Government land, it is essential for the collection of duties and would be included in tobacco cultivation in the post-war rehabilitation of agriculture, consistently with the sugar-beet policy, so as to replace imports by home production and increase rural employment.

Mr. Hudson: No, sir. In present circumstances land on which tobacco might be grown can be more usefully employed in growing food crops. Experience obtained since the last war does not afford sufficient ground for the inclusion of tobacco in any post-war plan for agriculture.

Detention under Defence Regulations

Mr. Creech Jones asked what persons had been detained without trial under any special or emergency powers, enjoyed by both Governors or Governments in the Colonial Dependencies since August 1, 1940, and for subsidiary information on the same subject.

Mr. George Hall: The collection of such information in respect of about 40 Colonial administrations would involve considerable research and require consultation with the Governors of each administration. In the present circumstances my noble friend would not feel justified in incurring the expenditure of time and labour involved in such inquiries. He would be glad to supply any particular territory.

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which he desires this information, are in the hands of the... consider whether the information can be supplied... while it may be anxious about the regulations in respect of attention should in general be on the same lines as those in operation in the United Kingdom, in all cases of which persons are detained under Colonial Defence Regulations equivalent to United Kingdom Regulations 18B, they may make an objection as an advisory committee constituted in accordance with the regulation...

Mr. French Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on what grounds of public policy the Government of N. S. W. had enacted legislation prohibiting strikes in what other Colonies similar legislation had been enacted, and whether it was intended, and if so, what purpose, to extend such prohibition further than the Colonial Empire.

Strikes in War Time

Mr. George Hall: Legislation has been passed in Northern Rhodesia, Hong Kong, Nigeria and the Gold Coast, and will shortly be passed in Palestine, prescribing that employers shall not declare or take part in lock-outs and that workmen shall not take part in strikes in connection with any trade dispute, unless the dispute has been reported to the Governor or other competent Government authority and it has not been referred by him for settlement to the arbitration tribunal or board constituted for the purpose within 14 days of the date of the report.

The object of this legislation is, as in the case of the United Kingdom Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, to ensure that the war effort is not prejudiced by a stoppage of work in any industry essential to the prosecution of the war. My noble friend is prepared to concur in legislation of this kind being enacted by any Colonial Government where, for the above reason, the Governor advises that it would be desirable.

Mr. Aunder asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the present position with regard to the future of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation and to what extent work with regard to post-war reconstruction was being carried out at the request of the British and other Governments.

Mr. Aunder: The Acting Secretary-General, with a reduced staff, is at Geneva, where a number of studies are being done, and he continues to control the activities of the services working outside Switzerland. I am a delegate from the Economic and Financial Section at Geneva, in the United States. Office of the Permanent Central Officers Board and the Supervisory Board have been set up in Washington. The Board activities are being carried on from London and Singapore. The Treasury of the League has its office in London. The International Labour Office is established in Montreal, though a small staff remains at Geneva. A conference of the International Labour Organisation is being held in New York this month. The permanent Court of International Justice remains in being. A meeting of the Supervisory Commission of the League was held in July, and in view of the importance of powers conferred by it by resolution of the Assembly, approved the budget for 1942. The delegation of the Economic and Financial Section in Princeton is I understand, concerning itself with post-war as well as current economic and financial problems.

Mr. W. S. Williams asked that the Government be sending a fact-finding mission between the United Kingdom and East Africa to investigate the situation, but that the difficulties were considerable.

The Secretary of State for War told the House that complete and up-to-date information as to the Allied Dominions and Colonial Forces is available.



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COLUMBIA East African RECORDS

Empire Tobacco Progress Port of Beira Development

Net entries of tobacco into the Cape Provinces during the first six months of 1951 totalled 1,072,000 lb. compared with 93,749,526 lb. in the corresponding six months of last year, but the Empire share of 32,540,000 lb. represented a 25 per cent increase on 24,000,000 lb. in 1950, a year ago.

Three almost one-third of the present tobacco consumption of Rhodesia is of leaf of Empire origin, ample evidence of acknowledgment by the local quality of Empire tobacco as the tobacco of preference of the British Empire, points out the Director of the Tobacco Control Board of Rhodesia.

The Treasury anticipates a revenue from tobacco in 1951 of no less than £15,000,000 compared with £12,000,000 in 1950.

Statistics of the season's sales in Nyasaland show that 3,220,000 lb. of leaf cured were sold for export at an average of 10/6 per lb., that 7,220,000 lb. of Northern Rhodesia averaged 6/4 per lb., that 1,797,000 lb. of Southern Rhodesia averaged 5/6 per lb., and that 2,000,000 lb. of Northern Rhodesia did not pass over the auction block.

Auctions for leaf tobacco completed in Southern Rhodesia for the first month of the season tobacco sales have yet been reported. For August 1951 the figure averaged 10/6 per lb. out of a total crop for sale of about 1,000,000 lb.

In the 200,000 lb. area of Northern Rhodesia 2,000,000 lb. of leaf were sold for £114,295, or an average of 11/8 per lb.

All should be provided with the means of exportation from the cradle to the crematorium. Sir Leopold Forster.

Port of Beira Development Corporation, which had the share capital of Beira Works, Ltd. and half of the share capital of the Companhia do Porto da Beira (the holder of the balance of the share capital of Beira Works) reports a profit for the year ended March 31 last of £97,200 after providing for depreciation and depreciation on land and buildings, and the expense of the departure of the £100,000 loan brought in, making the total £1,500,000.

Of this £1,500,000 has been transferred to the company's account, £1,000,000 of which and a dividend of £s. 8d. per share, amounting to £100,000 gross, was paid in August. The Beira Works holiday carried dividend of £s. 10/6 per share, amounting to £1,000,000, is also being carried forward.

The company is continuing certain assessments made by the Income Tax authorities, but the provisions have been made in these assessments, should the sustained balance of profit be less than £1,000,000, and the directors recommend a dividend of £500,000, plus tax at 10s. 6d. per share, after payment of which on November 15 the balance of £1,000,000 will be carried forward. The issued share capital is £10,000,000 in A and B shares of £s. each.

Mr. Vivian E. Gubb is Chairman of the company, its colleagues on the board being Sir Donald Maclean and Messrs. C. Mol. Gifford, J. S. Hadley, R. C. H. Gifford and R. P. H. Slabbers, and Sir Ernest Roney, alternate. The annual meeting is to be held in London next Tuesday.

News Items in Brief

Bulawayo is borrowing £25,000 for sewage extension in the northern part of the town.

The Nyasaland Government has waived the Protectorate's normal importation of whisky.

The Pyrethrum Growers' Central Association of Kenya now represents 10 affiliated associations and over 100 growers.

Air mail from Zanzibar to North and South America is now being done via Hong Kong and the Pacific, an alternative to the Cape and London route.

The higher price for rubber has led to a resumed tapping of plantations in Malaya, which exported 1,148,000 lb. valued at £31,376, last year.

The average level of opium paid for farming requisites in Southern Rhodesia has risen by 50 per cent since the outbreak of war, states the Department of Agriculture.

Crop reports from the Department of Agriculture follow for an exceptionally season, the season's forecast sufficient for local requirements but a heavy surplus for export.

In order to promote saving in Southern Rhodesia, India and East Africa, broadcast time for the main and savings certificates available in English, Swahili, Urdu and Gujarati.

An Asian resident has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour for defrauding the Customs. It was stated in court that the offences had been carried on systematically since 1936.

First high-level road tunnel to be erected in Southern Rhodesia, the Beira Bridge over the Zambezi river, the main Salisbury-Bulawayo road by way of Frankfort was recently opened. The improvements in low-level structure, which is now reserved for wagon traffic.

As we close for press we learn that the tobacco leaf (net) sales by auction in Southern Rhodesia to August totalled 30,000,000 lb. purchased for £2,094,000, or an average of 70/10d. per lb. To the same date 149,650 lb. of dark fire cured leaf had been sold this season for £21,190, or at an average of 14/5d.



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