

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE OCCUPATION OF MADAGASCAR'S CAPITAL is the climax and in reasonable probability the virtual close of operations against this fortress. The campaign our forces are mounting in the Indian Ocean is a testimony of high competence and of a commander General Sir William Plaet has been a major threat to the Allied cause on the coasts of East Africa, with its naturally defensible shore. But the British campaign, well co-ordinated in the air, by sea and on land, means more than that. Its outcome may well have the turning of the tables from the Axis in this region of Africa and the Indian Ocean. Just as Madagascar in the treacherous hands of a Hun, Italian, Vichy, and makeable ally of Japan, has stood a barrier to the East and Central Africa, so this great island in the hands of the British Empire and her Allies now stands as the common enemy, especially that enemy's attacks upon our shipping in the Mozambique Channel and other sections of our outward routes. The Axis Powers now know that Madagascar is virtually in their hands, the British at least mean business in a sense that augurs good for them.

To the French population of the island, on the other hand, we offer a totally different kind of business, in the form of restoration of those trading facilities which Madagascar has perforce been bereft while under the orders of a Vichy fully antagonistic to France's former allies, Great Britain and her Empire. Both French and Native elements of the general population of the island are obviously relieved that their state of bondage has ended, and no reports suggest that either military or civil authorities have offered anything beyond token resistance. Distances, destruction of bridges, road blocks, these are the proved and only obstacles to an even quicker occupation; and even these weakening factors have not given the impression of enthusiastic thoroughness. As for the part and the negotiations, the Government of Madagascar has something of a tussle with opinion in viewing this aspect of the campaign. The faster his retreat, the fiercer has become his emphasis on the gallantry of the resistance. The nimble backward steps he has more found the assurance of the aggressiveness of Churchill and his staff. In a watching world it is clear that the French in Madagascar are warm at the prospect of a political and moral triumph.

French as anti-British, were glad to be done with resistance since military honour could be considered as nullified; while the British, well aware of this point of view, have done all in their power to avert the infliction of needless casualties. History provides ample evidence of the bravery of the French. But it also teaches that to be in their best, the French, like other freed, in-loving nations, require a cause in which they have faith. Such a cause, that of Fighting France, now in the service of the French or Madagascar, is what they take in their own defence. One has to see that Madagascar is not without use to the best possible use in hitting at the Axis in the Indian Ocean, where the Japanese are confused about to venture upon further efforts against us.

THE RED TAPE MIND HAS FOR ROUGHLY TWO YEARS nursed, smothered and fiddled the notion that Italian prisoners of war in Italy should be employed in the East and sent

Americans in the work which is kept under 'Eritrea Set' as a guide. That they are an Example recalled to the dignity of an example to the bureaucrats, has been a plain non-appeal to every non-official with whom we have discussed it since our first and only columnist that among the tens of thousands of Mussolini's deluded soldiers now in captivity in Kenya there are great numbers of men who would leap at the chance of being employed on road-making or other appropriate tasks. Especially if offered these small concessions in the form of extra rations and pocket money, even without such inducements, the opportunity of a change from the hellish life of large camps would be incentive enough to men who feel much more friendliness to their captors than to the Germans with whom they are allied. East Africa has for long been out for the construction of all-weather roads of great strategic, economic and political importance; yet for two-thirds of the war, consistently, the simple solution of the problem, using available and highly skilled enemy labour has been overlooked to be the subject of only one consideration in East Africa and London. Farical would be the word for this and a grievous waste of time and opportunity if its consequences were not so tragic. Of course, nobody is punished for this persisting procrastination. The whole spectacle is accepted as normal to a bureaucracy recently described as a democracy's best friend.

What becomes of the innumerable excuses of British bureaucracy in face of the news that

about fifteen hundred Italian artisans interned in Ethiopia since its delivery from Fascist bondage have volunteered to go to Eritrea to take part in the great development programme of a military character now going swiftly forward under United States auspices. With their eyes wide open to the advantages of employing Italian craftsmen with experience of the country and available in large numbers, the Americans have taken a practical view of the whole matter which contrasts startlingly with the apathy (we had almost written with rage) of the British authorities concerned. It is not to the point to inquire if the onus for this state of affairs rests chiefly upon the War Office or the Colonial Office and its officials in East Africa; what is clear is that neither has been sufficiently interested to raise the issue. For two years they have been content with academic discussion. Perhaps they will now be stirred into action by the swift and sensible example set by America.

MISCEGENATION is both a difficult phenomenon in many tropical countries and a delicate subject for consideration by Governments, the Press and the public. Tribute to its complexity

S. Rhodesia's therefore has accorded to the **Example to Nyasaland Times** for denoting a leading article, entitled "God's Stepchildren" (doubtless from the name of the famous Ascham novel on the same subject), to a comparison of the lot of Anglo-Africans and Indo-Africans in that Protectorate and in Southern Rhodesia. It may surprise many of our readers to learn that about two thousand people of mixed parentage are today living in Nyasaland; the Coloured population of Southern Rhodesia (to use the term general there and in the Union of South Africa but not in East Africa) is almost twice that figure. The work of Christian missions in Nyasaland has been so outstanding and salutary in Southern Rhodesia spread so wide by a few indefatigable, bitter, and largely ignorant critics that there would be some excuse for an assumption that the half-caste receives more sympathetic treatment in Nyasaland, or, at the least, that treatment there is not less liberal than in Southern Rhodesia. Yet very different is the truth. A comparison on the human plane is overwhelmingly to the advantage of Southern Rhodesia—that Colony which a number of members of the British Parliament and pamphleteers almost ceaselessly portray as a territory in selfishly seeking the maximum good of the white man by systematically depressing the status of the

What are the facts? In Southern Rhodesia these folk of mixed blood have their own special wards in the Colony's hospitals and a dozen government State-aided schools. Their primary education is identical with that provided for European Half-Castes. Their children, as well as annual scholarships for higher education, in the Union of South Africa. In Nyasaland, on the other hand, these hapless products of abasement must go to African schools, and can obtain medical attention (except at the Blantyre Mission) only in African wards. A Protectorate directly controlled and administered by the Imperial Government is thus shown in these matters of enlightenment and

mercy to be far less open-minded, and large-hearted, than a neighbouring self-governing Colony which ever since its foundation more than half a century ago has been the butt of cracks and fanatics. It is the Indo-African aspect of this matter which is of the greater importance for the emergence of Anglo-Africans has today almost entirely abated. Restrictions on the immigration of Asiatics into Southern Rhodesia have also checked the creation of the Indo-African population there, but the community of mixed Indian and African is growing faster of human blood in Nyasaland, and is regarded by a few temporary on-lookers as likely to magnify the war with America into a parallel of the Asiatic immigration.

Madagascar: Last Port Occupied

Island Now Part of E. African Command

BRITISH TROOPS ENTERING THE CAPITAL OF MADAGASCAR on the afternoon of Wednesday of last week were cheered by large crowds.

Shortly afterwards a musical programme on the Antananarivo wireless was interrupted by a voice which said: "A British officer speaking. British troops entered Antananarivo at 5 p.m. today. All is quiet. This is all."

The following statement from General Sir William Platt, G.O.C.-in-C., East Africa, was issued by the War Office on the same day:

"In spite of some stiffening resistance on the part of the French forces, our troops were yesterday approaching the outskirts of Antananarivo. Our column approaching from the north-west encountered French troops in positions supported by artillery some 15 miles north of the capital. Resistance in this area was finally overcome yesterday afternoon when our troops carried their last objective—a strategic village."

In their movement on the capital from Brickaville of the east coast, our forces had encountered the usual extensive road obstructions, but north-west progress has been maintained along both road and railway. Our troops moving south down the north-west coast have made contact at Antsohihy with a column of British and some days ago at Maungua, thus opening the whole of the main road from Diego Suarez to Maungua to our hands.

Shortly before the announcement of the occupation of the capital the Antananarivo wireless, in referring to the "battle" near Mahitsy (mentioned in our last issue), read the text of a telegram sent by the Governor-General M. Annet, to the local Governor of Antananarivo, saying:

"I know how calmly the population of the capital behaved and how fiercely our troops protecting Antananarivo have fought. I send you all my thanks and congratulations."

The announcement that British troops were in control of the capital was followed by an official statement that the whole island of Madagascar had been brought within the East African Command.

Temporary Martial Law Enforced

General Annet issued a proclamation in English and French establishing temporary military jurisdiction for the purpose of maintaining order. The proclamation made it clear that the British action had been undertaken merely to deprive the Axis of facilities in Madagascar, and that British sovereignty remains unimpaired.

On September 22, 1945, an announcement from the G.O.C.-in-C., East Africa, was issued by the War Office:

Supported by South African armoured cars and British artillery, East African troops entered Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, on Wednesday afternoon.

Our troops were received with cheeriness by the whole population, and the town is quiet and peaceful. Before our entry

General Smuts telegraphed to General Platt:

"Please accept my hearty congratulations on your brilliant campaign in Madagascar, and on your capture within a month of all the remaining principal centres, including the capital and seaports of the island. South Africans are proud to have had their share with all other Imperial forces under your able leadership in this notable exploit, and they rejoice at the removal of a grave potential danger to the security of their country and its vital communications. Please convey my congratulations and thanks also to your officers and men."

M. Annet, Governor-General of Madagascar, claimed in his official report to Vichy of the fall of Antananarivo that French resistance had recalled "the finest pages of our Colonial history."

The special correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed: "The capital can seldom have witnessed such a remarkable spectacle as it did when the British troops entered. Crowds of miles of streets, cheering and waving their hands and waving British flags, and celebrating the travel-stained troops passing by. Flowers were thrown into the car of the commanding officer. The column of troops included men of the King's African Rifles, South African armoured cars, and British gunners. The warmth of the reception in Antananarivo that Africans have given to the British troops is a fine example of the respectability of the *Daily Express* called: "Antananarivo, the main port, lasted only three minutes, and was so vigorous to military defences that only four people were killed, and less than a score injured. Afterwards the troops took the town without firing a single shot, and finding the port and the fine man-built docks."

The reason was that the French garrison had left for Antananarivo.

Our troops swept through the town carrying the railway station and bus-stands, and the main post office of Antananarivo, and they drove several miles of troops to the north towards Buckaville.

(Continued on page 79)

Gen. Cunningham's Whirlwind Advance

War Office Account of the Campaign Launched from Kenya

WHEN GENERAL CUNNINGHAM launched his attack upon Italian Somaliland, he had no idea that he was starting an offensive that would lead to the capture of Addis Ababa. That widely held impression was confirmed by the official war account, now published under the title: "The Abyssinian Campaign."

When General Sir John Cunningham made his decision that he might begin his attack, 10,000 men and he enabled for General Wavell's permission. Thus began a whirlwind that for speed and distance has been unequalled in the history of warfare. Italian Somaliland dropped into our hands like a rather dusty and desolate plain.

Six weeks after the first tanks had crossed the border at Liboa a fortnight after the taking of the Jubba River, a quarter of a million men were in the hands of the British, and there was barely a coherent nucleus left in the Italian Colony that the Italians had possessed for almost 40 years. Petrol, ammunition, weapons and stores of every kind were abandoned in perfect condition in the headlong rout.

When the Nigerian mobile column pulled out of Mogadishu, using some of the 300-ton galleons of motor spirit captured from the Italians, they travelled over a 12-foot-wide Sahala Imperiale.

Even 10 miles (16 kilometre) post here the name of some colonialised general who had helped to create the Empire was very rarely met, an overturned Italian lorry lay witness to the collapse of his work. The Nigerians swept by the rather embarrassed looking British Empire which stands in the mask of the Blue Nile. They came to the Sahara-like oasis of Badda Ben, where tall palm trees bring shade even at midday. They passed the houses at the nearby crossroads where they had not wise ventures out of old Chianti bottles. They found the Schiava wine, where the thousands of goats of the Somali grazed.

Eastward Pursuit in History

Italian Somaliland had faded out, the roads grew obscure, but the Nigerians never ceased. They swept a waste of nature's white sands as bare as the Chert, past the broken statue of Mussolini which, chimed by bullet-riddled, stands in this desert like the bust of mandias, King of Kings, and finally out to the broad open plain on which Ujiga stands. They journeyed 71 miles more, and after the early stages the road is very good. The Nigerians had completed the latest pursuit in history.

The time-table of this extraordinary advance deserves to be recorded. It was as follows:

Month	Place	Miles travelled
March 1	Mogadishu	0
March 2	Hadli Burh	234
March 3	Teles Uen	234
March 4	Fora	234
March 5	Scitwo	234
March 6	Abeyore	234
March 10	Daglabou	580
March 17	Jijiga	711

This kind of warfare demoralised the enemy. At the Marfa Pass, resolute men might have held out for weeks, but it was soon in our hands. And so was Harar, seat and city of Ethiopia. Thus far the Nigerians, under Brigadier G. R. Shillip, had done in the span of the invasion, covering 1,064 miles in 17 days, and putting out of action about 19,000 of the enemy. After leaving the coast at Mogadishu,

They burnt the bush for 200 miles, the troops with the South African Air Corps. By the time the 10th mobile had begun its advance, a lone place Italian tanks would have before a company of infantry which came upon them unexpectedly at a wooded valley and attacked with hand-grenades. A rifle later Brigadier Fewkes was actually asked by an Italian envoy to push on to the capital and make himself seen at the Italian feared a Native rising.

If a single tank could have started an offensive, it would have been the British, surely no defeated people could have welcomed their conquerors in such a friendly and cooperative spirit as did the hundreds of examples of the Italian operation were everywhere in evidence.

It is probable when a disquiet of the Italian Air Force took possession of the Italian Air Force, it was not long before the Italian Air Force was in a state of readiness, waiting for the day of its arrival. In any case, they were not patient, but only by a few tanks, passing peacefully at the wheel of the 32nd staff which the British had destroyed a day or two previous in the most devastating part of the war, which has put the finishing touch to the virtual annihilation of the Italian Air Force.

The first Italian Air Force in Addis Ababa was the first in the world to be far exceeded even in the most modern of the world's air forces. In the Italian Somaliland, the Italian Air Force had been equipped to take 10,000 tons of supplies. It was not until it was enough to feed them for most of the year and from the moment of the capture of the capital it was possible to supply both Italian prisoners and the Italian Air Force. It was not until the Italian Air Force was captured in the Italian Somaliland, in the Italian Somaliland, that the Italian Air Force was captured. It was not until the Italian Air Force was captured in the Italian Somaliland, in the Italian Somaliland, that the Italian Air Force was captured.

The victory, as swift and so inexpensive in human life, showed the Italian Air Force was superior in numbers, and the enemy was in the early stages of the campaign had proved himself not incompetent commander. In the South African Air Force, it was a matter of time before the Italian Air Force would be able to resist, a worthy of long discussion. In this book at least, it is a matter of time before the Italian Air Force would be able to resist, a worthy of long discussion.

The southern campaign so far has been not so much a war as a well-organised miracle.

At Dessie, where only 10 South Africans were killed after hard fighting, the spoils of victory make fantastic reading when weighed against our losses. No fewer than 5,024 prisoners, 52 guns, 10 machine-guns, 40,151 rifles, and between 200 and 300 motor vehicles were taken.

Triumph After Anxieties

The tribute paid to the Springbocks must be quoted. The South African infantry brigades acquitted themselves with distinction on every occasion when they were called on, and their technical units, too, assisted both on the East African and West African fronts, played an important part in almost every battle. Every soldier who fought in Kenya, Italian Somaliland or Abyssinia knows that such a victory owes to the work of the South African Springbocks, the South African engineers and the South African Air Corps. He knows how much it meant during the winter months, when the less deserts and congested passes, not to be subjected to silent air attack. At his head, in the most difficult of operations, which was so largely responsible for the Italian Air Force's defeat, that remarkable few months, he has to thank the South African Air Corps.

With the surrender of the Italian Air Force at Amba Alagi the main campaign was over. It brought General Hall's bag to 50,000 prisoners and 340 guns.

There had been moments of deep anxiety in this campaign. At Agordat the enemy might have severed the British communications with ease by an attack to the west. At Keen an attack on the open northern flank of the British position after the Italian Air Force might have captured the British command, and the whole of the supply.

There were reverses at Keen when all seemed black when many of our battalions had to be pulled out of the line, and had to be replaced by others sent up to support, and the situation was to be reversed after a day. But the British Command never surrendered the initiative, and the determination and superior training of our troops made them successful in the situation. The Italian Air Force, which was so largely responsible for the Italian Air Force's defeat, that remarkable few months, he has to thank the South African Air Corps.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

H.M.S. "Somali" Sunk Children Killed in Salisbury Camp Fire

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. Military command came under the Union of South Africa last week. A joint announcement by General Smuts and Sir Geoffrey Higgins said: "Owing to the change in the military situation, it has been decided to re-organise the defence of the whole of Africa. There will be two commands in Eastern and Southern Africa, and Southern Rhodesia will come under the Union of South Africa. The Union Government will consult with Southern Rhodesia with regard to emergencies and measures to meet them." The decision has been made after full consultation with all affected, particularly with H.M.S. "Somali" in the British Kingdom.

H.M.S. "SOMALI," a Royal Navy destroyer of 1,550 tons, carrying eight 4.7-inch guns and four torpedo tubes, commanded by Lieut. Commander C. D. Maud, D.S.C., R.N., was lost on the homeward journey from North Borneo with the last fleet convoy of which the Admiralty issued particulars a few days ago. The "SOMALI" completed in 1937, was torpedoed by a U-boat. Having been towed by another destroyer for three days in bad weather, she broke in two and sank.

Colonel (Acting Major-General) G. C. Rowkes, C.M.E., M.C., has been gazetted a temporary major general. General Rowkes, who served so long with the K.A.R., was in charge of the forces largely made up of King's African Rifles, which last November ended the East African campaign by taking a predominant part in the capture of the remaining Italian stronghold of Gondar. He also commanded the force which, under the supreme command of General Cunningham, opened the general attack on Kenya by taking the Italian support force of Afmadi which in turn led to the successful crossing of the Juba river. In previous years General Rowkes trained the Southern Brigade of the King's African Rifles into a splendid force, which greatly aided in the overthrow of the Italians in East Africa.

Distinction For Members of H.M.S. Kenya's Crew

Among those gazetted for their part in successfully escorting the recent large relief convoy to Malta were members of the crew of H.M.S. "KENYA."

Ten German and Italian internee children from Tanganyika Territory were burned to death and four others seriously injured a few days ago when trapped in a fire in the kindergarten school of the Tanganyika internee camp in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Two teachers were also badly burned.

About 1,500 Italian artisans interned in Ethiopia have volunteered to go to Entrea to help in developments which are taking place there.

Air Chief Medical Officer, Director General of the R.A.F., has ordered in the Union of South Africa after an inspection of R.A.F. establishments in East Africa. He was born in East Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. A. Boyd, Postmaster General of Northern Rhodesia, has been seconded to the Import Control in the name of Mr. Lowe, transferred to Salisbury and the Protectorate's liaison officer with the Union.

Mr. Albert A. Woodhouse, British Minister for the Colonies, has left Leopoldville, the capital for Stanleyville, Costermanville, Elisabethville, and other places on the Belgian Congo.

Lieut. M. Robinson, R.N., who was a member of the prospecting party in the Karoo district of Kenya and later on the staff of the Territorial Army was killed in action. He was a member of the Territorial Army was called up at the outbreak of war. He has arrived in Kenya since the outbreak of war he was on the commercial staff of East Africa and Rhodesia.

Pastor officer W. H. M. Brown, formerly of the Land Bank in Nairobi, and Flight Lieutenant P. C. Lloyd of Livingstonia, and W. H. Anderson, of Kiticho, Kenya have been granted leave.

The following Rhodesian casualties are announced—Killed in action, Sgt. Air-Gnr. J. D. Faulich, L./Cdr. C. M. MacArthur, Gnr. E. C. Sheffield, A./C.R.I. Smart. Killed through an aviation accident, Sergeants G. R. Gosden and M. C. Hayes. Missions believed killed through an air craft accident, Sergeant Pilot J. L. Smyth. Wounded in action, D./Lts. R. E. Nichol, Lt. W. S. H. Suthren, Gnr. R. S. Fredrickson, Gnt. E. C. Mead, Gnr. E. W. Brown, Rfm. J. K. Bezuiden, Gnr. J. V. Scallan. Missing in action, Gnts. H. E. Morgan, G. F. R. Fitt and E. R. Paddon. Missing from an operations, Sgt. Air-Gnr. J. Peck.

The death in action in Madagascar is announced of Raymond K. J. Fraser. The King's African Rifles' youngest son of Mr. Cecil and Mrs. Nora Fraser, of Bentley, Ipswich.

Lieut. Col. Mr. and Mrs. Richards of Livingstonia is reported missing, believed prisoner of war, in the capture of Tobruk.

Fund for War Purposes

During a six-year period the Women's League Hall in Fanny collected 438,000 in the shape of £2,100. The main building, which is being raised for the Services, run by the women's section of the British Legion, has been destroyed by fire.

A conference now given by Mr. W. Johnson M. J. P. for the Red Cross Flag Day.

When the last mail left yesterday the local Bundles for Red Cross First Aid, etc.

A recent festival in the Northern Rhodesia raised £20 for the Women's War Purposes Fund.

A children's concert organized by Mrs. J. B. was raised more than £100 for the same way.

Lieut. J. C. P. D.S.C., previously reported missing, and presumed lost in H.M.S. "URGE" about nine months ago, is now in the Norfolk when she was flagship in the East Indies.

Second Lieut. James Cunningham, The Queen's Bays, who has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the Western Desert, was born in Zanzibar 22 years ago. His father, Mr. "Havish" Cunningham, then represented Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company.

Lieut. Cunningham was educated at Marlborough College and had been at the University of Cambridge when he left to join the Queen's Bays. He said that he so led his men against enemy tanks and anti-aircraft guns that many were either knocked out or surrendered, which made it possible to outflank the enemy. Two days later he led his troops under heavy fire against German tanks, knocking out two and hauling the rest.

A levy raised for the war effort has brought in £11,424. After deducting part to local war funds and general revenue, the local war funds have unanimously decided to hand the balance of £10,022 to the Imperial War League. The British Government. The Government expressed a desire that their contribution should be treated as a free gift, but in view of post-war development now being planned, the Imperial Government prefers to regard it as a loan.

Background to the

An African Highway.—Brazzaville, the capital of French Equatorial Africa, and Leopoldville, that of the Belgian Congo, have now both received contingents of the United States army. The two small towns, facing each other on opposite banks of the Congo River, some 230 miles from the mouth, are centres of intense and various activity in the cause of the United Nations. The little known town of Brazzaville is how the political centre and chief base of Fighting French Africa. The town has been swiftly built up to twice its size in order to house not only political and military headquarters, but a French officers' training college, the Free Saint Cyr—and a most important broadcasting station, which serves the whole continent. Some three months ago the United States appointed a consul-general to this scene of the revived fighting power of France, as a pointer to its position in the communications of the great alliance. It may be noted that Brazzaville and Leopoldville stand nearly equidistant from Dakar, from Tunis, and from Alexandria, and that London, Dakar, Brazzaville, Baghdad and Cairo are roughly square with a side of about 3,000 miles. These distances mark the stage upon which the responsibilities of the United Nations are plotted in the 'Eurofrican' theatre of war. Despite the distances, the demand which the Germans recently pressed upon Vichy for the reception at Dakar of a German consulate-general, with an appendix of staff officers, is clearly related to the intense though tardy efforts which the United Nations are now putting into the development of a network of trans-African highways that will at the same time constitute the beginnings of a mass highway network for the army of North Africa.

The Times.
Rank Bad Leadership.—The 20 years which followed the last war were one of the most tragic eras of our history, the period in which men who had evaded the perils of the war did most of our talking for us; the period in which the workaday virtues by which civilisations are maintained were derided and abandoned by the vocal; to which Christianity and the British Empire were accorded a consistently bad Press by the intelligentsia; in which we seemed likely to part with most of the anchors of our civilisation. Despite conscription, far-spread warfare, and so many a proportion of the more thoughtful, we must expect powerful currents to set in the same direction as soon as the last shot is fired. Against moral decadence at home only the lessons of war-time can protect us.—*The Round Table.*

What Stalling in the East?—What would have happened if Stalingrad had been captured in a couple of months' time, when the enemy crossed the Don and attempted to reach the Tiklovetsk railway, only twenty miles to the south? It would have been able to switch the bulk of his concentration elsewhere. Part of the *Lufwaffe* might have intervened in Egypt, some of the motorised units might also have been transported there, and the increased step in morale would have tipped the scales against the Eighth Army. The Caucasian offensive might have been developed, and the enemy might already be attacking the Persian front. The advance against Moscow might have been resumed. At least, it would have been able to develop a thrust in some other direction, and it would have been much more difficult for Timoshenko, with a badly inferior communication system, at his disposal to have moved his concentration. What the Russian command has done is deliberately to feed the characteristic German strategy to stall out in pursuit of some particular objective without regard to loss of direction. His less mobile reserves have been gradually brought into the battle area and have subsequently exacted as heavy a price as they could, at the sacrifice of their own lives, for every yard of advance. The heroism of their resistance is clear to the world, but the military value is such that the battle must rank as one of the decisive episodes of the year's campaign. Every day that the Heiders hold on to their battered city they continue to advance the Russian campaign, since they are pinning down the concentration that might relieve the pressure west of Voronezh, on Rjevsk, or on Smolensk.

Student of War.
The Profit Motive.—The profit motive is not simply evil; it has its own right place. It is not the first place, and the erosion of the predominance of the profit motive is not merely that it is an expression of selfishness, whether the form of selfishness concerned with dividends or with wages, but that to put it first may lead to an erosion of economic life which is in fact damaging to the general interest. We have to find a way of securing that the general interest takes precedence over every sectional interest. There are two special problems which we need to consider with an altogether new thoroughness: these are land and money.—*The Archbishop of Canterbury.*

Access to Raw Materials.—The problem of access to raw materials resolves itself into that of restoring the London market to its essential function as the international centre. The first condition for a solution must be recognition by other nations that the importing country must be permitted to pay for its imports; and since there is no other way for a country deficient in raw materials to pay for its imports than by exporting the products of its industrial work, other nations will have to accept a sufficient volume of goods 'made in Britain' to arrive at a balance of commercial exchanges. This implies that to regain our leadership in world trade we must first ourselves get rid of those prejudices of economic nationalism so recently and almost busily injected into the mental make-up of this country. Only countries that aim at an autarkic economy can afford the luxury of permitting themselves such sentiments; a country that proposes to live on international trade must adopt the international outlook. The international centre of world commerce had better be re-established in London; first, because for 100 years at least (1815-1914) this necessary procedure has taken place in London; secondly, because we have in London the commercial firms who have bred the keen competence to handle that task; thirdly, and not least, because a considerable proportion of the world's trade is sea-borne, and Great Britain controls the security of ocean traffic. While we aim at international conferences we must not repeat the fatal mistake of Geneva of nominating delegates who were at the conference table nothing but Swedes and Italians, who represented nothing but their nation.—*Sarpedon, in 'England's Service.'*

The Politics in Egypt.—Rommel retired quite definitely the loser from the last battlefield. Both sides were now facing the gain the sun, with the main force of the next offensive to be launched. Now what happened at Alamein, Rommel decided that he had a bigger superiority in strength than he was likely to have at any time to come. He had to make a dash. And if the British could not find a way which he could usually trust them to make, he would go away without it. But the British had no blunder, Rommel however there, a few days waiting for his units, but he did not do one. He refused tentatively with our forces and raised that his strength was not great enough.—*Mr. Alexander Phillips.*

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — Enterprise is vision in action. — Mr. John Cloak.

We may have in mind "birth of sixth winter of war." — The Duke of Norfolk.

An armoured division needs 60 trains to transport it. — *Evening Standard*.

The Red Army is losing men at the rate of over 10,000 a day. — Mr. Wendell Willkie.

104,000 may soon be crushed from hostel homes. — Secretary Residential Hotels Association.

The war has restored our moral purpose and our belief in ourselves. — Mr. Anthony Eden.

Doubt begins with a need for information, and continues in a search for truth. — Mr. Robert Walthman.

Hitler has impressed from the vassal States in Europe 70 divisions to fight for him against Soviet Russia. — Mr. Paul Holt.

There are 40 to 45 German divisions facing us in the West and holding down the "subjugated countries." — Mr. Churchill.

We are still losing this war. It will take all we have got to win it. — Mr. Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of the American Navy.

Only by planning on an international scale can the ideals of the Atlantic Charter be fulfilled. — Mr. T. M. Ungar.

Germany sees a ring already closing round her, and is making desperate attempts to break out before it is too late. — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton.

We have mobilised to the full our material resources, but we have scarcely mobilised at all our spiritual resources. — Captain L. D. Gammans, M.P.

Since the Battle of Britain London has bound up its wounds and made itself into a great world host. — Mr. Butler, President of the Board of Education.

Diphtheria strikes hardest in winter. Immunisation takes two or three months to develop. So now is the time to act. — Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health.

The proportion of Indian to British Officers in the Indian Army in July was one Indian to every four and three quarters British. — Sir Alan Hartley, Deputy C. in C. India.

The Roumanians, who just surrendered about two weeks ago, their army on the Russian front are now on German pressure sending another five divisions there. — *Times* correspondent in Teznapin.

We should seek to restore our sea power to the earliest possible moment because we cannot leave it to Russia to crush the German Army. — Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes.

The hundreds of men, women and children displaced by the war are a standing temptation to would-be despots. Their activities can only be curbed by constant vigilance. — *Daily Mail*.

It now requires one infantryman from the United States to Britain about eight tons of shipping are required. — Colonel P. S. Kass, Chief of the Transportation Branch of the American Army Supply Service.

We are still absorbed by off war topics that are the enemies of able men and do not attend to the interests of the people. — *Daily Mail*.

Our present victory bombers carry about four tons of high explosive bombs, carried by the heaviest bombers with which we started the war. — Mr. Boris Smith, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Aircraft Production.

A military hedgehog can be anything from a powerful anti-aircraft to an old barn. It is in fact anything that can be fortified and from which its soldier occupants have an all-round range of fire. — Mr. Morley Richards.

Hitler's secret weapon, the magnetic mine, look the Germans eight years to perfect. Britain solved its secret and provided every ship with the answer to it — degaussing in 18 months. — Vice-Admiral F. W. Walker, Third Sea Lord.

From the land retaliation before Stalingrad, Russian strength-bearers have brought in two of their men with their tongues cut out, hands chopped off, and faces mutilated by bayonet. — Mr. A. L. Cholerton, telegraphing from Moscow.

Indian war casualties to date are made up as follows: Killed, 3,996; wounded, 8,521; prisoners, 2,938; missing, 84,839. About 70,000 missing are still untraced in Malaya and the Far East generally and about 12,000 in Libya. — Indian Government spokesman.

War expenditure in recent weeks has been on the average £12,250,000 a day. This year 45% of expenditure is being met out of taxation compared with 35% in 1940-41 when expenditure was one third less than now. — Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Axis got Rabaul in New Guinea, this would give them the strategic initiative and enable them to convert their long and scattered defensive lines into an offensive spearhead. — Mr. Warwick Fairfax.

The B.B.C. in foreign broadcasting has caught up everywhere with the Germans, and in most cases has surpassed them. — Mr. John Royal, Vice-President of the International Division of the National Broadcasting Company of America.

So far, I have been able to ascertain 167 Members of Parliament have been engaged during the war in full-time Government employment of a civil or military character. 116 are still thus employed. — Captain Cooksank, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

After the war the war cries and slogans of our politics of today will have little meaning and little appeal to men of heart and conscience. Let us go forward to meet whatever may come in a self-creating spirit of courage and endurance. — Sir Patrick Duncan, General-General of South Africa.

I discovered two Petains, the good Petain, the old leader, the victor of Verdun, and the bad Petain, so accurately described by Foch, Poincaré and Clemenceau, and the bad one triumphed. — Mr. W. G. Wallis, Vice-President of the Croix de Feu who recently escaped from France.

It seems certain that the demand made by the Stalingrad front for reinforcements has weakened the efforts of the Germans in the Caucasus, and whatever happens at Stalingrad, it may be difficult for the Germans to revive the energy of their Caucasus operation before winter sets in. — Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn.

One hundred and fifty million copies of the first of four all-purpose ration books to test Americans until the end of the war will be distributed by Christmas. The new book provides a quick method of rationing any commodity as shortages develop, and scans by using for coupon or point rationing. — *Times* Administration.

It is pretty certain that the German programme for 1943 includes a pincer movement in the Middle East from Libya through Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, and through the Caucasus or Turkey into Persia and Iraq. Now it does not look as though the Germans can get through the Caucasus pass before the snow blocks them, and in the time they are getting at Persia and Iraq these countries will be pretty firmly held. — General Sir Archibald Wavell, C.O.C. in C. India.

PERSONALIA

Mr. John Pinney is now District Officer in Embu in the Central Province of Kenya.

Dr. and Mrs. D. V. Latham, of Tanganyika Territory, recently visited Nyasaland on leave.

A daughter was born on September 16 to the wife of Mr. H. F. J. Elliott, of Mombasa, Tanganyika Territory.

A son was born last week in Kampala to the wife of Mr. Geoffrey Maschele of the Colonial Agricultural Service.

General Sir G. Giffard, G.O.C., West Africa, and a former Inspector General of The King's African Rifles, was 56 on Sunday.

Mr. H. Davidson and Captain C. A. Williams have been appointed District Commissioners respectively for Malabende and Masaka districts of Uganda.

Dr. Gabre, the new Ethiopian Minister in London, speaks fluent English, but his French is said to be perfect. He hopes to master our language while here.

Messrs. G. C. R. Gray, J. S. Moffat and the Kenya Party are District Commissioners respectively for Isoka, Fort Jameson and Petauke, Northern Rhodesia.

The marriage took place recently in Nairobi of Lieut. Desmond Patrick, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Shea, to Gladys, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Shortman.

Mr. Edward H. Macintosh, who has been appointed Governor of Khartoum, served in the last war in France, Egypt and Palestine with the 53rd (Welsh) Division. He entered the Sudan Political Service in 1924.

The following have been appointed members of the Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board: Mr. T. Saddington, Capt. J. A. Hewer, Mr. D. A. Johnston, Capt. J. S. G. S. Maitland, and Messrs. W. F. Mafan, A. B. Moraitinis, and F. Walker.

Among the Sumatran Malayan officials now in East Africa is Mr. J. D. Hastings, a chemist of the Rubber Research Institute in Kuala Lumpur, who is at present spending three months in Ethiopia before proceeding to the Amari Research Institute.

Bishop Heywood, Assistant Bishop of Coventry, and former Bishop of Mombasa, gave an address on missionary work in Kenya at the special week organised by the Newbury, Berkshire, Diocesan Association of the Church Missionary Society at its recent annual meeting.

The engagement is announced between Captain P. Anthony Tremlett, Royal Artillery, only child of Captain and Mrs. E. E. Tremlett, of Sheffield Lodge, Sheffield Park, Sussex, and Prunella, younger daughter of Sir Claud Hollis, of Widdington, Essex, and the late Lady Hollis.

A Board of Referees has been appointed to deal with cases arising out of Kenya's Excess Profits Tax Ordinance. It consists of Sir Geoffrey Northcote (Chairman), the Deputy Financial Secretary, and Messrs. F. T. Holden, W. B. Alderson, D. E. Seth-Smith, and Kassamali R. Patoo.

The marriage took place recently in Wolzoham, Berkshire, of Sub-Lieutenant R. E. F. Kerrison, R.N.V.R., Pilot Air Arm, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Kerrison, of Wytham, Northamptonshire, and Anne Edmondson, daughter of Major and Mrs. Lewis Hastings, of Wokingham and Southern Rhodesia.

The marriage took place on September 23 in London, of Captain A. K. T. Knox, of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knox, of Coventry, and Miss Esprit Jean Marie Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clarke, of Parklands, Nairobi, and adopted daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Watson, of Londonderry.

The marriage took place in Khartoum Cathedral, Khartoum, of Mr. W. B. De La Maziere Jameson, of the Education Department of the Sudan, younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, of Edinburgh, to Miss Elizabeth W. Harvey, Principal of the Girls Training College, Omdurman, only daughter of the late Colonel C. B. Harvey.

The marriage took place recently in Cambridge of Misses of P.O. Officer F. C. Moore, R.A.F.V., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Moore, of Sheffield, to Miss S. M. Lathigan O'Keefe, W.A.A.F., second daughter of Major and Mrs. F. S. Lathigan O'Keefe, Rickman, Worth, and a niece of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia.

Kenya has now a Central Board of Health constituted as follows: The Director of Medical Services (Chairman), the Deputy Director of Medical Services, Mr. E. B. Hocking (Chief Native Commissioner), Mr. J. C. Mouch (Director of Public Works), Dr. A. J. L. Robertson, Dr. G. V. W. Anderson, Dr. R. V. Atanga, Mr. I. L. Kilduff, and Dr. J. C. Callanan as Secretary.

The chairmen of the Kenya Arts and Crafts Council for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Montague; Vice-President, Mr. R. E. Nestor and Mr. H. O. Welch; Committee, Misses G. V. W. Anderson, Carmel, E. F. Hurton, E. G. V. Hurton, C. M. M. Harrison, C. W. F. Buchanan, Guit Wood, Misses H. D. Archer, W. H. M. Patters, Dacre, Misses G. Cart, A. T. A. Ritchie, and Lieut. Colonel E. G. Lloyd.

Obituary

Colonel Sir David Harris

A death occurred last week in Southern Africa at the age of 67 of Colonel Sir David Harris, K.C.M.G., V.D. His activities as a mining pioneer, politician, and soldier covered the whole period of the modern development of Southern and South-Central Africa. He went to the Kimberley diamond fields at the age of 18, only a few weeks after Rhodes (of whom he remained a close friend thereafter), and ultimately became a director of the Beers Consolidated. In 1887 he commanded the column that quelled a Native rebellion in Swaziland. Sir David published his reminiscences in 1904 under the title of "Pioneer Soldier in Southern Africa".

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Obituary (continued)

The death has taken place in Umtata, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 67, of Dr. John Evelyn Moody, formerly a captain in the 5th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, and now of the RAF.

Dr. Moody has reached his country because of the death of Barbara of Mr. E. J. Worsley, who resigned his appointment as Director of Agriculture in Trinidad and Tobago shortly before his death on account of ill-health. Dr. Worsley had previously been at one time Director of Agriculture in Washington.

Dr. Moody's death in the law was caused by J. Perks, of Messrs. Perks and Gray, marks the passing of one of Southern Rhodesia's most noted workmen. He represented the Colony at the 1924 Bismarck Conference.

The death has been announced by Mr. Joseph Lister, owner of the Optima Estate at Luswese.

The death of Nikola, an infant of 22 is announced by the death of Mrs. Gwen Mar. Donald, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Annie Walker, who have farmed for many years in the Chomani district of Northern Rhodesia.

Madagascar: Tulear Falls

(Concluded from page 69)

As they expected some of the bridges to be blown up, they captured boats along the coastal route before the inland turn, and then tried to stop the French from using as a base as they needed.

Around the French in Tamatave even exceeded that in Majunga. Several hold me that they welcome British protection. One explained: "Here in Majunga only token resistance was offered to satisfy honour. The officials must offer some opposition to safeguard their jobs afterwards."

There was least to the occupation by the hundreds of Chiefdoms and the plague welcoming outcries.

The following statement was issued by the Foreign Office on Friday, September 25:

"His Majesty's Government have already stated the reasons which led them to take further operations in the control of Madagascar. These operations have now led to the occupation of the greater part of the island."

"In order to restore law and order and to provide for the administration pending the establishment of a 'benidiregime', the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief has declared the island to be subject temporarily to military jurisdiction. It is hoped that the local authorities will co-operate in carrying out the administration in order that there can be no interference with the normal life of the island."

"It has been stated in the previous declaration of September 16, the sovereignty of France remains unaffected and the French flag will continue to fly in the island."

"Very briefly stated, it is the Governor-General of Madagascar, had reached his 'fairly inaccessible' place, where he would direct defence operations, and that he had praised the 'unity and calm of the population at the hour of trial' and the firm resolution of officials to carry on with their duties."

A British communiqué issued on September 26 said:

"Since the occupation of Antananarivo only our columns has moved eastwards to the capital to make contact with our troops advancing from 'Dromaville', whose leading elements yesterday reached Morangana."

Mr. Churchill, in a statement on Madagascar in the House of Commons on Friday, September 25, announced the receipt of news that Tulear, the island's last port, had surrendered to British arms without any bombardment. Referring to a question, Mr. Churchill said the French resistance in the campaign had been 'mainly symbolic'.

French naval bases are now under the control of the British. The first base, which is situated in the capital of the island, Majunga, and the second, at Morangana, have both been occupied.

The capture of these fortresses, which were the last of their kind in the island, was announced on September 25. The British forces are taking over all the coastal towns. In the past more than 200 miles into the interior.

Women's Work in Ethiopia

LADY BARTON made an appeal on Sunday evening in the B.C.S. Week's End Crusade for the benefit of the Ethiopian Women's Work Association. She said:

"I am anxious the place of the Emperor, Ethiopia's great ruler, Princess Tsehai, who died a month ago, should be a great encouragement to the sufferer death of her sister, Princess Tsehai, who died a month ago of the association with her as her name."

"When I first came to Ethiopia 13 years ago the women here were in a state of ignorance. When she was the first and only woman to be educated in the country she looked modestly on the things."

"I have seen the terror of the Italian invasion. The woman was transformed, she showed superb qualities of courage."

"Now, after the country had endured five years of martyrdom, she is standing on her feet. She is building up a few brick houses in the land once more. No woman in the world has a greater task - a woman will be able to do it. I believe in the achievements."

"Ethiopia has been called a doctor's Paradise. It has many diseases long extinct in Europe, as it is practically a virgin field for modern medicine. It is the children who suffer most. It is the women, being new responsibilities, whom we want to try to relieve them."

"I have just received an urgent request for a woman doctor and also for a social worker to go out to Abyssinia to open clinics for women and children in all parts of the country and to organise homes for children who were forcibly separated from their parents by the Italian invader."

"Princess Tsehai's whole aim was to teach her countrywomen the means of social service - how to work for the community. As I hear from the Ethiopian Minister, who has just arrived in England, of the reception she received, crowds followed her everywhere. What, they said, the daughter of the Emperor leading our wounds, caring for our children? She has suddenly she died. Her leader had been taken from me. One can't suffice her, but the Ethiopian women, who are so noble Empress, who in far distant Addis Ababa, is now listening to me - will and meet with your help. I am glad that the means to provide the woman doctor and social worker, to provide a good foundation for their work, the means to open new clinics and train Ethiopian workers."

Donations will be gratefully received by Lady Barton at 19, Neville Street, London, S.W.1.



Although the business of W. H. Smith & Son was established in 1792 (1793) in the Strand, London, the first bookshop was not opened until 56 years later, in 1849, at the railway terminus at Euston. Now there are 1,500 Smith shops and station bookshops in England and Wales, and a vast army of staff in all parts of the world.

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all increase as the field of opportunity widens. It is difficult whether the present scholarship systems are sufficiently numerous or adequately financed by the Government or Colonies. Again, the amount of the scholarship and the stipend to be undertaken are sometimes unrelated to actual needs of letters. The choice of the student is often the question of the future of the scholarship in the United Kingdom is under examination.

Hostels and Clubs for African Women

With regard to African women in South-West Africa, particularly in the Liverpool, London, Glasgow and London, it is an existing matter to contact the Colonial Office. The Office is in a position to provide the necessary financial assistance.

The general policy of the Government and the economic conditions have led many of them to take up shore jobs with the hope of being able to return to their own countries. Their numbers are continually increasing, but the number of those who are returning is an excessive loss to this country.

The presence of these women here has raised the problem of a social problem by the marriage of white and women and an adequate social problem of their place in the country and of their return to their own countries. This is an opinion to which many of them do not subscribe. A woman can do some of the things that men can do, but she is not a man. It is a right to establish themselves in the Mother Country, and any other persons from the British Empire whose rights in this matter have not been questioned.

Their presence here has raised problems, but social workers who have visited the colonies in Liverpool and Cardiff have put much of the blame on the social problems on local conditions and on the local people. The social conditions in our ports, whether they be in Liverpool or Cardiff, are not so good as they were. It is a fact that a woman who has been married in her home in the Colonies. Our efforts here are largely for the benefit of the women who are here in our ports. It is a fact that the women who are here in our ports are not so good as they were. It is a fact that the women who are here in our ports are not so good as they were.

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Colour Prejudice

On the subject of colour prejudice, the Welfare Department states:

To assist colored Colonial people to take a full part in the work and life of their countries to combat color prejudice, we have again official acts of a most pitiful and unchristian nature, and without the help of colored people to solve their own problems is very much to be regretted. The men and women of the colored races being in the colonies, and they have a right to be in the colonies. It is a fact that the men and women of the colored races being in the colonies, and they have a right to be in the colonies. It is a fact that the men and women of the colored races being in the colonies, and they have a right to be in the colonies.

The League of Coloured Peoples, under the leadership of Dr. H. H. Wood, has as one of its objects the promotion of a "United Front" among the colored people of the

Empire. The League of Coloured Peoples, as well as colored persons themselves, and is monthly publication exposes incidents of racial discrimination and attempts to bring the whole attention of colour prejudice to the notice of a British public.

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Institute of African Languages

Working in the future of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures in the *Journal of the Royal African Society*. Lord Lugard states that the subsidy granted by the Rockefeller Foundation of New York was devoted almost exclusively to the endowment of fellowships for research in Africa and contingent expenses. It was proposed to establish, preferably in London, an African Bureau not under official patronage but looking to the Government and to the Colonies for financial support. Miss Brackett, who had been secretary of the Institute since its foundation in 1925, recently resigned owing to a serious breakdown in health.

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Meeting the Congo's Needs

Some of the means by which the Belgian Congo is overcoming the difficulties caused by the loss of Belgium, which in 1938 supplied 48% by value of the Colony's imports, are disclosed in an account of the Colony's import problems just received in London.

South Africa, being relatively close, was an obvious market in which the Congo could seek goods, and it played an important part as intermediary, receiving largely of United States products, though not itself a major producer of the things the Congo needed. The conditions of this transit trade made the commodities rather small in size, and as South African industry is still growing, the Congo soon had to look elsewhere, especially as the Belgian Colony can offer the Union far more than it can offer in return. Moreover, the scarcity of packing materials strong enough to resist the ravages of a tropical climate, and many transshipments on the way through Central Africa, made it increasingly difficult for the Congo to obtain preserves, fruits and canned vegetables from South Africa.

One of the Congo's normal suppliers was Japan, imports from which amounted to nearly £250,000 in the first seven months of 1940 and to over £410,000 in 1941. In addition, Rwanda, Burundi and the Congo, totalling £115,000 since 1936, had been buying war goods from Japan had been an important buyer of cotton. Whereas in 1928 her cotton exports from the Congo were only about £11,000, in 1936 they amounted to over £20,000, and in 1936 to nearly £30,000. Until Japan entered the war, trade continued through United States middlemen, on account of the political and financial problems.

When it finally became a necessity had to be made good, American goods were sent to the Natives. British products were sent to the British Colony, and the Congo therefore turned to India for many products meet Native needs well. Direct contacts through East African intermediaries have tended to direct commercial relations and quota arrangements between the two Governments. India, however, cannot entirely cover the Congo's needs, and other sources of supply are being sought.

Ethiopian Public Holidays

Under Government order public holidays in Ethiopia are to be: September 11, Feast of St. John the Baptist; September 27, Feast of the Landing of the True Cross; November 27, Coronation Day of the Emperor; January 7, Christmas Day; January 19, Feast of the Epiphany; January 20, Feast of St. Michael the Archangel; March 1, Commemoration of the Battle of Adowa; Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Easter Monday; May 5, Anniversary of the return of the Emperor Haile Selassie to Addis Ababa; July 28, the Emperor's birthday; August 22, Feast of the Assumption.

Dwa Plantations

The annual report of Dwa Plantations Ltd. for the year to December 31, 1941, shows that the trading profit totalled £10,038, leaving £1,141 after deducting £8,897 for interest on the prior lien debenture stock. The balance of undistributed profit at December 31, 1941, was £14,590. No dividend on the cumulative preference shares was paid during 1941 but a payment for the six months to December 31, 1941, was made on July 1, 1941.

Production from the Dwa and other estates, it is hoped, will total 1,400 tons during 1942 compared with 1,200 tons in 1941. Important sources of supply of hard ores have been lost to the general and restrictions imposed on exports withdrawn, growers in East Africa are urged to produce as much as possible.

At the annual meeting, to be held in London next Tuesday, Mr. S. R. Frogg returns, and offers himself for re-election. The death of Colonel G. H. Franklin, the local Director in Kenya is recorded with regret.

"If we were all to leave Rhodesia today, what monuments would we leave to indicate that we had intended to make this our permanent home? Have we done very much better than the ancient people who removed much of our gold to the belt of Zimbabwe ruins? The answer can be found in the Report of the Natural Resources Commission, and the decreasing gold output in our failure to feed ourselves and to arm and clothe our own troops from the products of our own mines here."

Mr. N. A. Philip, President of the Association of Chambers of Industries of Rhodesia.

The small size of families in Southern Rhodesia is most disturbing, without a greater natural increase of the European population the future is bleak. It is the duty of the Government to provide large families by means of free medical and maternity services, and to give places for children in addition to the existing child welfare clinics and free schooling. Mr. J. S. Brown, of the Salisbury Rotary Club.

"We have heard a very desirable and possible suggestion for East Africa. The latest news from London is that the effect that can be sold friends has been recovered from the Colonial Office scrap-heap and that he has been cleaned up and charged with all the best appointments. Let us proceed to Nairobi, completely with the necessary services. South Africa can supply the right man at once, why not ask for him, why not, then, is that? A correspondent in the Sunday Post Nairobi."

The greatest drawback to tractor farming in Kenya is the maintenance and repairs and frequent breakdowns by the inexperienced Native drivers. Mr. D. S. Smith.


During his first two years in Mombasa, Andrew Kraaf of the American C.M.S. missionary, compiled a Swahili dictionary and grammar, and translated the whole of the New Testament into Swahili. H. D. H. Moore.

There is no hope for the land of the Native peoples of Kenya if the agricultural population remains at 800,000 people per square mile in some of the moister districts. Mr. Colin Maher, Officer in Charge of Soil Conservation Service, Kenya.

Abuse of the veld, including particularly soil erosion through neglect to stop running of rain water in gullies to provide ditches, fences, and other (th. plant, willows), and sufficient stocking places must be remedied in time, and education, and administrative and administrative.

Rapid growth in the population of Kenya continues to be a major problem.

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News Items in Brief

Samburu is spending £2,000 on improvements to the municipal sewerage system for the 1941-42 season. It will also be carrying out 2,000 foot-cubes.

Nyasaland's cotton crop this season is estimated at 5,000 tons, of which that of 1941.

Another 100,000 tons of cotton lint has been moved from Roda to Lusaka.

The coffee harvest in the Bugishu district of Uganda is expected to amount to about 2,000 tons.

The East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. has declared a final dividend of 4% making 7% for the year.

A continued decline in price of rubber has been placed on school hand books in Southern Rhodesia to stop hoarding against a possible rise.

Pressure of local work has thus far prevented the Amani Research Station from completing its investigation into the effects of the burnt crop which coffee trees will stand without overloading.

Latest returns show that Tanganyika Territory possesses 5,000 head of cattle, together with 1,942,087 sheep and 2,839,541 goats. There are only 143 horses and 40 mules in the dependency.

More than 20,000 tons of cottonseed are officially stated to have been exported this year to the United Kingdom from Uganda, which has also sent substantial quantities to Kenya for cattle feed, manure and fuel.

The general level of retail prices of common commodities in Kenya at the end of April was 42% above that on August 31, 1939. Articles of local origin to make have risen 41.6% and imported articles 50.9%.

The New Testament has been translated into Kikuyu (the tongue of a tribe living on the south-eastern shore of Lake Victoria) by two Native teachers under the guidance of Mr. Alexander of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

The development of the Bau-Ozi area of the Tana River district of Kenya and the cultivation of new swamp areas, particularly at Malindi, have led to a large increase in rice production in recent years. The production of milled rice in 1941 is estimated to have totalled about 1,000 tons.

Many Native farmers in the Kitosh district of Kenya produce 300 to 400 bags of maize per year, and some are officially stated to produce as much as 1,200 bags. The average expected annual output from the province is about 10,000 bags, but it is hoped that it will rise to 700,000 bags.

The Government of Ethiopia has introduced land rates as follows: \$15 for each gasha of fertile land, \$10 for each gasha of semi-fertile land, and \$5 for each gasha classified as poor, with the proviso that these provisions where the land has not been brought into cultivation the rate shall be half that in force in 1935 (the last year before the Italian occupation).

Southern Rhodesia's Roads Department is experimenting with wooden blocks as a substitute for congruam in areas of slow-moving vehicles. Kibboes in wood was so far the best in several tests, but the mahogany bent too brittle. The blocks are made around the rim of the wheel, with small interlocking spacers, are strapped together until a circle is formed.

In his report on the comparative absence of intestinal diseases among pigs in the Colony, Southern Rhodesia, Director of Veterinary Research, Mr. D. A. Lawrence, notes that cases of mange have responded well to treatment with lime-sulphur dip, most cases being completely cured after two washings. Severe cases of ascariasis have responded well to treatment with oil of chenopodium, and three doses of castor oil. Administration of liquid paraffin has proved to be a dangerous.

Soil Fertility in Uganda

In an article in the *East African Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, Vol. A, 1, 1942, the Department of Agriculture in Uganda, stresses the importance of soil crumb structure in its relationship to absorption and soil fertility—factors which the present culture are gradually becoming more recognised.

Crumb structure, states Mr. Kerr, is one of the physical methods advocated for cultivating and controlling soil aeration, but it was the object of this article to show how it could be adapted to the more fundamental concept of land cultivation under annual crops. A particular reference to the elephant-grass areas of Uganda, the system, in brief, is a bare condition of soil with the cultivation applied as strip cropping. It has been applied in the Kawanda and Bukasa agricultural areas.

Mr. Kerr, says the writer, was one of the first to stress the importance of crumb structure in relation to soil fertility. When elephant-grass feeds are planted in shallow trenches 3 ft. apart in favourable weather, a full cover is obtained within a few months, and satisfactory regeneration follows in three years or less.

The soil crumb structure and fertility in the Uganda elephant-grass areas, writes Mr. Kerr, is maintained at a level sufficiently high to enable the soil to absorb its rainfall, and so make it essential for strips to conform to the true contour of the land, especially on cultivable slopes. Average yields of 1,000 lbs. of cotton per acre should be within the practical possibility, as compared with present average yields of less than 500 lb. per acre.

Ban on Lotteries

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has issued a warning against lotteries and the like being conducted for any but charitable objects. Prosecution is threatened in future cases, the only exception being the Colony's State Lottery, which, safeguarded by legislation, is legal.

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COMPANY MEETING

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co.

Mr. S. S. Taylor's Statement

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. was held on September 25, 1941, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

The following is an extract from the statement of the Chairman (Mr. S. S. Taylor, C.M.G., D.S.O.), which was circulated with the report and accounts:

The fixed capital remains at £3,190,000. The capital reserve account has been increased by the appropriation from profits for capital expenditure of £200,000 and stands at £700,000. Current liabilities and provisions show an increase of approximately £170,000. Sundry creditors have increased by £95,000, mainly owing to an outstanding liability for Northern Rhodesia income tax, since settled. The sum of £40,000 appears as reserve for taxation, against £48,700 last year; the latter figure included £25,000 as reserve for English excess profits tax, which has not been required. The figure of £40,000 includes no reserve for English excess profits tax, but a larger amount in respect of income tax in Northern Rhodesia, where the rate has been increased from 4s. 3d. to 6s. in the year.

There was an expenditure on the Lusitania hydro-electric power installation, including the Malungwa concession, during the year of £1,360,465, while there has been an increase in the cost of buildings, machines, and plant amounting to £116,448.

The Year's Profit

The profit for the year before providing for taxation amounted to £218,904, as compared with £246,000 last year.

The amount appropriated for taxation was £24,047 after crediting the amount of £15,000 provided in 1939 for English excess profits tax, which was not required.

Out of the remaining balance of accumulated profits the directors have appropriated £200,000 towards capital expenditure.

Publication of figures of production is not in the national interest. Development from the new shaft on the 350 ft. level was almost completed and development on the 550 ft. level was begun. The ore in the open-cast workings was exhausted during the year and production was maintained by underground stopping.

Work on the site of the Lusitania hydro-electric power plant has progressed according to plan, but there have been considerable delays in connexion with the manufacture and shipping of important items of plant required from overseas. We believe, however, that these difficulties have been overcome and that the missing items of plant will be shipped within the next six months.

Capital Programme

Last year I informed you that the Board had decided to provide plant to deal with the surplus ore so as to recover therefrom the tax and the royalties. Our consulting engineers have prepared plans and estimates for this plant. Orders have been placed for some of the plant in South Africa and in the United Kingdom, but certain large items will have to be obtained from the United States. We have not yet received the requisite high priority ratings from the United States War Production Board, without which the suppliers in the United States cannot begin manufacture. We have submitted detailed information of the scheme and its potentialities to the War Production Board, and hope that soon the requisite high priority ratings will be granted.

Assuming that the profits to be carried forward for 1942 are maintained at the 1941 level, it will be necessary to appropriate the surplus of profits in 1942 and 1943 to the completion of the capital programme.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Gabalt Gold Mine Sold

The directors of Gabalt Gold Mines, Ltd., have decided to offer to a local buyer to purchase outright for cash the company's plant and machinery, as well as all other assets available, and subject to the consent of the Shareholders to the transaction full cash settlement is expected to take place during the next few weeks. If no unforeseen circumstances arise, shareholders should receive a return of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per share. In the course of a further communication will be sent to shareholders convening a meeting for the purpose of considering the accounts for the past year and dealing with the future of the company.

Fanganyika Concessions

Fanganyika Concessions, Ltd., have declared a dividend on the company's participating preference stock of 2s. for the year ending July 31, 1942, payable on or about December 15, 1942.

Solange Dividend

Solange Gold Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., announces a dividend of 1s. (Canadian currency) per share payable on October 21.

Graphite in Kenya

The Government of Kenya recently invited applications for the relinquishment of mining of graphite in a 200 square mile area in the Malungwa concession on the East and Athi rivers.

Sherwood Stair

The Government of Kenya to July 31 development totals of 1,045 tons of ore have yielded for a yield of 3.17% oz. per ton and a revenue of £25,816/0/0 equal to the 30d. per ton. The working costs are £2,078.

Cam and Motor

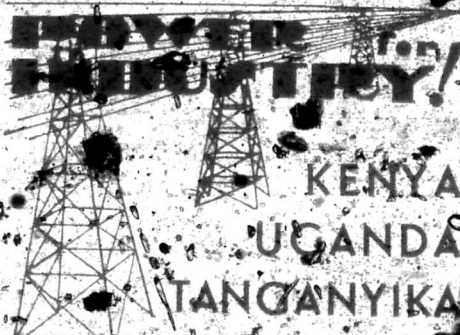
The Government of Kenya to June 30 development totals of 2,482 tons of ore have yielded for a yield of 40.09% oz. and a working cost of £1,800. Estimated working cost was £784/17/0.

Rezende

During the quarter ending June 30 development totals of 2,552 tons of ore have yielded for a yield of 4.35% oz. Working costs were £1,138 and working costs 35d. leaving a working profit of 10d.

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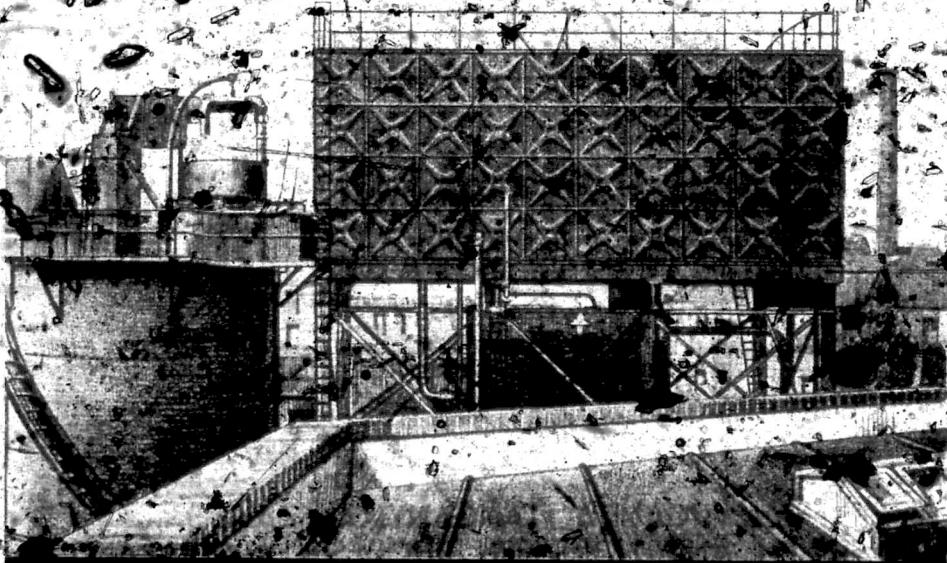
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NAMES COUNT. A GOOD DEAL, and there is something in the argument that the demand for the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias gains strength from the fact that the name of Rhodes, their common founder, is common to both. In British newspapers, including even the normally impeccable *Times*, there may occasionally be found the solecisms "South Rhodesia" and "North Rhodesia" in which quite inexcusable distortion constitutional and administrative differentiation between the two territories seems increasingly incomprehensible. The naming of these adjacent Dependencies may have been in some sense arbitrary, and they are, doubtably, different in many ways, but that matter does not concern countries in the United Kingdom. But, making fullest allowance for all this, it comes as a shock to read in the *Colonist* in this year 1942 an editorial suggestion that "the larger northern portion, though it has a small white community, seems, with its preponderant African population, to have different problems and a destiny more akin to the adjacent East African territories under Colonial administration." The statement that the Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Bledisloe, which visited the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland four years ago, recognised the desirability of union with Nyasaland was a hesitating opinion on the subject of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, is surely true only in the sense that the commissioners, while urging immediate union of

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, held that amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia must await later developments. The Commission did not report against the eventual creation of a Greater Rhodesia, as might be inferred from the passage quoted. On the contrary, as a direct result of the Bledisloe Report, a Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia Inter-Territorial Conference was set up with headquarters in the Southern Rhodesian capital for the purpose of promoting cooperation and co-ordination.

"If Northern Rhodesia were known as Livingstonia and Southern Rhodesia became simply Rhodesia, would this suggest separate destinies?" asks the *Colonist*. To the distant observer possibly, but

The Influence of Events.

certainly not to those who are shaping the future of these great and increasingly important territories. The men on the spot have not the slightest doubt that their future lies in fusion. The significance must be noted that the leaders of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have for years shown greater keenness for the amalgamation of their respective countries with Southern Rhodesia than have Southern Rhodesians far and near—though Sir Godfrey Huggins, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, and a few other far-sighted public men in that Colony advocated the progressive process of union even through the years of world depression about a decade ago. Those, on the other hand, who hoped to part

pone indefinitely either the region of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory as one entity to the north, or the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland as another entity to the south. We urged in and out of season that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland ought to group themselves with the Kenya, Uganda-Tanganyika group, and not with Southern Rhodesia. The Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland did in fact attend meetings of the East African Governors' Conference as full members, and still usually attend, though not with the earlier feeling of full concern. The reason is simply that the logic of events has exercised its influence.

For instance, the East African Civil Defence and Supply Council (upon which now rests the major burden of enabling East Africa to make her maximum contribution to the war effort) is limited to the representation of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar, which four territories are the military responsibility of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in East Africa. As we have already noted, a separate organisation had

previously been evolved to serve the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, which, moreover, constituted a separate military command until a recent few months when the defences of all Southern Africa were re-organised. Do these arrangements support the suggestion that the destinies of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland lie in the direction of East Africa? Rather do they show that considerations of efficiency require precisely the opposite course to be pursued, while still retaining all possible contacts between the two territorial groups, and, for that matter, with other African territories also. We have always believed in the desirability and inevitability of an East African Union and of a Greater Rhodesia embracing Nyasaland, which may in time coalesce, and perhaps at more distant yet not unduly remote time fuse into a great British African State stretching from the Cape to the Nile. Though constitutional progress is not to be expected when all energies must be devoted to matters more directly affecting the prosecution of the war, the instruments now created for that purpose will surely also serve a future more rational and dynamic.

How Revolt Was Organised in Ethiopia

War Office Account of the Mission to Gojjam

MISSION intelligence has been given for reasons of secrecy to the British military mission led by Colonel (now Brigadier) Sandford into the Gojjam province of Ethiopia, is well described in the War Office account of the occupation of Italian East Africa recently published under the title of 'The Abyssinian Campaigns.'

The Colonel—called *Fiki Mariam*, 'of Love of Mary'—had with him a captain and a doctor, with wireless equipment, stores for a month, medical medicines, letters from the Emperor, and the Emperor's representative. Another officer of the mission was caught by an Italian patrol in the border bush; his caravan scattered and he himself never heard of again. That is the only reference in this book to Captain Wienholt, a gallant Australian, who did splendid work as a scout in the East African campaign of the last war and had later done such travelling and shooting in East and Central Africa and in the Rhodesias.

The record continues: 'The main party, however, met their way through hard Rhodesian country, finding rivers, lakes and losing more than half their transport to horse sickness, up to the Gojjam. The doctor had to be left three-quarters way for lack of mules; the other officer went back to reconnoitre. On a day in mid-September the wireless silence imposed by the love of Mary was broken. He was on a hillside near the headwaters of the valley of the Dejazmach, and with whom he now began to plan attacks on Italian positions.'

The Italians made vigorous efforts to stamp out 101 and Mangasia, and Sandford had one very narrow escape from death or capture. At last

General 101, by the top of the mountain, in his dealings with the Abyssinians, whom he regarded as being to a large extent obedient to his hand, and as a result of his word, was detected from his post of 101. The General of the Empire had sent the Emperor a message of a special military command which had been sent to the area of Berhan and Amchale, and had been sent to the Gondar, and the road was to be kept open. The British

It was simply the confidence given by the presence of a few cheerful, uncapturable Englishmen in contact by wireless with the Ethiopian Emperor and General Pasha that kept the Gojjam going and persuaded the Italians to expend some of their best brains on its suppression.

Later a mixed Sudanese and Ethiopian force under British command entered the Gojjam. The pioneer work of this mission was over.

At Roseires and near Um Idlat on the dry, hot frontier of the Sudan to the north, thousands of camels were gathered from all parts of the Sudan, and hundreds of thousands of great silver dollars glistening from the heat at Bombay.

Down the White Nile in the old river steamers came the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion, sent in Kenya from the Gallat troops that had escaped from Italy in 1936. Up the Blue Nile went No. 4 Patrol Company of the Sudanese Frontier Battalion, to be the fighting spearhead of the Gojjam campaign. It took them a fortnight across the dry, dead-bush lava levels to hack their way with their machetes to the foot of Belaya, and more than six weeks, once established there, to hew and flatten an aerodrome from the loose, crater soil and tufted scrub they too, ran out of food.

They were followed by Ethiopian Intelligence and Operational Centre 1, an organisation consisting of British Officers, which was the prototype of the Sudanese Intelligence and Khaz-toum for a determined guerrilla force. The British fixed positions.

Gideon Force

Though the Emperor crossed the frontier on January 20, 1941, it was not until February 6 that he arrived on horseback below his headquarters on the rock Belaya, 9,000 ft. above sea-level. His suite had been reduced to three British and three Ethiopian officers.

Attempts to break through the bush with motor transport failed. The lorry carrying the Emperor itself rolled over to the dry river bed, and his birds had the longest unbroken run they were past without water, and the only very great.

The 2nd Ethiopian Battalion followed behind, while the 1st Ethiopian Battalion made for Belaya from the

parade in the town square. The victorious Italian army marched to the town square. A triumphal arch was erected in the town square. The Italian army marched to the town square.

The Italian army marched to the town square. The Italian army marched to the town square. The Italian army marched to the town square. The Italian army marched to the town square.

A British lieutenant was killed in the battle. A British lieutenant was killed in the battle. A British lieutenant was killed in the battle.

At Ambar, the high tableland above the Nile, for the loss of 200 Allied troops killed. At Ambar, the high tableland above the Nile, for the loss of 200 Allied troops killed.

machine guns, 30 heavy machine guns, seven mountain guns, 150 mules, 15,000 mules, 300 horses, and 700 Italian staff officers.

The whole lot were dismantled under the scowl of three Bren guns, which were so close that the British commander could see the muzzles.

Alone that day he worked with the help of the British and of a locally recruited force. He and his men fought a hard battle. He and his men fought a hard battle.

Such is the gist of the brief official history of a courageous and colourful campaign of revolt engineered by a few stalwart Britons.

THE WAR MadagascAR: All Railways Now Captured

Prime Minister's Statement on Campaign to House of Commons

THE WHOLE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF MADAGASCAR is now in British hands.

In the House of Commons last week, the Prime Minister reviewed the military operations in Madagascar to the date of his speech. Mr. Churchill said:

The success of the initial landings and the fact that they were accomplished with only the lightest casualties on both sides is due in great measure to the efficiency of the Royal Navy and the speed with which they landed the troops on the beaches at the right time.

After British troops had secured the port of Majunga, motorised units of the King's African Rifles disembarked by their advance. The British troops advanced to the south. The British troops advanced to the south.

British Envoys Fixed On

Early on that same morning our sea-borne forces opened off the east coast port of Tananarivo, and called upon the town to surrender. The commander of the town, and fired on our aviators. Our aviators bombed the town at 8 a.m.

At this juncture, a column from Majunga had reached a point some 40 miles north of Antananarivo, and here they met their first serious opposition. This was overcome in two short engagements on the 21st and 22nd, and our forces entered the capital on the middle of the 23rd.

Operations against the remaining French forces south of the capital are proceeding. Assistance in the northern part of the island between Diego Suarez and Majunga has collapsed, and all is now quiet in that area.

It should be mentioned that I received news this morning that the French garrison at the southern port of the island had surrendered unconditionally without any bombardment being necessary.

Mr. Churchill said that the capture of the railway was a symbolic... Mr. Churchill said that the capture of the railway was a symbolic...

The following announcement was issued on September 23 by the G.O.C. in C., East Africa:

This morning our forces made further advances on the southwest coast of the island, and the garrison there without opposition.

Our columns, moving east and west along the main Antananarivo-Brickaville road, have now made contact, thus putting the principal railway of Madagascar into our hands.

Continuing advances south-west from the capital, our troops have captured Beheniy, little opposition was encountered and the movement towards Antananarivo.

Beheniy is 25 miles south of Antananarivo. The Vichy wireless stated on the same day that fighting in Madagascar mainly centres of isolated French nests of resistance.

Ptain's Message to Governor-General

Marshal Juin has sent a message to Mr. Annet, Governor-General of the island, saying: "Britain may occupy Madagascar, she will not overcome an obstacle which holds out against achieving us as important as your own people will to remain French."

After the capture of Antananarivo a handful of men under the leadership of two great Frenchmen, Governor-General Annet and General Guilleme, are continuing to fight in the Madagascar bush. Their resistance goes beyond the frontiers of the island.

You all, French by birth or by adoption, have given France Madagascar a new and magnificent example to the French people.

Can there be any more for France? Freedom has remained in spite of everything. After that, you may voice a desire that this Iniquitous occupation of your country will be your only law. For this is now always true.

On the night of September 11th, my aviators, British troops have secured the garrison on the southeast coast of the island, and the Governor-General was reported to have set up his headquarters after the fall of Antananarivo. It was also announced that British troops

pushing south from Antananarivo, had advanced 20 miles beyond Ambatolampy, a large village 30 miles from the capital.

A special dispatch from Madagascar to the *Express*, delayed in transit and describing in detail our operations to September 25, stated that Natives in some parts of the island had spent one day in destroying bridges under the orders of the Vichy French, and the next day in repairing them for the advancing British forces. Getting accustomed to this, they started rebuilding immediately when the French left and before the British arrived.

Campaigning in Difficult Country

Describing the difficulties of the advance, this correspondent stated:

"We do not underestimate the time required to cross up the Vichy French, the most being country, where the relief is so cautious as to be a huge hindrance. I am sitting on three cubans at the moment, on a journey to 1000 m. begin the 40 miles starting on 3000 ft. in a 10-cwt. truck, 30 miles being on a 10-cwt. truck with a 10-cwt. motor-cycle engine, and then 20 miles in the motor car. On the head seat of a Native poled dug-out came up a 10-cwt. motor-cycle engine, luxurious compared with the forward troops, and the foot, not even carrying rations. Behind them the infantry, two turned engineers, repairing roads and replacing railway sleepers. It is a crazy warfare."

It was announced on October 4 that East African troops reaching Ambatolampy had released 10 British men, four women and two children who had been there for five months. The men are employees of a British meat-canning firm, and their families had been taken inland after the British seizure of Diego Suarez.

That day's official announcement stated:

"Our troops have continued their advance southward from Antananarivo since the Vichy forces, which withdrew to the southern part of the island after some opposition, a French position at Sambaina in the station was captured, and yesterday evening, despite delays due to extensive road blocking, our advance was approaching the town of Antsirabé."

The Campaign of October 4

"Our troops advancing south from Antananarivo have now reached Antsirabé, where they were enthusiastically received by the population."

Vichy claimed in a broadcast:

"British troops, though disposing of over 200 vehicles, are advancing very slowly towards the south. The level resistance with which they met at Sambaina has brought them to a standstill, and their advance on Antsirabé is slow."

450 Miles of Railway Taken

The official announcement issued by Lieut. General Platt, G.O.C. in C. East Africa, on October 5, indicates that the campaign is nearing its end. More than 400 miles of railway, together with much rolling stock, are now in our hands. This constitutes the whole of the island's main railway system.

The text of the *communiqué* was:

"Our troops are continuing to patrol southwards from Antsirabé."

With the occupation of this town our troops advancing from Majunga have covered a distance of over 400 miles in 23 days. The column has now been joined by another from Antsirabé, which has moved by road and railway over a distance of 280 miles.

"During the course of these long advances our troops have had to repair numerous destroyed bridges as well as remove important road blocks of rocks and earth and some miles of felled trees."

The announcement closes with the above statement about the capture of the whole of the island's main railway system.

A special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, telegraphed from Ambatolampy on the same day:

"Pursuit of the Vichy forces has taken the East Africans through some of the loveliest country in the island."

"At the front I watched Tanganyika troops dispersed in order at a bridge spanning the Illempo River, the hills in the sunshine, and move up round the glassy slopes of hills enclosing what might well have been one of Scotland's most beautiful glens."

"Pushing forward unopposed, they occupied a country railway station where the French had abandoned a quantity of rolling stock. At that time the enemy was still using a system of observation with searchlights and searchlights of a day's action. I counted these on 50 spots with the

ray, and there were hundreds of felled trees lying across the route."

Anganyika forward units had their first engagement at Beheny, 25 miles south of Tananarive, when a column of one man wounded, they captured 250 prisoners, 1000 rifles and several machine guns.

"Late in the afternoon our forward elements were before Beheny, where a road block in front of a series of hills cutting in hilly country, a platoon of Vichy troops sniped them inaccurately, until dark."

"Our artillery opened fire at dawn, after which the Vichy men could be seen retreating. Our troops at once began to work their way across the hillside, on which they found several pillbox defences made of clods of earth. In one trench was a European soldier with six privates. They held up a white flag as our men approached."

"In their retreat the enemy destroyed a bridge beyond a village, but our engineers reconstructed a substitute. After some further ineffective sniping by the enemy, our troops occupied Beheny without further opposition."

French Ships from Madagascar

The 1,801-ton Vichy freighter *AMIRAL BARRÉ*, while attempting to escape from Madagascar, scuttled herself when she was intercepted by the Royal Navy. She has been officially disclosed in Cape Town. Officers and crew were picked up. The *AMIRAL BARRÉ*, formerly the *YIANNIS*, was built at Glasgow in 1905. She was at one time named the *NEWBY HALL*.

Another Vichy ship, the 1,659-ton *MARECHAL GALIENI*, was captured and taken to a South African port. She belongs to the Messageries Maritime Company.

Casualties and Awards

The following Rhodesian casualties are announced. Killed as the result of a flying accident: Sgt. P. J. Jack, Northamptonshire, presumed dead (previously reported missing as the result of air operations); Sgts Pilot P. H. Bell, missing, believed killed as the result of air operations; Pilot Officers T. G. Grantham and F. S. Haslett, and Sgt. Pilot E. V. Schofer; prisoners of war (previously reported missing): Maj. J. R. S. Paddon and C. F. B. Fitt.

Major E. A. J. Hunter, Highland Light Infantry and Royal Army Service Corps, who died recently in a military hospital, was at one time attached to the 4th King's African Rifles.

Captain F. E. Banner, East African Pay Corps, has died while on service in the East African Command.

Lt. A. G. R. Methuen, R.A.F., elder son of Colonel and Mrs. Alan Methuen, O.M., has been accidentally killed while on duty in the Sudan.

Lieut. Allan Jones, youngest son of the late Lieut. and the late Lieut. G. Jones of Livingstonia, died while on duty in the Sudan.

Omaha Abukr Mohamed, a Sudanese, has been awarded the D.S.M.

Lieut. (temp. Capt.) G. A. Mabin, R.A.F., has been mentioned in dispatches for his gallant and skilful leadership during the Ethiopian campaign, which led to the restoration of the Emperor Haile Selassie. Captain Steer's new book, *War and Adventure*, tells the story of his service in the East African Campaign.

Captain A. G. Mabin, of the 1st Rhodesian Postal Staff, who is on active service with the Royal Signals Corps in the Middle East, has been promoted to Major.

El 157 from Colonial Command

Lord Frere's broadcast announced that the Colonial Command's Force had been reduced to 15,000 men up to September 30, as well as the reduction of the number of aircraft.

Rhodesia's Military Forces

Statement by Sir Godfrey Huggins

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, in a statement to the House of Assembly, said that the Colony and the Union of South Africa have combined their military forces to form a South African Command, and he welcomed a step which would not only add immeasurably to Southern Rhodesia's security, but increase her effective contribution to the Empire's war effort. Southern Rhodesia had always felt that pooling her military resources with that of her great neighbour to the south would be the best means of ensuring mutual security.

Incidentally it was being recalled by Sir Godfrey that as the result of a request from the War Office, and on account of the then political uncertainties in the Union, Rhodesia sent men to lead units of African regiments in East and West Africa. This was done so promptly that Southern Rhodesia had the distinction of being the first country to send the Empire to dispatch men to fight its own borders after the outbreak of war.

Rhodesians had done gallant work in such famous regiments as the King's African Rifles and the Nigeria Regiment, and had fought side by side with the South African Forces in the East African campaign.

Rhodesian troops were also drafted to a number of Imperial units in the Middle East, the first contingent having left the Colony in April 1941. Some have fought through every bit of the campaign since then. Rhodesians in the Middle East are now mainly concentrated in the King's Royal Rifles, the Royal Horse Artillery, and the Long Range Desert Group, although there are a number of individuals in other units. The Colony was now waiting information as to how it was to be dealt with the thousands of men in the military forces at the present time, some of which would fight alongside South Africans, and generally welcomed.

Arrangements have been made to send the fathers of the German and Italian children who were burnt to death in the recent interment camp at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia (as reported in last week's issue of this newspaper), for a reunion with the bereaved mothers. The funeral of the victims was held last week by Mr. R. C. Tredgold, Minister of Defence, the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, and representatives of many public bodies.

Lord Morley Reaches Cairo

Lord Morley, immediate ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arrived in Cairo to take up his duties as Deputy Minister of State in the Middle East.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Trenchard, who has wide African interests and is Chairman of the Colonial Comforts Fund, has arrived in the Middle East to tour R.A.F. stations.

A reception given in his honour by M. de Wleeschauwer, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, Lord Swire, British Minister for West Africa, and the Belgian Congo on its war effort. The reception was held on the 20th anniversary of the capture of Tabora by the Belgians during the campaign in German East Africa.

Wing-Commander J. Davison, of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, has been appointed liaison officer in London for the Colony's Air Force.

Mr. John S. Garnham, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Garnham, now of Sheffield, who was born in Kampala, has been awarded his wings as a pilot in the R.A.F.

Mr. Stewart Folkes, who was also born in Kampala, is now training with the R.A.F. in England.

Mr. Arthur E. Abrahams has left the Union of South Africa for Nairobi to take up his appointment as superintendent of the large number of Polish refugees who are to be settled in Kenya and Uganda.

Zanzibar Civil Emergency Committee constituted as follows: The British Resident (Chairman), the Senior Military Officer in the Protectorate, the Provincial Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, Messrs. P. H. A. Krammer, M.L.C., Mr. Sheikh Mohamed bin Hilal, M.L.C., Mr. C. A. Bartlett and Mr. P. O. Dewell.

The Information Office of Southern Rhodesia has issued a 30-page illustrated booklet, "Southern Rhodesia at War," describing the Colony's war effort.

The possibilities of using Kenya's elephants for war work are being explored by an expert who has arrived in the Colony from Burma, where elephants were used for transport in the recent campaign. Local conditions differ widely, of course.

A mobile library for use of the W.V.S. in Lincolnshire and a military lorry for service in Pembrokeshire, both the gift of the Klambo Club, Kenya, were handed over by Rear-Admiral Arthur Bomley at a ceremony at the Colonial Office on Friday.

Funds for War Purposes

Sales of the recent issue of East African War Bonds have passed £1,250,000. Sales of the first War Loan in East Africa amounted to £2,200,000.

An interest-free loan of £40,750 has been made to Imperial Governments by the Native Administration of the Eastern Province of Uganda.

Among the latest list of gifts to the National Red Cross Fund are £1,804 from the National Red Cross of Southern Rhodesia and £1,800 from the Congo-British War Fund.

The Kenya War-Wellness Fund has made further gifts, totalling £432, to various organisations, including the Lord Mayor of London's Appeal for War and Distress Fund, £105 to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, £43 to Merchant Navy Comforts Fund, £200 (from the Girl Guides Association) to the Royal Air Force Comforts Fund, £100 (also from the Girl Guides Association, Nyera), £50 to the King George's Fund for Sailors.

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Background to the

Britain's Coal Potential

Britain's outcrop coal seams, if properly handled, could yield 100,000 tons a year for some time to come. They would thus go a long way towards making up the 15,000,000 tons a year deficiency in mineral coal supplies. During a visit to some of the areas where these seams are being worked I saw gangs of 20 or 30 men producing coal at the rate of 30 tons a day per man with mechanical grabs, tractors and cranes. They compare with an average of 191 tons per miner working in the pits. Average costs on the outcrop seams work out at under 15s. a ton—and sometimes as low as 7s. 6d.—against 15s. a ton for mined coal. From the 50 sites being worked production exceeds 60,000 tons a week or more than 3,000,000 tons a year. Thirty more sites are being opened up and production should begin shortly. Between 60 and 70 further sites are being prospected. To reach the potential of 200,000 tons a week about 3,000 workers would be required, none of them miners. Areas in South Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Notts, and Staffordshire are being mainly developed by the Ministry of Fuel and Power. Two difficulties facing the contractors are the indifferent attitude of some officials of the Ministry of Fuel who regard outcropping as a big scandal something of a freak, and opposition from the coal-selling organisations in the mining industry which, instead of disposing of outcrop coal immediately, leaves it stacked around the countryside. Throughout the country about 200,000 tons are lying idle, while consumers clamour for supplies. *Daily Telegraph* Industrial Correspondent.

Income Tax Spurs to Service

Mr. Stanley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer states that of the 10,500,000 people paying income tax in Britain only 100,250 have £10 or more in their pocket each week after paying tax. I hold that when incomes came within a more reasonable distance of each other we shall be able to direct our lives in a common purpose. For instance, when the rewards of industry are not so great we may get young men prepared to go into politics and the Colonial Service. So far many have left these vocations alone because the measure of success has been money. Consequently we have had to lean upon us those hidebound views of politics and the Empire from which we suffer. —Mr. Emrys Jones.

Building a Ship in 10 Days

A Liberty Ship, one of these 30,000-ton merchantmen that are helping to win the Battle of the Atlantic, has been laid down, built, and launched in 10 American shipyard in 10 days. This is the official day-by-day story of how it is done. First day: By order. Lay the keel. Within 24 hours the whole of the backbone of the ship is completed. Second day: Before dawn the insides of the Liberty Ship have started to take shape. Within a few hours the five cargo holds and the main deck are in the first section of the ship's deck structure is complete, after putting in what is called the after-bulkhead, get busy building the ship's sides. Fourth day: The propeller shaft hole (the route for the propeller through the ship) is completed, and the great central walkway, the ship's bulkhead, is started to come in. So are the other big walkways and air. Fifth day: The boiler rooms are installed, are fitted. As darkness comes the rigging for holding the anchor chain in the forepart of the ship takes shape. The first part of the engine is lowered into position. Sixth day: The upper deck is started, and the smaller bulkheads are fitted. Seventh day: The steering and engine rooms are completed. Work is still progressing on the building of the ship's sides. The last section of the upper deck is completed. Eighth day: Work is started on the superstructure; the forward mast housing is lowered rapidly into position in one piece; the windlass foundations and the winches that man the booms are installed; the midmast housing is put up. Ninth day: The 200-ton deck-house is fitted 100ft. into the air from the land, hoisted over the bow, and set in position amidships. There's a murmur of enthusiasm as the funnel is raised. But no one pauses. Tenth day: Long before dawn the cranes and mountings are installed, finishing touches are put to the deck house, rigging is fitted, steam and exhaust systems are hung around the upper deck, the buoys and rail are fitted. Now the climax has come. Before noon today, the thrilling order is given: Launch ship. A Liberty Ship has been built in 10 days. —Mr. Walter

Russia's Need of Arms

The German war design does not provide for such intricate hulls. There are only blows and German for the organisation of fresh blows. We shall do well not to place our minds too comfortably with the German. We are in such the aims set for the summer campaign. It is more useful to heed their clear gains. In Russia the gains are serious enough, though far from decisive. With the five of the grievous losses of the summer campaign, the Russians have lost a large part of their total agricultural, mineral, and industrial resources in the vast lands overrun by the invader. Something has been done to offset the transfer of manpower and industrial plant. But even so, the loss is so large that it will not be not a count to anything like the stabilising of Russia, to ask of sustaining the offensive and defensive strength of our ally has been on the shape and wider scope. In the months ahead Russia will require urgently from us in the United States not only more weapons and munitions to fight our more food with which to live. Hitler took us last year—and this time his country is now to be questioned. The British activity the Germans are made putting into the exploitation of the grain, oil, and coal mines, and materials and transport facilities which have passed into the hands. A like effort is demanded from us to initiate this huge disruption of Russian life and labour. —The Times.

Education and Character

We will now maintain that we had have sufficiently prepared ourselves to meet the supreme crisis of our history, of the long-drawn struggle of every where the crisis is of will to last. The nature of our failing is indicated by the excess emphasis placed upon the ideal aim of individual happiness. The educational approach to the training of character has tended to forget the character must be a character. It has aimed mainly at the attainment of the well-being of the individual. Decorously into the neatly planned community shielded from all external dangers, has been lined hardly at all at the times without which the community itself must fall to pieces—the bold qualities of adventurousness, initiative, and of difficulty and danger, the fighting spirit in a world, etc. —Report of the Conservative Sub-Committee on Education.

the War News

Options Ebitonised. — The convoys to Russia will be bigger. — Mr. Noel Baker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport.

The enemy has gone all out this year. If he does not succeed, the end of the year may well find him all in. — *The Round Table*.

We should be foolish not to prepare for a long war. — Mr. Lantis, U.S. Director of Civil Defense.

The possibility of a second front occupies a place of the first rate in Soviet estimates of the current situation. — *Stalin*.

If the war takes a turn in our favour the danger of invasion may be greater. — Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

Allied leaders do not need to be provided info on operations at a second front, because all of them are working on their plans for an offensive. — Mr. Attlee.

During the first three years of war 47,365 civilians were killed and 51,658 injured by air raids on the United Kingdom. — Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary.

British people are producing more per head than any other nation in the world. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

It is a crime of meanness I cannot believe will be done with the same strength they find the time to do it. — *Commander in Chief* (speech which larger and better). — *Coastline*.

President Roosevelt has asked Congress to grant an immediate appropriation of £715,000,000 to build 14,000 fighters and bombers for the Navy. — *Daily Mail*.

13,251 Australians are prisoners of war or missing. Of these 10,000 were captured in the Middle East, mainly in Greece and Crete, and 16,200 are missing in Malaya. — Mr. Forde, Australian Minister for the Army.

Every man in Australian ranks is being urged to do his bit for the war effort for an hour. — Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia.

It is a fact that the cities of free men how to fight, and has told cities that resisted air fleets that they can also help to defeat them which come to prey on them. — *Daily Express*.

Tobacco duties during the last months from May 30 to June 30 last, totalled £30,000,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1941. — Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Since the beginning of June the Allies' air forces have destroyed 20,000 tons of Axis shipping in Mediterranean waters and destroyed another 80,000 tons of Axis shipping in the Atlantic.

Liberals have a larger number of orange party members than the rest. The Labour Party is the smallest, most honest and simplest of all the political parties. — *Weekly News Letter*.

As a result of recent R.A.F. raids, some of large fleets in Düsseldorf, Spain, had to move into small homes, about in Germany is sufficient to clear up 100,000, so students have to help. — Ministry of Economic Warfare.

During the attacks on Stalin and German troops, some with heavy arms have had to gain ground by using Russian peasants, mostly on women, as a screen, thus receiving the method they used in the battle of Smolensk last year. — *News*.

It is determined have the Luftwaffe to keep up their air effort at Stalagrad that they have recently been dropping oil barrels, petrol, gases, and even sewing machines on the defenders when their own supplies have run out. — *Mr. Paul Hoff*.

Large force in air raid on Chinese bases in occupied China. Now its effects in the southern seas of the Pacific in a very short time, probably in a few weeks. — Brig. Gen. Chennault, Commander of the U.S. Army Air Task Force, speaking in Washington.

An entire United States Army division has been landed at Koradi. It is presumed that this division will serve as reinforcements for the Allied army in Egypt, as supplies to Egypt are now being transported via the Lamy-Ethiopia Equatorial Africa. — *Gen. Wainwright*.

No British merchant ship has ever been delayed in this war because she was short of seamen. The Germans think that by terrorising the seamen they can prevent them from sailing, but they have not succeeded, and that is well. — Vice-Admiral Sir E. C. Layton, C. in C., Africa Command.

Until the position in Egypt is radically cleared up we can hardly be able to direct attention to the problem of Sicily. A clear-cut success there would have immediate repercussions on the Russian outlook and might even change the whole military situation. — A Study of War in the *Daily Telegraph*.

In his speech last week Hitler was forgetting that he has pitched against him the two most inventive nations in the world. Most of the major war inventions since 1914, from tanks to torpedoes, bombers and even bombing signs to radio, have been of British or American origin. — *Scrutator*.

By far the best policy for India during the period before she can afford to stand completely alone is to retain her association with the free parliament of the British Commonwealth. There is no partnership which exacts so little from its members, and one which can give them so much in return. — Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India.

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PERSONALIA

Sir Evelyn Baring visited on Tuesday last week.
Mr. J. A. Whitehouse is now in charge of the Masai extra-provincial district of Kenya.

Mr. J. A. M. Wolfe is now in charge of the Elgeyo district of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

Mr. C. J. H. B. B. lately Resident Magistrate in Mombasa, has assumed similar duties in Nakuru.
A daughter was born to Kapunga on September 26 for the wife of Mr. Montague de Courcy in London.

Mr. Donald Storr Fox is now District Commissioner for Elgeyo, in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

Mr. F. L. Roberts and Mr. A. K. Berds have been appointed members of the Arusha District Licensing Board.

Mr. M. A. Gallagher has succeeded Mr. C. M. M. as District Commissioner for the Kilosa district of Tanganyika.

Mr. W. B. Higgins has been appointed a member of the Nyasaland Committee for Education in the room of Mr. W. E. McClure.

Mr. G. C. Smith has been appointed a member of the Northern Rhodesia Film Censorship Board in the room of Mrs. H. E. Bringham.

Mr. H. B. Watney is now District Commissioner for Karamoja and Mr. B. A. L. Watts Assistant District Commissioner for the Lango District of Uganda.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir John Woodington, has arranged to visit Zambia in order to meet Sir Edmund Richards, the new Governor of Nyasaland.

A son was born in London on October 1 to the wife of the present Glendal, Governor of British Somaliland.
The following are members of the Administrative Service of Kenya:

The engagement is announced between Miss D. J. Hedderley, A. F. of Durban Natal, and Major Mark Collett Durham Light Infantry, attached to the Sudan.

The marriage took place on Mr. R. Goodrich, of Maidenhead, and Kathleen Lorna, daughter of Mr. W. Spiller, Chief Engineer in the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and Mrs. Spiller.

Sir Donald Cameron, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has resigned his appointment as Colonial representative at the League Division of the Ministry of Corporation on account of failing eyesight.

The following have been elected directors of the Kenya Wyster Nut Co-operative Union: Mr. J. W. Newton, Turbo; Mr. H. A. Lunn, Kipkerret; Mr. W. J. Popleton, Nairobi; Mr. B. N. N. Warubi, and Mr. A. Johansen, Makuyu.

The engagement is announced between Captain W. Dardley, of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Alison Hudd, daughter of the late A. F. Hudd, B.S.A. and of Mrs. Hudd, formerly of Clifton, Bristol, and now at Scole House, Hook Heath, Basing.

The Trans-Nzoia district has formed a branch of the Kenya Total Defence Union. The Committee consists of Mr. Colin Maher (honorary secretary), Mr. E. Eddy (hon. treasurer), Mrs. A. Barber, Dr. M. S. R. Broadbent, the Rev. O. Kruger, Mr. R. J. St. Hill, and Mrs. J. Stirling.

The marriage took place in London on September 26 of Lieutenant D. A. Graham, R.F.C., youngest son of the late A. F. Graham, and Mrs. Graham, of Broadwood, Cheshire, and Miss R. M. Stanley, daughter of Sir Herbert and Lady Stanley. Sir Herbert is the Hon. C. Stanley of Southern Rhodesia.

The following have been appointed a Board of referees in connexion with the Excess Profits Tax Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia: Messrs. Harold Williams (Chairman), E. S. P. and R. A. T. Fookes.

Mr. C. B. Wilkins and Mr. F. H. Page Jones are now District Commissioners respectively for the Lindt and Masai districts of Tanganyika Territory, and Mr. G. W. S. Conan-Davies and Mr. J. W. T. Allen have taken respective charge of the Masai and Nyalali districts.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will be celebrated on November 10, of Lieut. J. A. M. Du Pont, R.N.V.R. (Ret.) of the late Lt. Col. O. C. Du Pont, of Southern Rhodesia, and First Officer Nora L. Paterson, W.N.N.S., daughter of Surgeon Captain A. S. Paterson, R.N., and Mrs. Paterson, of Hogsthorpe, Lincolnshire.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Robert Cecilton Mitchell Cotts, Irish Guards, younger son of the late Sir William Mitchell Cotts, and Lady Mitchell Cotts, and Barbara Threlkorton, only daughter of the late Captain H. J. A. Throckmorton, R.N., and the late Mrs. Threlkorton. Mr. Mitchell Cotts is a director of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. S. M. Langan O'Beffe, gave a luncheon at Claridge's Hotel, London, last week in honour of the birthday of the Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor designate of Southern Rhodesia. The other guests were the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Sir Cecil Rodwell; Mr. D. Gibson, Sir Eric Machtig, Mr. J. S. Cassidy, Mr. D. Christopherson, Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. Robertson Gibb, and Mr. S. S. Taylor.

Malayan Officials for East Africa

Among former Malayan public servants now working or provisionally selected for posts in East Africa are the following:

Lieut. Colonel J. O. Saunders, Director of Transport in Eritrea, formerly Transportation Manager to the F.M.S. Railways; Capt. S. E. Smith, Assistant Traffic Manager in the Franco-Ethiopian Railways, formerly Traffic Inspector of the F.M.S. Railways, and earlier in the mechanical departments of the K. & U.R.; Mr. J. S. Addison, Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, to a like position in Kenya; Mr. H. J. S. Sutton, Government architect in Malaya, to Kenya; Mr. F. W. Roe, Geologist, Malaya, to Uganda; Mr. R. P. Kelly, Executive Engineer, Malaya, to Tanganyika Territory; Mr. D. G. Wood, Engineer, Post and Telegraphs, Malaya, to Kenya; Mr. F. Owen, Assistant Engineer, Malaya, to Tanganyika Territory; Mr. E. S. Walker, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Malaya, to Kenya; Mr. M. Samson, Assistant Engineer, Malaya, to Tanganyika Territory; Mr. J. R. Speace, Executive Engineer, Malaya, to Kenya; Mr. L. V. Waumsley, Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, Malaya, to Kenya; Miss I. Beaton, Miss L. P. McConaha, Miss M. E. Timms, all Nursing Sisters, Malaya, to Kenya; and Miss E. R. Rintoul, Nursing Sister, Malaya, to Uganda.

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Mr. T. B. F. Davis

His death has occurred at his home in Durban at the age of 70 years of Mr. T. B. F. Davis, who had for many years been actively associated with the education and lighterage concerns operating in many South and East African ports. He was a man of great wealth and of most unusual character.

A native of Jersey, he resided for many years in merchant ships before settling in South Africa, to which he made large philanthropic gifts, including hundreds of thousands of pounds for educational purposes. In the presentation to the South African Government in memory of his son who was killed in a plane crash in 1915 of the training ship "H.M.S. 'Houli'."

Love of the sea was the one hobby which he began life as a fisher-boy, and when he took to yacht-racing he bought the famous racing schooner, "Weswag," in which during the British season in previous years he became notable for his hospitality and his keenness for the sport. A master mariner himself, he had no use for the rolling guest aboard "Weswag," and during a stiff breeze, the kind of weather in which the great schooner was at her best, he lashed his guests into supplementary life-aid crew, and with a full flow of unrestrained, common's language would urge all on board, whether prince or peer, or one of his own employees, to starter efforts at the ropes of the great schooner as she heeled to a wash at a sailing 32 knots.

At such moments, perhaps hard on the heels of the late King George V's incomparable Britannia, the sight and sound of an idle hand of any social rank would produce a blistering outburst from T. B. at the great brass-mounted wheel. On one such occasion three of these berated passengers are stated to have been admitted. But T. B. made no distinctions. He was a martinet whose love of his boat and expected everyone else to do the same. When King George V. once asked him what was the greatest pleasure in life, he promptly replied, "Beating the Britannia's air."

When the soul of generosity in response to any appeal that struck his imagination, he was extremely acute over anything that looked to him like an imposition. But his memory for a debt was tenacious. For example, while at sea as a boy he was wrecked and cast adrift alone in a small boat, and was rescued in the North Sea by a Norwegian sailing vessel. Half a century later, the master of that vessel met him at the whaling enterprise in South and Eastern Africa, in which he was interested, he sailed in "Weswag" to Norway, and distributed a large sum of money among the descendants of the crew who had saved his life.

Mr. E. P. Evans

We recently reported the death of the cousin of Mr. E. P. Wilson-Evans, better known to East Africans as "E. P. Evans," or to many of them merely as "E. P." He had changed his name by deed poll shortly before the outbreak of war. He was a great loving man while at theVarsity, rowing for Oxford in 1904, 1905 and 1906. Soon afterwards he was appointed an Assistant District Commissioner in Kenya, retiring on account of ill health in 1917 when Senior Assistant Secretary. After being invalided from East Africa, he worked during the last war in the War Trade Department in this country, and was then associated for 50 years with two London houses with East African connections, Secretary of the Associated Producers of East Africa for a number of years. He was a constant attendant at East African functions in London, and was always most helpful to East Africans on leave in this country, not least when delegations urged to put the views of East Africa before Whitehall and the public. "E. P." was trusted and liked by all who knew him, and his passing will be widely regretted.

Mr. J. B. Pandya

The recent death in Bombay of Mr. J. B. Pandya moves one of the best known Indians in East Africa. A long-time member of the Legislative Council, he had behind him 20 years of continuous service on behalf of the Indian community, and he was the first Indian in Kenya to receive the C.B.E., the award being made last year to himself a Hindu, Mr. Pandya made no distinction between Hindu and Moslem. He once said publicly that the fight for the rights of the Indian community in Kenya should have a mixture of co-operation and non-co-operation. But a should, in other words, see response to co-operation both with the European leaders and with the Government. His relations with European settlers had to have been good over a period of years, and he worked in the faith that a close and constant co-operation for the improvement of Kenya's war effort would have beneficial results after the war also. At one time on the staff of a Mombasa bank, he had for many years credit on his own account in that town. He established the *Kenya Daily News* as an organ of the expression of Indian opinion, and wrote many, probably most, of the leading articles. His penning is a real loss to public opinion in Kenya, for though he fought hard for his own cause, he would see other sides of a question.

The death occurred in Zomba after a long illness of Mr. Shabir.

Old-timers in East and Central Africa will learn with regret of the death in Cape Town at the age of 74 of Captain P. J. Papp, formerly of the Union-Castle Line. Coming ashore in 1922 from his last command, the *Corfe Castle*, he became three years later manager and superintendent of a company in South Africa. When he retired in 1934 he settled in Sea Point, the Cape Town suburb.



Although the business of W. H. Smith & Son was established in 1792 (in Little Crossvenor Street, London) the first Smith bookstall was not opened until 36 years later, in 1828, at the E. 6th St. railway terminus at Fuster. Now there are 1,500 Smith's bookstalls in England, Wales and a vast army of customers in all parts of the world.

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Colonial Partnership

Faith in the Colonial Empire

Mr Harold Macmillan, Parhampton, United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies, said on Wednesday at a press conference.

It has often been said that the English people guard the Colonial Empire in a dutiful absence of mind. It is not so. It is not so careful that they do not look in a fitful absence of faith. It was won by individual men and women from these islands—traders, explorers, missionaries, settlers, administrators. Let us make sure that the Colonial Empire which has been built with vision is not neglected or abandoned through lack of confidence in ourselves.

For the material purposes of war and peace we need the Colonies. We need their mineral and agricultural resources in war, we need their opportunities for our trade in peace. But we need also their needs.

In war they need our power to lead and organise a common defence against the Axis tyrants. In the high purpose both they and we contribute our blood and treasure. In peace they need our help to develop their own resources by the free use of our skill. The Colonies have drawn upon our capital, our skill, our experience in the past. They must be given more practically expanded in the future.

If they really are our natural partners, still more are we naturally theirs. It is our task to continue, both by voluntary and Governmental methods, the great pioneer work which individuals began. In this field of education, of technical advance, of administration, there is no the less the mission which we dare not abandon. To do so is to shut off our responsibilities or to abandon our unshared task. It would indeed be the final refusal of the great obligation—the crime for which Dante excluded the sinner, not only from heaven and purgatory, but even from hell itself.

An Ethiopian Conference

Economics Discussed in Addis Ababa

An Economic Conference convened in Addis Ababa by the Emperor Haile Selassie was presided over by Mr A. G. Howe, the British Minister. The following attended the Conference:

- Chairman: D. A. Sandford, Principal Adviser to the Emperor, Ministry of the Interior, Lieut. Col. C. Mathew, Judicial Adviser, Lieut. Col. J. E. Ford, Financial Adviser; Mr D. M. H. Riches, Second Secretary, British Legation; Mr Gordon-Smith, representing the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation in Ethiopia; Lieut. Col. H. E. Birchall, general manager of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway; Major R. B. Russell, representing the Ethiopian Petroleum Administration; Major J. Rodd, representing the South African Mission; Lieut. C. E. Goldbourne, Grade Officer, Canteen, A. S. Rows, representing the I.C.M.P. Officers; Ethiopian secretaries were Major W. E. Taylor and Mr. Angus Macgagge.

The following were present at the meetings of sub-committees: Lieut. Col. C. Mathew, Principal Adviser to the Emperor, Ministry of the Interior; Mr D. M. H. Riches, Second Secretary, British Legation; Mr Gordon-Smith, representing the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation in Ethiopia; Lieut. Col. H. E. Birchall, general manager of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway; Major R. B. Russell, representing the Ethiopian Petroleum Administration; Major J. Rodd, representing the South African Mission; Lieut. C. E. Goldbourne, Grade Officer, Canteen, A. S. Rows, representing the I.C.M.P. Officers; Ethiopian secretaries were Major W. E. Taylor and Mr. Angus Macgagge.

The Committee discussed the following points: (1) the production and export of Ethiopian cereals; (2) quotas of exports into Ethiopia; (3) utilisation of Ethiopian industries for all other exports; (4) postal and telegraphic communications; (5) road construction and maintenance; (6) the development of a transport policy; (7) recruitment in Ethiopia of foreign technicians and skilled workers whose services are available to the war effort.

The Committee recommended that the Ethiopian Government should conduct a campaign to encourage greater grain production, that a Transport Board be constituted, that a committee should be appointed with two assistants, one of whom should be a sufficient number of Italian (British) and mechanics be kept in the country and service of transport all along the line.

The following estimate was made of available motor vehicles: Ethiopia, 500 heavy diesel lorries; British Somaliland, 100 heavy lorries between two and three tons (all petrol); British Somaliland, 100 heavy lorries between two and three tons (all petrol); British Somaliland, 100 heavy lorries between two and three tons (all petrol); British Somaliland, 100 heavy lorries between two and three tons (all petrol).

Major F. V. Ross estimated the cost of road maintenance at 100 million shillings a year, a total of 1,320,000. Major T. H. Ross estimated the cost of road maintenance at 100 million shillings a year, a total of 1,320,000. Major T. H. Ross estimated the cost of road maintenance at 100 million shillings a year, a total of 1,320,000.

Corona Club Room

For Officers on Leave in London

A club room for the use of officers of the Colonial Service on leave who are staying in or passing through London will be opened by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on October 12.

The club room, which will be managed under the auspices of the Corona Club, will be available to any members of that Club who may wish to make use of it, as well as to all serving officers of the Colonial Service whether members of the Club or not.

The club room, situated at No. 6 Park Street, Mayfair, W.1. (which is next door to No. 2 Park Street, at which address the Personnel Director of the Colonial Office is presently at his office) will be open during ordinary office hours. Current periodicals dealing with colonial affairs will be available.

Officers of the Colonial Service and members of the Corona Club are cordially invited to make use of the club room on and after October 12. It will be opened by Viscount Cranborne at an informal tea party at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, October 12, at which the club room will be opened. The opening will be held at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, October 12, at which the club room will be opened. The opening will be held at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, October 12, at which the club room will be opened.

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Copperbelt Detentions

Sequel to Subversive Acts by Europeans

The following statement was issued on October 7 by the Colonial Office:

As it has become clear during the past few months that certain elements of the Copperbelt have been deliberately fomenting an agitation of a subversive character directed against the war effort, the Government of Northern Rhodesia has found it necessary to detain certain of the individuals concerned.

The names of the persons detained are as follows: S. S. Maeyer, F. S. Maybank and J. P. Theunissen.

The Governor has sent a message to officials at various branches of the Mineworkers' Union informing them of the action taken by the Government, and saying that he sympathizes with them with confidence to use their influence to prevent any further acts. He has made it clear that the Government is fully resolved to take all necessary steps to maintain law and order.

Mr. S. S. Maeyer, a New Zealander, is general secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union. Mr. C. S. W. Maeyer is Vice-Chairman of its Nyulula branch, and Mr. J. P. Theunissen is employed in the copper mines at Lukushya.

Following the announcement of the detentions, a Colonial Office official said to the Press: "The Mineworkers' Union of the Copperbelt is exclusively European and aims at keeping the best jobs for Europeans, and so many of its members are key men, it is in a position to hold up production."

Maybank took an active part in the strike of European mine workers in 1940, as a consequence of which Africans also struck and rioting occurred.

He and others sent a peremptory request some months ago that the Governor should discuss with them certain proposals then before the Legislative Council. Most of the Union's demands have been granted. After making concessions and promising to give an undertaking last January to make no more demands, that engagement has now been broken.

Tanganika's Food Exports

Although the Territory's total food exports this year will probably be only a few times those of a normal year, Tanganika plans to increase its agricultural production still further. The Director of Agriculture, now given the additional title of Director of Agricultural Production, has received fresh powers to speed up planning and control of crops.

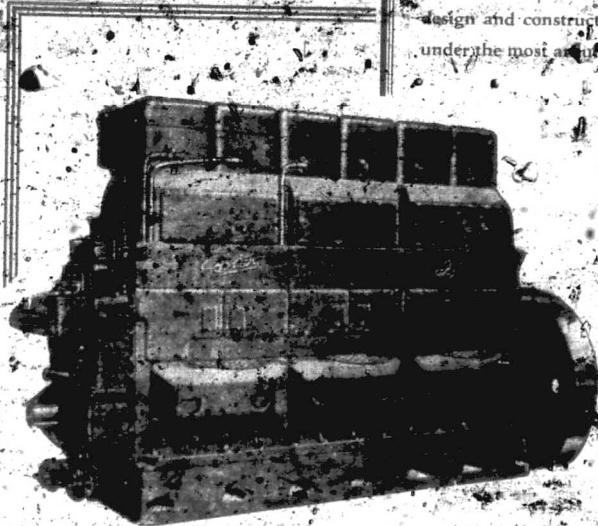
Kenya Indian Clerks and War Service

Kenya has gazetted a regulation under which Indian clerks between the ages of 18 and 55 must place their services at the disposal of the Director of Man-Power and not employers of Indian clerks must send to the nearest District Commissioner, particularly concerning them. The Indian Man-Power Committee may order any Indian clerk to undertake any war work. There is a right of appeal from such orders.

Senator Castellani

Senator Aldo Castellani, appointed high medical adviser to the Italian High Command, and reported to be with the Italian troops in North Africa as the former Harley Street specialist on tropical medicine who began in Uganda 40 years ago, at the invitation of the Foreign Office, the studies which proved the basis of his fortune, he left Britain at the time of the Italian war against Abyssinia in 1935 in order to put his knowledge at the disposal of the Italians in the field as officer in command of their medical services. As a result their standard of health was extraordinarily good. He was rewarded with the titles of senator and accountant. He then resumed his practice in London until Italy came into the present war when he went to the land of his birth. When he took control of the Italian medical services in the war of aggression against Ethiopia he was an K.C.M.G. This name was struck off the list of the Order more than two years ago.

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Questions in Parliament

No. Separate Colonial Labour Department

Mr. Harold Macmillan asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Secretary of Labour, Mr. Morrison, whether a separate Labour Department was intended to be set up in the Colonial Office.

Mr. Harold Macmillan asked the answer mainly in relation with the Colonial Office for dealing with labour questions. In April, 1938, a Social Services Department was established to deal with social questions affecting the Colonies generally. Labour questions of this nature, including those relating to the Colonies, Departments, the Colonies, the Colonies, the Colonies, workmen's compensation, and other matters, were legislation, factory conditions, the application of the International Labour Organisation, affecting conditions of employment, were dealt with by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in accordance with that Department's instructions, with the Labour Adviser and the other Departments in the Colonial Office. The recently created Colonial Labour Advisory Committee is also in a position to give valuable advice on such questions.

Mr. Sorenson asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies if attention would be given to the publication of a declaration of principles applicable to the Colonial peoples similar to the Atlantic Charter, and if there was any likelihood of proposals for progressive political and economic development in the Colonies being considered and published before the end of the war, and if so, of what nature, with existing arrangements being maintained in terms of economic and social improvement.

Mr. Harold Macmillan said that in regard to the first part of the question he could add nothing to the views already given on the same subject. In present conditions, the question would be appropriate, the energies of the Colonial Office were being mainly devoted to work directly relating to the prosecution of the war. Subject to the usual considerations, the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was being operated to the fullest practicable extent. The question of the political and economic development of the Colonies was under constant consideration. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, however, did not at present contemplate the publication of proposals of the kind mentioned in the second part of the question.

Northern Rhodesia and Attrition

Mr. Harvey asked if any directions had been given to the Commission which is allocating land in Northern Rhodesia purchased from the North Chartered Company to ensure that an adequate proportion of the land reserved for Africans; if not, what arrangements had

been made by the Commission as to the proportion of land to be reserved for Africans, and what was the amount of land which was now to be allocated.

Mr. Harold Macmillan said the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. The Commissioners had begun their work on August 15, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies was not aware whether they had submitted their report to the Government. Approximately 800,000 acres, mainly for Native Occupation, had been purchased by the Government from the North Chartered Company.

Mr. D. D. Dale asked if the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies would give an assurance that he did not intend during the war to take any action with regard to the proposal of the Kenya Land Tenure Committee that every lessee of Crown land in Kenya should have the right to obtain title to the land forever free from any obligation to pay rent, since such a proposal was contrary to the law.

Mr. Harold Macmillan: The report of this Committee is under consideration.

Kenya to Adopt Poll Tax In Place of Hut and Poll Tax System

A Bill to change the existing system of Native taxation is to be introduced to the Kenya Legislative Council, the object being to substitute a poll tax payable by men only for the present hut and poll tax system under which a man pays a tax for each of his wives, and under which women are liable to pay.

An official statement says that the object of the new poll tax was to "level the field" as only the wealthy African can afford more than one wife.

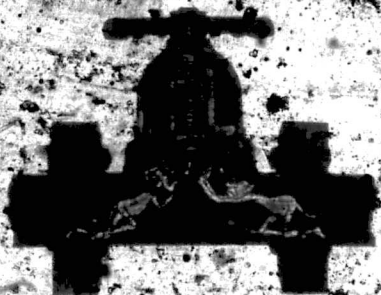
As a practical measure, the system is to be a flat rate, uniform throughout the Colony. Africans, for instance, may be saddled with the tax in the event of their deceased father's widow, which they inherit as native widows. A general rule aged or infirm widows are always exempted from taxation by District Officers, but the process of investigating applications for exemption is a tedious one for both parties.

Under the new scheme, the rich man will pay the tax, and the poor man will pay more than one wife. The Government will not reduce the rate of tax, but it will be slightly reduced where the tax was high.

This does not mean that all widows will pay, in the case of the case of taxation, but it will be a relief to the poor in the poorer districts of the Colony, and in some cases the rich man will pay more than one wife.

It is a common objection that there is no longer any differentiation in the tax system between the rich or poor man, but it is a common objection. The objection is in fact that the tax will be a relief to the poor in the poorer districts of the Colony, and in some cases the rich man will pay more than one wife.

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SAUNDERS' PUMPS

News Items in Brief

The Nyasaland Co-operative Society, Ltd. has been voluntarily liquidated.

A limit of 4,000,000 gallons has been placed by Nyasaland's petrol importers for the 12 months to February next year.

The head office address of Messrs. De Clermont & Donner, Ltd., is now Broughton House, 68, Saekvile Street, London, W.1.

Under an order gazetted in Southern Rhodesia, the maximum price at which a used gunny bag may be sold after October 1 is 9d.

In connexion with its wool production, Kenya has established an advance payment system. Most of the raw material will be of local origin.

The East African Steamers, Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares. The same rate was paid for the corresponding period of last year.

About 1,400 Natives of the Garamba tribe of Kenya are gradually started to be collecting para rubber away from their homes and another thousand near their homes.

Dr. Maehade, Portuguese Minister of the Colonies, has opened the last station of the Mozambique railway, and visited its coastal terminus, Lourenco, where a harbour is to be built.

That Kenya should form an Institute of Race Relations has been suggested by Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., who was formerly an administrative officer in Tanganyika Territory.

Messrs. Duggan & Co., Ltd., whose address has for some time been Brookmill, Spratton, Northants, have removed to LONDON, where their offices are situated at 7, Gracechurch Street, E.C.4.

A party of 25 people, including many members of the Ethiopian royal family, have arrived in Cairo on their way back to Ethiopia after being exiled for years in Palestine since the Italian invasion.

A survey of Southern Rhodesian manpower at present engaged on farms is in hand by the Colony's Food Production Committee in order to decide the number of men that can still be released for military service.

When Bulawayo municipal authorities were searching for a local name for a new housing estate they chose "Amorosa" in the belief that it meant "thorn bush" only to find that the true meaning of the word is "home of beehives".

The new vegetable factory at Kwaqova, Rhodesia, in its first six months of operation produced more dried vegetables (without including potatoes) than did the United States of America during the whole of the 1914-18 war.

Mashonaland Farmers' Association recently passed a motion asking the Government to organise the cattle industry of Southern Rhodesia so that at least 50% of the cattle would be made available annually for the Imperial Government for export.

Mr. Max Danziger, Rhodesia's Minister of Finance, told the recent annual general meeting of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association that he is seriously considering the abolition of the tobacco duty and the imposition of a much lighter income tax and tobacco being, he said, to lay the burden of taxation on the shoulders of those able to bear it.

East African Power and Lighting

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., reports a profit of £142,670 for 1941 against £115,041 in 1940. Income tax requirements are £50,721, 8s. 6d. (against £44,570 (£28,821) and £10,000 (against £5,000) goes to reserve. After payment of ordinary dividends totalling 7% (the same) £20,222 carried forward, against £27,880 brought in. Satisfactory progress has been maintained by the company in all its areas of operation.



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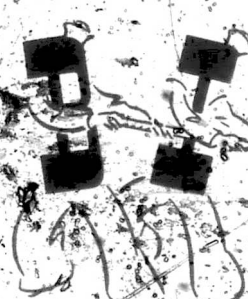
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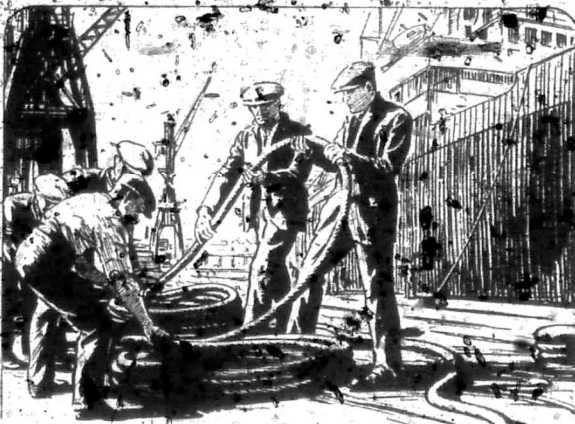
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