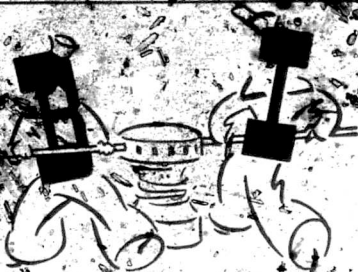


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 2, 1940
Volume 16 (New Series) No. 824

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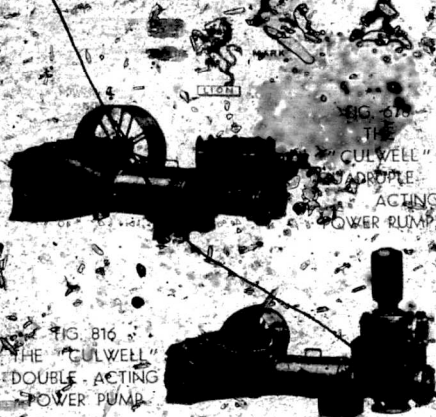


FIG. 816
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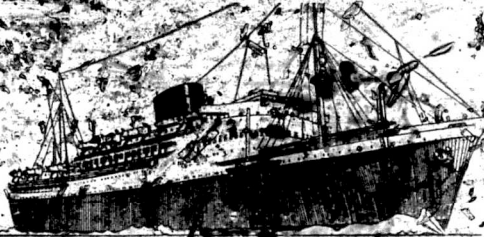
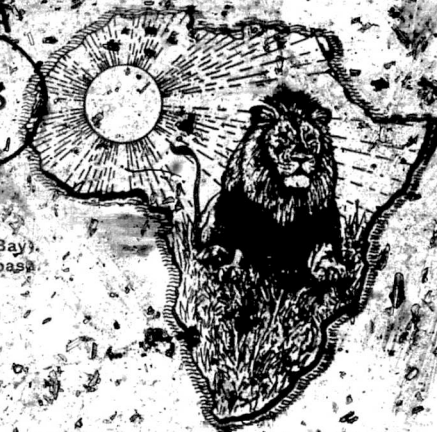
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PROPORTION OF OUR READERS who are personally able to contribute to the expansion of British trade with East Africa and Rhodesia is very high, and at a moment when it is so tremendous.

It is urgent to increase British exports. British appeal to each of them to do all that lies in his or her power. Among our subscribers are the great majority of the large importers into those Dependencies, some of whom have consistently sought satisfactory British supplies, but most of whom will admit they could have done more to push British goods. All who take such action now will be making a definite contribution to the war effort of the Empire, and it is therefore to be hoped that no importer will be dissuaded from the effort by fear that manufacturing or marketing difficulties may prevent the shipment of goods from Great Britain. It is common knowledge that there have been difficulties in obtaining certain raw materials, in raising firm prices, and in obtaining export permits and shipping space, but in the case of most lines the position has improved very materially in the past couple of months, and the constitution of Export Groups covering all the main articles sold abroad is calculated to result in progressive amelioration, for the Imperial Government could not have been more emphatic in its recent references to the essential need for an export drive. It has said quite frankly, for instance,

that, except in regard to food, the British public must, if necessary, support an order that more goods may be available for shipment overseas.

The reader who is not engaged in commerce can nonetheless make his or her contribution, and the efforts of thousands of individuals anxious to assist will quickly influence the whole trend of trade. Generally speaking the firm should be urged to buy every possible foreign article if the purchase can be deferred, for in the total warfare of today expenditure in foreign currencies requires to be most drastically reduced in order that the greatest possible proportion of such funds may be devoted to the acquisition of raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the British war effort. It is thoughtless, for instance, to spend on American wireless sets dollars which might otherwise purchase petroleum products or aeroplane parts—which, of course, is not to suggest a boycott of American goods, though it cannot be too strongly urged that such buying should be restricted to absolute necessities not readily available from British sources. The intending purchaser of a non-British article should in present circumstances ask himself seriously whether his action is justified, and if he feels any doubt in the matter, it is a fair indication that his duty is to resist the temptation.

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Italians Heavily Pressed in East Africa

Lose Five More Planes and Two More Submarines

THESE SPECIAL ANALYSIS which we are keeping you posted on the official British reports from the East African theatre of war showed when last week's issue went to press that from Italy's entry into hostilities at midnight on June 10 to the communications of July 23 her losses in East Africa had totalled five planes shot down, two forced down and two damaged on the ground, one forced down and one captured intact.

For the first part of our calculation the minimum figure has been taken in each case of doubt, and any claims in ambiguous or general statements have been completely excluded. In the same period British losses were two machines shot down.

Our last issue included the communication of June 24. News since released mentions two more enemy planes shot down, one captured, two destroyed, five damaged, and one forced down. Another of our bombers has failed to return.

June 25.—Asmara raided, hangars and runways being hit, and smoke enveloping the aerodrome. Fighters took off to intercept our bombers, but showed no disposition to press home the attack. Blenheim raided Ajajaja, bombs falling close to dispersed aircraft, which must have suffered damage. Diredda aerodrome bombed. One enemy fighter severely damaged, another driven off. The British plane failed to return.

The Italians admitted British raids on Massawa, Assab and Diredda, and claimed to have bombed air bases at Jibuti and Berbera and troops in Kenya.

Nairobi messages reported two air raid warnings, and that 12-armed Abyssinian tribesmen had attacked a British post, which repulsed them.

Sudanese Corporal Captures Italian Bomber

June 26.—There was little activity, but a Sudanese corporal is stated to have figured in a gallant exploit on the Libyan frontier. He was driving a light car when attacked by an Italian bomber. Seizing a Bren gun, he jumped on the car, took cover and peppered the plane, forcing it down, wounding the senior officer, and capturing the crew. There had been no previous mention of Sudanese troops on the Libyan front.

June 27.—A statement issued in Cairo said: "Early yesterday R.A.F. bombers raided with considerable success Gura aerodrome in Italian East Africa. Our bombers attacked hangars and workshops, causing heavy damage. On the return journey our aircraft had a running fight with enemy fighters for 80 minutes, with the result that one enemy aircraft was shot down and another was seen to dive out of control. All our aircraft returned safely. Several raids were carried out by Blenheim aircraft on Makaka aerodrome and petrol dumps. Both targets were hit, but it was not possible to ascertain the extent of the damage. Raids were also carried out on military targets at Assab. An enemy submarine was attacked by three Blenheims; messages were heard with heavy bombs.

The Italians, according to the report that attempts to bomb Gura aerodrome, Assab and Diredda had failed, also reported that British planes had been shot down.

June 28.—The Italian communique, referring to intense activity on the part of our aviation in East Africa, claims that one British plane had been forced down in a combat near Asmara and the crew taken prisoner, and that another plane had been shot down and two seriously damaged over Assab. There is no confirmation of these allegations.

June 29.—The R.A.F. communication said: "Successful raids were carried out yesterday on

petrol and bomb dumps at Makaka, Eritrea. Low flying attacks with bombs and machine-guns were made on petrol dumps. Five ours lost, one main dump was seen to be still burning. The other had been completely destroyed. It is believed that the main petrol store at this aerodrome was destroyed. Bomb dumps were attacked in the same manner. Explosions were heard. All our aircraft returned safely.

The Italians dropped the usual claim of causing casualties or damage.

It was announced that the crew of the R.A.F. aircraft reported missing on June 24 were safe.

Two More U-Boats Sunk

An Admiralty statement said succinctly: "Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, reports further successes by his forces. Two more Italian U-boats have been destroyed. That brought the total for 15 days' work off the East Africa to four submarines sunk and one captured."

June 30.—Official messages from Khartoum reported that two light-armoured fighting patrols operating in the Kassala district had opened machine-gun fire on two enemy cavalry groups, which, although some 1,200 strong, took flight in all directions, leaving 30 casualties. In that area small mechanised detachments have repeatedly crossed the Eritrean frontier and inflicted casualties without suffering losses.

A one three-engine Italian bomber was shot down in the course of two raids on Port Sudan, which suffered no material damage.

July 1.—It was announced that an Order-in-Council had been issued applying to Kenya the provisions of the British Act placing all persons and property at the disposal of the Crown, and that the Belgian Government had appointed M. de Vleeschauwer, Colonial Minister, to be Administrator-General, with executive and legislative powers. Mr de Vleeschauwer is present in Lisbon. It is not known whether he will find it possible to visit London before proceeding to the Congo.

It was announced in Cairo on Monday (July 1) that R.A.F. bombers had scored direct hits on two concentrations near Sabderat, Eritrea; that machines of the South African and Southern Rhodesian Air Forces had carried out reconnaissance flights and bombed a camp of 200 natives near Yovale; and that Makaka had again been attacked. Two Italian aircraft dropped five bombs on 200 Natives, killing 30 Natives.

Rome revealed the arrival in Libya of Commander-in-Chief of Marshal Graziani, and of his brutal methods in that country years ago and later in Italian East Africa.

Sudanese Force mechanised units were stated to have carried out a number of successful raids against heavy enemy infantry concentrations in the Assene district, causing heavy casualties without any British loss. The Italians attacked at Gubbat, this being their first offensive against the Sudan, but soon withdrew under heavy fire.

July 2.—Gondar raided by four one-engine bombers, one being seen in fire, at least five others damaged, and hangars being hit. There was heavy anti-aircraft fire but no British casualties.

British forces near Meyle were twice attacked yesterday after heavy artillery bombardment, but both assaults were checked and British casualties were slight. Our planes bombed gun positions and disrupted an enemy convoy.

Colonial Air Armada

An alerting official communique states that a Colonial fleet of 20 heavy bombers, capable of dropping 100 tons of high explosives on Germany every day, and 100 Spitfire fighters, is ready to take the air. It has been made available to this country by a spontaneous display of loyalty and generosity by the general public in the Colonies, who in a few weeks have subscribed over £1,600,000.

Everything connected with the fleet will, of course, be Colonial. It will have Colonial components and machines will be manned by Colonial pilots and Colonial gunners. Every unit bears the name of a Colony which presented it. The largest single gift in the total of £1,600,000 came from Ceylon. Colonial newspapers from Singapore to Trinidad raised £500,000.

"East Africa and Rhodesia" was, we believe, the first newspaper to suggest that Colonial territories should present fighters and bomber aircraft to the Mother Country. And now that plan has been taken up with such enthusiasm it is sincerely to be hoped that the Dependencies in East and Central Africa will bestir themselves to contribute honorably. No territory, however small, should be content to be without its own machines. In this Colonial air armada, which must be constantly and swiftly reinforced.

N. Rhodesia's "Speed the Planes" Fund

Sir John Maynard, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, issued a "Speed the Planes" appeal last week in these words:

"In an address to the people of Northern Rhodesia, contributions to a special Speed the Planes Fund, and I know that it will be warmly welcomed. We all feel the urgent need for planes of the most advanced type. Our Air Force have proved that man of iron can beat the enemy, but the enemy has a superiority in numbers. The magnificent efforts of industry at home and in the Dominions is being made to increase the number of planes to the maximum, and we are pleased to receive valuable aid from the United States of America in supplying us with planes and other war material.

"In this territory we cannot produce planes, but we can make some contribution towards meeting the cost. The Speed the Planes Fund is being opened to give all of us a means of doing our bit in this great effort. Not only will we raise funds, as we can help financially, but the contributions will be one more demonstration of the solidarity of the Empire and of the desire of all to join in these days of danger to civilization in the stand which the whole Empire is making.

"I appeal to everyone to contribute what he or she can afford, and to do so at once. Generous offers have already been received, and I am sure that the response of the public will be wholehearted and immediate. We have had great pleasure in opening the Fund with a contribution of £250.

Contributions should be addressed Speed the Planes Fund, Accountant-General, Central Offices, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, and cheques should be made payable to the Accountant-General. Lists of donations will be published.

Uganda's Gift of £10,000

The Governor of Uganda has received from the Kabaka, the Government, and the people of Uganda a cheque for £10,000 as a free gift to the British Government for war purposes. In offering the contribution they convey their fervent wish and prayers that God may carry Great Britain victoriously through this war. The Governor, in transmitting the cheque has written that it is an indication of the loyalty of the Uganda

Government and of its unflinching anxiety for co-operation, and that it has been made quite spontaneously. The Secretary of State has replied accepting it with deep gratitude for the generous gift, and adding that the loyal sentiments which accompanied the gift are highly appreciated.

Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika, has issued an appeal for a Tanganyika War Fund to be handed directly to and conditionally to the Imperial Government for the war purpose. His Majesty's Government may think best. Requisitions should be sent to the hon. secretary, Mr. A. J. B. M. Tanganyika War Fund, Dar es Salaam, or to the District Office, the Territory.

Tribal Gift of £1,100

When Sir Mark Young recently visited Moshi, he thanked the Chagga chiefs for the tribal gift of £1,100 to the Tanganyika War Welfare Fund. "News of your noble action has been spread abroad throughout the British Empire, and it will not be forgotten that you were the first to make this noble act," said the Governor.

To the end of May over £3,000 had been allocated by the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund. Distributions included £380 to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund, £300 to King George's Fund for Sailors, £200 to the Church Army, £140 to the Army Comforts Committee, £369 for Northern Rhodesian African soldiers and air force service, and £1,009 to the Northern Rhodesia War Relief Fund.

Further allocations from the Kenya War Welfare Fund include the following: Mansions House Fund, £140; and £250 each to the King George's Fund for Sailors, the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust, and the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.

To have raised approximately £1,000 in two months as a war gift to the Imperial Government is very much to the credit of the Nakuru Branch of the Royal Society of St. George's, Captain G. H. G. is the honorary secretary.

Over £200 was raised in one day by a fête held in Botswana recently in aid of the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund.

The £250 cheque has been received by the Red Cross and by John Fund from the Transvaal branch of the Kenya Ambulance Fund.

The African and European Investment Company has subscribed to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund for two ambulances, which are to be named "Vaal" and "Veld".

The Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company has given £250 to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund.

Over 1,600 Rhodesians Serving Abroad

That more than 1,600 South African Rhodesians are in active service outside the borders of the colony, was stated recently by the Minister of Defence.

Government Department of Southern Rhodesian soldiers who the on active service have been fixed on a generous scale. The minimum pension is £100 in such cases are: lieutenant colonel, £450; major, £300; captain, £200; lieutenant, £100; warrant officer, £70; N.C.O.'s and men, £40. For this will added £50 a year for the first child and £30 a year for each additional child. It is stated that pensions for partial disablement will be proportionate.

Assistant Superintendent Jack Carter of the Kenya Police, who was seized by the Italians in northern Kenya before Mussolini declared war, was last year inspector and claims inspector for Kakamega last year. The Sergeant Bulstrode, of the East Africa Constabulary, who was also seized, had an engagement ring in the same district.

(Further local news on page 8.)

Sanctuary Aboard the "Madura"

Epic Rescue by East African Liner

MANY EAST AFRICANS will have heard the broadcast story of the vessel built to carry 1800 passengers which rescued over 6,000 people from Bordeaux and brought them back to England.

It is now revealed that this ship is the British India liner MADURA, which has been on the East African service for years, and during which we have gathered the following facts which she has made known.

Provisional Diversion of Trip to Bordeaux

The MADURA had loaded some 2500 tons of cargo in East Africa for Marseilles, but instead of returning through the Suez Canal she was diverted round the Cape, and was therefore ordered to discharge her French cargo in Bordeaux. On June 15 she anchored at the mouth of the Garonne, where some 4000 cargo was to be landed in view of the turn of events, and that she would be required to embark about 600 refugees in England.

On Monday, June 18, the Madura was being brought 50 miles by boat from the ocean to Le Verdon and by ferry boats from the shore to the ship. The next morning nearly 600 further refugees arrived, and in the afternoon 200 more were allowed aboard. That evening the MADURA sailed carrying benches of 100, 130 saloon passengers from France, South and West Africa and her crew of British, French, Belgian, Dutch, Czech and Polish seamen, together with a few badly wounded British and French members of the A.T.S. and Voluntary Nursing Service with two ambulances.

It is the literal truth that this great company slept in the fore-exception on the bridge and in the engine room. *Some persons* surrendered their arms to the women and children.

The Commissariat Problem

It is a fact that such a multitude at the end of the vessel's voyage was a problem, but the crew rose to the occasion, and were greatly helped by some of the East African passengers, particularly Mr. Cassin and Mr. Potter, who had embarked in Dar es Salaam and Tanganyika respectively.

The next day were served in relays of ten sittings of meals, starting at 7 a.m. and lasting till mid-day, consisted of bread and butter and tea; the afternoon meal served from 3 o'clock, was of meat, potatoes, rice, bread and tea. It was hard going, for between the sittings the tables had to be cleared, the cutlery and utensils washed. When the vessel reached an English port on the evening of June 20 scarcely any food remained; she had to be supplied with food, water and fuel before she could continue the same voyage to another port.

Each night while lying off the mouth of the Garonne she had been bombed, but unsuccessfully. As the last contingent of refugees came aboard a German plane emerged to attack from a covering of clouds, but gunfire from a British cruiser brought it down.

Madura's Crew and East African Passengers

Captain Beatty, who has been in command of the MADURA for some two years, must have been proud of his ship and her crew, whose high good humour, courage and courtesy were the wonder of those whom they were befriending in an unforgettable crisis. All Europeans and Lascars alike, worked unceasingly to ease the lot of the refugees, who cannot find words to express their appreciation of the commander, Mr.

Stewart, the chief officer, Mr. Stewart, the chief engineer, Messrs. Coopers, Rapson and Payne, the purser, the post-card and baker, and the other unnumbered but equally devoted servants of those in adversity.

Among the East African passengers were

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Kiley and two children, Mr. R. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Blackshire, Mr. Blair, Mr. S. A. Bolton, Mr. C. H. Booth, Mr. J. Burgess, Colonel Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Cormack, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Corbett, Mr. Destro, Mr. D. W. Hall, Mrs. C. R. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson and two children, Mr. Lympson, Mr. F. J. Mulvey, Mr. and Mrs. Ousley, Mrs. Paige, Mr. and Mrs. Sturton, Mr. and Mrs. Salkind, and Mr. and Mrs. Sherburn, all from Mombasa.

Mr. P. Mercier, and Mr. and Mrs. Potter, from Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. R. Brown and child, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Caldwell and two children, Mrs. and Mrs. Cheyne, Mr. J. E. Davis, Mrs. Kenny-Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ferrott, Mr. Gilbey, Mr. W. Harris, Mrs. Jobson and Miss A. Sampson, from Dar es Salaam, and

Mrs. Nesbit, Miss A. Nesbit, and Mrs. R. G. Ludde, from Beira.

Aggressor Through the Ages

Professor Hearnshaw (Chambers, 7s. 6d.) by The Times has given forcibly by this newspaper over the last 20 years of Germany's aggressive intentions, but many people not only that the general public contained a considerable proportion of people who completely misunderstood the German character, but what was much more disturbing, that so many of those who helped to form and lead opinion knew nothing of German history, and were the victims of that scathless and seductive propaganda which, though immensely intensified under Nazism, had prevailed before the emergence of Hitler, in ever-increasing degree since the collapse of Prussian Militarism in 1918.

It is to be hoped that now realises that his assessment of the German was hopelessly unrealistic, and that he was to that extent responsible for failure to contribute to enlightenment to public opinion, would be well advised to read Professor Hearnshaw's summary of the history of a people which through the ages has considered its own aggrandisement sufficient excuse for unprovoked attack upon peaceful neighbors, which in recent times has glorified the pestilential doctrine of Treitschke, and which in the past 80 years has launched five piratical wars against opponents considered to be much weaker.

There is abundant proof that, as Sir Thomas Holland says in his foreword, Germans have never been without unscrupulous leaders, and it is perilous to seek, as leading British politicians unfortunately did, to differentiate between Hitler and the Prussianism which raised him to power and which he defies. His despicable doctrine has, as this book shows, been endorsed by the whole German nation for "no democratic Government in the world could possibly force its will to bomb and shoot unarmed fishermen, to torpedo in the open ocean merchantmen who are more often of neutral than belligerent nations. If this insanity is of Prussian origin, the disease must have already spread to the brachyphalic races of southern Germany as well; and the problem is for the Allied Governments therefore will not be quite so simple as dealing with an uneducated fanatic like Hitler, and the degenerate sycophants who form his Government."

East Africa's Greatest Business Enterprise

Sir Godfrey Rhodes on the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours

THE DREAM IS BEING REALISED that a colossal capital sum of £22,700,898 has been invested in the great public-owned transport system of Kenya and Uganda. Each General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, the general manager, gives a meticulous, interesting and even inspiring account in his annual report for 1939. Anyone who doubts whether a railway report can be inspiring should read this document: it will enlighten him, and also certainly convict him of errors of judgment arising from ignorance of facts which he should know.

Railways, like Government, are to most people fair targets for abuse, and the K.R. has frequently been criticised, but it might more appropriately have been praised. The contributions to the general welfare are all in the same direction, and, when realised, quickly forgotten. The selected at random, most correct prevalent misconception.

International 'Down' Rates

The highest rate for the carriage of goods within Kenya and Uganda is 50 cents of a shilling per ton-mile, whereas as recently as 1936 the corresponding charge was 1.13s. Rate reductions last year on coffee and cotton involved the surrender of revenue of £52,000 and £57,000 respectively, and, in addition, there were temporary rebates worth £61,191 and £38,034. Sisal was afforded relief amounting to £14,500. Other reductions benefited the export of bacon, canned fruits, cordials, cotton seed, flax, honey, magnesite, mica, and tobacco. That is an impressive list in a year marked by war and its approach. Moreover, it does not include assistance through reduced harbour rates.

When war came the whole resources of the Railways and Harbours were placed at the disposal of the military authorities, and, says General Rhodes:

The services have since been in a better position than at present to carry out the demands that may be made upon them. War conditions will undoubtedly increase expenditure. The cost of imported materials must go up. In many cases they will be difficult to obtain. In most other countries it has been found necessary to increase rates and fares to cover these costs. It is hoped, with care, to avoid taking a step here at least for some time to come. Whether the Administration will be successful in maintaining this policy will depend chiefly upon the maintenance of the business of the country and of local costs at the present level. The rates equalisation fund will be used to postpone any increase in rates and fares as long as possible.

Two Useful Funds

The rates equalisation and relief fund now amounts to £200,000, and may well stand Kenya and Uganda in splendid stead during the war. Another useful account with a slightly larger balance (£225,470) is the betterment fund, from which just over £100,000 was expended last year and an average of £50,000 annually during the past five years. The aim is to contribute £100,000 yearly from revenue to that account.

The earnings of the system were £2,877,385, the ordinary working expenditure totalled £1,542,040, and contributions to the renewal fund aggregated £384,206. Taking off a minor item into account, the balance of net earnings over expenditure was £1,076,328, which equalled a return of 4.7% on the total capital expenditure; or of 7.8% on the interest-bearing proportion of £14,118,956. Loan charges for the year were £807,906, and the remaining surplus was £268,422.

During the year 430,904 1/2 ton-miles of freight were carried for the public, and the Railways own freight

brought the total above the 500,000,000 mark. It is surprising that public goods traffic fell only 2% in a year of such international tension.

Passenger traffics increased 5%, 6%, and 15% in respect of first, second, and third class travellers, all higher than in previous years. Third class passengers, almost all Africans, had shown a 17% rise as a result of the policy of reducing fares. Third class journeys have more than doubled in three years. Almost entirely as a result of running additional mail trains between the east and the capital, the passenger train mileage rose 38%, the Mombasa-Nairobi service is now on a daily basis.

The Steamers on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert and on the River Nile covered 186,596 miles and carried 154,324 tons at a working cost of £1,114 and for a revenue of £142,471.

Better training of African personnel has long been a major concern of the general manager and his officers, who report that satisfactory progress was made by 36 Natives under advanced and 61 under elementary training in locomotive work, and that additional Africans were employed as clerks and storemen, all read and write English.

Statements Worth Noting

Turn ye even to Me with all your heart. Rend your heart and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God; for He is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repenteth Him of the evil. — Joel ii, 12, 13.

We are the only one of the four East African territories that has an income tax bill that automatically expires at the end of the war. — Mr. E. C. Phillips, Chairman, Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

It is impossible to expect a full day's work from Natives under such conditions. As a medical man, I know this to be a scientific and proven fact. — Mr. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

The soil demands a dominant. If white men will not and black men cannot assume the position, the vegetation will do so, for the physical environment is so delicately balanced that the soil must have a firm rule, or chaos will supervene. — The Rape of the Earth.

The job of the Treasury is to see that no money is spent unless it is humanly possible to remember a case where a very valuable bull was ill, and, owing to a wrangle with the Treasury for 5s. 6d. required for medicine, the bull died. — Mr. E. W. D. Noakes, M.P., speaking in the Rhodesian Parliament.

The Natives are puzzled when stock die without apparent cause, both from starvation and overstocking, and prefers to risk such losses by husbanding his cattle on over-stocked arid areas rather than move them to other areas where parasitic diseases, of which he has no knowledge, may cause smaller losses. — Mr. H. E. Hornby, in the East African Agricultural Journal.

The public smelling-out of sorcerers was declared illegal by the European Government, partly on the ground that the victims were not given a fair trial. The fact that Natives do not regard it as being possible to bring a sorcerer to book by an ordinary trial was overlooked. As a consequence sorcery has increased in its forms and extent until the Natives maintain that more people now die by witchcraft than ever died from bloodshed in pre-European days. — Mr. E. A. Marwick, in his book, 'The Swazi'.

Background to the

Allies' Lost Opportunity. — As early as last January a very highly placed administrator told me that if the Allies would at once (and he emphasised this) exploit the anti-German and anti-war feeling in Northern Italy the great majority of Piedmontese—the backbone of Italy—would have answered the question, "Do you want peace?" by a cry for peace. The views of this authority were known in the highest quarters, but nothing was done. Instead, we allowed Italy to lose her war reserves and probably those of Germany. Another man, one of the wisest and best-informed observers in Rome, summed up Mussolini's character in the two months ago in the following words: "He is a gambler and at the moment he has doubled his stakes on Hitler. He will never leave the table until he has won what he wants or ruined himself. Mussolini's own speeches, combined with those of his son-in-law, Count Ciano, show that he did not think it possible to bring the Italian army, to its full efficiency this year or to make a war earlier than next. It is no secret that General von Brauchitsch despises the Italian army. Only when the French seemed broken did he put Italians into the Siegfried Line. Germany, however, needed the Italian navy, and needed it urgently. Mussolini in turn could not afford to stay out of a possible victory. These two sets of circumstances doubtless determined Mussolini to make his final throw, system or no system, and literally to stake it all."—Mr. E. B. Wareing, former "Daily Telegraph" Paris Correspondent.

Germany's Practical Ground. — German parachute battalions appear to have been trained largely after the Polish war, and dive-bombing technique was also improved over the large devastated areas of Poland from which all civilians had been evacuated. Foreign observers assured that the exclusion of these civilians from Poland had been to hide conditions in that country. It now appears that behind this screen Hitler's generals did their final rehearsing. Through the whole story runs the constant theme of methodic preparation, screened behind the delusions of a comfortable world. With relentless efficiency America's motor assembly method has been applied to forging a military machine. Prototype planes were followed by production models with a speed incomprehensible in other countries. Here it was a matter of months; even in America it was about two years. — Berlin Correspondent, "Christian Science Monitor."

Learning from France's Collapse. — "Has the British Government learnt from the French collapse? French ships are lying in British harbours and British authorities hesitate as to problems of ownership and unloading. Would the Germans hesitate one second? Would Mr. Churchill if left to his own decision? There is a growing belief in important circles that the dead hand of the Old Guard lies heavily on his cabinet. The truth is that our Cabinet is not strong enough. It has fallen, at least in part, because it should have been induced to stand on his not too strong personal position by keeping or inducing into his Government men of the extreme Right known to have been in the past wholehearted supporters of an appeasement policy. Those leopards had not changed their spots. It is no longer possible to ignore the length and breadth of the country, a feeling has grown that our efforts cannot reach its full stature so long as the men chiefly responsible for the terrible mistakes during the past three years form part of the Government. A hard core of perhaps 50 M.P.s still sits in deliberate and ostentatious silence when the rest of the House cheers Mr. Churchill. That a group known to be at the absolute disposition of the Chief Whip should ostentatiously refrain from supporting the Prime Minister is not a state of affairs that can be allowed to continue. Men less than completely loyal to the Prime Minister are better out than inside the Government." — "Time and Tide."

Forfeit Luxuries. — We cannot now afford the luxury of a dozen types of aircraft and tanks, of tailor-made clothes, of chocolates and branded goods. What the country needs are a few types of cheaply produced standardised articles, both for fighting the war and for feeding the population. We must forget the consumer's choice for the duration of the war, and there must be rapid expansion of rationing and of such schemes as the Ministry of Food's plan to provide an iron ration of milk below cost-price to the poorer classes. The man in the street is prepared for any degree of compulsion which increases the strength of our defences. The people will take it, it is their leaders who hesitate. We believe a compromise on this issue will be reached with very little opposition. — "A bold policy for a planned economy." — "New Statesman and Nation."

French Quislings. — Quislingism of one sort or another was the dominant factor in France, as elsewhere. There were French communists who held that the Allies were engaged in an imperialist war, there had been the evil influence of the Front Populaire, there were French industrialists who fondly believed in the possibility of an ending France-German economic entente; there were faint-hearted defeatists, rich rentiers more frightened of the Nazis than of Hitler, cynical opportunists always prepared to sell out Britain if France could be dismissed, but immune from danger under the protection of the Reich. When the crisis broke this sorry crew—unrepresentative of the mass of the gallant and patriotic French people yet able to exert a great and disastrous influence—saw their opportunity. The dotard Pétain was thrust into the Premiership, capable to believing that he could negotiate with the Nazi gangsters terms which would not render the description "honourable" ludicrously inapposite. Pity is evoked by the unhappy *vieillard* who was employed by the French defeatists as their tool. — "Truth."

Fifth Column in France. — In France the Fifth Column pushed its advance guards into all the strata of society, from the lowest workers to the highest Government circles. You may feel that you are safe from that. I agree. Yet act as if you were not. Deal harshly with the rumour-monger, the pessimist, the false optimist who throws dust in your eyes by insisting that all is well—in short, defeatists of all kinds. France would still be up and fighting but for the Fifth Column. You must be on your guard against illusions. The impregnability of the Maginot Line was such an illusion. Your fleet is the strongest in the world; it will save you from many a day and will deal hard blows to the enemy. But be not too sure—keep on strengthening it. Your Air Force, your pilots, have stood the test, and a gruelling test it has been. But build more planes, even more planes. Every important department must have a reserve head who, by his example, inspires all under him with the will to act and to triumph over every obstacle. — "Better use of the axe, by retiring inefficient or worn-out department chiefs in France, would have prevented the catastrophe." — M. E. J. Bois, former editor-in-chief, "Peut Pasler."

the War News

Opinions Erit... — We are at the Hun... and he knows it. — Mr. Y... F. Johnson

An civilian today are members of the... — Mrs. Geoffrey Marchand

The Ministry of Food still issues sugar... W. E. J. J. J.

The Germans stop tanks with machine-guns by firing at the tractor. — Mr. R. E. McGrooz

If ever a Nazi fleet should take the place of the British Navy, God help the world. — Prince Bernhard of Holland

The German language is rich in words which convey a sense of ruin, desolation and irresistible force. — Mr. H. N. Brailsford

Pétain and Weygand did not supplement each other's defects, they simply doubled them. — The Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.

"King Leopold would never tolerate an opinion contrary to his own." — M. Louis Picard, Deputy for Mons in the Belgian Parliament

The bury of a mounted man, if properly earned, to ride down a disembowelled parachutist is presumably indisputable. — Mr. Lionel Dawson

Our petrol is worth more than the sacrifice of lives, and our petrol is still being squandered at the rate of over a million gallons a day. — Mr. G. Kemstey

Ulster is with the Imperial Government to the end, and will pull her full weight no matter what may be brought against her. — Lord Craigavon

The United States is tragically unprepared and sadly wanting in the state of its defences in its own hemisphere. — Governor Stassen at the U. S. Republican Conference

Our country must be not only a fortress but an armed base for terrific offensive action, for only thus can we break the Nazi power and win the war. — Mr. L. J. Filewood

Hitherto each aeroplane has been hand-made. Now aeroplanes may soon be swiftly... of moulds. — Colonel... of U. S. Army, Air... Division

German refugees in this country are still allowed to... each other on the telephone in their own language. In the last ward ban was put on telephone talks in German. — Mr. Arnold Hood

For eight years we have had a political President trying to clean up business. Perhaps a man chosen from our businessmen might clean up politics a bit. — Mrs. Margaret S. Cox, of Boston, U.S.A.

Hitler's unchangeable mission, given him by God and by nature, is to bring Europe and the whole world to their senses, and therewith to make Europe and the whole world content. — Dr. Robert Ley, German Labour leader

It was Mr. Baldwin who doasted and over again that he had cut armaments, to the bone. Even since the war started Sir John Simon has twice gloated that the sums voted by Parliament had not been spent. — Mr. E. H. Harwood

The beginning of the destruction of the one great thing that came out of the last war—the League of Nations—occurred when the foreign Secretary of Great Britain was the peer who now adorns the Woolsack. — Lord Strabolgi

Mr. Hore-Belisha resigned largely because he had made himself so unpopular with General Gamelin with his everlasting questions about the solidity of the northern extension of the Maginot Line. — Mr. Alexander Werth

Stalin's mentality is that of an Asiatic despot. Such men worship only one god— brute force. They have no notion of equality and fair play, and anyone with whom they are dealing is considered by them either as their master or their slave. — M. Anatole V. Balloff

Who has, in reality, ruined Germany, the men who carried her into the last war, or the men who signed the peace? The answer everywhere given in Germany is the latter. The answer every honest student of the facts must give is the former. — Mr. Wilson Harris

R.A.F. raids on Germany, carried out almost non-stop, are having a bad effect on the morale of the German people, and most especially on the working classes, who are probably working all day on meagre rations and are now being deprived of their sleep. — Mr. A. G. Britchard

One of our leading artists should depict the scene at Aden when a British trawler towed in a captured Italian submarine, the Union Jack hoisted above the Italian ensign. Reproductions of the picture might be dropped over Italy, to encourage others. — Vice-Admiral F. W. Calfield

In contemplating air raid casualties it should be borne in mind that the daily war-averages of killed and injured on the road was about... and that if over a period our air raid casualties amounted to, say, 100,000, the odds throughout the country would be 400 to 1 against any one individual becoming one. — Mr. C. Covell

Of the many fires started by incendiary bombs in houses in York-shire nearly all were put out in five minutes by the householders themselves, leaving only two for the fire brigade. — Lord Harcourt

Although the Germans are able to perform great feats of endurance and to sacrifice themselves almost blindly for an idea, they are essentially neurotic. They are subject to periods of despondency and self-distrust if once misfortune befalls them. — Mr. Harold G. M.P.

People have gone beyond saying that it's a mad world, and are asking themselves whether there are devils at all in the asylum, and whether the doctors themselves are not certifiable. Yet, as the dramatic critic puts it, one cannot escape reality by simply saying "at imbecility." — Investor's Review

With equal or superior numbers of aircraft, we shall make the security of the sea doubly secure, until we shall again send our armies to Europe, to march through Belgium to the Rhine. Let us pray that we may find the time march them through the streets of Berlin. — Major-General Sir Neill-Mackinnon

Possession of the huge coastline from Narvik to Brest may prove for Germany somewhat of a white elephant; it has given us the opportunity of taking the initiative in a species of amphibian guerilla operations. It will not be the only form of guerilla warfare with which Germany will have to deal, but it is a form which Germany cannot counter by a policy of ruthlessness. — Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn

The French Constitution requires that treaties of peace... are not definite until they have been voted by the two Chambers...

With or without a treaty, no cession, no exchange, no addition of territory can be effected except by virtue of a law. What authority, then, does the unrepresentative Bordeaux Cabinet possess to commit France to a shameful peace? Its existence has never been endorsed by Parliament. It is merely a self-appointed junta and has no claim on allegiance of French citizens or soldiers. — Mr. F. Victor Fisher

Science has put such weapons in a tyrant's hands that, once disarmed, the bravest of his opponents are helpless and the only limits to the duration of his tyranny are the limits of his ruthlessness. It is the simple truth, therefore, that a victory for Hitler would be far the blackest catastrophe in the annals of the world. All over Europe the lights would be put out and far beyond Europe. The fate of Asia would be sealed. The safety of America would be in peril. — Round Table

PERSONALIA

Mr. H. A. Cannon is now an unofficial member of the Uganda Legislative Council.

Mr. H. C. Foulger is on his way back to Nyasaland on the termination of his leave.

Captain F. A. Smythe, commander of the ARUNDEL CASTLE, is shortly retiring after 48 years spent at sea.

Mr. H. G. Peake, Director of Public Works in Zanzibar for the past seven years, is on leave pending retirement.

We regret to learn of the death at Makerere College, Kampala, of Mr. G. L. K. Hancock, M.A., at the age of 40 years.

A daughter was born near Harare last week to Mrs. Struan Robertson, wife of Mr. Struan Robertson.

A son was born in Livingstone last week to Mrs. P. Curtis, wife of Mr. Gerald P. Curtis, of Kalamo, Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Henry Chapman, former general manager of Rhodesia Railways, and now a director of the organisation, is re-visiting Southern Rhodesia.

Brigadier-General F. F. Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died in Wokingham at the age of 79, served in the Sudan Campaign of 1884.

Sir Percy Loraine, former High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, and latterly British Ambassador in Rome, reached London on Monday.

Mr. C. J. Tyndale Biscoe, Director of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia, has been nominated an official member of the Legislative Council.

Congratulations to Mr. G. J. Waller, London representative of the Coffee Board in Kenya, and Mrs. Waller on the birth of a daughter last week.

Mr. J. King, now serving with the R.A.F., and the Hon. Heather Baden-Powell, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, were married in Bentley last week.

Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, Chairman of the Royal Empire Society, has been selected as Unionist candidate in the by-election in the Central Division of Nottingham.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, brother of Lord Francis Scott, had an audience of The King last week, and took leave upon relinquishing his appointment as Lord Steward.

Lord Catto, a director of the Bank of England and of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has been appointed financial adviser to the Treasury, much to the gratification of the City.

Mr. C. Bullock, Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, will shortly retire. A public tribute to his valuable work for the Colony was paid recently by Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister.

Senhor Dr. Armando Rodrigues de Siqueira Monteiro, the Portuguese Ambassador, was received in audience by The King last week, when His Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

His many friends will learn with regret of the death in Kisumu of Mr. "Tim" Cole, of Messrs. Mitchell Cole & Company. He was known to a wide circle of friends in the mining industry in Kenya, where he was a popular figure.

DEATH

BAYLES.—On June 24, 1940, in Lagos, HERBERT BAURICE BAYLES, C.M.G., Financial Secretary, Nigerian Government.

Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Commissioner of Lands and Settlement in Kenya, who has been seriously ill for some time, has made such progress that he has been able to undertake a sea voyage to Ceylon, from which we trust he will have derived much benefit.

H.R.H. The Duke of Kent is visiting Portugal as special envoy of Great Britain to the Portuguese Centenary celebrations. He is accompanied by Lord Chatfield, Lord Birdwood and Sir Stephen Gascoigne, with Colonel Humphrey Butler as A.D.C.

Marshal Balbo, Governor of Libya, who has been killed in an air crash in North Africa in circumstances which have caused American newspapers to declare that he was murdered by the order of Mr. Solfini, who had long regarded him as a possible rival, was born in the bush in Kenya for some hours two years ago when he made a forced landing near Kisumu. He was then piloting his own plane from Ethiopia.

Major P. H. G. Powell Cotton, who died last week, was one of the best-known big-game hunters in the world. He had undertaken many expeditions to East and Central Africa, and his trophies, exhibited at his museum near Birchington, have been visited by thousands of people. Many new species of wild game are associated with his name. One was the Northern White Rhinoceros (*Ceratops simus cottoni*), and another the Central African Red Colobus monkey (*Colobus powelli*).

Death of Mr. H. L. Bayles

THERE WILL BE widespread regret in both East and West Africa at the news of the death in Lagos last week, at the age of 54, of Mr. Herbert Lawrence Bayles, Financial Secretary to the Government of Nigeria since 1935, and for the previous year Treasurer and Currency Officer.

Before that he had been for nearly three years Treasurer of Tanganyika Territory, where his ability, judgment, and determination enabled him to achieve great things during a period marked by acute financial difficulties. His personal popularity, urbanity, and keen interest in matters relating to territorial administration made him a most valued adviser, not only to the Government but to all in complexity. When he left for promotion in West Africa there was genuine regret at his removal from Dar es Salaam, but some of his friends looked forward to the possibility of his becoming financial adviser to that united East Africa which must come.

Passing in 1903 from Dulwich College to the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, he entered the Customs Service of Nyasaland six years later, transferred to the W.D. in 1910, and on the outbreak of the war in 1914 joined the Nyasaland Field Force. He was in the engagement at Karonga, and moved on into Tanganyika in company with Mr. (now Sir) Philip Mitchell and Mr. E. J. Richards, who are to-day the Governor of Uganda and Resident Commissioner of Basutoland respectively. Twenty years later they served together again as Chief Secretary, Deputy Chief Secretary, and Treasurer of Tanganyika.

In 1916 Bayles became Assistant Financial Officer in that territory, in 1921 he moved to Zanzibar as Assistant Treasurer, three years later he was promoted Deputy Treasurer of Kenya, and after seven years in that Colony he was appointed Treasurer of Trinidad and Chairman of its Agricultural Bank. After two years in the West Indies he returned to East Africa, to which he was strongly attached, and sincerely devoted.

It is no exaggeration to write that he was one of the ablest finance officers in the Colonial Empire, in so many parts of which he had been remembered with gratitude. For his services he was made C.M.G. in 1938.

Colonial Service and War

News Items in Brief

LORD LLOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing cadets for the Colonial Service at the Colonial Office last week.

I want to say one or two things to you before you go out to break a lance in this tournament and to govern and protect that strange agglomeration of wild peoples that we call the British Empire. I have asked you to come to this form of career in the hope that it might score a mark in your memories for your dramatic take-off in times of great peril, but in days also of great opportunity.

I sit here, *magna nominis umbram*, in the class of Joseph Chamberlain, Milner and others who fashioned the destinies of our great Colonial Empire. I say great because of the noble conception in the minds of its creators and of the spirit which still animates it as witness the splendid rally of every hour.

For the last 10 or 15 years we have been knee-deep in the humilities of peace, and ourselves today fight up against reality with too little material preparation made but with the spiritual defences triumphantly strong. But let us forget about the neglect of the past and come to the present.

Many of you are asking yourselves whether this is the time to leave your country. You are wondering whether you are doing right in joining the Colonial Service, and whether you should not instead be joining the Army, the Navy or the Air Force. You need have no doubts. In the first place you are not leaving your country; you are going from one part of it to another.

Reasons for Service in the Colonies

Then I want to make this clear to you beyond all possibility of misunderstanding: it is the considered view of His Majesty's Government that it is your duty to take up the job for which you have been selected and trained. I want you to regard this as a definite instruction from His Majesty's Government.

We are taking this line first because there is a lack of man-power in the Colonies and you are trained to meet that need. Here, on the contrary, there is no lack of man-power. We have as many men as we can train.

Secondly, because the war has already brought a great many very difficult problems to the Colonies, and it looks as if it would soon bring a great many more. We must have picked men, such as you are, to deal with these problems and to carry on the great traditions of the Colonial Service.

Thirdly, because we must have men, knowing the local people and their language, to do the necessary to join the fighting services in the Colonies themselves. In many Colonies the local forces are already on active service. There will be an increasing demand for officers, and it may well be that sooner or later your Government will assign you to military service with these local forces.

I ask you not to think of military service in your Colony as in any sense a second line form of service. It may at any time become the front line. The events of the last few days have made that clear to all of us. Africa—and Malaya too—may at any time and itself right in the thick of things. We must have officers there with political training and judgment.

You will have plenty of hard work, not too many of the comforts of life, and quite possibly no lack of danger, but you are going out to a grand life. I speak with some experience, having been nearly 30 years overseas, and I have regretted not a day of those years.

What other task can you have so much power so early? You can at the age of 25 be the father of your people. You can drive the road, bridge the river, and water the desert. You can be the arm of justice and the hand of mercy to millions. You can save England, and secure the cause of Christian civilisation.

Incense... by the... in... bar.

A Kenyan... only gave birth to quintuplets. None survive.

The Galton-Lenzi memorial has been unveiled in Nairobi by the Governor.

Nyasaland has one policeman to every 49 square miles of land, and one to every 3,400 persons.

A "catalite" manufacturing plant is to be erected in Sao Paulo. Catalite is a plastic made from coffee.

To economise paper, publication of the Nyasaland Blue Book has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

Twenty-five members of the South African Parliament are to visit the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt in August.

The project of establishing a Fairbridge farm school in Southern Rhodesia has been postponed until after the war.

The Marabuka Golf Club's new club-house was recently opened by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir John Milner.

Pioneer Portuguese Colonists have been invited by the Portuguese Government to attend the Colonial Festivities now being celebrated in Lisbon.

Stronger petrol rationing regulations in East Africa are urged by a Kenya correspondent, who stresses the need for stricter supervision by the rationing officials.

A hospital for Indian women and children has been opened in Mombasa. At the dedication ceremony was paid to Dr. Dennis Shaw and the work at the home for many years on behalf of Indian patients in the town.

The suggestion that enemy aliens in East Africa have been given quotas to grow tea for tea exports to the British settlers in Nyasaland have been refused. Permission to extend their acreages, is made by Mr. H. N. Percival in the "Nyasaland Times".

The Kenya and Uganda Railways Advisory Council has recommended that African staff who do not at present have under existing Staff Regulations, should be granted 14 days' leave per annum on full pay for each 12 months of service.

Lufembe, the fame crocodile so well known on the shores of Lake Victoria between Kampala and Entebbe, has not been seen for some three months. Visitors have found that another crocodile responds to the call of the Native boy who, for a consideration, had long been willing to provide a fish for Lufembe.

There being no Prisoners' Aid Society in Nyasaland, the Chief Inspector of Prisons states in his annual report that a scheme is under consideration, whereby a prisoner discharged after serving a lengthy sentence will be given a sum of money to enable him to support himself until such time as he can obtain employment. The scheme, he feels, will go a long way towards the prevention of a good deal of acidism.

The Directors of Agriculture of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland met in conference in Nairobi recently under the chairmanship of the Secretary to the Governors' Conference. Agreement was reached upon measures designed to encourage a policy of self-sufficiency in the production of staple food crops in East Africa, on a basis which by inter-territorial co-operation should cover all the needs and make the best use of the land available in the United Kingdom.

44th We... Wa...

LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesia Broken Hill Immense Ore Reserves Indicated

The results of the diamond-drilling campaign carried out by Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., were mentioned at the annual meeting last week by Mr. S. S. Taylor, the Chairman.

He said that Dr. J. A. Bancroft, consulting geologist of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, who had been in charge of the work, now advised that the tonnages of ore reserves indicated were: Oxide ore, 2,400,000 tons, averaging 28.5% zinc, 6.7% lead, and 0.83% vanadium pentoxide; sulphides, 1,600,000 tons, averaging 30.5% zinc, 28.9% lead, and 18.2% sulphur.

Dr. Bancroft commented that the close of the drilling campaign had not exhausted the possibilities of discovering additional ore reserves.

Additional work being made to the acid and leaching plants, and a small flotation plant to be erected would render it possible to maintain the output of vanadium for many years. Additional power supply was to be obtained from the Kafue river; preliminary road work had started and orders for plant were being placed.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines.—During the quarter ended March 31 the mill finished 7,100 tons, yielding 9,577 oz. fine gold, valued at £19,281. Working costs, £15,414; profit, £4,867; capital expenditure, £9,082.

Development: Total footage, 528 ft., sampled, 28 ft. payable 65 ft.; av. value, 7 dwt.; av. width, 97 ins. No. 6 level: incline winze sunk further 68 ft. to total of 96 ft. No. 8 level: Winze 850 sunk 75 ft., av. 57 dwts/over 99 ins. at 61 ft. the intermediate drives N. and S. were started and adv. 33 ft. and 25 ft. respectively; the value of the 58 ft. of driving was 7dwt. over 101 ins.

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Gold in Bechuapaland

Dr. Cullen on Mining Taxation

Outspoken comments on mining taxation in Bechuapaland were made by Dr. Winham Cullen last week at the annual meeting of Tati Goldfields, Ltd.

"The part of the country where we carry on our operations is supported entirely by gold mining," he said. "Without it business would come to a standstill. Natives and whites would be without employment and the Natives would again become a charge on the British Treasury. Though we are a small company, we are responsible for more than half of the total gold production of the territory."

"For any others have provided the capital by which these results were made possible, and after six years effort you have not today only received one paltry dividend of 2 1/2%. We have made no speculative stakes; our proposition has been handled efficiently without any encouragement from the Administration, and yet for the sake of a few thousand pounds the Bechuapaland Administration is seemingly ready to jeopardise the future of the whole district."

"Our protest is being considered by the new High Commissioner, Sir Edward Harding. Notwithstanding the fact that the whole matter is still *sub judice*, I ought to say that in the event of our protest being successful—that is, in the event of our obtaining the full price for our gold—we shall devote all the extra profits, less, of course, British income tax, to mine development. This means that these profits cannot be available for dividends."

Tanami Syndicate's Report

Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., reports a loss of £5,299 for 1958. The annual report says that the Rosterman gold mine, in which the Syndicate is largely interested continues to make good progress, and is developing in depth. A most interesting feature of the mine is that S. Scovell has been appointed to the position of General Manager. M. Kirkpatrick has been appointed to the position of Chief Engineer.

The accounts show payments at cost £119,306, but an amount of £107,000 was credited with the statements that the mine was substantially lower, and that no provision has been made for the unquoted securities. Sundry debtors appear at £2,311, cash at £182, and the debit balance of profit and loss at £11,039. Issued share capital stands at £100,000, sundry creditors at £9,524, and loans at £26,308.

The annual meeting is being held in London to-day.

Gold Mining in Tanganyika

Great strides are being made in gold mining in Tanganyika. During March 47,321 oz. of the precious metal were exported, against 11,500 oz. in the corresponding month of 1958, while in the first three months of this year 55,732 oz. valued at £308,650, were produced, against 34,754 oz., valued at £191,904, in the first quarter of last year.

Mwanza, the exporting centre of the Kentan group of companies, showed the biggest increase, for whereas in the first three months of 1958 some 4,400 oz. were produced in that area, the figure for the first quarter of this year was 15,016 oz. Musoma's production increased from 12,595 oz. to 18,670 oz.

Gold production from individual districts during March was as follows: the figures for March of last year being shown in parentheses: Musoma, 5,217 oz. (4,301 oz.); Mwanza, 3,813 oz. (4,200 oz.); Lupa, reef, 4,982 oz. (1,538 oz.); Lupa, alluvial, 1,847 oz. (3,265 oz.); Sulpida's reef, 2,011 oz. (857 oz.); Kigoma, 369 oz. (161 oz.); Morogoro, 24 oz. (23 oz.).

The fall in alluvial output from the Lupa is a natural result of the interment of many of the diggers and of many British diggers having left for military service.

Other minerals produced during March were: Tin ore, 30 long tons; diamonds, 184 carats; and mica, 10 long tons.

Willoughby's Consolidated Of Commercial Concern

Mr. Arthur Hadley's Address

MR. ARTHUR E. HADLEY, C.M.E., Chairman of Willoughby's Consolidated, Ltd., said *inter alia* at the annual general meeting in London:

We have suffered irreparable losses by the death of my late father, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Colonel H. T. Fenwick, a director for 21 years, who died almost every year in Southern Rhodesia at his own expense, maintaining a close and valuable contact with all the company's interests. Colonel Sir A. Westcott Jarvis, a director since the inception of the company in 1894, had rendered valuable services.

My colleagues elected me Chairman after Lord Queenborough, who had served the company for 23 years, decided that he did not wish to occupy the post. Expenses in connection with the new revaluation of £231,000, and expenses in Bulawayo of £1,050, are less by £500, the cost of administration expenses of £741, £15,000, and a contribution of certain shareholdings in view of the slump in Stock Exchange values resulting from war conditions.

Profit on the mine stands sale of game of land, farm and ranching, and rents from town buildings and lands, less expense and depreciation of £19,475, is approximately the same as for 1938. Revenue of the mine, less expenditure, at £1,751 is lower by £21,934, but on revaluation of shares at £2.20, there is a consequent reduction if accounted in 1939 to £13,975. Revenue from this source is of course dependent on the Stock markets, and 1939 was not conducive to profitable dealings. Income from dividends and interest at 4 1/2% was only £17,000, and the maintenance of this part of our income is satisfactory.

Trade Profit of £118,130

The net result of the year's trading was a profit of £118,130, against £23,223. Our board recommends payment of a dividend at the same rate, viz., 8d per share, equivalent to 8%, and to carry forward £3,924, against £7,201 brought in. The authorized capital remains £1,400,000. In 1,875,000 shares of 1s. each, 1,400,000 shares are issued and fully paid (£400,000 4s.).

The loan against securities deposited with our bankers is usually £300,000, and £48,500 last year, was reduced to £25,000. This liability and £25,000, together with £25,000, numbering 840,000 shares at £30,819 1/2s., an average of £2 1s. 9d per share.

With regard to our holdings of shares and ventures in companies, £258,507, and War Stock, £1,093, the depreciation on December 31, 1938, was 19%, less than 14% on the book value over written down to £15,000 certain depreciated holdings. Today there is again nominally a considerable loss from some holdings. I say nominally because present quotations of their value are not a reliable indication of their real value.

Our ranching manager in Southern Rhodesia writes: "The year under review has been a good one. Excellent grazing and water facilities have been available, and cattle maintained better condition than for some years past. The young stock and calves born during the year show a marked improvement in growth and quality. Internal consumption of meat is increasing, and there is a growing demand for meat in Northern Rhodesia and the Congo. Higher prices now rule locally, and our cattle sales should prove more profitable than in 1938."

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the consistently valuable services rendered by our able manager in Rhodesia, Mr. Gardiner, and his loyal staff, and to thank our respective directors, Mr. Appleby, and the London staff, for their loyal support.

The British Overseas Airways Corporation has closed its offices in Bulawayo. During the first quarter of 1939, 18,477 bales of cotton were exported from Southern Rhodesia on tax collected to total £22,237.

A proposal for Native cultivators is being manipulated by a Bulawayo company, which is able to produce some 3,000 such ploughs a month.

The North Charterland Exploration Company now employs 250 Native labourers at its tobacco warehouse at Fort Jameson North-Eastern Rhodesia.

Approximate gross receipts of all lines of the Rhodesia Railways for April totalled £88,000, of the seven months to April 30, 1939, £523,330.

East African Power & Light Company, Ltd. has declared a final dividend of 4% for the past financial year, making a total distribution for the 12 months of 10%.

Receipts of merchandise into Nyasaland during the first three months of this year totalled £136,365, compared with £136,750 during the corresponding period of 1938.

Of 4,201 immigrants to Nyasaland during 1938, only 176 were new arrivals, 2,214 were visitors and 1,811 in transit. In February and March of this year 455 Europeans arrived, most of them in transit. Only 26 were new arrivals.

Tobacco sales at the auctions in Southern Rhodesia during the week ended June 1 totalled 14,395 bales of fine cured, which realised £8,545,083, or an average of 59.5 pence per lb. In addition, 56 bales of fire-cured tobacco were sold for £2,100, or an average of 6.51d per lb.

Air mail correspondence for East Africa and the Rhodesias is now to be posted from the country at the rate of 1s. 8d. a half ounce (postcard 7d.). Such correspondence will be carried by sea to South Africa, and thence by air within the limits of the available aircraft accommodation.

Of the 476 private motor cars registered in Southern Rhodesia during the first quarter of this year, 146 were British, 200 American and Canadian, and three German. Of 236 commercial vehicles, 10 were British, 230 American and Canadian, and only one was foreign—the country of manufacture not being stated.

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia said recently that there was a good reason why income tax in the Colony stopped at 5s. If it were raised above that figure all the people in the United Kingdom who had invested in Southern Rhodesia would be doubly taxed. He believed that at the end of the war it would be necessary to point out to companies operating in the Colony that they must be domiciled within it or be subject to double taxation.

An official report shows that 5,277 ships used the Suez Canal last year, against 6,171 in 1938. The gross tonnage was 41,226,296, and transit receipts totalled £8,059,000. The busiest month was March, with 596 ships, while the total for September, when it broke out, was the lowest monthly figure for the year at 476. British vessels passing through the Canal numbered 2,072, Italy, the next highest, sent 884. The British share represented 49.78%, and the Italian 18.75%.

Brazil's coffee crop for 1940-41 is estimated at 14,833,468 bags, compared with 16,361,181 bags in 1938-39. Statistics published by the National Department show that from July, 1939, to March, 1940, deliveries of coffee for world consumption amounted to 10,304,000 bags, against 9,987,000 bags in the same period of the previous crop year. Brazil's contribution this season was 13,026,000 bags (or 67.47% of the total), against 12,790,000 bags (64.03%) last year, while that of other producing countries was 6,278,000 bags, against 7,188,000 bags.

Cattle in East Africa

IMPROVEMENT of the quality of Native cattle in Eastern Africa was naturally one of the first aims of the veterinary services, and the obvious method was to introduce bulls of proved breeds from Europe to cross with the local (mostly Zebu) cows.

Dealing with the work done in fairly low altitudes in Tanganyika Territory, Mr. M. H. French, of the Mpororo veterinary laboratory, has admitted that the success so far obtained with the breeding of European or improved Zebu cattle improved by good feeding and proper management has been very small, though at high altitudes in Kenya Highlands the difficulties of the problem do not seem to be so acute. Friesian and Ayrshire pure-bred bulls have been used in the Tanganyika experiments, the latter being the less successful. The difficulty is that the imported bulls do not appear able to stand the climate.

A few pure-bred Ayrshires have been reared under conditions of feeding as comparable as possible with British methods, but they have always failed to grow properly; in fact, they usually die before they are two years old, and only one heifer lived long enough to have a calf, but both she and her calf died shortly after calving.

The higher the grade produced by crossing, the more desirable appear to be the quality of the animals in the case of the high grades, as well as the milking capacity, does not increase as they are graded nearer to the Ayrshire. As the nutritional factor was eliminated in the experiments, the reason for degeneracy is attributed to some constitutional failure. "Pure-bred and high-grade animals," writes Mr. French in the *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, "feel

the back of the sun much more quickly than do Zebus, and in a mixed herd the Zebus are seen to continue to graze in the sun long after the grades have sought the shelter of a shady tree."

The same points are recorded by Mr. M. Manresa and his colleagues in the *Journal* already quoted. "Holstein-Friesian cattle, and for that matter also the Herefords, can frequently be seen panting frantically in the shade while Indian Nellores, just a few metres away, are grazing comfortably in the direct rays of the sun." For 40 years, it may be added, pure-bred cattle have been introduced into the Philippines, but high mortality occurs shortly after arrival, the productive and reproductive efficiency is reduced, and the progeny born in the Philippines are unable to grow normally, despite careful attention to feeding, sanitation and management. The problem in these islands is complicated by a high air humidity—up to 85.5%—which is now so prominent a factor in Eastern Africa.

Even in South Africa the same phenomena have been observed. In the semi-arid regions of the Union, while indigenous grades of cattle have maintained themselves in the climatic conditions for three generations, comparable groups of exogenous cattle—Friesian, Red Poll and Sussex—have failed to do so. Writes Mr. J. H. R. Bisschop, of the Union veterinary service (*loc. cit.*), "That high temperature is possibly the most important limiting factor in cattle raising in the tropics seems an inevitable conclusion from the work described in the three valuable papers quoted. It is supported by the better breeding results obtained in the cooler atmosphere of the Kenya Highlands and of Southern Rhodesia.

The haemoglobin (red colouring matter) content of the blood appears to be the constitutional factor involved. Native cattle have high haemoglobin indexes and European cattle low indexes; cross-breeds are intermediate. As the physical and chemical composition of the blood has great influence on the disposal of body-heat, the difference in haemoglobin content may explain the constitutional inability of pure-bred European cattle to stand the heat of the tropics. That, at least, is the definite conclusion of Manresa supported by Bisschop, who finds that Afrikaner cattle have higher red counts and higher values for haemoglobin than Friesian and Red Poll cattle. So deep a constitutional difference in these animals is a great obstacle to improvement by crossing. Further and further research on the subject, as urged by Bisschop, will be awaited with interest.

Cotton Pests and Diseases

With praiseworthy energy and foresight, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation is taking further steps to develop the scientific side of its investigations into the cotton plant. It has arranged to publish a "Handbook on Cotton Pests and Diseases" with Mr. W. Nowell, lately Director of the Amami Research Institute of Tanganyika Territory, as general editor, and Dr. C. B. Williams, the Rothamsted entomologist, and Dr. G. R. Buby as sub-editors for insect pests and diseases respectively. Memoranda on its general scientific policy are being prepared by Professor Engledow (genetics and plant breeding), Professor Blackman (plant physiology), Professor Munro (insect pests), Mr. Nowell (diseases), Dr. Prother (soil problems), Mr. Milne (cultivation problems), and Sir Geoffrey Evans (economics of peasant agriculture).

In view of the increasing danger from "Verticillium" wilt disease, which is causing some anxiety, especially in Uganda, the Corporation has arranged to finance special research at Rothamsted on the behaviour of the fungus in varying conditions. It is hoped that this research will yield fundamental information applicable to East African conditions.

KELVIN



Broome Rubber Plantations and Mwinga Plantations Report

A circular to shareholders of Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd., states that in view of present circumstances and the probability that there may be some delay in issuing the annual report to June 30, 1949, the directors have declared a second interim dividend of 5% less tax. The licensed crops of 2,075,994 lb. of rubber has been sold at an average price of approximately 11d. per lb. London equivalent, the f.o.b. value of production is approximately 41d. per lb. Two hundred and forty tons of the 1940-41 crop have been sold forward to the Ministry of Supply and Equipment to U.S.A. at a price equal approximately to 14. per lb. London terms.

The circular continues:— "While it must be borne in mind that E.P.T. will amount to a considerable sum, the position fully warrants this second interim distribution, but it must not be assumed that it will be possible to pay a final dividend on the basis of the two interims. When the question of a final dividend has to be considered, all the circumstances and conditions then prevailing will be the deciding factors. The directors feel that it may be convenient to shareholders to receive a further dividend now, out of profits earned, rather than wait several months for a final distribution."

The company is also interested in sisal growing in East Africa.

Air Mails

Mr. Roston Duckworth asked the Secretary of State for Air in view of the not unexpected entry of Italy into the war and the consequent suspension of the Empire air mails to Africa and the Far East, why no steps were taken in advance to prepare a similar service on an alternative route in each case.

Sir Archibald Sinclair replied that arrangements were made in advance to provide a service by an alternative route to meet the essential requirements. Recent events had necessitated modification of these plans. As soon as it was practicable the carriage of Empire air mails would be resumed as part of the load carried on that route.

Rain Forecasts in S. Rhodesia

Quite remarkable success has been achieved by the meteorological department in predicting the mean annual rainfall in Southern Rhodesia. The department uses a formula, which for the season 1938-39 forecast an increase of 11.8 inches in rainfall over the normal. The actual mean rainfall as recorded was 25.50 inches, an increase of 12.4 inches. The method has been in use since 1929 and, says the latest departmental report, with the exception of the season 1934-35 (which failed badly) the prediction has been very satisfactory. The forecast for 1938-39 for the season ends this month is a decrease of 1.5 inches.

Mwinga Plantations, Ltd., announce that trading profits for the year as totalled £1,441 after providing for depreciation and estate redemption. After deducting £402 in respect of interest on prior lien debenture stock, there is a net profit of £1,039, to which is added £1,089 brought forward, making £1,682, which is to be carried forward.

The average price realised for the output during the first nine months of the year was lower than the level for the same period during the last quarter. This was more than sufficient to offset the earlier loss. It was not possible to pay dividends on the preference shares during 1939, but a right to a fixed dividend on these shares of a cumulative dividend of 4½% covering the period January 1, 1939, to September 30, 1939, was paid a few days ago. No reserve has been made in the accounts for taxation, as the company receives the benefit of losses brought forward from previous years.

Output of latex and tow amounted to 1,582 tons, the same figure as for 1938. The factory at Mwinga was closed during the weeks of the year, and was not reopened until February 1940. A further 604 acres were planted with sisal, the total area under the crop now being 17,224 acres.

The annual meeting was held in London yesterday.

Higher Wages for Wet Season Work?

Labour problems on Nyasaland estates would be considerably ameliorated, suggests Mr. W. H. Tiarck in a letter to "The Nyasaland Times," if a minimum wage of 8s. were paid in the dry season and 10s. per month in the wet season, with a further bonus of 10s. to each Native completing four monthly tickets during the rainy season period.

Pioneering Tea in Nyasaland

Some of the tea plants set out at Lauderdale in 1891 by the late Mr. John Moir are still bearing. It is amusingly says the quarterly journal of the Nyasaland Tea Association in an obituary notice of Mr. Moir, who, with the late Mr. J. J. Moir, was the real pioneer of the tea industry in the Protectorate. Mango trees, it adds, also introduced by Mr. J. Moir, were practically unknown in Nyasaland 50 years ago, but are now almost as common as weeds.

Valuable Beards

Some varieties of millet are bearded and some are not. The kind known in Southern Rhodesia as *mungu* or *inyanti* is in the former, or "beaver," class, and has proved to be a great boon to Natives, especially in semi-arid areas like Fungwayo. Its long hairs, says the Native Commissioner's report, defeat birds. In the Great Reserve, where the hairless variety was planted, the Natives, after a long fight, surrendered their lands to the birds.

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Position of French Africa After Bordeaux Government's Surrender

THE MOOD of the moment excellently explains the difference between Italy's African ambitions, as revealed in the armistice terms imposed upon the Bordeaux Government, and their immediate realisation. Hitler's share in the spoils, it is being said, is in the hand; Mussolini's is mostly in the bush of the desert.

That is the bitter truth, and by the time these words appear in print the dictators may have had to resign themselves to the comfortless fact that the writ of Pétain no longer runs in French Africa, and that the surrender of the French Colonies, if effective, is *de jure*—and that is by no means a legal certainty, according to the Constitution of the Republic—is not, and will not be, *de facto*.

Every French Colony has publicly dissociated itself from the surrender to Germany. Governors, commanders-in-chief, and other local leaders asserting the determination of their peoples to continue the struggle on the side of Great Britain, which, realising their need of war materials and money, has at once undertaken to provide what is necessary. Happily, the Royal Navy's command of the oceans assures freedom of communication with France-Overseas, in which the spirit of resistance, firm already, may be expected to grow as the pitiless conquerors progressively enslave the French men and women within their toils. But strong pressure is being exerted by the Pétain Government to bring the Colonies to heel.

Mussolini's Gains on Paper

What does Mussolini gain on paper? According to a summary published in Rome, the armistice terms include the following:—

• Zones from 80 to 120 miles wide are to be demilitarised in France, Tunisia, Algeria and French Somaliland.

• Italy shall have full rights over the port of Jibuti and the French Somaliland section of the railway from Jibuti to Addis Ababa.

• Wireless transmission from France shall cease until the Italian Armistice Commission announces conditions under which communication may be allowed with North Africa, French Somaliland and Syria.

• No aeroplanes may leave French territory or territory under French control. All airports with their equipment are to be placed under Italian or German control.

• As a guarantee of the execution of the armistice convention, Italy may demand the surrender in whole or in part of the collective arms of the infantry and artillery, armoured cars, tanks, motor and horse vehicles, together with ammunition belonging to units which have been engaged or have been being Italian forces.

• The French Fleet is to be concentrated in ports to be indicated and demobilised and disarmed under the control of Italy and Germany, except such units as the German and Italian Governments agree upon for the safeguard of French Colonial territories.

• All warships not in French metropolitan waters, except those

recognised as necessary to safeguard French Colonial interests, shall be brought back to metropolitan ports.

• The French Government undertakes to prevent members of its armed forces and French citizens generally from leaving national territory to take part in hostilities against Italy.

• The French Government undertakes to prevent ships and aeroplanes, arms, war material, and munitions of every kind belonging to France, or its French territory, or its territories controlled by France, from being sent to territory belonging to the British Empire or to other foreign States.

• All French merchant ships are to remain in port until such time as the German and Italian Governments permit a partial or total resumption of French commercial maritime activities.

• French cargo ships not in French ports or in ports under French control at the time of the armistice shall either be recalled to such ports or directed to neutral ports.

• Italian cargo ships with their cargoes, as well as Italian merchandise or merchandise destined for Italy seized from non-Italian ships are to be restored.

French Resistance in East Africa

Thus French Somaliland is theoretically demilitarised and without the power of Italy, which, equally theoretically, gains aircraft, ships, and munitions of every kind with which to assault neighboring British territories. But theory and practice may be as far apart as totalitarianism and freedom, and these resounding claims of Mussolini may well prove as fictitious as the Cæsarean posturing.

General Legentilhomme, G.O.C. in French Somaliland, is evidently determined to continue his co-operation with the British forces in Kenya, for he telegraphed to General Dickinson a few days ago: "I hope we shall meet one day in Addis Ababa."

The French Consular Agent in Nyasaland has written the Governor that the French population of the Protectorate is anxious to do all in its power to assist Great Britain, and French residents in Kenya have telegraphed to General de Gaulle: "In response to your appeal, Frenchmen in Kenya fully approving of your attitude, have placed their services at the disposal of the Governor of the Colony."

The Governor-General of Madagascar has been displaced after having announced that that Colony would not submit to the armistice terms imposed by the enemy, but it remains to be seen whether his successor, M. Coyle, will be able to assume his duties.

de Botton, Governor-General of French West Africa, has been appointed High Commissioner for French Africa, with authority over the Interior and West Africa, including the Cameroons and Gabon.

M. Maudet, former French Minister to the Colonies, and one of the strongest men in public life in the Republic, is believed to have reached Casablanca on Monday.

Mr. A. H. Maxwell's New Post

Mr. A. H. Maxwell, director of Messrs. Macmillan Maxwell & Co., the well-known tobacco leaf merchants, has been appointed Tobacco Controller in this country. He will administer a new Order providing that no manufacturer of unmanufactured tobacco without having received a licence from the Board of Trade. Importation of tobacco for the Empire are still arriving, but of course, as the stocks on hand are being drawn upon, as they are not evenly divided, the manufacturers, it is necessary to ensure that each group have supplies made available for its share with the individual group in the past. Mr. Maxwell has been a frequent visitor to the Rhodesias.

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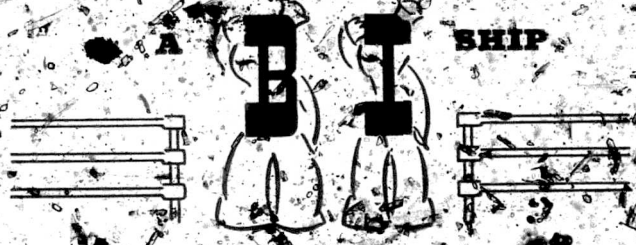
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Thursday, 11th 1925
 Volume 1, No. 825

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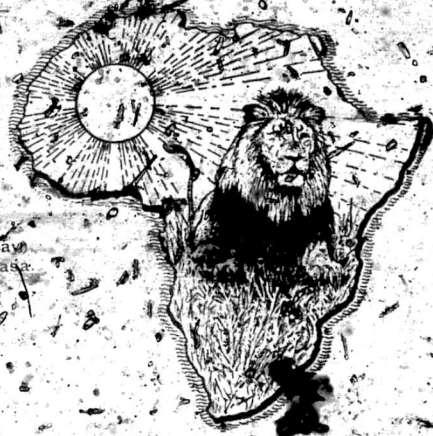
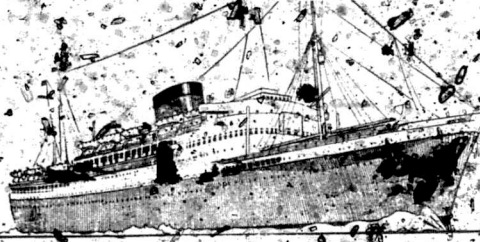
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BRILLIANT INITIATIVE shown by the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force and the Air Forces of Sudan, Africa and Southern Rhodesia in the opening phases of the campaign against Italian East Africa tends increasingly to suggest that that theatre of war can already be regarded with equanimity. While it is legitimate to take with pride the splendid achievements of British sailors and airmen operating at a disadvantage against an enemy numerically superior and long prepared against attack, there is danger in assuming that his admirably unexpected quiescence is evidence of a reluctance to take the offensive. That deduction, clearly widespread, is too general to be relied on and too unreliable to be allowed to pass uncorrected.

Quiescence by Italy in East Africa

We should be much more inclined to believe that offensive plans prepared for prompt adoption at the time of Italy's entry into the war have been postponed at the urgent request of Hitler, who, when he launches his much advertised Battle for Britain, will desire simultaneous assaults at as many points as possible. At that moment aggression from Ethiopia—especially in force, against the

Servin Hitler's Purpose

Sudan—will have added value, particularly from the propaganda standpoint, which is being absent from the calculations of the biggest bully the world has known. Hitler may well argue that the whole of Northern Africa and the Near and Middle East, watching with apprehension the concentrated fury of his media-headed onslaught on the last citadel of European civilisation, will be made exaggeratedly nervous by a synchronised sortie in force upon North-East Africa by his fellow plunderer.

If Hitler foresees gain in delayed action, Mussolini is likely to experience loss as the result of compliance, for the heavy hammerings which have been the lot of his forces in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somali-land during the past month have deprived them of irreplaceable weapons, aircraft and petrol above all; and must have affected their morale. In contrast, the spirits of the opposing British troops, white and black, are high if they have already had to fight much larger Italian detachments, some of which stop short of the order of their going. Moreover, the British are relieved that the long-drawn months of waiting are at last ended, and that they know the worst.

The First Four Weeks

Until the speedy of Hitler persuaded the Duce that the hour had come to limit to bare the British East Africa and many Rhodesians thought in terms of the possibility—regarded by Africa Drawings of them as remote—into the Venetian Italian intervention, the consequent task of dealing with Mussolini's empire to the north of the Nile. Understandably, they chafed at a policy which might remain members of a great army immobilised by a non-neutral belligerency designed to serve both Germany and Italy. With a suddenness which indicated the urgency of Hitler's need—and that the Fuehrer did not realise the imminence of the French collapse—the Italian dictator plunged his people into war, driving directly into its vortex Africa from Cairo, the Cape, and Eastern Africa in particular. The Italian African possessions march with Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan, Egypt, and the Somalilands, to the succour of which came, and will come, the man-power of Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, the great Union of South Africa, British West Africa, and possibly of the Belgian Congo and French West Africa.

Their task is to dislodge Italy from her precarious position on the flank both of the Cape-to-Cairo route and of the great sea-road via Suez to India and the East, and to do their part to prevent the culmination of the grandiose design of Italian hegemony from the Gulf of Aden to the Straits of Gibraltar. It is in East Africa that the Fascist Empire is most vulnerable to a resolute offensive of all arms, including the favourite Axis weapon of propaganda. Rightly wielded on and on the borders of Ethiopia, it will rekindle the resistance of millions of men ready to bear arms once more against the invader of their own lands.

Some readers have expressed disagreement with the policy of arming the Abyssinians and encouraging them to wipe out the Italians. Ideally, there may be a good deal of sympathy with such an attitude, but its untenable character becomes quickly apparent when the elements of the problem are reviewed. Since it was their country which the Italians chose to seize without provocation, how could we take any issue with the point that they must not seek to take it? If then, that attempt is permissible, it would be pedantic to refuse them arms, the denial of which would increase not

only their own casualties, but those among the British troops attacking the common enemy in the same area of war. If therefore seems that ethically, if less than practically, there can be no reasonable refusal to aid Ethiopian revolt, starting as a part, it may soon rage like a conflagration.

THE BRIEF AS NOUVEAU VENU that Sir Philip Mitchell is vacating the office of Governor of Uganda in order to accept the new post of Deputy Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference will be warmly welcomed by all the advocates of East African Union. Since the Governors' Conference was created partly to sidetrack the growing public demand for abandonment of a territorialism which had been manifestly outgrown—it has been the custom for its meetings to be held in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory in rotation, and for the release of the tables by the Governor of the Dependence Acting as host. That arrangement, designed to avoid personal and other jealousies, had the inevitable effect of sometimes producing a chairman new to East Africa and ignorant of its problems; and at others of leaving the guidance in the hands of a Governor who made no secret of his determination to co-operate as little as possible with his neighbours. The Conference has, of course, had no executive power, and, all things considered, it is surprising that it has achieved so much, thanks largely to its first two secretaries, Colonel C. W. C. Walker and Mr. L. B. Ereston, whose personal enthusiasm, tact and popularity were great assets. But their powers were much more circumscribed than will be those of an experienced Governor engaged to devote himself to labours very close to his heart. Since he was Chief Secretary, and assumes Acting Governor, of Tanganyika Territory, Philip has lost few opportunities of declaring his belief in the desirability of the union of that country with the British Colony and Protectorates to the north.

That the three States form one economic whole is self-evident, that they could be forged into an efficient administrative bloc cannot seriously be questioned, and war has emphasized the need for peace. The time evidence of the need for interterritorial co-operation and co-ordination in all spheres of activity and planning. It is less than two months since

(concluded on page 872)

Italian Aircraft Losses Now Fifty

After Only Four Weeks of War in East Africa

HEAVY BRITISH AIR ATTACKS upon Italian East Africa were the obvious strategy, we suggested editorially at the time of Mussolini's declaration of war.

The move, which has since passed has shown with what vigour the R.A.F. and the Air Forces of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have taken the offensive. That is not surprising for it was to be anticipated, but the striking aerial superiority of the British forces could not have been foreseen. There was every reason to believe that the enemy had a considerable advantage in the number of his aircraft, and though no facts have been made known which necessitate an adjustment of that assumption, the heavy losses inflicted upon him week by week must steadily redress the balance and soon leave it in our own favour.

Meantime much damage has been inflicted upon aircraft, aerodromes, hangars, barracks, oil tanks, ships, petrol and ammunition dumps, stores, mechanised vehicles, convoys, camps, and the railway from the Ethiopian capital to the coast. The consequent losses are serious for the enemy, who cannot replace them, and the persistent attacks upon his petrol reserves must cause particular anxiety, for mechanisation is the keynote of his military establishment in East Africa.

Analysis of Italian Aircraft Losses

When our last issue went to press we calculated from a careful analysis of the official British communiqués issued between June 21 and July 2 that Italy's losses in East Africa were seven planes shot down, one captured, 22 destroyed and 27 damaged on the ground, and two forced down. In any case of doubt the minimum figure was taken or the incident disregarded, and general or ambiguous statements were excluded from the reckoning.

In the same period two of our bombers were shot down, and a third failed to return.

Thus the Italian losses were ten times as high, even if account be taken only of aircraft captured, shot down and known to have been destroyed on the ground; if it be assumed that half of those damaged are also permanently out of action then the loss amounted to 43 machines, against three British.

During the past week three more enemy planes have been shot down, four otherwise destroyed and one damaged, bringing to exactly 50 the number now known to have been put out of action.

Fighters Shot Down

July 3.—The R.A.F. announced in Cairo—

Successful combined operations between Blenheim bombers and Gladiator fighters were carried out over Makakia, Eritrea, yesterday morning. Our aircraft flew over the aerodrome, bombing and machine-gunning their objectives. A direct hit was scored on a bomb dump believed to have contained incendiary bombs, as a heavy explosion was followed by a fierce blaze. In the course of subsequent attacks one large and one small petrol dump were set on fire. Enemy fighters attempted to intercept our aircraft, but instead two of them were shot down, one on the ground was destroyed, and a fourth, when taking off, was attacked by a Blenheim and is believed to have been seriously damaged. All our aircraft returned.

On the same day a Nairobi statement said that increasingly heavy damage is being done to the enemy's defences in the Moyale area by our efforts, whose co-operation is now known to have been sought to break up the first enemy attempts to advance. In

addition to the destruction of two gun positions on Monday, British aircraft yesterday scored direct hits on others. The result was that the effect of the Italian artillery, which on the first day fired 350 shells into the British post, causing only slight casualties, was much reduced. Our aircraft yesterday bombed and machine-gunned light machine-gun posts, and during their attack on the gun positions the airmen observed a violent explosion, presumed to be caused by a hit on an ammunition dump. Enemy reinforcements in the ravine were caught in a trap and heavily machine-gunned from the air. All our aircraft returned safely. One was encountered only ineffectively by arms fire from the Italian Moyale.

G.H.O. Cairo, announced: "At dawn on Friday a concentration of Italian regular troops mistook a patrol of British natives for British troops and opened fire. Several natives were killed or wounded, and the Fascists suffered many casualties when the natives returned their fire. When the mistake was discovered and the Italians had rallied, they vented their displeasure by opening artillery and machine-gun fire on a British post across the valley at Fort Harrington, a sniping attack. This failed, and there were no British casualties or damage."

Camel Corps in Action

It was also stated that frontier posts held by Italian regulars at Bountimo, in G.Burama, Somaliland, have been engaged by the Camel Corps, which has suffered casualties and losses.

July 4.—R.A.F. bombers again raided Gondar, setting fire to one aircraft on the ground and to aerodrome buildings. Other bombers, operating from the Sudan, attacked a troop concentration at Metemma, damaging artillery and machine-gun posts and military quarters without loss to themselves despite heavy fire.

Rhodesian machines made an afternoon raid on positions near Moyale, scoring direct hits.

London statement said that a British post near Moyale had been attacked by a company, having been attacked from the rear by a much larger Italian force, was relieved by reinforcements sent up by lorry and accompanied by R.A.F. and South African bombers. The Italians were driven back across the frontier with the loss of four guns.

Italians dropped about 40 bombs on Galabat and the neighbouring Sudan village of Otrub. An R.A.F. raid on Gondar set fire to one aircraft on the ground and to aerodrome buildings.

July 5.—South African machines bombed Lugh Ferrandi, an important post in Italian Somaliland, 70 miles beyond the Kenya border, destroying petrol dump, hitting barracks, and taking photographs.

British Moyale was intermittently shelled with negligible result beyond one slight casualty.

Major's Escape from Ethiopia

A message released in Cairo described the daring escape of a major of the South African Air Force who piloted a bomber in an attack on enemy positions in Abyssinia on June 20th. Although his aircraft was badly damaged, he made a gallant effort to return to his base, but was compelled to make a landing a considerable distance within enemy territory, where he brought his machine down successfully. As it was impossible to repair the damage, the major, with his crew of two, set fire to the machine and made off on foot through the rocky, almost waterless, country. After several days of very hard going, his companions could travel no farther, but he managed to get them to a water-hole, where he left them. Twelve days

After the crash he arrived at a British post in Somalia riding on a camel which he had obtained in an unexplained manner. He was exhausted from lack of food but in good spirits. His first thought was for his companions, and he was able to give directions where they might be found. Afirra are now searching for them.

Italians Occupy Kassala and Galabat

An enemy force consisting of light tanks, armoured cars and motorised infantry, supported by heavy bombing from aircraft, on July 4 attacked our outpost of Kassala, which was occupied after the withdrawal of the small British garrison. About the same time a second outpost, Galabat, was also strongly attacked with air support. Our troops withdrew to prepared positions after inflicting heavy loss, including two aircraft. British air forces heavily bombed Meferenna, gaining direct hits on the barracks and landing ground. It was explained in Cairo that these points were not considered to be of strategic importance. Kassala, a great cotton-growing centre, is the last post on the Sudan side of the caravan route to Northern Eritrea and the Red Sea, but at this time of year the River Gash so inundates the country that military operations beyond Kassala are difficult. All rolling stock had been removed in the direction of Khartoum, and since there is no railway connexion with Eritrea, none can be brought up by the enemy.

Galabat, a junction of the caravan route between the Sudan and Ethiopia, is situated about 175 miles to the south in a district which has remained actively hostile to the Italians. Gondar, the nearest administrative post of importance, has been repeatedly bombed by the R.A.F.

Though these Italian advances have been dismissed in military circles as of no particular value, they represent the seizure of points which had to be secured for any serious offensive against the Sudan.

It is stated that the Italian casualties at Kassala were 300 men, one aircraft and eight light tanks.

July 6.—The occupation of Kassala was consolidated.

July 6.—British Moyale twice shelled without casualties. Two enemy aircraft dropped 53 bombs on a small village in the same part of Kenya without results and machine-gunned herds of goats.

July 7.—Enemy fighters failed to intercept R.A.F. raids on the railway at Deraida and on the jetty and important base at Zula, Somali land, where two fires were started and one Italian plane shot down into the sea. Buildings in Massawa were damaged by direct hits.

General Giffard's New Command

Lieutenant-General G. J. Giffard, who has served for years in East Africa, and who was appointed Inspector-General of the African Colonial Force in 1938, has been appointed General Officer Commanding in West Africa, his command embracing Gambia, the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Since Lieutenant-General Giffard has been G.O.C. British Forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, having previously served at the War Office as Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

Lord Lloyd revealed last week that West Africans are now fighting beside East African askari against the Italians, and it is an obvious assumption that General Giffard's task will be to utilise in the best possible manner the eagerness of West Africans, black and white, to make a greater contribution in manpower to the Empire's effort. His return to the West Coast follows immediately upon the decision to introduce a controlled measure of conscription for which the public had clamoured.

A Bill for the conscription of male British and British-protected subjects between 18 and 45 for military or

civil service is to be introduced in the Tanganyika Legislative Council next week.

Uganda has welcomed the Compulsory Military Service Bill, the only criticism being that it is very belated. There is also a general welcome for the new Volunteer Reserve Force.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has taken powers to require persons to place themselves, their services and their property at the disposal of the Government.

An appeal to trained nurses in Southern Rhodesia to take up full-time service in Government hospitals in the Colony has been made by the Director of Medical Services. The purpose is to release other nurses for military duty.

The Kenya Government has announced that the primary rôle of the Kenya Defence Force is to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of internal security, and that in the event of internal strife it would be chiefly concerned (a) with the defence of European women and children by collecting them in places suitable for defence by a few rifles, and (b) with the protection of vital points, for which purpose Government has powers to call out such men as are necessary.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has just received from the Kenya Central War Fund a first remittance of £10,000 towards the cost of prosecuting the war.

Native employees of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company's mine in Southern Rhodesia have sent £65 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund, with a message of loyalty to the King and Empire.

A bazaar recently held in Blantyre, Nyasaland, yielded the remarkable total of over £1,000 for the Red Cross in one afternoon. No locality in Eastern Africa has surpassed this magnificent achievement.

The British community in Beira has subscribed over £700 towards the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund.

The Princess of Berar, daughter-in-law of the Nizam of Hyderabad and daughter of the last Sultan of Turkey, has offered to buy, equip and maintain four hospital ships to operate in the Red Sea.

For the present Red Cross Sale at Christie's, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer has extensive interests in the Rhodesias, and has a fine white emerald-cut diamond weighing 2.64 cts.

Casualties

Officer L. N. Neuman, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Neuman of Nakuru, is reported missing, but not killed. His two brothers are also in the R.A.F.

Major R. G. Watson, M.C., The Royal Scots, served with the King's African Light Infantry in East Africa from 1928 to 1934, and was awarded the Military Cross last year. He was 36 years of age, and obtained his commission in 1924.

Lieutenant Colonel H. F. E. Smith, who has served while in command of an O.C.T.U., commanded the 2nd Battalion, The King's African Rifle Corps, during the last war, and came into contact with many Rhodesians.

Flight-Lieutenant H. Symons, the motoring correspondent who two years ago made a record motor trip from England to Cape Town, was killed off the Belgian coast during the evacuation from Dunkirk. It will be recalled that Mr. Symons and a companion fell with their car into a river in the Belgian Congo, but afterwards continued their journey through Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Rhodesias.

Flight-Lieutenant Hale W. Bolingbroke, D.F.C., who has been killed in active service, had served with a fighter squadron in the Middle East Command since 1936. Another flying officer from the same command whose death has been reported is Flying Officer C. O. Shaughnessy. Both had flown to Eastern Africa.

(Concluded on page 872.)

Releasing Officials for Military Service

Meeting the Man-Power Needs of the East African Forces

REITERATED REQUESTS for clear guidance in regard to practical measures in support of the Empire's war effort have been made in East and Central Africa for months past. Most have remained unanswered, but Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, has given a useful lead by a statement which says:

"Our first and most important effort must be directed to furnishing the General Officer Commanding in East Africa with the European man-power for which he has asked.

"Secondly, we must conserve peace and order within the boundaries of the Protectorate; in other words, I must retain in the administrative and police services a sufficient number of experienced men to ensure good government.

"Thirdly, we must continue to produce and endeavour to increase the production of those commodities which we have been informed are required in the United Kingdom. As far as this Protectorate is concerned I place them in the following order: Cotton, tea, tobacco.

"But none of these three commodities can now properly demand the services of men who are required for military service and arrangements should be made to carry them on with men who cannot for one reason or another be made use of by the General Officer Commanding, even if output is consequently reduced.

"Finally, there are one or two activities, limited at present in their scope, the shutting down of which would not make any material contribution to our main effort. I refer for example to the tung oil experiments which will be placed in the hands of a suitable officer, who will also supervise the tea experimental station, from which an active and able-bodied officer is being withdrawn."

These considered views of the Governor were referred to the Economic Council and adopted.

Eliminating Unessential Services

The draft of a Compulsory Service Bill was also submitted to the Council by the Governor, who undertook to release forthwith as many officials of military age as possible, whether trained soldiers or completely untrained civilians, for service in East Africa. The Government's intention, he explained, was to redistribute its officers, eliminating unessential services and staffing essential services with men above the age required by the G.O.C. Women competent to perform official duties would also be used to the limit.

Business houses and the planting community were invited to make a similar re-survey of their man-power requirements, bearing in mind that lower standards of efficiency must be generally accepted.

The message closed with the reminder that in the last war Nyasaland maintained eight battalions of Native infantry in the field and that the present conflict "constitutes a much more serious threat to the future of the African than any previous war."

Sir John Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has also emphasized the need for more man-power for the combatant forces, and declared that to meet such requirements the scope of the public services must be reduced wherever practicable, and that further economies in official man-power would be effected by stopping leave. By such means it was hoped shortly to release further officials.

Men engaged in agriculture and commerce had made an ample contribution, but, in view of the imperative necessity of maintaining the maximum production of

base metals, men whose departure would prejudice that output could not be released for military duty. They had, therefore, been informed that the Government regarded them as engaged in work of supreme national importance.

Kenya's Splendid Response

The Earl of Darroch, M.L.C., said at a recent public meeting in Kenya that the Colony's response had been magnificent, and that excluding Nairobi, there were fewer than 200 men between 18 and 30 still available for military service, some of whom were unfit, while others had volunteered. To the criticism that too many men had been exempted, he replied that only 112 men were under 30 years of age had been originally exempted, and that more than 40% of that number had now had their exemptions cancelled.

Many young officials had begged to go on service, and at long last the departments had been instructed to release as many as possible. To the end of May approximately 200 officials in Kenya had joined the forces, but a large number is still roaring to go.

It was now crystal clear that the emphasis must be on the personnel requirements of the military, rather than upon those of primary production. His own inclination was to relinquish the office of Deputy Director of Man-Power and to serve in a military capacity.

An announcement issued in East Africa reads:—

"Direct entry into the King's African Rifles and Antennas raised under the Military Units Ordinance in the rank of non-commissioned officer is abolished.

"The purpose of reception and preliminary training of British personnel joining the forces, the Army Government has been reorganised, and all volunteers from all territories will be required to attend the Kenya Regiment in the rank of private. All possessing the necessary qualifications which may have been acquired will be attached to an appropriate military unit on probation, with a view to promotion to fill vacancies in the establishment of paid non-commissioned officers when emergency has been tested and proved. Volunteers with special qualifications will remain with and carry on preliminary training with the Kenya Regiment before being posted to active units.

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| Lieutenant Colonel | 64 43 | 50 54 |
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| Lieutenant | 32 87 | 24 98 |
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| Mechanic S.M. | 24 21 | 24 21 |
| Regimental Q.M.S. | 22 36 | 21 86 |
| Company S.M. | 19 72 | 19 72 |
| Company Q.M.S. | | 18 08 |
| Foreman of Signals | 18 28 | 19 28 |
| Mechanic Staff Sgt. | 19 28 | 19 28 |
| Sergeant | 16 48 | 16 48 |
| Lance Sergeant | 14 24 | 14 24 |
| Corporal | 12 04 | 6 99 |
| Lance Corporal | 10 46 | 9 98 |
| Private | 4 47 | 4 00 |

Privates and corporals are paid a dependant's allowance at the rate of 2s. 6d. per day for the first dependant and 1s. per day for each subsequent dependant. Married officers under 30 years of age are paid at the rate prescribed for a single officer of the same rank, plus a sum to be prescribed later.

Lord Lloyd on Colonial Development

Advisory Committee Not To Be Appointed Until After The War

LORD LLOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, paid a warm tribute to the House of Lords last week to his predecessor, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, when he said, in the course of moving the second reading of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill:

"Seldom could a Minister have inherited proposals to which he would be so ready to give effect. The Empire owes a debt of great gratitude to Mr. MacDonald for the statesmanship which inspired his proposals, and to Lord Simon, who, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave those proposals a fair passage."

All our thoughts, energies, and resources must be devoted to prosecuting the war; but this does not mean any going back from the present standards of administration, though perhaps temporary curtailments of services may be necessary in some cases. Obviously, however, any development in the field of economics or social services can be justified only in so far as it in no way entangles or detracts from our war-effort. Much that we had hoped to do under this Bill must therefore wait for happier times.

The Bill provides grants up to £5,000,000 a year for 10 years for development and welfare in the Colonies and £500,000 annually for research, and for the extinction of a long list of loans, totalling some £11,250,000. I have always felt there was a degree of truth in the reproaches of our rivals that, whilst we controlled so vast a Colonial Empire, we did mighty little to develop it. All that is to be changed.

No Dictation from London

Past assistance took the form of capital grants towards the completion of particular schemes. Now it will be possible for the Imperial Government to provide money for recurrent expenditure on important works and services. In general, grants towards recurrent expenditure should be on a basis proportionate to the expenditure by the Colony itself. Thus we hope to ensure economy in execution and avoidance of the 'dole' mentality. From London there will be assistance and guidance, but no dictation, and no delegation from the rights of local Legislatures. Development of the Colonial Empire involves development not only of minerals and lands, water power, harbours and so forth, but also of human resources. The wealth of a territory depends not only on the riches of its soil, but also on the character and well-being of its people. Promotion of better nutrition, better health and better standards of education is as important as new roads or new crops. This idea, implicit in the old Colonial Development Act, is explicitly recognised in this Bill. There will be practically no loss of independence for which assistance will not be possible.

Referring to the suggestion—first made by East Africa and Rhodesia—that the money to be provided under the Bill should be paid into a fund which should receive £5,000,000 annually, Lord Lloyd said:

"The principal argument in favour of such a fund is that without it the assistance granted to the Colonies may, over the period of 10 years, be far short of £50,000,000. It is argued that any part of the £5,000,000 not expended in one year should be carried forward if the Colonies are to derive all the benefit for which the Bill makes provision."

"Our principal reason for deciding against the creation of a new fund was that, in the expenditure of sums of this magnitude, Parliament must bear direct responsibility, and would wish to be in a position to exercise a measure of control over the purposes to which

the money is to be devoted. If the maximum annual allocation were carried into a fund, Parliament would have the same opportunity of exercising its control, faculties with regard to the scope and nature of the proposed schemes as it will have in considering the amounts of the amounts required to be spent during the year."

Another objection is that Colonies might be under an irresistible temptation to rush into wasteful expenditure in order to use up the money during the year for which it has been voted. This temptation may arise in a good many cases when money is voted annually by Parliament for specific purposes, but it ought not to arise as regards expenditure under a Bill which ensures the permanence for a long period of assistance to Colonies for development and welfare. If a scheme has once been approved by a Colony, need now be under any apprehension that, if it has been unable to expend its whole provision in any year, the necessary outstanding amount will not be available in the next year.

Normal Services Must Be Curtailed

It remains our intention to appoint the Advisory Committee as soon as practicable, but as periods of the calendar we desire will not be able to find time for such work at present, we have decided to dispense with the machinery of the Committee for the duration of the war, and shall deal departmentally with proposals on which progress can be made.

It is useless to pretend that we can carry on with the normal services of Government, meagre though some of them are, and still less is there at present a chance of much development. The men to plan and carry out this development are not available. Government servants must take on military duties, and all sorts of new tasks in civil life imposed by the war. Even if the men were available, there would be difficulties about the materials, so many of them are wanted for vital war purposes.

Therefore, we must face the fact that, especially in the areas directly concerned with the war, there can be very little development. But at least this Bill will ensure that such development as is possible does not stop for lack of funds.

Had there been no war, the figure in the first clause might have been not £5,000,000 a year, but a good deal more, and there might have been a real prospect of spending it all. We had plans for rationing it out among the various Colonies, so that each would know in advance how much it could count upon and make its plans accordingly. This may be possible when the war is over.

Wonderful Response of the Colonies

"There are things more important than money. It is not the money we spend in the Colonies that binds them so wonderfully to us today. It has exceeded anything I could have imagined. There has not been a day since I came to the Colonial Office six weeks ago when I have not received a telegram or dispatch saying: 'What can we do to help Britain in her hour of peril?' The complaint of every Colony is that, owing to its geographical position, there is not more it can do to help. They look, I think, almost jealously at Malta, whose people have been privileged to withstand with fortitude so many Italian attacks."

I have a list of some of the gifts offered by the Colonies. It would take an hour to read them all, and very moving and inspiring they are. Cyprus sent money for the family of the first British soldier killed in France. An old friend of mine, Sir John Salim, gave £200 to the Admiralty to buy Christmas presents

for the children of naval personnel killed in the war. There was a gift of 32 to His Majesty's Government from the Swahili community at Eldama Ravine, Kenya Colony. The staff and people of Machame and Kibungo, Tanganyika impose a tax upon themselves of a proportion of each person's 1939 harvest for the use of His Majesty's Government in the war.

The Colonies are pressing to contribute their manpower. They look jealously upon Cyprus, whose contingent was first in the field in France, and now Africans from West Africa are joining with the Africans from East and Central Africa in war upon the Italians.

More important than money, man-power and munitions is the spirit which animates the Colonial Empire. There is a Latin motto on the arms of Northampton which might be the motto of our Empire. It is: 'Castello, fortior concordia.' I cannot imagine anything more fitting for the arms of our Empire as symbolised in the feeling today.

Lord Strabolgi's Views

Lord Strabolgi said: "Our Colonial peoples can have no choice when they compare our policy of trusteeship and the rights of man against the Nazi doctrine of the master race dominating and exploiting other peoples. What chance have the untutored and primitive Natives of the African Colonies if these gangsters win the present struggle? Dutchmen and Norwegians are now being transported to Germany for forced slave labour—the Germans fellow-Nordics, as they wrongfully describe them. What chance would the Natives of the Colonies have of far treatment from the Nazis? If that is made known the response will be even greater than it is now. We have vast resources here of strength and wealth that we can mobilise."

Most Frenchmen are with us in spirit, and there remain the great French Colonies. Belgium has been overrun, but there remain the Belgian Colonies. Portugal may be threatened next. What chance without our help would the Spanish, Portuguese have against the attacks of the mechanised Atillas? Imagine what we could make of a great development in Africa of the Congo Agreement—with the British, French, Belgian, and Portuguese Colonies, not to one system of government, but for mutual aid in such matters as transport and trade, combating tropical diseases, the development of agriculture and mutual defence.

An Improvement on Ottawa

Viscount Amery described the Bill as one of the best pieces of constructive work proposed by any Government in recent years. The British idea of empire was a factory held by force for the prestige and profit of the metropolitan country; but of lands held in good will for the benefit of the Empire's warlike peoples, helping them to fit themselves for the fullest self-government and finding its greatest glory in their welfare. The Liberal Party greatly preferred the Government's present policy to that of Ottawa. He favoured a Standing Parliamentary Committee of both Houses as a centre in which suggestions could be made and considered, and through which conferences could be held with Ministers.

Viscount Bledisloe hoped that the Bill would not be so tight as to hinder development of the sense of Colonial responsibility and self-interest.

I hope emphasis will be put upon the agricultural objective before all others, because in most Colonies the attainment of all other objectives is conditional upon it. Without efficient husbandry Native peoples cannot be nourished, and malnutrition not only evokes discontent but produces a widespread susceptibility to disease and consequent ineducability. Let the Native can adequately develop his land and support himself out of it, and then see what you can do to improve the medical, educational, and other social

services. Preventive treatment of social ills in these countries lies mainly in wise husbandry.

Do not arrest the progress of territorial evolution and a sense of local responsibility by tying these Protectorates too tightly to the apron strings of Whitehall. Let us be trustees, not permanent wet nurses. Prune the pump of development by all means, but insist thereafter that the handle operated locally shall lift the water of economic progress.

Will the all-too-small fund for research be applied solely to research work, and not to the continuous help of a scientific character which agricultural progress necessarily requires? Let us not confuse research with that continuously needed technical and scientific advice, founded upon already ascertained knowledge, which must be available to those who seek to overcome the numerous handicaps which confront agriculturists seeking to win a livelihood from the soil.

I do not know that any fact which came to the notice of my Royal Commission was more distressing than the discovery that, because in Northern Rhodesia for a couple of years the remedy was not adequate to maintain an agricultural chemist, that chemist was dismissed. Except perhaps in the field of biology, there is no demand of a scientific character more insistent than that for the advice which a properly equipped agricultural chemist can give.

Concentrate Research on Big Problems

A definite proportion of this £500,000 should be set apart for developing subsistence agriculture in the interests of the Natives. I hope the research money will not be applied in small dribbles spread over a large variety of relatively unimportant scientific investigations, but rather on some of the really big problems, such as that of the tsetse fly, sleeping sickness, and trypanosomiasis. Five-eighths of Northern Rhodesia is uninhabitable by bovine stock because of the prevalence of the tsetse fly, and half of Tanganyika is similarly affected. This problem can be solved only by systematic research on a big scale.

Lord Bledisloe stated that money should not be wasted on so-called ecological research, which sometimes produced wholly misleading deductions, tending to inhibit or restrict development. Ecology dealt with the most suitable habitat for plants, animals, and human beings; but a good botanist might be ill-equipped to give a sound opinion upon whether the country he surveyed was fit either for farm animals or human beings. If an ecological survey had been made 30 years ago many territories would have been regarded as unfit for the white man; yet they were to-day inhabited by white men living in health and relative prosperity as a result of drainage, irrigation, the removal of malaria, and other scientific achievements.

Strong Plea for Nyasaland

His Lordship concluded by expressing appreciation at the actual adoption of the recommendation of his Commission concerning the capital debt for the construction of the Trans-Zambesia Railway and the Lower Zambezi Bridge, a large part of which expenditure was traceable to the desire during the slump to find employment for British labour.

These debt charges hang like a heavy pall over Southern Nyasaland, the most beautiful area in South Central Africa, except possibly the Victoria Falls, which contains an extremely fertile tract of country occupied by European cultivators of exceptional skill and enterprise. There are, I believe, no better soils in the whole of Africa than those in Southern Nyasaland, and there would also be promising developments in the production of tung oil, sisal and other products, but for the stifling effect of this debt.

This Bill provides that £250,000 of the loan in

(Concluded on page 807.)

Munichers.—The public believes that a Chamberlain is an odd combination of gullibility and vanity, with a certain provincial naivety and obstinacy which might in certain circumstances make him a tool in the hands of people less scrupulous and less naive. And it knows that his ideas of what constitutes peace are not our's, and sometimes a bit peculiar. There is also the widespread desire that other men, who were once ever-ready to placate Hitler, should be immediately removed from the list of Cabinet members or Cabinet influence. Mr. Chamberlain may be the first name that comes to our minds, but his name smells Munich. Sir Samuel Hoare may be single-mindedly preaching Britain's will to victory at the Court of the Caudillo, but his name is too memorably hyphenated with M. Laval's to inspire confidence. There are in the present Government quite a number of Ministers and Under-Secretaries whose qualifications are mediocre and who are far from being the best men available, and are in fact not making a success of them. Most of these men are not Chamberlainites, and have been decided at Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion, notably Lord Girdlestone, the recollection of whose total inadequacy as Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence makes one shudder. This Low Church Englishman is the one chosen to deal with Mr. de Valera at this most delicate moment in Irish history, and the whole country had been searched there could scarcely have been a worse choice. Then there is Mr. Osborn Peck, the most loyal Municher, as Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Home Office, a job of the highest importance. For he is responsible for all decisions regarding internments; and these decisions are being very badly taken. Many men who ought to be interned are not being interned, and some few men who would be really useful outside have been locked up. German and Italian business men (who know that there are non-political) are being released by the score, while technical experts of European fame engaged in important work for the Admiralty, War Office, or B.B.C. are summarily snatched from their national importance without warning to the Department employing them. The public asks to-day that in the Ministry and in other places we should have nothing less than the best. The suggestion that to lose the leaders of the late unlamented appeasement policy might split the country is pure nonsense. The country is united. The only thing that might beset it is the Conservative Party in the House."—*The Spectator*.

France: The Inside Story.—No sooner was war declared than political intrigue in France started afresh. Isolationists were determined to bring it to the earliest possible conclusion, at the cost of a feeble truce. Then the Communists got to work on Germany's behalf in every nook and corner of France. To counteract all this, the Activists persuaded M. Daladier to impose the strictest measures. The Press was heavily censored, individuals who expressed the justest criticisms to the Government were locked up. Many foreign visitors to Paris were treated with suspicion. Every residue of propaganda was abolished, and that the war would be won quite comfortably. The facts, however, were very different. Germany's passive policy in the West was, as we know, deliberately calculated to undermine the morale of France. Grumbling in the army grew to alarming proportions. The authorities could not arrest defecists fast enough. The Germans concentrated Nazi propaganda upon the upper classes, and spread Communist propaganda among the masses. The Fifth Column grew to enormous proportions. Officers could be heard in the care saying that soon they would be marching back to Paris. The ranks and file, receiving grumbling letters from their wives at home, became ever more difficult to console. It was estimated by observers that 90% of the women of France were ready for peace at almost any price."—*Imperial Policy Group*.

Ireland Could be Saved.—Ireland at war with Germany could be saved without question. The British Navy, the Royal Air Force, and military defence forces properly organised and led could make the invasion of Eire impossible—much more impossible than the invasion of England. If Ulster would abandon partition in favour of some federal relationship, Eire declare herself at war with Germany, the situation would be saved. If Mr. de Valera did not like the idea of British troops on his soil ever to defend that soil, let him have Canadian troops, or Australian, or the Poles and French under arms in Britain. The essential is that the soil should be defended. The Poles and Lord Craigavon will not yield their partition and Mr. de Valera will not yield to a neutrality. —*The Spectator*.

Background to the

France's Moral Collapse.—The Fifth Column was able to prepare France's defeat in collaboration with other influences which devastated French public life from top to bottom, does not the blame rest as much to the deterioration of French political morals? How often, since the declaration of war, have I been able to hear at the top of action and leadership, the discredit, indifference and inactivity workers were corrupted by Communism, and Government by political intrigues. Nevertheless, it not downright sabotage prevailed, not often and helped to increase the general discouragement. France needed strong rays to ride over the danger that threatened to turn her from her glorious past. She needed strong men more than ever before, but she was not destined to find them this time. A cruel fate allowed the one strong man who arose, M. Mandel, to be overcome by the pusillanimity of other leaders who, far from saving France, did their best to hurt her into the abyss. —*M. Elie-Jaques, former Editor of "Petit Parisien"*.

Germany Must Be Crushed.—Unless the perpetrators are traitors, whether through simplicity of soul, false idealism, or sheer knavery, the German nation will be dealt with that it will never again rise to the eminence of a Great Power. "Not only the German system brutally in itself, it is not only the triumph of a soulless military machine and of the armed and organised masses driven on by an inhuman despot; it is also cunningly and consciously cruel beyond the German frontiers. Germany's conquests are transforming whole countries into concentration camps; and England would be an outlying camp, the scene of horrors, particularly abominable and cunning, a kind of Devil's Island off the shores of a Devil's Continent. The responsibility of underestimating and misjudging Hitler, belongs as much to unbeaten Britain as to beaten France. We did our best to measure Germany by our own standards. We refused through a mixture of stupid and culpable ignorance to recognise what Germany had become since 1933, a country bent on revolutionary conquest, a creature within itself all the conditions necessary for the prosecution of power politics throughout the world." —*The Spectator*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomized. — A very good word not found in the Prussian vocabulary is it, the Christian quality. — The *Review*.
 "There are 94,000,000 children under 16 on these islands." — Mr. Patrick O'Leary.
 "We are now being the bridge-head of invasion." — Mr. C. Attlee, M.P.

"1,500 village dump schemes are already in operation." — Mr. Harold Vaux, Minister of Salvage.
 "The Minister says that his orders are not being carried out; he has a remedy." — Mr. C. R. Attlee, M.P.

"If conscience keeps any watch for honour, then Mussolini's has always slept." — The *Manchester Guardian*.

"The power of gold is being more and more defiantly challenged by the power of steel." — Mr. W. H. Chamberlain.

"Since 1919 very little of the brains of England has gone into questions of national defence." — Mr. Tom Paine.

"Where I live I appear to be the only Englishman, and I expect to be arrested any day now." — Mr. Trevor Wignall.

"We have lost our primitive energy and intelligence in the fever of increasing bureaucratic." — Mr. W. L. Burn.

"When Hitler came to power he gave up Mussolini several times a day to ask what he should do next." — Mr. E. B. Wareing.

"Safety first does not win wars. The Maginot Line has been a weakness, not a strength." — Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence.

"War Office replies in the House of Commons are not always convincing." — Parliamentary correspondent of *The Spectator*.

"Hitlerism picked up the case of Kaiserism, because in each case it was Germanism rampant." — *Globe and Mail*, Toronto.

"Now is the time not to grow weary of prayer, but to redouble our prayers and to regenerate our spirit." — Archbishop Hinsley.

"Hitler's passion for war is so great that it is the only subject about which he tells the truth." — Mr. P. J. Noel Baker, M.P.

"We shall not be safe from invasion if we wait for the enemy to come to our shores." — Mr. Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary for War.

"The war has arisen because the Germans think Might is Right, while the English have dreamed that Right is Might, even when not backed by force." — Professor C. M. Trevelyan, O.M.

"A Cabinet including Mr. Churchill, Mr. Smiley and Lord Lloyd will face the realities of India." — Mr. R. R. Gordy Bolton.
 "If the German armistice terms to France are characteristically brutal, those revised by Italy are characteristically subtle." — Captain Cyril Falls.

"The second winter will economically wipe out all the military successes of Hitler; the third will finish him." — *Melbourne Herald*.

"If everybody would stop gossiping for a month we should have every German spy in Great Britain under lock and key." — Mr. Bernard Newman.

"Though park railings in Manchester are being removed for scrap, the gates will be retained and locked as usual at nights to indicate that the parks are in theory closed." — *The Daily Dispatch*, Manchester.

"Hitler has concentrated vast numbers of flat-bottomed craft, powered with diesel or petrol engines, in Dutch, Belgian, and French ports." — *The Daily Mail*.

"Mr. Chamberlain has become the younger Conservatives, and particularly the ex-Servicemen, the symbol of what was wrong with Great Britain." — *New Nation*, an illustration.

"The Press has a notion that there can be no distinction for purposes of taxation between books and books, Brethoven and bees, Shakespeare and soap." — Mr. P. Herbert, M.P.

"Great Britain is one of the most built countries for the navigation." — The winding roads are poor landmarks relative to the long straight roads of the Continent." — Major Oliver Stewart.

"Postage on letters is personnel of the B.E.F. going overseas was paid. Postage on the same personnel now serving in the U.K. who are presumably still on active service, is 2d." — This anomaly should be rectified." — Mr. S. T. Halliday.

"The Vichy Government would sell our skins if it could in hope of the conquerors' favour." — Marshal Petain, at 84, is to be an ostensible Führer. Methuselah is to be a prophet of rejuvenescence." — Mr. J. L. Garvin, in *The Observer*.

"The Ministry of Food has a turnover of 4,600,000,000 a year, a staff of 23,000, and is divided into 17 main divisions and 1,500 subdivisions. It is the importer of 85% of 90% of the food supplies into his country." — Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

"A couple of small, even old pattern, tanks in every acre and in open spaces would prove a good deterrent to enemy troop-carrying planes and to parachute troops." — Mr. Marcus Smith.

"A political union with France would lead to as much friction between the French and ourselves as between the North and South in Ireland. But that does not prevent us being perfectly amiable brothers in arms." — *The Investor*, *Review*.

"London's A.R.P. ambulances and stretcher-bearers are under different authorities. The ambulances, under the L.O.C., are stationed at one series of depots, and the stretcher-bearers, under the borough councils at another." — Mr. Hanliday Sutherland.

"Hitler's conquest proves just this — that any nation that will subject itself to military communism and sacrifice everything to military organisation and armament could go through its neighbours and be organised like a red-hot shot through a ton of butter." — Mr. Bernard Shaw.

"We have gained one tremendous advantage of which Hitler never dreamed — the undaunted courage of our men back from France. They have taken the measure of their opponents and decided that when a German has been beat he is finished, when an Englishman is half-beat he fights braver than ever." — Mr. Charles Goulet.

"We are importing the fighting men of the Dominions and exporting to the Dominions the best of our children. For this double blessing the Mother Country will be forever in the debt of the daughter Dominions. This plan may contain the germ of a wide migration policy for the better distribution of population within the Empire." — Mr. Geoffrey Spakespeare, M.P.

"In 1931 Vickers-Armstrong put on the market an efficient amphibian light tank, which could move itself through water by means of a small propeller; therefore, Germany may well have such a machine. Five or more could easily be transported in a specially-built vessel of the whaler type, and in a calm sea launched on to an enemy's coast." — Major-General J. F. C. Fuller.

"France's betrayers were not Communists or Socialists, but great industrialists, bankers, business men, the famous 200 families who feared that the defence of Paris would destroy their precious property, and that when the war was won they and their money-bags would be engulfed by the nation's weal." — *News Review*.

PERSONALIA

Mr. Hubert Gough has been elected a warden of the Fishmongers' Company.

Mr. P. A. Tegetmeyer recently arrived in Zanzibar to take up his duties as Assistant Chief Secretary.

The Rhodesian Rhodes scholars elected for 1940 include Mr. J. N. T. Guest and Mr. A. A. May.

Captain W. H. Evans, a non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, has resigned his seat.

Mr. A. A. Fea, who was in charge of the construction of the Plumbe Wharf at Beira, has arrived home by air.

The Rev. W. L. B. Coley, former secretary of the C.M.S.S., has been appointed rector of St. Paul's, Fisherton, Salisbury.

Mr. P. B. Ridsdale, son of the Rev. A. H. W. and Mrs. Ridsdale, and Miss J. B. Allan were married in Harmpala last week.

Mrs. P. Sharpe has been re-elected Chairman of the Nyasaland Council of Women, with Mrs. Dalton as Vice-Chairman.

Mr. M. P. Barrow has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland for the next three years.

Sir Harry Britton, who has visited the Africa and the Rhodesias, has been appointed a Deputy Lord Mayor for the County of London.

Lord Melchett, Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, who has interests in the Rhodesias, has given a mission to the United States and Canada.

Captain H. G. Draper, who was formerly 20 years marine superintendent of Messrs. Bullard King & Co., Ltd., has died after a brief illness at the age of 61.

M. De Vleeschouwer, now Administrator General of the Belgian Congo, and until recently Belgian Minister of the Colonies, arrived in London last week.

Mr. C. H. E. Plowman, Secretary to the Government of British Somaliland, returned home on leave. He has served in East Africa since 1912.

Captain G. D. Trimmer, of the West African Regiment and the King's African Rifles, and Major Griffith Jones, were married in London last week.

Captain the Hon. Frederick Leighton, of the 2nd Battalion, K.A.R., was married recently in Nairobi. Miss Valerie Skelton, formerly Miss Leighton, is the bride. Lord Duxley is the best man.

H.R.H. The Duke of York returned to London last week from Portugal, where he had represented the King at the celebrations for the 50th anniversary of Portugal's independence.

Captain J. E. Lycett, former commander of the Uganda Force, has been appointed by Messrs. Bullard King & Co. to be marine superintendent in Zanzibar. His late Captain H. G. Draper.

Mr. J. R. B. Shanly, statistician to the Southern Rhodesian Government, has just concluded an inquiry into the conditions of living in Northern Rhodesia. He has been asked at the request of the local Government.

The King of the Helens has conferred on Sir Edward Wilshaw, Chairman of Cable and Wireless Ltd., the Cross of Grand Officer of the Order of George I. in recognition of Sir Edward's work in developing the communications of Greece.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Brooke, former former Governor of Kenya, has been appointed to preside over meetings of the Emergency Committee of the S.A.F. personnel who have had valuable experience of the enemy, in order that their experience may be collated and treated to good effect in the future.

Major-General Brooke arrived in the U.S.A. to tell Americans of the new British colonial development and what they and their Governments can do to help begin the work by Sir William Leake.

Sir John Herster, Chairman of the Union which has been inquired into the local financial assistance on the Southern Rhodesian approach, and his colleagues, Messrs. Buchanan-Smith and Mr. A. Dakleish, have returned to England.

Mr. Miles, with a young son of Colonel and Lady Darnley, and a young daughter of Mrs. Darnley, and Miss Mary Pousobly, second daughter of Colonel Charles Pousobly, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Pousobly, were married in Wootton, Oxford, last week.

Sir Geoffrey Northcote, who served for many years in Kenya and afterwards in Northern Rhodesia, and who has for some time been Governor of Hong Kong, is now in Ceylon recuperating after illness. He has been appointed temporarily by Major-General E. H. Norton, who bears the title of Military Governor of Hong Kong. This is the first appointment to that office since Lord Lugard's administration in 1912.

Mr. J. P. Kelly, former Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, and now representative of the Colonial Empire at the World's Fair, New York, had a narrow escape last week when a bomb found its way into the British Pavilion, exploded outside the building, which being examined by the police. The explosion killed two natives and injured two other persons.

Many East Africans will recall Vice-Admiral Sir James Bond, who was an officer of the British forces which attacked the French fleet at Toulon in 1940. He was Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron and had several times visited East African ports and sea country towns. Since the outbreak of war he has been on special service at the Admiralty and took a leading part in organising and controlling the withdrawal of the B.L.E. from Dunkirk.

Sir Charles C. F. Dunham, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas, has been appointed Governor of French Guiana, to which, when he succeeds, has been appointed a special appointment as Deputy Chairman of the Conference of East African Governors. Sir Charles Dunham began his career in East Africa in 1907 when he became a District Political Officer in what is now the Tanganyika Territory. Four years later he was appointed Senior Commissioner, and he occupied several important posts in the Territory until he became Chief Secretary in the Bahamas in 1929. Five years later he became Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, which position he continued to hold until appointed Governor of the Bahamas in 1937.

BRANCHES IN KENYA

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The Sultana of Zanzibar

News Items in Brief

With regret we announce the death in Zanzibar last week of Her Highness Seyyid Mubina, Sultana of Zanzibar. She was the daughter of a former Sultan and sister of the late Sultan Msumbe, who abdicated in 1911 and was succeeded by the present Sultan, Ven. Khalifa bin Hamud bin Said, O.C.M.S., who married Seyyida Matka in 1917.

Sir Richard Keane, the British Resident in Zanzibar writes:

"The death of Her Highness, which came as a great shock to her friends in England, will be a great loss and a widespread sorrow throughout the Sultan's dominions and among all classes of the community."

"The sultan's eldest wife, the late Sultana, a well known woman in Zanzibar, was much observed by Her Highness, but as an educated man, the writer had many opportunities of seeing and talking to Her Sultana. A most dignified, courteous lady, with what one should call old world manners, she was deeply interested in all that took place in Zanzibar, and undeniably exercised a wide though necessary, a somewhat unobtrusive influence. She was perhaps never happier than when entertaining, as she did so frequently and generously, her Arab, Indian and European lady friends."

"Quick to recognise the value of the work being done at the Arab and African Girls' School in Zanzibar, she set an excellent example by sending her granddaughters to it and her powerful influence soon overcame the unaided prejudice by which the school had been faced. In many directions her influence and help will be greatly missed."

Her only surviving child, a young lady, Mrs. C.M.G. de la Beche, whom Her Highness had intensely loved. To His Highness, the Sultan and Seyyid Abdulla and his family our deepest sympathy is extended."

Obituary Notices

General Voino Gaba, who was killed by Emperor Haile Selassie in the Italo-Ethiopian war, has died in Italy at the age of 60. His death had been announced by Miss B. G. Gaba, who had been a U.S.S. missionary in Uganda for the last 12 years. He took a keen interest in educational work on the women's side, and spent most of his spare time in Africa.

Mr. S. Little, who has died in Dorset, had long taken a keen interest in South Africa. He was a member of the Imperial Federation League, a Vice-President of the British Empire Union, and from 1910 to 1917 had edited the "African Review."

Mr. George Hancock, whose death in Kampala at the age of 40 was noted in our last issue, had served in Uganda for 15 years chiefly on the staff of Makerere College. During the war he was commissioned to the Coldstream Guards. An accomplished scientist, he spent his leisure largely in research work or in giving instructions to his pupils.

We want to mention the death of Captain R. G. Wright Noelm, M.C., former Deputy Director of Public Works in Northern Rhodesia, and for the past few years Colonial Engineer at Gwelo, B.M.A. Only a few months ago he had been killed among the survivors of the Dutch line at MONSIEUR, which was torpedoed by the German U-boat, catching off the East African coast. Captain Wright served in the East African Campaign, the Magadan voyage between 1911 and 1914. During the East African Campaign he served with the Royal Engineers, was severely wounded, twice mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the M.C. After the war he served in the West Indies for some time, and was appointed to Northern Rhodesia in 1931.

The publication of the M.C.A. in Nairobi is being reconstructed as headquarters for the Department of Agriculture.

The Tanganyika Central Development Committee has presented its report to the Governor. It is being printed, and will later be circulated.

On account of shortage of land resulting from enlistments in the Army, some bus and houses in East Africa will close their premises between 1 and 2 p.m.

I went to the bank today at 11.50. Highways have now been distributed by the Nairobi Municipal Council, 5,000 of them in the Swahili language.

The service in an ambulance by Africans was organized by the "Service" in Uganda between Kampala and Masindi and between Hoima and Bahaba as a temporary fix. The two routes cover a distance of over 200 miles.

It has recently announced in general that the amount advanced by the Standard Bank of mortgages, excluding short term loans, is £100,000 to European British subjects, £52,300 to Indian British subjects, £5,800 to foreign subjects, (a) Germans, £9,400; (b) others, £6,400.

The Nyasaland Council of Women has unanimously protested against the suggestion of the Director of Medical Services that 120 male dispensers and dressers should be sent to the province and women, as it is entirely against the spirit, Native customs, and traditional ideas, to be presented as a compromise.

Per cent consumption of kerosene from the beginning of the year to the end of March was 32% lower than during the corresponding period of the preceding 12 months. Mr. A. C. Wilmshurst, Chairman of the Traffic Control Board, is announcing this fact, and proposes to transport kerosene in bulk, to operate in pooling tank reservoirs and loading their tanks to full capacity before being filled with petrol.

Nyasaland's Debt Charges

(Continued from page 183)

The Nyasaland Zambia Railway, guaranteed by the Nyasaland Government, shall be repaid, cannot be repaying, that the Government, and who increase the amount by another 500,000, and would put the Government to this very heavy burden. When the standard revenue of Nyasaland exceeds 2,450,000, the Government shall be liable for the repayment of 500,000. This is a crippling condition, and I can only hope that a suitable bill will be proposed to Nyasaland in the way of the immediate amalgamation of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, which I and my colleagues unanimously recommended in our Royal Commission Report.

When I was up the other day, Lord Alton said it was intended that the Government should deal with such fundamental problems as the debts of Nyasaland. As regards the Nyasaland debt, I gather the position is that apart from the war debt of about £950,000, the indebtedness remaining (committed to £109,000) for the redemption of the railway subsidy. This has already been funded, and is being repaid by sinking fund contributions. Such funded indebtedness has not been included in the present remission. These are details—important details—more appropriate to the committee stage, and I shall be fully prepared to answer any noble friend on this point, he wishes to raise it.

Lord Bledsoe: "Perhaps the noble Lord will allow me to have some conversation with him?"

The Secretary of State: "I shall be only too glad to do so."

LATEST MINING NEWS

Taxation of Gold Mining

There is a concern over the taxation of comparatively few mining companies operating in East Africa and Rhodesia is perplexing many directors and shareholders. Mr. A. Macquinn, Chairman of the Kenya Gold Mining Companies, put the matter before the annual general meeting of his company on July 6.

Explaining why the provision had been increased from £50,000 to £200,000 and the addition from 10% to 20% he said the higher figures were on the basis of excess profits tax. This is a tax on our profits in excess of £30,000 plus an allowance for wear and tear on depreciation. The method under which this £30,000 is calculated is that where the wear and tear allowance is not made for to reflect the true profit of the company, an allowance of 6% on the issue of shares in the company may be made. In the case of the Act fixed for years 1939 or 1940-41 the wear and tear allowance for those years was four per cent. This was not until the year 1939 that the plant was working to full capacity. In these circumstances we are compelled to see as a basis an allowance of 6% on the issued capital of £500,000. Assume that £10,000 is allowed for wear and tear on depreciation. The position will then be that the profits above £10,000 will be taken by the Government. The Bill will be brought before Parliament to amend this Act, so that the Bill becomes law we do not know when we say.

The following table shows the big burden of taxation under which this country is labouring. On account of Royalties and Gold Premium we have paid £32,280

more than in the U.K. and Rhodesia. Taken together with D.C. £2,367. In addition, the Southern Rhodesian Government has confiscated the unrealised proceeds of our gold for £25,011 per oz. It has not been able to take the full value of the gold. We should have had £11,250 more. Thus the total tax paid directly and indirectly has amounted to £60,498.

Company Progress Report

Wainwright Colliery—During June 102,636 tons of coal were sold. Total sales for the month £309,105.

Wainwright Colliery—During June 102,636 tons crushed yielded 45,175 oz. of gold worth £11,593.

Kenya—Output at the Kenya Gold Mines during June was as follows: 5,088 oz. of gold, 12,567 oz. of silver, and 1,100 oz. of platinum.

Rozende—During June 17,800 tons milled yielded revenue of £24,804. Costs: £17,448; sundry revenue: £415. Profit: £7,366.

Sherwood Barr—Results for June: Pans milled: 8,000; revenue: £4,551; costs: £760; profit: £3,791; sundry revenue: £490; Profit: £4,281.

Lonely Reef—During June 100 tons were milled and 10,500 tons of accumulated slimes were treated, yielding an output of 1,314 oz. of fine gold. Estimated price: £470.

Camaguey Motor—During June 25,560 tons were milled yielding a revenue of £40,500. Costs: £24,500; profit: £16,000. Sundry revenue: £24,512.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate—April sales: 4,161 oz. of gold, 11,017 oz. of silver, and 1,000 oz. of platinum. Value: £1,000,000.

Bushick Mines—During June 2,500 tons of ore were milled yielding 49,200 from treatment of 1,311 tons from the mine yielding gold to the value of £1,589. Total: £3,178.

Dividend—The Kenya Gold Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10% on the shares of £1.

Club—The Mululira Mine Recreation Club is to spend £36,000 on the construction of a swimming bath, bowling green, and other improvements.

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COMPANY MEETING

Dwa Plantations**Mr. S. R. Hogg**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Dwa Plantations Ltd. was held in London last week. Mr. S. R. Hogg, Chairman of the company, presiding.

The secretary having read the notice of meeting and the report of the auditors, the chairman said in the course of his speech:

"The accounts show an operating profit of £1,441.58.0d., after making good of the state redemption and depreciation. After paying bank interest received and deducting debenture interest, the net profit amounted to £513 6s. 7d. In view of the conditions which prevailed in the sisal market for the greater part of the year, this result is not unsatisfactory. For the first eight months of the year prices were very low, considerably below the cost of production, but on the outbreak of war the price of sisal had risen. It was only in the latter part of this country unfortunately became involved in war, the consumption of hard sisal generally and of sisal in particular, in the East African Colonies, could be used to a great extent in place of manila hemp, and the purchase of East African sisal would involve this country in no expenditure of foreign exchange.

Government Control of Sisal Prices

Prices therefore rose quickly, but His Majesty's Government very properly took steps to control prices so that the cost of supplies purchased by the Government both for this country and in France should not be unduly high.

All imports of sisal are now made under licence issued by the Ministry of Supply through the Sisal Control, and the price was fixed at £25 for No. 1, £25 for No. 2, and £22 for No. 3 marks of sisal of approved grades. These prices are well below the average of the last 20 years, but the growers, in this country and in France, can be considered that they are fair both to the producer and the consumer.

The higher prices for the last few months of 1939 enabled your company to operate at a reasonable profit during that period, and the profit realised was a little more than sufficient to offset the losses incurred during the remainder of the year.

Outlook for the Current Year

Total output of sisal and tow for the year amounted to 5,582 tons, the same total as for 1938, against an estimated output of 1,400 tons. It was estimated at the beginning of this year that the output for 1940 would be 1,000 tons, and up to the end of May the total had reached 667 tons. There was a production of 1,000 tons of sisal during 1939, as the last year was from October 1937 to February 1940, and to rest the plantation. Production of sisal is expected to rest the plantation.

The balance sheet shows a net asset value of £1,441.58.0d. after making good of the state redemption and depreciation. The net asset value is lower than at the end of 1938.

Most of the reports included, as additions to plantations represent further clearing and planting of Msiaga Estates where 1,000 acres were planted, bringing the total of sisal planting up to 1,161 acres. An additional 800 acres are to be cleared and it is anticipated that this area will be planted in 1940.

No further planting was started out at Dwa and Keda, and 400 acres at Dwa will be planted next October. The same amount of acres on both estates were

weeded, and improvement on the older areas was effected by the destruction of thorn bush.

There will be no liability for income tax on the accounts for 1939, as the company is still exempt from the payment of losses carried forward from previous years, but there may be a small liability for Kenya income tax as the income tax in Kenya was increased in November 1939, as a war emergency measure, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. in the £, and it must be only a question of time before other increases are made.

As regards excess profits tax, the standard profits computation has not yet been agreed, but this should be given favourable to the company as the results for the years 1935-37 were good. There is not likely to be any liability for this tax for 1939.

The company was unable to make any payment of dividend to the preference shareholders during 1939. The right to the fixed 6% dividend became cumulative, however, as from January 1, 1939, and some of the arrears have since been cleared by the payment on July 1, 1940 of a dividend of 11% covering the period January 1 to September 30, 1939.

During the current year your company has been operating at a reasonable profit, despite increases in costs of production including higher freight rates and higher costs of fuel and other materials. It is feared that there will be more difficulty in the sourcing of our supplies in the future owing to the European situation. Supplies to France have naturally ceased, and we had already lost the traditional markets which existed in enemy countries and in those countries now an enemy occupation. Steps are being taken to increase exports to Canada and Australia, and it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for larger shipments to the United States.

Tribute to Sisal Growers' Association

In this connexion I desire to pay a tribute to the valuable services rendered to the East African Sisal Industry by the Chairman, Mr. Hitchcock, and the Executive Committee of the Sisal Growers' Association.

It cannot be for the existence of this Association the industry would have been a very different one. In the negotiations with the Home Controller in regard to the war negotiations, and to the formation of the price control arrangements to which I have alluded before, I would also like to record that the success of the negotiations was due in part to the valuable assistance rendered to the industry by the Colonial Office.

Credit must be given to the merchants and brokers engaged in the industry for the assistance and technical help in the difficulties with which the industry has been faced during the last ten months.

It is my hope that you will all wish to join me in thanking the staff on our estate in East Africa for their untiring and hard work. Unfortunately, owing to the very small profit earned in 1939, we are unable to pay the bonuses which would have been earned under the scheme introduced in 1938, but I have allocated the sum of £100 to be distributed to the staff in lieu of bonus. Moreover, on March 1 last the salaries of the European employees of the estates were increased by 7%.

Mr. Fleming, the manager of the Msiaga Estate, rejoined the staff on the outbreak of war, and we wish him good luck and a safe return.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring director and auditors were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. R. N. Carvalho, a shareholder, a vote of thanks to the directors for their satisfactory report and accounts for 1939 in East Africa, was carried unanimously.

Kenya Coffee Industry

Prospects of the Kenya coffee industry for the coming season show a very considerable improvement on the position as it appeared at the beginning of the war. The area which has been most severely affected by drought is fortunately more circumscribed than appeared likely at that time.

So that the industry may embark on a vigorous publicity campaign at the end of the war, the Coffee Board has decided that savings upon publicity effected during the war period shall be allowed to accumulate to provide funds for peace time propaganda.

Mr. J. G. M. O'Connell, representative of the Board states that during the year 234 bags of Kenya coffee were sold at Mombasa. Among them were 11 bags of "A" grade which realised an average of 75/-, 11 bags of "B" grade, which averaged 68/-, 10 bags of "C" grade, which averaged 55/-, 10 bags of "D" grade, which averaged 63/-, and 4 bags of "E.T.", which averaged 42/-.

Once the results of the French armistice as to arrangements which had been made for the purchase of East African coffees by the French Government have fallen through.

Of Commercial Concern

Messrs. Lewis & Peat, Ltd., have decided to pass the current preference dividend.

The latest Southern Rhodesian agricultural report states that a very good maize crop is in sight.

The sisal bag industry of Kenya has received a fillip by the decision to permit the use of sisal bags for shipments of coffee to London.

During the first four months of this year 239,930 bags of coffee were exported from Uganda. Cotton collected amounted to 244,125.

1st, which is the Plantations, Ltd., in which the production of sisal and raw from the estates during June was 450 tons, making 1,500 tons for the financial year ended June 30, 1946.

Permission has been given for the exportation into the United Kingdom of a further 500,000 lb. of Virginia fire-cured tobacco from Southern Rhodesia. This will bring the 1947 quota from the colony to 1,000,000 lb.

Tobacco auction sales in Southern Rhodesia last year disposed of 20,937,634 lb. of fire-cured tobacco, which realised £82,893, or an average of 40/10d. per lb. There were 117,521 lb. of fire-cured tobacco sold for £1,412, or an average of 12/0d. per lb.

Piece Goods Export

ONE OF THE most important aspects of British export trade since the war is the export of cotton piece goods, in which production in Japan has been restricted, the Lancashire market has been closed, and American markets, although largely open, are being gradually tackled, and a small company, with a limited representative of all sections of the cotton trade, has been formed under the patronage of Messrs. Lewis & Peat to organise production and sales through existing exporters in the U.K. and importers overseas. Though it will operate as an entity separate from the Cotton Board, there will be co-operation with that organisation on general policy. The Board is to develop a sustained effort, detail by detail, to facilitate exports in every possible direction. Its members are convinced that deliveries can be assured, and that other factors tending at present to limit trading opportunities can be solved without recourse to such artificial expedients as subsidies, which are wasteful from the viewpoint of national economy and unhealthy as regards the efficiency of post-war trade.

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Song War Appointments

War News Concluded from page 360

Lady Mariel Jex-Blake has been appointed member of the Kenya War Welfare Fund.
 Major Lewis Hasing, M.P., of Southern Rhodesia, is now attached to an Ordnance depot in England.
 Mr. E. Egerton has been appointed adjutant to the Royal Defence Force in the Basin-Cobu district.
 Mr. D. A. J. Buxton, a director of the Uganda Company Ltd., is now a District Commander in the R.A.F.
 Mr. C. Walker, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is serving with a Royal Air Force country regiment in this country.
 Dr. O. E. Jackson, M.O.H., Umtali, has been appointed M.O. in Salisbury to the Rhodesian Air Force.

Second Lieutenant E. S. Alexander of the Auxiliary Air Unit of the Kenya Regiment has been promoted to lieutenant.

Major Alistair Gibb, son of Sir Alexander Gibb, who is serving in the Near East, recently spent a week's leave in Kenya, where he has lived for a number of years.

Mr. J. A. Dent, director of Messrs. Leslie & Anderson, Ltd., who is a lieutenant (acting captain) in the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers, Royal Artillery, has been recalled for a course of instruction.

Colonel J. Wedgwood, M.P., who served in East Africa during the last war, is now serving with the Local Defence Volunteers as a private. He is the first M.P. to enrol in the force.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Ferris, who until the outbreak of war was editor of the "Rhodesia Herald" and O.C. the 1st Battalion the Rhodesia Regiment, and then O.C. the training camp established in the Colony's capital, is now on military duty in the Middle East.

A committee has been formed to co-ordinate efforts to raise money for the Nyeri War Fund. Mr. S. H. La Fontaine has been elected Chairman, with Mr. F. G. Jennings as Vice-Chairman and Mr. S. E. Parker as hon. treasurer. Lady Bettie Walker is the hon. secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Laird, who has been appointed assistant to the Chief Recruiting Officer in Southern Rhodesia, has acted as local secretary of the British Empire Service League. During the last war he served in France, Gallipoli and Palestine, being twice wounded and twice mentioned in dispatches.

Matters of Moment

(Concluded from page 358.)

Lord Lloyd took charge of the Colonial Office, which, since Mr. Amery's unfortunate departure, had continued to set its face firmly against union of the East African Dependencies or too active steps in that direction. The new Secretary of State has therefore been swift to bring policy more in line with enlightened opinion, which will be heartened by Sir Philip's transfer from Entebbe. He should, incidentally, have more scope for his talents in what may appear a less senior appointment, but is in fact one of greater potential influence. An instrument which has never seemed to East Africans to have been used to anything approaching its capacity will now have another chance to justify itself as a practical preparation for out-and-out union.

S. Rhodesia Maize Industry

A new maize act is to be introduced in Southern Rhodesia to put maize growing on a firmer footing. Maize is now sold by a Control Board and the price realised remitted to the farmer, less expenses. In a good season the Board's expenses amount to less than 1s. a bag. Under the new act quotas will be fixed on the basis of the crop returned to the Maize Control Board. Hitherto quotas have been fixed on the average of farmers' production in 1931-32 and 1932-33. The Minister of Agriculture has stated that the single pool system which had been tried for three years and failed, would be abandoned, and that the new method would put a large quantity of maize on the local market, which is continually improving.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. R. A. Butler said in the Commons last week that he could make no statement with reference to the position in Ethiopia and the possible return of Haile Selassie beyond saying that there was evidence of strong potential resistance there.

Mr. Cocks: Do we still recognise the occupation of Ethiopia?

Mr. Butler: As I have informed the House, we are relieved of all our obligations and commitments to Italy.

Mozambique Exchange

Protest against the increase in the exchange rate between Beira and Southern Rhodesia from 8% in October to over 10% at present have been made in Salisbury, the Chamber of Commerce having expressed concern at the continually increasing depreciation of the British and Rhodesian pound in terms of Mozambique currency. The resolution added: "This Chamber wishes the Minister of Finance to be acquainted with the serious additional costs and consequence by Rhodesia's exporters and importers and calls upon him to make strong and urgent representations to the authorities in Lisbon and at the port with a view to amending the present position."

Southern Rhodesia's Postal Business

The revenue of Southern Rhodesia's postal department last year was £359,377 and the expenditure £286,141. In 1928, when the Colony became self-governing, the figures were £151,900 and £120,288 respectively. Articles handled numbered 49,945,595, of which 16,606,464 were letters posted for delivery in the Colony and 7,108,089 for addresses abroad. No fewer than 26,231,032 letters were delivered in the Colony. Still more surprising is it to learn that 1,685,684 articles were posted by Natives and 1,064,488 delivered to them. The local broadcasting service was extended from 10 1/2 hours to 20 hours a week; listeners' licences numbered 10,179. The savings bank showed an excess of deposits and accrued interest over withdrawals amounting to £152,465, and a balance due to depositors on December 31 of £985,429. Greenlight telegrams, introduced last year, brought in more cables in one day than during the whole of a normal Christmas fortnight.

News of our Advertisers

Reference to the expanding activities of the Metal Box Company, Ltd., was made at the annual meeting last week by Mr. F. S. Hepworth, Chairman of the company, who announced that the trading profits, after providing for estimated liability to I.C.T., was £606,642, an increase of £123,927. A final dividend of 10% making 15% for the year, and a bonus of 1% less tax, were approved.

45th Week of the War

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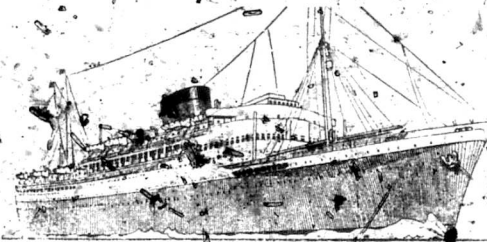
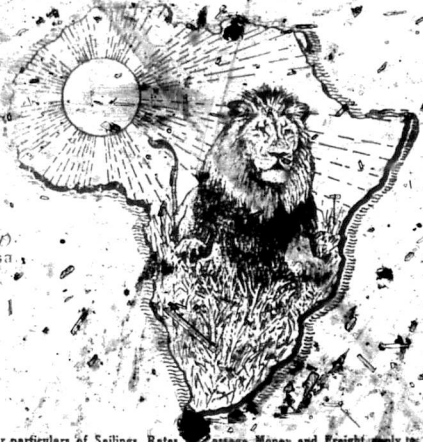
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