

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 8, 1940  
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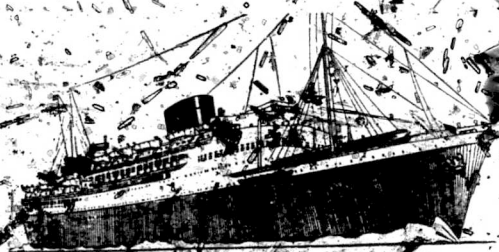
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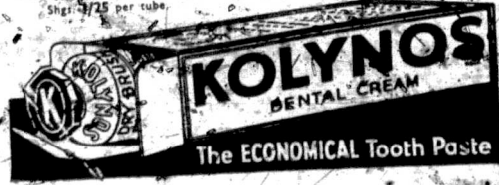
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IF THIS IS AFRICA'S WAR, as we sought to show in some detail in a recent examination of the facts, it is also very much India's war, for the triumph of totalitarianism would inevitably and immediately involve India in the loss of that expanding freedom which is the natural fruit of British institutions. As our Indian readers in Tanganyika well remember, they and their compatriots were treated as third-class citizens when that country was under German rule, and it is interesting, if perhaps tactless, to recall that among the people who, even before the last war, were regarded in German East Africa as of a distinctly lower order than first-class were the Italians, now proclaimed allies of the Nordic supermen. In the quarter of a century which has since elapsed the doctrine of German superiority has gathered immense strength in the Reich, expressing itself in an intolerant arrogance harsher and more sinister than that of the jack-booted Junkerdom which made German administration of African territories a standing reproach. No room has been left for doubts that the victory of Nazism would mean slavery for India and Africa, and death to the liberalism which has set India well on the road to Dominion status and is training Africans in

Fully realising that the consummation of German despotism cannot preserve them from the loss of all their rights, the peoples of India desire to make their maximum contribution to the war effort of the King-Emperor, and it is quite safe to say that under the inspiration of Mr. Amery, now happily Secretary of State for India, that great and rich part of the Commonwealth will be adequately assisted to translate its desires into practice. In the last war Indian troops, forthcoming in large numbers, were the main expression of her loyalty. In this war smaller numbers of her fighting men may be required, but there will be a far greater demand upon her man-power for the production of munitions of all kinds for the equipment of the Forces in India itself, in East Africa, the Middle East, Malaya, and perhaps elsewhere. The manufacturing capacity of India has expanded immensely, and it has even seemed that this year has been marked by a concentration of the productive power of factories engaged in making guns, small arms, ammunition, and equipment of all kinds.

A glance at the map indicates what this transformation may signify for Africa. The closing of the Mediterranean to merchant ship-



### Easing the Strain on Shipping.

voyage from Great Britain to Mombasa, which, taking the year into consideration, means that a vessel can render only one-fourth of its normal peace-time service, or if the delays are appreciable from convoy are brought into account, one-fifth, one-sixth, or even less; therefore, it must become increasingly necessary to exercise wise discrimination in the allocation of space in ships outward-bound from the Mother Country to East Africa, and in many requirements which can be drawn from India equally satisfactorily, more quickly, and therefore more economically, must progressively supplant supplies from English sources. South Africa, which is already making a wide range of implements of war, and India may, indeed, together contribute substantially to the material needed for the destruction of Italy's power in East Africa—which iron-ore is being dealt heavy blows by the Tanker bombers bought for the South African Air Force by the Germanophile Minister of Defence, Brown, who, foiled in his endeavours to see Germany re-established in Africa, and driven into the political wilderness, can now reflect that the German aircraft which he preferred to British are in excellent use against the Italian and their German allies in Ethiopia.

Public reference has been made to certain specialist troops on service in Kenya, Indian units have been regularly employed in Somaliland for decades past, and in present circumstances the obvious possibility of their employment in that theatre of war—which, incidentally, is likely to be more prominent in the mind of Mr. Amery than of his colleagues in the Cabinet, for it was he who, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, brought the protracted campaign against the Mad Mullah to an end by his initiative in calling upon the aid of the Royal Air Force; the result, rapid and complete, demonstrated the wisdom of the Minister's departure from previous practice.

### Indians and Somaliland.

At that time the striking power of the R.A.F. was improved out of all recognition, and in East Africa that the Service has in the past two months established emphatic moral supremacy over its Italian opponents, whose aerodromes, petrol and ammunition dumps, barracks and troop concentrations have been repeatedly and frequently reconnoitred, and frequent reconnaissances keep watch over the activities of an enemy so reliant upon motor transport.

## Heavy Italian Air Losses in East Africa

More Than One-Third of Enemy Aircraft Already Out of Action

### SUSTAINED ATTACKS FROM THE AIR

Italian colonies and harbours, aerodromes and aircraft, oil depots and munition dumps, mechanised columns and troop concentrations continue to be the outstanding features of operations in East Africa.

A week ago we calculated that Italian losses in East Africa had amounted to at least 10 planes shot down, one captured, 31 destroyed and 20 damaged on the ground, and the forced to give up control, whereas British losses had totalled four machines only. These figures have been checked by a daily analysis of the official British communications, every general indefinite and ambiguous statement being disregarded, and the lowest estimate being taken in each case of doubt.

During the past week three enemy aircraft are known to have been shot down and three more may have shared the same fate. Two were driven down out of control, and at least six were damaged on the ground, apart from those in hangars which were bombed and set on fire by our bombers.

Assuming that the Italian aircraft damaged are permanent losses, and assuming, as is doubtful, that the enemy has had 20 machines out of action for fully one-third of the force of the sea aircraft with which we estimated that he began the campaign. Since we ventured that estimate, the British have lost one of the leading British air authorities, and we have no more than 20 machines in the air when he departs.

It is likely that more than 30 per cent of the Italian force would have been allocated to East Africa; our calculations probably did not err to that extent.

It has indeed been criticised by some readers as unduly high—but we deliberately gave the benefit of all doubts to the enemy on the principle that it is better to run no risk of underrating him. His strength could, of course, be increased by reinforcements from Libya, but there has been no suggestion of such moves as yet.

July 30.—An evening message from Nairobi reported that ground forces had made contact with strong enemy forces in the Bayale area, which had been bombed on the previous day.

The news was made public that 96 women drivers of the Mechanised Transport Corps would shortly leave England for East Africa under the leadership of Miss Marjorie Jute, Cape Town. The arrangement was made at the suggestion of General Smuts. Their duty will be to drive ambulances.

July 31.—A communiqué issued in Cairo said: "An ammunition dump and other military objectives at Massawa were attacked by R.A.F. bomber aircraft and in spite of heavy anti-aircraft gunfire and adverse weather the raid was pressed home with success. 120 hits were registered on enemy headquarters and fuel dumps. Enemy fighters intercepted, but all our aircraft returned safely."

July 31.—Bleheim bombers attacked several barges at Assab and hangars at Makale. The extent of the damage is not yet known. One Bleheim failed to return.

A formation of enemy bombers raided Aden on the same day, but the material damage done was negligible. Four natives were killed and 15 wounded.

It was learnt belatedly that the first official casualty list had been issued in East Africa on July 24. One European sergeant was reported to have died, and another to have been made prisoner; they were the only European casualties. Of 37 Africans wounded, four were killed by action, one died of wounds, one was accidentally killed, two were drowned, nine died, and the rest were wounded. Most killed by the R.A.F.

**Kassala Heavily Bombed for Two Days**

August 1.—The R.A.F. announced in Cairo: "In the last two days enemy concentrations in the vicinity of Kassala have been subjected to intensive bombing raids. On July 30 the raids continued early morning to dusk, and yesterday two further attacks were made on military objectives within the target area. Severe damage was done to troop concentrations and machine-gun and A.A. positions in seven or eight separate raids were made, and all our aircraft returned safely.

During the raid on Makak direct hits were registered on two hangars, and the explosions were followed by large clouds of black smoke.

Later it became known that at least 200 bombs had dropped in and around Kassala by what was described as "a shuttle service of bombers."

The Italians in occupation of the Sudan frontier post of Galabat were reported to be cut off from their lines of communication by a flooded river.

News was received of an action near Dobei, some 30 miles S.S.E. of Moyale, between Italians and a strong British reconnoitring force sent forward from Buna.

August 2.—The R.A.F. communique issued in Cairo said:—

An enemy air raid on Port Sudan by Italian S.79 bombers was unsuccessful: Our fighters encountered a Caproni CA 133 bomber over the Abyssinian border, and after a short engagement the bomber was shot down.

A small formation of bombers attacked the Accico oil refinery near Massawa. Direct hits were registered, with the result that a petrol fire was started and the smoke could be seen 50 miles away. Enemy fighters were active, but did not engage our bombers. Aerodrome hangars at Asmara were attacked, another formation of R.A.F. bombers and our hangars were demolished and another severely damaged by their missiles. There were also a number of direct hits on shore buildings. All our aircraft returned safely.

A further raid was carried out on Gura, and in spite of low clouds making accurate bombing difficult, direct hits were registered on aerodrome buildings, and caused several hits.

**Italian Bomber Shot Down in Somaliland**

During two raids on Chinge, a subsidiary aerodrome near Dire-dawa, the results of which are unknown, our bombers were engaged by enemy fighters. One enemy aircraft is believed to have been destroyed, and one R.A.F. bomber was compelled to make an emergency landing in enemy territory. On the second raid Chinge our bombers shot down three enemy S.79 bombers who were attacking Zenaga. British fighters and our aircraft immediately attacked, and one enemy machine was shot down in flames and another was seen with black smoke coming from one engine.

South African aircraft of the South Africa Air Force bombed troop concentrations with success.

A Nairobi message reported extensive damage to hangars and a bomb dump at Yavello, where at least three enemy aircraft were damaged on the ground by South African machines, which also harassed enemy troops in northern Kenya.

Another R.A.F. formation attacked the Asmara aerodrome at Zula, Eritrea, yesterday, and there were direct hits on the main target. The direct hit resulted in a large column of black smoke. Stores and buildings were also damaged. An oil depot at Accico and Asmara aerodrome were again raided by our bombers, and in spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire, the attacks were pressed home. At the aerodrome one bomber dived to within 100 ft. of attack enemy aircraft on the ground. As a result of the raid, Accico aerodrome explosions occurred which could be seen 30 miles away. Our aircraft returned safely.

**Enemy Airmen Captured in the Sudan**

A formation of enemy bombers attacked Khassim-el-Gurba, in the Sudan, without success. An enemy aircraft sighted over Geddeif was shot down by our fighters and the crew were captured.

Another R.A.F. attack was made on Assab. Direct hits were registered on an ammunition dump, resulting in several heavy explosions. A searchlight was also put out of action. At Chinele our bombers were attacked by a number of fighters, of which the two were seen diving out of colour. All our aircraft returned safely.

Bobo, broadcasting in English, claimed that Italian planes had fired a warehouse in Port Sudan, bombed an aerodrome at Gebeyit and hit about 10 British aircraft on the ground, and bombed and machine-gunned troops and mechanised equipment near Buza, northern Kenya.

August 3.—Mr. Richard Dainton, the B.B.C. commentator, reported in a radio broadcast that the Italians had claimed the Kassala action as a victory, whereas the truth was that 2000 of their S.79 bombers had attacked a British garrison of 1000 soldiers with machine-guns who had killed about 500 of the enemy, disabled eight tanks, and then retreated with only six casualties. During the last fortnight the Italian garrison had been increased to 10,000 men; they had torn up railways and isolated themselves, bringing the township with them, and put out columns of armoured columns and advanced to within half a mile of the town and machine-gunned at leisure, ready for the advent of a news-reel camera.

Now that the tank has started there could be no major engagement until the tank developments were become feasible in late September or October, but until the situation was completely in hand. Communications were good, we had a fully trained and and mobile force, and British aeroplanes were active with marked effect.

**R.A.F. Attacks on Submarines**

August 4.—The R.A.F. reports issued in Cairo stated:

In the Hagaby area of Italian East Africa (about 100 miles S.E. of Hara) three CA 133 aircraft were machine-gunned on the ground from 160 ft. A fuel dump at Massawa was hit by a small force of our bombers. All the bombs were dropped in the target area and a building was destroyed. Enemy fighters attacked and anti-aircraft fire was intense, but all our aircraft returned safely.

Another raid was made on Massawa harbour. In a low-level attack bombs were seen to burst among submarines, and a report was made of a naval vessel. Anti-aircraft and ground fire was violent, but ineffective.

On August 3 (Saturday) three enemy bombers attacked a ship in Berbera harbour. Our fighters intercepted and severely damaged them, and it is possible that they shot down a raider.



### Italian Invasion of British Somaliland Begun

August 6.—Too late for comment in this issue came the news that three Italian columns had begun an invasion of British Somaliland on August 4. One column is moving by Odeynea, a second by Hargeisa, and the third from Dire towards Garagara. The official communications are: "Our land and air forces are organised to resist these advances in spite of the collapse of French Somaliland."

Hargeisa is some 70 miles from the Ethiopian frontier, and Odeynea is about 70 miles east of Hargeisa. The enemy has hopes to seize Berbera, the capital, and Port Khatumo.

In a patrol encounter on the Buni Aye road in northern Kenya, Italian irregulars were put to flight, many were killed and two wounded. British losses were one ashari slightly wounded.

The first contingent of Southern Rhodesian airmen for service with the R.A.F. reached England on Tuesday.

### Casualties

Group Captain G. J. Gardiner, D.S.O., D.F.C., who has died in Cairo at the age of 48, had commanded No. 216 (Bomber Transport) Squadron in Egypt since 1937, and had done much flying in East Africa.

Mr. R. S. Ball and Mr. William C. God have been killed on active service in Kenya.

Major H. H. Dugmore, of the East African Force, and Captain P. J. Fyitch-Hogg, Lieutenant A. McKellar and Barton, Second Lieutenant H. A. Clunie, and Air-Mechanics S. L. Goyser, I. G. MacKenzie and G. A. Neza, all of the South African Force, were killed in Kenya a few days ago while flying in an aeroplane which crashed owing to bad weather. There were five other persons in the plane.

Captain F. C. Drummond, of the Leicestershire Regiment, who was attached to the K.A.R., is reported to have died of wounds.

Riflet Officer D. A. Lea, son of Mr. Leslie Lea, who served for many years in the Kenya Land Department, and Mrs. Lea, is reported missing, believed killed in action.

Pilot Officer Malcolm Gilchrist, who is reported missing, is a nephew of Mr. C. M. Gilchrist, the Kampala architect, and had lived in Uganda for some time.

Lance-Corporal John Corbet Ward, the second son of the late leader J. Corbet Ward and Mrs. Ward, is reported wounded and missing. He was serving in the Royal Sussex Regiments.

### More Gifts from the Colonies

Sir Bude Clifford recently handed the First Lord of the Admiralty a silver cigarette box for the war-room of H. M. S. MAURITIUS, and two cheques, one for £11,000 for a seaplane, and the other for £500,000 for the prosecution of the war, these being donations from Mauritius.

A telegram of thanks to the public of Northern Rhodesia for its gift to buy aircraft has been sent by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, who has promised that the aeroplanes thus provided shall bear the name of the Colonial donor.

The Mufuhira Miners' Recreation Club has raised £4,000 for the purchase of a fighter plane by the British Government. This sum, together with £5,751 from Northern Rhodesia's "Speed the Planes" Fund, has been received in London by cablegram.

Southern Rhodesia has sent £600, making a total of £1,600, to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund for the purchase of aeroplanes. A further £420, making a total of £2,020, has been sent to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Funds by the Central War Fund of Northern Rhodesia. The Salisbury Herald has sent a further £400, bringing a total of £4,400.

The British Fund of the Women's National Service League of Southern Rhodesia has sent £46 to the

War Office contributions to the Northern Rhodesia Central War Fund, £2,115, from the inmates of the main prison at Salisbury. The money was earmarked for the Red Cross.

A contribution of £2,000 has been received by the Imperial Government from the people of the Seychelles, who have agreed that part of the gift should be applied to the purchase of a fully equipped ambulance. Bechuanaland has sent £4,145 to Great Britain for the prosecution of the war.

### Earl of Bandon Awarded D.S.O.

Wing Commander the Earl of Bandon, who seven years ago married Miss Maybel Betty Playfair, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Playfair, of Nairobi, was last week awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry during air operations.

His many friends in the Rhodesias will be interested to learn that Major A. C. C. Cussans, M.C., formerly of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the B.S.A. Police, is now commanding the Canterbury Battalion of the Local Defence Volunteers.

Barbarian officials who are serving with the Forces include Messrs. F. B. Barnes, K. H. Clarke, J. J. Adie, F. B. Wilson, D. Lang, I. R. Greene, B. B. Whitaker, D. B. Barber, and Dr. C. E. Roberts.

Mr. R. C. Samuels has been commissioned in the Royal Artillery. In our issue of June 6 we reported that, at the very moment of his departure by air for Kenya, he had cancelled his passage because the surrender of King Leopold impelled him to remain in this country in the hope of getting back into the Army, though his earlier avoires during the previous nine months had been successful. He was in action in France, mainly with General Gortals, for some three years during the last war, was badly wounded in April, 1918, and was awarded the Military Medal. He had been a section commander in the Royal Defence Force until leaving the Colony last year.

Sharp shooting by a well-known Kenyan has saved him from attack by an Italian bomber in the Northern Frontier Province. While motoring alone in isolated country he was bombed and machine-gunned by the aircraft, which came and each time came within range. On one occasion he had a clear sight of the machine-gunner standing in the cockpit, and thinks he must have disabled him, for the plane then ceased the attack and flew off.

Civil Defence Committees, under the chairmanship of the local District Commissioner have been formed in all townships in Northern Rhodesia, and an interim report issued by the Commissioner for Civil Defence, Colonel S. Gore-Brown, of I. C., states that he receives copies of the minutes of all meetings. Townships have been divided into areas, and an air raid warning apparatus for each area. While raids by hostile aircraft are considered a remote possibility, employers of large numbers of Natives and officials have been asked to prepare plans for controlling, and if necessary evacuating in an orderly manner, all Africans for whom they are responsible.

Aerial reconnaissances by night have been made over part of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt during the period of the full moon for the purpose of deciding whether a general black-out of the mines is feasible.

### Continuing Fly to Dakar

For years we have emphasised the strategic danger of the re-establishment of Germany in West Africa, and although the information is as yet very scanty, we call attention to the official announcement that Germans have been landed by air in Dakar, the great French West African port, where they have presumably secured possession of a number of French warships. Comment is withheld in the hope that further reliable news may shortly become available.



# Large Springbok Force Reaches East Africa

During Address of Farewell by General Smuts

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE, which we reported last week had just reached Kenya, welcomed on arrival by the Governor, Sir Henry Moore, who delivered the King's message (quoted in our last issue), and asked the commanding officer, Brigadier Dan Pienaar, to treat it as Afrikaans.

All necessary auxiliaries, such as engineers, signallers, motor transport, medical and nursing services, are included in the force, which represents a completely self-contained, if small, army. It will act under the command of General Dickinson, the G.O.C., but as a separately organised unit. Girl clerks, stenographers and telephonists accompany the force, which has a considerable number of veterans of the East African Campaign of the last war.

## Advance Guard of a Larger Force

An official communique issued simultaneously in Pretoria and London states:

The South African troops now in Kenya in large numbers are the advance guard of a much larger South African army which will follow. These troops are all volunteers, who responded to General Smuts's appeal for volunteers who would serve anywhere in Africa.

When the war broke out General Smuts realised that the South African forces would be needed most in Northern Africa. He recognised that South Africa's first line of defence lay far beyond the borders of the Union itself. The country's war effort, therefore, was organised to meet the demands of a campaign in East Africa. South African industry was mobilised for the production of the kit and equipment required for a large expeditionary force, and it responded magnificently. In nearly every respect the South African forces now in the field represent South Africa and South African resources.

The departure of the expeditionary force from the Union was kept a close secret. On July 14 General Smuts attended a farewell parade at the largest training camp. It was Delville Wood Day, the anniversary of the South African Brigade's gallant exploit on the Semme front in 1916.

## The Service of Free Men

Addressing the troops, General Smuts said: "No man can do more than offer his life for his friends. That offer you are making freely and willingly. You are volunteers of your own choice. No compulsion of law has been laid on you. You go forth as free men, and serve your country in that highest duty of the citizen—to defend his country even unto death if necessary.

"I know what war means—seven years of my life have been spent in war. They are among the hardest years of my life, but they were also full of the richest experience that life can give. I could not exchange my war experiences of the Anglo-Boer War and the last Great War for all the gold of the Rand.

"You are going to face danger, hardship, and sacrifice, perhaps death, in all its fiercest forms. But through it all you will gather that experience of life and achievement of character which is more valuable than gold or precious stones. You will come back as builders of your own nation, of its best traditions, of its lofty spirit, of its national pride. Your children will be proud of you. A nation is never proud of its hand-uppers, its peace-sitters, its players for safety. We reserve our respect and pride for bitter-enders, for those who go all out who take their life in their own hands for their country and their people.

off are going north to meet the enemy where he can be found, not where he comes to find you. In your own names. That too has been the tradition of South Africa. We did it in the last war. Many of you will recognise familiar haunts in the north. You go to the strategic ramparts and defence lines of South Africa.

## Forging Links for the Future

In the years to come your service there will forge links between the north and the south which will inevitably open up wider horizons and establish larger interests for South Africans. From every previous war South Africa has emerged a greater country, and this war will prove no exception. Your work will carry further the tradition of Briton and Boer alike.

"We are not merely defending ourselves, our country, our future. We are standing by our friends in the Commonwealth nations in all loyalty and good faith, as you know they will stand by us. We are also safeguarding that larger tradition of human freedom, freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, freedom of religion, which is to-day threatened as never before in history by the Nazi menace. We have fought for our freedom in the past. We now go forth as crusaders, as children of the Cross, to fight for freedom itself, freedom of human spirit, of the free choice of the human individual to shape his own life according to the light that God has given him. The world cause of freedom is also our cause, and we shall wage this war for human freedom until God will command us to end it.

Men from every walk of life, including well-known professional and business men, were among the fighting troops. Bruce Mitchell and other Springbok cricketers, men who had represented the Union at Rugby and Association football, and Ben Gifford, the boxer, were of their number.

## Brigadier Pienaar

Brigadier Pienaar, the commanding officer, served in East Africa under General Smuts during the last war, and was several times mentioned in dispatches. He was in action in Palestine, and after the Armistice he took a staff course in England. He has held important commands in the Union, where he is regarded as a fighting soldier with modern ideas and the courage of spirit. He is an aviator.

About the same time it was made known that South Africa is spending about £200,000 a week on her war effort, which will be absorbed in the East African theatre. That expenditure of £20,000,000 in the current year compares with a total of £26,675,000 during the whole of the last war.

South African munitions are now included in certain types of light artillery shells, bombs, explosives, and tank and mortar ammunition, and more than sufficient cartridges for the country's needs. Military vehicles, aircraft hangars, steel helmets, blankets, bed clothing, and other equipment are also at local production.

## Scrap for Munitions

A correspondent in Kenya suggests that there are large quantities of scrap metal available in various parts of East Africa, including dumps of various sizes on most farms and plantations, while a considerable quantity of the rusting chassis of old motor cars is available. He suggests that the Supply Board should arrange to collect this metal, and that it should be sent to the coast free of charge, and that it should be offered at a low price to the Imperial Government, because of its shipment to Great Britain, but for the present use of munitions in India. South Africa often has available

# Background to the

**Ready to Meet The Worst.**—By large economy since the end of the war with France, and by his new Rumanian monopoly. Hitler is building up another reserve of oil for operations against Britain and the Empire. The withdrawal of his divisions from France since the cessation of hostilities has enabled Goering to throw still more labour into the output of aircraft, especially of newer types. In German interests the conquered coasts of France have had to be well equipped—especially along the Straits of Dover and the Channel—with aerodromes, artillery, fortifications. The entoroyal since Dunkirk has been used by Britain to invaluable effect. With every day gained the confident strength of the nation and the Empire increases. We are ready to meet the worst now. If it comes later it will find us all better equipped. Hitler has given us more time than we expected. If indeed he is forced to give us further time we ask nothing better. —Mr. J. L. Garvin, in *The Observer*.

**The Task of Propaganda.**—Mr. Duff Cooper scored immediate success as a broadcaster and never really got down to organising the administration of his Ministry of Information, which is still as ill-conceived as it was in September, 1939. Instead of being a Ministry of Information, it has remained a singularly cumbersome Ministry. The provision of propaganda better done by other organisations like the Press, the cinema, and the B. B. C. Probably that is the best way of organising our home publicity, but in the case what is needed is not a hierarchy of correct civil servants, but merely a body of experienced Pressmen who could take the confidence of their colleagues in the Fleet Street and create between Ministers and the editors the sort of rapport which President Roosevelt achieved with the balance of his staff. For this an energetic editor is required. Nor has Mr. Duff Cooper tackled the equally serious problem of overseas publicity and in particular of broadcasting. Do we really understand the problems thrown up by his latest appointment, Maurice Petersen, who is now in charge of all overseas publicity and have been an excellent Minister in the past, but what qualifications has he for directing propaganda in a Europe overrun by Hitler? What knowledge or sympathy has he for anti-Nazi movements? The use of propaganda is not to talk in diplomatic language to Embassies abroad but to steer oppressed peoples to action. —*New Statesman and Nation*.

**Meeting German Tactics.**—One of the first answers to German tactics is to deny to the dive-bombers substantial and easily recognisable targets and to the tanks definite and well-marked objectives. This result can be obtained partly by concealment of posts and casemates behind the ground and air, and partly by the disposition of the defence in chequerwise land in great depth. Anti-tank barriers on roads and across stretches of open country suited to the movement of tanks should have the object not merely of checking them, but also of exposing them to surprise flanking fire when they turn away. Further in rear the defence requires the highest possible degree of mobility in order to throw back, cut off, round up and destroy elements which have broken through the more static defences. Small units should range the battlefield employing the tactics and often the very weapons of the dynamard and gangster. In short, not new tactics only, but a new philosophy of war is required. —*Military Correspondent, The Times*.

## German Air Robots

Germanians now use an automatic pull-out for dive-bombing attacks. The aeroplane drops in a nearly vertical dive towards the target and starts to pull out a fraction of a second before the bomb is released. This is done at about 1,000 ft. and the defence is not too sure what is where the automatic release comes in. Apparently it can be set for any desired height, so that the pilot is not concerned with pulling out from the dive or the release of the bomb, but only with the aim.

As to the new sphere of the German trick of denying the moral need to exercise initiatives, the theory probably works out all right so long as the automatic character of the pilot is not broken out by a handful of fighters in the offing. Germany has concentrated on dive-bombers, above all other types, and vast numbers are in service. Reliable reports put the German production programme at 7,000 Junkers Ju 88s and 5,000 Ju 87s to be delivered by the end of August. Pilots to fly them must be scarce, so the automatic pull-out device is useful in demanding less skill in the pilot, so far as he is concerned. —*London Post and Courier*.

**British Air.**—Having broken down national after nation, Hitler tells us that the game is up. So far as we are concerned the real game is only just beginning. We are fighting to secure true peace for Europe as well as for ourselves. The peace that Hitler would give Europe is the peace of the desert. Where the Nazis rule all the luxuriant growth of free political and religious activity is ruthlessly cut down; the living springs of free human thought are choked. The peace we seek for Europe is the peace of life with its rich and infinite diversity. To make detailed plans, today, for the future of Europe is a waste of time. Victory must come first. But we can at any rate keep in our own hands and convey to the world outside the spirit that sustains us in the fight. The watchwords that embody our purpose. Until the other day there were three words set like jewels in the coronet of France whose rays had sent forth their message to the world for over 150 years—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. They have been dropped in the gutter by the nerveless hands of the Nazis for a tragic interlude, have fallen the destinies of the nation which had been for so long the soul and inspiration of Europe. Let us revive them, but in a wider sense than that of the relations of individuals within that community. They apply no less to the rights of nations in their relations to each other. —*La S. Amery, Secretary of State for India*.

**Use of Air Power.**—There is no reason why we should not build up a force capable of dominating the whole of Europe. However much it costs it will be the cheapest contribution to winning the war. Air blockade might be employed in such a way as to cause internal disruption in a country by the excitement of some of the human passions, envy for instance. Air attacks might be used to arouse envy of some safely placed citizens among groups of persons singled out for especially devastating attacks. War and revolution stalk hand in hand and it is no less than a social revolution that is required.

**Use of Bombs.**—Such a revolution will be made the more so by the strategic conception of the employment of the R. A. F. —*Captain Norman Macmillan, in Flight*.



# the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—Mussolini is the cable boy in the state cup.—Mr. E. S. Ames.

The B. C. new broadcast in 24 languages.—Mr. F. W. O. ... While America's suicide index is 1.4, Germany's has risen to 4.1.—Mrs. E. A. Lorimer.

The House of Commons is not a Sanhedrin or a collection of notables.—Earl Winterton, M.P.

The tax on the Prime Minister's salary of £10,000 leaves him only £8,873 a year.—Sir E. Sanderson, M.P.

It has just completed the round trip—Egypt—Malta—Egypt—as if Mussolini did not exist.—Mr. Alexander Chiff.

One of the great tragedies of Poland is that Pilsudski and Sikorski could not work together.—Mr. Stefan Litauer.

After our own President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill is America's greatest radio star.—Miss Elva Williams, San Francisco.

£200,000 a day are being spent on social services, which is the amount spent on aeroplane production.—Mr. W. W. Smart.

Water would sink a ship and with a tank believed that a military campaign would be gained.—New York Times.

This war is in its essence not a war between sovereign States, but a conflict between irreconcilable conceptions of life.—Dr. J. H. Oldham.

Thousands of priests are receiving sermons from the Ministry of Information. One in front of me contains 31 pages.—A country parson.

The War Emergency Liquor Control Board set up during the Great War under Lord D'Abernon should be revived.—Mr. Robert C. Chubb.

The net result of the grandiose plan for Europe will be the atomisation of scarcity, not the exploitation of plenty.—Mr. K. Thayer.

Our culture can boast a larger increase in the output per £100 of labour in recent years than any other world industry.—Mr. L. F. Easton.

The production of the British aircraft industry has been expected to figure in excess of the estimate of German production.—The Aeroplane.

Two-thirds of Japan's land force which exceeds 3,000,000, are pinned down in China. Japanese casualties are already around one and a half million.—Mr. Gerald Samson.

On the average, officers on the Flag List are younger than at the corresponding period of the last war.—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The French in German-occupied territory have been left out of negotiations, those in Spain and are in a danger of starving before peace.—Mr. Alexander Werth.

Bibles are to be taxed. Prayer-books are to be taxed. Handbills and tracts are to be taxed more. But betting is not taxed at all.—Mr. A. P. Herbert, M.P.

The Italian Air Force dominates the Mediterranean just as the German Air Force dominates the North Sea and the English Channel.—Marshal Goebbels.

If the German Air Force cannot destroy our convoys by air attack, when the days are long and the visibility good, it will never do it.—Major Oliver Stewart.

The French went to pieces because they were not bound by oath: the Third Republic rather asked allegiance to God than to itself.—Mr. William Sturge.

One lesson which stands clearly from the collapse of France is that a mature people must be given all the news that will not help the enemy.—Mr. Thomas Cadell.

All five bomber types now in production for the Allies in the U.S.A. are capable of flying non-stop from Newfoundland to Ireland.—Commercial Aviation, Canada.

Japan is in desperate need of oil. She requires 5,500,000 tons a year to carry on her war with China. Until now the U.S.A. has supplied about four-fifths.—Mr. From Tyler.

Unlike the Court, the Navy, or the business world, the Japanese Army, hypnotised by the military might of Germany, has never had any sympathy for Great Britain.—Sir Robert Clive.

Heads of divisions in the Ministry of Information have doubled in number since October, and officials receiving salaries of £300 to £2,000 a year now number 327, instead of 178.—Lord Middleton.

By persuading us that invasion is the only danger, Dr. Goebbels effects the isolation of Britain from Europe which is an essential part of German strategy. Next winter will be the testing time for both sides. In those long months of aerial and military inactivity we could, if we were preparing it now, sow the seeds of revolution in Europe.—New Statesman and Nation.

The Duke of Windsor, as Governor of the Bahamas, has now the opportunity of letting Americans know that while we value their friendship, our Colonies are not for sale on exchange.—The National Review.

Mr. Dick Cooper has been the most resounding failure of the long line of resigning Ministers at the head of the most important Ministry ever conceived. He might go on a trip to the U.S.A. to see the young Julian is getting on.—Irish.

Government departments are said to busy with day-to-day administrative problems to find time for original thinking or for the examination of new ideas presented to them, direct or through the medium of the Press.—Mr. Geoffrey Bracken.

The appearance of the Henschel at our coast a machine which could never expect to survive which sighted by our fighters, must have been due to a mental aberration on the part of one of our own staff.—Flight.

To estimate that America will take two and a half years to reach an output of 2,000 planes a month, four years to reach 3,000 a month, and five years to reach 4,000 planes a month.—Mr. T. P. Wright, Vice-President, Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

Hitler's last speech was a perfect example of the Prussian habit of leaving out of the argument everything except what was thought to contribute to the purpose in view, and of thinking that an listener would be equally myopic.—The Weekly Review.

Italy's entrance into the war means the stoppage of supplies of Italian vermouth, and as imports of French vermouth have also ceased, the cocktail habit must inevitably undergo important modifications in the fairly near future.—The correspondent of The Sunday Times.

Should factory workers allowed to insist upon being paid double time for Sunday work when hundreds of them and their country patriots in the Forces work seven days a week, often at nights as well, under much less congenial conditions, without expecting overtime pay.—Mr. W. G. Jones.

We economise on our food resources by eating little, not by eating what is cheap. If rich people abstain from those foodstuffs which only rich people can afford, such foodstuffs may be wasted. Royal Swan venison, lampreys, crayfish, oysters, are luxurious delicacies, but sound economy dictates that none of them should be made of them, being products of Mr. Gerald Leonard.



PERSONALIA

Mr. D. Boyd has been appointed an Officer in the Dardanelles.  
 Mr. H. D. Curry, District Officer in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Pangani to Korogwe.  
 Sir Douglas Malcolm has left 20 Surbiton Square. His address is now 65 Cadogan Gardens, London, S.W. 3.  
 Mr. C. G. Ogilby, former Governor of the Darfur Province of the Sudan, left estate valued at £11,165.

The Rev. J. Kehoe, of the White Fathers Mission, Nyegezi, Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory, appeals for old tennis balls.

Messrs. G. Howes and A. C. Jameson, of the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, have been transferred to Broken Hill.

Mr. H. B. Knibb, is now in charge of one branch of the Shell Company of East Africa, Mr. Gray having gone to leave.

Mr. J. D. Rankine, of the Uganda District Administration, son of Sir Richard Rankine, former British Resident in Zanzibar, and Lady Rankine, his home of leave.

Sir Shenton Thomas, former Governor of the Straits Settlements and now Governor of the Straits Settlements, paid a high tribute to African *askani* in the House of Commons last week on the war efforts of the Negroes.

Colonel C. F. Knaess, until recently Kenya, and in London, has been appointed Section Commander of the Kenya Police Force for the Mau Mau District of the Colony.

Colonel W. K. Tucker, who took an active part in the establishment of Rotary work in Nairobi, addressed the Rotary Club of Hendon recently on Kenya and its war effort.

Sir Charles Dundas, the new Governor of Uganda, and Lady Dundas left the Bahamas on Thursday for New York, whence they will continue their journey after a holiday in America.

Mr. William Higginson, younger son of General and Mrs. Higginson, of Maseru, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Elizabeth Dobbs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dobbs, of Harare, have been married in Salisbury.

Sir George Gaver, who last year was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, but who a few months later was seconded to the Ministry of Supply as permanent secretary, has now become the Secretary of the Admiralty on the retirement of his colleague, Sir Arthur Salmonson.

Officers of the Southern Rhodesia Office in London being last week included Messrs. G. Osborne and H. J. Taylor, both of Bank of Africa, and also serving with the Royal Navy. Lieutenant A. Green, of the Royal Air Force, Flight Lieutenant F. R. Simmons, of Que Que and Mrs. J. A. M. Gunning, of Victoria Falls.

Captain Kelly Rogers, who has been awarded the new British Airways service over the Atlantic has not a day's rest at home in East Africa. He was the first man to fly an Empire flying boat across the Nile and has been brought back to England as a man who has been awarded in making a forced landing in the Victoria Nile.

Before the Board of Directors of the Bank of East Africa was held over the re-organization of the Bank. It was told a Press gathering that he had more enjoyed his day with President Garibaldi, with whom he had some pleasant hours in discussing various parts of the world which were of interest to him. He was also told that the Duke who had been in Africa, and that he had a company of officers in the East Africa. Mr. W. Taylor, former Secretary of the Bank, who now occupies a similar office in the Bank.

Dean Wright at Canterbury

A few years ago a stone from Canterbury Cathedral was presented to Nairobi Cathedral. Last week the Rev. W. J. Wright, the new Dean of Nairobi, was able to thank the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral for that happy inspiration when he preached there at evening song.

He depicted the scene in Nairobi Cathedral as two processions, one of choir and clergy from the east, and the other of Freemasons from the west, following the stone, borne by four Master Masons, met near the main entrance. There in a massive pillar, the stone was inserted with due ceremony.

Dean Wright said the British Empire was a miracle. All over the world men of our race are exercising an influence altogether out of proportion to their numbers. What is the secret? That we have built our Empire on Christian principles. We have put ourselves in the hands of God, not for protection, but for service.

There is one miracle, however, which we cannot perform, though we have made the attempt. We cannot serve God and Mammon. Our mistakes, the places where we took the wrong path, are revealed today with astonishing clearness. The revelation is not given to reduce us to despair, but on the contrary, it is a message of hope showing us the true path, and leading us to repentance, which enables us to be the instruments of God's purpose. Our sin should be to restore Christ as the cornerstone wherever we have departed from that straight and undeviating line of progress.

Service to Somaliland

We regret to announce the death in Berbera at the age of 50 of Major B. H. Horsley, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., who had served in Somaliland for the past 27 years, latterly as Acting Secretary to the Government.

Mr. R. A. Haig, Legal Secretary in Somaliland, writes:

The death of Major Horsley brings to an end a distinguished career of service. Abandoning a career in journalism, he returned from the United States in 1911 to join a battalion of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, with which he served in France and Italy, being mentioned in despatches, and, while holding the rank of captain, gaining the M.C. and D.S.O.

He entered the Somaliland Service in 1919, and during his many years of service there acquired a wide knowledge of the country and of every aspect of the life of its people, which rendered him an invaluable adviser on all questions of Native administration. From 1922 and 1923 he was attached as political officer to the Anglo-Italian Boundary Commission, and in various periods between 1932 and 1933 he administered the Government.

Somaliland can seldom have possessed a more valuable officer than Horsley, whose most marked characteristic was the thoroughness which he brought to every task he undertook, while his blunt good humour and innate sense of justice won him the affection and respect of a people whose hearts are not won lightly. His qualities of common sense, his ready wit, helpful criticism and unflinching kindness, will linger long in the country to which he devoted so much of his energy and talent.

The Aly Khan, son of H.H. The Aga Khan, has relinquished his commission in the Syrian Colonial Army and joined the British forces in Egypt. In a broadcast from Jerusalem last week he urged the Moslems to help Britain with all their energy.

## Labour in the Colonies

### Mr. George Hall's Speech

How THE COLONIAL EMPIRE is grappling with labour problems was explained by Mr. George Hall, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he recently opened a Labour course of instruction at the Colonial Office. The course was attended by administrators and labour officers, including several from East Africa.

Mr. Hall said that three years ago only seven Dependencies had labour organizations, whereas now 27 Colonial Governments have full-time labour officers or inspectors. When war broke out Mr. Malcolm MacDonald impressed upon Colonial Governments that a valuable contribution to the war effort could be made by maintaining labour and other social services, and the Colonies had responded wholeheartedly to that appeal, replacing their labour sections by separate Labour Departments.

In the staffing of Labour Departments, the Colonial Office wished local Governments to select officers of their own administrative staff, but in the case of smaller Colonies appointments had been filled either by the secondment of experienced officers from other Colonies, by the selection of recently retired Colonial Service officers, or in certain special cases by the secondment of officers of the Ministry of Labour.

The trade union movement in some Colonies had developed with amazing speed during the last few years. Three years ago there were practically no trade unions in the Colonies, although the laws permitted their formation. To-day nearly 200 unions had been registered under the Colonial trade union laws, the majority being in Ceylon, Mauritius, Cyprus and the West Indies, though several had been registered in West Africa and one or two in East Africa.

Among the East African officials who attended the course were Messrs. J. Rourke Johnston, P. D. Dowsett, R. S. W. Malcolm and J. O. Pike from Tanganyika Territory, and Mr. J. D. Rankine, from Uganda.

### A Call to Freemasons

On view of the country's need of gold and silver, the United Grand Lodge of England invites all Freemasons under its jurisdiction to send to the Liberal Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C. 2, Manilla Street, their gold and silver, which can be melted down and the proceeds presented to the Treasury. Individual donors will receive a certificate acknowledging the gift.

### Mission in the Sudan

As the Norwegian and Danish missionaries of the Sudan United Mission have been cut off from supplies from their own countries since the German invasion of Norway and Denmark, the London office of the Mission has assumed responsibility for the support of nearly 80 missionaries who had previously been supported by their fellow-countrymen.

### Educational Grants

As the Bess junior and senior scholarships in Northern Rhodesia have been abolished, an annual income (approximately £600 in 1940) has become available to be spent on such educational purposes in that territory as the Government may direct. A committee composed of the Director of European Education as Chairman, with Mr. J. Thomson representing the European Education Advisory Board, and Mrs. F. Hodgson representing the women's institutes, has therefore been appointed to advise on the disposal of these funds. Allocations have been made for purses, as contributions towards school general funds, as assistance towards domestic science and playing fields, to the Broken Hill Convent School, and for the provision of epidiascopes.

## Second Labour Member

### Joins S. Rhodesian Cabinet

Mr. L. M. Keller, Labour M.P. for Raylton, Bulawayo, was sworn in on Thursday last as Minister without Portfolio in the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet, with the special task of administering legislation dealing with industrial disputes. If necessary, a Portfolio for Labour will be created, but meanwhile Mr. Keller will work with the aid of the machinery of the Department of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Keller, a leading trade unionist and secretary of the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union, is the second Labour member to join Mr. Huggins's Government, the first being Mr. H. H. Davie, Leader of the Opposition until he accepted office in October last.

The new Minister was born in London in 1885, and served in France with the Artists Rifles during the last war, being wounded and taken prisoner at Calvara in 1918.

Native employees on the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Company's mine in Northern Rhodesia can participate in a scheme whereby they may establish themselves on small farms in the vicinity of the mine. The Hon. R. Welensky said recently that the scheme is proving exceptionally successful and has the effect of stabilising labour.

## YUMBA CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY HOME SCHOOL

The attention of parents is drawn to the facilities of this Home for children of all ages. It is situated high up on the Yumba Mountains, Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, in telephonic communication with Umtali and Salisbury, and on a good all-weather road. The Home provides a delightful place for children to spend a holiday in fresh and healthy surroundings, and in the care of a trained nurse, who supervises diet and exercise, so troubles spared to make a child's visit a happy and beneficial one.

### SCHOOLING FACILITIES AT THE HOME

A school has been started at the Home, which has the sanction of the Education Department, and is subject to their inspection. Children are taken up to Standard V, and a fully qualified teacher has been engaged. The provision of school facilities has been instituted to meet the frequent requests that have been made by parents, as many people say that their children benefit by living in the healthy climate of the Yumba. Besides now sending them to their school. Only a limited number of pupils can be taken, and ample accommodation will always be kept for congenial and holiday children on the premises.

The fees are very moderate, being £5 for 6 weeks. This includes board and residence at the Home, with schooling. The manager has children at Umtali station.

A new Home is in the course of erection on the same site, and it is expected that this will be ready for occupation by the end of this year.

All correspondence regarding the Home and schooling facilities should be addressed to—

Mr. S. W. WILLS (Hon. Secretary),

P.O. BOX 794,

SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.



LATEST MINING NEWS

### The Borderland Property

From time to time encouraging reports come to hand concerning the prospecting of the Borderland Syndicate at Bustar on the Rhodesia-Uganda boundary.

In the Westerton area the Uganda Geological Survey Department's Director, Dr. K. A. Davies, says that systematic prospecting of the property has proved the occurrence of a group of quartz veins three miles to the west of the original mine. No other veins have also been found on other parts of the original workings, though one of the latter had previously been met with in the cross-cut from the shaft.

As the direction expressed by the comparative position of these distant groups of veins is similar to the strike of the veins it has been thought that there may be some intermittent connexion in the intervening country in any case. Says the Director, since the geology throughout is similar, no time should be lost in prospecting the belt that lies between the two quartz-bearing localities.

### Gold Fields Rhodesian

Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company, Ltd., most of whose assets are in the form of shares in a wide variety of mining companies and other interests in view of the heavy depreciation in market prices as on May 31, the directors do not recommend payment of any dividend for the year ended on that date. Last year 5% was distributed.

### Union and Rhodesian Report

Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Company announce that the accounts for the year 1939 show a loss of £37,155, mainly due to the writing down of investments to market prices. The company's land holdings in Southern Rhodesia are unchanged at 1,666,933 acres. Mining claims consist of 836 gold reef and 30 chrome claims in the Colony. Investments at cost or market price on December 31 last shown in the balance sheet at £2,317,000.

## Company Progress Reports

**Phoenix Prince.**—During the quarter ended June 30 some 27,020 tons were crushed, yielding 5,514 oz. fine gold, value £39,665. Working costs, £24,624; estimated profit, £15,041. Development: No. 1 shaft, No. 1 level drive E, 180 ft., av. 3 1/2 dwt. over 61 ins.; main shaft, No. 2 level, raise 106 ft., av. 3 1/2 dwt. over 67 ins.; No. 3 level drive E, 116 ft., av. 3.2 dwt. over 64 ins.; No. 6 level raise 167 ft., av. 2 1/2 dwt. over 61 ins.; No. 8 level raise 35 ft., av. 3 dwt. over 70 ins.; No. 8 level raise 120 ft., 3.3 dwt. over 73 ins.; No. 8 level drive W, 116 ft., av. 2.6 dwt. over 60 ins.; last 43 ft. av. 12.6 dwt. over 73 ins.

**Geita Gold Area.**—A report of operations by the Geita Gold Mining Co. states that preliminary production figures for the year ended June 30 show that 87,922 tons of ore were treated, a recovery of 3,365 oz. fine gold. The cost per ton of ore arrived at after charging depreciation expenditure on Prospect 30 but before providing for depreciation, was 33.32s. per ton. Ore reserves on June 30 were estimated at 930,575 tons, averaging 6.4 oz. per ton, against 993,550 tons averaging 5.4 oz. per ton on December 31, 1939. All ore tonnages have been increased by 15% barren addition to allow for over-breaking and, as a further safety factor, the oxidised ores at the Geita Long Code and Mawe Meru mines have been reduced 5% in grade and 10% in the case of Ridge 8. The reserves do not include any ore from Prospect 30. The capacity of the Ridge 8—Geita re-eway has been increased from 14 to 16 tons per hour. No. 2 unit of the gas engine power plant has been in operation for three months and is working satisfactorily. More than half of the plant ordered to increase the capacity of the mill to 500 tons per day has been shipped.

Production at the Geita mine during July totalled 3,088 fine oz. gold for 3,749 tons milled.

## Share Prices in Brief

Dealings in Rhodesian and East African shares on the London Stock Exchange have naturally been small in recent weeks and, on account of heavy pressure on our usual quotations, no figures therefore been included. For the benefit of shareholders in these territories we now give the following summary of current prices:

- British South Africa Company, 16s.; Buxtick, 3s.; Cam and Motor, 18s.; Globe and Charterland, 12s.; General, 2s. 6d.; Gabait, 4s. 6d.; Globe and Motor, 12s.; Consolidated Rhodesian, 3s. 3d.; Kentia, 2s. 6d.; Phoenix Prince, 12s. 6d.; Union and Rhodesian, 2s. 3d.; Lomea Reef, 4s.; Rhodesia Consolidated, 13s. 6d.; Phoenix Prince, 2d.; Rhodesia (Batanga), 1s. 6d.; Rhodesia Broken Hill, 1s. 6d.; Rhodesian Anglo Rhodesia Minerals, 1s. 6d.; Rhodesian Anglo Rhodesian American Minerals, 1s. 6d.; Rhodesian Corporation, 110s.; Rhodesian Selection Trust, 1s. 6d.; Rhokani Corporation, 1s. 6d.; Selection Trust, 1s. 6d.; Rosterman, 2s. 6d.; Selection Trust, 1s. 6d.; Star, 2s.; Tanganyika Concessions (Only), 1s. 6d.; Tati Goldfields, 2s. 3d.; Tati (Bina), 3s.; Wankie Consolidated, 1s. 6d.; Wankie Colony, 6s. 6d.; Wankie, 6s.; Willoughby's Consolidated, 3s. and 2s. Rhodesia, 3s.

### Results of Assays

Assay results of the Kenya Mining and Geology Department are given below with reference to the three years in which the assays were made:

### Rhodesian Gold Output

During May 1940, the total gold output recorded in Southern Rhodesia amounted to 64,796 oz. in May 1939, the output was valued at £1,100,000.

The programme of the conference on the uranium held in London by the United Nations, which was meant to be held before the German invasion, was cancelled.

**Mr. N. C. Wille, A.I.M.M.,** has left Rhodesia for the Gold Coast.

**Mr. A. E. Wells** of Paphlona, N. Rhodesia, returning to Southern Rhodesia.

**Mr. G. H. Richards, A.I.M.M.,** has left Rhodesia and returned to Tanganyika Territory.

**Mr. Gordon C. Hards** was recently elected by the Salisbury Chamber of Mines with a unanimous vote of 100 to 0 in recognition of his valuable services over twenty years.

**Professor W. Frecheville**, Emeritus Professor at Mines at the Royal School of Mines, under whose name he has now engaged in mining in the Rhodesias, and who has recently died in Cranleigh last week at the age of 80.



## Thistle-Etna Gold Mines

The sixth ordinary general meeting of Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., was held in London last week. Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chairman of the company, presiding.

A representative of the secretaries, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman said *inter alia*—

The authorized and issued capital remain unchanged. Reserves are slightly higher; we have again placed £6,000 to depreciation reserve, which now stands at £18,000. On the assets side, property remains unchanged at £22,828; plant and machinery shows an increase of about £7,500; shaft sinking at £29,951 compares with £24,233 last year. Development and general expenditure amounted to £17,528. We have written off £13,000 representing air found figures the cost of developing ore from the mine milled during the year. Stores at mine are higher by nearly £3,000, and a provision in the assets is an investment of £10,000 5% War Loan. Cash stands at £18,824, against £27,776, the difference being due to investments in War Loan and heavy capital expenditure.

Appropriation account shows the amount brought in, after paying 8% dividend for 1939, at £9,668, and the profit brought down subject to directors' addition of £1,388, making a total of £11,056. We have placed £6,000 to depreciation reserve, bringing the balance of £3,396 to the balance sheet.

We recommend a dividend of 10% less tax, absorbing £13,500, and carrying forward £1,396.

The extension of the Hooper shaft to the 17th level has confirmed the existence of a strong reef at the horizon of 20.5 borehole. It was not of course to be expected that the values would even approximate the exceptional values revealed by the drill at the bottom of that borehole, though the width has been confirmed.

These values are equal to the average of the ore reserves in the Tsessesbe mine the north ends of the 8th and 10th levels have been opening up well. The 10th level continues passing into virgin areas, and this working should eventually penetrate the old S.W. workings, which were supposed to be, if anything, better than the N.E. end.

Mr. Prior, our chief engineer, says in his report: "Results obtained over the past year have undoubtedly improved the future outlook for the mine, and although reef values so far found in depth have not equaled those revealed on the upper levels, an increase in the reef width, especially on the Tsessesbe mine, has been a compensating factor."

Ore reserves on March 31, 1940, were 40,230 tons, averaging 43.75 oz. over 30 inches, and in addition rubble and ore on surface are estimated at 3,400 tons, averaging 3 dwt. Last year's reserves were 33,350 tons, averaging 4.85 dwt. The mill treated 43,400 tons of ore, against 36,500 during the preceding year. Working costs, excluding development expenditure, were nearly 10d. per ton lower at just under 14s. The total gold recovered was 9,575 fine oz., an increase on the previous year of 684 oz.

We must expect an increase in working costs this year, as mine stores and freights have risen. Mr. Prior considers that this increase might be offset, should mine development justified, by again raising the crushing capacity of the plant, and your directors will keep this possibility readily in view. There are grounds for hoping that the development work on the Tsessesbe mine will produce results which would eventually warrant such a step.

The directors were unanimously adopted, a dividend of 10% was approved, the retiring directors, Mr. Oswald Hooper and Mr. W. M. Heald, were re-elected, the auditors were reappointed, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, general manager, and staff.

## THE FLATTENED CAN



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The Flattened Can is an ingenious solution of the problem of securing airtight cans in remote parts of the world. The cans, which are used for transit, occupy little more than the minimum space needed for made-up cans. The great savings that are made in freightage costs—a heavy charge set now—rapidly repays the cost of the simple re-forming machinery.

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Photo. by  
Globe containing  
the contents of the  
flattened can, showing  
its use for  
packing in transit.



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## The Storage of Foodstuffs Post-War Outlook for Sisal

A Colonial Office memorandum on the storage of foodstuffs states that experiments in British Guiana have shown that weevil damage in rice can be materially reduced by the addition of less than 1% of calcium carbide, whilst in the Federated Malay States it has been found that the treatment of stored rice with 5% slaked lime affords satisfactory protection from insect attack. In British Honduras it is a common practice to add lime when maize is stored in the cob in heaps or bins.

In recent years the use of dusts for the protection particularly of grains and cereal products has become more general. It is unfortunate that no clear understanding of the action of these dusts has yet been attained, and there is considerable controversy regarding them.

From the practical man's point of view the main point is that these dusts are said to be surprisingly effective and, further, the variety of mineral dusts which are effective is considerable. Of the natural mineral dusts the best known is a naturally recurring rock phosphate widely known in Egypt under the name of "Katselousse." It is now marketed on behalf of the Egyptian Government by Imperial Chemical Industries.

Other effective dusts consist of pure silica, slaked dust and china clay. The use of dusts is simple, and consists merely in the mixing of the dusts with the grain or other product to be protected. Their general use is for the protection of grain and seeds, particularly pulses. It is worth noting that while experiments on the elimination of these dusts prior to milling and baking of bread are still in progress, the general opinion is that this elimination need present no difficulty, and further that many of the dusts mentioned are innocuous to the alimentary tract. Where dusts such as lime or powdered chalk are used in stored rice, their elimination occurs when the rice is washed prior to cooking.

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SHOULD THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT make large purchases of East African sisal for storage, in order to meet the expected demand from the Continent after the war? This matter has been considered by the City Editor of "The Times," who wrote a few days ago:

East African sisal, like other rope-making fabrics, is controlled by the Ministry of Supply. Great Britain takes 60,000 to 70,000 tons, and France (until her capitulation) 30,000 tons of the annual output of 130,000 tons. The balance of 30,000 to 40,000 tons has been available for neutrals, including America.

Before the war the annual production was absorbed by the annual world requirements, and in exceptional years the total production has all been required, working stocks at present available in Africa being less than normal. But since the defeat of France the French quota has had to be divided and some readjustment of distribution improvised.

The problem has now arisen whether production should be curtailed to meet the reduced demand.

As supplies are at present cut off from the enemy and occupied countries by the blockade, it may be safely assumed that with the scarcity of man power and skilled hand reapers all stocks of fibre and binder to be used on the Continent will be exhausted by this year's harvest. Large supplies up to 100,000 tons will probably be needed by the occupied countries immediately the war is over and the blockade lifted.

On a long view a reduction in output would raise the price, disturb the rhythm of culture and planting, and have other repercussions on Africa. It would also lead eventually to a shortage of sisal fibre later on, for sisal leaves perish if not cut when mature.

One suggestion of the problem is a purchase by the British Government for storage against future demand. Such a step, it is argued, would help to prevent a Continental grain famine at the end of the war. While this is true, the same argument could be used with equal force for the storage of other products, and the wide application of such a policy would obviously be impracticable. But a Government purchase would preserve a valuable Empire industry, and is doubtless worth consideration by the authorities.

### Soil Conservation

Soil conservation is of such tremendous importance in tropical and sub-tropical Africa that Mr. Colin Mather's report on his visit to the United States of America to study Soil Conservation, which has been published at a printing by the Government Printer, Kenya, can be cordially commended. The writer, who has been in charge of the anti-erosion services of the Department of Agriculture in the Colony for some time, urges that the culture of men must be no less an aim than culture of lands, and that industry, agriculture, commerce and Government must be linked together in one plan to produce a happy, healthy and prosperous community living in balance with their land. For the achievement of that objective he considers it necessary to obtain from the Imperial authorities a substantial grant or a loan free of interest for 50 years, to permit of sufficient effort being devoted to the development and conservation of the resources of Kenya without, paradoxically, causing a concurrent exploitation of the land which defeats its own cause.

A notice published in Nairobi says that locally made sisal twine used for sewing tobacco bales is prohibited so long as ordinary tobacco twine is obtainable. The reason given is that, when opening bales, the short sisal cut sisal unravel and spread among the tobacco.



## Will Coffee Seize Its Chance? The Diet of Native Labour

The trading in this country has prompted to increased coffee sales. Messrs. Edin, Schluter say in their current monthly report.

It is to be hoped that coffee retailers, who to their dismay are watching coffee sales while sugar rationing makes coffee finances practically unobtainable. As long as the coffee is of a high quality and its content, satisfied with the present part of the demand, there was but little hope of increasing its consumption in Great Britain. In some consumers now found the benefits of real coffee, freshly roasted and properly made, its consumption might rise here.

American consumption rose by about 3% last year. Unsettled world conditions increasing the need for the stimulating effect of coffee, and better knowledge of correct coffee preparation methods, are given as the main reasons. If they apply to the U.S.A., how much more should they apply to us? We believe the high retail price of coffee here has prevented it from becoming more popular, but this should change now that good coffee is obtainable at reasonable prices.

## Good Prices for Tobacco

Details have now been received of the results of tobacco auctions in Southern Rhodesia for the weeks ending June 15, June 22 and July 6. During the first week of fire-cured sales totalled 2,030,402 lb., realising £121,813, or an average of 14.53d. per lb.; dark-fired sales amounted to 30,008 lb. at an average of 8.03d. per lb. In the following week 2,600,059 lb. of fire-cured were sold for £151,516, averaging 13.59d., and 24,905 lb. of dark-fired realised an average of 7.06d. For the week ended July 6, 2,710,796 lb. of fire-cured were sold for £110,169, averaging 13.29d., and 17,265 lb. of fire-cured realised £409, or 6.52d. per lb. During the 12 weeks since auctions began 25,443,260 lb. of fire-cured tobacco had sold for £1,396,270, or an average of 13.17d. per lb.; and 505,401 lb. of fire-cured sales had realised £13,617, or an average of 6.46d. per lb.

Tobacco production in Southern Rhodesia is essential to the Colony's war effort, said Mr. W. J. Eield, President of the Rhodesia Tobacco Growers' Association in Salisbury recently, adding that it was the main agricultural industry through which fresh money came into the Colony. The same production, he said, could be maintained with fewer producers if conscription were applied in the best way, and many wanted to join up. Unsuccessful growers were absorbing labour and loans, and were not assets to the country. The Government should know that tobacco growers were prepared to make every sacrifice necessary and to serve either in a military capacity or in the more inglorious fashion of growing crops.

### To Promote Textile Exports

British Overseas Cottons Ltd. formed to assist in the promotion of exports of the products of the cotton industry, has been registered as a private limited company with a nominal capital of £100,000. Mr. Frank H. A. Smith, Secretary of the Cotton Board, is Chairman. The directors are Messrs. A. G. H. Fraser, Mr. Frank H. A. Smith, Mr. Andrew Naesmith, Mr. Francis E. P. Spangenberg and Mr. Leonard E. Wainwright. A sum corresponding to the proceeds of the levy on the cotton imported into this country, estimated to amount to between £200,000 and £300,000 in a full year, will be made available to the company to enable it to perform the services required of it. An order published by the Board of Trade last week imposes a further levy on raw cotton of 5s. per 100 lb.

Suggestions for improving the feeding of Native labourers are contained in a useful pamphlet written by Dr. A. McKenzie, of Tanganyika, and published by the Director of Medical Services of the Territory.

The cardinal rules in designing a diet are three, says the writer: (a) The total energy value, or more properly calorific value, must be sufficient for the work performed; i.e., heavy work demands a higher value than light work; 3,500 calories should suffice for a weeder on a sisal estate, 3,750 for cutters, troller or taylor boys, or 4,000 for mining workers; (b) the energy constituents, or fuel foods, must contain a certain proportion of each constituent—proteins, the body-building foods, fats, which, as well as being the most concentrated form of energy-producing food, also assist digestion and frequently contain valuable protective agents; and the balance can be made from (c) carbonhydrate, which are the main and cheapest form of energy-producing food.

The diet must contain a sufficient quantity of certain protective principles, vitamins, and mineral salts. Vitamins are chemical substances concerned with the healthy functioning of the body. A diet which would supply sufficient vitamins would contain about 28 oz. of green vegetables and fruit each week, the minimum to be recommended is 16 oz., since the difficulty of obtaining the necessary quantities is recognised.

To provide enough vitamin A, a daily allowance of a quarter ounce of red palm oil should be given; other vegetable oil contains vitamin A, but half an ounce of groundnuts can be substituted for the vegetable oil where palm oil is not obtainable. Salt about half an ounce per day, is also necessary, and chives (one-eighth oz. per day) will add to the palatability of the diet at small cost; they also contain vitamin A.

Two tables are included in the pamphlet, one grouping the foods as to their caloric, protein and fat content, and the other giving an average analysis of the main local foodstuffs. An example of a suggested daily diet and its analysis is also included.

Copies are available from the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam. The publication is Medical Pamphlet No. 29.

## News Items in Brief

The suggestion has been made that more land in Southern Rhodesia should be put under Turkish tobacco for sale to America in order to increase the Empire's supply of dollars.

The Midlands Agricultural Show arranged to be held in Gwelo on August 26 and 27, has been cancelled in order that Rhodesian concentration upon the war effort may not be relaxed.

Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. (East Africa), Ltd., have been appointed managing agents of Buchanan (Uganda) Estates, Ltd. The company has opened a branch office in Kampala.

The Kihumanja Native Co-operative Union has now more than 20,000 African members owning some 10,000,000 coffee trees in bearing. The crop which was 1,702 tons in the 1935-6 season, is estimated at 2,250 tons this year.

Deaths from pedal cycles in Uganda during last year numbered 11, against 11 in 1938, while injuries from the same cause numbered 240 and 181 respectively. In favourable contrast, cotton-carrying lorries were responsible for 7 deaths and 147 injuries, compared with 4 deaths and 219 injuries in 1938; other lorries caused 21 deaths and 187 injuries, against 39 deaths and 221 injuries in the preceding 12 months.

## Grievances of Native Labour

### Example of Kenya & Uganda Railways

ENLIGHTENED TREATMENT of its African staff has long characterised the Kenya and Uganda Railways which, for the first time for years, experienced labour troubles in the period covered by the recently published annual report.

Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, the general manager, writes—

Towards the middle of the year a hundred African apprentices in the Nairobi workshope presented an ultimatum demanding the rescinding of a rule, introduced the previous year, requiring all apprentices to serve for two years at the 'apprentice's' rate before entering the salary scale, applicable to fully qualified African artisans, or, alternatively, demanding the cancellation of their indentures. The rule to which objection was taken is of almost universal application.

Notwithstanding all appeals by the Acting Chief Mechanical Engineer, the Government Labour Officer, and the District Commissioner, these apprentices refused to return to duty, their indentures were cancelled by the District Commissioner, and they were returned to their reserves. Most of these boys had been with the Administration some years, and their precipitate action which broke their careers is much to be regretted. Steps are being taken to replace these apprentices in loss of 25 per annum from the many suitable applications received.

#### Wages and The Cost of Living

Shortly after the trouble with the apprentices signs of discontent were observed amongst the Administration's African labourers in Nairobi and at other centres. Steps were at once taken to investigate the causes for the unrest, which, in the main, were found to be attributable to increased living costs due to the effects of the long drought that had prevailed in the Colony. It was also found that a number of the labourers employed by the Administration had attained a measure of proficiency in the use of tools which they considered entitled them to higher wages.

A thorough investigation of these and other points brought forward was at once undertaken, and, as a result, basic wages were revised to meet the increased cost of living at the different centres, and to include, where such were not provided in kind, ration, fire and housing allowances. An individual review of the work performed by African labourers showed that in approximately 400 cases justification existed for promoting these men into the lower artisan scale. In addition, certain other minor improvements were found to be warranted and were at once introduced.

#### Care for Native Welfare

Apart from the apprentices, not a single African labourer left his post, and it is confidently anticipated that the evidence given of the Administration's readiness to investigate and adjust any legitimate hardship or grievance when properly presented, will go far to retain the high sense of loyalty to the Administration that has been so much appreciated, the relations existing between the Administration and all sections of its staff.

During the year expenditure of over £44,000 was incurred in the provision of additional quarters of an improved type for African servants, mainly in Nairobi, where there exists an acute shortage of private accommodation. It was hoped during 1940 to complete this programme at an expenditure of a further £40,000.

In co-operation with the Government and the Municipality, measures were taken some years ago to establish Native welfare clinics at the main centres where the families of our African employees can receive

proper treatment and advice. These are functioning very satisfactorily, and are much appreciated.

The scale of rations issued for African staff in receipt of wages not exceeding 60s. per month, when a monetary allowance in lieu thereof is not preferred, is periodically under review. During 1939 an increased scale was sanctioned for labour at certain centres where the nature of the work justified the extra rations.

#### Diet Improves African Health

During the construction of the new station in Kampala an experiment was conducted in connexion with the Uganda Government medical authorities, by the employment of a poor type of labour that had walked some hundreds of miles seeking for employment, and was under-nourished and unused to hard work. A special diet was given to these men, a course of quinine and other drugs, and, in a very short time, their physique had improved to such an extent that they were at least equal to the normal standard to be found in the Protectorate, while their output of work was not then inferior to the better type of labour more generally employed.

It is the practice to carry out an eyesight test of all servants where such is considered necessary. But it was due to the alertness of the Uganda Agricultural Department, subsequently confirmed by a medical officer, that it was discovered that certain African members of the marine staff, employed on Lakes Kioga and Albert on navigation duties, periodically suffer from night blindness. Approximately 25% of the deck staff examined were found to be so affected, whereas in the case of engine room staff only one case was discovered, among the 12 men concerned. As the deck staff are more exposed to bleaching of the visual purple, the disparity in the incidents of the affliction is understandable.

#### Cod Liver Oil Cures Blindness

Diet trouble was suspected as these men fed themselves and on absence of vegetables, etc., was noticed. On the advice of the medical authorities, an issue of 1 lb. of cod liver oil per week has since been made regularly to all quartermasters and pilots on Lakes Kioga and Albert. An examination subsequently carried out by the medical authorities of those members of the crews so treated showed that all signs of blindness had disappeared.

It may be added that no such case has been discovered among the marine staff on Lake Victoria, where a diet much more varied than is the case in the vicinity of Butiaba and Namuganyu is readily obtainable.

## The Need to Save Paper

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".  
Sir,—May I draw particular attention to one of your always interesting "Opinions" entitled "Saving paper". It reads: "By folding a letter three fold, and tucking in, and sealing by the stamps, there is no need for an envelope, and paper is saved." Officials and non-officials in some of the East African territories are setting an example by saving paper, but here is an excellent means of entirely eliminating the use of envelopes—for with the stamp sealing the folded paper complete privacy is secured. What an enormous saving of paper would result if everybody put this little tip into practice.

Overseas Club,  
London, W.C.

Yours faithfully,  
S. G. ROBERTSON.

49th Week of the War



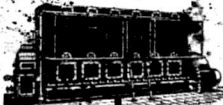
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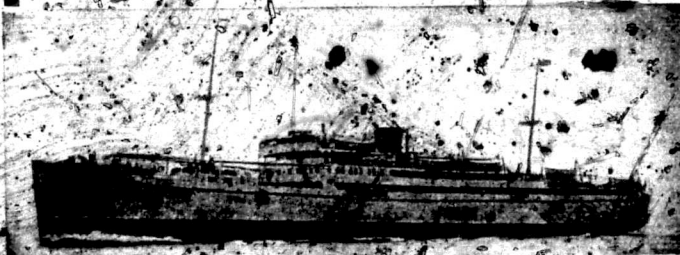
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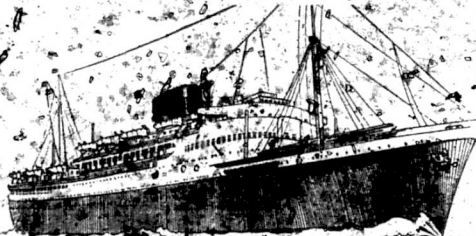
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SINCE MUSSOLINI DECLARED WAR there has been a disposition on the part of some publicists, including certain Ministers of the Crown, to refer to Italian forces in Africa with a lofty disdain which we regard as unfortunate. Why Exaggerate? and as calculated to mislead large sections of the public. During the past weeks, for instance, newspapers distributed by the million or the B.B.C. have suggested (a) that the Italian invasion of British Somaliland is faced with insurmountable obstacles, (b) that the bridgeheads in the Sudan seized by the Italians from Ethiopia and Eritrea mean nothing, and (c) that even if the apparently imminent large-scale offensive from Libya should succeed, the loss of Egypt and with it of the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, would be no more than a local reverse of little consequence. In our view the widespread circulation of such posterosous notions is calamitous. The third, indeed, might well be the product of the Goebbels lie factory which ceaselessly asseverate that the Middle East, the *mare nostrum* of the Duce, is controlled by Italy—whose airmen and sailors have, however, had sharp proofs that the difference between such wishful thinking and the real facts is just that which separates life from death.

There is wisdom in the old maxim that matters of defence 'tis best to weigh the enemy more mightily than ourselves, and safety in avoidance of the temptation to underrate him by ignoring some of the known facts. British courage can bear the truth, and it is a ill sign to see a stout-hearted man with easy excuses. Germany, struggling with false propaganda doubtless need daily doses of deceit, but the free peoples will fight better on a return to the truth, however uncomfortable some aspects of it may be in some theatres of war at a particular moment. Instead of comfortably exaggerating, as some military commentators do, that the Italians have one European division and an unspecified number of African levies in Ethiopia, it is much more effective to concede that they may have under arms in Italian East Africa anything up to 120,000 Europeans and perhaps approximately the same number of Libyan, Eritrean, Somali and Ethiopian *askari*. There is good reason to believe that the enemy forces may be of that order, and it is certainly more prudent to accept it as a basis than to be beguiled by under-estimates of the foe which encourage unwarranted over-estimates of our own defensive strength.

Even after the capitulation of France, it was a prospect that French troops would remain faithful to the Allies. The hope passed when the Vichy government placed General de Gaulle in the hands of the Germans.

### The Position in Somaliland.

There were in Somaliland considerable numbers of seasoned troops of excellent quality, some of whom may have succeeded in crossing the frontier into the neighbouring British Protectorate, which, apart from its coast-line to the Gulf of Aden, is now completely surrounded by Italian territory. It was the collapse of the French Somaliland front which emboldened an Italian advance with columns heavily outnumbering the British. Our troops will certainly make the invaders pay dearly for their assaults upon defensible positions in the mountain ranges which divide the Ethiopian frontier from the sandy lowlands of the coast, but that is not to say, as has been said all too frequently in the British Press, that the Italian offensive must fail. Indeed, the enemy was moving northwards from Hargeisa and Odweina through a not unfavourable country while British newspapers were asserting that he must halt at those points and prepare for fierce battle. Incidentally, the motor road from Berbera through Hargeisa to the frontier was built three years ago at Italian expense to ease their transport problem in Ethiopia. Now that gesture of good-will is used to our detriment.

Quite probably, in order to, in then enemy lines of communication and shorten our own, he will not be resisted with full force until he reaches the mountains which rise abruptly from the plain some thirty miles behind Berbera. But so few

### Vulnerability of the Enemy.

are the facts received in London that speculation has little purpose beyond that of increasing the folly of encouraging public nerves which may be disappointed. It is to emphasise that the occupation of British Somaliland, if effected, would be of seriously restricted value to Italy so long as the Royal Navy and the R.A.F. command the Gulf of Aden, which they triumphantly demonstrate mastery of the sea and the skies will do. Unless the possession of the port of Berbera, which naval guns and aerial visits will make a singularly hospitable place of residence, but the existence of enemy landing grounds near the ocean will present new problems for our shipping and for Aden, which now under Italian control, is for similar reasons the shadow of gain rather than its substance.

That vulnerability will become obscured in the public mind if, after being told that Italian thrusts are of little account, they should prove to be part and parcel of plans which meet with success. For that psychological reason we distrust the policy of discounting Italian seizure of such points in the Sudan as Kassala, Galabat and Kurmuk. The R.A.F. has been prompt to punish the enemy and around Kassala, and the rainy season will for several weeks hinder further large-scale operations, but it is absurd to depict Kassala as of merely local significance. Fully eighteen months ago we forecast an Italian thrust with armoured vehicles and mechanised transport through this area at Khartoum, which the enemy might seek to take directly or after seizing Atbara, the important railway junction which commands communications between the Sudan capital and Egypt to the north, and with the country's only port on the Red Sea to the north-east. Except in the rains the Atbara river does not present a formidable barrier, and there is no other physical obstacle of importance. Meantime other columns might advance from Kassala to Galabat through Gedaref past the great Sennar Dam and Wad Medani to the Jebel Aulia Dam and Khartoum. It is expedient to keep such possibilities in mind in order not to be surprised by events, which, if they develop at all, must be expected shortly.

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### Possibilities in the Sudan.

Worst among the suggestions current in some quarters is the hopelessly untrue and defeatist notion that control of the Eastern Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, Egypt and the Sudan could be achieved without the gravest conceivable damage. The repercussions would be immeasurable. In a very real sense British influence in the Near East is one of the foundation-stones of the Empire. If it were removed, the moral and material results would be great beyond computation. The Arab world, which abhors totalitarianism and its essential denial of God, would be at the mercy of the dictators, one of whom has already proclaimed himself Protector of Islam. Turkey would be isolated, the Persian Gulf, Iran and

### A Foundation Stone of the Empire.

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Even India would once more be a prey to German and Russian intrigue, and Egypt's great cotton crop would be at the disposal of our enemies, who, once the blockade of the Mediterranean were broken, could draw freely upon all the Balkan lands.

The truth is not that these columns of Italian columns from well-prepared positions and well-stocked bases are side-issues, but that they point to Italy as the Achilles heel of the Axis, which can be best struck through the weaker partner, **Axis Designs On Africa.** who has now been driven to the offensive partly by the desire to give good news to his people, partly by the knowledge that he cannot replenish his Colonial supplies of petrol, oil, arms and munitions, which must therefore be quickly employed in the hope of achieving swift victory, and partly by the vision which for years has made Mussolini see himself as arbiter of Africa from its Mediterranean shores to Victoria Nyanza and the Indian Ocean. His regards for stabilising a reeling France in the back were to be offered in North and East Africa, while Germany conjured up anew the prospect of a great African Empire embracing the British and French West African Dependencies, the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika territory, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East and West Africa, and the Union of South Africa as a neighbour of preference, adjured to do the Nazi will under the threat of extinction otherwise.

Last week it became known that German had been down to Dakar, the great French West African naval, military and commercial centre. Of the number of this advanced guard no indication has been given, but the nature of the enemy action which will follow can easily be conjectured if, as is to be feared, French warships of various kinds, including submarines, have fallen undamaged into their hands. Further commerce-raiding of a dangerous character is in that event to be foreseen, for Dakar is splendidly placed to serve the nefarious purpose of attacking merchant shipping homeward-bound from the Cape, from South America, and across the North Atlantic. Until these commerce raiders, if they exist, have been destroyed, great areas of ocean, vitally important to Great Britain, which have hitherto been safe for unescorted vessels, will require to be traversed in convoy, thus greatly extending the strain upon the Royal Navy, reducing the speed of wagers,

aggravating the problems of supply, and prejudicing the commerce of Africa and its communications. The possibility of the creation of German airbases in French West Africa must also be considered.

It is a candid but necessarily brief exploration of the situation reveals advantages which the enemy may exhibit to our hazard, it can confidently be written that in Africa time is our ally because we are utilizing it as never before. The **Advantage To Africa** is that men in high places in this country, in the early months of the war had not the foresight of General Smuts and Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, who, convinced that Italy would in due time range herself against the British Empire, set to work on that assumption. The result is that a South African field force of all arms is now in East Africa, the Rhodesians are giving an admirable account of themselves in the Near East, East and West Africa, and that the air training schools established in that Colony will soon be producing pilots in numbers far exceeding any anticipations of a few months ago. At the insistent demand of the non-official public, military service is now compulsory throughout East and West Africa, where great new armies of splendid African manhood, led by local European farmers, business men, miners, and administrators, are in process of expansion. If the Governments had not been dilatory in accepting the services so eagerly pressed upon them, the armies in embryo would today be ready for action; but such is the quality of the human material, white and black, that these forces will swiftly reach the highest standards. General Giffard, until recently G.O.C. in Palestine, and formerly Inspector-General of African Colonial Forces, has been sent back to West Africa on a mission of first-class importance to Africa as a whole. The R.A.F. and the South African and Rhodesian Air Forces are performing prodigious feats against Italian Africa; the Royal Navy keeps open the seas which wash the shores of Africa and thirsts for action; India is daily augmenting her output of munitions of war; and Australians and New Zealanders ask nothing better than the opportunity of meeting the common enemy in African soil. Of the future there need be no doubts. It is only thoughtlessness at present that must be restrained.

**50th Week of the War**

# Heavy Air Attacks on Enemy in East Africa

## The Italian Advance into British Somaliland

THE past week has been marked by constant bombing of military, naval and general objectives in Italian East Africa in which theatre our war British pilots have been doing a most creditable and commendable job.

There is a strong suggestion that some Italian aircraft have been flown from Libya to Eritrea, but their numbers are probably small.

When our last issue went to press our daily analysis of the official British communiqués showed that ignoring all general or ambiguous statements, and giving the minimum interpretation to each case of doubt, Italian losses in East Africa then amounted to at least 17 planes shot down, one captured, 31 destroyed and 42 damaged on the ground, and four driven down out of control. British losses in the same period totalled six aircraft.

During the past week we have shot down one enemy fighter, one enemy bomber, damaged a bomber by A. fire, and destroyed at least two bombers on the ground and damaged two others. Direct hits were also registered on a submarine and on another naval vessel in Massawa harbour.

### Communiqués of the Week

August 7.—An announcement issued in Cairo in the evening stated:

On August 5 an Italian column occupied Zeila on the coast of British Somaliland without opposition. On the same day Hargeisa was captured by a strong force which included tanks, artillery, machine-guns, and aircraft. Our delaying force fell back after inflicting severe casualties, including three tanks. Our casualties were slight.

During the morning of August 6 Odeina was occupied by the enemy with infantry, guns, and African troops estimated at 2,000. A small motorised force of the Somaliland Camel Corps harassed the enemy without themselves suffering any loss.

While the Italian Press claimed that Italy was about to attain control of Aden, and thus gain her first foothold in Asia, the Italian communiqué merely said:

Italian troops crossed the frontier of British Somaliland at several points. In East Africa the air and naval bases of Aden and Berbera were effectively bombed. One enemy aeroplane was shot down. That claim to have destroyed a British plane was false.

Brigadier Reginald Chater, who commands the Somaliland Camel Corps and is O.C. in Somaliland, won the D.S.O. at Zeebrugge as a D.C. to Admiral Sir Roger Keyes. He was seconded from the Royal Marines for service in East Africa, where he enjoys a high reputation. There are British and Indian troops in the Protectorate in addition to Africans.

Messages from Nairobi reported another unsuccessful raid on the important northern frontier communications centre at Wajir, but that when the enemy positions were engaged by our fighters they disappeared into the clouds. One of the raiders is known to have been hit.

August 8.—Cairo announced:—  
Sudan: There was an unsuccessful air raid on Atbara. Otherwise quiet.

Somaliland: As anticipated, enemy columns fell back after capturing Hargeisa and Odeina, and intelligence reports little movement around these places. In the Burda area and to the east the situation is reported normal.

The R.A.F. communiqué stated:— In Italian East Africa the submarine base at Massawa was raided by bombers on August 5 and 7. Reports indicate that direct hits were registered on a naval vessel and a submarine. During another raid three buildings were damaged. All our aircraft returned safely.

Burda was reported bombed by two Capronis without causing material damage, but one European was wounded.

August 9.—G.H.Q. Cairo, announced:—

Somaliland: Enemy columns from Hargeisa and Odeina are reported to be advancing northwards. Patrols along the coast between Berbera and Zeila report that the situation is normal. There were two entirely ineffective air raids on Berbera.

Sudan: On August 7 slight damage was done by enemy aircraft at Gabait. A few civilians were slightly injured.

The R.A.F. statement said:—

British Somaliland was raided yesterday by three CR 42 aircraft and by a small formation of enemy bombers. One building was damaged by the ground defences. There were no British casualties. Our bombers raided Hargeisa on August 7. Hits were registered on barracks and bungalows believed to contain troops. The frontier post of El Wak was raided by bombers of the South African Air Force.

### Naval Aircraft Attacks Zeila

An Admiralty communiqué stated:—

Early yesterday morning a Walrus aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm, operating from H.M.S. Australian cruiser HOBART, carried out dive-bombing attacks on the Italian military headquarters recently set up at Zeila, which were damaged. The aircraft also machine-gunned military targets, flaring jetties and staff canteens, and causing casualties to Italian military personnel. The Walrus returned undamaged to its ship.

Italian aircraft yesterday made bombing attacks on our warships in the Gulf of Aden. In the Italian aircraft flew high and no damage or casualties were caused.

The Walrus was flying at a speed of only 135 m.p.h.

August 10.—Official statements issued in Cairo reported:—

Somaliland: The Italian advance continues to wards our main positions.

Enemy positions on the Hargeisa-Jugargan road were bombed after reconnaissance by French pilots operating with the R.A.F. Bombs were dropped among anti-aircraft positions and troops in the Karrim Pass area.

In attacks on Massawa, Eritrea, bombs fell close to the jetty. A direct hit cleared a circle believed to have been an anti-aircraft battery, and two direct hits were scored on buildings in the vicinity of the Air Force barracks. Anti-aircraft fire was experienced, and our bombers were attacked by fighters, but all returned undamaged.

### Italian Aircraft Destroyed

A fuel dump at Mas Adaga, near Odeina, Abyssinia, was bombed. An Italian fighter was shot down. All our machines returned, although an observer was wounded.

Three South African Air Force bombers, Noghelli a formation of two Caproni bombers on the ground were destroyed, one being set on fire and the other blown to pieces. Two others were damaged, jetties were set on fire, and direct hits were scored on buildings. A machine-gun post was destroyed by a direct hit. Our casualties were two air-gunner wounded.

An Italian raid on Ader killed one soldier and three Natives and wounded five soldiers and 12 Natives. Material damage was slight.

It was semi-officially made known that only three Italian submarines are still believed to be operating in the Red Sea, though whether these are additional to the submarines recently bombed in Massawa harbour was not made clear.



A Nairobi message said: "On Friday our ground forces occupied Korondil (north of Lake Rudolf) after slight opposition. We suffered no casualties."

Our operations carried out a successful raid on the night, two Caterpillars being destroyed and two others damaged. In addition one machine-gun post was destroyed and a mechanical transport convoy carrying petrol and stores was on fire. Hangars and buildings on Nagehli aerodrome were also damaged by direct hits."

**The Position in Somaliland**

August 14.—Cairo communiqué said: "Somaliland—Contact on main position not yet broken. Situation at Burao and to the east normal. In East Africa, Barentu aerodrome and dispersed aircraft were bombed and machine-gunned. A formation of S 738 raided R.A.F. landing grounds in the Sudan without doing any damage or inflicting casualties on R.A.F. personnel."

"In a raid on the Karim Pass bombs were dropped on long aircraft positions, some of which were silenced. Our aircraft returned safely. Enemy troop concentrations and an important pier-hole near Dubate, British Somaliland, were attacked twice, and bombs were seen to fall on a motor transport column."

"Three S 738s raided Aden, causing slight material damage. Two Natives were killed."

"Dobel, 30 miles south of Moyale, is strongly held by the enemy. Korondil has been occupied by British forces without loss."

An official statement reads:

"It is not our object to defend every inch of soil in Somaliland but rather to make the enemy use up his precious supplies of food, petrol and ammunition which he cannot replenish, in what is a strategically wasteful enterprise. Any immediate successes the enemy may have in the occupation of parts of the Protectorate will be offset by the necessity of providing food for the population, which is entirely dependent upon Aden for many essential supplies. Our goal is not the gaining of territory, but the destruction of the enemy's forces. The more the Italian dissipate their forces and the more they lengthen their communications, and complicate their administrative difficulties, the better it is for us."

August 13.—Cairo communiqué said:

Somaliland: "Report now received of a general attack on our positions covering the Jugargan Pass on August 11. In spite of intensive support by low-flying aircraft, attacks were broken up and repulsed by our artillery and small arms fire. In one place the enemy obtained a small local advantage, but were immediately counter-attacked. One large enemy bomber was brought down in flames and fire."

**Rhodesian Air Training Scheme**

As we reported last week, the first official contingent of airmen from Southern Rhodesia has arrived in this country. They are working with the R.A.F., forming part of the technical and maintenance personnel for the Rhodesian bomber and fighter squadrons to be formed in this country. The airmen served under the command of Squadron Leader J. H. G. as well as an R.A.F. officer who was loaned to Southern Rhodesia three years ago to assist in the formation of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force.

Among those who welcomed the contingent was the Hon. S. M. Langan, C. K. C., High Commissioner in London, who said that a comparatively large number of Rhodesian airmen were already on active service in the Navy, Army and Air Force, and that five Southern Rhodesian pilots serving with the R.A.F. had already won the D.F.C.

The party represented a cross-section of

Rhodesia, including in its number tobacco growers, miners, railwaymen, electricians, salesmen, a banker, a battle inspector and Treasury and Customs officials.

Southern Rhodesia's air training scheme, when it reaches its peak, will be training 2,000 air pilots annually, said Colonel Luck's Guest, Minister of Mines and Air, when addressing the Bulawayo Rotary Club recently. Each of the three training schools has two aerodromes, and a high official of the R.A.F. has said that the schools were of a type about which R.A.F. men had dreamed but had never expected to see. Rhodesia is bearing the cost of buildings on the sites and the furnishing, is paying the total cost of the headquarters staff, and is contributing £500,000 per annum towards the running costs.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has appealed to all Europeans with experience as naval or mercantile marine officers to register their names. Any persons who may be released to travel to the United Kingdom will be sent at Government expense.

Over 130 Boy Scouts in Nairobi have registered for service in local defence, including A.R.P.

**K.U.F.s. Second Five Year of £10,000**

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, within three weeks of lending £100,000, free of interest for the duration of the war, to the Imperial Government, the free loan of £100,000.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture has lent £800 free of interest to the Imperial Government for the duration of the war.

The Uganda War Fund has received a first instalment of £22,500 for the purchase of Spitfires or bombers bearing the name "Uganda."

Mombasa is collecting funds to buy a Spitfire, being thus the first East African town to take that splendid step. £1,500 was collected in five minutes when the fund was opened last week.

Members of the Mombasa branch of the Red Cross Society are to provide medical comforts for troops serving in East Africa.

The Rhodesian Tobacco Association has given £7,500 to the Imperial Government towards the cost of the war.

An inspiring example of African loyalty is reported from the Geita mbe, Tanganyika, one of whose employees, an *ex-ushari* named Said bin Bakari, recently handed £25 to the Red Cross Fund, and asked that it should be deducted each month from his pay for the period of the war and given to the same fund. His wages are 20s. per month and he has a wife and family. He served in the King's African Rifles for 18 years, and took part in the East African campaign of the last war.

The Digo Local Native Council in Kenya has simultaneously offered £776 from its surplus funds to the Kenya Central War Fund. Proposing that the money should be given, a spokesman for the tribe said that the money should be used for "bullets, not bandages." The funds have been accumulated as a reserve against locusts, famine and drought.

The Kenya Government has distributed wireless sets to various parts of the Colony so that Natives may hear broadcasts in their own languages.

Measures of additional war taxation adopted by the Kenya Legislature last week aim at the maintenance of the Colony as a self-supporting unit. Surplus revenue is to be handed as a gift to the Imperial Exchequer. A 10% surcharge on Customs and Excise duties should produce £75,000 annually; the petrol consumption tax is increased by 3d. a gallon to produce £45,000 a year; Tanganyika is to increase its income tax rates.

(Concluded on page 948)

# Background to the

World. — The people of the world are not concerned with the information. It is not a neutral junction to all the peoples up their grade. The only people left to themselves is the German people, to whose problem it is their duty to point out whom they may be disposed to listen. The supreme task of the Ministry is to inform the world to persuade it to release it from the incubus of the stable lies which the Nazis have planted and fostered and from the fears it has sown up its millions of minds. Nothing in the sphere of propaganda at the present time could be more necessary than to tear the people of the defeated countries informed of the situation and to inspire in them belief both in our victory and in the advance which that victory will bring to them. France has been deluged with lies by Nazi agents and even has been abused against Great Britain. But there are millions of French people who are longing to hear the truth. It is presenting objective statements of fact which have not been upon the Germans would be welcomed by the neutral countries the success of our activities can be directly measured against that of the Germans. Often the conditions appear to be all in our favor, yet again and again the Germans score by their swiftness and ingenuity they display in spreading sensational stories, propaganda, pictures and features which American and other people like to publish. — The speaker.

**Victims The Invaders.** — German paratroopers landed in Holland and Belgium and orders in Britain cases to kill all human beings with whom they came in contact. This they did. In one case a German paratrooper stopped a Dutch taxicab filled with civilians and murdered everyone in it. Machine-gunning of refugees on roads in Holland, Belgium and France was only a repetition of similar atrocities committed nine months earlier in Greece, and should have taken no one by surprise. We have no excuse if we are surprised by such methods if and when they are perpetrated here. It is absurd to split hairs about whether the brassard of the arm of a Home Guard should be fixed on movable. As to the suggestion that the only satisfactory solution is the provision of uniforms, to consider that the provision of arms to everyone capable of using them is more important. It will be the invaders who will be terrified rather than the civilians if this arming is done. — Lord Strabolgh.

**Food For Bombs.** — Hitler has repeatedly stated that Germany has large reserves of foodstuffs. He is probably telling the truth. Why, then, has he seized food in the countries which he has occupied, thus adding materially to the danger of famine there? Hitler needs food material, especially fats, for the manufacture of explosives. Every pound of food entering territory controlled by Germany will therefore be used in making bombs with which to attack England. It will be used directly if the food is seized by Germany; it will be used indirectly if the Germans are relieved of the duty to feed the unfortunate people they have overrun. Hitler says he will force the countries he has seized to furnish him with war material with which to attack England. He has now the audacity to demand that America shall feed his unwilling slaves, so that he may not be hindered in his war preparations. Hitler is therefore faced with two choices. He can either feed the people living in the territories he has seized, or, if he cannot or will not do this, he must evacuate their territory as a whole so that they can feed themselves. He cannot ask as a third choice that other countries should feed the victims of his aggression while he is left free to prosecute the war with increased resources. — Professor Arthur Goodhart.

**Beating The Nerve War.** — Any serving soldier will tell you that going over the top is not the moment which tries his mettle; it is the time of waiting before zero hour. It is just that time of waiting which Britain is now experiencing. As the days pass the tendency will be to grow less strenuous, less vital in temper, less determined to be perpetually alert. With that slackening of fibre will come a tendency to criticise, and to nag, those in command. The tendency cannot be cured by savage sentences for people who may then indulge in idle defeatist talk. It can only be cured by one thing — a steady and unrelenting reminder of the true cause for which we are embattled, to be perpetually ready for the shock of conflict — the best means of ensuring a high morale. Every job of work serves the same end — that of defeating Hitler, whether he launch his Blitzkrieg or continue his war of nerves. We are ready for the attack. Do we have any doubts about the attack that may not come? — Lord Queenborough.

**Hitler's Dilemma.** — Germany is being hit harder than she is hitting. The British blockade of Germany is beyond a doubt much severer than the German blockade of the British Isles. The aeroplane, the chief blockade weapon in German hands, has carried constant harrying warfare into England, but the R.A.F. is growing itself so superior, squadron for squadron, to the Luftwaffe, that Germany is at the moment losing the war in the air, and therefore in danger of losing it altogether. She cannot allow the British aerial offensive against her munition works, depots, marshalling yards, oil refineries to continue without fatal breach to the output of her war industries, and to the stability of her home front. More than seven years of prodigious warfare have found Germany just beginning her main task, the overthrow of England, who begins her own task with a new mood and with an effort that is nowhere near its climax. Unless we are greatly mistaken, Germany will not deal the decisive blow, but will exercise an ever-growing pressure on England, which may be reinforced by a series of subsidiary blows and thrusts in the hope of placing such a strain on the organised life of England and the mental and physical endurance of her people that the people will be unable to stand a twelvemonth. — The Nineteenth Century.

**Italy's Eyes on Egypt.** — We must not underestimate the politico-strategic ability of those directing Italian naval and military action. Machiavelli and Napoleon were both Italians. It is in the Mediterranean that the main attack is coming. Italy is committed to a great military adventure in Africa, which, if heavily challenged, depends for its success upon her sea communications with Europe. Her eyes are also turned upon Palestine as a glittering prize and towards the pipe-line which reaches the sea at Haifa. Without the conquest of Egypt, therefore, Italian participation in the war has no meaning or promise of gain. By threatening her developing attack on Egypt with defeat we could compel her to expose reinforcing arms and supplies and her escorting fleet to decisive defeat by the British Navy. — Captain Bernard Acworth, R.N., in "Truth".

Someone has aptly said that nationalism is the illegal offspring of patriotism by inferiority complex. — Sir Horace Rumbold.



# the War News

**Opinions Epitomised**—Organisation is the springboard of strategy.—Major-General R. Pope Hennessy.

"We pay lip service to research, but we are not really interested."—Lord Horder.

"Starvation of the people of Britain is impossible."—Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.

Bermuda does not regard itself as being in the West Indies.—Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P.

Truth must be shouted from the house-tops if it is to counter falsehood.—Mr. J. R. O'Neill.

Manufacturers should make both ends of each match to strike.—Mrs. Rosamund Murray.

"It is uncertain whether after the war public schools will exist at all. The headmaster of Malvern, who died in the French disaster, was due to duty neglected, easy living, lack of loyalty and disunion."—Cardinal Hinsley.

Export trade is just as big a contribution to winning the war as munition making.—Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

Half a pint of milk should take the place of a glass of wine at dinner.—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.

Live poultry feeds over 1,000 school children a day from its communal kitchen.—Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, M.P.

We notice that you do not love us, we will teach you to love us.—German notice posted on buildings in Alsace.

With Iceland in our hands, mass Atlantic delivery of bombs is now possible.—Major Oliver Stewart.

Opposed to us is a defied nation. It can be successfully understood only by a dedicated nation.—Dr. J. H. Oldham.

Crews, freemasons and the British Intelligence Service agents are the main trouble-mongers of the world.—Berlin "Angriff".

Airmen of the R.A.F. Coastal Command have flown over 14,000,000 miles since the war began.—Miss Virginia Cowles.

We shall have to drop what we can be doing facts. We are not here to face facts, but to make new ones.—The Rev. W. J. Rogers.

Englishmen should drink lime tea, as they do in France. It is made from the little flower of the lime trees.—Sir Evelyn Waugh.

The Governor of the Bank of England is the most straightforward, open-minded and far-minded man who lives to-day.—Lord Dudley.

Channel convoys are now being protected against diving by their own barrage balloons.—Air correspondent of "The Sunday Times".

The rock of human unity stands where it always stood—in simple repentant, but yet faithful, action.—The New English Weekly.

Pedals should be removed from all cycles stocked in shops, so that German parachutists would not be able to use them.—Mr. Adrian Chamberlain.

In all professions, and especially in the military, character is of greater importance than brains and experience.—General Sir Archibald Wavell.

Civil servants registered as conscientious objectors will, for the war period, be barred from consideration for promotion.—The Lord Chancellor.

I should like to see all genuine refugees marked with a badge and supplied with documentary evidence in proof that they are our friends.—Bishop of Chichester.

Whatever our conception of God, the one thing we cannot conceive of in Him is tolerance of any single article in His desolating creed.—The Spectator.

London is offered harborage to the famous galleries of Paris. If it will be ungrateful to say their wares they should be urged to go to New York.—Mr. H. A. Vachell.

Only when the flag of Fascist and Catholic Italy is unfurled over Christ's Sepulchre will the Holy Land have received the veneration it deserves.—The Bishop of Teracina, Italy.

The four characteristics of the soul of Britain are our religious faith, our love of freedom, our sense of tolerance and our respect for individual rights.—General Lord Gort, V.C.

At this time of the year the heat of the desert is so intense that European soldiers would die if they tried to cross it.—Dr. Hassan Pasha Nashar, Egyptian Ambassador in London.

On July 31 the staff of the Ministry of Information was 1,285, excluding staff overseas. The annual expenditure on salaries and wages was at the rate of approximately £408,000.—Viscount Caldecote.

Having launched his scheme, the Viceroy must not wait on Gandhi, but push it forward and enlist the best men he can in his Executive Council and Advisory Council, to whatever party they may belong.—Mr. J. A. Spence.

Do not envy those who have to allude to Georges Manet, for he has a tongue like a rapier and a fearlessness that makes fools of tyrants and weaklings.—Atticus, in "The Sunday Times".

The Belgians' supply of wheat will last probably until early October. If supplies do not come from outside the people will be reduced to a condition close on famine.—Mr. John Cudahy, American Ambassador in Brussels.

In the last war the Germans refused to regard the brassard, by itself, as conferring belligerent rights, because, among other reasons, it was not fixed, and could be slipped on and off by a civilian as occasion demanded.—Sir Ernest Bennett, M.P.

German wireless stations are frequently silent when the R.A.F. is operating over their towns. Why does not the B.B.C. broadcast on their wave-lengths at those times and whisper a few home truths into the ears of the enemy?—Mr. A. S. V. Daniels.

If British people are worthy of their forefathers, Britain will pass through the coming hurricane fearless and erect, and will emerge from its rage mightier, more honoured and more powerful than ever for the good of mankind.—Mr. Hloyd.

Hitler knows more about the Jews than we do. He knows, for instance, that very often they oddly prefer their enemies to their friends—for they are a proud nation and they dislike patronage intensely; there is nothing they are more averse to than mere pity.—Mr. Hilaire Belloc.

The State takes 100% of all excess profits, but no check is apparently placed on the wages of people employed in munition and aeroplane factories. Every day one hears of men losing their previous employment, and receiving wages three and four times as large.—Mr. Harold S. Kershaw.

This committee, believing that the Press in war-time is an ever greater asset than in peace time and is vital for the preservation of the public morale, expresses its opposition to the proposed application of the purchase tax to newspapers and periodicals.—Emergency Committee, Institute of Journalists.

The purpose of the trial of certain Frenchmen to determine their war guilt can scarcely be to influence French opinion, but to demonstrate conclusively to the German public that France, and by implication Great Britain, are the prime instigators of an aggressive war upon a peace-loving Germany.—Mr. W. Appleyard.

## PERSONALIA

Dean W. J. Wright is to address the Kioko Rotary Club next week in Kenya.

Lady Chapman and Miss Meredith Chapman will shortly return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. M. P. Barron has been appointed an unofficial member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

Sir Evelyn Wrench, Secretary of the Overseas League, has left for a tour of Canada and the U.S.A.

Mr. W. G. Cubitt Currie has arrived back in Tanganyika Territory from a visit to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. T. P. Priestly and Mrs. Donald Carter were recently sworn as extraordinary members of the Ugandan Legislative Council.

Mr. R. S. Jeffreys, who has been appointed a Judge of the Protectorate Court in Nigeria, has settled in Northern Rhodesia since 1914.

Gwladys Lady Delamere has been re-elected Mayor of Nairobi for the third year in succession. Councillor T. A. Wood has been re-elected Deputy Mayor.

Mr. A. S. Richardson, the new Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, recently arrived in Zomba to take up the appointment. He had travelled from Uganda by road.

Brigadier General Sir Samuel H. Wilson, former Permanent Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed Chairman of Messrs. Elders and Fyfe, Ltd.

The German-controlled wireless station in Brussels last week made a violent attack on Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, who lived for some years in East Africa.

Sir James McDonald led many Southern Rhodesians in pilgrimage to Cecil Rhodes's grave in the Westops on July 8 to mark the jubilee of the occupation and founding of Rhodesia.

Mr. S. Page, M.L.C., recently conducted a special service at Fort Jameson church, and afterwards he addressed a large Native congregation in the Dutch Reformed Church.

Miss N. Creffern, matron of the Government Hospital, Zomba, has left Nyasaland on retirement after 20 years' service in the Protectorate. She was a nursing sister in the last war, and was awarded the M.B.E. in 1929.

His many friends in Kenya will be glad to learn that Mr. L. A. Field Jones, formerly a Provincial Commissioner in the Colony, has recovered from his illness and has left the nursing home in Tunbridge Wells for London.

Mr. J. R. B. Anderson, second son of Major and Mrs. Anderson, of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss E. S. Stallard, younger daughter of the Rev. E. B. and Mrs. Stallard, of Ashburton, were recently married in Ruzawi.

Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, who was last week returned to Parliament unopposed at the West Middlesbrough by-election, was one of the Liberal M.P.s. who strongly opposed German Colonial aims and claims.

The engagement is announced between Miss Trevaldwyn and Miss M. Wickham, daughter of the late Mr. E. H. W. Wickham, of Kenya, and daughter of the late Prebendary A. P. Wickham. Miss Wickham was born while her parents were imprisoned by the Germans in East Africa during the last war.

Mr. G. Beresford-Stooke, Deputy Chief Secretary in Kenya, has been appointed Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary of Zanzibar, in succession to Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, who has retired from the Colonial Service. Mr. Beresford-Stooke will be sadly missed in Kenya, where he had given proofs of ability, energy, and a sincere desire to co-operate with the general public.

The many East Africans who know Mr. H. C. Drrett, Colonial Secretary of East Africa and Rhodesia, will be glad to learn that his son Raymond was last week commissioned in the Royal Artillery at the early age of 19 years 2 months.

Captain George Robson, attached King's African Rifles, and Miss N. E. Lloyd, Lance-Corporal, F.A.N.Y., and eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd, of Karen House, Ngong, were married in Kenya last week.

Mr. V. Phadke, who has for many years practised as a barrister in East Africa, has been appointed an Additional District Magistrate and District Judge for the district of Mengo, Uganda. He is the first Indian to be thus appointed in East Africa. Some years ago, when practising in Kenya, he was appointed a member of the Executive Council of Kenya by Sir Edward Baring.

## E. A. Service Appointments

The following appointments and promotions have been announced by the Colonial Office:

First appointments.—To be Nursing Sisters in the territories indicated: Miss H. G. Hill, Miss C. P. McManus, Kenya; Miss M. J. Law, Miss M. A. K. Imboden, and Miss K. A. Macaulay, Uganda; Miss M. P. Clarke, Northern Rhodesia; Miss E. O. Harvey-Barber, Nyasaland.

Miss E. Dodds has been appointed Education Officer in Zanzibar; Mr. F. R. Bell, Veterinary Officer, Uganda; and Mr. R. M. Shackleton, Geologist in Kenya.

Recent promotions, transfers and re-appointments include:

Captain L. Tester, Financial Secretary, Zanzibar, to be Financial Secretary, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. Johnson, formerly of Achimota College, Gold Coast, to be Education Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. Brown, Crown Counsel, Gold Coast, to be Solicitor-General, Kenya Colony.

Mr. J. G. Jones, Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia, to be Judge of the Protectorate Court, Nigeria.

Mr. J. D. Kirwan, Deputy Registrar, to be Resident Magistrate, Uganda.

Mr. S. J. Poppy, Chief Inspector of Police, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kenya.

Mr. T. R. Jenkinson, Assistant P.M.G., Northern Rhodesia, to be Postmaster-General, Nyasaland.

Mr. R. O. Higgins, Postal Assistant, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Postmaster, Nyasaland.

Mr. R. W. Howe, formerly Chief Inspector of Police, to be Clerk to District Commissioner or Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. G. Rubie, formerly Provincial Commissioner, Uganda, appointed to general duties, Zanzibar.

**BOVRIL**  
makes the  
**Weary Cheery**



## Death of Sir Abe Bailey

WE REGRET to announce the death in South Africa at the age of 75 of Sir Abe Bailey, one of the most vigorous personalities in the public, sporting and social life of the Union, and a man who had long been interested in mining in the Rhodesias. Rhodes had always been his hero, and when in perplexity he was said often to ask himself: "What would Rhodes have done?"

As a member of the Reform Committee which voiced the Uitlander grievances on the Rand, Bailey was implicated in the Jameson Raid of 1896, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment; that sentence was commuted to a fine upon his undertaking to abstain from further political agitation.

In December, 1914, he joined General Botha's staff with the rank of major, and took part in the German South-West Africa campaign as D.M.O.M.G., 6th Mounted Brigade. He was created a baronet in 1919.

In London and in South Africa he entertained most generously, and even the amputation of both his legs did not deprive him of his high spirits and indomitable courage.

He was a man who made millions by his shrewd speculations, and among his benefactions were £100,000 to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, £15,000 for the encouragement of civil aviation in South Africa and the Rhodesias, £2,000 for the preservation of Rhodes's birthplace in Bishop's Stortford, and smaller sums for many objects, including the Colonial League in support of its campaign against German Colonial claims.

Sir Abe was twice married. His first wife died in 1902, and in 1911 he married the Hon. Mary Westonra, who, as Lady Bailey, achieved fame as an aviatrix. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. John Milner Bailey, born in 1900.

## Other Obituaries

Mr. Stanley Roger Huggins, formerly of the P.W.D. in Tanganyika, died recently.

Mrs. W. E. Knight, who had lived in the Naitasha district of Kenya for the past 26 years, passed away recently.

The death in Witham, Essex, is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Greer, formerly of the Sudan Civil Service.

The death is announced of Mr. W. B. Acton, former Superintendent of Conservancy in Kenya, who retired 12 years ago after 20 years' service in the Colony.

Mr. Talbot Mundy, who has died in Florida at the age of 61, and who was in Government service in East Africa between 1900 and 1909; afterwards became well known as a writer.

Mr. A. H. Stocks, who has died at the age of 61, and who had served in Sierra Leone for many years, latterly as Secretary for Protectorate Affairs, served in the East African Campaign in 1917 and 1918.

A wide circle of friends will learn with sorrow of the death in Tanganyika of Mr. B. E. Eustace, of the Agricultural Department. He had spent nearly 10 years in the Ringwe district, where he did much to establish the Native coffee industry. He was a past President of the Ringwe Club.

Mr. Thomas Shearer, who recently died in Dar es Salaam, was manager of the local branch of the National Bank of India, and had formerly been in charge of the bank's branch in Nakuru. He had a wide circle of friends, took an active part in local public life, was honorary member of the Tanganyika branch of the British Legion, and a keen Freemason.

## Discoverer of the Lupa

MR. W. ("BILL") CUMMING, discoverer of the Lupa Goldfields, has died in Chirwa at the age of about 60 years in Tanganyika Without Prejudice. Mr. Eric Reid wrote:

Towards the end of 1922 a solitary white trader strolled into Marendenga's village on the Lupa River just having a look round, he said. The local headman, seeing he had a rifle in the crook of his arm, welcomed him and besought him to rid the neighbourhood of a buffalo which had been chasing and molesting Native women drawing water at the stream. He shot the beast without much trouble. Then something in the water caught his eye. He sat down, and using his pannikin, washed the first speck of gold taken by a European from the sands of the Lupa.

Since this romantic discovery the lure of the river has beckoned all sorts and conditions of men and women of many nationalities, who have taken hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of gold from the district in the ensuing 18 years. Cumming, an unassuming and most reticent man, had for some years lived a secluded life in remote parts of the field. Previously he had been a well-known big game hunter.

## Passing of a Pioneer

We greatly regret to record the death in Penhalonga, Southern Rhodesia, of Mr. Alexander ("Sandy") Tulloch, who had lived in the Colony for over 50 years. He served with Colonel Frank Johnson's Pioneer Column, six years later commanded the Umtali Volunteers, and was the father of the first European child born in Southern Rhodesia during the Occupation. In 1937 he came to England with other Rhodesian pioneers to attend the Coronation.

It was he who gave Christmas Pass its name. On Christmas Day, 1890, when striding through the pass in a heavy thunderstorm, he encountered 20 somewhat miserable policemen in a wagon on their way to the Buzi River. "Merry Christmas," he sang out. The police chorus in reply is said to have been unprintable, but the greeting of the solitary foot-slogger remained in their memories, and so the place became known as Christmas Pass.

Many old Rhodesians will mourn the memory of a comrade who never seemed to grow old.

## The Chagga & The Germans

To The Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR, I notice among the list of donations made to the Imperial Government by Governments, Europeans and Natives in East Africa, which appeared in your issue recently, that offers of produce in kind were made by representatives of the Chagga tribe of northern Tanganyika. They have, you will remember, a proportion of their harvest for feeding the K.A.R.

This list is particularly interesting, because when a couple of years or so ago, there were disturbances in that district (not due to any disaffection) Goebel seized the trouble to tell the world that here at least was a glaring instance of African dissatisfaction with British rule. These people, he continued, had formerly been administered by the kindly German Government with complete satisfaction to themselves, but now that the British Government ruled, the Natives were no longer content. This latest manifestation of their keenness to help the British reveals your officer Goebel's willingness to help the British reveals your officer Goebel's faithfulness.

Southampton.

M.

## Casualties and Awards

War News concluded from page 943

Sympathy will be felt for Mr. R. V. Bostock, of Capota, Kasanga, Tanganyika, in the loss of his son, Lieutenant R. S. Bostock, R.N., who has been killed in action. Lieutenant Bostock gained his commission as a sub-lieutenant from the lower-deck in December, 1931.

In a tribute in "The Times" a correspondent writes: "Lieutenant Bostock joined the training ship IMPREGNABLE as a sea cadet at the age of 16, and was early noted as an outstanding character with a remarkable influence on his classmates. His unflinching cheerfulness, good nature, gentleness and charming modesty could scarcely have failed him in any walk of life. They earned him a commission at the age of 21 and in the wardroom he was as much at home and as great a favorite as he had been on the mess-deck. Specialising in the Fleet Air Arm, he had already been mentioned in despatches."

Lieutenant H. G. E. Watson, of the Rhodesia Regiment, has been killed in action in Kenya. He is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Graham Phillips, of Umtali.

Lieutenant G. A. I. Graham, R.N., son of Sir Aubrey and Lady Graham, of Kenya, was accidentally killed last month, and was buried at sea. He was a member of the R.M. Shepherd and C.S.M. T. Kinson have been killed on active service in Kenya.

### Colonel Phillips Awarded Bar to D.S.O.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier) Charles G. Phillips, who has been awarded a bar to the D.S.O. for gallantry and distinguished services in Norway, served with the R.F.A. in the Italian Somali Expedition in Jubaland from 1912 to 1914, and during the East African Campaign he commanded the 32nd K.A.R., being O.C. Philco in P.E.A. during 1917 and 1918. After the Armistice he commanded the 1st K.A.R. in Nyasaland, where he went to India as O.C. 1st Battalion The West Yorkshire Regiment.

Mr. E. J. Wayland, former Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, has been commissioned to the Royal Engineers, with which he served during the last war.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Grogan, now attends the weekly conferences held in Nairobi between Kenyan military and civil representatives for the discussion of urgent matters arising out of the war. In the event of Colonel Grogan's absence on military duty his place as a representative of the non-official public will be taken by Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Modera.

The Attorney-General has been appointed Director of Man-Power in Kenya in addition to his own normal duties. Lord Francis Scott has succeeded Lord Erroll as Deputy Director.

An Advisory Committee, composed of the Attorney-General, Lord Francis Scott, and Mr. S. H. Sayer, has been appointed in Kenya to advise the Governor in regard to the release of individual enemy aliens from internment.

Sub-committees of the Kenya Supply Boards, with executive powers, have recently been appointed. Mr. H. B. Hamilton, general manager of Messrs. Mitchell, Goffs & Co. (East Africa), Ltd. is in control of meat supplies in the Colony; Mr. G. S. Hunter, of Messrs. Dalgely & Co., of milk supplies; Mr. S. H. Sayer, director of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co., of imported goods; and Colonel G. C. Griffiths, general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, of cereal stocks.

Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck has been appointed Timber Controller in Kenya and Uganda, with Mr. H. W. Gill his deputy in Kenya and Mr. J. W. Chambers as deputy in Uganda. Each country will have a Timber Committee.

Mr. W. F. Leake, managing director of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., now represents East Africa on the General Export Merchants' group organised by the London Chamber of Commerce. The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has appointed a sub-committee of Messrs. P. Phillips, A. C. Gladwell, Churchill Kiripara, G. A. Tyson, and A. L. ... in close touch with the group.

A Vigilance Committee has been formed in Bulawayo to keep the Government informed of public opinion and the public informed of Government policy. The members are Mr. P. Ibbotson, Messrs. J. ... A. J. Williams, F. J. Shacklock, R. King, Mrs. C. Gurney and Mrs. H. B. Capstick are the members.

Miss E. Tawse Jollie is now in charge of the organization set up in Southern Rhodesia to mobilise women to commercial positions in the Colony.

### A Useful Map

A most useful map of the Nile Valley has been published by Messrs. Edward Stanford, Ltd., London, at 2s. on paper, 5s. on cloth, 10s. on rollers. It embraces Kenya, Uganda, the Somali lands, Ethiopia, Eritrea, the Sudan, Egypt and Arabia, and thus clarifies news of the African theatres of war. The scale is 10 miles to the inch.

### Telegram to the Troops

Urgent private telegrams will now be sent to ordinary inland troops, the specially nominated nearest relative of the soldier in this country to come and men serving in the Sudan and East Africa. Messages handed in at a post office are of a special form obtainable from the War Office. The use of officers, from the officer in charge of records in the case of other ranks, or from the R.A.F. Record Office, British, for members of the Royal Air Force. Messages will count as five words only. This country is limited to two telegrams a month.

### The Spirit of Britain

Mr. Ianigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, said a few days ago that more should be done to remove the misapprehension of many people overseas about the state of affairs in this country. Many Southern Rhodesians, he said, seriously believe the position in Britain to be serious, and that the danger to life was greater than it is. Some Rhodesians had written to relatives in England offering to send food parcels. Mr. O'Keefe had told every inquirer that there were adequate food stocks, that rationing was intended to conserve supplies and prevent waste, and that the British people were calm, collected, resolute, and in no sense dismayed by the situation.

### The Common Cause

Representatives of agricultural, commercial, mining and other interests are to attend the monthly meetings of the Elected Members' Organisation in Kenya. Weekly conferences are also to be held at which two members of the Executive Council will be present, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Grogan and Colonel F. S. Modera, and to which two members of the commercial committee, Messrs. S. H. Sayer and G. S. Hunter, have been invited, as well as a representative of production. These meetings are arranged in order that all sections may contribute to the maximum to the common war effort.

### Brides Not Bought

The widespread belief that Kikuyu brides are purchased by their suitors or their families is erroneous, said Dr. L. S. B. Leakey in a recent lecture in Nairobi. He declared that the transfer of cattle or sheep was the nature of an insurance premium, and that if either party failed in its obligations, then the premium became forfeit to the aggrieved person. The system had always proved most effective.



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## Economic Council Formed To Co-ordinate East African Efforts

A special meeting of the East African Governors' Conference held in Nairobi last week it was decided to establish an East African Economic Council to deal with economic and commercial questions of common concern. It is essential that the vigorous prosecution of the common war effort. Representatives from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland indicated their willingness to cooperate, but expressed the wish that the proposals should be formulated before their respective Governments define the nature of their participation.

According to a telegram from Nairobi, the organisation will be based on existing local Bodies of authorities, through which the territories will act and speak as one. The Council will provide machinery for reconciling and resolving differences between the territories. It will also keep under review agricultural, mineral and industrial production, and so enable the territories to meet all war needs as fully as possible, promote consumption of locally produced articles, seek markets abroad, and adjust economic inequalities and inter-territorial distribution.

An opportunity will also be provided for the discussion of policy related to imports and shipping and generally for the maintenance of the greatest possible measure of collaboration and co-ordination.

Delegates from East Africa have been invited to attend a conference to be held in Delhi early in October, at which representatives of India, Australia, New Zealand, South and East Africa will discuss questions of supply and production in connexion with the Empire's war effort.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

### Company Progress Reports

**Wankie Colliery.**—July local sales: 105,945 tons; coke sales: 6,279 tons.

**Wanderer.**—During July 4,600 tons crushed yielded 3,191 oz. fine gold. Profit: £10,801.

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—Output from Fred Mine during July: 4,400 tons crushed. Profit: £2,350.

**Rezege.**—July report: 17,600 tons milled; revenue: £21,908; costs: £19,432; profit: £2,476.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—During July 4,000 tons crushed yielded 3,978 oz. fine gold. Profit: £13,221.

**Cam and Motor.**—During July 26,500 tons were milled. Revenue: £49,628; costs: £24,435; profit: £22,814.

**Thistle-Etna.**—Ore treated during July totalled 4,225 tons; gold recovered, 850 oz. fine; operating profit, £2,900.

**Sherwood Starr.**—During July 8,500 tons were milled, yielding gold valued at £9,907. Costs: £7,700; profit: £1,180.

**Lonely Reef.**—Output for July: 14,500 tons crushed, 12,500 tons of accumulated slimes treated; output, 1,552 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit: £342.

**Bushlick.**—During July 16,800 tons crushed yielded gold valued at £20,600. Profit: £2,878, which included £533 from treatment of 1,392 tons from the Welpe and Wool-winder mines.

**Deermin.**—Progress report for July states that 4,000 tons milled yielded 2,207 fine oz. gold with an estimated value of £18,538. Working expenditure, £6,926; development, £1,814. Estimated surplus, £9,798. Capital expenditure, £468. Development: No. 1 Footwall reef, No. 12 level: W. drive 55 ft.; N., 225 ft. to 275 ft., av. 62 dwts, over 24 inches. Raise 20 ft. E. to 110 ft., low values; 110 ft. to 125 ft., 24 dwts, over 40 inches. Raise 215 ft. W., 30 ft. to 95 ft., av. 38 dwts, over 45 inches.

### Demand for Assays

The assay office of the Kenya Mining and Geological Department last year dealt with 4,677 samples, nearly three times as many as in the preceding year.

### New Disease in Mining Areas

Medical authorities are investigating a large incidence of infection of the disease known as onchocerciasis in the mining areas of the South Kavirondo district. The disease was not previously known in Kenya, and no satisfactory treatment is at present known.

### Rhodesian Shares in South Africa

Under new emergency regulations in South Africa, shares in Rhodesian companies cannot be dealt with on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange without the permission of the Union Treasury, which, however, will refuse permission to deal only when it is believed that shares have come from enemy hands. The Rhodesian Governments state to have applied for the exemption of their countries from the regulations.

### Miners' Departure

Mr. C. White, A.I.M.M., has left Rhodesia for the Gold Coast.

Mr. C. H. Richards, A.I.M.M., has left Kenya and returned to Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Gordon C. Hards was recently presented by the Salisbury Chamber of Mines with a suitably inscribed silver salver, in recognition of his valuable services over many years.

### Nyasaland Bauxite

Reference to the large deposits of bauxite (the raw material of aluminium) discovered on Mlanje mountain is made in the annual report of the general manager of Nyasaland Railways. Extensive aerial and ground surveys were carried out to ascertain a possible route for a road way to the bottom of the mountain, to decide the method of transport of ore from the top, and the site for the erection of the plant. A preliminary survey was also made in regard to the establishment of a hydro-electric power scheme.



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### News Items in Brief

During May 172 tourists visited Nyasaland. The Japanese Government has assumed charge of Italian interests in Kenya. The production of native coffee is steadily increasing in the Mt. Kenya area (Tanganyika).

The London office of the Coffee Board in Kenya has been closed for the duration of the war.

The Imperial War Office has been transferred from Geneva to 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Good rains in Kenya have benefited the maize and pyrethrum crops, the Native maize being, as usual, good.

A Government order issued in Northern Rhodesia empowers the police to check all privately-owned arms and ammunition.

The Masai are normally buyers of donkeys and mules, but some time ago the white provided 250 donkeys to meet the needs of an expedition of the Masai.

The Imperial Government has informed the Government of Southern Rhodesia that Great Britain will maintain her purchase of tobacco from the Colony in 1941.

The total pool of money paid by the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya for last year's crop has been brought up to 10s. 20s. per lb. for first grade, 10s. for second grade, and 4s. 6s. for third grade. Deliveries are being paid for at the rate of 50s. for the first grade.

To assist the expansion of the tin-mining industry in Nyasaland, the Colonial Advisory Development Committee has made a free grant of £41,408 for the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, and the services of a European agricultural expert. The station will be situated in the Cholo district.

Stating in the Northern Rhodesia Legislature that it was impossible to prohibit alien immigration altogether for the duration of the war, the Chief Secretary said that the strongest measures were being taken for its control, and that since April the number of alien immigrants had fallen to one per month.

The annual report of the Society of the Oversea Settlement of British women, which has sponsored the emigration of many women from England to East Africa and Rhodesia, states that during last year 300 women and children left under its auspices. Ninety-five, costing £2,000, were made for passage money.

Arrangements have been made by the Imperial Government to provide the Colonies with more up-to-date news-reels. Each week a composite news-reel called "British News" is to be made from the best items included in commercial news-reels produced in England, and copies will be sent overseas by the quickest route.

The latest agricultural report from Southern Rhodesia states that the maize crop has proved good and that a substantial quantity should be available by the middle of the month. Wheat is progressing satisfactorily, little damage having resulted from a locust attack in the Chibambizi district. Pig supplies to the local factories continue to improve.

Owing to decreased imports of railway material, electrical equipment and other goods, the total value of imports into Southern Rhodesia, which had risen progressively since 1936, declined in 1939 to £9,054,000, a decrease of over 10 per cent. Exports at the same time were very little lower than the total of £11,888,000 in 1938.

Immigrants admitted into Southern Rhodesia during the first three months of this year numbered 3,239, of whom 105 were British home-born, 100 British South African-born and South African-born, 26 other British, and 10 of other races and of other status. The corresponding number admitted in 1939 was 3,338, visitors entering the country during the quarter numbered 3,804.

### Statements Worth Noting

"I will cause the arrogance of the proud to cease and will show the haughtiness of the terrible."

"I would like to see a no-healing act in the area."

Lord Francis, while speaking at Thoms...

An the general... may sound like an invention...

General... Evans-Pritchard, in "The...

Kenya possesses indigenous timbers suitable for practically every use to which timber can be put."

Major... V. Brasnett.

Engineering which leaves a trail of malaria behind it."

Major... Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute.

"We have the best tobacco auction floor in the world."

Mr. W. J. Field, President, Rhodesia Tobacco Growers' Association.

"During 1939 the British Empire took nine tenths of our exports."

Major... Payne, addressing the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce.

"The Union had to fight in self-defence for security would be decided on the plains of Kenya and on the banks of the Limpopo."

Mr. Leslie Blackwell, M.P.

"In Kenya where figures of milk consumption are distinctly high when compared with the majority of countries, children do not get all the milk they ought to have."

The Countrywoman.

"At no previous session of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council has it been necessary to ask so many supplementary questions, owing to the extreme evasiveness of the replies given."

The Hon. J. C. Gage, speaking in Fort Jameson.

"Gestures made in this Colony, such as the donation of funds for the purchase of aircraft, have a great spiritual value, and it is for spiritual values, against brute force and worldly materialism that we are fighting."

Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"Owing to the almost total habit of growth of the several branches of coffee, only material of vertical growth arising from the main stem is suitable for insertion as cuttings."

Mr. L. M. Ferner, of the Kenyan Coffee Research Station.

### Production in War Time

An official report issued in Nairobi states that the production required in East Africa in increased quantities of...

...milk, eggs, potatoes, vegetables and processed tobacco, beef and mutton, and that the products which could be increased to assist the Imperial war effort include wheat, beans, flax, hide, butter, timber and, if the experimental shipment to the military authorities proves satisfactory, artificial products.

The output of which should be maintained at peace-time level in order to assist the Imperial war effort, are tea, cotton, sisal, wool, sugar, copra, wattle and pyrethrum. The peace-time level is a minimum, and once it is adequate to meet the demands, but any decreases are undesirable.

Kenya can also assist the Imperial war effort by the export of crops to countries whose exchange is needed for the production of coffee, pyrethrum and any other products which can be used in the S.A. should there be any.

The production of other crops states the communiqué, cannot be encouraged.



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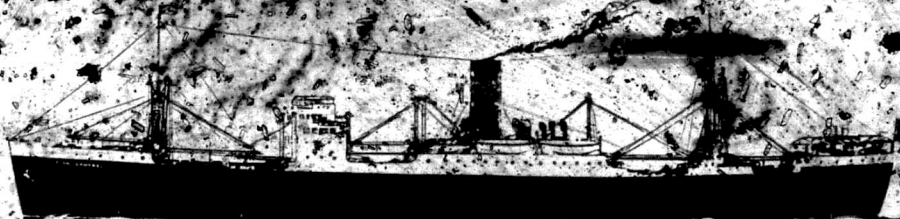
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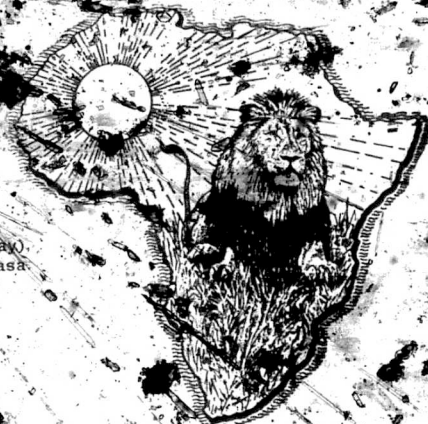
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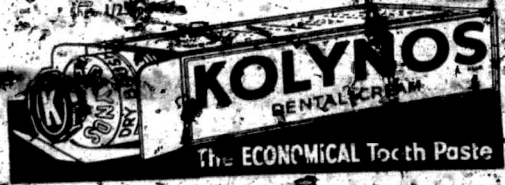
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