

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor:
F. St. Johnston

Registered Offices:
91 Great North Street, London, W.1

Emergency Address:
60 West Street, Chambers, Dunfermline

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PUBLICATION OF OUR EAST ISSUE, which contained a leading article once more reiterating the utmost support for Ethiopian resistance against the Italians, and analysing the strategic and tactical advantages of that general plan of **The War Drums of Ethiopia**, compelling the common enemy, encircled with telegraphic news from the Sudan that the war drums of the Emperor Haile Selassie had for the first time been beaten on the previous Tuesday night from mountain tops, rousing his Abyssinians and of doom to the Italians, for it heralded the approach of full-scale revolution on an organised plan. Discipline and obedience will not, of course, apply to British military standards, and co-operation between the insurgent bands will not be perfect, but dash and determination may be expected to compensate for other shortcomings, and the fierce breath of war against a hated and despised intruder appears likely to temper the spirit of proud independence which has already been declared to recognise any overlord, or who, unless given formal allegiance, some have made mental reservations with the intention of acting upon them when that day should appear advantageous to themselves. It is to be hoped that the Ethiopian cause can doubtless be further advanced had achieved a great deal in the way of wise resolutions before he became the victim of Mussolini's treachery and Graziani's gas and bombs, he had

made only a beginning, and was clearly faced with the opposition of some of the great feudal rulers of wide provinces, sent from Addis Ababa, not easily accessible from the capital, and far from reconciled to what they regarded as new-fangled ideas. By welcoming such opponents of the Emperor and other former mutual allies, the Italians have merely forged a sharp weapon for their own use in East Africa, but one which may then be applied to the building of a new Ethiopia. It is, for instance, highly significant that the centre of present revolt is the province of Gopama, which, now in the forefront of action for the restoration of the Lion of Judah, was previously far from ready to accept his disputed authority.

British newspapers have within the past week given great prominence to the declaration that the Imperial Government has made known its willingness to grant safe conduct and transport from East Africa to Italy **Chivalrous Offer to the Italians** for all Italian women and children whom the enemy may wish to evacuate from Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somaliland. Humanitarian considerations demand that this offer should be promptly and gratefully accepted in order to spare those who cannot defend themselves from dangers which may at any moment become dire, and to which the British Empire does not wish to expose the

weak and innocent. It is possible, however, that the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief in Italian East Africa, may, on his own authority or on the instructions of the Duce, decline this chivalrous proposal which, though it would spare him anxiety and economise his supplies of food, medicines, and other requisites, would be interpreted by the Abyssinians as public recognition of the seriousness of their threat to the *regime*. It would, however, be a tragedy for such purely political reasoning to cause the rejection of a plan which does credit to His Majesty's Government and the acceptance of which would do to the honour of the Italian authorities.

Since the above paragraphs were set in type it has been officially announced that the Italians have been driven out of the strong positions which they had for six months held in and around Kassala, and from which the Sudan was for a time most seriously threatened. Kassala was not a negligible frontier post (as

Kassala Retaken. which it was described by too many military writers in the British Press at the time of its loss), but of importance strategically, politically and economically. More than a year before Italy declared war we predicted an immediate advance upon Kassala if and when Mussolini joined forces with the Black Guard of Berchagaden, and the swift stroke from Eritrea was therefore fully expected. The enemy, heavily mechanised and in immensely superior numbers, might with even moderate military competence have seized such key points as Khar, Dam, and Atbara, which our own opposing forces were so few, but, fortunately for the Empire, there has been no sign of resolution in the enemy High Command since the excellent first thrusts which yielded them Kassala, Gallabat, Kurmuk and Moyale. The two first have now been lost again, and the last two, of much less importance, can certainly be retaken at our convenience. Already it is evident that the projected offensive from Italian East Africa can do more hope to succeed than that planned from Libya, and likewise doomed by procrastination. The loss of Kassala and the rapid British advance into Eritrea will further weaken Italian morale and greatly increase Native confidence, the growing strength of which is important from every standpoint, not least that of fostering rebellion.

It has also just become known that a handful of British officers and non-commissioned officers have for some months been hard at work hun-

drreds of miles behind the Italian front in East Africa, training Abyssinians in the use of modern Italian mines, weapons, and operations, of which merely the barest outlines may be mentioned, is a high tribute to the imagination of the British military and political authorities in the East, who by such means may well achieve greater results than could be expected from whole brigades, possibly divisions, of Imperial troops employed in the normal manner. General Asell, who had practical experience in the last war of the value of the unorthodox employment of volunteers, is clearly determined not to exclude such aids in this. This courageous stroke is the very act for which we have hoped and argued throughout. The Italians, down-cast at repeated reverses, cut off from essential reinforcements, knowing that their aircraft are experiencing a shortage of petrol, and afflicted from constant British air raids, and themselves more and more subject to Abyssinian attack, will be still further rattled by this organisation of revolt in their very midst. The story, when it can be fully told, will assuredly rank as the greatest romances of warfare. All Britons will wish a completely successful issue of this gallant venture to the hands of the men selected for a task which will make the greatest demands upon their personal bravery, endurance, judgment and initiative.

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INFORMATION which was lately reached us from various reliable sources appears to warrant the conclusion that the casualties inflicted upon the Italian invaders of British Somaliland were not fewer than the total strength of the British forces engaged in the defence of the Protectorate.

Heavy Italian Casualties in Somaliland. Considering that the enemy had great numerical superiority, that his columns were highly mechanised, that he could throw tanks and armoured cars against machine-gun posts and whole brigades against a position held by no more than a British *askari* company, the wonder is that our losses were so low, and that our men, of whom many were undergoing their first baptism of fire, were able to exact such tremendous sacrifices from the picked and experienced Italians, Eritreans and Libyans employed against them in overwhelming numbers. Europeans from East Africa and the Rhodesias, *askari* from the same territories, British Indians, and a famous Scottish battalion all bore themselves with gallantry, as did airmen from Great Britain and from East and Southern Africa. Heavily outnumbered

on the ground and in the air. The Command had no alternative to the plan of conflicting the anxious Italian pursuitment of the Italian forces, including the evacuation of the Italian forces to the coast to be evacuated. The Italian forces. How successful such combined operations were completed is only now being gathered from reports reaching Great Britain. Every one of them which has come out has been written with modesty, and is studiously devoid of anything in the nature of exaggeration. Each

unit appears anxious to give full credit to others. On retirement to the hot coast of Somalia and our land forces were clearly impressed by the coolness and efficiency of the naval men entrusted with the final stage of the operations. If British territory had to be tentatively foregone, the Italians were made to pay a heavy price for their advance, which has practically no military value in an enemy denied the free use of the coast.

Italians Driven Back Into Eritrea

Kassala Recaptured and Threat to the Sudan Removed

ASSALA has been recaptured by British troops which have thus dislodged the Italians from an important and strongly defended position on the Sudan, and the enemy is being driven back into Eritrea. For several days last week the official statement issued from G. I. O. Cairo, merely reported general and indirect activity on the Sudan and Kenya fronts without disclosing any details, though Press Telegrams referred to a night attack on an enemy position near Gallabat, where the Italians lost about 60 killed in hand-to-hand fighting, whereas British losses were slight.

Then, on Sunday night, January 16, came the welcome announcement from British Headquarters in the Middle East: "Our troops have recaptured Kassala. By intensive patrol over a period of weeks our troops at low cost to themselves have effected daily casualties upon the enemy. They have now been forced to evacuate strongly defended positions in and around Kassala. Italian troops along this front are retreating, pursued and harassed by our mobile detachments. Active patrolling continues in the Metema region east of Gallabat. Nothing of importance to report from Kenya."

The importance of the recapture of Kassala is discussed editorially under Matters of Moment.

On January 20, came further welcome official news reading: "The enemy withdrawal on the Kassala front continues. Localities of moderate and Tessenet which the Italians had fortified, were yesterday occupied without difficulty by our troops, who are now operating eastward in concert with the retreating enemy. In the Metema area our patrols have again been active."

In Kenya by continued offensive action our mobile detachments have steadily gained ground and inflicted casualties on the enemy.

Valuable Co-operation by R.A.F.

R.A.F. Middle East communications have stated: "On January 15—Night raids were made on aerodromes at Asmara, Baraitu and Agordat on January 12-13, and at Mal Adaga. Another attack was made on the Caprom workshops. Where a large fire was caused among the buildings. At Tessenet yesterday a dive attack was made on motor transport concentrations, one large and several small fires being started. All our aircraft returned safely."

January 16.—Assab was raided during the night of January 13-15, attacks being made on stores and warehouses. All bombs burst in the target area, one very large fire being started which was visible for 35 miles. Asmara was raided on the previous night with considerable effect. From all operations our aircraft returned safely."

January 18.—In Italian East Africa, Caprom workshops in the Mal Adaga area were again attacked. One direct hit was registered on a large workshop, and all

other bombs fell very close to the target. Assab was also raided, the target being the motor transport park. Our aircraft also attacked motor transport near Berbera and gun emplacements at Zella. From the above operations one of our aircraft has failed as yet to return to its base. "Enemy aircraft bombed Caprom on the night of January 16-17 and dropped a number of bombs on the R.A.F. camp. Only slight damage was caused."

The reference is presumably to Mau Summit, Kenya. "On the same day the Italian High Command communicated that on the Kenya front our troops decisively repulsed a back carried out by enemy forces with the aid of tanks and aircraft. Many losses were inflicted on the enemy. Italian aircraft bombed the installations at Berbera, Berbera, Dimeghwa and Focchi caused no damage."

January 19.—The R.A.F. announced: "A large transport yard at Assab was bombed and several direct hits registered. Bombs were dropped on the military buildings at Hargeisa (British Somaliland), while the enemy camp five miles east of Gamm Hagar was attacked and fires started. During the night of January 17-18 Asmara was raided, bombs falling in the target area. The resulting damage, however, was not observed owing to low clouds. All our aircraft returned safely."

January 20.—Motor transport and gun positions S.E. of Tessenet were attacked on Saturday night, when Massawa was twice raided, fires being started and the attack pressed home. Assab and Hargeisa were also bombed."

British Forces "On Top"

After visiting Indian troops in the Middle East, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, said on his return to India last week that "British forces were 'on top' in Libya and the Sudan, where they were supported by Free French forces under an experienced General, and by Polish troops who had done services in the Sudan after having threatened to fight their way out of Syria if their departure from there had been contested."

News received in London throws further light on the dash and determination displayed by British troops in the recent capture of El Wak which was attacked by a combination of tanks and Gold Coast troops. The tanks pushed through our front lines, and on approaching the enemy turned at right angles and drove along parallel with the enemy lines and under heavy fire from them. So quiet were they however, that they suffered little damage. One hit directly by a shell showed only a short track in the plating. Another, through clutch cable, had to pull up for a few minutes in the middle of the battle night in front of the Italian defences. Machine gun bullets showered against it, grenades blew up in its neighbourhood and a 6.5 mm. gun was used against

the only scar was that of a duck which smashed through the glass in the aperture in front of the driver's seat. The tanks moved across the enemy's front they poured in a devastating bombardment while engineers bridged 10-yard gaps in the lines. The tanks then drove through the gaps followed by Gold Coast troops with fixed bayonets. Thereupon the Italians abandoned their artillery and machine-guns and fled. At length the tanks circled round, flattening some of the buildings, and setting others afire until the whole of Blwak was in flames. The booty included four three-inch guns, machine-guns, and substantial quantities of shells, ammunition and other supplies.

An entertaining story is told by the forces which carried out this raid. It appears that during mopping-up operations the O.C. Gold Coast troops was travelling in a tank which came upon a fine mobile bakery. The contents included a loaf of bread and an Italian officer in a flour-bag.

Internment of Enemy Aliens

An internment camp for enemy alien women and children from Tanganyika is being erected near the capital of Southern Rhodesia. It will accommodate some 300 women and 25 children, who will live in 100 cottages, each consisting of two rooms, a kitchen and an open verandah. The Government of Southern Rhodesia is bearing the full capital cost of the buildings. Tanganyika's paying interest on the total amount invested. The arrangements, first after the war in the Salisbury (Z.S. Council) will look over the camp for a Native Village settlement at the cost of the Government. In appreciation, the sum representing the contribution being refunded to the Rhodesian Government by Tanganyika.

The number of enemy aliens remaining interned in Uganda towards the end of last year was 1,200. The Ger-

mans and Italians, including missionaries, have been interned in Uganda.

The Hon. W. G. M. H. Noyce was recently told in the House of Commons that there are 227 German women and children in a house at Accra (191) and Jewish refugees, and that there are still 165 Italian women and children in a house at Accra. It is estimated that 100,000 are in the hands of the Italian Government. No wholesale internment of such women is contemplated in the Colonies.

A male German, who was living in Sabakia, Kenya, was recently sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for breaking the terms of an order restricting his movements. He was absent from his quarters at 7 P.M. without having obtained prior permission from the police.

Italy Heavy Aircraft Losses

Over 20 Italian aircraft have been shot down in North and East Africa since Italy's entry into the war. Our losses are about 100 aircraft.

Bombs for air practice purposes are now being manufactured in Southern Rhodesia. Instead of explosives they contain a chemical ingredient which emits dense smoke on striking the ground, thus showing the bomb aimer where the bomb has fallen. The greater part of the missile can be used as an anti-aircraft.

Some time before the war the commander of the Italian force took to the Belgian Congo a number of six-wheeled motor vehicles equipped with bathtubs, kitchens and refrigerators. On the entry of Italy into the war these so-called "land yachts" were confiscated by the Congo Government, which converted them into mobile casualty clearing stations, including dental services, operating theatres and X-ray equipment. The Belgian Congo Government has recovered the station by five surgeons and 100 medical staff, and 82 patients, and presented them to the British.

Italians Hear Ethiopian War

Dramatic Story of British Mission Behind Enemy Lines

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF REVOLT in Italian East Africa is, we have argued ever since Mussolini declared war, the policy which will achieve the maximum results at the least cost.

That preparatory work has been in progress for months has been open secret in well-informed quarters. At the end of the year of Haile Selassie flew to the Sudan, and the summer of last year the British Press has, for obvious reasons, carried no news of his systematic contacts with the emissaries of the great race and other leaders in his country.

Within the past week, however, newspapers in this country have given main news, large prominent telegraphic dispatches from Khartoum, where the Emperor received Press correspondents to whom he talked freely of the spread of revolt in Ethiopia and of his emissaries who pass backwards and forwards almost unimpeded through the Italian lines. He announced that his wars were now being beaten, and said that he expected soon to be at the head of his insurgent people who would sweep away the Italians, retain their independence, and seek British advice for the solution of their problems.

With the Emperor were the 19-year-old Crown Prince Asfa Wofan and his second son, the 15-year-old Duke of Harar, both of whom had until recently been at King's College, Langton.

Simultaneously with the release of news of the Emperor's activities it was made known in London that a request from the Italians for facilities for the evacuation of their women and children from Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somaliland would be welcomed by the British

authorities, who would gladly give safe conduct to an agreed force of Italy.

Revolt is said to have broken out in the province of Gojjam (the district between Gondar and Addis Ababa, and stretching to the Sudan borders south near Gallabat) eastwards, where Italian rule has seriously threatened that General Nasu, who commanded an attack on British Somaliland, is engaged with strong reinforcements in quelling disturbances. He has with him two Guard battalions (Sawdy Grenadiers), and was recently visited by the Viceroy, who presumably wished to make a personal investigation of the conditions and of the resistance of the troops.

Italian parties are said to have been repeatedly ambushed in the Gondar and Lake Tana areas. Revolt is apparently also spreading in Sidamo, to the east of the Uganda border, and in Shoa, to the north of Addis Ababa. Isolated garrisons in various districts are reported to be constant targets for Abyssinian snipers.

British Training Insurgents in Ethiopia

Newspaper correspondents in the Middle East were informed last week that to telegraph the news that an anti-Italian speaking British colonel, accompanied by a few British officers and several N.C.O.'s, crossed the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier last August with the object of organising the resistance of Abyssinians. It is said to have been advising and training in the use of modern arms, constant supplies of which have been sent across the frontier by means of a special caravan.

All members of this military mission are said to have had previous acquaintance with the Ethiopian people.

o the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — Men governed through the emotions rather than through the intellect. — General Sir Archibald Wavell.

"Factious and dissension have done the same amount of evil in our history." — *The Record Table.*

Sixty per cent of the expenditure proposed in the U.S. budget is for national defence. — *Walden Roosevelt.*

The Swiss Government has prohibited the sale of all bread, rolls, etc., until 48 hours after baking. — Lieutenant Colonel H. Thacker.

A Japanese laundryman in Alaska who was popular with everybody died—and was buried in the uniform of a Commander of the Japanese Navy. — *Reader's Digest.*

Whereas a good broadcast creates no more than a momentary ripple of appreciation, a bad broadcast creates a lasting typhoon of indignation. — Mr. Harold Nicolson.

Napoleon said of his expedition to Egypt: "An army which cannot force itself must perish." That was why the heaviest Italian troops in Libya a part of the war.

Mr. J. L. Garvin.

We shall achieve much in the rebuilding which will soon be upon us if we can free ourselves from the burden of the past. — *Mr. Hely-Hutchinson, M.P.*

All Great Powers have to learn that, great and powerful as they may be, they are weak if their power rests on the opposition of others and the denial of liberty to smaller nations. — *Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.*

After the last war Belgium was unanimously accorded priority of consideration by the Allies, because she had suffered most.

Such priority manifested itself in Poland. — *Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.*

There were only two Communist ministers in Spain, but they brought on the civil war. Why do you in England not learn our lesson? — *Senor Alcazar de Velasco, new Attaché at the Spanish Embassy.*

Brilliant women of all ages, rounded up by the Germans from Occupied France, are being sent to concentration camps near military objectives which are frequent targets of the R.A.F. — *Mr. Harold Cardo.*

Character and fortitude and the courage, endurance and grit of our people in the great cities, in our towns and villages, have been the admiration of the world. — *Sir*

At Sidi Barrani our Indian troops captured 14,000 Lillians themselves, having casualties of only 28 killed and 80 wounded. The Italian strength in this position exceeded that of the Empire forces engaged by five to one. — *Sir Alexander Haat Khan.*

One result of the sowing of mines in German waters has been a recent junky because five British merchant ships were blown apart and our fishermen reported having counted the masts of funnels of no fewer than 48 ships. — *Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Minister for Air.*

The relations of Gandhi to the Indian Congress much more resemble those of a dictator to his party than those of an ordinary political leader to his supporters. — *like Hitler and Mussolini's.* Always right, and when he speaks he must be obeyed. — *Mr. Frank Spender.*

When you put up the motto "Buy British" in your shop window, I don't want you to imagine that you are filling the pockets of British merchants. You are helping to buy munitions for war. — *Captain Oliver Lyttelton, President of the Board of Trade, broadcasting to America.*

The appointment of Sir Gerald Campbell to be British Minister in Washington means that the Washington Embassy will have two ministers under the Halifax, I.A.S. Ministers, under the Ambassador's "about precedent" in British diplomacy. — *Times Diplomatic Correspondent.*

A fighter squadron of 16 machines, each having eight machine-guns firing at 200 rounds a minute, has a total rate of fire of 1,280 rounds a minute. Thus the fighter squadron has a rate of fire almost equivalent to an infantry brigade of three battalions. — *Times Aeronautical Correspondent.*

Whereas a Moslem Premier of Bengal and the Punjab formed coalition Ministries and took into their Cabinets Hindus who were not members of their parties, the All-India National Congress have everywhere refused to accept Moslems as their colleagues unless they signed the Congress creed. — *Mr. A. Yusuf Ali.*

A syphon of soda water with a small rubber set over the spout of the syphon provides an immediate substitute for a stirrup pump and has the added advantage that a number of syphons, so adapted, may be placed at strategic points in the rooms of anti-aircraft posts for instant use with reserve stocks at a central point. — *Mr. H. G. Wilson.*

The war is only just beginning. The successes of General Wehrer's army are inspiring, and it is exciting to get a glimpse of the sky as it has far too early to say there is no break in the clouds. — *Mr. Ronald Cross, M.P., Minister of Shipping.*

It is first and foremost General Sir John Dill who in seven months has raised the Army to a state of self-organising readiness and doubt to the point of readiness and confidence, and has had the courage to take great risks in supplying the Army overseas with the swiftness of a motorist. — *Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Dowding.*

The conviction that the present war is a struggle between good and evil, and that in the process of the Christian religion may be found today the same support experienced by our forefathers in establishing the Royal Navy, whose ideals of valour and sacrifice which were inherited by all possible successors, and taken in battleships and armies to provide a space set apart for the worship of God. — *Instruction of the Board of Admiralty.*

Practically every man who in civil life is linked to war production either directly or indirectly. Numbers will decide the issue eventually, but first let our man-power provide the tanks, ships and aeroplanes and services need before we take them from the Africa, factories, and even from the manifold joys of civil life. Today we need the man-power. — *Their work will make the difference what the most recent equipment. — Sir Francis Borchers.*

The first Norwegian ship to open fire on Oslo Harbour was a whaleboat with one gun, called the Widdling Olsen. The naval reserve ordered the German ships to stop, and when this order was disregarded he attacked the big cruisers with his one gun and was shelled in silence. He kept firing until he was hit, but he rolled himself overboard in order not to be taken prisoner by the Germans. — *Mr. Carl J. Hambro, who saw it happen in Norway.*

In my trade I have not so during the last few days but firms delivering only one man each, seven firms delivering bread, one man each, two firms delivering mineral water, four firms each, four firms delivering meat, two men and two boys each, one firm delivering coal and rock, six men, six firms delivering paper, two men and two boys, two firms delivering grapes, two men. Central distribution could eliminate some of this. — *Mr. Garret for coal and rock. — Mr. Montague Garret.*

The Affairs of Tanganyika

Reviewed by the Editor

ANGANYIKA, the late Governor Sir Mark Young, when addressing the House of the Legislature, said that he had no doubt that the people of Tanganyika were not only grateful but more so, for the help which had been given to them by the Government. He said that the Government had made a truly magnificent response to the needs, communities and masses had been so anxious to contribute for war purposes that some of the Government's voluntarily contributed in little more than a year. The Tanganyika War Relief Fund, which has remained open throughout the war, and the proceeds of which are handed directly and unconditionally to the Imperial Government, received 2,000,000 shillings in the year since its establishment. The Government of Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund also to be kept open throughout the war, was originally the object of the Government's efforts for the relief of civilian distress. The whole of the £200,000, which had been transferred to the Imperial Government towards the cost of the war (leaving the Territory's general revenue balance at the end of 1940 of some £60,000), and it had been decided to use the cost of a war interest.

Exports Increased by over £1,000,000

Unfortunately, the Railways had lost only £24,000, against an anticipated deficit of £12,000, but owing to the unstable position of the controlling reports the cost of revenue was £111,000 lower than in the previous period, on the other hand, showed an increase during the first nine months of £1,003,000, compared with the preceding period of 12 months, this being due to an increase of 200 per cent in the value of exports, the increase being due to an increase of 200 per cent in the value of exports.

Though the production of alluvial gold had increased slightly, increased reef production in the Kupa District, which provided 90% of the alluvial gold, had been four times as great as the decline in the production of cured tobacco growing farms of 500 acres each, to be made available to the people of the towns, and their lands was being made available for the production of rubber near Njombe. The concession is now being worked by a local African militia lumber unit.

Referring to the importance of the British foreign exchange, the Governor said that the consumption had been reduced 22% in the year of 1940, some 50,000 gallons, but that the Government's aim was to save 33-34% of pre-war consumption. Owing to the closure of continental markets, the East African production and export of sisal must be reduced to 400,000 tons per annum, and Tanganyika's output would have to be cut by 35-40%.

Rinderpest Threat Eliminated

Thanks to the labours of veterinary officers, who had given more than 1,500,000 inoculations to cattle in an area of 50,000 square miles south of the Central Railway, rinderpest in cattle in the southern part of the Territory had been eradicated. It is still possible that the disease might be spread by the wind and might consequently be maintained.

On several occasions in his speech the Governor contributed to the assistance received from members of the local community, and he described the work of the Central Development Committee as brilliant. He referred to Major J. E. Day, D.S.O., M.C., and Major G. O. Smith, two of the non-official members of the Legislature, who had relined the Government to proceed to active military service, said that Mr. J. Anderson had just resigned after serving in the Forces, and that Mr. A. Adamier had come to the Government and welcomed Mr. D. K. Patil, the

Agent from those engaged in essential occupations of the field for military duties, also to the Government. The Government had recruited for military service, and the Government had become compulsory, and various Government departments had been reduced to a skeleton basis, in consequence of the survey of the Lands and Mines Department, the Inspector numbered 11, at the beginning of the year, had been reduced to five, and of those five, four had since joined the Army. Similarly 15 doctors had left to join the Forces. Yet the number of African patients during the year was larger than ever, more than 1,500,000 receiving treatment.

Kenya's Strong Position

New Measures of War Taxation

Kenya's strong financial and economic position was stressed by Sir Henry Moore in his recent speech to the Legislative Council.

Exports during the year ended 31st December 1940, were £1,003,000, against the corresponding period of 1939, and retained imports cleared from customs control and excluding bullion and specie for the period January to August 1940, amounted to £1,170,000, an increase of 17% less than 53% of the corresponding period of 1939. The Government's revenue for the year was very satisfactory, and Kenya's allocation to the end of October last was approximately £2,000,000, or 10% above the estimate.

Provisional estimates for 1941 had envisaged a deficit of £100,000, but it now seemed that there would be a surplus of almost £100,000. The revised revenue estimates indicated that the Government would receive £2,000,000 more than had been estimated.

When additional war tax on measures was passed in August the Treasurer had stated that their object was to wipe out the estimated deficit on the budget and to provide a surplus of revenue over-expenditure to be presented to the Imperial Government. It was most satisfactory that by the end of 1940 the Territory should be in a position to make a contribution of £1,000,000, which might be devoted to grant to many funds in respect of road expenditure for military purposes, or to the Air Ministry towards the cost of the Kenya Bomber Unit.

Two additional revenue measures were announced. The first is a new personal tax in place of the normal income tax, and is estimated to yield £17,600,000. Liability will be based on income in three categories. The first category, who will pay £1, are those whose personal income does not exceed £100 a year; those in the second, with personal incomes not exceeding £100 will pay £2; and those in the third, with personal incomes of £100 or over, will pay £3. Those tax rates include a war surcharge, the standard rates proposed for normal conditions are 5s., 30s., and 10s. respectively.

The other new tax is a new surcharge of 50% on all trade licences, except in the case of commercial travellers, commercial agents, and hawkers. This addition is considered justified by present conditions.

Other new Bills, the most important are a War Risks Insurance Bill and a War Loan Bill. The first, said the Governor, must be promptly carried through all its stages for Uganda, a similar scheme, found the measure essential in order that the cotton crop might be marketed; moreover, every week's delay meant the loss of thousands of pounds to the fund. The War Loan Bill would enable a loan to be raised in East Africa to be lent to His Majesty's Government for war purposes. Though the Government in the matter and extent, it would be issued in Kenya, the management expenses being shared by the Governments concerned.

Farm Labour Committee

LABOUR difficulties are common to most of our territories, and many employers will therefore be interested in the following observations from a broadsheet kindly circulated lately by Mrs. R. C. Pugh, Labour Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia. He said:

Much of the labour now employed is comparatively cheap, but the lower wages result in the worse conditions given. Almost always the less the output. There is a vicious circle which must be broken: Native labourers too often do the minimum of work and show a general lack of discipline and disregard for contractual obligations. Employers cannot afford to offer good conditions of service to such workers. Wages are thus often inadequate so that the employer could not afford to pay for the day's work if he would, and in any event the payment is such that he would object to dismissal for laziness. We must break this circle so that the worker gives more efficient service for adequate rates and reasonable conditions.

In our official pamphlet entitled "Common Sense and the Rationing of African Labourers" we pointed out that (a) 20 labourers at £12 a month and £12 a year's rations cost £24, and (b) 12 labourers at £12 a month and fully fed at 8s. rations cost £16. The second group gives more work, less trouble and less sickness, and costs the same as the first group.

How are we to ensure that employees will work better if we pay and feed them better? How are we to obtain the ration? Why employ more labourers to benefit by the improved rations if we give them? How can we afford better conditions until the labour has improved? These problems have to be solved, and I believe that by putting our heads together progress can be made.

We have a Farm Labour Committee in some areas (a) to keep themselves informed of the local labour situation and to forecast shortages a few months in advance; (b) to receive general complaints as distinct from individual complaints with regard to Native labour; (c) to make representations on behalf of the farming community to any employer whose treatment of labour is such that it is likely to give the district a bad name in its food-supplying areas; and (d) to study farm labour conditions with a view to ensuring more contented labour conditions.

Mr. Hudson said that Northern Rhodesia had about 300,000 Africans, and, in addition, an unknown number of youths, about 17%. Of this potential strength approximately 100,000 were working for wages in Northern Rhodesia and 65,000 outside.

Clemency in Tanganyika

Forty death sentences were imposed by the High Court of Tanganyika in 1938, according to a report of the Judicial Department. In 14 cases the sentence was commuted to imprisonment by the Governor, 11 appeal cases were pending, in nine cases the death sentence was carried out, and in four cases the court of appeal allowed the appeal or altered the conviction.

Nine capital sentences were imposed by magistrates sitting in extended jurisdiction, but in not one case did execution follow. Four sentences were commuted by the Governor, one person died in hospital, and the other cases were still under consideration when the report was written.

During the year there were 282 civil cases between Europeans, 1,767 between Asians, 77 between Africans, and 1,507 cases in which the parties were of different races.

The circuit system was extended during the year, in which the High Court visited Dodoma five times, Arusha four times, Mwanza, Bukoba, Musoma, Kigoma, Tabora, Morogoro, Moshi, and Tanga three times each, and Mbeya, Serogwe, Lindi, Iringa and Mbeya once.

United Empire

Due to paper restrictions and the need to reduce expenses in producing the *United Empire*, the monthly journal of the Royal Empire Society, is to be reduced to 16 pages. Mr. Wyatt Tibbys, resigning the editorship, which is being resumed for the duration of the war by Mr. Edward Salmon, editor from 1921 to 1937, and a Fellow of the Society since 1931.

Visiting Commercial Travellers

An appeal to immigration officers in Northern Rhodesia to cooperate with the licensing officers in the matter of the issue of licences to commercial travellers entering the territory was recently made by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia. At the annual general meeting of the Association it was stated that some travellers had visited the country without paying the £30 licence fee. It was also suggested that the fee should be brought into line with that charged by Southern Rhodesia, where the fee payable is £10 plus 5s for each additional firm represented with a maximum of £30, making £60 in all. Travellers entering the Belgian Congo pay £100 in licence fees.

Income Tax Changes

Changes in the income tax law in 1938 will allow the following deductions to be made: Unmarried persons £200; but where his income exceeds that amount, the allowance will be reduced by one half of the excess of his income over £200. Married persons, £350; first child, £25; second child and subsequent children, £20 each; dependent, £50; life assurance, £100; or one sixth of total income. Thus a single man with an income of £420 will be liable to pay tax of £17.3s., while a married man with two children under 16, and paying life insurance premia of £125 per annum, with an income of £1,170, would pay £22.5s.

Objects of an ordinance amending the income tax law in Northern Rhodesia are: (1) to increase from 4s. to 6s. the income tax rate payable by companies; (2) to increase the income tax rate payable by individuals whose chargeable income exceeds £3,850 per annum; (3) to prevent companies avoiding the payment of income tax by paying to their directors directors' salaries which are not liable to directors' tax; (4) to reduce the amount of certain deductions allowed in assessing the amount of chargeable income of individuals; and (5) to provide for a special surtax for war purposes in respect of the year beginning April 1 next.

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Governors' Conference Meets

The East African Governors' Conference met in Nairobi last week, when the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Acting British Resident in Zanzibar were present. The Governor of East Africa attended some sessions.

According to the telegram, the meeting considered a report by the East African delegation to the recent Delhi Conference, and agreed in principle to the introduction of the machinery recommended by the East African Economic Council for closer co-ordination of the policies of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar with regard to the acquisition and disposal of land. This machinery will take the form of an East African Civil Supplies Board, representative of all four territories, which will indicate and execute policy on all matters affecting the control of imports, currency, exchange and supplies for civil needs.

The Governors also had before them questions concerning post-war problems in East Africa. Many of these problems are of an East African rather than a territorial character, and the procedure for dealing with them on that basis was agreed.

An Appeal to Motorists

A notice issued by the Director of Supplies and Transport in Northern Rhodesia says: "The conservation of foreign exchange being of prime importance, it is necessary to restrict the use of petrol as much as possible. For every lb. worth of petrol consumed in a motor car engine approximately 2s. worth of additional materials are consumed, such as oil, rubber, aluminium, steel and other valuable metals. If you drive your car sparingly, and avoid unnecessary journeys, you will burn less petrol, save foreign exchange, and reduce the consumption of materials normally required for other purposes."

Illness Killed Wife

The bravery of an African in facing a wounded lioness with a spear is reported from Northern Rhodesia. The facts having been confirmed by the District Commissioner at Kasempia. A Native from a village in that district, approaching a stream to get water, saw a lioness. He ran back for help, and when the villagers drew near the stream the lioness charged and seized a man who tried to run towards his headman, who, being armed with a muzzle loader, fired and wounded the animal in the leg. Another man, Munengele, who was armed only with an axe, attracted the attention of the lioness by shouting and waving his arms. The beast thereupon charged Munengele, who hit her over the head with his axe and killed her.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Livingstone and East Africa

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir—I should like to thank you for your fine tribute to the memory of Livingstone in your issue of December 5. May I be permitted two reflections on the subject of this truly great man?

I wonder how many of those happily settled in East Africa (some of whom were in my time too prone to the thoughtless disparagement of missionary effort) realise that ultimately they are their homes, their way of life, one may say almost their all, to Livingstone and his followers, and to the Christian missions which sent them there.

I wonder also how many of the pious people of Europe who look on white settlement with the ignorant and ignorant prejudice know that Livingstone was an advocate of white settlement in Africa.

It was he who in 1859 urged that the Shire Highlands should be made a British Colony. The idea of a Colony in Africa, he wrote, "as the term Colony is usually understood, cannot be entertained. English cities cannot compete in manual labour of any kind with the Natives, but they can take a leading part in managing the land, improving the quality, creating the quantity and extending the varieties of the production of the soil, and by taking a lead too in trade and in all other matters the Englishman would be an unmixed advantage to everyone below and around him, for he would fill a place which is now practically vacant." (Coupland, "Exploitation of East Africa," p. 104). We who have worked in Africa know that Livingstone's faith in his countryman was not unfounded.

Livingstone is buried in Westminster Abbey, as I think the noblest and finest resting of all memorials. It bears no eulogy, but simply the words: "Other sheep have I which are not of this fold."

Livingtonton, Yours faithfully,
Hunt J. A. WATSON

Shades of Rhodes

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir—Rhodes was badly let down by the B.E.C. one evening recently when half an hour was devoted to the life of Rhodes, the highlights of whose career were faithfully portrayed. At the end, instead of telling millions of listeners that Rhodesians are doing very well, straining every effort to do their best, the author of the brief play emphasised the excellent work which South Africans are doing, not even mentioning Rhodesians.

Yours faithfully,
London, S.W. 1. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

An excellent display of Southern Rhodesia's secondary industries was recently given in Salisbury. Organised by Mr. E. C. Alderson, the Director of Publicity, and assisted by Mr. Norman Yale, who ran the model of the Victoria Falls at the Glasgow Exhibition, and at the World's Fair, New York, it proved a great success. Among the goods shown were jams, fruit extracts, bacon, agricultural implements, soap, chemicals, furniture, majolica, pipes, window frames, doors, and many articles of war equipment, including the first bomb made in Southern Rhodesia. It is worthy of note that the net annual value of the output of secondary industries in the Colony is now over £4,340,000, or over £100,000 more than the gross agricultural output and more than half of the mineral output.

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73rd Week of the War

Germany's African Dreams

That Germany's "new order in Europe" is designed to embrace Africa and to divert the "African" world trade was shown in a recent issue of the *Weltanschauung*.

"Africa," it said, "is to be fully exploited. Our German research has, with characteristic thoroughness and exactitude, established that Africa is capable of supplying Europe with everything she has need to have to seek in distant territories, ranging from cotton to coffee."

"Maize, coffee, cacao, raw cotton, wool, and copper are among Germany's largest imports from the Americas under police control. These commodities are all produced on a large scale in Africa. Here is the normal annual trade which America would lose: maize, 3,550,000 tons (metric); coffee, 566,240 tons; cacao, 567,000 tons; raw cotton, 832,000 tons; wool, 182,600 tons; and copper, 378,800 tons."

A German biologist declared a few days ago that Italian police officers and men are to be sent to Italian Colonies "to train for Germany's future Colonial Police force." The German policemen, it was explained, are to obtain "practical experience" by doing several months' service in Italian Colonies after having completed special training in Germany and having undergone several weeks' training at the Colonial Police School in Rome.

Thousands of German troops are reported to be preparing for active service in Africa. Parties of German officers, under the guidance of Italian officers who have served in similar posts in Africa, are stated to be in strenuous training in the arid wastes of East Prussia.

War Risks Insurance

A War Risks Insurance Board has been set up in Kenya to operate the compulsory war risks insurance measure recently introduced in Kenya and Uganda. The Board has an official secretary, and is composed of a Chairman nominated by the Governor of Kenya, one official member nominated by the Governor of Uganda, one official member appointed jointly by the Governors of Kenya and Uganda, one member with special knowledge of insurance, and two members representing commercial and producing interests. The services of insurance companies will be used for the collection of premiums and the issue of cover notes, but policies will be issued by the Board, which has a branch office in Nairobi.

The insurance scheme, which follows closely that introduced in Great Britain, provides for the compulsory insurance of goods of value exceeding £1,000. The risks covered do not include losses due to invasion and consequent seizure by an enemy. Special provision is made for the insurance of gold, and of certain agricultural produce prior to the stage at which it is packed for marketing. Voluntary insurance is contemplated for goods of less value than £1,000.

A common fund is to be established, and from it all claims and the administrative expenses of the Board will be paid. Should the amount standing to the Board's credit be insufficient to meet its liabilities, further funds will be provided by Kenya and Uganda from revenue pending a decision regarding the issue of a guarantee by the Imperial Government.

The balance of arrears over repayments in Southern Rhodesia for Loan Certificates for the past 15 years (to the end of 1939) was £983,079, showing a saving of some 20 per cent. of the European population.

New Items in Brief

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways for November, 1940, were £174,935, and for the months of October and November, £976,222.

The journal of the British Empire Producers' Organisation is to be published on a regular basis during the rest of the war in order to encourage greater consumption.

In days when the piano is a neglected instrument it is a little surprising to find more than 40 pianos in use in Government schools in Bulawayo.

The Church of St. Michael and St. Anne has been opened in Nkafia, but as no successor has yet been appointed to the late Bishop of Northern Rhodesia the building is not yet been consecrated.

It has been introduced in Zanzibar prohibiting anyone from preparing for trial documents for use in civil proceedings in court unless he has obtained a licence to act as a court petitioner-writer.

Publications of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society and the International Bible Students' Association of New York have been prohibited in Northern Rhodesia under the Emergency Powers Regulations.

Lectures in Colonial studies for members of the Free French movement detailed in France in French Equatorial Africa are being organised by the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

The suggestion that land sales in Southern Rhodesia should be restricted during the war in order that returned soldiers may have the opportunity of acquiring the free land after the war was made by Mr. John Wilson, M.P., in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament.

Public bodies in East Africa and Rhodesia have again discussed the desirability of paying wages weekly instead of monthly. The question has again been raised in Southern Rhodesia, whose Minister without Portfolio, Mr. J. W. Kelle, has circulated commercial organisations and large employers asking for their views.

Bulawayo Town Council has established a Native Location Advisory Board, with six Native members elected by the registered occupiers of the location, two Native members appointed by the Councils the District Commissioner, the Native welfare officer, and the Council's nominated representative on the Native Welfare Society, which has for a long time pressed for the formation of the Board.

Following the decision of the Southern Rhodesian Government to charge Africa fees for European children from Northern Rhodesia and to raise hostel fees to cost level, the Northern Rhodesian Government has decided to make good to parents living more than three miles from a school the difference in cost between having their children's primary education given in Northern and in Southern Rhodesia, provided that they cannot get accommodation for the children at a hostel in Northern Rhodesia or that the children are already at a Southern Rhodesia primary school. Tuition fees are now abolished in European schools in Northern Rhodesia.

Parcels for the Troops

Applications for the shipment of parcels to troops in the Near and Middle East and to East Africa should be made to O (M) or War Officer, who will issue instructions for their dispatch to the Military Forwarding Officer. Parcels should not be sent to the War Officer, included with each application must be a note in duplicate giving the weight and measurement of the parcel and the full address of the recipient.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Tanganyika Central

Tanganyika Central Goldfields Ltd. state in their annual report for the year ending June 30, 1960, that they are providing for the directors and members of the London committee in respect of the previous year's operations a net profit of £19,993 from which is to be deducted a debit of £1,000 brought forward, leaving a balance of £17,034. Mine administrative expenses were £3,570 and administrative and head office expenses totalled £4,867. Capital expenditure amounted to £4,591 during the year 27,295 tons were milled for a recovery of 0.711 oz. fine gold from crushing and 2,338 from cyaniding.

Development during the year was 2,356 ft., sampled 1,148 ft., payable 284 ft.; av. value, 8.3 dwt.; pay. width, 80 ft. The percentage of payable ore was 24.07%. Delays in deliveries of spare parts and spare parts for other power units resulted in numerous stoppages, and other difficulties were encountered owing to the outbreak of war, including delays in the delivery of explosives which leads to the exhaustion of payable reserves above the 7th level could be opened up for mining. The development position on June 30, 1960, was such that, although much work had been done on the 7th level, no work was being blocked out for stoppage. It was not possible therefore to show payable ore reserves at that date.

Reporting on developments at the 7th level, Mr. H. E. McDowell, the mine manager, says: "A vertical winz (659) was sunk 100 ft. from level 654 to the 7th level horizon. The 7th level was proved payable at 4.5 dwt. over 77 ins. The 8th level drive were payable at 6.1 dwt. over 77 ins. Pillar drives were sited N. and S. at the 13 ft. level at adv. 30 ft. and 28 ft., respectively, the later by 18.5 dwt. over 70 ins. On the N. side the reef was sheared and replaced by sheared diorite. Reef made again at 77 ft. the value being 8.0 dwt. over 35 ins. Intermediate drives started at the 51 ft. level; were adv. 33 ft. N. and 25 ft. S. This development at 7 dwt. over 101 ins. the fault of the pillar drive occurred also in the 51 ft. level. The 51 ft. level was driven through into gold values.

Company Progress Reports

Rati Goldfields—During the year 1960, 1,000 tons were crushed, 1,150 tons milled.

Wanderer Consolidated—During the year 1960, 3,500 tons were milled, 1,800 tons crushed.

Lonely Reef—Only 107 tons were milled during the 10 months period; accumulated stock of 3,900 tons of payable ore, 372 oz. fine gold, and 1,200 tons of concentrates.

Gita and Phoenix—During the year 1960, 6,100 tons were milled for a recovery of 0.707 oz. fine gold. Production of 2,548 tons of payable ore, 6th level, was driven 100 ft., 1 dwt. over 37 ft. W. drive on the 100 ft. level.

Tabati—Progress report for the six months ended October 31 states that 2,200 tons were milled for a recovery of 0.59 oz. fine gold. In addition, 1,790 tons of old tailings were treated for a yield of 204 oz. fine gold. Development, 584 ft., was sampled, 348 ft.; payable, 204 ft.; av. value, 32 dwt. over 77 ins.

Hosterman—The progress report for October drive and following information: Main shaft sunk 29 ft. to 280 ft. No. 13 level: W. drive on the 1 Footwall reef extended 45 ft., assay 3.5 dwt. over 77 ins. E. drive on No. 1 Footwall reef adv. 70 ft., 3.5 dwt. over 77 ins. W. drive started on W. cross-cut 300 ft. W. of branch, adv. 65 ft., av. 4.7 dwt. over 77 ins., while E. drive on the 135 ft. W. of branch, adv. 77 ft., av. 7.7 dwt. over 77 ins. Rise 125 ft. W. of branch, adv. 50 ft., av. 6.3 dwt. over 32 ins. No. 11 level: Rise started at 520 ft. W. on No. 1 Footwall reef, adv. 50 ft., av. 4.2 dwt. over 22 ins.

New Saza Mines

New Saza Mines Ltd., which some time ago acquired the Lupat properties in Tanganyika Territory of East African Goldfields, Ltd., has declared a maiden dividend of 20% less Tanganyika Income tax in respect of the year to December 31, 1949.

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during October amounted to £789,585 from 11,247 tons of concentrates and 198,665 tons of base metals and minerals.



Whilst the Company's main effort must continue to be devoted to work of first national importance, nuclear plants are available for machinery necessary for industrial production. For priority work, therefore, good deliveries can be offered on the following:—

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Importance of Foot Slogging - Of Commercial Concern

POINTED COMMENTS on the importance of the so-called "foot safaris" in Native Villages have been made by Mr. A. G. O. Hodgson, Senior Provincial Commissioner of Nyasaland, in his last annual report. Deploring the wane of the once general custom of a regular monthly safari from village to village, he writes:

Although local leave, which was formerly unknown, is now claimed as a right, if not as a burdensome duty, there is a growing tendency among the field as well as younger men to confine their efforts to maintaining contact with their Native authorities by means of saloon motor-cars and to neglect the political officer's duty of keeping in touch with the masses, which can only be achieved by sleeping out at night and by working along bush paths, and, though a travelling officer can do better work when unencumbered by a motor car, there is a sure indication of this loss of touch is always given by a fall in tax revenue.

It is true that office work has increased enormously, that the African staff has its limitations, that the promised Provincial Financial Officer has not yet materialised, and that normal routine was interrupted by the European situation; but in spite of these impediments, the fact remains that certain officers who have always been good travellers still manage to find time for safaris in most months of the year, and it is to be regretted that the instructions and reminders which have been issued so frequently are not equally observed by all.

An informal meeting of shareholders of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1937) Ltd., recently held in London, supported the action of the directors in refusing the offers made by the Northern Rhodesian Government for the purchase of their land.



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This season's Uganda cotton crop is estimated at between 300,000 and 350,000 bales.

Trading licences issued to Africans in Northern Rhodesia are to be reduced in cost.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that output during December totalled 154 tons of fibre.

The current Native office crop of the Mochi district of Tanganyika is likely to yield some 3,500 tons parchment, a record for the district.

During the week ended October 25 Zanzibar exported 1,041,277 lb. of cloves, of which no less than 1,000,000 lb. went to the Dutch East Indies.

Draft estimates for 1946 laid before the Kenya Legislative Council 23rd date, revenue at £2,724,074 and expenditure at £2,677,725; the surplus being thus no more than £46,349.

Messrs. A. H. Gardle & Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa and Malindi, give notice that they have no connection with the firm called A. H. Gardle & Co. of Kampala.

The capital cost of the Kenya water scheme, Bura-wayo, has increased from £51,612 to £579,062 and difficulties experienced in the excavation work will delay completion of the work for a year.

Associations which have replied to the Rhodesia Agricultural Union's circular inquiry on the draft Workmen's Compensation Bill have in the main expressed the opinion that the insurance of farm labour is unnecessary and impracticable.

No wool may be exported from Kenya except under licence from the Supply Board. The Colony's clip has been purchased by the Government on an f.o.b. basis, which will mean approximately a 30% increase on last year's prices.

United Tobacco Companies (South) report net profits of £1,083,336 for the year ended September 30, 1945, against £1,170,135 for the preceding 12 months. A final dividend of 10% and a bonus of 2% are to be paid on the ordinary and deferred shares, making a total of 12% for the year.

The International Sugar Council has decided to continue the international sugar agreement during the war. Export quotas for the free market adopted for the third year (year ended August, 1940) are to be maintained for the fourth year, which ends on August 31 next. The present and post-war position of sugar is being investigated by a sub-committee.

Elephant meat factory in Kenya, which met with many initial difficulties, is now at work day and night producing 100 lbs. of beef for the troops. From the 30 head of cattle per day dealt with early in 1945, the figures has risen to over 800, and more than 20,000 tins of "bully" (each tin containing 12 ozs of meat) are turned out daily. The number of Native employees has grown from 420 to nearly 900.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Southern Rhodesia during October were: Virginia fine-cured strips, to U.K., 297,179 lb., to P.E.A., 4,552 lb., Turkish leaf, to U.K., 1,423 lb., Virginia dark, fine-cured leaf, to U.K., 2,101 lb., Virginia fine-cured leaf, to U.K., 208,075 lb., Hong Kong, 33,002 lb., Nigeria, 562,176 lb., Uganda, 24,860 lb., P.E.A., 2,500 lb. The total quantity of unmanufactured tobacco exported during the month was 937,668 lb.

News of Our Advertisers

International Combustion, Ltd., announces payment of a final dividend of 10% with a bonus of 10% in respect of the last financial year.

Mr. Sanford Smith, who has been appointed financial controller of the United Tobacco Company, has relinquished his appointment to the Rhodesia Agricultural Marketing Board.



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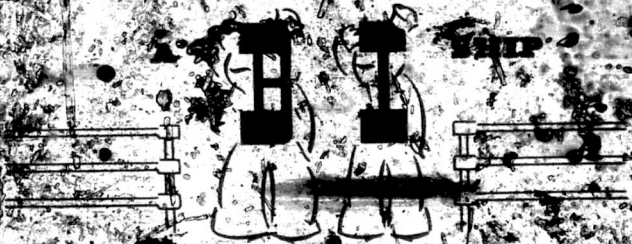
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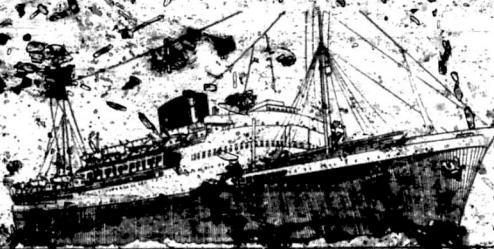
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE WHOLE MILITARY POSITION

East Africa has been drastically and dramatically changed. Details of this transformation are given on other pages; here it remains broadly to assess the **Enemy Facing** prospects. By his swift **Defeat in** withdrawal from the borders **East Africa.** of the Sudan and Kenya the enemy has openly acknowledged the failure of his plan for the invasion of neighbouring British lands, and that his sole present concern is to preserve as much of his own territory as he can for as long as possible. Adown, among the most bitter memories for Italians, must rise again in war-torn areas as they are driven hither and thither by British mechanised columns and aircraft, and by insurgent Abyssinians. The Emperor's return will quickly fan the embers of revolt, kept alight in Godeam and elsewhere throughout the whole period of the Italian occupation, first as a fire and then to a blaze. Realisation of that irrevocable measure of retribution has indeed apparently influenced Italian preparation, already, and the retreat of their forces from some parts of the frontiers of the Sudan and Kenya may degenerate into flight. In the event our forces may lose contact with the supplies of petrol and other necessities, but Ethiopian rebels will have their opportunities of availing themselves by ambushes, sniping and sabotage, which may together cost the common enemy thousands of lives and much material.

While there is a well-organised resistance at a number of places in Abyssinia, particularly in the Highlands, Eritrea will provide the main stand, for that colony has the best communications, **Resistance** large accumulations of equipment, **Most Likely** men and stores, and a Native **in Eritrea** population which is not disintegrated and which produces the best African troops in the Italian army. Over the best areas of terrain leads itself to successful defence, unless the morale of the forces is generally poor—and there is so far no evidence that the withdrawal from Massawa is other than organised—there may be some stiff fighting areas, though the considerable number of prisoners taken in the last few days affords ground for the hope that the casualties suffered by the Imperial Forces will continue to be low.

The co-operation of the R.A.F. and of the South African and Rhodesian squadrons in reconnoitring, machine-gunning troop concentrations, and bombing positions, landing grounds, motor transport and communications has been of immense value, and from the number of recent occasions on which Italian planes have been brought down and it would seem that this type of action is now becoming really serious. In fact, it is reported from Aden that Arab dhows were willing to take the risk of venturing into the Gulf throughout the British block and into Massawa or Assab are rewarded with the generous price of one pound sterling per gallon. In such straits is an enemy dependent on mechanisation already reduced.

Within a few days the railway has been pushed back about one hundred miles from Kassala to a line running approximately from Agordat to about Barentu. Asmara, the capital and main base of the Eritrean highlands, will certainly receive concentrated attention from our aircraft, and the Red Sea port of entry and point of departure for the railway, must equally expect further heavy bombing raids. Whether landings to the north or south of that town to cut the railway behind it are strategically desirable at this stage can be decided only by the military and naval command on the spot, who will not have overlooked the possibility of such shortening our own lines of supply and of threatening the Italians from their rear. There are excellent grounds for confidence that the co-ordinated advances so brilliantly begun will

soon bring large-scale results, which will be followed by the complete disappearance of the Italians from East Africa, the release of Imperial troops for service in other theatres, cessation of the need to convoy British shipping through the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, and the consequent freedom to transfer patrol and other vessels to the Mediterranean or elsewhere. Another sequence of success may well be the adherence to the British cause of French Somaliland, which would thus strengthen the Free French movement and encourage French North Africa to resist German pressure. For all these reasons the time factor is of the highest importance. "Forbear waste of time, precious time," was one of Cromwell's military maxims. That it is likewise a guiding principle with Sir Archibald Wavell has been amply demonstrated in the last two months.

Italian Retreat Rapid and General

Complete Collapse of Axis Plans against British East Africa

THE ATTACK upon Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somaliland, the three colonies which together form Italian East Africa, is now in full swing. On all fronts the enemy is being back rapidly, having clearly abandoned his plans for the invasion of the Sudan and Kenya, and being constrained to defend himself on much shorter interior lines.

Though the general British offensive began about January 18, an important move had been taken three days previously, when the Emperor Haile Selassie, after an exile of about four years and eight months, secretly crossed from the Sudan into Ethiopia at the head of his new army, aided by British officers. It is in Eritrea, which has been in Italian occupation for decades, which has a useful railway system, and which was the base for the Italian attack on Ethiopia and the projected invasion of the Sudan, that the enemy is likely to be met in greatest force. Here our troops, Airmen and Navy cannot count on the assistance of a general native rising, as they can in Abyssinia and Somaliland, where rebels may spread like wildfire, surrounding Italian detachments, which do not have time to be well prepared in situations sweeping enemy transport from the roads, depriving the Italian administration of food stocks (except those procurable by force in the immediate vicinity of a few large towns), and quickly facing the Dergo, Aesta and his staff with the alternatives of being destroyed in detail or of surrendering in mass following and copying the practice of their compatriots in Libya.

It is now known that it was at dawn on Saturday, January 18, that a British scout in a forward position outside Kassala reported the approach of an Arab riding a white ass. He brought the news that the Italian rear-guard was leaving the town; the Blackshirt divisions had moved out two days earlier, the Native troops had followed during the next night, and then only three Colonial battalions remained somewhat east of the town.

Rapidly though our forces advanced, the enemy could not then be caught. A northern column raced for the town of Sabdera on the way to Agordat, and a more southerly force struck through Jebel Gulsu, Tezenni and Aicota, this last position covering the

fighter station at Barentu, from which repeated aerial attacks had been made with very worthy results. Italian casualties in the Kassala fighting from July when they occupied the town, until their evacuation, are estimated at between 1,700 and 2,000 dead and wounded. The garrison varied in number from about 7,000 to 10,000, and an outbreak of dysentery is considered to have caused fully 10% of the losses. More than 40 heavy raids by the R.A.F. also contributed substantially to the enemy's discomfiture.

The British force opposed the Italians six months ago were so small that the only way of discussing the desperate disparity was by ceaseless padding. Day after day, with 40 miles of waterless scrub between our headquarters and the strongly defended Italian positions, patrols of perhaps a couple of tanks, gun carriers, and a few motor cyclists swept down on the enemy outposts, till, with the arrival of reinforcements, the patrols could be strengthened and sent further afield.

By the latter part of August our forces were manoeuvring to the north of Kassala, which was shelled soon afterwards, suffering some 800 casualties. We then started a series of reconnoitring patrols from our base at Aroma to the frontier hills, discovering that the Italians were extending northwards from Kassala and occupying all the outlying hills. They were establishing a strong line all along the frontier which would block any of their operations, so that they could easily advance against us from an unexpected point. Skilful work by small raiding parties was planned to break the line, and towards the end of October we succeeded in making a raid right around Kassala, and cutting the enemy's telegraph and destroying armoured lorries.

By the time the Italians had further strengthened their forces at Kassala, and it was incumbent on us to seize positions commanding their lines of communication. With great courage our forces carried out a series of actions, in one of which at the beginning of November the Italian wireless and a 200 captured by our troops, and long negotiations and yielded us nearly all we wanted in the north and enabled us to carry our bases to the south and behind the town. On January 18 the Italians evacuated their headquarters,

and six days later the local command reported that the Italians were preparing to evacuate the whole area. Next day we began more active operations, which revealed that the enemy have ground at every encounter. Thus was the Italian thrust at the Sudan brought to nought. Though in heavily superior numbers they made no offensive sallies from their strong positions and allowed the initiative to pass to the British.

Communiqués of the Past Week

The splendid progress of the past week has been officially recorded as follows:

January 21.—R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, stated:—In Italian East Africa Assab was raided, several direct hits being registered on the supply depot. Farther south Neghelli was successfully bombed by aircraft of the South African Air Force. Administrative buildings surrounding the motor transport park were set on fire and completely gutted, and a large number of vehicles in the car parks were destroyed or damaged. All our aircraft returned safely.

British Headquarters in Cairo stated that in the Sudan our troops were vigorously pursuing Italian forces in the Kassala area, where the enemy was continuing its withdrawal eastwards of the town. In the Metemma area enemy artillery and aircraft had been active without causing any relaxation in our pressure. On the frontiers of Kenya our patrolling continued.

The Italian communiqué stated: "Reasons of strategy have compelled our evacuation of Kassala, Makana in the Sudan, and other places were bombed. The enemy bombed Neghelli and Yobu in the Galla province."

January 22.—G.H.Q. Cairo, announced: "Sudan.—In the Kassala sector our pursuit continues of the Italian forces, which have now withdrawn over 40 miles eastwards of the frontier. East of Metemma the enemy is also steadily giving ground in the face of our continued pressure. Kenya.—Enemy detachments, which have been established on our side of the frontier since the outbreak of hostilities are everywhere being driven back by intensive patrol activities."

Valuable Co-operation by British Aircraft

The R.A.F. communiqué said: "During the night of January 20-21 Massawa was raided, the particular targets being the power station and a large factory. The railway station at Aisha on the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway was attacked yesterday, bombs straddling the tracks, and one direct hit being registered on a large building. Lorries containing troops near Adad (50 miles south-west of Jibuti) were machine-gunned. Several fires were started at Burye (60 miles south of Lake Tana) leading a night raid on camps and forts."

Aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron machine-gunned enemy motor transport on the road between Keru and Biscia (Eritrea), causing considerable damage, and aircraft of the South African Air Force carried out a successful raid on Xaveho (Abyssinia), where direct hits on enemy bombers were registered. From all operations, including numerous reconnaissance flights, our aircraft returned safely.

The Italian High Command stated: "In East Africa the enemy attacked at various points with motorised forces, which were stopped on prearranged positions. The enemy suffered considerable losses. The Italian Air Force took a lively part in the fighting, bombing enemy motorised columns."

Grams from Delhi revealed that Indian troops had done a large share in recent actions, and that east of Metema they had stormed enemy positions with mortars, killing all the occupants of several trenches. The troops were specially congratulated by the Government "for an action particularly well planned and executed, with commendable dash and spirit."

January 22.—The standard *Entree* communiqué stated: "In contact with Italian forces which withdrew from the Kassala area and which are now holding a defensive position covering Bacia and Assab. Operations continue to develop successfully. Abyssinia.—Pressure on the enemy east of Metemma is being maintained. Kenya.—Offensive activities on our part continue."

Further air raids were made on Adad and Assab.

January 24.—British Headquarters in Cairo announced: "Eritrea.—Italian forces have evacuated Keru and Aicota and are conducting their retreat. Abyssinia.—Reports have been received of recent riot activities south and east of Lake Tana, during which casualties were inflicted on enemy troops. Kenya.—Victory parading up to and over the frontier was carried out in a large portion of the frontier. Few enemy were encountered."

More Italian Aircraft Destroyed

R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, stated: "In Italian East Africa a successful bombing attack was made by aircraft of the South African Air Force on Sciasciamanna, 120 miles south of Addis Ababa. As a result of this action four Savoia biplanes were completely destroyed and other enemy aircraft severely damaged; in addition, administrative buildings on the aerodrome were bombed. Negheli, 250 miles south of Addis Ababa, was also attacked, and administrative buildings in the town were damaged and lorries successfully bombed. At Keru some enemy bombers escorted by fighters were intercepted by South African fighter aircraft, and in the ensuing engagement one Ca139 was shot down and damaged. An additional Ca139 was destroyed on the ground. The S.A.A.F. attacked a field on January 20, damaging enemy aircraft aerodrome and dropping bombs on a military camp. From all these operations our aircraft returned safely to their bases."

The capture of two frontier outposts by South African troops and Abyssinian Irregulars was described in Nairobi. "El Yibo and El Sardu, the two posts in question, are about 75 miles east of Lake Rudow and just inside Ethiopia; they contain waterholes used in peacetime by nomads to water their cattle. The capture of El Yibo meant the dislodgment of all *banda* (enemy Native troops) from a part of the Kenya frontier area in which they had established themselves in some force. The success of the action, which gave the South African troops involved their baptism of fire, was achieved with the loss of one Italian Abyssinian killed and two wounded and one European officer wounded. Enemy casualties were at least one officer and one soldier and 10 *banda* killed. South African armoured cars, artillery, and infantry took part in the action, and the South African Air Force co-operated by spotting and bombing enemy positions. The *banda*, who number about 600, put up a brave resistance and at one point launched a counter-attack, which spent itself uselessly against the armoured cars. The body included eight and two heavy machine-guns."

January 25.—G.H.Q. Cairo, announced: "Eritrea.—Operations east of Keru and Aicota are progressing satisfactorily. So far over 600 prisoners, including the brigade commander, have been taken. Also two tanks and many motor transport vehicles. Abyssinia.—East of Metemma pressure on the enemy is increasing. Deeper in the country itself further patriot successes are reported, and more Italian posts have been abandoned. Kenya.—Progress continues to be made in ejecting enemy detachments from our side of the frontier. In several areas our patrols are now operating well across into enemy territory."

The R.A.F. communiqué stated: "Numerous raids were carried out. The railway line and station at Biscia (the terminus of the railway

main town and were heavily bombed and mortar support concentrated west of the town was heavy. Heavy dust clouds at the time made it impossible to assess the damage caused, but it is believed to have been heavy.

At Agordat dive attacks were made on dispersed enemy fighter aircraft, motor vehicles, and the railway between Biscia and Agordat. Bombs fell among the motor transport and on the railway. One Ca133 was destroyed on the ground some miles west of the town. At Umm Hagar a number of fires were started, and direct hits registered on huts and enemy posts. The railway station at Keren was also bombed. From all operations all our aircraft returned safely.

January 26.—British H.Q. announced.

Eritrea.—Biscia is now in our hands, together with a further 500 prisoners. Operations east of Biscia towards Agordat are continuing. **Abyssinia.**—In the Metemina area our pressure continues. **Italian Somaliland.**—In all sectors our forward patrols continue vigorously to extend the area of their penetration into hostile territory.

Successful Dive Attacks

Our aircraft, aided the R.A.F. bulletin, gave intensive support to the army in its successful advance east of Kera. Dive attacks were made with considerable effect. Numerous reconnaissance flights were also carried out. From all these operations our aircraft returned without loss.

These unfavourable developments were described by the Italian High Command in two brief statements. The first said: "The battles on the Sudan front and at Kera and Alcota continue to be fought with the most vigorous support." The second read: "In East Africa, nothing of importance to report on the land front. Italian aircraft have been shot down in losses. Four British machines were shot down in flames. That claim was false, as was the suggestion that the front was still in the Sudan.

January 27.—**Eritrea.**—Our forces are closing in on the enemy holding positions about Agordat and Barentu. Meanwhile the enemy yesterday (Sunday) evacuated Umm Hagar. This Italian column is also being closely pursued in its retreat. Prisoners now in our hands from these operations number over 1,100. **Abyssinia.**—While operations in the Metemina area are progressing, further patriot successes are reported in the interior. **Italian Somaliland.**—Successful encounters are reported by our patrols operating in enemy territory along the whole front.

The R.A.F. stated: "Continued support was given to the Army in its advance into Eritrea. Bombs were dropped near the bridge at Tellina and motor transport machine-gunned at Barentu by aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron. Other aircraft of the same squadron attacked a motor transport convoy near Umm Hagar and direct hits were registered. A landing ground in the Tellina Barentu area was also bombed and motor transport machine-gunned. Numerous reconnaissance flights were carried out on all fronts. From all these operations our aircraft returned safely."

January 28.—The C.I.C. Cairo bulletin said: **Eritrea.**—While operations in the Agordat-Barentu area are progressing satisfactorily, our mobile troops continue to press the Italian forces away from Umm Hagar (Umm Hagar). A further 100 prisoners have been captured. **Abyssinia.**—East of Metemina the situation remains unchanged. **Italian Somaliland.**—Our patrols have again been active.

According to the R.A.F. communiqué, a bomber aircraft continued their attack on enemy stores, landing grounds, and lines of communication. Our aircraft attacked the railway station at Kera and Aisha (70 miles south-west of Jibuti) and the railway bridge and road east of Adarte. The road was struck and bombs fell close to the bridge. Stores and warehouses at Asseb and dispersed enemy aircraft at Gura were

bombed. Our fighters carried out offensive patrols without encountering any of the enemy. From all operations our aircraft returned safely."

Possible Italian Withdrawal from Eritrea

A most enlightening dispatch appeared in *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* from its special correspondent on the Abyssinian front, who had written:

"The Italian authorities are so alarmed about the future that they have made plans for the almost complete evacuation of Abyssinia if the worst comes to the worst. An evacuation of all available forces would be made for a last stand in the upland of Eritrea."

This sensational information I got from a member of the British military mission in Abyssinia who was on short leave in the Sudan. His predictions, made in quotations with the utmost reserve, are not mere wild dreams. They are based on the patient collation of numerous small facts gathered deep in the interior of Abyssinia. This British officer, for whose capture, dead or alive, the Italians have offered a reward of 500 Abyssinian thalers, is an Irishman. Before the war he was a gold miner in a Red Sea hill.

After the Abyssinian harvest, my informant told me, the revolt will rapidly develop. There are thousands of armed men out against the Italians. There are tens of thousands who detest them. All the patriots have not yet taken the field because of the necessity for the inhabitants of unsubjugated districts to gather in their grain. These crops are sown in October after the rains and at the end of December they are cut. Threshing will be completed by the end of January. Then, with food supplies safe behind them, hundreds of thousands of men who have never so far joined in the open revolt will take up the arms. Every man, under arms for the Emperor now there will then be two, three and even more fighting to regain Abyssinian independence.

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Fanning Revolt in Ethiopia

Emperor Haile Selassie Returns at Head of His New Army

WORKING SUCCESSFULLY to free Abyssinia has been at work in the interior of Ethiopia since August. Though some of the facts may now be revealed, the identity of the British officers and non-commissioned officers engaged in this highly adventurous and important task must still remain a secret. It is, however, interesting to record that the officer in charge is Colonel in the Sudan Defence Force. Some few of our readers can doubtless guess his name, as we believe that we can get it would be surprising if the Italians had not already discovered who he is and placed a high price on his head.

He is known to be assisted by carefully selected men with knowledge of that part of East Africa, including some who have served in the Sudan Defence Force and the Sudan Administration, at least one man who was previously engaged in gold-mining near the Red Sea, some Rhodesians, East African white hunters, and Australians.

The organisation established for the training of Abyssinian recruits is decentralised, and the officers at work in the different localities are controlled by the colonel's commanding camp mission, whose headquarters are officially described as some 500 miles inside Ethiopia. He and his colleagues are well guarded by friendly Abyssinians, whose patrols give ample warning of the approach of any Italians, who on one occasion got within a few hundred yards of a British party without discovering them.

Work of British Military Mission

The dual purpose of the mission is to train Abyssinian patriots to attack Italian positions, patrols and transport, and to encourage their fellow-countrymen conscripted by the Italians to desert with their arms. It is said that thousands of Ethiopians pressed into the Italian army have already deserted and reached the Sudan, in almost every case carrying a rifle and ammunition. Per contra, the mission now possesses field guns and mortars which have been smuggled through the Italian lines.

Maria Theresa dollars, which have long been negotiable throughout Abyssinia, where they are valued far above the coinage introduced by the Italians, are used by members of the mission for the purchase of mules, camels and food, such currency (and medical supplies) being sometimes brought from the Sudan by caravan, and sometimes dropped by air. Recently an R.A.F. plane carrying mules being failed to locate the place to which it was searching, dropped a money chest some 35 miles away. It is a tribute to Abyssinian appreciation of the British endeavour to support their revolt that the cash was carried intact and immediately to the young Rhodesians directing activities in that area.

The foundation for a general uprising having thus been carefully laid, Ethiopian deserters from the Italian colours having been rested, trained and equipped in the Sudan, and all preparations having been completed by a British advance from the Sudan into British and from Kenya into southern Abyssinia, the first contingent of Regular troops of the new Abyssinian Army was recently sent deep into Italian-controlled territory under the command of a young artillery lieutenant from New South Wales and four Australian sergeants, who, after a short period of service in Palestine, volunteered for special service with the Abyssinian force. Before its departure the contingent was inspected by the Emperor, who was attended by his two sons, the Crown Prince and the Duke of Harar.

Then, a little later the Emperor crossed into the country against the head of a strong Abyssinian

It was on May 4, 1936, that, preferring exile to acceptance of Italian suzerainty, he sailed from London in H.M.S. ENTERPRISE. On January 15, 1941, still with British assistance, he again set foot in Abyssinia.

The Emperor crosses the border

Escorted by two fighter aircraft, he came in an R.A.F. bomber from Khartoum to the Sudan-Ethiopian border, where he was greeted by his sons and an officer representing Major-General Platt, G.O.C. in the Sudan. A guard of honour of the Sudan Defence Force presented arms as the Emperor alighted from the machine. Driving across the border, he was welcomed by Ethiopian troops drawn up under the leadership of their British officers. After being blessed by a Coptic bishop, His Majesty hoisted the Ethiopian royal standard while a bugler sounded the royal salute. Then he issued a proclamation urging his subjects to rise against the Italians. After thanking Great Britain for a "touching and unforgettable reception during bitter trials," and declaring "Long live Ethiopia and her independence! Long live Great Britain!" the Emperor continued his journey into the interior of Abyssinia.

He has the faithful support of Ras Kassa, the most successful of his generals against the Italians during the invasion, who put up a great resistance to General Badoglio at Tembien, who eventually followed his emperor into exile in England, and whose two sons were captured and publicly executed by the Italians.

Some of the men in the Emperor's Army have been engaged in guerrilla operations against the Italians, and the Ethiopian patriots who actively engaged are composed of tough warriors. They wear khaki shirts and shorts and forage caps with green, red and gold trimmings of their country.

Last week we reported very briefly that a British staff officer had gone to a secret rendezvous in Ethiopia to confer with the head of the military mission. Further details are now available.

It appears that the regular courier service having suddenly ceased, a British major was ordered to find out if the mission had been captured. In an odd-type machine, capable of landing in restricted spaces, he left an aerodrome in the southern Sudan, the machine carrying a chest of silver cables and other supplies. With only a rough map to guide him, and after some dangerous moments, he got found the camp and brought his plane down. The afternoon and night were spent in discussing plans. Next day an attempt to land the machine failed. The men were called in to plan the landing ground, and then the pilot took off and returned to the Sudan.

Italian Women in East Africa

Replies in the House of Commons to Lord Apsley, who asked whether any arrangements had been made by the British Government in collaboration with the Italian Government to evacuate women and children from Abyssinia, Eritrea and Somaliland, the Prime Minister said: "No, Sir. Any suggestions of this character should surely come from the Italian Government or from its commanders on the spot. It would not in any case be possible to interrupt the operations which are now in progress."

Discounting the Future

From Aden, a report that Italians in Somaliland are so apprehensive of the future that they freely bid for their release has against the official rate of 60 lire, and the public opinion in French Somaliland, at the fall of Badoglio, is so rampant that the Governor sharply represses the revolution.

The Threat to Malta.—The Germans have sent to Italy squadrons of Junkers single motor dive bombers, long range dive bombers, heavy bombers, Messerschmitt long range fighters, and probably He 109 single seat fighters. Most of these forces may be employed in an attempt to reduce the garrison and people of Malta so that landing might succeed. Against this, we can oppose powerful anti aircraft guns, protected by guns of the Fleet, the Hurricane, and Gladiator single seat fighters. There are several aerodromes at Malta, from which fighters can fly to break up hostile formations. On them, besides the essential supplies can land. From these bombers can fly to help any attempted landing. The air siege of Malta has resulted in a complete loss of air power, strongly reduced capacity of rapid reinforcement on the one hand, and a definite system of defence assured of its own communications and relying on them for its sufficient reinforcement. If the Germans could establish their air superiority they might contemplate a landing. If the British can deny their superiority to the enemy, then he can neither seize this advanced landing ground or the R.M.F. nor nullify the assistance it can render to the Navy in keeping the Sicilian Channel open to British shipping. *Standard Times* air correspondent.

Can Sicily Be Seized?—The Germans probably hope by attacks on Malta and on British ships in the Sicilian Channel to permit Italian supply ships to reach the Marshall Graziani. They may then attempt to run a few German troops across to Africa by a quick dash from Sicily to Tunis, then crossing French territorial waters to Tripoli. The Army of the Nile is now in possession of considerable freedom of action. A descent on Sicily, if successful, would cut the supply to Malta, cut Egyptian communications to ports and stretch out a line which West Germany in France or North Africa might at last be unable to clamp. —Major Fielding *Times in Special Articles*.

Admiral's Story.—We have not had any landings in the recent air attack in the Mediterranean. It was the more severe than the one that was made in the North Sea. If the fleet had you know what losses. Rather dull we are told from the fact that it was the first time the first of the month as the consequence of the attack in 18 months of war. They would have believed it was a sign that this would have been the last that the German air force could have accomplished with their formidable opportunity. *Admiral Lord Chatfield*.

Reasoned Optimism.—But were we not to describe the present mood of the majority for the benefit of a certain audience? I would say. Do not believe we are just passively waiting for what our enemy may do next. We are waging an unceasing offensive against him in the Near East, in the Middle East, in the Mediterranean, in the English Channel, in the Atlantic. Day and night we are breaking his invasion ports and munition works, attacking his transports and railway centres, breaking up his concentrations, and leaving him in peace. This is the sober truth. Our victories in the Middle East are far beyond anything that we dreamt of three months ago. Italian and German armies were then to descend through Greece, well over Turkey, march through Syria and Palestine to attack Egypt and the Suez Canal from the east, while the Italian army under Graziani advanced by the Libyan Desert to attack them from the west. The achievement of our forces in the Middle East enables us to be of good heart about what may be coming. —Mr. J. A. Spender.

Strikes in War Time.—When the Minister of Labour expresses satisfaction that trade disputes are now fewer than ever before in history, it is interesting to find from the Ministry of Labour Gazette that there were in November 38 disputes resulting in stoppages of work, involving over 20,000 workpeople, and causing the loss of 49,000 working days. Of the six principal disputes listed three were in Glasgow, one in Lancashire, one in Durham, and one in Wales. Mr. Churchill's recent statement that the demand is not without justification, for the first 11 months of 1940 there were 250 stoppages of work involving 250,000 people and the loss of 900,000 working days. Mr. Bevin may be satisfied with the discipline exacted by the trade unions, but it is difficult to see why, within the last 10 days a large factory engaged upon what is probably the most urgent of our war needs suffered a one day's sit-down strike of its employees over a technical point of trade union regulations, and that only with impunity, that the men were required to leave the works at the end of the day. It is amazing that the shop stewards concerned should be considered fit to hold office. —*The Investors' Review*.

Background to the

Germany's Strength and Weakness.—What are the elements of strength on the enemy's side? In the first place numbers. His organisation of troops, air, sea and land forces, is such that he doubts anything we can at present bring against him. Next, he has the advantage of position. He holds the ports in the west of Europe as far south as the Pyrenees. He can build and furnish craft in all the harbours and dockyards of western Europe. He has unlimited opportunities for the land bases whence aircraft can be sent against Great Britain. But he has another element of strength which has not been fully presented to our eyes, although it demands improvement and thoughtful consideration. He professes to appeal to the virtues of modern capitalism—freedom, democracy—prohibiting them in the name of his victory over the Jews, to be further exploited by wealthy owners. He has adopted all the essentials of the socialist creed. The chief element in the enemy's weakness is a product of that same democracy in which he also professes to believe. His moral and intellectual defect makes him misjudge the world. Thus when his attempt at securing a dictatorship in the air over this island was defeated by the R.A.F. he had an explanation ready at hand. Their success, he told the world, was due to the fact that Englishmen were really of German blood, to which sacred soil they owed their special advantages. The necessary superiority of his own people over all others is all that the modern Russian and German has to rely upon. That is why he goes to pieces under defeat. The enemy suffers from another form of weakness. He has attempted the government of other men, and that is a task for which he is utterly unsuited. He has but one instrument of government, that of terror, and this he imposes by private murder and public massacre. But there is a final form of weakness which will prove the most dangerous for him. It is the strange conception that all evil is forgiven, that evil deeds bear no fruit, and breed no consequences. This frame of mind is essentially a denial of the gods, and if our present bold and exasperated enemy had not lost touch with German tradition he would know that these who challenge the gods are lost. —Mr. Hilary Belloc, in *The Weekly Review*.

o the War News

Opinions legitimised. We have several brilliant military leaders of the same school as General Wavell. — Lord Croft.

Japan today takes the gravest emergency in its history. — Prince Konoye.

The war has led to an effective increase of 14% in bank deposits. — Mr. Norman Crumpton.

By the 1st July, 1941, no average German believed that defeat was possible. — Mr. Joseph Walter.

Britain's strength lies in the men and women who value freedom more highly than life. — President Roosevelt.

After the war we shall not be able to afford an idle rich class. — Mr. C. R. Attlee, M.P., Lord Privy Seal.

Men are governed through commissions rather than through the intelligence. — General Sir Archibald Wavell.

Germany's national heroes are their two most successful looters: Frederick and Bismarck. — Mr. H. F. A. Pearson.

The proportion of sickness in the A.R.S. at present is less than it was in the regular London Fire Brigade. — Sir Wilson Jameson.

The Ministry of Food employs 2,000 women, of whom only 21,000 are working in total food offices. — Mr. R. J. Jones, M.P.

The bulk of the British army has been concentrated in Thrace because it is there that German attack might be incidentally expected. — General Sir Archibald Wavell.

A German expert in munition arms factory has invented a process of producing shells in one-fifth of the original time. — Mr. J. Woodburn, M.P.

A woman who was adviser on welfare matters to the Rhodesia Government is now an assistant in a school in the A.T.S. — Miss H. Wood, M.P.

Aerodromes in the U.S.A. are almost certain to become training grounds for R.A.F. pilots and flying personnel in the near future. — Mr. Ronald Wallace.

A strong and prosperous bank system. At all times highly desirable, is now a definite goal in war. — Lord Wellington.

British morale is excellent. The Englishman's attitude is not one of resignation but just plain guts. — Mr. Joseph Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain.

In 1918 something like one-third of all our industrial output was for export. By 1938, the proportion had fallen to something like one-eighth. — The *Reynolds* Table.

Highly knows now that instead of having the assistance of an Italian fighter he is carrying a passenger, and only seeks to leave the Axis train. — Mr. J. M. Bell.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, said that, with a few exceptions, for a man to be a pilot who is at his very best when dangers are at their very worst. — The Prime Minister.

To place an arm of 1,000 men in the field requires at least the efforts of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 persons engaged in munition production and ancillary equipment. — Mr. Spivwell, M.P.

Anyone who wants to see a very high quality of leadership can look to the Scout Movement, where the officers come largely from the working class. — Lieutenant-General Sir A. M. B. Beaman.

Fascism has withered everywhere since the first thought, triumph of religion and morality, and set up the idea of a new religion. — Mr. Cunningham, Chief Minister in London.

Some of them, wise in judgment, staunch alike in her beliefs and her loyalties, has found George was the perfect helpmate of the greatest politician of our day. — Mr. J. Cunningham.

Sierra Leone has the best natural harbour on the north coast of Africa. It would be one of the most useful ports in Mediterranean strategy. — Mr. J. M. Bell.

The description of a ship as being "a floating island" is a very apt one. — Mr. J. M. Bell.

The supply of aircraft, which started as a small stream, has grown to a river, and will soon reach full flow, and that flow will be needed to build up a new world. — Mr. J. M. Bell.

There are some 60 battalions of the Army Battalion. These battalions are made of brass presumps, and the sharp edges around the hedges, the securing thread, resulting in frequent replacements. — Mr. J. M. Bell.

Fascism and Nazism, those twin gorillas, are based on a one-man worship. We need not bother about destroying them politically. They will go down with their creators, in the waters of defeat engulf them. — Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

We are fighting the biggest fight for life against a people seeking to put the physical interests of the Japanese and Germans above the world which is like the Grotto of the monstrous and avaricious. — Earl Winterton, M.P.

As we watch the triumph of the human spirit matching itself against such a dire odds, we know we are living in a new dimension. — Mr. J. M. Bell.

It is preposterous to imagine that the eternal order is man's native climate and atmosphere. — Canon Barry.

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As we watch the triumph of a human spirit matching itself against such desperate odds, we know we are living in a new dimension, a new life, and that the eternal order is in its native climate and the name of Canon Barry.

It is dangerous to the United States to allow a triumph for Japan to be won in the Western Pacific, and to dominate the Western Pacific—not for the sake of Japan, but for the sake of humanity. — Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister.

The Axis powers have shown themselves impotent enemies of Islam, Italy and Russia, wiped out the Muslim Kingdom of Albania, and the only hope was to be seen in the pages of history.

It is the duty of our first minister, Sir John and Fisher. After cannot and will not run the risk of being too late the time, and changes that will act in every way.

The American people, the level it would be by next June.

It is a mistake to think that a few planes of war is the greatest state, armed with the best deadly weapons, not more than 10,000 British tanks, tanks of whom are available. There is a great loss of energy. It is a terrible loss, but it is the loss of the last few single tanks of the war. — The Prime Minister.

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considered it highly improbable that the wound had been self-inflicted, for Lord Erroll was right-handed and such a wound would be most difficult even for a left-handed man to inflict upon himself. The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight.

Sir Henry Moolie, the Governor of Kenya, and General A. G. Cunningham, G.O.C. East Africa, presiding the funeral attendance at the funeral in Nairobi on Saturday.

Dr. "Roddy" Owen Dead

We regret to report the death last week at the age of 45 of Dr. H. B. "Roddy" Owen, former Medical Superintendent and Principal of the Medical School at Mulago, Uganda. Having served in the South African War, Dr. Owen first went to Uganda in 1907 as medical officer to the King's African Rifles. During the East African Campaigns of the last war he was with the Uganda Field Ambulance, and later he was posted to the African Native Medical Corps, which led later to the establishment of the Medical School at Mulago for the training of Natives in medical subjects. When that school was founded Dr. Owen had retired, but he was called back to take up the post of medical tutor in 1923. He was a keen Rugby football player; in his younger days he had played for Berks and Middlesex County.

Mr. Blayney Percival

Mr. Arthur Blayney Percival, first Game Warden of Kenya, died in Nairobi last week, was one of the greatest authorities on the fauna of East Africa, was among the early and successful practitioners of big game photography, and possessed a collection of wild animal studies which had to be ranked among the best in existence. Like so many other sportsmen he came to rate shooting with a camera as more thrilling than killing. His "Game Rangers' Note Book" and "Game Ranger on Safari" achieved well-merited success as models and authorities on the subject.

After spending many years in Kenya as Game Warden at a time when the Game Department had still to win public confidence, for there was a tendency to fear that it would interfere with legitimate sport and that it would impose upon the settlers vexatious and prejudicial regulations, Percival soon made it clear that his attitude was the eminently sane one of protecting game to the utmost, short of giving it preference over the establishment of homesteads.

Somewhat brusque in manner, he was a terror to law-breakers, but a kindly philosopher and friend to true sportsmen who solicited his assistance. Such could count upon a generous outpouring of his knowledge, which probably saved some lives and certainly spared many souls much fatigue and frustration. He was among those who interested Carl Alexander and Marcus Johnson in the game of Kenya, and whose paths he helped to smooth with the result that they gave the Colony publicity of great value and induced many other Americans to visit it. In 1909-10 he accompanied President Theodore Roosevelt on his journey through Kenya.

Percival had been in the public service for 34 years when he retired in 1923 on passing the age limit of 60 years, as which his age has been given in the London newspapers.

Munahlu Ngambela of Barotseland for the last 12 years, died in Mongu hospital last week. The office of Ngambela is that of chief councillor to the Barotseland Native Government. Munahlu had also acted as Paramount Chief during the long illness of Paramount Chief Yeta, whom he accompanied to London at the time of the Coronation.



long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether. There's real technique needed in an event of this kind, but what counts even more is Stamina. That ability to hold the opponents in their strength; to gain from them when they tire.

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Gifts for War Purposes

Nyasaland's generous help to the Imperial Government in support of the war effort was referred to by the Governor during the recent budget session of the Legislative Council. Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy said that in June it had been agreed to give to the Home Government any excess over the free surplus at January 1, 1930, which at that date stood at £12,850. That amount had increased to £156,414 by the end of 1930, an interim gift of £20,000 having been made in June. By a resolution passed in July it was agreed that £100,000 (instead of £122,500) should be the surplus balance retained for the Protectorate's use, and that the difference should be handed over for the purchase of aircraft. Accordingly, £92,850 was paid. The anticipated free surplus at the end of 1930 was £445,000. Estimated revenue in 1941 was £884,486, and expenditure £639,097. If those anticipations were realised there would be a surplus of £445,389 at the end of 1941, and this would be made available to His Majesty's Government. Sir Donald said that he would raise the question whether the Protectorate should continue the free gifts or should substitute interest-free loans.

By a voluntary subscription Nyasaland had raised £1,600 for the Red Cross, £530 for King George's Fund for Sailors, £838 for St. David's, and £12,767 for the War Fund. With the receipt of £38,850 from the Imperial Government, the surplus balance, and a further £25,000 from the last session of the Legislative Council, this Government had raised £9,667 in 11 months.

Acknowledgments were made of donations to the Lord Mayor of the R.F.O. District, including the following: £100 from the Lupat, Bulchok, Mwa and £70 from residents in the Mushi district of Southern Rhodesia; £50 each from Mrs. W. B. Brierley, Kenya, Mr. W. F. Staff, Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. and Mrs.

James Jones, Bulchok, Northern Rhodesia; £20 from Kile's School, Southern Rhodesia; £10 from Nkand Kile, Bulchok, Northern Rhodesia; £30 from Mrs. Margaret Manning, Kenya; £25 each from Messrs. Francis Cook & Co., Ltd., Nairobi, J. B. Fred, Southern Rhodesia; Ian L. Murchin, East Africa; Mrs. H. Schmidt, Tanganyika Territory, and the same sum from a Kenya importing house which gives anonymously a further contribution to the Royal Society of Friends War Charities Fund. The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and his wife, making a total donation of £541.

War Items in Brief

The Late Moore Military Hospital has been established at Nairobi College, Kenya.

Captain E. Oakley, of the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

Mr. W. F. Westworth, a clerk, assistant secretary of the Royal Engineers Society, and serving with the Royal Engineers.

Mr. R. A. C. Barnhart, Superintendent of Native Affairs, has been appointed as the new Information Officer in the Protectorate.

Lady Jackson recently had a narrow escape from a bomb dropped at the gate of her seaside home, to which considerable damage was done.

Mr. N. M. Kemp, R.N., who has been killed in the African waters about 10 years ago.

Mr. J. Kennedy, who has worked for many years in the Protectorate in Southern Rhodesia, is serving as a midshipman in the Rhodesian African Rifles.

Mr. Roy Fishburn, formerly employed by the Nyasaland Tea Marketing Expansion Board, who joined the Navy some six months ago, is reported to have been wounded in action, but to have made a good recovery.

Mr. Herbert Baysh and Mr. R. A. C. Barnett, two members of the Rhodesian contingent sent to England to join the R.A.F., have now received commissions.

Members of the Rhodesian Women's Work Party in Scotland have knitted and despatched 1,167 garments for Rhodesian servicemen to the London headquarters of the party. The Marchioness of Graham is organising the work in Glasgow.

The Hon. H. C. G. has been appointed Chief A.R.P. Officer in Zambia, with Mr. F. C. Dewell in deputy. Mr. Hon. J. G. Jones, S. W. Dyer Melville, and J. C. Jones have been appointed advisers on A.R.P. duties. Mr. A. B. Ratonon is the A.R.P. Record Officer.

Officers wounded in H.M.S. CARNARON CASTLE while in action recently against a German armed raider included Temporary Lieutenant J. Bell, R.N.R.; Mr. A. J. Collins, Senior 6th Engineer, Temporary Lieutenant R. W. Ingworth, R.N.R., and Acting Commander E. A. E. MacLashan, R.N.R.

Sir Archibald Carter, Comanches secretary to the Admiralty, has been appointed Chairman of the Eastern Group Council formed as a result of the Conference on War Supplies held in Delhi in November. Sir Archibald served for many years in the Indian and Chinese Armies, and has had considerable experience and responsibility in shipping and statistics.

Those who have been doing part-time training in Southern Rhodesia are now being called for service in the regular battalions, and very shortly a large number of men in the 21-40 age groups will begin part-time training to provide for the defence of the Colony. Those of the 26-40 group who have already had military training will be called by first to be transferred to the Service Battalions.

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SAUNDERS VALVES, Ltd., P.O. Box 224, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, or P.O. Box 225, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.

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Belgian Congo and Uganda Questions in Parliament

A PURCHASE AGREEMENT and a Financial Settlement relating to the Belgian Congo were signed in London last week by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Belgian Minister of Colonies.

The structure of the purchase agreement is under consideration by the British Government, to purchase agreed quantities of certain Congo products, of which is copper, of which the British Government has agreed to purchase £26,000 in the first year. Other items included in the agreement will go directly to the benefit of the Congo. The agreement takes effect as from December 1, 1940. The British Government also gives general undertakings that any commodity which may be sold off for be placed as a result of Customs duty may be sold off at a price more favourable than British Colonial products.

The Belgian Government undertakes to improve its mining system, the Congo, co-ordinated with the system prevailing in British African territories.

The financial terms provided that the present rate of exchange, which is 176.625 Congo francs to the £, shall remain unchanged and lays down that after provisions for the Congo for essential requirements and for advances, the Belgian Government may, as may prove necessary, the whole of the Congo and production and foreign exchange is to be ceded to the Bank of England against payment in sterling.

Mr. Guthrie, the Belgian Finance Minister, later said in a public statement that the Belgian Congo would not be contributing all it could possibly give in the economic and financial spheres, and while receiving corresponding benefits would pull its full weight in the present united struggle to free the world from Hitlerism.

It would also refer to a British expedition which the Congo had contributed to the evacuation of a first contingent of troops from the Belgian Congo. It was being sent to the Sudan to co-operate there on Africa with their British Allies, and it is our most earnest hope that more will follow, as circumstances permit.

An economic agreement relating to the Cameroons was concluded last week between the British Government and General de Gaulle's Government.

Nyasaland Finances

The estimated revenue of Nyasaland for 1940 is £581,295, of which direct taxation is expected to produce £279,250, and indirect taxation £302,045. Expenditure is put at £536,685, the most important increases including £6,728 for the Nyasaland Defence Force, £6,000 for additional grants in aid for Native Education, £4,675 for a Roman Catholic Secondary School, and £15,595 for war services. Unrequited contributions amount to £24,045.

These facts were revealed at the recent budget session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, when the Finance Secretary also referred to the increased yield to be derived from income tax. He recalled that the yield derived from income tax in 1939 was £57,945, and the rate for income tax was increased for 1940, and the rate for income tax was again to be raised for 1941. It was estimated that the 1940 yield was £20,800, but £10,000 of this increase was due to higher yields resulting from more favourable economic conditions, and the net increase due to heavier taxation was £10,800.

Mr. Strickland asked what appointments of Government labour officers in the Colonies, what salaries and emoluments are paid, and whether it was proposed to encourage the formation of trade unions among Natives under their supervision.

Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that Captain Strickland was evidently referring to certain recommendations in the Plan, which were under consideration. No such appointments had yet been made, but a proposal that a few experienced trade unionists in this country should be selected as an experiment for appointment as Labour Officers in certain Colonies was under discussion. In the event of such appointments being made, one of the principal duties of the officers would be to encourage and assist the development of the trade union movement on sound and constitutional lines.

Anglo-Portuguese Friendship

Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in a written reply in the House of Commons last week that he was aware of the spread of rumours by the enemies in an endeavour to undermine Anglo-Portuguese friendship. He continued: "It would seem to me a marked loss of confidence by our enemies. I have no doubt that the Portuguese Government and people are well aware that this country does not and will not seek to interfere in the internal affairs of the nation, or to impose on them its own terms and conditions. On the contrary, it is, I am sure, a duty realised in Portugal as elsewhere that our victory is among other benefits, to safeguard the right of peoples to shape their own lives in full freedom in their own way."

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COMPANY MEETING

Kakamega Gold Mines, Ltd.

The annual meeting of the Kakamega Gold Mines, Ltd., was held at the offices of the Chairman, the Hon. A. T. J. Fraser, on June 20, 1940. Mr. Sydney Taylor, the Managing Director, presided in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, the Hon. A. T. J. Fraser. The Secretary, Mr. H. D. Garland, having read the notice of the meeting and the report of the auditors, the Chairman said:

"During the year 6,000 tons of ore milled at Kakamega and Chausu, 8,160 tons were treated by cyanide, giving a total production of 30,300 oz. fine gold. The grade of ore treated at Kakamega was rather less, 5.9 dwt. per ton against 7.30 dwt. as a good proportion was taken from ground outside reserves. At Chausu some 1,100 tons more were milled, of a grade of 11.5 dwt., compared with 1.01 dwt. Tribute in the western part of the Kakamega properties yielded 102 oz. fine gold, of which the company received its proportion of realisations. The tributeriders he has now exhausted the sources of his gold. Sales of tributeriders, 24,500 lbs. and other tributeriders brought some £24,500. While expenditure was £180,000, resulting in a loss of £14,444. This is partly attributable to a reduction of 1,500 oz. in production, which, however, was partly offset by the higher price for gold—an increase in cost of gold and general."

Royalty on Gold Production

You will have learnt from the report that a royalty of 5% of gold production has been imposed on the gold mining industry by the Kenya Government as a interim measure as from January 1, 1940, but there is some hope that this will be replaced by a tax on profits, which would ease the burden considerably for this country. Local representatives of gold mining companies have been called in consultation by the Government, and negotiations are being continued to endeavor to secure more favorable terms, especially for companies working in a small margin.

Details of non buildings, plant, etc., and amounts on bank balances have been charged to profit and loss for our year, bringing the total loss for the year to £6,381. Outlays on machinery and plant, debited on the balance sheet, amounted to £12,000. The cash resources on June 30 were £10,443 and the value of stores and materials £10,695, together a reduction of some £7,000 from the previous year.

Reserves at Kakamega.—Having reviewed the accounts, Mr. Taylor said that the reserves at Kakamega on June 30, 1940, were estimated at 29,297 tons, averaging 8.95 dwt. per ton, compared with 26,995 tons averaging 9.7 dwt. in June, 1939, and there were in addition 8,779 tons averaging 8.5 dwt. at present not freely available.

At Koa Mulimu the vertical shaft reached a depth of 400 ft., and the 400 ft. level has been driven north and south on the dyke. Latest reports state that a length of 150 ft. of ore has been exposed, with a stope of stoping width of 3 ft. Further exploration at the dyke is being undertaken, and the shaft is to be deepened to explore the condition below the 400 ft. level. An extension of the 200 ft. level north disclosed 87 ft. of quartz, 1.8 inches wide, worth 234 tons.

In the shaft South the Golden shaft was watered, and at the 200 ft. and 250 ft. levels the ground was opened up by rises and crosscuts in order to stop the ore for milling. At 250 ft. the ore shoot is 158 ft. long, with a 5.18 dwt. over a stoping width of 3 ft. To reach the Chausu shoot a crosscut was driven from the 250 ft. level and the vein was watered. On the 200 ft. level a short shoot of ore worth 6.3 dwt. over 3 ft. was revealed for a

length of 80 ft. In the shaft West a crosscut at the 150 ft. horizon cut the dyke 17 ft. and levels were driven to the east and south. The vein at the north was on ore 26 inches wide, worth 12 dwt. per ton, with good ore still showing in the face. Since the close of the financial year the shoot has been found to have 100 ft. of ore worth 12.5 dwt. over 39 inches on the south side of the dyke, and it is hoped that payable ore will also be found on the north side.

In No. 2 Area development at the west end of the Chausu mine, where the vein is folded and faulted but of quite good value, has proved satisfactory. On the eastern part further exploration is proving additional sources of low grade but payable ore. An increased tonnage was milled, and ore reserves at the end of the year showed a slight increase in quantity and value.

Future Prospects

Working results in No. 2 Area showed a profit, which was offset by a loss incurred at Kakamega. With better gold returns of the last few months, however, a profit is now being made in Kakamega.

Outlook at No. 2 Area compares with the same as last year, and we consider there is a reasonable prospect that the Kakamega properties can be made payable by the development of the reserves at Koa Mulimu, Dudgeon South and Turbul West, etc.

As you are well aware, that in these difficult times our staff in Kenya have been working under great strain, and in addition to the extra work entailed by reduced numbers of staff, the superintendent, and his staff, are assisting the war effort in every way they can. Mr. Higgins tells us that all this is being done with the utmost willingness, and I feel sure you would like to join with the board in sending them all our gratitude.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the auditors were re-appointed.

Company Progress Report

At Kakamega.—During November 886 tons of ore crushed in Kakamega produced 391 oz. fine gold, and 609 tons crushed in Chausu yielded 311 oz. Total output: 702 oz. fine gold. Development: Kakamega.—On the 4th level at Koa Mulimu drive S. advanced 12 ft. to total of 201 ft. on poor lode; No. 2 rise S. adv. 11 ft. to total of 117 ft. on quartz 15 in. wide worth 1.6 dwt. On the west level drive N. adv. 39 ft. to total of 239 ft., and drive S. adv. 59 ft. to 11 ft.; stoping continued on 4th and 2nd levels. At Turbul West, 2nd level, drive S. adv. 38 ft. to 190 ft.; lode 10 in. wide worth 13.3 dwt. Rise No. 1 N. adv. 25 ft. to 100 ft. lode 10 in. wide worth 15.6 dwt. Rise No. 2 adv. 33 ft. to 100 ft. lode 3 1/2 in. wide worth 21.3 dwt.

At Chausu the following developments occurred: 3rd level, cross-cut for shaft 10 ft., driven from No. 5 trough winze; 2nd level, No. 5 trough winze sunk 10 ft. to 220 ft. below 1st level. First level, minor rises and sub-drives to facilitate stoping were carried out on ore of good value, and during the year ore of better value was encountered than had been disclosed by the initial development. On the intermediate level at 129 ft. in No. 3 shaft area, from the end of cross-cut S. at 129 ft. in the shaft, drives E. and W. were driven 10 ft. each way on a narrow vein of quartz of fair value. The 50 ft. level east was extended 39 ft. to 442 ft.; quartz of good width but of low value was encountered.

Gold Mining in Kenya

The Government of Kenya has, it seems, refused to grant a license to any individual or firm in respect of fees on mining claims the owners of which are on military duty. The representative asserts that a certain mining has already been closed as a result of this culture of officialdom to apply the law with what was discretion which the times clearly dictate. In other territories more business-like and far-sighted policy is being followed. Gold mining has proved of such value to Kenya in recent years that all reasonable measures to assist it are assuredly desirable.

Mining Persuasia

Mr. Harold C. Hankins, secretary of Rhodesia Minerals Concessions Ltd. and Minerals Separation Ltd., died last week. He had been connected with the latter company for 20 years and had been secretary for 20 years. Mr. C. J. Deaman has been appointed to succeed him as secretary.

Of Commercial Concern Empire Tobacco Growing

Tobacco production in Nyasaland has been declared a dividend of £1,000,000 of income.

Financial reports have been made in Attorney-Lang on samples of tobacco grown in Southern Rhodesia.

The Campaign of the Navigators has applied to the Portuguese Air Council for permission to operate an air service between Portugal and Mozambique, P.E.A. African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., state that output from their estates during December was 135 tons making a total of 930 tons for the 12 months of the current financial year.

Messrs. Alexander Lawrie & Co., who have extensive business connections with East Africa, announce the payment of an interim dividend of 2% on the ordinary shares.

Public imports into the Empire during the first 10 months of 1940 totalled £2,211,000, against £2,720,000 last year, while exports amounted to £1,832,000, against £2,200,000.

Wages and insurance rates in Nyasaland from Africa (excluding the Mediterranean and the east coast north of Mombasa) have been reduced to 40% of 1939 compared with 50% for the United Kingdom.

Invoices for goods exported to the United Kingdom are now drawn under the tariff heading 250, which is the amount of purchase tax which would be payable if the goods were sold for consumption in the United Kingdom.

Highly exaggerated stories of wealth in full bloom in the Belgian Congo have appeared in South African newspapers, which have suggested that this year's output will be about 500 tons. His estimate is thought to be about 10 times the probable output.

During the first ten months of 1940 £41,110,000 of butter was manufactured in Southern Rhodesia, an increase of 97,584 lb. over the corresponding period of 1939. Cheese manufactured rose from 16,271 lb. in September to 20,412 lb. in October, while during the first ten months of the year the total output was 30,544 lb., against 27,020 lb.

Ivory Prices

Just over half of the 16 tons of ivory offered at the recent quarterly sale in London were bought in offerings met only a limited demand, owing to absence of orders from America. East African and Rhodesian prices of large and medium tusks showed a decline of 28 to £12 per cwt. and in some instances smaller tusks and Ball scribbles were 25 and 20 per cent lower. Bagatelle tusks were 25 to 28 per cwt. higher, and solid scribbles were much dearer. Smaller soft wigs and shells were 20 to 40 per cent lower, and soft bangles were 10 to 20 per cent lower. Stocks on January 20 were about 25 tons, against 22 1/2 tons in January last year.

Dalgely & Co. Company

The annual report of Messrs. Dalgely & Co., Ltd. for the year ended June 30 shows that after providing for bad debts, current expenditure, depreciation, taxation, etc., and the conversion of overseas profits into sterling, there is a net profit of £17,582. Dividend on preference shares absorbs £27,000; an interim dividend of 2% on the ordinary shares £45,000; and a further interim dividend of 4% required £80,000, leaving a balance of £17,682. Adding £124,162 brought forward, there remains £141,844 of which £20,000 is to be placed to the staff provident fund, leaving £121,844 to be carried forward. The report states that in East Africa where the company has extensive interests, there was a very good season, the rainfall having been too spasmodic. The adjourned annual meeting is to be held in London on May 14.

The impression on trading some American companies on the British tobacco industry generally is that it is a declining one, and that a trade of overwhelming importance in producing high quality at a U.S. tobacco and are consequently damaging the total volume of the American export trade," says *Tobacco Times*.

In 1935, the relative value of U.S.A. tobacco exports to total exports in 1937 was only 3.7%, and in the years 1931-35 not above 4.3%. This is in striking contrast to the relative value of a British Protectorate—Nyasaland—the relative value of whose tobacco exports to total exports in 1937 was 47.2%, with as high as 66.7% in 1931-35.

From the British point of view the outstanding fact is that the Empire, after 21 years of some form of preferential supplies only one-quarter of U.K. leaf requirements, though agriculturally the Empire is geared up to supply a considerably larger quantity.

Tobacco at one time was grown in 21 countries in England, but cultivation was stopped in order to help the American Colonies. When, however, the American Colonies succeeded in their Mother Country's little scheme, it was decided to introduce tobacco growing in England. The result has been that year after year the Empire has continued to pay a heavy tribute to the United States for tobacco. Even in 1919 the amount of Empire tobacco imported into the U.K. was only 10% of the total. Despite the U.S.A. supply of 90.5% and the Empire's share of 9.5% consumption was only 1.0%.

M. Vleeschauer in S. Africa

M. Albert de Vleeschauer, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, flew from Elisabethville last week-end to South Africa to discuss questions of co-operation between the Union and the Congo. Accompanied by Colonel Deneys Reitz, Deputy Prime Minister of South Africa, he made the journey in a South African Airways machine, which covered the distance from Elisabethville to Pretoria in eight and a half hours, including a stay of two hours in Livingstone to enable the Belgian Minister to see the Victoria Falls.

Fort Victoria By-Election

W. B. Richards, the United Party candidate, has been elected to the Southern Rhodesian Parliament for the Fort Victoria constituency, the vacancy having been caused by the resignation of Mr. W. A. S. Witterton, who is on active service. Mr. Richards polled 232 votes, Mr. H. J. Filmer (Labour) 102, 228, and Mr. R. G. Dott (Independents) 105. At the general election the figures were Mr. W. A. S. Witterton (U.P.) 497, Mr. K. J. Austin (Labour) 286. The result of the poll is not generally considered to have any political significance.

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IMPORTERS

Saw Livingstone Buried

Regular readers of East Africa and Rhodesia will not be surprised to learn that one of the names which was present when David Livingstone was buried in Westminster Abbey on April 14, 1874. That fact has come to our knowledge as a result of the leading article published at the time of the centenary of the first departure of Livingstone from England for Africa.

When the great missionary explorer was buried by the nation nearly 87 years ago, a small boy aged 10 years was in his first term at Westminster School—for in those days there were no separate preparatory schools as feeders for the public schools. The rest of the story must be told in Canon Cyril Hallett's own words:—

"I so well remember that glorious morning in April, 1874, when the undermaster called us out and lined us up in the yards. Presently a magnificent person with a black gown and a silver poker emerged from the Abbey, which was packed with people. But we did not at the time have the faintest idea what it was all about, passed through an avenue and were lined up round the grave. Looking back, I see clearly that my first interest in African missions dates from that day, thanks to the brain-wave of old Ingram, the undermaster."

As a result, Canon Hallett gave many years of devoted service to the Universities Mission to Central Africa. Appointed Archdeacon of Kevuru in 1911, and made prisoner by the Germans in 1914, he was released in 1916 when the Belgians took Kabora, and was a chaplain to the British Forces in East Africa from 1917 to 1919. From 1921 to 1930 he was Archdeacon of Zanzibar, of which diocese he had previously been made Canon.

News Items in Brief

Kenya hule industrial zone... The Kenya Government... the Imperial Institute... H. H. Ward, at Sangole.

The first African from Tanganyika to complete his medical course at Makerere College, Uganda, has been appointed to Government service, and 10 others are undergoing training. During last year 32 Tanganyika students were in residence at Makerere.

All engaged in tung cultivation in the Rhodesias and East Africa would do well to study the October issue of the Quarterly Journal issued by the East Island Tea Association, which contains some valuable notes on the various methods of raising and treating tung insects which attack tung nut trees.

The need to economise in the use of paper in the Colonies has been urged by the Imperial Government at first to conserve the raw paper materials available from local sources, and secondly to conserve foreign currency where supplies are obtained from America. This plea was made editorially in East Africa and Rhodesia many months ago.

The South-East African air service now operating between the East and Entebbe leaves Johannesburg on Tuesday mornings and proceeds via Bulawayo and Lusaka to Kampala, where the night is spent. On Wednesday the flight is continued to Dodoma, Nairobi, Kisumu and Entebbe. The return journey begins from Entebbe on Thursday, which night is spent in Kasanga.

Encircling the Globe

Encircling the globe by air is no longer a dream of aircraft in the air. Sir Alan Watts said that with a still air, a size of 7,000 miles it would be possible for aircraft to encircle the world with stops at Cairo, Bombay, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney, Suva, Honolulu, Vancouver and Quebec. A branch line from Cairo could run to the Cape, with one stop at Mombasa, and a tropical circuit from Mombasa could connect East and West Africa with Australia, India and South America. In this way it would be possible to handle all the main routes of the world with some 15 refuelling stations.

Mails Lost by Enemy Action

Losses of East African and Rhodesian mails posted from this country are reported by the Postmaster General. They include letters, printed papers, and parcels posted and posted on November 12, 18 and 19 for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, the Belgian Congo, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Seychelles and South Africa parcels for South Africa and (if prepaid for transmission via Cape Town) Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and air mail correspondence, prepaid at the rate of 1s. 3d. per half ounce, for all destinations served by the Empire air service.

Saunders Valves

All concerns in East Africa and the Rhodesias engaged in secondary industries and many engaged in primary industries would do well to procure the full brochure Handbook No. 1 issued by the Saunders Valve Company Ltd., Capetown, Monrovia, Sierra Leone, food manufacturers, soap, cement, and other industries are among a wide range of users of the valve which ensures an all-round economy in time, trouble and labour, and removes the two most causes of valve trouble—corrosion and wear. Since 1932 the valve was first placed on the British market the company has expanded from a two-room office to a factory with some 80,000 sq. ft. The brochure may be obtained from the company or any of its agents whose names and addresses appear in an advertisement elsewhere in this issue.



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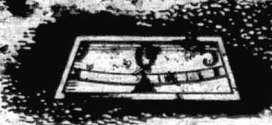
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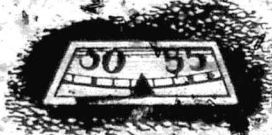
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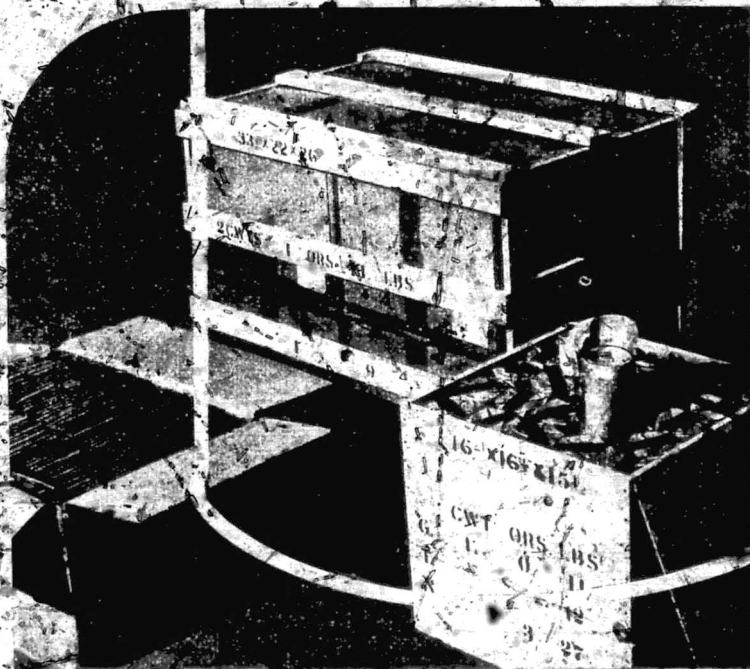
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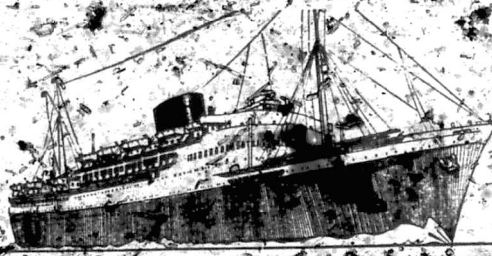
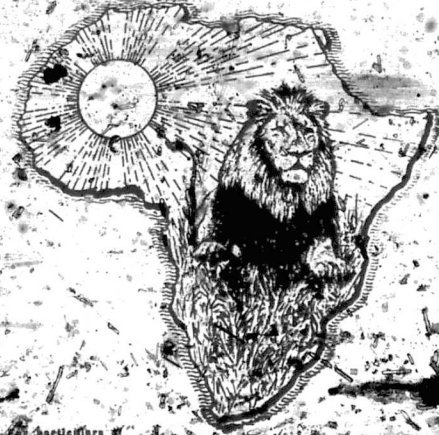
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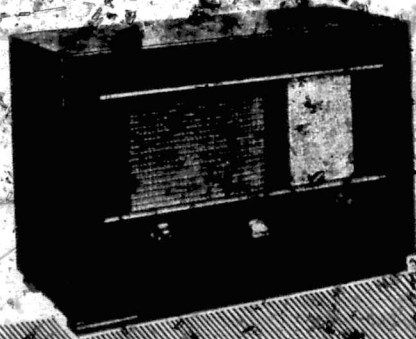
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 6, 1941

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GRAND STRATEGY has been defined as a combination of military, economic, and political considerations, each of which clearly requires the speediest possible defeat of the Italians in East Africa.

Grand Strategy and East Africa. The overriding military necessity—taking the word to cover the three branches of the armed Forces—is to secure the swift release for service elsewhere of the troops, aircraft and convoy and other naval vessels engaged in and about Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somaliland. In the economic sense, the downfall of the Italians in Eastern Africa will immensely ease the strain upon the merchant marine and upon the manufacture of the great range of munitions and stores now destined for that part of the world. Politically, the destruction of Mussolini's vaunted East African Empire will be a dire blow to Fascism, a palpable proof to the Italians that their leader has again misled them, a new incentive to the French to link their fortunes once more with those of the only Power which can and will restore France, and an added reason for Turkey, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia to stand firm against German threats. These, in brief, are the main considerations which demand the swiftest settlement of the war in East Africa, where the progress of the past fortnight has far surpassed the anticipations of even the most optimistic. Only two months ago the Italian wire-

less was boasted that Mussolini's Italy possesses the necessary material resources to beat the English in Africa, which was proudly proclaimed to be "the key theatre of the war." Now that vainglorious Italy is in a fair way to losing that key.

The capture of Asordat, which is a full hundred miles from Kassala, has deprived the enemy of an important supply base and administrative centre, and, still more important, has put the invading forces astride the railway leading to Keren, another big supply-centre, and thence to Asmara, the capital, and Massawa, the port of entry. To state these facts is not to postulate that those towns and other vital positions will fall easily into our hands, though the amazing progress of the troops under the command of General Platt engenders hopes which would have seemed fantastic last month. It will be prudent, however, to curb anticipations, and to assume that the Italians will give spirited resistance at points favourable to themselves and disadvantageous to our own troops, whose lengthening lines of communication must present increasingly difficult transport problems.

For that reason, as we suggested last week, a landing north or south of Massawa may be warranted in order to cut the railway behind it, and

we may be sure that British aircraft will seize every opportunity of destroying enemy petrol dumps, with the object of immobilising his planes and motor transport. It is significant that one column at least has been driven to abandon its vehicles, primarily through the activity of Ethiopian patriots, whose appetite for action is perhaps the best augury for an Italian collapse within the next few months.

When we first published our estimate that the enemy forces in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somaliland numbered not more than two hundred thousand men, almost all the military correspondents of the daily newspapers in this country were basing their comments on assumptions which varied from about a quarter to a third of our figures. General Smuts, whose judgment must be based on the best information available, has now publicly mentioned the figure which we had given six months previously, and when the full facts are known his diagnosis and ours may prove to have been conservative. From our calculation we deliberately excluded Natives irregulars, the so-called *banda*, basing ourselves on the belief that the enemy has approximately one hundred thousand trained *askari* and not fewer than the same number of white troops—whose number may, in fact, be nearer six score than five score thousand. Since the main attack on the Sudan was to have been launched from Eritrea, a large proportion of the enemy's strength is obviously concentrated in that region, which has been in Italian possession for a full half century, and which tends itself to stubborn defence in the highlands, given the will. But the gallant Greeks have shown that, even holding natural fortresses need not be treated with textbook discretion, and the sons of the Empire on service in the Middle East have given proof that they can match Greek contempt for theory and be equally aggressive in action. As it has been necessary for the Greeks to advance in the severest winter conditions in order to gain ground in Albania before the spring enables the enemy to use his tanks and other heavy weapons, so speed is essential in East Africa, both for the reasons outlined in the first paragraph of this article, and because every effort must be made to smash all resistance before the heavy rains begin five months hence.

75th Week of the War

COURSE OF TIME Southern Rhodesia, with her stocks of coal, iron ore and raw materials, may become a great manufacturing country. That is not the optimistic anticipation

The Importance of the Secondary Industries.

of a public speaker, but the considered judgment of the Government Statistician of the Colony, who uses these very words in the introduction to his *Summary of Industrial Production, 1938 and 1939*. That report, which deserves close study in East Africa no less than in the Rhodesias, shows that the gross output of Southern Rhodesia industries in 1939 totalled £8,972,369, and that the cost of the fuel and materials used was £4,609,325, leaving a net output of £4,362,954, of which £2,684,604 represented the salaries and wages paid to 5,132 Europeans and 37,795 members of other races, mainly Africans, of course. This careful analysis reveals the striking facts that the net output of secondary industries was considerably in excess of the gross agricultural output (£3,700,000) and rather more than half the value of the gross mineral output, and that the number of Europeans employed in secondary industries was higher than the numbers engaged in agriculture (4,700) and in mining (2,200). These are figures to be pondered by all concerned for the progress of white settlement in East and Central Africa, for they provide statistical backing for the reiterated political argument that the expansion of secondary industries is essential to the growth of settlement. There is much more of value in this report, which furnishes material for constructive economic planning. If Kenya had not rashly abolished her statistical department some years ago—a panic measure against which we protested at the time—similar material might now be available from that Colony. Better still, the department might have been absorbed by the Governors' Conference and charged with the responsibility of extending its services to the East African Dependencies as a unit. If better methods are to be discovered for something better, the careful compilation of statistical records will have to be undertaken, and it is not too early to lay plans for such work. The new East African Economic Council, while essentially engaged on war work, cannot fail also to lift its eyes to the peaceful future, in which it will have important functions to discharge, and for their success the assembly of essential economic data will be indispensable.

Swift Progress against Italian East Africa

Enemy Driven to Abandon Important Bases and Transport

OVER THE COURSE of the year has already fallen to British troops who have captured Agordat and Bahariya, and are moving onwards in the direction of Gondar. Swift progress is also being made in the Italian and Italian Somaliland, as will be seen from the following reports.

January 20. British C. in C., Cairo, announced: **Eritrea.** Operations in the Agordat-Barenti sector are developing. Our close pursuit of the enemy with diver head, small target is continuing, and further prisoners have been captured. **Abyssinia.** The Italian position east of Metemma is unchanged. **Italian Somaliland.** Vigorous patrol activity is continuing in all border areas across the enemy frontiers.

R.A.F. communiqué said: "An important railway bridge and railway junction west of Keren, Eritrea, were successfully attacked. General air support was given to our troops in their offensive in the Agordat area. Aircraft of the South African Air Force on January 20 carried out raids in the Moyale area, and many high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. The result was not fully observed owing to weather conditions. Numerous reconnaissance flights were made of all fronts from operations our aircraft returned safely.

From Nairobi came news that strong patrols have crossed the frontier of Italian Somaliland at many points. Slight opposition from (Native troops) was encountered. Operations are continuing. The S.A.A.F. bombed the Sialeh area on Monday.

In London it was revealed that an Indian division which had taken an active part in the capture of Suva had then been transferred to the Sudan, and was bearing the brunt of the advance into Eritrea.

Abortive attempt to Bomb Suez Canal. January 20. The communiqué issued in Cairo said:

Eritrea. In the Agordat-Barenti sector the concentration of our forces is proceeding smoothly in spite of distances and physical difficulties which have been overcome largely by the work of the Cape Mechanical Transport Companies. **Abyssinia.** Intensive patrolling continues east of Metemma. **Italian Somaliland.** In all sectors work is progressing on improving forward roads in support of our advanced patrols, whose activities across the frontier are continuing unabated.

The Italian High Command, whose veracity has suffered considerably under successive reverses, claimed: "In East Africa, on the northern front, the Italian repelled Australian contingents and recaptured a locality which the Australians had reached. Both prisoners and arms were captured. On the southern front the Italians attacked in three different sectors and put to flight enemy columns. Italian air formations heavily bombed enemy motorized contingents, troops, and installations. One British Air Force carried out raids on some Italian air bases, causing slight damage. A British fighter was brought down.

Bombs were dropped in the vicinity of the Suez Canal without causing casualties or damage. The attacking machines, presumably approached from Eritrea, for the official announcement states that reports were sounded in Cairo and other places in Lower and Upper Egypt as the enemy aeroplanes passed over towards the canal area. It may be recalled that East Africa and Rhodesia predicted that the Italians would bomb the canal once they had given up hope of occupying the Sudan and Egypt.

The Emperor of Ethiopia, now back in his own country at the head of his army, and British newspaper correspondents that his former legate to

League of Nations, Lorenzo Tefez, had sent five envoys in Abyssinia immediately prior to Mussolini's declaration of war, that he (the Emperor) was therefore fully informed about the position, that he had always had regular reports during his exile. His army, thanks to Great Britain, was now well equipped, and that he had with him Ras Kassa, his former C.-in-C. Ethiopia's troops are now under British officers, and three British war correspondents are attached to the Ethiopian patriot army.

S.A.A.F. machines were stated to have gutted a transport park at Negelli containing about 100 vehicles, destroyed one Caproni and damaged others at Yavello, and rendered unserviceable several more enemy aircraft in Scasciamanna, half-way between the Kenya border and Addis Ababa. One Savoia was set alight, two were shattered by direct hits, the wing and tail of a Caproni were blown off, and other Savoias were damaged by a bomb which fell about 15 ft. away.

January 31. The R.A.F. announced: "Aircraft dived on a ledge on the Mega-Neghelli road and straddled it with bombs. In the Moyale area another squadron made dive attacks on Italian artillery and infantry positions, dropping high-explosive and incendiary bombs. Other aircraft bombed and machine-gunned enemy posts and buildings at Moyale. During a reconnaissance flight one of our aircraft which was attacked by a CR.42, the enemy fighter and then dived and machine-gunned our Caproni in an aerodrome.

February 2. Fighter aircraft machine-gunned four S.79's on the ground at Teranni, 25 miles south-east of Asmara, destroying three of them. A transport yard at Asmara was bombed.

Pressure on the Italian position in Eritrea was intensified, and Rome admitted that, in the course of fierce battles in Eritrea our valorous troops, both Italian and Native, have inflicted notable losses on the enemy. Our own losses have also been heavy."

Nigerians and K.R.N.V.R. Co-operate

News was released in Nairobi concerning a succession of raids on the fishing village of Kiamboni (Dick's Head), on the border between Italian Somaliland. It appears that in November Italian levies from Kiamboni raided the Kenya coast north of Lamu, taking Native hostages and booty. Thereupon the remainder of the population were evacuated and settled near Lamu. Soon afterwards five K.R.N.V.R. askari under a British subaltern made a raid on Kiamboni, where the enemy levies were believed to be posted. Finding the place empty, they set part of it on fire and destroyed an enemy dhow. While with flames they were attacked by 40 *banda*, half of whom attempted to skin our officers' movement, but the British party, firing at 100 yards' range, saved the cover of the fish unscathed after inflicting casualties. During the past month patrols of Nigerian troops have been crossing the frontier without incident, the Native levies. About a fortnight ago they again visited Kiamboni, which was deserted. The whole village except the mosque was burnt but no Italian *askari* were met. The Nigerians brought back a boundary stone inscribed with ambiguous references to the borders of the new Italy. It is being sent back to regimental headquarters in Karo. The troops have operated in this area with the assistance of ships of the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, which comprises schooner dhows, whalers and motor-boats manned by Kenya settlers with African crews. Some of the troops have been ferried by sea and landed to join up with parties who have made the journey across country.

February 2.—The communiqué from Cairo reads: **Eritrea.**—Yesterday (Saturday) morning our forces entered the town of Agordat taking many hundreds of prisoners with their arms and mechanical transport. Six Italian medium tanks, five light tanks and 55 guns were also destroyed. The enemy sustained heavy casualties during our final attack, which was carried out by British and Indian troops with R.A.F. assistance. By dusk advanced elements of our forces were again in close pursuit of the enemy withdrawing towards Keren. In the Barentu area operations are developing well, while further south Bia Undes have won our hands together with more prisoners and Italian forces which originally withdrew from Uch Haza. As a result of our actions, coupled with the desertion of Italian troops withdrawing from the Welka district, we are obliged to abandon the bulk of our mechanical transport, and they are now trying to make their way eastwards by mountain tracks.

Abyssinia.—Following our pressure in the Metemba area, the enemy is also in full retreat on the Metemba Gondar road, closely followed by our mobile troops. **Italian Somaliland.**—Ours by our patrols continues in sectors near the Italian frontier, resulting in general falling back of the enemy and a screen of

Low British Losses Despite Bitter Italian Resistance.

Reporting from the outskirts of Barentu, the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphed that, despite stiff Italian resistance, British losses from the campaign are low, none of the battalions engaged having had more than 10 casualties.

An Indian officer, who participated in frontal fighting, had, he said, declared that 50 Pathans could have held an entire British brigade in a weak position on the day. He scored a point, added he, in the absence of an Italian Colonial battalion is provided by the unwilling Abyssinian conscripts, scores of whom have deserted. Barentu is no longer an Italian post. It is a strongly defended garrison manned by at least two brigades, and has been three and a half if many of the Umm Hara troops have been able to get back. It is also an important airfield in which some of the most damaging raids on the Sudan have been carried out.

A message to the *Daily Express* said that the Italians had fought bravely for every gorge and ridge along the 25 miles front of the Barentu sector, suffering heavy casualties, but that our troops, engaged in ceaselessly storming almost impregnable positions with reckless and heroic bravery, had had only slight losses, partly because of our terrific artillery barrage. It reported that British Indian and men of a Highland regiment drove the Italians from one position to another during hours of bitter fighting, and that the road was being heavily mined to hold up our mechanized forces.

According to the *Times*, what was at first a strategic withdrawal has been driven far beyond the intended line of defence. The swift movement of the British columns is attributed largely to the Cape coloured drivers of the transport vehicles, whose work has been praised in a telegram sent to General Smith by General Platt, G.O.C. the British Forces in Britain.

The enemy strength in the Barentu sector was variously estimated between 1,000 and 12,000. It is likely that about 1,500 were captured and some hundreds killed.

Bombing of the Italian base is stated in the official bulletin to have attacked concentrations of motor transport at Mega and Yavello, direct hits being registered on vehicles. Aerodromes at Zulu and El Ghena were bombed and their buildings and military buildings. In another area, stores and dumps were hit.

In another message, South African troops who had crossed the Abyssinian border and pushed some miles northwards were described as nearer Addis Ababa than Nairobi.

British Expeditionary Force

A bulletin to the *Times* from Nairobi stated that when first declared war against Ethiopia, a refugee in Kenya volunteered for active service.

The original intention was to raise an exclusively Abyssinian unit with Ethiopian leaders for the purpose of crossing the border and joining hands with the *shifa* forces. The most influential man was Dejazmatch Walde Mariam, the former Governor of Amara, and only prevented his leading the new regiment in the field. The unit was first trained by a police inspector and the field simply equipped in a khaki uniform with a blue armband on which was the figure '1' denoting the 1st Battalion of the Ethiopian Refugee Regiment. Special ranks or officers and men were asked out, a part of which the refugees promptly handed over to the authorities for the maintenance of their church in Kenya, declaring: "God is on our side and we must not forget His Church."

After a disappointing beginning, the plans for the regiment were altered, and for some months they were given proper military training and formal battalion equipment. Part of their training was provided by South African instructors. In recent months the regiment, with the co-operation of the K.A.R., has been several times in action against the *banita* (Native levies) lost in north-west Kenya near the eastern side of Lake Rudolf. They were mainly responsible for the clearing out of *banita* from an area of more than 3,000 square miles, thus permitting the return of pastoral tribesmen to this area.

I have seen the regiment in training at various frontier camps, and can testify to their earnest enthusiasm. They have given promise of a fine fighting unit. Their first commander was a well-known Scotsman who had been an explorer in the Sahara.

Capture of Barentu

February 3.—British H.Q. in Cairo announced: **Eritrea.**—As a result of our operations, the enemy evacuated the town of Barentu, which we occupied yesterday.

Meanwhile, in the northern sector our mechanized troops are pressing back Italian forces which are withdrawing towards Gen. **Abyssinia.**—Our pursuit of enemy forces retreating towards Gondar continues, as a result the Italians have been obliged to abandon and destroy quantities of materials and stores of all kinds. South African forces have occupied two Italian frontier posts 40 miles from the enemy border in the Dukana front. **Italian Somaliland.**—Vigorous activity by our patrols continues, extending and deepening penetration across the Italian frontier.

A bulletin issued in Nairobi said: South African forces have occupied the Italian posts at El Gerai and Gordan, 40 miles from the Abyssinian border. The Italians lost two officers, 43 *banda* killed and three officers and 50 *banda* taken prisoner, together with machine-guns, rifles, arms, and ammunition. Our casualties were very slight. After this success, the capture of the post at Hobok, seven miles north of the border and west of Gerai, was reported. Active patrolling continues in other sectors.

Gerai and Hobok are important well-commanding a large area of country.

Telegrams from Delhi stated that Indian mechanized cavalry, infantry, and engineers are in the van of the operations in Eritrea, and reported fine work by sappers and miners in a gorge near Kerd which was completely blocked with land mines and other obstacles. It appeared that the delay to the advance would be serious but the gorge was cleared by the sappers in six hours. Undaunted by the commanding positions on which the Italians had taken their stand, the Indian infantry scaled heights with disconcerting speed and took positions at the point of the bayonet, capturing 700 prisoners.

Middle East stated: "On February 1 a unit of the S.A.A.F. bombed enemy emplacements. In support of the army offensive at Barentu two air attacks were made by R.A.F. aircraft on the enemy's positions, which were hit by a number of bombs. Others fell among a concentration of motor transport, and at least 50 of these vehicles were rendered unserviceable. West of Asmara another concentration of motor vehicles was attacked and direct hits were made on the road. At Agordat our fighters shot down at least 50 in flames.

Speaking in the Senate, General Smuts said South Africa's fighting forces would go as far as the shores of the Mediterranean if necessary.

S.A.A.F. Destroys Six Enemy Aircraft

February 4.—The communiqué from R.A.F. Headquarters in the Middle East said: "During the last two days the S.A.A.F. have accounted for six enemy aircraft in Abyssinia without loss to themselves. On February 2 a bomber aircraft destroyed a Caproni bomber on the ground at Amada (60 miles north-west of Kismayu) by machine-gun fire. Yesterday South African bombers attacked Godwey aerodrome (slightly north-east of Kismayu), dropping many incendiary bombs and then machine-gunned the aerodrome. Three of the one Caproni, and one CR. 42, were destroyed. In support of the Army's successful advance in Eritrea one aircraft continued to attack the enemy. During the operations one CA.139 was destroyed. The operations at Gura suffered heavily as a result of a raid, in which a number of direct hits were registered on buildings and on nearby roads. From all operations in East Africa and Libya one of our aircraft did not return.

February 5.—It was officially revealed that General Sir Archibald Wavell had visited the Eritrean front and watched the attack on Barentu.

Casualties and Awards

Major-General C. Gilly, whose death is reported to have occurred in East Africa in 1943-44, was awarded the D.S.O. and D.C. and bar in the last war, served on the West Frontier of India, and later commanded the 1st Tank Brigade.

Lieutenant-Major J. R. Currie, who was killed in action, has been killed in an accident in Kenya. Pilot Officer L. K. S. Wilson, of the R.A.F., and N. H. Wilson, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, were reported a prisoner of war.

2nd Lieutenant Laurence R. Duirs, of the East Africa Armoured Car Regiment, has been awarded the M.C. for gallantry in Somaliland.

The King has approved the award of the D.F.C. to Pilot Officer R. A. Collis and of the D.F.M. to Sergeant A. K. Murray for services in East Africa. The citations read:

Pilot Officer Collis volunteered to fly a single-engine aircraft over difficult and mountainous country into rebel Abyssinia carrying a representative of the Emperor Haile Selassie to confer with rebel chieftains. The aircraft, which also carried an Army officer and a sergeant observer, was further loaded with essential stores. With this heavy load the pilot was able to make a successful landing in extremely difficult country 8,000 ft. above sea-level. A conference, which was urgently desired by the G.O.C. British troops in the Sudan, took place. Pilot Officer Collis was obliged to remain in Abyssinia for two nights and supervised the

preparation of a runway, which enabled him to take off. This officer also led a formation of three aircraft which dropped ammunition, food, and supplies for the rebels.

Sergeant Murray was a carrier in a Rhodesian unit during a drive bombing attack in Abyssinia in January. He was wounded in the knee and removed the shell splinter with a screwdriver. He then discovered that the screwdrivers had been so tight and had fallen on the floor of the rear cockpit. He threw them overboard, but finding he could not operate the extinguisher, he attacked the flames with his hands. The pilot signalled to him to abandon aircraft by parachute, but he continued to deal with the blaze until the pilot succeeded in making a forced landing and the fire was then extinguished and the aircraft flown safely back to base.

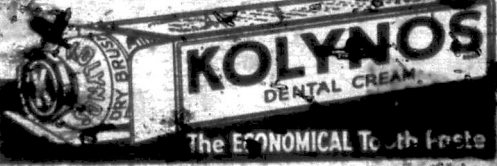
Pilot Officer Collis was born in 1914, attended Milton School, Devonport, from 1931 to 1932; when Colonel J. D. Frank was headmaster. His father, Mr. Alan Collis, died in 1927, and with his mother he came to England and continued his education at Hush, Grammar School, Taunton. In 1936 he joined the R.A.F., was selected for training as a pilot, and when commissioning was posted to the Middle East, where he has served for the past two years. His mother lives in London and was a member of the Auxiliary Forces. Colonel W. H. Collis, M.C., M.P., a politician in Africa, some years ago, has been appointed Director of Public Relations at the War Office.

Mr. Warren S. Wilson, J.P., the Kampala advocate, has closed his office for the duration of the war and resumed residence on his farm in Kenya, because he believes that he will fulfil a more useful function as a producer of foodstuffs. In addition to his legal practice, he acted in Uganda as an honorary judge and as a voter in the Uganda Parliament.

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ONE presentation to the School is available for a deceased or retired officer of the Kenya Government or person's resident in Kenya. The child, boy or girl must be between ages of 9 and 14 years at the time of admission to the school. Apply Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, S.W. 1.

Background to the

Germany's Air Strength. — Some American estimates say that Germany has prepared for an invasion attempt 31 divisions of aeroplanes with a total of 22,000 machines and 250,000 men, that there is a reserve of 100% that Germany now possesses about 70,000 military aircraft, of which at least 50,000 are 'fighting' types, and that she has 42,000 trained combat pilots, and probably more. Most of these figures are nonsensical. Germany probably has an absolute total of about 40,000 machines, of which fewer than 18,000 are combat types; the number available for full operation at any given time is about 9,000. The Royal Air Force has scored nearly 6,000 confirmed victories over German aeroplanes in all engagements since the war began. Experience suggests that a reasonable estimate is that for every machine lost by either side in combat two are put out of service by accidents and unrecorded victories. This does not include training losses, which are estimated at 15% per month. Thus the total losses of the Luftwaffe since the war began, counting the Polish, Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian, French and British campaigns, is not short of 24,000 machines. Compared with this the R.A.F. had lost just under 1,800 aeroplanes in action, so that on the same basis, the total British losses would be about 5,500. German production of first-line types is now estimated at about 1,900 aeroplanes a month, of which about 750 are of all types, and an average of 1,400 first-line machines a month would not be far wrong. Thus to replace his losses of 24,000 planes the enemy has built about the same number or slightly less. The Luftwaffe cannot be considered to have expanded during the war! — *Sunday Times* air correspondent.

No Window Dressing. — It should be a point of honour to guide distinguished visitors to our shores towards accurate facts, not flattery, in conclusions. We must try to understand the spirit of our people. We must see those who are ending their night after night the hardest, not the easiest lot. The report Mr. Willkie carries back to the President and people of the United States must be based on personal contacts with men and women who make no claim that mistakes have been avoided, who admit that national effort and organisation still fall short of what they might be, that our full resources have not yet been mobilised, and that many vital executive positions are still in the hands of second-rate men because first-rate men have not been found to fill them. — *The Spectator*.

Invasion Outlined. — Invasion would probably be preceded by heavy and simultaneous bombardment of a score of ports for a week beforehand. The first move on Ireland might be a permit to draw off units of the Fleet. Ireland might be seized a day in advance to make her landing grounds available for an invasion which, giving defenders from south or north time to strike the position. On the morning when invasion began (probably at dawn, for light would be needed, though a minimum would do), German troops would arrive in British uniforms or civilian disguise. Parties of them would go first for aerodromes and flying fields, to destroy machines on the ground and hold the fields for troop-carriers. Other parties would attack railway centres, power stations, gas works, factories, telegraph and telephone wires and exchanges, while still other troops pouring over by air attacked a hundred chosen centres, including perhaps a dozen ports, most of which would be simultaneously exposed to feint attacks by sea, while serious efforts were made only at one or two or three of them. The greatest possible confusion and disorder would be created among civilians. As the day wore on the invaders, if they were lucky, would be strongly reinforced. During the night and on the morning the whole vast desperate enterprise would be pushed relentlessly forward, driven on by the fear of the consequences of failure as by the hopes and lusts of success. This is the plan. In fact, there is no reason to believe that anything would go with clockwork smoothness. The German plan will succeed only if our own defence collapses wholesale or if all the mistakes are on our side, or if we alone suffer all the bad luck. Since none of these things is likely alone, and the combination of all of them is wildly improbable, invasion is almost sure to fail. Indeed, faith in the staunchness and fighting quality of our people sweeps the equivocal almost indignantly away, and says forthright that failure is certain. But this does not mean that the threat of invasion is not real and extremely useful to Germany, nor that an attempt on a moderate scale would not serve her. The attempt might do damage enough to be thoroughly worth while in terms of German lives; the effort required to repulse it might drain our energies severely; the distraction caused might ensure the success of other activities elsewhere. — Mr. Jules M. in *The National Review*.

Hitler's Intentions. — If Herr Hitler will now further to provoke the dangerously sensitive feelings of France as a whole, he knows that the sure way to do this is to send the Algerians to go to General de Gaulle, and therefore in effect to Britain. The particular contingency is presented to Hitler as a trap. Sator Sunu's influence in Spain is weakening, and when Spain is ready to go at any time since the civil war to exploit the possibility of working an agreement with Britain, Hitler's problem therefore is constituted by the growing size of the conquered Libyan buffer protecting Egypt and the Suez Canal, the receding likelihood of his obtaining any such African base, and the magnitude and the danger of a Balkan burst, with its probable result of bringing Turkey against him. There is increasing ground for confidence that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, as well as Turkey, will resist an aggression against their customs or interests. — Diplomatic correspondent *The Observer*.

Nazism and Christianity. — Hitler's new order and the ideal of Christian civilisation are poles apart. Nazi peace means the enforcement of the party will on the rest of mankind, the annihilation of life for the invaded nations. Nazism is more than a political régime; it is an estate, religion, a camouflaged paganism fiercely opposed to Christian civilisation. There is no use denying the persecution of the Catholic and Confessional Churches. From the leaders of Nazidom we know that "Blood and Soil" are the new divinity, and that the Everher is the embodiment of the Eternal Nordic Blood. This god of German blood planned war from the start on the God Whom all creation proclaims: "It allows no room save for itself." — Cardinal Hinsley.

Italian Threat Dissipated. — General Wavell's reports are almost as laconic as those of Julius Caesar; his achievements are beginning to produce results almost as spectacular as when Mussolini declared that he was last June he certainly did not anticipate that on January he would have to go to Berchtesgaden for bandages for his pride instead of for Suez for his faction of it, and that probably the funds — 11 divisions — of the Italian armies in North Africa would have been put out of action. The threat of these armies, so formidable on paper and in equipment two months ago, has been completely dissipated. — *The Times*.

The War News

Quinn E. Brown. — The latest information can have in days of war is a clean conscience. **Canon Martin.**
 "Germany is being beaten and will be beaten." — **Lamont, U.S. banker.**

"Within a year of the outbreak of war Canada had worked up her industrial production by 50%." — **Mr. James Spence.**

"Mr. Solini and I are neither Jews nor business dealers. If we have joined hands, this is a hand-clasp of men of honour." — **Hitler.**

"I am particularly impressed by the calm, deliberate outrage of everyone I have seen in Great Britain." — **Mr. Wendell Wilkie.**

"An adequately dressed man is better wearing a heavy overcoat, a decent suit, muffler and gloves, without a cause of sensation." — **Mr. Edwin Bartrich.**

"From now on the war is a war of liberation, not only for those countries which Hitler has conquered, but also for his ally Italy." — **National Review.**

"The inflation of rapti comes to us are strong indications that we will be the use of gas on a large scale." — **Colonel Knox, Secretary to the U.S. Navy.**

"A foreigner who saw a tray of unground coffee in a shop window in Italy recently asked the price. He was told it was half a lira per can." — **London correspondent, Daily Telegraph.**

"Lord Sowers, the new Chief Justice, willingly threw off his robes of office while Governor of Victoria, to assure the shorts and scart of the South and to bring in the falls." — **Lord Mansfield.**

"Hitler does not believe in starting great military offensives before April or May. Nor would it be prudent to lay great minefields across the Channel until well after the period of equinoctial gales." — **Mr. R. C. K. Ensor.**

"There is not a Prussian amongst Hitler's ruling group. Coming come from Franconia, with Streicher, Goebbels from the Rhineland, Hess from Egypt, Rosenberg from the Baltic." — **A letter in The Manchester Guardian.**

"Already 400 bombs built in the U.S.A. have been flown across the Atlantic without a single loss. If all the planes were turned out could go to England and would attain full air superiority over Germany within six months." — **Colonel John Jouett, President of U.S. Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.**

"During the first 12 months of the war 1,500 members of the British merchant marine were killed by enemy action. In addition, 100 officers and men were reported missing and presumed lost." — **Sir Victor Wallender, A.P.**

"The Nazis have learnt the lesson which their opponents are slow to learn, that an element in Europe which works to disintegrate the unity of the State works for, not against, the Nazis, the arch-disintegrators." — **Miss Barbara Ward.**

"Of the 2,000 patients received in the Royal Mass Hospital, London in the year ended in June last, 1,000 were from the Forces. The hospital does not receive any medical stores or a monetary grant for Service patients." — **Mr. Osborn Holmden.**

"Defence in extreme depth, now supplied by the Home Guard in the United Kingdom, would have saved France from the rapidity of her downfall, and might have saved her from ultimate disaster altogether." — **Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Brownrigg.**

"If invasion of this island will be on such a scale that a part of the British Isles will be unaffected. We have prepared ourselves to meet the whole of the United Kingdom as a battlefield, even to the point of playing its part in meeting and repulsing the enemy." — **Earl De La War.**

"John Metcalf took the spell of rumping by day and received the undying fire of a small independence. He is the few that light a candle that shall never be put out. The dead leader raised the Great ramp and went to a height not reached since antiquity." — **Mr. L. Garvin.**

"The appalling loss of life on the roads could be greatly relieved by making it compulsory for all pedestrians to wear a white waist-band during the black-out. This is especially necessary in the case of soldiers, whose khaki uniforms make them practically invisible at night." — **Mr. C. Ingram.**

"If such films as the Ministry of Information's on the importance of accuracy in detailing up enemy planes shot down and the Coventry funeral were shown in Japan, the opinion that the Nazis were having it all their own way would soon be dispelled. War is now at the crossroads. Is it not incumbent upon her old friend to see that she is not safe on to the right one?" — **Mr. H. G. Brewster-Gow.**

"Some who fear the casualties of the war are 50 or even 20 years ago, those who will those who are in the moment of the war, who, like of the war of our youth." — **Mr. F. Martin.**

"The Italian Government by the Italian State is necessary for the Italian Government to take the offensive and establish themselves in Rome and on the Greek mainland." — **Mr. F. Martin.**

"The real school of leadership is general culture. Through it the mind learns to absorb orderly fashion to distinguish the essential from the trivial, to recognize developments and causes of interdependence; in short, to educate its mind to a level which the world can be approached without prejudice, the shade of difference within." — **Mr. F. Martin.**

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PERSONALIA

Colonel Gordon Nairon, formerly of Aldersham, Walsall, wife of Mrs. J. A. Nairon, of the Sudan Political Service.

Mrs. R. Fisher, Royal Artillery, wife of Miss. Suzanne Allen, daughter of Major Mrs. Julian Allen, of Nairobi, are to be married.

A daughter was born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week to Mrs. Harstin, wife of Mr. M. Harstin, of the Sudan Political Service.

The Duke of Devonshire, formerly her secretary of State for the Dominions, was received by the King last day last week, and invested with the Royal Order of the Star of Zanzibar, and Mr. William Adair, a member of the Fourth Class.

Lord Rodney, Vice-Chairman of Cable, Line Steamers, Ltd., was last week unanimously nominated President-elect of the Chamber of Shipping.

Mr. E. F. Irvine has been appointed a member of the Third Class of the Order of the British Star of Zanzibar, and Mr. William Adair, a member of the Fourth Class.

The engagement was announced between Captain F. H. Hayward, C. B., of the African Rifles, and Estelle Gordon, eldest daughter of Mr. J. A. Gordon, and Captain H. C. de Vries, of London, and a young lieutenant, C. Barclay, youngest son of the late Colonel Barclay, and of Lady Cassiart, and Miss Camilla Barclay, second daughter of Sir James Barclay, and Lady Barclay, were married in London last week.

A memorial to Brigadier-General Sir H. Arthur Asquith, who served some years in the Sudan, and was later a director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, has been unveiled in All Saints Church, North Devon.

Mrs. H. H. has been re-elected this year a member of the Devon and Exeter Club, with Mrs. H. H. as the ordinary secretary and Mrs. H. H. as the honorary secretary and treasurer. The committee consists of Mrs. H. H., Mrs. H. H., Mrs. H. H., and Miss H. H.

Lord D. Secretary of State for the Colonies, was taken to a hospital last week for examination and treatment under the supervision of Lord Borden. Three weeks ago he suffered a severe attack of illness, and he appeared to be recovering. He has had a further attack, and his condition is causing concern. A complete and complete restoration to health.

Mr. J. A. D. has been elected this year the current year of the Devon and Exeter Club, with Mrs. H. H. as the ordinary secretary and Mrs. H. H. as the honorary secretary and treasurer. The committee consists of Mrs. H. H., Mrs. H. H., Mrs. H. H., and Miss H. H.

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H. B. ("Roddy") Owen

JOHN OWEN, M.B., B.S., former Director of Medical and Services in Uganda, writes:

The news of the passing of a man of whom I have known since the Major Roddy Owen, who was a pioneer, and who won the Grand National in 1892, and who was named Sir Gerald Portal to Uganda a few months later, and after whom the Owen Falls were named, will come as a shock to many older East Africans, especially those associated with the first decade of this country. To us who knew those days it seems that much of the great pioneer work was then achieved, and the foundations laid of the great work now being carried out by a later generation. Undoubtedly such Roddy Owen was one of the great pioneers.

After a distinguished career at Cambridge and St. Bartholomew's Hospital during which he played rugby for Harrow, the Devon, Welsh and Middlesex County, he interrupted his studies to serve in the South African War, earning the Queen's and King's Medals. Afterwards he joined the Colonial Service.

He was first stationed in Entebbe in 1907 as medical officer, and at once gained great popularity by his outstanding ability and his attractive personality. He was very soon carried off to the Northern Frontier by the IVth Battalion the King's African Rifles as their Regimental Medical Officer. At that time the N.F. was very unsettled and was the scene of many expeditions, which were necessary to consolidate and pacify an area, in which constant inter-tribal disputes still occurred. From 1908 until the outbreak of the last war he spent the whole of his time on the Frontier, and little was seen or heard of him in civilian circles. He achieved a great reputation, and was the idol of all his black and white. The stories of his skill and courage, and of the Europeans and Africans who were indebted to his aid, are still told.

On one occasion during a brush with some Turkana, he was wounded, and he had entered a cave in pursuit of an undetermined number of the enemy, who were armed with heavy spears. It was then a matter of life or death, and he was in a very vulnerable position. He was rescued by some of his men, and he was taken to the hospital in Entebbe. He was wounded in the leg, and he was in a very vulnerable position. He was rescued by some of his men, and he was taken to the hospital in Entebbe.

During the war he was awarded a section of the Victoria Cross, and he was awarded a section of the Victoria Cross. He was awarded a section of the Victoria Cross, and he was awarded a section of the Victoria Cross. He was awarded a section of the Victoria Cross, and he was awarded a section of the Victoria Cross. He was awarded a section of the Victoria Cross, and he was awarded a section of the Victoria Cross.

At the end of the war an administrative post of considerable responsibility was offered to Owen, but the strain of war service had become too much for him, and he was compelled to retire in 1918. The Uganda Medical School had been set up in the Mulago Hospital, and after the war many African Native Medical Corps personnel were attached, and where they received their training.

When Makerere College was set up, with established in 1923 Owen was called upon to take on the post of medical tutor under the Education Department, and to establish the Medical School upon a permanent basis. His crowning effort came in 1925 when he was transferred from the Education to the Medical Department and invited to assume the functions, both of

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Superintendent of Mulago Hospital and Principal of the Medical School. Each of these posts was an awful responsibility and the task seemed almost too great for one individual, but the burden appeared essential for the harmonious establishment of the new Medical School. How well he filled these combined functions and planned for the future is now common knowledge. Today the Uganda Medical School is one of the most successful of all East African enterprises.

On his final retirement in 1947 he settled in Penzance, where he enjoyed a considerable practice as an ophthalmologist. He was appointed honorary ophthalmic surgeon to the hospitals at Penzance, Ross, Redruth and Newquay.

Mr. Blayney was a deep thinker, imbued with the highest ideals, a sturdy Christian, a true and trusty friend. We shall remember his winning smile, his quick, dry, mordant wit, his wonderfully sunny nature, his intense energy, unsparring and unending labors, and his inexhaustible patience. These were the traits which made him so loved and established his well-deserved fame, and made certain his pre-eminence in the highest traditions of public service in East Africa.

Mr. Blayney Mercival

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL writes:

It is with very great regret that I have read of the death of 'AB'. He will be a great loss to his wide circle of friends—and there are few who are in East Africa in the old days who did not always think of him as such.

To my mind he was the perfect field naturalist—able and willing to share his unrivalled knowledge of the beasts and birds of Africa, the initiated, yet equally able to hold his own in a scientific discussion.

When I first went to Kenya I quickly found my way to the field office across the road from the Forestry Department and I shall ever be grateful for all the trouble and bother that he took to help a novice. I later was privileged to enter the Game Department under him and acted as his understudy in Nairobi. Working with him was an education in itself—he was always so human, so understanding, and so interested in everything that cropped up.

He was a remarkable bird shot, with the instinctive knowledge of where to go to reach a vital spot. I remember asking him after a snap shot at a pheasant: "Where did you get that?" and his reply: "I don't know where the bullet went but I guarantee I know where it came out." He was a

John Oxenham & Dr. Africa

Mr. John Oxenham, the famous novelist, who was the father of the late Captain Hugo Dunkerley, a Kenya journalist, died in Weymouth last week.

Dr. J. W. Arthur, the former Kenya missionary and member of the Legislative Council, writes:

John Dunkerley was a fine representative of English Nonconformity. Who of us that passed through the strain of the last war will forget his challenging hymns, which strengthened our hearts? He was the author of books of a deep humanity. I had loved "Bees in Amber," "The Cedar Box" and, a fascinating one, "The Silent Years," which the little cur, which Jesus saved, became through His life at Nazareth the faithful John.

In 1922 Oxenham paid a visit of some months to Kenya, and he wrote a novel about it. He became a fast friend of missions, his understanding outlook making him sympathetic. He studied them for himself on the spot at first hand. About Kikuyu, he wrote a poem, of which the following is a verse—

... that limed a brave triumphant light
Down the dark paths and pathways of the Night,
In Dull and Dead and Darkness puts to flight.

... to this, which was inscribed in a bronze tablet by the late James Bannantine, F.R.S.A.

... FATHER, and
... BE LIGHT
And there was LIGHT
CHRIST, O CHRISTOPHER, said,
"I AM THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD!"

Church of the Torch, by your clear flame
God's all embracing LOVE proclaim—
Hear FAITH and HOPE with LOVE UNITE
To spread His Word, "LET THERE BE LIGHT"
And of us stand for LIGHT and RIGHT
"LET THERE BE LIGHT"

Those words symbolised what The Church of the Torch at Kikuyu stood for: The Christianising mission of the Church in Africa.

Obituary

Mr. Harry John Carlisle, youngest son of the late Captain John Carlisle, died in Nairobi last week. Mr. T. Beach Smith, former chief superintendent of transportation to Rhodesia Railways, died recently in this country.

The death is announced of Captain Thomas R. H. Whitehead, R.N.S.R., former Captain of various ships of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

The death in Beira is announced of Mrs. Brent Thompson, wife of Mr. J. Mac G. G. Thompson of the Shell Company. Mrs. Thompson, who was very popular in the town, was a keen sports player.

Dr. G. E. Vincent, who has died in New York at the age of 70, was President of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York from 1917 to 1923, during which time he was responsible for the administration and distribution of large sums of money. East Africa owed much to the generosity of the Foundation under his direction.

The death occurred last week in Bogor Regis at the age of 80 years of the Rt. Rev. F. H. Beaven, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia from 1919 to 1925. After being a chaplain to the Forces during the South African War, he became a Missionary of Malawi in 1903, and was appointed Bishop in Salisbury five years later. Since his retirement he had lived in Hampshire.

Mrs. Cecil Richards, who was drowned while bathing in Rio de Janeiro last week, was for many years managing director of the Metropolitan Tickers Export Company and a director of the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company Ltd. He had visited almost every country in the world, and on account of his knowledge of export matters he was appointed a member of Lord Willingdon's Trade Mission to South Africa. Mr. Richards was much interested in Rhodesian and East African development.

It is a regret to learn of the death in London at the age of 80 years of Mr. Arthur Doyle, father of Mr. A. G. Doyle of Dar es Salaam, and Chairman of Messrs. John Moir & Son, Ltd., with whom he had been associated for some three years, and for the past decade Chairman of the East African Engineering and Trading Co., Ltd., which he had been mainly instrumental in forming at the termination of the last war. Since that time he had been actively concerned with the development of Wanganyika Territory, and had played a valuable part in providing finance for the development of the most promising of the old propositions prospecting for oil in the partnership with the late Captain J. D. Williams, who were the discoverers of what is now the Congo oilfield.

The Future of Ethiopia

In a letter to *The Times* Miss Margery Perham has raised the question of the future of Ethiopia. Rejecting the idea of a British Protectorate or of an international commission of experts, she suggested that the Emperor should be urged to accept some non-British advisers, men of such high personal standing that there would be no suspicion of the part of their position to advance the interests of their own countries.

Lord Selborne concurred with Lord Noel Buxton, who stigmatised Italian domination as "a melancholy story of aggression, incompetence and cruelty," thought that the Emperor might welcome "the kind of status for his country which enabled the Kingdom of Iraq to get firmly on its feet," and Sir Travers Buxton, who emphasised the difficulties which will face the Emperor in suppressing slavery, thought that the advisers whom he will require should in due course be appointed by an international body, but that Great Britain should meantime endeavour to advise and assist him to put an end to slavery. Sir Moore-Kilmer and Sir G. G. D. thought the Emperor might resign his nominal sovereignty, but would require a kind of European control and necessarily wholly British.

The Spectator, regarding the possibility of avoiding the outbreak of even the appearance of being the war for Imperialistic purposes, suggested the Emperor might select as his advisers a Frenchman, a Norwegian and a Swedish engineer to service with British colleagues; an arrangement which need conflict neither with Abyssinian nor British interests, and which would prove the complete disinterestedness of Great Britain.

At the moment of closing for press we learn that H.M. Government has issued a statement concerning the future of Ethiopia. The text will appear in our next issue.

Congo Co-operation

General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, gave a warm welcome last week to Monsignor Albert de Vleeschauwer, the Belgian Colonial Minister, who had flown from Elisabethville to Pretoria to confer with the South African Government. Previously the Belgian Prime Minister, Colonel De Weert, had accompanied Monsignor de Vleeschauwer, Belgian Minister of Colonies and Consul-General for Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. N. Jones, the newly-appointed South African Consul in Elisabethville, had travelled by air to the Congo to meet Monsignor de Vleeschauwer. They landed in Broken Hill and inspected South African troops then at that town.

On his return flight from Elisabethville Monsignor de Vleeschauwer's party made a short stop at Livingstone in order to visit the Victoria Falls.

On Monday last Monsignor de Vleeschauwer concluded his visit to the Union and left by air for the Congo, accompanied by Colonel de Reiter. Stopping en route at Lusaka they were entertained by the Governor, Sir Henry Maitland, at an official luncheon. Twin flagstaves had been set up opposite the airport buildings. The Union Jack flew from one and the Belgian flag was broken from the other as the Minister walked to inspect a guard of honour mounted by the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

During his stay in South Africa the Belgian Colonial Minister said that he might would oppose the re-entry of Germany into Africa. "The spirit of Germany is the spirit of domination," he declared, "and her return to Africa would result in the end of the independence of African States." Mr. de Vleeschauwer said he had discussed with General Smuts the question of providing a route for transport of goods north via the Belgian Congo, and also the improvement of trade relations between the Congo and the Union.

A significant number of Congo Colonial troops, with Belgian officers and N.C.O.s, he added, on their way to the Sudan, will wear the British

Hitler and Colonies

Hitler made a brief reference to Germany's former Colonies in his speech in Berlin on January 30, the 50th anniversary of his seizure of power. "We are certain that she has never had a sole point of dispute with Great Britain, and that if had again and again offered her his hand," he said, "the only difference was that about Colonies, and this is not a urgent problem. The Colonies are useless to Britain, but she clings to them with the avidity of an old miser."

Italian Attack on American Missionaries

According to Press telegrams from Washington American relations with the Italians have further been bittered by Italy's abrupt reply to a protest from the U.S. Government at the killing of two American missionaries in the Sudan some months ago. Italy was asked on November 11 to punish the armed gang which brutal, unprovokedly killed an American mission which an American and a Catholic were killed, and two others wounded. In reply to the investigation, the Italian Government said that the American protest contains criticisms of Italian armed forces which cannot but be regarded as a serious sign of that these facts were not investigated by London promptly upon Hitler's threat to Germany in his speech of January 30.

Residents of the Moshi District, Tanganyika, have sent £79 to the Dan Meyer's Fund for Air Raid Relief, to which Mrs. H. Von Kahlenberg, Tanganyika, has sent £6.

ELECTRICITY

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Questions in Parliament Control of the Red Locust

Mr. Mander asked whether the Government would consider the advisability of overprinting the stamps of Italian territory used by British occupation troops in the last war in the German Colonies, and whether it would bear in mind the propaganda value of provisional occupation issues. Captain Marjolin, Minister for War, replied that it was likely that the matter would be dealt with in the first place by a military commission, and that the answer to both parts of the question was in the affirmative.

Mr. Crewe Jones asked whether the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies could state the amount of direct taxation imposed on each of the Colonial Dependencies and any changes which had taken place since the outbreak of war, and what relation direct taxes bore to indirect taxation and other sources of revenue in each territory. Mr. George Hall replied that such a statement would be circulated as soon as possible.

Criticisms from the Seychelles

Asked by Mr. David Adams whether the Colonial Secretary had considered urgent representations from the Taxpayers Association of the Seychelles pressing for publicly elected representation on the Legislative Council, a free Press, and the right of reasonable public criticism, Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that representations about affairs in the Colony addressed to the Colonial Secretary would be considered upon receipt of the report which the Government was preparing.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Appointments

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) announces the following appointments:—Mr. A. T. Dudley, to be an assistant general manager of the bank, seconded for duty as a local director in New York; Mr. A. R. Bothwell, to be chief accountant, successor to Mr. E. L. Neynoe, retired; Mr. J. J. Froome, to be a local director at the Circus Place office from March next on relinquishing the management of the branch, in which he will be succeeded by Mr. C. D. Alcock.

Detrimental to the Public

It is a great pity that the Press does not exist in Tanganyika which could make known to the public the unfortunate and frequent blunders to their detriment made by gentlemen whose duty it is to administer the law, without, of course, being in any sense lawyers. This lack makes the judicial system a farce, so far as the courts are concerned.

That is not the only case of an unpolished trader, but the considered judgment of Mr. Justice Gault, expressed in the High Court.

Mr. A. P. Michalmon, who has been appointed Locust Officer in Northern Rhodesia, will shortly proceed to Algora. He has done many years of study to the locust, and is being released by the military authorities to take up his new work.

In making the announcement, the Locust Officer states that the desirability of establishing control organisations in the breeding areas of certain species of locusts was considered by the International Locust Conference held in Brussels in 1938, and that it has become evident that in present circumstances the red locust, the known breeding areas of which are in Northern Rhodesia and Southern Tanganyika, is the only species for which it is practicable to establish a control scheme. Hence it has been decided to proceed on the lines laid down by the Economic Advisory Council, and to establish a control organisation agreed to by the Belgian and British delegations to the conference.

A sum not exceeding £4,000 has been made available by the Colonial Secretary to meet the capital cost of the scheme, which will be administered by the Government of Northern Rhodesia. Contributions will be made by the other East African Governments.

In proposing the immediate realisation of the scheme on a reduced scale, consideration has been given to the fact that the present swarming cycle of the red locust is still continuing, though there are indications that this cycle is declining. Breeding is gradually concentrating in the most favoured areas, however, and it is always possible that from the known permanent outbreak areas new swarms will emerge and reinforce those swarms of the present cycle, which are dispersed.

While it is proposed that the new organisation should undertake practical control in the temporary breeding areas, steps will be taken to organise observation in case such areas develop into permanent breeding places, and investigations will be carried out into the natural conditions under which locusts breed, etc., in order that methods of prevention and control may be improved.

Higher Income Tax

Far from complaining that the highest income tax now operative in Nyasaland is as high as, if not higher than, those of any other Central or East African Dependency, the non-official members of the Legislature of that Protectorate have supported the raising of the rate, suggesting that further steady rises are not unlikely for some years to come, but that the public is ready to make all necessary sacrifices for the common cause. The amending Bill increases the maximum rate from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in the £, and surtax is now payable on incomes of £1,000, instead of £2,000. The one criticism was that officials should be taxed on the value of their quarters.

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COMPANY MEETING

Dalgety and Company, Ltd.**The Hon. Edmund Parker's Address**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DALGETY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Thursday, Oct. 26-68 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

THE HON. EDMUND PARKER, Chairman of the Company, presided. He said in the course of his review:

Company's Losses by Death

We have suffered by death several regrettable losses. Mr. E. Bush, our senior director, passed away in December, 1939, after having given you faithful service for 49 years on the board. He was a staunch supporter of the company, with which he had been connected for many years as a valued client before joining the board. He will be much missed both here and in Australia, especially in the west, where he was one of the pioneers. Mr. Bush's seat on the board has been filled by Mr. Desmond Abel Smith, whose appointment was confirmed at the meeting on December 19 last, and as to whose qualifications I then referred.

Our next loss is the passing of Mr. R. O. Blackwood, of the Melbourne Local Board of Advice. His advice was valuable and sound, and his connexion with the company dated from the days of Dalgety, Blackwood & Company. He also will be much missed. The death of our late Melbourne manager and member of our Local Board of Advice, Mr. George L. Aiken, C.B.E., constituted a severe loss. I referred to Mr. Aiken's sterling qualities on his retirement in 1936 and they were well known to you. He enjoyed the confidence of everybody and his passing has been mourned by many friends.

Mr. G. J. Cowie, our Adelaide manager, recently retired after 42 years of valuable service with the company. He has many friends in South Australia, who will be wishing him happy years of leisure, will regret his departure from active service.

I have also to express regret that Sir William Glasgow, our local director at Brisbane, found it necessary to resign his post in our service on being appointed High Commissioner for Australia in Canada.

Magnificent War Effort

I need say little about the war effort of the Commonwealth and the Dominion. The magnificence of it is well known to you. Various emergency and financial economic measures have been introduced which are designed to direct the vast resources of both countries where they will be most useful for the conduct of the war.

Both the Commonwealth and the Dominion may be said to have enjoyed a period of prosperity during the year under review, which naturally has been reflected in the results of your company. This prosperity may be largely attributed to the purchase of the entire Australian and New Zealand wool clips by the British Government for the duration of the war and one year afterwards, at prices approximately 30% above those ruling in the previous season. Growers were thus assured of a market at a reasonable level of values at a time when the disposal of their wool might have proved difficult and in certain events impossible. The machinery of appraisalment, based largely on that in operation in the Great War, worked smoothly.

Record volumes of wool was dealt with, due to

greatly increased production in the Commonwealth and to the fact that wool normally shipped overseas for sale were more fully appraised in the countries of origin. It is not expected that last season's high level of production will be maintained in Australia, as seasonal conditions are less favourable. The official estimate of the 1940-41 clip is 2,500,000 bales including 153,000 bales of skin wool. In New Zealand, owing to exceptionally favourable seasonal conditions, the clip is expected to show a substantial increase over 1939-40.

Marketing Problems

I feel, however, that I should sound this note of warning. Owing to various reasons, including the temporary loss of the Continental market, consumption probably lags behind production, and this some piling up of stocks appears likely. This will accentuate marketing problems after the war.

As regards wheat, I fear once again it is not possible for me to give a comprehensive survey as was the case in some of our recent times. As you know, the Government's programme for the United Kingdom is in the hands of the Government, and if I may say so, has in my opinion been most competently handled.

Frozen meat, copra, tallow and butter, are all now controlled by the Government, frozen meat and butter being sold direct by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. Your company, therefore, does not take any part in the importations to the United Kingdom, since these commodities are requisitioned by the authorities immediately on arrival. Copra is a product which in times of peace is used to a very large extent on the Continent, but this trade has now ceased. Useful output has, however, been found in America, and this has been compensated for the loss of the European trade and further developments of it are hoped for. The Admiralty are the purchasers of tallow, and I am glad to say that we continue to maintain our share of this trade.

Satisfactory Progress in East Africa

In East Africa we continue to make satisfactory progress.

The burden of taxation is extremely disconcerting, although inevitable in these times. It is not only in the Commonwealth that we have to bear this, but also in the Dominion and, as you know, very heavily in the Old Country. I feel sure that you will all be satisfied with the further interim dividend of 4s. per share, making 7% for the year, which was paid on December 20 last. It is a good distribution in these times, and an improvement on recent years, but I cannot make any forecast as to the future.

The season in Australia up till recently has been causing us great anxiety, but I am glad to say that we have news of a certain amount of relief which may put a different aspect on the situation.

Turning now to the balance sheet and profit and loss account, you will notice in the accounts that a new account appears termed "appropriation account" instead of general profit and loss account. This is necessary for purposes of Australian taxation. There is little to comment upon otherwise. The increase in sundry creditors is largely accounted for by provision for income tax and excess profits tax. This latter absorbs £95,000—a very great burden, but one I know that will be cheerfully borne in view of the tremendous national effort to which the money has to be applied. Apart from the excess profits tax, taxation is heavier all round, the main increase being in New Zealand.

I hope that, under all the circumstances, you will consider the accounts satisfactory.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

"Mutende" Developments Non-Sterling Goods Barred

Mutende: A new African newspaper of Northern Rhodesia, which is printed in the English, Bemba, Nyanja, Lozi and Lunda languages, will probably appear shortly in four different editions, each in English and one native tongue. An obvious objection is that this excellent native newspaper, which has done much to break down tribal and language barriers, will by the addition of the new plan incline to divide the country into small sections. It is unwise such a tendency that hinders news from one language area to be reported in all editions. Incidentally, does *Mutende* now establish a record for Africa by leading news in five languages? It does not, by the way, practice the virtue of standardisation advocated by *East Africa and Rhodesia*, for the four African languages mentioned in the first sentence of this paragraph are historically spoken by our contemporary to be Ciberba, Chinyanja, Silezi, and Chitonga.

Coffee in Nyasaland

Customs duty on coffee imported into Nyasaland has been reduced. The Financial Secretary, in the Legislative Council recently that the duty was originally imposed to foster local production and protect it. That protection was no longer justifiable, as coffee had now to be imported into the protectorate. At the same time, he said it was not regarded as conclusive that a successful local industry could not be established, if proper agricultural methods were adopted, and consequently it was proposed to reduce the duty instead of removing it. Meantime, coffee importers will be required to pay duty at the rate of 13% *ad valorem*, instead of the protectorate rate of 4d. per lb.

Further restrictions on the purchase of foreign goods are announced by the Government of Kenya, which in order to conserve exchange in the interests of the Empire war effort, now grants import licences for the following goods, only if of UK, or other sterling origin: Canned fruits and vegetables, radio sets, gramophones, typewriters, office equipment, sporting arms and ammunition, cigarettes and tobacco, enamelware, toys, refrigerators, cosmetics, toilet requisites, drugs and medicines, matches, rubber tires and tubes, cement, blankets, electric torches, and batteries for wireless sets, motor vehicles and tractors.

The export from Kenya is now prohibited of such valuables as precious and semi-precious stones, articles in gold or platinum, antiques, works of art, watches, furs and postage stamps other than those affixed to postal matter in the ordinary way.

Nyasaland Tea Estates

The Nyasaland *Official Gazette* recently gave details of the extent of tea estates in Nyasaland planted or allocated, including the new allotments granted in 1939. The largest estates in the Mlanje district are Ruco Estates, 1,284 acres; Lyons Estate, 728 1/2 acres; Mlanje and East Africa Ltd, 2,178 acres. In the Cholo district Dr. L. M. Inforzi has 2,150 acres; Cholo Highlands Tea Estates 1,230 acres; and Mr. Barrow, 1,108 acres.

The road services between Morogoro and Korogwe recently established by the Tanganyika Railways to connect the Central and Tanga lines have proved so successful that expansions are possible during this year. A road transport service to the Southern Highlands Province, also conducted by the Railways, is to be brought into operation next year.

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News Items in Brief

Small made-trail and mail services are now being held in Kharolua.

The demand for Europeans in Nyasaland has increased by 25% since the beginning of the war and for Africans by 15%.

On the 1st of the year the Government of Tanganyika has not found it necessary to undertake a single prosecution for prostitution.

Tanganyika anticipates a cotton production in the 1941 season of some 5,000 bales, compared with an output of 64,000 bales last year.

Patience of the Emperor, who had been given the Gardens by King George V. to whom he had been given by the Emperor Haile Selassie.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs has issued a 2s. booklet entitled "The Italian Colonial Empire" which contains a most useful information, including 15 pages about Italy in East Africa. The facts generally relate to the year 1939.

Power Services Corporation Ltd., which has extensive interests in East Africa, announces the payment of a dividend of 6% on the ordinary shares, against 5% distributed last year. Over the year ending during the year totally £48,344 against £75,000.

Tobacco Auctions, Limited, Rhodesia, held 12,083,347 lb. on their auction floors in Harare during the past season. The balance standing to the credit of the appropriation account at the end of the financial year, after allowing for reserves, was £1,662 and a dividend of 7% tax free is recommended. Weighing fees and auction fees were reduced from 10s per 100 lb. in each case to 5s during the past selling year, which reflects favourably on the farmers and producers of £590.

Statements Worth Noting

Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain. —Psalms cxxviii.

"We have a particularly fine wire in our Director of Education, Major A. F. Levey." —*Nyasaland Weekly News*.

"No man will voluntarily die in the open, always do they make for cover." —Mr. Clifford Scott, in "Lions in Trust".

"Farming practices in Kenya today must be described as good." —Mr. V. C. Bailey, in *Experimental Agriculture*.

"Among African the words monogamous and polygamous are not synonyms for chastity and lasciviousness." —Dr. Lucy Mair.

World cotton markets are now absorbing only 2,000,000 bales, instead of 5,000,000 bales annually. —Mr. Claude R. W. Ward, U.S.A. Secretary of Agriculture.

"The *bonnie* in Washburn Old Captain 101, white walled with a moat around it, is very much of a Beau Geste model." —Mr. Negley Patton, in "Our God's Back".

"Southern Rhodesian soldier is to be demobilised until he has been found civil employment." —Mr. J. W. Keller, M.P., Minister without Portfolio in Southern Rhodesia.


"If progress in Northern Rhodesia is not to be arrested there must be greater economy in the use of native labour and more efficient labour." —John Dwyer, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

"The soil is not to be trampled and grass laid without regard to the soil. They organise their lives, and the lives of their animals accordingly, in such a way that the whole community of living things give the soil as much protection against erosion as natural vegetation." —Mr. V. Parks, of the Imperial Bureau of Soil Science.

Mozambique Territory Trade

Despite restricted world trade owing to the war, the commercial movement of the territory administered by the Mozambique Company was greater during the first half of last year than in the corresponding period of 1939. The value amounted to 59,724,810 escudos against 51,068,093 escudos. There was an increase in the imports of national goods, but local imports decreased from 2,121,928 to 1,743,804 escudos. Foreign ship-ment cargoes were valued at 41,222 escudos, compared with 1,154,308 in 1939, but coastwise traffic increased to 216,786 escudos from 396,505 escudos.

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