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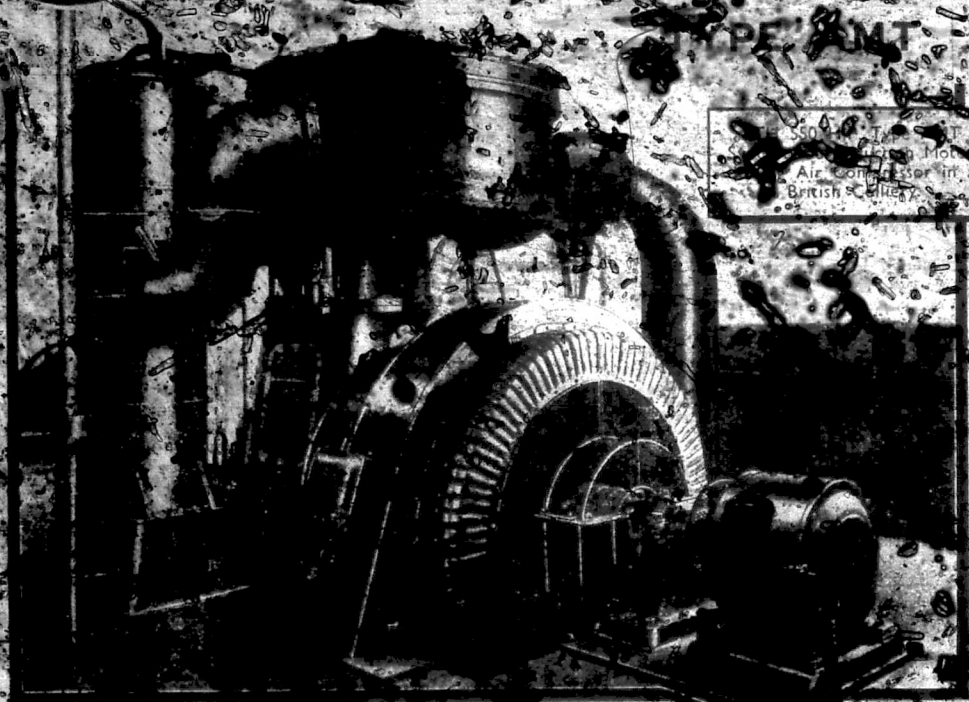
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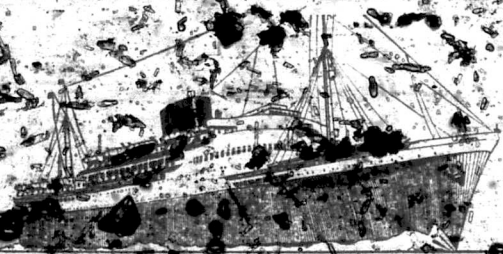
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BATTLE FOR KEREN, the key to Eritrea, may be raging as these words are printed. As Eritrea is the key to Italian East Africa, so this town, towering on a plateau approachable only by a single track, is the key to a Colony for Kerens, which Italy has ruled for Italian centuries. The advanced mechanised brigade, whose thrust from Kassaia is worthy to be ranked with the achievements of the British mechanised forces in Cyrenaica—can reach Asmara, the capital and principal road junction for Abyssinia, only through Kerens. Because it is such a vital gateway, and also a natural fortress, the enemy must expect to resist desperately. While the Italians are from prepared positions of great strength, our forces must battle their way up the steep mountain sides. They are, of course, denied the splendid motor road built by the Italians from the valley to the plateau, for it has been blown up to impede advance. With the advantage of numbers, the abundance of supplies, the foe has everything in his favour; but so he had at Kassaia and Gawait, and in many further engagements, success in which has taught our commanders and troops that spirit is more important than material considerations, and that the speed of the advance provides the requisite replenishment of rations, petrol and oil. Kerens, although closely beset by Imperial troops magnificently led and in splendid heart, is not threatened from another quarter, namely by the

northern road from Eritrea, the junction of which with the main highway, a frontier post some 100 miles due north of Kerens, and Marsa Taklat, a neighbouring watering place on the Red Sea. The weight of this new menace is necessary and unadvised, but it gives the enemy the benefit of direct contact with the Red Sea, Marsa Taklat being some 200 miles south of Port Sudan, or rather more than half way to Massawa, the main port, the present base for all British supplies in the Eritrean theatre of war. Sea power may yet be used in this campaign, as it has been in Italy.

No newspaper, which we have seen, and no wireless commentator whom we have heard, has yet made the deduction that British aircraft have made the ascendency; if not complete command of the air, over Italian East Africa. It would, however, appear that that most important conclusion may fairly be drawn from recent official communications. The enemy is evidently not being like so active in the air as he was expected to be—and with good reason, considering his unimproved superiority in the numbers of his flying personnel and aircraft when he brought them into the war. The Royal Air Force strength in the British, Abyssinian and Somaliland, territories of Kenya, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, namely, the Kenya and Kenya Auxiliary Air Unit, then bore to sor-

of comparison with that of the enemy, who, fortunately, does not have any of his golden opportunities, not even the persistent bombing of his petrol reserves, and he is to his hand and often while he had the power, and so his aircraft, aerodromes, fuel, lubricants, and other stores have been systematically and successfully raided. The result seems to be that British control of the air over Eritrea at any rate, and over considerable areas of Ethiopia likewise, approximates to that gained in Cyrenaica. If the assault upon the structures

held by British aircraft will certainly play a valuable part, as they did in the case of Sidi Barrani, Bardia, Tobruk, Derna, and Benghazi. The outstanding lesson of the brilliant campaign, which so worthily smashed Graziani's armies, was the power of perfect co-ordination between British military, naval and air contingents, and the due utilization of the aircraft. It was, indeed, also exercised in the case of the campaign against Italian East Africa, there is every ground for confidence that his mastery of the art of war will soon overcome all Italian resistance.

Eritrea Invaded by New British Column

Mechanized Divisions and Aircraft Smash their Way to Keren

PLENDID PROGRESS continues to be made in the British invasion of Italian East Africa. General Cunningham, from G.H.Q. Cairo, said in *Eritrea*: "Our operations about Keren are developing successfully. Meanwhile, Italian forces retreating eastwards from Barentu and Makund are being heavily pressed, leaving all routes littered with gear, material, and vehicles. In addition to those already recorded, many hundreds of prisoners have been captured in Abyssinia. Our advance eastwards on the Gondar road is also progressing, while in the southern area South African troops are consolidating enemy positions recently captured. Italian Somaliland. Our patrols continue to be active in all sectors. One of our patrols yesterday attacked and captured an enemy post 46 miles inside the Italian frontier."

R.A.F. Headquarters in the Middle East said: "A fighter squadron of the R.A.F. that has had repeated successes supporting the Army offensive in Eritrea, attacked this land in the ground near Aszoz, where five CA.133's already bombed the target on fire, the bombs exploding. In an engagement in the Aszoz area aircraft of the same squadron intercepted enemy fighters and shot one down. One S.11 was machine-gunned on the ground and destroyed. At Teranni four S.11's were observed burnt out on the landing ground, while one CA.133 and two Gr.42s in an unserviceable condition due to air attacks were captured at Barentu."

Harassment by British Aircraft

Our bombers raided a number of military objectives in Eritrea. Motor transport vehicles were set on fire on the Mezenna-Gondar road, and between Asmara and Keren a motor transport convoy was attacked. The aerodrome at Gera was raided and three direct hits were registered on hangars, causing much damage. Motor transport vehicles and buildings at Eagher were bombed. Aircraft and motor transport were attacked at Makala and three S.40's destroyed on the ground and several others damaged. Enemy fighters intercepted our bombers, but the raid was successfully completed without damage to our aircraft. In Southern Abyssinia aircraft of the R.A.F. continued to support the Army, and one fighter pilot alone shot down three CA.133's in a fight near Didi. In all operations in Libya, East Africa, and Malta, not one bomber and one fighter were lost."

Statement from Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya: "On February 11 a plane in the S.A.A.F. destroyed three Caproni bombers and probably one Gr.70 biplane, which was down on the Italian Somaliland coast. One of the four machines shot down were seen burning in the bush. At Almadu on February 2 we have destroyed a Caproni, making his bag for the day. We shot, and probably five, machines. Pilots of

the same squadron, in conjunction with bombers, had on February 8 already destroyed five other enemy aircraft at Goweira. The squadron therefore took part in the destruction of eight and probably nine aircraft in one day, and then two days. Other squadrons bombed Italian positions and headquarters in Somaliland and Southern Abyssinia. All our aircraft returned safely."

From Military Headquarters, Nairobi, came the announcement that "active patrolling continues in Abyssinia. South African troops are consolidating enemy positions recently captured. Strong punitive patrolling successfully attacked and captured Beck's Gurgani, a stranded Italian post inside the Somaliland border, the pursuit of the enemy's being continued."

Italian Irregulars Reported Murderous

It is reported from Kibera that a report sent by a British patrol that the Italian authorities in Southern Abyssinia three months ago authorized the practice of carrying out campaigns of murder and burning of the villages as a means of stemming a patriotic revolt. In many areas these excesses are stated to have now gone beyond Italian control. The charges reported continue to be in the shape of convicts, instancing a case in which a British air raid enabled them to rescue eight of their women who were being held as hostages. Contacts between patriotic forces and the British are now so close that air cooperation is being provided at the patriotic request in connection with their raids.

It also became known that an attempt was made as far back as mid-July last to foment Abyssinian unrest by the dispatch of some 600 uniformed Ethiopians raised from among the refugees who had been in Kibera for four years. Led by Fitawrari Fadama Zalaka, a veteran guerilla leader, they were accompanied to Namaraputti, a small enemy post north-west of Lake Rudolf, by a K.A.R. detachment, which captured the garrison and raised the Ethiopian flag. The patriots, however, had to return in about a month, for though they had attacked a few small Italian posts, they found the enemy they penetrated very sparsely, and they were void of food. Their spirits were still high, and they decided to organize them under British auspices. They had succeeded them in a number of successful operations.

February 10, G.H.Q., Cairo, Announced

Our forces are now closing in on the enemy-held Italian positions about Keren. Further south Italian forces withdrawn eastwards from Barentu are being heavily pressed in the Tola area. About 1,500 prisoners, mostly Italian, have been taken, with further captures of military material of a description

In the various operations based on Sudan our casualties have been light. Abyssinia—Good progress is being made in our advance along the Gudar river in spite of numerous minefields set by the enemy to cover his retreat. Italian Somaliland—Our penetration in all sectors across the enemy frontier is daily becoming deeper. So far the enemy has sustained casualties disproportionate to our own, which have been negligible.

Retreating Enemy Battered into Surrender

The correspondent of *The Times*, telegraphing from Barentu, writes: "The retreating garrison of Barentu, consisting of nearly 10,000 white and British soldiers, fleeing from the town along the rocky and mountainous Tale Ad Ugn road, have been trapped by pursuing forces of the Imperial Army. Three and a half brigades of this fleeing force have been battered beyond hope of reconstitution, and the roads are filled with prisoners, mostly white soldiers from Blackshirt battalions. Hungry, dusty, and tormented by thirst they have been fleeing on foot ever since Saturday morning (i.e., for six days). Their vehicles ran out of oil and petrol and were abandoned. Only a few of what was once a fine line of men and is now a ragged, miserable force are capable of putting up a fight. They are only too glad to surrender to get food, water, and rest. It appears certain that little more than a brigade will reach the Italian lines, and this without equipment. Guns, ammunition, food, water and lorries have been looted and every turn in the road reveals stocks of booty and of valuable treasures. Some 150 vehicles, including 100 of the enemy, most will be used by our troops. Some 500,000 gallons of petrol and large quantities of diesel oil captured at Wamp Hagar."

The R.A.F. commander said: "Full support was given to the Army in its successful operations. Two further enemy fighters were captured at Barentu and one was shot down. At Keren dive attacks were made on gun positions in the hills and on the road east of the town. An aerial bomb was dropped on motor transport with considerable effect. Several fires were caused among buildings and motor transport vehicles as a result of a raid on Dessie. Yesterday our fighters maintained offensive patrols, but no engagement with the enemy resulted. In all operations all our aircraft returned safely."

The *Vievy* correspondent of the *Gazette de Lausanne* reported Count Velpi's arrival in Vichy to secure French help in the evacuation of about 80,000 Italian colonists. French official circles, without specifying whether the question had been brought before the Government, declared that the authorities would give their support as the question is humanitarian, but that before the colonists could be evacuated by way of French negotiations with Great Britain for a safe conductor would be necessary. A Rome dispatch to the official German News Agency promptly denied the reports current abroad that Count Velpi had gone either to London or to Vichy for such negotiations.

Italians Resort to Slavery

The *Daily Telegraph* representative in Khartoum called a most interesting report from *Interfona*—

A dramatic sequel to the Italian withdrawal from 5,000 square miles of territory in Abyssinia comes today in a message received from the northwest of the country. In the area now which has been giving the Italian trouble for weeks and where the South African Air Force bombed Italian garrisons some weeks ago, Italian pressure has dropped so low and the Emperor Haile Selassie's propaganda has had such effect that Dedjasmaien Wolde Yes, formerly a pro-Italian chief, has gone over to the patriots' cause.

Wolde Yes, sent by the Fascists specially to pacify the area, has submitted himself to the Emperor, and

has already been in action against the oppressors, killing 10, wounding 13 and capturing 25 rifles. Numbers of Italian prisoners in the area are now being counted.

In Kafa Province, north of Masi, the Italians are also reduced to a desperate state. Though they gave specific promises to the Provisional Abyssinian Government their desire to suppress slavery, measures for its abolition had long been vigorously upheld by Haile Selassie. They have now issued in Kafa a sensational decree re-establishing the practice. This states that prisoners taken in forces operating against Italian garrisons may freely be enslaved and sold, or otherwise transferred, without any special hindrance—an obvious attempt to bribe those who formerly comprised the slave owning aristocracy over to their side.

From Wolkait and Agade in the north eastern provinces, which have just been evacuated by the Italian garrison, there is news of the Italians' inability to rely on their most loyal Nativé allies, as in the case of the south-west. When the Italians walked out they issued to Dedjasmaien Sahali, whom they regarded as friendly, hundreds of rifles, telling him to maintain order till they returned. Sahali immediately turned their own arms against them and assisted other patriot chiefs to pursue the retreating Italian column over the mountains to the east.

Italy's army commanders in East Africa, who began the retreat from Kassala as a desperate act of policy are beginning to take the Egyptian debacle so seriously that they have dug the Italian Guards to the cattle line. One prisoner revealed that three battalions of Grenadiers had just been rushed from Addis Ababa to Keren in an endeavour to stop the retreat.

General Wavell Visits Kenya

February 7.—The O. C., Cairo, reported: "Eritrea.—The situation about Keren is developing satisfactorily. The total number of troops taken since our troops entered Eritrea already exceeds 2,500, with many more coming in. The area of operations east of the line Agordat-Barentu is littered with Italian war material either destroyed by our action or jettisoned by the enemy, Abyssinia—Our advance along the Gondar road is progressing. Prisoners have also been taken in this sector in *Italian Somaliland*—Along the whole front our patrols are successfully enlarging the area of their penetration."

R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced: "Our fighters had considerable success. Aircraft of the South African Air Force Squadron while on patrol near Asmara encountered a number of enemy fighters and shot down two of them. Other aircraft of the same squadron machine-gunned the aerodrome at Bahrdan, destroying three CA. 139's on the ground and causing a large petrol fire. Keren was again raided by our bombers and hits were registered on the railway and military buildings. Bombs were also dropped on a large transport yard at Assab."

It became known that General Sir Archibald Wavell had recently paid a second visit by air to Kenya, and it was revealed that while in the Colony in July he decided to go to Wajir, then a favourite target for Italian bombers, and narrowly escaped being involved in a raid.

February 8.—According to the Stefani News Agency (Italian), the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Italian East Africa and C-in-C. of the troops in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somaliland, recently flew from Addis Ababa to Asmara to confer with the local military and civil authorities. He is stated to have visited the northern front—presumably the British line of advance upon Keren.

February 9.—The communications with Army and R.A.F. Headquarters are good.

Eritrea—Though the enemy has reinforced his troops holding positions about Keren, our operations in

this area continue to develop satisfactorily. Further south we remain in close pursuit of the disorganised Italian forces, which are making their way over difficult country towards Arusa. Abyssinia.—Our progress along the Gondar area has been temporarily slowed up by extensive minefields, which are now being cleared. *Italian Somalia*.—Intensive patrol activities have so far opened the areas of our penetration.

Eritrea and Abyssinia.—Aircraft of the R.A.F. continued to harass the retreating Nafaris in Eritrea, destroying transports, troops and gun emplacements, and other military objectives in and around Keren were repeatedly attacked throughout February 7 and 8. At Keren on the Eritrea-Sudan border, near the coast) our concentration was bombed. Further south at Gona (Abyssinia) our aircraft attacked the landing ground and destroyed eight C.A. 133's. South of Lake Tana our aircraft attacked a camp near Daghil, causing considerable damage. Landing grounds near Bessie were also raided, bombs falling among hangars and buildings. From all operations only one of our aircraft is missing. Eleven prisoners have been captured from the Cassinis shot down near Dif on February 10. It is now confirmed that one CR.12 was also destroyed in the same engagement.

South African troops have captured Hobe, 20 miles north-west of Gona 20 miles inside the Benya Abyssinia frontier. The position was originally held by some 1,000 men, but on the day before the British O.C. withdrew with about three-quarters of his force, leaving a lieutenant with 200 men. That officer bolted during the fight and most of his men followed suit.

Keren A Natural Fortress

February 10.—The *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent in Eritrea telegraphed that the civil population of Keren and all useful moveable equipment were being sent by rail to Asmara. He continued:—

Keren is the fortress town on the edge of Eritrea's cliff-faced escarpment at which the British forces are now hammering. In flinging the garrison and what is left of their Air Force in the area into a violent counter-attack the Italians are making what looks like a determined stand for Keren. It is by far the strongest natural position which our troops have yet had to attack in the lightning Eritrean campaign.

A sudden breakdown of the enemy's resistance might occur, however. I have seen it happen at Agordat and Barente, where counter-attacks from behind naturally strong defenses were followed by an overnight withdrawal.

The latest prisoners declare that part of three battalions recently dispersed from Addis Ababa to Keren have already been withdrawn from the front line. The official reason given is 'heavy casualties'. The accuracy and result of our artillery fire have had the most damaging effect on Italian ranks. In the past we have never got deserters from European Italian units, except after a big defeat, for example, 400 Blackshirts who gave themselves up during the retreat from Barente. But, with the battle for Keren barely joined, we have already picked up deserters from the Bersaglieri N.C.O.'s as well as privates, and the Bersaglieri is one of the most famous units in the Italian army.

At least 15,000 troops man Keren's defenses. To make sure that they know of the fall of Benghazi, scores of thousands of pamphlets announcing this signal British victory were dropped today by R.A.F. planes.

Later in the day the following official bulletins were published in Cairo:

Eritrea.—Advancing from the north, our troops have occupied Marsa Taldai (on the coast and about 30 miles inside Eritrea) and Rakora (a post on the Sudan-Eritrea frontier within 25 miles of the Red Sea). Mean-

while pressure on Galla, the main Italian base, is being continued. Abyssinia.—South African troops have now advanced into Southern Abyssinia in the Hobok area to a distance of 40 miles inside Italian territory, capturing quantities of war material. *Italian Somalia*.—Intensive patrol activities.

Continued support has been given to the Army offensive by British aircraft, which inflicted repeated and much damage caused to stores and motor transport. At Asmara, South African fighters encountered a number of CR.12's. One enemy was destroyed and several others badly damaged. Meanwhile R.A.F. bombers raided the town. When enemy aircraft attacked the occupied aerodrome at Agordat, one CR.12 was shot down by A.A. fire. Other South African bombers have been active. Bedana, Amadu and Tfort at Todenying being bombed with effect.

The frontier post of Keshon, some 300 miles to the south-west of Gallabat and 35 miles south of Kurruak, was reported captured without a single casualty by an East African detachment.

Casualties and Awards

Deep sympathy will be felt for Sir Claude Hollis on the death on active service of his only son, Captain (acting Major) Mark William Hollis, who has been killed in action at the age of 26. After passing through Sandhurst he was commissioned in The Highland Light Infantry in 1934, and two years later served with this regiment in India. In 1935 he was seconded for service with the R.A.F. but owing to a serious accident was invalided home a few months later. He rejoined his regiment in the summer of 1937 and saw service in Palestine and Iraq, receiving his captaincy and being promoted acting Major three times. He was described by one of his commanding officers as a natural leader, always cheerful and imperturbable, who set a first-class example, and was possessed of great energy and great self-confidence.

Lieutenant J. S. W. Warren, of the South African Air Force, is officially reported killed in action.

Sergeant A. J. Bailey, R.A.F. V.R., has been killed in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 22.

Sergeant Alan P. Burl, who has been killed in the Middle East, was formerly on the staff of the Surveyor-General of Southern Rhodesia.

Leading Airman P. M. Stevenson, of the Fleet Air Arm, reported missing presumed lost at sea by enemy action, was the elder son of Captain C. T. Stevenson, R.F.C. formerly of the P.W.D. in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Stevenson, now of Liphook.

Acting Brigadier A. E. Chater, Royal Marines, who commanded the British Forces in British Somaliland prior to the occupation some months ago, has been appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath for distinguished services in the defence of that Protectorate.

Wing Commander E. A. Powell, R.A.F., who was for some time seconded to the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, has just been awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry in assisting our objectives in Italy.

Captain Sir James Somerville, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, under whose leadership the Royal Navy carried out a heavy and successful bombardment of Genoa on Sunday, will be remembered by many of our readers as formerly in the East Indies Squadron. He has just visited East African ports.

Sudan's £100,000 Thank Offering

The Secretary of State for War has received a gift of £100,000 from the Government of the Sudan to mark the recapture of Kassala and the ejection of the enemy from Sudan territory, and in grateful recognition of services rendered by Imperial troops in close co-operation with the Sudan Defence Force. This is the second contribution of £100,000 from the Sudan Government, the first having been sent to aid aircraft production.

Air Power in East Africa Great Britain and Ethiopia

Tribute to South African Air Force

It was the skill and the work of the South African Air Force which enabled the communication from the Air Mail to be received. It was that there is not an immediate air route in Italian Somaliland and southern Ethiopia which does not bear the brunt of the attacks. During the last few months the Italian aircraft have been bombing squatter settlements, thousands of miles from the coast, and have destroyed the hangers, administrative buildings, wireless stations, fuel and communication lines, and other vital and damaging elements of the air force. A number of photographs confirm the extent of the damage inflicted. During August a series of simultaneous offensives, reconnaissance, and operations against all Italian air bases within striking range of Kenya. Nine S.A.A.F. bombers dived on the main transport yard at Mogadishu and set fire to more than 500 vehicles. Bomber squadrons have also carried out many night raids over this recently flying country.

Ever since the first Italian bomber was shot down in Kenya at Wajir on August 1, British aircraft have succeeded in intercepting most of the attacking raids which the Italians have attempted to make over the vast northern frontier districts. On October 20 three S.B.I. were engaged and shot down by three S.A.A.F. fighters, and on the 21st another three Caproni were intercepted, two were shot down and a third believed damaged.

At the outstanding feature of the S.A.A.F.'s six months in East Africa has been the work of army co-operation squadrons, which daily make low hazardous reconnaissance and photographic flights over enemy territory. Among their numerous duties these squadrons include bombing and fighting. In the attack on El Wak, the success of which was largely due to the fact that air and land forces acted in perfect unison, it was the army co-operation squadron which shot down the bomber before it had a chance to lay its egg.

Government's Statement on Policy

Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made an important statement in the House of Commons last week on the attitude of the British Government to the future of Abyssinia. He said:

"His Majesty's Government would welcome the appearance of an independent Ethiopian State, and recognise the claim of the Emperor Haile Selassie to the throne. The Emperor has indicated to His Majesty's Government that he will need outside assistance and guidance. His Majesty's Government agrees with this view, and considers that any such assistance should be based on economic and political matters, and should be the subject of international arrangements, the conclusion of which they will be glad to assist. They reaffirm that they have no intention of supporting territorial ambitions in Abyssinia, and in the event of the conflict of military operations by the Emperor's forces in parts of Abyssinia will require temporary measures of military guidance and control. These will be carried out in consultation with the Emperor, and will be brought to an end as soon as the situation permits."

The Duke of Buccleuch, nephew of Lord Francis Scott, the Kenya settler leader, has offered his London home to be used as a social centre for British men serving in the Forces. It will be managed by the Association of London Scottish Societies, of which Lord Alton is Chairman. The house will be named "Caledonia". The Duchess of Buccleuch, brother of the Duke, is showing a keen personal interest in the venture.

Delhi Conference Results

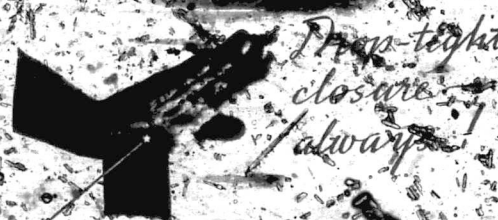
The agreement by the Imperial Government of the Commonwealth to the recent Delhi Conference was announced in the House of Commons last week by Mr. L. A. Amery, Secretary of State for India.

He said that the Basins Group Conference had recommended the immediate consideration of (i) the establishment in India of a Central Provision Office to co-ordinate military requirements within the area concerned, and (ii) the appointment of a new body to be called the Eastern Group Staff Council to co-ordinate the production and supply of munitions and stores to meet these requirements.

"These recommendations," said Mr. Amery, "have been accepted by the Government concerned, and the Imperial Government has appointed Sir Archibald Cameron, lately Permanent Secretary to the Board of Admiralty, to be its representative and Chairman of the Council, and Major-General G. C. Holden to be the official member of the Central Provision Office. Both officers will take up their appointments immediately."

Further recommendations for the fullest possible use of the productive capacity of the various countries will be considered by the C.A.U.P.

Animals in the district of Mandera recently distributed a large number of cattle to be sold for the benefit of the War Fund. The sum realised was no less than £1,000.



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Background to the

India's Great Problem.—Even if you will not find friction between Hindus and Muslims once you penetrate into the villages, which are still the real India. The real problem is in the villages, the problem of bread is common to both communities, the village butcher and dealer in skins is invariably a Muslim and his cheats are Hindus. In fact, village economy is so organised that the cooperation of the two communities is imperative. It is sheer modernism to talk of the incompatibility of two cultures; for there are many independent cultures. The Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Muslim League admits that 90% of the Muslims in India are erstwhile Hindus who had embraced Islam during the present generation or the previous. —Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, and declared the present nation as a Hindu nation. —The founder of a Hindu National Party, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, the former ruler of a Rajput state. —The references of Sir Abdulla Khattak, member of the Working Committee of the Muslim League, to the 90% Hindus of the non-treatment of communal disturbances have their origin in deep seated differences in the cultural outlook of the two communities. One should rather expect Hindu-Muslim riots in States like Hyderabad and Kashmir, which are still belongs to one community. The 90% of the subjects belonging to the other, Hindus and Muslims, are the places hit off together and amicably. Actually, communal riots are mostly confined to urban areas where the inhabitants are confined, treated to fanatical parades in process and platform by the political communalists, but who are really not the spiritual associations of their own. Having no positive political programme, that could appeal to the masses, they make their appeal by the name of religion rather than to their own national ideal. —Mr. S. S. Sanyal, in terms of emotional and emotional reasoning. —Mr. S. S. Sanyal, in *The Empire Review*.

Save the Ships.—The death for us to supplement our rising tonnage by large and fast constructed at home, by more rapid repairs, by still more efficiency in handling cargoes at the docks, by the improvement of transport, by the utmost yield of food that can be won from our own soil; by stringent economy in the use of everything that is carried by merchant ships. Every ounce of waste aids the U-boats. These things concern the life of life and death for everyone. —Mr. L. L. Garvin, in *The Observer*.

New Order Tactics.—The New Order in Europe consists of a series of dictatorships under a supreme dictator, Adolf Hitler. However complete may be the allegiance of the Germans to Hitler, the peoples in the New Order will not follow. And their national dictators—their Antichrists—Christians are but puppets of Hitler looking to him, not to their people's hearts, for guidance and support. Gang warfare is the inevitable result of such a system. Up to a certain point this order suits the Germans. They may indeed promote its flattering and caressing first one gang and then its rival. While the struggle rages the Germans, all the country wide soldiers, and seize what they will. Yet there is a limit to this kind of opportunism. The essence of Hitler's New Order is economic exploitation. The hegets must work, must produce their quota of food or materials for the Herren-race, the master race; they must not dissipate their working power in gangsterdom, nor be allowed to smash their tools of trade. The Rumanians may be permitted to quarrel and fight among themselves, while more German troops move in and key points are consolidated in German hands, but the flow of Rumanian oil must not be interrupted. It is a delicate business, this balancing between the merits of order and of disorder. One day the Nazis will over-balance, and tumble into the wiliness tauldroy they themselves have brewed. —Britannicus, in *Empire Press Notes*.

Libyan Gains and Salonika.—Would the effect inside Italy of driving the Italian forces right out of Libya be worth the cost? Do we want to be neighbours along Libya's borders, of a Vichy France, even allowing for the fact that the Free French Colony of Chad sits on the edge of the south? Would the re-ignition of the shipping of oil through the 1,200 miles of Libyan coast through a heavier or lighter burden on our resources than a new and uncertain truce between Tripoli and Cyrenaica? Is there any substantial risk that Italy, if she is left in Libya, can again become a serious military threat? Generally, will a policy of a restrained policy in Libya contrast most favourably with the German menace in the East? If my analysis is correct, it is better to divert our energies to defend Salonika directly, than to our heavy reliance on a stalemate in North Africa. It is thought the greatest gain. —Mr. S. S. Sanyal, in *Western Review*.

Co-ordination Needed.—We have six European Governments in London, and elements of a seventh, that of Free France. Do we co-ordinate our efforts, encouraging them to go together? Do we co-ordinate our relations with each other, and with us? Do we create an international R.A.F., as a nucleus of the future European police force of the world? All these proposals are, in my opinion, but to be considered as the pre-arranged of free European lines of action during and after the war. I have not heard of it. Nor have I heard of any really efficient British propaganda. —Mr. Wickham Steed, in *Time and Tide*.

Libyan Gains.—To have covered 500 miles in two months, fought five air battles and captured 110,000 prisoners, and all of the army's equipment for only about 2,000 casualties must be the most remarkable achievement in the history of the British Army. The Libyan victory has assured us that we possess the soldiers and the officers to direct the modern war. Judgment to victory. British air power has now been carried farther west; we are strongly entrenched nearer to the Middle-Eastern sea than ever before. Our own air force, in the Near East will be able to take a reasonably easy objective, and the dive bomber threat will prove weaker still. The R.A.F. persists in guarding its victory; now the period of onlooker will be able to share his contempt. —A Student of War, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Nazis Outraged.—A fine true story comes out of German-occupied Denmark. Under the conditions of the treaty between Nazis and Danes, the victims retain the right to fly their national flag to the exclusion of all others. The King of Denmark was therefore justly indignant when the hated swastika appeared one morning above a Government building in Copenhagen. He summoned a German official, pointed out his breach of the treaty terms, and asked that the offending flag be removed at once. Two hours later it was still there. King Christian called the official again. 'If that flag is not removed by mid-day,' he said, 'I shall send a soldier to put it down. Reached the Nazi. Then he was shot. I have a clock arrived. Danish soldier was seen to leave the Royal Palace. But he was not shot. Instead, the Germans hauled down the flag before he could reach it. The soldier was the King himself in a Great Marshal's uniform. —Everybody's Weekly.

Lord Lloyd's Great Work His Career of Practical Imperialism

WHILE working in his own mind on his part Lord Lloyd of Dolobran was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in Mr. Chamberlain's first Ministry. He wrote that Imperial progress had been the main theme of his life, and it is a tragedy of his magnitude that death should so soon have removed him from what promised to be the most brilliant phase of an already outstanding career.

He had all the qualities which warranted the hope that he would become one of the greatest of Colonial Secretaries: a widely-travelled man and experienced administrator, he had his background right, and he was quick-witted, fitted with good judgement, independent of mind, decisive, dynamic, fearless, indefatigably industrious, intolerant of red tape, eager to support the sound man of action.

Who can say what epoch-making achievements those qualities of character, knowledge and comprehension might have led to? He was certainly not the man to be content with merely pedestrian progress or to tolerate that bureaucratic procrastination which has so often impeded Colonial advancement.

Indeed, within a few days of his appointment to the Colonial Office it became evident that the reiterated demands of the Dependencies to be allowed to contribute more in men and money were at last to be accepted. A realist to the core, he lost no time in emphasising that Colonial development and welfare work, keen as he was to foster it, must be greatly circumscribed by war-time needs, that the first call upon man-power and money must be for the most effective prosecution of the Empire's struggle, and that plans must be postponed if their realisation would require personnel or materials which would otherwise be available to the Forces of the Crown. That was the very lead for which the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories had clamoured.

Industry at the Colonial Office

It is literally true that he worked all day and most of the night, and that he very seldom did less than 15 hours of solid work in the day. For then he would spend further hours discussing some big point of principle. He slept at the Colonial Office to save the time he wasted by his staff with his own restless ardour.

As one of them has put it: "In these six months he kindled a fire which will not be extinguished. He brought a freshness of vision, not very familiar in Whitehall, and a sympathy with the Governors and their troubles born of his own experience. His one test of every decision was, Is it right? His dream was to create for the Colonial Empire something of the great tradition Joseph Chamberlain and Milner had created for those parts of the Empire which are now the self-governing Dominions."

The war inevitably hampered him at every turn from having effect for a constructive policy. In the Colonies men had to be spared for war duties, and Colonial budgets were thrown into confusion by extra war expenditure and by the collapse of normal markets. After the downfall of France and the entry of Italy into the war, Gibraltar, Malta and the Eastern African territories were very near the seat of hostilities. Every where delicate problems pressed upon him. Much of Lord Lloyd's own time was inevitably taken up with them, and unless sooner he contributed a great deal. His drive and energy cut through many a tangled departmental web to simple and quick solution. These needs stole time from the constructive work he longed to do. The British Army and the Navy League, in further inroads on his time, for he kept his interest in them to the last, and no casual calls were made on him for his departmental duties as a member of the

Government, and he died on the 11th of July, 1940, which day he was regarded as the greatest of his generation would have been his birthday.

Through all the agonies he retained the firmness and vigour of his youth. He looked full decades younger than he was, and his mind remained as agile as his body. He could still speak seven or eight languages fluently, and it is a matter of fact that few of his generation had his great grasp of world affairs.

Advocacy of Ethiopian Insurgency

Having repeatedly visited Eastern Africa, from the Rhodesias to the Sudan, he realised fully the contribution which those territories could make to the elimination of the Italians from Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia Land. Even the time of Mussolini's declaration of war he had been one of the little group of men who had urged the importance of promoting Abyssinian insurgency, and when the enemy occupied Kasal and Gallabat thence they could so easily have overtopped the thin fringe of British troops in the Sudan, he made representations which helped to bring indispensable reinforcements from two quarters. Though details can not be given in present circumstances it may be written that his initiative played an important part in transforming a position of dire danger first into one of reasonable hopefulness, and then into one of sufficient strength to permit the offensive which is now proceeding so satisfactorily.

His zealous nature, his energetic advocacy of a cause once he had embraced it, his instinctive understanding of the opportunities of undermining the Italian position were qualities invaluable to the Government. He observed in Lawrence of Arabia inorganising the Arab Revolt in the last war, being often the only European companion of that gallant visionary in the darkest and arduous roads made upon the Hejaz, really by Lawrence, indeed, was of him as the most brilliant of

When *East Africa and the Sudan* suggested ardently that there were Britons in East Africa who, given the chance, would do in Abyssinia work comparable with that performed by Lawrence, a quarter of a century ago, it was, of course, a purely independent proposal which was in no sense inspired or influenced from an official source. As regular readers will recall, we continued to argue that for the rebellion behind the Italian front was of the first importance, since success which was manifestly achievable would ensure the greatest economy in the material and time. Those forecasts have already justified themselves, and it may now be revealed that when the validity of the proposal—first publicly made, we believe, in our own column—had begun to be realised fairly widely, Lord Lloyd privately expressed his strong support.

Loyalty to His Convictions

He was exceptionally candid for a Cabinet Minister, set withholding the truth, pleasant or the reverse, from those he trusted. He would answer a confidence almost any question which a sense of responsibility permitted an inquirer to ask, and his reply was never the evasive half-truth to which many politicians resort. He distinguished the middle path and disarming ambiguity. He was, in fact, a very political man in the usual sense of the word. He thought only of the Empire's cause, not of his own career, which was to have been checked if he had been willing to sacrifice his convictions to the conveniences of those in superior authority. Loyalty to his principles and his friends was a characteristic of this born leader of men.

There is a widespread belief that he was autocratic and unsympathetic; he certainly did not waste his time on the inefficient or useless, and he was naturally authoritarian but he respected the man of convictions who differed from him and said so; he was never too busy to think of the welfare of his staff, and it was

... of him to join the cadets for the Colonial Service to his room at the Colonial Office in order that he might meet them as they started on their life and pass on to them the knowledge of the Empire... of the Colonial Office on business lines, and... he had lived, have left his mark on the system... as on its... For instance, when... this memoir once as a... question to which he could not... a house telephone to... to the senior official concerned with that particular subject... Tell me in 30 words the exact present position about so-and-so.

Favoured East African Union

Lord Lloyd first visited Kenya in 1916, and there he retained a keen interest in it and the neighbouring territories. He was always strongly opposed to proposals that Kenya should be allowed to return to East Africa, from which she had been ejected after the war, and he was equally emphatic about the need to break down the artificial barriers which have to be put between the Dependency from another. Had he remained at the Colonial Office until after the war he would have secured the union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, for which East Africans have had so long to wait. Indeed, when he was offered the Governorship of Kenya he declined it because the Ministry of the day would give no promise to him with that necessary administrative reform. Some years previously Lord Delamere had hoped that he would be appointed Governor, but while Kenya's non-official leaders were discussing the matter Lord Lloyd had been offered and accepted the more important post of High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan. He assumed office in May, 1925, at a most difficult period, when, following the assassination of Sir Lee Slack, the Sirdar and Governor-General of the Sudan, British officers were liable to be shot in the streets of Cairo in broad daylight. Corruption in the Egyptian public service was notorious, but within the next four years Bolshevik intrigues had been conquered, internal peace established, and harmonious relations so fully restored that not a single British officer suffered molestation. For that really wonderful transformation the High Commissioner could justly claim the major credit.

Too Direct for West Governments

In 1929 a Liberal Government succeeded that of Mr. Baldwin and in 1931 Mr. Henderson became Foreign Secretary in place of Sir Austen Chamberlain, and July the Ministry had the amazement that Lord Lloyd had been superseded in his home in England on leave. The question was raised in both Houses of Parliament, and the Government published correspondence which showed how forcibly Lord Lloyd had expressed his own views when they had differed from those of Sir Austen and his successor, but also that he had loyally obeyed decisions once they had been made. His dismissal was widely interpreted as meaning that the man on the spot had been sacrificed for presenting his views frankly to Whitehall, although his work in Egypt, and previously in India, had proved him to be a man who could fill the spaces from the public service, years were to pass before his administrative capacity and vigour were again brought to the machine of government. He was too direct and trenchant for men of the Baldwin, Macdonald and Chamberlain school.

In the following year, however, he became President of the Navy League, which he retained, inspiring its great campaign for rearmament and for the improvement of the merchant navy, and making its Sea Cadets a *corps d'élite*. He was among the foremost opponents of the movement for an all-India Federation; from the time of the Indian accession to power he lost no opportunity of warning the country of Germany's predatory designs; and in 1947 he became Chairman of the

British Council, for which he secured some magnificent grants, and through which he spread abroad much of his knowledge of British life, and thought, particularly by the establishment of British institutes and schools. That was a valuable and enduring work after his own death.

During this period Lord Lloyd served on the board of a number of important Rhodesian enterprises, including the British South Africa Company, Rhodesia Railways, Rhodesia Railways Ltd., and the Great Wankie Colliery Company.

Bombing Flights to Germany

When about 18 years of age he learnt to fly, and shortly before the outbreak of this war he was made honorary commodore of the now famous Squadron 660, that determined him to qualify as a bomber pilot, and he took and passed all the usual tests. In the earlier months of the war he insisted on piloting a plane in several raids to Lill and Bremen, and even since his appointment to the Colonial Office he has commanded his Squadron on bombing flights to Germany. He was so good an airman that he has flown through Hurricane solo.

George Ambrose Lloyd was born on September 10, 1879, as the second son of the Rev. St. 1944, of the Priory, Warwick, and Dolobran, Montgomeryshire, a well-known and wealthy industrialist, and a member of a Welsh family which could trace back to a descendant of Alch, Prince of Dyfed, who ruled an area in south-west Wales some 900 years ago. Later the family was amongst the leaders of Quakerism, and his grandfather established the bank which still bears the family name. Lord Lloyd was himself a director of Lloyd's Bank from 1911 to 1918, and at a later period. His parents had been brought under the influence of the Oxford Movement, and he was a High Churchman from his youth onwards.

At Eton he coxed the eight, as he did at Cambridge, where his boat beat Oxford in the successive years. While still at Eton he was in the first world war, and after leaving the wars he spent several years travelling, usually alone, in India, Burma, Tibet, Asia Minor, Egypt, Turkey, Morocco and the Balkans, becoming in time an honorary attaché in Constantinople. Before he was 30 years of age he was entrusted with the task of reporting on the Government on British trade prospects in the Far East. He entered the House of Commons as a Liberal in 1910, went to Egypt as a Captain in the Warwickshire Yeomanry in 1911, won the D.S.O. for gallantry in the Agave landing at Gallipoli, was mentioned in dispatches six times, made C.I.E., and was knighted in 1917. With Lord Halifax (then the Foreign Secretary) he collaborated in a book on post-war British policy.

Shortly before the end of that war he succeeded Lord Willingdon as Governor of Bombay, where restlessness was marked. After exercising much patience, he arrested Gandhi, who was tried and imprisoned. His term of office was marked by developments, long deferred, including the Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage, which ferried a desert larger than the whole of the area of Egypt, and the institution of the new principle of raising development loans. Made G.C.M.E. at the time of his appointment as Governor, when he left India in 1924 he was gazetted G.C.B. and a member of the Privy Council. Soon after this he became a Unionist M.P. for Eastbourne, but in 1926 he was appointed High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan. His book, *Egypt and the Cromwells*, is a standard work.

In 1931 he married the Hon. Blanche Lascelles, cousin of Lord Harewood. Their only son, the Hon. Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, was succeeded in the title, at 28 years of age, and is lieutenant in the Warwickshire Yeomanry.

PERSONALIA

New Colonial Secretary

Mrs. Manidhar Purnachand, Rajah, has been appointed a temporary non-official member of the Legislative Council.

A son was born in Nairobi last week to Mrs. G. D. Barrington Walsh, wife of Lieutenant I. H. Barrington Walsh, of the K.A.B.

Lord Hailes has returned to London from the 1939 Commission in the Belgian Congo on which he has been engaged since August last.

Captain Sir Donald Inneson last week celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his appointment as honorary secretary of the British Empire Service League.

Mr. G. M. W. Soper, of Messrs. Dalrymple Soper and Co., who had some business transactions with the late Sir J. G. G. left estate valued at £4,100 (the net amount after expenses).

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Peddie, British Command-in-Chief in the Far East, who was formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements, will visit Australia.

Mr. S. Morrison, who has spent 27 years in the Beira, where he has accounted to the Beira Golf Club as M.R. of Salisbury. A keen golfer, he was the president of the Beira Golf Club.

Professor Arthur Boyd James was pronounced insane when charged in London on a charge of the murder of his wife. The Judge directed that he must be detained during the Majesty's pleasure.

Lieutenant-Commander G. N. Ordman, younger son of the late Admiral Sir Nelson Ordman, and of Lady Ordman, and Mrs. Leslie Hamblin, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Frederic Hamblin, of Longstone, and of Mrs. J. B. Goswami, are to be married shortly.

The Executive Committee of the British Empire Producers' Organisation is now constituted as follows: Sir John de Bevil, Chairman; Sir Edward Stubbs, Deputy Chairman; Colonel C. E. Poulson, M.R.; Mr. Sir Humphrey Leggett, and Messrs. J. H. Pike, Mr. Horn, H. R. Pockie, and A. Wigglesworth.

Sir Roderick Jones, who has had his home in the past in Africa, has resigned his position as Chairman and managing director of Reuters news agency, with which he has been associated for 40 years, and of which he has been head for the past 20 years. He is succeeded as Chairman by Mr. Samuel Grevey.

The Germans announced that Mr. William Charles Wet, a 28-year-old British subject, has been sentenced to death for spying for France. Mr. de Wet was an Abyssinian in the Italian invasion, and flew an aeroplane for the Emperor. He is described as a man of highly adventurous disposition, who, however, would certainly not have engaged in espionage. He was arrested in Vienna as long ago as 1917.

Lord Moyne has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies and leader of the House of Lords in succession to the late Lord Lloyd. A great Imperialist and a scholar, with first-hand knowledge of many parts of the world, Lord Moyne will be remembered by East Africa as Chairman of the Financial Commission which he set up in 1931, and reported in favour of the grant of Dominion status to the Colonies. Later he was Chairman of the highly important India Royal Commission.

Other official changes announced on Saturday included the surprise appointment of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald as former Secretary of States for the Dominions and Colonies, and more recently Minister of the Colonies to the United Kingdom High Commission in London.

Mr. Walter Guinness, appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, visited Tanganyika Territory some years ago as a delegate of the British Financial Association.

Obituary

Death of Mr. J. J. Chaves, former Portuguese Minister of the Colonies, has been announced. Mr. J. J. Chaves, who had lived in Salisbury in the Rhodesias, had lived in the Colony for 42 years. He had been Mayor of Salisbury for six years.

Mr. Algernon Greenham, M.P., former veteran member in East Africa of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., has died at Cockfosters at the age of 80. He first went to East Africa in 1908.

Major R. A. F. W. A. Bicket, who has died in Epsom, married a daughter of the late Major-General Kitchener of Kartoum, who was killed in the Sudan in the present district of Khartoum. Bicket died in 1919.

The death has occurred in Bulawayo of Miss Anne Catherine Stanley Stevens, younger daughter of the late Mr. Henry Stevens, general inspector of the Local Government Board, Whitehall, and the late Mrs. Stevens.

His many old friends in Salisbury and elsewhere sympathise deeply with Major-General Sir Alfred Edwards on the death in Epsom, Surrey, of Lady Edwards, who lived in Salisbury from 1912 to 1933, when her husband was Commandant-General of the Rhodesian Forces.

Mr. L. W. Holloway, managing director of Messrs. Ryth, Gréme, Jourdain & Co., Ltd., died in South Africa last week. He lived for 20 years in Mauritius, and was one of the organisers of the Mauritius Court at the Wembley Exhibition in 1924. He died only 12 days before his golden wedding anniversary.

We regret to report the death at the age of 67 of Colonel F. B. Palmer, for years an active opponent of the idea of transferring African territory to Germany. Colonel Palmer, as superintendent of design at Woolwich Arsenal, designed most of the bombs used by the British Army in the last war, after which he served in Germany with the Inter-Allied Commission of Control.

CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL

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Questions in Parliament

Captain Strickland asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to give what views or separate bodies discussion are now taking place with regard to the appointment of experienced trade unionists to terminate labour disputes in certain Colonies to the purpose of curbing and assisting the development of the trade union movement in the Colonies. What views were under discussion whether the four officers would receive remuneration from State funds, whether the scheme would be subject to all-party political or economic propaganda, and whether, before the scheme was adopted, its proposals would be submitted to Parliament for approval.

The Colonial Secretary said that the proposals, whose object was being discussed was the Trade Union Congress. No decision had yet been reached as to whether Colonial Dependencies, which it was considered that the experiment might with advantage be tried. Any candidates selected for Colonial labour appointments under the scheme would become members of the Colonial Service from the date of their appointment, and would receive remuneration from the funds of the Colony to which they were appointed. As Civil servants they would naturally be precluded from carrying on any propaganda of the nature suggested in the question. Mr. Hall emphasized that the project was purely an experiment which would be tried in the most, three of the Colonial Dependencies (after consultation with the Colonial Governments concerned), and that it was contemplated that the selected candidates should in the first place be appointed on probation for 12 or 18 months. This should enable a reliable opinion to be formed whether any extension of the experiment was desirable.

Should any Colony wish to meet its liabilities under a compulsory commodity insurance scheme the Imperial Government will make good the deficit. This is the essence of a reply given in Parliament last week by Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, replying to Colonel A. Evans, asked the following questions:

1. Will any scheme be introduced to insure the Colonies against the risk of loss of their export commodities under the compulsory commodity insurance scheme? 2. Will the Government be prepared to make good the deficit on the scheme in those cases where the Colonies would not be in a position to meet from their own resources a sufficient liability to make up a deficit on the scheme, as a result of the introduction of the compulsory commodity insurance scheme? 3. Will the Government be prepared to make good the deficit on the scheme in those cases where the Colonies would not be in a position to meet from their own resources a sufficient liability to make up a deficit on the scheme, as a result of the introduction of the compulsory commodity insurance scheme? 4. Will the Government be prepared to make good the deficit on the scheme in those cases where the Colonies would not be in a position to meet from their own resources a sufficient liability to make up a deficit on the scheme, as a result of the introduction of the compulsory commodity insurance scheme?

S. Rhodesia in London

An amendment to the War Damage Bill now being discussed in Parliament provides that the property in the hands of Southern Rhodesians at the outbreak of hostilities shall not be subject to payment of contributions, although it is intended that full compensation should be payable in the event of damage by enemy forces. The amendment, which was accepted by the House, provides the same diplomatic immunity from contributions to the High Commissioners for the Dominions.

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London Coffee Market

Viewing the London coffee market Messrs. Edm. Schuler & Co. state in their current news-letters:

In London the market is naturally on a considerable scale in view of restrictions. New York has realized between 144 and 145 cents for holds, as for triages. We estimate 500,000 bags and also 100,000 Indian at around 100s. all on London landed terms. Good quality Santos coffee is worth about 185s. quays terms. In fact for the first time in many years coffee is experiencing a sellers' instead of a buyers' market. The market is open to all regardless of quality and most anything goes at good prices while offerings are small.

Public sales were interrupted in case the fixing of retail selling prices of coffee for the public continued similar measures throughout the trade. At present this is not the case and the advance in the open market prices, it is said, can go on a good deal further without affecting the price at which the public buys most of its coffee and coffee essence across the counter.

This shows where the profit margin in coffee in England lies. We mention this not in the spirit of criticism, because it must be remembered that costs of distribution hinge largely upon the volume of sale of the goods concerned, the larger the volume the smaller in proportion the cost of handling. At all events we have never heard of anyone making his fortune out of the distribution of coffee, even at the margin which, on the face of it, appears extremely handsome. We must conclude therefore that all is not gold that glitters, and remember that the competition invariably hangs about us to a ratio consistent with efficiency.

U.S. Coffee Quotas

The quota agreement between Latin American producing countries and the United States gives basic quotas for each country for the exportation of coffee to the producing countries participating in the agreement. These are 15,511,000 bags for the United States and 1,000,000 bags for other markets. The United States government restricts imports of coffee produced in Latin America to a basic annual quota of 100,000,000 lbs. It is reported that negotiations are now in progress with a view of securing agreement among the Latin American producing countries to defend the price of the commodity.

Loans to Planters

Loans to planters were curtailed a few months ago when it was announced that Government advances for crops would be discontinued. The reasons for the decision have not been given in Legislative Council by the Financial Secretary, who explained that the scheme started in 1929 because of the depression, was revived in 1932 and has since been in operation. Altogether 88 planters had received assistance. Of these 34 had given up planting, had died, or had left the country. Of those who remained, seven had received assistance on one occasion only, the remainder had required assistance on several occasions. The total sum advanced up to and including the 1936-1940 season was £1,011,000, and of this sum £2,000,000 had not been repaid. The loss was not much, said the Financial Secretary, in so far as plantings in industry and the employment of the public had continued if it were not necessary to mention that point here were grave doubts. The Government had decided, however, that while the scheme, as a scheme, should be closed down, planters in genuine need of assistance owing to special circumstances might apply for loans and applications would be considered by a special committee.

Latest Mining News Company Progress Reports

Tait Goldfields. During January 4,950 tons were milled, estimated mine profit, £1,062.

Wankie Boreas. Coal sales during January amounted to 4,150 tons; coke sales, 6,093 tons.

Cam and Motor. January, 5,600 tons milled, revenue, £2,907; costs, £23,494; profit, £25,011.

Wanderer. January, 4,920 tons milled, yield, 4,100 oz. fine gold; cost per ton, 40s. 6d.; profit, £10,750.

Rezendé. During January 10,800 tons milled, refined gold value at £2,028; costs, £17,984; profit, £15,964.

Sherwood Staff. During January 3,600 tons were milled, revenue, £8,844; costs, £8,802; profit, £1,407.

Thiéfie-Etna. During January 1,500 tons were treated for a recovery of 920 oz. fine gold; profit, £3,600.

Rentan Gold Areas. Production of the Costa mine during January totaled 1,114 oz. fine gold from 9,200 tons milled.

Kagera Mines. Output for January: 322 oz. fine gold, valued at £2,340; and 23 tons tin concentrates, including 2 tons from 11,000 tons.

Lovely Hill. Output for January, 10,000 tons milled; 14,000 oz. accumulated silver treated; output, 1,956 oz. fine gold; estimated profit, £2,000.

B. Mitchell. During January 17,000 tons were milled for a yield of 2,384 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £22,835; working costs, £25,983; profit, £7,735. In addition, 1,001 tons from Eveline and 250 tons from Indemine were milled for a profit of £1,853.

Territorial Outputs

Mineral production in Canada during November was as follows: Gold, 1,031 tons; silver, 1,031 tons; bituminous shale, 35,566 tons.

Mineral output in Saskatchewan during October last was valued at £789,653, an increase of £2,250 over September. The value of the output in the first 10 months of last year was £1,623,007, against £1,558,956 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

KELVIN

The advertisement features a large, dark, high-contrast image of a building or industrial structure, possibly a factory or a large warehouse, with the word 'KELVIN' printed in large, bold, white letters across the top. The image is somewhat grainy and has a high-contrast, almost black-and-white aesthetic.

76th Week of the War.

E.A. Service Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include:

Colonial Administrative Service.—Messrs. E. J. Baker and W. J. Benavia, Deputy Provincial Commissioners, to be Provincial Commissioners, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. M. A. J. Kinton, Assistant Treasurer, to be Assistant District Officer, Tanganyika Territory; Colonial Police Service.—Mr. C. Fairley, Inspector of Police, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Uganda; Chief Branches.—Mr. H. J. G. G. G. to be Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Uganda; Mr. E. K. Fisher, to be Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Department, East Africa; Mr. H. C. G. G. to be Chief Clerk, Veterinary Department; to be Chief Clerk, Medical Department, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. A. Holden, Inspector, Inland Revenue Department, to be Assistant Commissioner, Income Tax Department, East Africa; Mr. V. H. Merritt, Assistant Commissioner, Inland Revenue Department, Kenya; Assistant Commissioner, Income Tax Department, East Africa; Mr. A. G. Woods, Executive Engineer, Tanganyika Railways, to be Works Manager, Uganda Railways.

Germany and Colonies

The *Schwarzes Korps*, the corps of the Nazi black guards, has for years been in the forefront of the German campaign for African territories. It is therefore interesting to note that a recent issue warns German that they "must at all costs rid themselves of the African Colonial heritage." They are now told that "European territory simply fulfils Germany's living-space requirements." This complete change of tune is seemingly a product of the collapse of waves African dreams.

News Decisions Brief

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announced that its cultivation and processing of sisal estates during January was 10 per cent higher than for the same months of the previous financial year. The reduction in the cost of sisal is due to the sisal restriction which now in operation.

The capital of Koway Metals, Ltd., Nairobi, is now 200,000 shares of 2s. each, the Supreme Court having confirmed the reduction from a capital of 400,000 to a sum of 200,000. At the time of the reduction of this amount 20,500 of the 400,000 shares had been issued and were fully paid.

The great prevalence of malaria throughout Tanganyika Territory has been brought to light by the medical examination of recruits for military and military labour purposes. In the words of the Governor, "the prevention of this disease is a problem of urgency and importance."

A Wage Board has been set up in Kenya in connection with the Demand (Fixing of Wages) Regulations. The Chairman is Mr. Justice Bartley, with the Director of Public Works as Deputy Chairman. The other members are the Labour Commissioner, Mr. A. B. Gladwell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dass, and the Hon. Shamsud-Din.

The control of the cotton trade in this country was fore-shadowed by Mr. E. Raymond Spence, Chairman of the Cotton Board, when speaking in a speech last week. More control of materials of production and perhaps of persons and property was likely, but it should enhance British power to compete in the textile export markets.

Bishop May, of the Anglican Church, has been elected by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa to continue for the 21 years' episcopate of the late Bishop of Northern Rhodesia. When the term of the memorial will expire upon the 1st of January, 1945, it is intended that it should assist the training of Africans for the Christian ministry in Northern Rhodesia.

Education in Tanganyika

Tanganyika is to raise to post-secondary school to full secondary status so as to provide fully qualified African entrants for Makerere College. Sir Mark Young, the Governor, reported to the Legislative Council that during 1940 the Government of Tanganyika students in residence at Makerere—11 on the medical, 16 on the teachers', four on the agricultural, and one on the veterinary course. The first Tanganyika student to qualify at the Mulago Medical School had been appointed to Government service. The Chunya school for European children, moved to the buildings of the former German school near Mwanza, has now room for 120 boarders.



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Kismayu Now

Steady Progress

ITALIAN SOMALILAND and the Kenyan area of Ethiopia have seen the severest fighting of the past weeks, during which British airmen have continued to render gallant service. In Goffam patriot activities are spreading swiftly.

February 11.—An R.A.F. Bulletin received from Cairo in our last issue was printed said:—"Yesterday a motor transport yard near the station at Asmara was attacked by our bombers. Stores in a wood near Keren were also bombed, and in the same area the previous day bombing attacks were made on the railway tracks. In the Kalana area a Native troop concentration was attacked by a South African Air Force squadron with high explosive and incendiary bombs. On February 11 a bomber squadron of the S.A.A.F. dive-bombed road bridges and a pontoon bridge at Dolo. The pilots then visited Lugh Ferandi, where they succeeded in destroying hangars on the aerodrome. From all operations our aircraft returned safely."

Correspondents with the force before Keren telegraphed that on the previous day Imperial troops had stopped at the bayonet-point a 6,000 ft. mountain rising 300 ft. above the town and not far distant from it. It was believed that operations then in train would soon enable British artillery to command Keren and the road to Asmara, and that another mobile force moving along mountain tracks from Barentu would shortly cut the Gondar-Asmara road near Adi Ugr (barely 10 miles south of the Eritrean capital).

Fine Work by Empire Airmen

February 12.—British G.H.Q. Middle East, announced: "Eritrea.—Our forces operating from the north have occupied Elghepa, capturing prisoners and equipment. The advance is continuing. Operations about Keren are developing, while our column operating farther south has penetrated still farther into hostile territory. So far 80 guns have been captured or destroyed on this front."

The R.A.F. communiqué stated:—"The military aerodrome at Addis Ababa was among the targets bombed by our aircraft in Abyssinia yesterday. Direct hits were caused on buildings and hangars, starting fires. The Keren-Asmara area was also subjected to raids. Motor transport convoys on a road between the two towns were heavily bombed and machine-gunned. A dump north-east of Keren was attacked. Fighters of a South African unit which encountered five CR-42s over Asmara on February 10 shot down two in flames. One of the most intense bombing raids yet carried out by the S.A.A.F. took place on February 10, when a number of bombers dived on military objectives at Afmaku. Several direct hits were observed."

Afmaku, some 80 miles inland from Kismayu, is the main enemy landing-ground between the Kenya frontier and the Juba river, a military post, the administrative centre for the Lak district of Italian Somaliland, and a point of junction for many caravan routes.

February 13.—The official Cairo communiqué said: "Eritrea.—The situation about Keren continues to develop. By a series of local attacks our troops are steadily improving their positions in the hills covering the town. Further south our advance towards Arreza (less than 20 miles from Adi Ugr) is progressing satisfactorily. Abyssinia.—In the Hobok area South African troops continue successfully to extend the area of their penetration."

There was considerable air activity in the Keren area yesterday. The railway station, dumps, motor vehicles, and enemy gun positions were bombed throughout the day. North-east of the town at a

military stores at Asbab were again bombed. One tank was destroyed. Motor transport (including coastal plant) and the port of Brava was attacked and a number of stores were set on fire.

A message from Nairobi described the raid on Afmaku as "one of the most important operations of the S.A.A.F." and the Italian communiqué admitted "violent enemy attacks" and by "bombings in the Keren area." Rome claimed, however, that Italian counterattacks on the ground and in the air had succeeded, and that a British column had suffered heavy casualties near the Omo river in the Lower Sudan. The river mentioned is in fact in north-western Ethiopia, due north of Lake Rudolf.

Italians Moved from Asmara to Addis Ababa.—An Italian pilot found wreckage of a plane behind the British front in Eritrea, which has not been employed in flying Italian bombers and fighters from Asmara to Addis Ababa.

February 14.—The official communiqué from Cairo stated: "Eritrea.—Operations for the reduction of Keren are proceeding. Our troops continue their progress in the difficult country towards Arreza, Abyssinia. In co-operation with our activities, patriot forces are steadily extending the spheres of their control. Aircraft continued to support the army offensive in the Keren region. Direct hits were registered on the railway station at Keren and a considerable quantity of bombs was dropped on enemy troop concentrations near Mount Amba."

Rome announced that General Vignani, an Italian ace, had been killed yesterday when his plane crashed on a mountain.

South Africans Take Kismayu

February 15.—From G.H.Q. Cairo, came news of the capture of Kismayu. The bulletin said:—

"Italian Somaliland.—Following the capture of Afmaku last Tuesday, South African troops occupied the important Italian port of Kismayu. In this sector guns, armoured fighting vehicles, and a number of prisoners have been taken. In Kismayu at least one ship was found scuttled; three had been damaged, but are still floating, and the oil storage tanks on one. This successful operation was carried out in closest co-operation with the Royal Navy, and with the South African forces."

"Eritrea.—Satisfactory progress being made by our columns advancing from the north towards Keren. In the Keren area itself, although the enemy is being reinforced, our pressure is increasing. Abyssinia.—In the Blue Nile sector, Quesisan has been occupied by units of the Sudan Defence Force, while southwards of Afmaku Italian detachments were surprised and routed, losing many casualties."

Rome, trying to put the best face on the loss of Kismayu, a loss which it did not admit, said:—"In the Lower Juba district of Italian Somaliland hard fighting occurred in the Kismayu zone. Italian air formations successfully bombed enemy troop concentrations. British cruiser of the CARLISLE class was squarely hit by an Italian air formation. Another enemy cruiser which appeared off Mogadishu was put to flight by the prompt intervention of Italian bombers."

The R.A.F. communiqué from the Middle East read:—

"Eritrea and Abyssinia.—In the Keren region gun

positions of the railway received direct hits and serious explosions followed. At Zola and Asmara our fighters carried out machine gun attacks on airfields and landing grounds; enemy fighters were also forced near Asmara. Two were shot down in flames, the others making parachute descents. Bombs were dropped on the night of February 15. Many bombs were dropped on airfields near the Italian base. Further south the S.A.A.F. carried out a successful bombing raid on Gura. A direct hit was registered on administrative buildings, a power tower and a ferry. Bombs were also dropped on five new concentrations on the Gura river. When our aircraft were over the target several aircraft were shot down and carried out on the previous day were still burning.

Keren Reoccupied

February 16.—Official reports from Cairo stated: *Eritrea*.—While the advance of the northern column is continuing, the concentration of additional troops about Keren is proceeding satisfactorily. *Abysinia*.—We have reoccupied the frontier post of Marmat. *Italian Somaliland*.—Operations continue for the development of the success at Kismayu.

Our aircraft continued to attack enemy troop concentrations, motor transport and other military objectives in Eritrea. Hangars and workshops at Mardak were bombed and a number of fires, accompanied by explosions, were started. In Abysinia a motor transport park at Saba was successfully attacked. Aircraft of the S.A.A.F. continued to harass the retreating enemy in the Jelib Omo area. Enemy motor vehicles on the Kismayu-Mogadishu road and Italian Somaliland and a number of enemy aircraft in the air and on the ground were machine-gunned.

Nairobi messages gave further details of the heavy S.A.A.F. attacks which compelled the Italians to evacuate Afmadu. For two hours on the evening of February 10 South African airmen swept over the target, scoring direct hits on the enemy's defensive positions and heavily machine-gunning the trenches. The same squadron carried out another successful raid on Kismayu four days later, and in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire the South African also flew up an important person bridge across the Juba and set fire to the enemy headquarters at Juba. Near Bardera they silenced a wireless station, attacked a ferry, bombed military diving quarters, and destroyed three lorries.

Native guides were readily welcome to the advancing British columns, to whom they complained that the retreating Italians had carried off their wives, children and stock.

Two Italian Battalions Desert

Telephoning from before Keren, the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* said:

"Some of the troops I saw engaged two days north of the Western Desert will greed that conditions here are ten times more difficult. There is the same heat and lack of water, in addition to those facilities. When Keren falls it will be the biggest achievement of the African campaign."

The Italian island is paradoxical for the troops who fight in the day often desert by night in droves. For example, the 11th Colonial Brigade have lost two battalions by desertion. One company marched into our line as a body, headed by their sergeant-major and eight gun R.A.F. fighters have again carried out a punitive patrol over Asmara, the Eritrean capital, to smother away. Five Capronis went up to oppose them. One was shot down in a matter of minutes without the east loss to ourselves. One fell in the heart of the city (30), and the second five miles away. Had it not been for clouds, in which the enemy hid, our pilots believe they would have shot down all the Italian machines.

February 17.—The communications from Cairo stated: *Abysinia*.—With the fall of Kurruk on February 14, the Italian remain on the soil of Egypt, the Sudan and Eritrea, except prisoners. Our movements near Gondar have resumed. In the area east of Gondar our troops continue their penetration into *Somaliland*. Enemy forces have now been driven back to the line of the Juba river. Measurable quantities of guns and other arms of all types taken with the capture of Kurruk are being checked.

In Eritrea heavy attacks were made by direct hits on the workshops and workshops at Mardak. A photograph taken shows a number of direct hits on main hangars and that several hangars nearby were demolished. Our fighters continued to give active support in the Keren region. Enemy aircraft were intercepted and shot down near Gura; others were damaged near Keren. In Abysinia an attack was made on dispersed enemy aircraft and stores at Chinelli, a large fire being started. Farther south bomber squadrons of the S.A.A.F. continued to harass the enemy. A heavy dive-bombing attack was made on Italian posts on the east bank of the Juba river. Also on barracks. Several fires were started and many hits on buildings were observed. A further attack was made on Italian motor transport near El Bad, north of

Gold Coasters in Action

Troops from the Gold Coast bore the brunt of the battle for the Juba bridgehead. At Bala Emilio, some 60 miles from the mouth of the river, some of the fiercest fighting yet seen in East Africa occurred, for the Italians were held in an exceptionally strong position and had ample supplies of artillery and armoured vehicles. A whole battery and many machine-guns, armoured cars and lorries were among the booty, which included exceptional quantities of shells. Some casualties were heavy. Because the bush was so thick for our armoured cars, the action was almost entirely left to the infantry, supported by an Italian machine battery and West African artillery. Large quantities of booty also fell into our hands in Kismayu.

February 16.—It was officially announced that patriot activities had compelled the Italians to evacuate a number of important posts in Gofam, including Dascatha, about 40 miles south of Lake Tana and 130 miles east of the Sudan border.

The Red Sea column which entered Eritrea from the north was reported to have advanced 200 miles in five days, fighting two stiff actions on the way, and to be within 20 miles of Keren. Sudanese troops from the east.

According to the Rome wireless, the Victory of Abysinia, to whom Mussolini telegraphed news of this promotion to be a General of the Air Force, replied:

"The announcement of my promotion and your words deepen my faith and increase my iron determination. I will last somehow, at the cost, thanks to my enthusiastic collaborators of the Air Force and thanks to the generous people who are ready for any sacrifice for the achievement of the Fascist Italian victory."

Awards and Casualties

Major Officer R. E. Remmick, only son of the late Mr. Edward Remmick and of Mrs. Remmick, of Avondale, Southern Rhodesia, is officially reported killed in action.

Private Edgar Evans, who has died in Egypt at the age of 22 years from wounds received in action, hailed from Bulawayo.

Flight Lieutenant J. B. Wentworth Smith, previously reported missing and now presumed killed in action, had served in the Middle East Command for the past four years.

A Hibonina (R.A.F.) officer mentioned for bravery in action in Eastern Africa was announced last week. The

ination, as that our recipients organised and by three highly successful attacks on enemy aerodromes, and that his squadron destroyed six enemy bombers and two petrol dumps at Asah aerodrome. The awards were—

- D. F. C. Wing Commander W. J. Wightman, No. 41 Squadron, Squadron Leader R. A. Milward, No. 30 Squadron, Flight Lieutenant G. Magill, No. 17 Squadron, Flight Lieutenant J. T. St. J. Pattle, No. 30 Squadron, and Flight Lieutenant E. M. Ware, No. 28 Squadron.

D. F. C. Sergeant Arthur Ford, No. 11 Squadron, Leading A. C. R. J. Bartow, No. 28 Squadron.

Further awards for services in Somaliland were also announced, namely—

- D. S. O. Flight-Capt. Brian H. Chapel, 2nd Punjab Regt., and Capt. A. A. B. Harris-Ribill, Regt. and Regt.

- M. C. Flight-Capt. R. E. W. Salt, Welsh Guards, 2nd Lieut. Adams, 16th Punjab Regt., 2nd Lieut. P. G. Alison Smith, and K. A. P. Lieut. Arthur E. Bagshaw, and Lieut. Walter S. G. Wilkinson, 1st Northern Rhodesia Regt.

- S. B. E. Capt. Desmond G. B. Clippage, West Yorks Regt.

- British Empire Medal: G. O. M. Hillon, V. Fries, and Sgt. John J. Spralls, Rhodesia Regt.

- R. C. M. J. Sgt. Roscoe E. Oliphant, Rhodesia Regt.

- M. C. Sgt. David Freshman, Rhodesia Regt.

- African: D. G. M. J. C. P. Sgt. Robert J. Edwards, Robert, and Simon, of the 1st C. Coy., Seret. Adan Durbah, 1st Coy., 1st Southland Camel Corps, and 1st Coy., Mwalala, Sgt. Kapatar, Corp. Mwanba, and Det. Amon, 1st Rhodesia Regt.

Two Rhodesian officers—Captain H. A. Watterson and Lieutenants A. G. Thayer and H. O'Gane—have been mentioned in dispatches for services in the Somali campaign.

Two Rhodesian Ministers Visit Kenya

The Hon. R. G. Frederick, M. P., a member of the Northern Rhodesian Cabinet, recently paid a visit to Kenya.

Minister of Health the Hon. R. Angus, M. P., Minister of Education in Northern Rhodesia, recently made an inspection tour of aerodromes between Salisbury and Kenya. He stayed a week in Nairobi, and visited the Rhodesian base hospitals in the Colony.

A contingent of 400 officers trained in Southern Rhodesia arrived in this country a few days ago. They form the vanguard of a stream of men who will constitute the Rhodesian squadrons to be established here. The public of the Colony has been invited to submit badge designs for the three Rhodesian squadrons.

A fortnightly air service between Nairobi and Salisbury has been inaugurated for the benefit of Southern Rhodesian officers and men going on leave, and the return fares which they will pay are no more than £5 for officers and half that amount for other ranks. "Dragon Rapide" aeroplanes are being used.

Replying to questions in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary said that only seven applications had been made for exemption from military service, and that none was from men in Government service, but that two of the three persons whose applications had been approved were employed by organisations not financed from public funds. One of these had since tendered his resignation which had been accepted.

Home leave for officers on sick leave are to be established in the near future. According to accommodation for two men there will be administered by the Red

Cross Society, but the purchases, equipment and allowance per week per day will be provided by the military authorities.

A subsistence rate of 1s. per week per day is not allowed to hosts and hostesses in Kenya who accommodate officers and men of these forces while on leave. Such payment is intended as a contribution towards the expenses incurred by hosts, many of whom, however, are returning the similitude to the Forces Welfare Fund. The East African War Bonds which are at long last on sale in the territories are of two denominations. The first, identical with the current issue of 2½% 1945-47

Government War Bonds available in this country, are named Series A, and are obtainable in units of £100. Series B, intended to meet the needs of the smaller investor, is in units of £5, are available also with accrued interest on six months' notice, and also yield interest at 2½%. All the money subscribed will be lent to the Imperial Government. There is general dissatisfaction that Savings Certificates are not on sale.

The editor of the Northern Rhodesia Advertiser, Ndola, was recently fined £5 for publishing matter likely to cause alarm or despondence.

Gifts for War Purposes

Uganda's War Fund now totals nearly £90,000.

A further contribution of £3,000 has been received in London from Nyasaland's Win-the-War Fund, bringing the total donation to £15,000.

The collection of gold and silver Masambs from the Provinces of the Empire has already reached more than £20,000. The Gold and Silver Masamba has sent a second cheque for £15,000 to the War Office for the relief of distress occasioned by the war.

Southern Rhodesia has sent a further £20,000 to the Joint Mayor's National Air-Raid Distress Fund.

The Kenya Farmers' Association and Uga, Ltd., are each contributing £1,000 to the Kenya War Fund.

Nakuru and district have raised £1,000 for a flying ambulance for Kenya.

Manza Province has presented the East African Force with six motor ambulances (named Kericho, Kisii, Central Kavirondo, South Kavirondo, South Kavirondo, and Kisumu-Londiani) and a cheque for £980 as the first instalment towards the cost of a mobile surgical unit. The Kenya Tea Growers' Association has given two ambulances, and settlers in Embu and district have also presented one.

The people of Southern Rhodesia have contributed to the Red Cross Women's Working Party in England no fewer than 45 cases of clothing for distribution to air raid victims. Some have been sent to the Lord Mayor's Dressing Fund, some to the Women's Voluntary Services in the St. Paneras area, some to the M.O.H. in Ethio for use in a first aid post, and a couple of cases each have been dispatched to Folkestone, Dover, Southampton, Bristol, Plymouth, Manchester, Birmingham, Coventry, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Sheffield. Mrs. Lillian O'Keefe, Chairman of the Working Party, is most grateful to the donors of the gifts, which have been very acceptable to the recipients.

The Hellenic War Fund Committee of Northern Rhodesia has collected £1,054 15s. 6d. Of that sum £58 15s. 6d. has been sent to the Princess Frederica Comfort Fund. To the remaining £1,000 the Northern Rhodesia Government has added a similar sum, and £12,000 has been forwarded to the Greek Government to assist in the prosecution of the war in Greece.

Greeks in Nyasaland have collected nearly £1,000 for a Greek Win-the-War Fund.

Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, has sent a further contribution of £150 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund, making the town's total donation to this work £920.

Background to the

To Tripoli or Not?—In general terms it is true to say that when the weather is most suitable for fighting on the northern shore of the Eastern Mediterranean it is least suitable on the southern shore, and vice versa. It is important to remember that an army immobilized by weather conditions in the deserts of Libya would find salubrious climatic conditions across the waters of the Eastern Mediterranean. In other words, if General Wavell's army is wanted in Greece or Turkey or Bulgaria it can get there. This admittedly leaves the remnants of the Italian Army in Libya as a potential threat to the French North African Empire. If Mussolini cuts his losses and tries to withdraw his forces from North Africa altogether, if the advance west is continued, our troops are faced with a campaign which would make life in the desert almost insupportable. If the advance could be as rapid as it has been, it is possible that the campaign would be over before the great heat began, but this would be a big risk. It is true that our doctrine is to keep on the pursuit of a beaten enemy irrespective of latitude. But this is not the pursuit of a beaten enemy; it is the searching out of a new one across three hundred miles of waterless desert. The Fleet can, of course, hold hands with the Army as the latter trudges along the coastal road, which suggests that if the advance is to be made at all it might better be made in the ships rather than on shore alongside them. The question has therefore resolved itself into a choice whether it is more important to take a risk and finish off the Italians in Libya; and give fresh courage to General Weygand, or to consolidate our hold on Syria, leaving a small garrison to watch the Italians across the sea while our main forces are withdrawn for a rest, and are kept available to help in other fields. What happens in Bulgaria in the next few days may force the decision. Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Browning.

Ham-Sitting Invasion.—The whole of Great Britain must be covered with a broad mesh of lines of blood-houses, crossing and recrossing one another and arranged for mutual support. We must see to it that no German armoured force gets the chance to play the same game in this country as was played in France, where, once the enemy had broken through, they found absolutely nothing before them in the way of organized resistance. Our object must be to force them to fight every inch of their way, and to pin them down in front while we cut their communications behind them.

—The *North West Review*

The Far Eastern Position.—It is a series of adroit diplomatic and military moves. Japan can establish herself in a strong position in French Indo-China and Thailand, she will be all set for a campaign against Great Britain either by an attack on Burma or Malaya, or both, and that is what the Germans want. Malaya may therefore be in real danger of finding herself engaged in war during the next few months. Though today the Japanese forces in Indo-China are far from formidable—Hainan Island has apparently been chosen as a jumping-off base—there is no doubt that the Japanese will eventually deem the time ripe to make their demands, to Admiral Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China, which he will be unable to resist, of which Vichy or their German masters will feel him to accept. Thus today, when the situation is being discussed, there are men who need all their resources to resist Japanese attentions, are embittered in their relations with their immediate neighbours, the Chinese, who may also need defence forces to oppose the Japanese, are weakened as a result of their encounters with the French, and the Japanese are well placed to force their will on both parties. All these developments constitute an attempt to outflank the Gaps of Singapore, to get at Singapore by the back door, which, however, is still protected. —*Times* Singapore correspondents.

The Air War.—Each German Squadron (Squadron) whether lighter or heavier, is accompanied, had a peacetime strength of nine aeroplanes. The Heinkel now expanded to twelve machines with a further five in a community in reserve. Three squadrons, four as being the case, and three Wings make up a Group (Geschwader). Two of these Groups and one reconnaissance Wing form one Air Corps (Luftkorps), which represents the highest protection allotted to each of them. Three bomber Groups, one fighter Group and one reconnaissance Wing go to make a Division. A total of about 450 machines, not counting the sevens or ten-ports. Each Air Fleet is composed of three Divisions and one fighter Air Corps, making a total of about 2,100 aeroplanes, some 1,900 of which are bombers. 75 are reconnaissance machines, and 325 fighters. At any given time about one quarter of these aeroplanes will be unserviceable because they will be undergoing a period of repair. Therefore the total effective strength of an Air Fleet of the Luftwaffe at any moment is about 1,600 aeroplanes. —*London Times*.

Some Fine Marches.—The people probably realize the magnitude of the efforts put forward by the soldiers in training in England, in marching 60 miles in 24 hours wearing battle dress. The exploit compares very favourably with more worthy marches in history. In 1801 at Talavera, Caswell's Light Division marched 60 miles in 26 hours, each man carrying a weight of 50 lb. In 1818 the Light Division in the Pyrenees marched 40 miles by mountain paths in 24 hours in very bad weather. Many men fell and died, frothing at the mouth, after six weeks Wellington marched 60 miles over 100,000 men. He passed six great rivers, gained a decisive battle, captured two fortresses and drove 20,000 veteran troops from Spain. In 1806 Murat marched 60 miles a day for six weeks in pursuit of Prince Hohenzollern from the field of Jena. In 1809, during the ten years' war, Davy marched 15,000 men eight days over the Berlin to 10 days, a march of about 220 miles a day. —*Major G. Wainwright*.

Surprise for a Nazi.—Several weeks ago in the Dinnant Restaurant in Paris a party of German officers sitting at a large table was consulted by a man who had just entered the room. One of the Nazi officers asked the head waiter, "How do you think that anti-Jews would be treated?" The German officers and ordered him to say the three Jews turned out immediately. There was a slight hesitation on the part of the head waiter, who finally bowed to the arrogant Nazi officer and went to do as he had been told. The hearing of the German of the Jews shouted a vulgar French expression, which came to be "Tall." A German officer to go to hell. Everyone looked to start. The German officer who had evidently understood the point, walked up to the Jews table. "Did you understand?" he asked you three dirty swine to get out of here." He told the waiter to call you to get hell. How you understand French was the Jew's reply. But with that the arrogant Nazi stepped back. "I place you under arrest," he said in a trembling voice, and first of all, you are in Paris, all of you. Without moving from their chairs the Jews calmly handed him their passports and papers. All three diplomats, High officials in the British Soviet Embassy in Paris. —*British Chronicle*.

o the War News

Opinion — **Epigrams** — Many music as the melody of the mind. — Mrs. A. Macdonald Livingstone.

A strategy rushing into a house must not fall over the doorstep.

The Grand Tab — Members of Parliament have been asked to carry gas-masks. — Sir Anfersley Somerville.

Almost any young blud' extra-solids his best in a storm-troop. I think it's the boots. — Mrs. A. Dejeune.

We have to create a public opinion so strong that the blatant spender becomes a social outcast. — Lord Kinross.

I do not believe that air raid damage to London buildings to date would exceed one year's full building capacity. — Mr. J. M. Keynes.

Indivisible destroyers have been bombed in the Channel as many as 40 or 50 times in one day. — Admiral Lord Duffield.

What must we must achieve in food production? It is seemingly impossible, as General Wavell has done in Africa. — Earl Winterton, M.P.

Mr. Churchill hates conventional rhetoric. Like nothing before him, he has learned to command solemn chords by homely words. — *The Observer*.

It is a mistake to compare a man with a German recruit on the way he is killed. He likes it. It makes him feel that he is a man of iron. — *The Weekly Review*.

The export trade is a most vital arm, and there must be a careful watch to see that our connexions are maintained. — Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P., Minister of Labour.

The United States will be producing warplanes at the rate of 30,000 a year by mid-1942. — Colonel John P. Jouett, President, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, U.S.A.

Does a clerk in the Army Pay Corps need far more meat or other rationed goods than any civilian clerk, or does he need even as much, as, say, a railway platelayer? — Mr. C. Lambert.

Neither a Balkan campaign nor a Spanish expedition can bring quick results, and with time really working against him, quick results are what Hitler needs above all.

Jules Menken.

Sir Neville Hennessy came to the exciting conclusion in his book that the present war might have been avoided if General Blomberg had not married the village postman's daughter. — Bevelley.

Mr. Churchill is both the patriot and the philanthropist of our nation. Not long since, and Hitler rise from the beginning that was his most formidable opponent. — Miss S. Amery.

Within a month about 60,000 war-people in the Liverpool electroplate industry of Sheffield will be turned to war work. — Mr. Frank Mason.

This war will be won by the discipline and dash of our men, the quality of our machines, and the perseverance of our organisation. At these moments, there are no victories in Libya. — Colonel C. G. G. Consonby.

After the war we shall have great colleges and schools, many for education and training, and to form the backbone which will make the recreation market a unified and a united scene. — Admiral Sir William Goodenough.

The most dangerous fifth column is to be found behind the bars of diplomatic immunity. Every German Embassy is a potential fifth column mobilisation; every German Consulate is an armory, a danger spot. — Professor Carl J. Hambro.

The rapidly growing tendency of all our Dominions to build up their own secondary industries should be an inducement to our industrialists to welcome a greater commodity purchase power on the part of their own patriots.

Victor Bleddyn. — Russia, after the sweeping victories of the past, will certainly try to go for the time being, of greater help, but simply because she is a part of the prolongation of the war and the exhaustion of both parties. — Mr. C. J. Lee, former Rumanian Ambassador in London.

Broadcasting is in effect a new form of mechanized warfare powerfully affecting the course of military events. — Dean Swift once told Stella what in war, confusion is made parts in ten, and Napoleon said that in war, the moral was as to the material as three to one. — Mr. F. W. Ogilvie.

The *Daily Worker*, an intellectual dishonesty is armament in the hands of British journalists. In its sour attitude, the magnificent homeliness of resolute people to beat off a dangerous enemy, it has exhibited every arrogance and imaginary weakness which in order to spread the word to weaken the national determination in the face of the great spectre that has ever loomed over our country. — *The Daily Worker*.

Moore, however, inclined toward the politics of foreign countries with tolerance toward the "passions" of the "Sunday Times". — *The Sunday Times*.

We have every reason to believe that Hitler has discovered no new gas or chemical that can be used against his enemies that will not penetrate the gas masks and clothing of his own troops. — Colonel M. Bogart, adviser to the Army Chemical Warfare Division, U.S.A.

Symphony orchestras are all very well in the piping times of peace, but for converting patriotic sentiment into some further emotion, for inspiring the urge to fight and do battle, what can equal the safe of brass and the rum-tum of a brass drum? — *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

The Minister of Agriculture has recognised the human element throughout the agricultural industry. He has lectured, scolded and patronised, but he has not provided the manpower and the capital necessary to produce every ounce of food from the land. — Mr. De L. B. M.P.

In August 1918, there were 12,000 members of the Women's Land Army employed, 5,734 were milkers, 298 tractor drivers, 3,971 field workers, 635 fatters, 200 blacksmiths, 84 hatters, 21 sheep heads. Lord Ernle then wrote, "In all of these duties, they will have to be trained." — L. Calbot.

When we say that we hope a new and better order may come out of the war we mean that we will work for a wider liberty, for an extension of human freedom, for a more even sharing of opportunity. For Hitler a new order implied clobbered heels and saluting arms and the concentration camp for those who do not obey. — Lord Simon.

In a London shelter Mr. Wendell Willkie was introduced to one of the officials. — Willkie? He repeated. The name seems familiar. Weren't you elected President of the United States in 1942? For once Mr. Willkie was at a loss for words. Then a smile spread across his face, soon to give way to a roar of laughter. — *Daily Telegraph*.

In the first year in which the convoy system was established in the last war our losses in merchant shipping were about 3,500,000 tons. Our losses in 1940 amounted to 3,000,000 tons, and in the next year we have ever known 5,100,000 tons. This is the heaviest in the last war the merchant shipping was paralysed by the building of a huge sea-lane in the United States. — Mr. R. M.P., Minister of Shipping.

MINE MINING NEWS

Bombelert Commission

A full summary of the commission appointed to inquire into the disturbances in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia in April of last year was published in the Protectorate on Tuesday.

A full summary of the findings after recommendations and of subsequent agreements between the Government and the mining companies will appear in an imminent issue.

The commission found that the strike of African workers resulted directly from the early strike of European miners and that the military authorities exercised no more force than the circumstances demanded. The report also points out that the Government is to be held responsible.

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields—During January 4,950 tons were milled and profit £1,582.

Rhodesia Corporation—Jasper output from Free Mine milled 5,200 tons working cost £23,900.

Jobe and Phoenix—Output during January 1,000 tons treated; yield 1.07 oz. fine gold; profit £18,280. Working cost 27.10s. per oz. Development 4 hours; 11th level driven 29 ft.; No. 9 level driven 17 ft.; No. 3 level driven 39 ft.; No. 4 level sunk 45 ft.; No. 2 level driven 59 ft.; No. 1 level driven 23 ft.; No. 5 level driven 23 ft.; No. 6 level driven 23 ft.; No. 7 level driven 23 ft.; No. 8 level driven 23 ft.; No. 9 level driven 23 ft.; No. 10 level driven 23 ft.

Phoenix Prince—During the quarter ended December 31 the mill crushed 27,890 tons; gold recovered 4,638 oz. fine gold; revenue £34,190; working costs £24,742; profit £9,447. Development Shaft sinking—No. 10 shaft 50 ft. internal sub-shaft to 32 ft. below the 12th level; Development, 3,622 ft.; No. 2 shaft No. 1 level drive E shaft av. 3.9 dwt. over 67 in.; Main shaft: No. 3 level drive E shaft av. 4.1 dwt. over 68 ins.; No. 3 level raise 95 ft. av. 2.3 dwt. over 65 in.; No. 3 level raise 115 ft. av. 2.3 dwt. over 59 in.; No. 7 level raise 52 ft. av. 3.4 dwt. over 73 in.; No. 8 level drive W shaft av. 2.7 dwt. over 67 in.; No. 8 level raise 85 ft. av. 2.3 dwt. over 68 in.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines Ltd.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines Ltd. have obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika a four years lease of the Kirondata mine, situated about 16 miles from Sekenke. The mine, formerly operated by a company subject to a self-contained unit with its own five-stamp battery, and is known to have yielded ore of good grade to its previous owners.

Fanti Consolidated

Fanti Consolidated Investment Company announces that net revenue for 1940 totalled £27,916, compared with £26,528 in the preceding 12 months. The depreciation of investments during the year amounted to £42,691. The sum of £30,698, standing at the credit of profit and loss account, has been absorbed in making provision towards this depreciation, leaving £11,992 depreciation not provided for. No dividend is recommended.

Kenya's production of gold for the last nine months of last year has been valued at £44,915.

Vicissitudes of Bushitic

Mr. H. L. Campbell's has been a busy man in the past few months on mining matters at the Government of Northern Rhodesia. He recalls the appearance of what is now the Bushitic mine in 1933, when production was 2,000 tons, and that production had fallen to 1,000 tons by 1935. The mine was purchased by the Government in 1936, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1938, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1940, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1942, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1944, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1946, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1948, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1950, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1952, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1954, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1956, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1958, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1960, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1962, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 1964, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. 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The mine was then sold to the Government in 2002, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 2004, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 2006, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 2008, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 2010, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 2012, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 2014, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 2016, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 2018, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years. The mine was then sold to the Government in 2020, and was worked on a trial basis over a period of two years.

Mining Personalities

Mr. M. Fischer, a director of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines Ltd. has been appointed a member of the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. R. Kay, a director of several Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies, has been elected a member of the Commission of Mining and Metallurgy. He was recently co-opted a member of the Departmental Committee set up by the Ministry of Supply to investigate the increased production of non-ferrous ores in the United Kingdom.

Among East Africa's war veterans members of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in the section for the Forces are: Col. G. S. Searched, East Africa Engineers; Lieut. Alan Cowley, E. A. Engineers; Lieut. V. A. Brown, attached South African Artillery; 2nd Lieut. J. O. Hatton, Royal Engineers; Colour Sergt. P. R. Macpherson, S. Rhodesian Reconnaissance Unit; Private V. A. Curran, S. Rhodesian Reconnaissance Unit; 2nd Lieut. J. A. Hill, New Guinea Regiment; and Mr. F. R. Kay, King's African Rifles.

Power Securities Corporation

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd. which has extensive interests in electricity undertakes in East Africa states in its annual report for 1940 that net revenue fell from £75,897 in 1939 to £64,000. The ordinary dividend is reduced from 7% to 6%, and £15,714 is carried forward. In present circumstances it is not possible to make a valuation of the Corporation's investment in enemy territory. This investment, which is in sterling bonds of an Italian power company, is valued at £180,000 in recent years to £480,330 against which there is available the general reserve of £215,000. The directors are of opinion that the value of other investments and loans, including those in subsidiary companies, is in the aggregate in excess of the balance sheet figures.

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Road v. Rail Competition Blantyre & East Africa, Ltd.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the control and co-operation of transport in Southern Rhodesia has recommended that the Roads and Road Traffic Act should be amended to empower the Road Service Board to refuse to issue a road service permit if the proposed route is adequately served by road or rail. The Commission was convinced that the rates structure of Rhodesia Railways was undiscriminated, with resulting disadvantage to the motor vehicle. No steps were taken to regulate competitive road transport. It is, however, strongly opposed to the abolition of road transport parallel to the railway.

Having noted that the Motor Vehicle, based on the principle that the lower rate should be less should be the rate per ton per mile, and that the rates are divided into 13 classes, the Commission points out that road hauliers are charged a 25% average charge of 1000 tons per mile, while the railway charges its class 1 to 10 rates from 1000 to 10. The Umtali-Salisbury section of the railway has suffered most heavily from road competition, because the goods carried by road between the two towns are mostly in the four top-rate classes. When the road from Sinoia to Kafue is improved a large proportion of the higher-rated traffic to Northern Rhodesia would, it is feared, be diverted to that route unless control is exercised.

Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., announced in their annual report to September 30, 1940, a profit for the 12 months amounted to £45,582. The directors brought forward (£6,980) from the previous year and £3,542 from which £20,000 has been deducted as a taxation reserve. The directors recommend payment of 7% dividend on the preference shares, less tax, absorbing £480, and 10% on the ordinary shares, less tax, absorbing £2,000, leaving £15,000 less directors' and auditors' fees, to be carried forward.

The report states that the tea crop was one of the best in the history of the industry. Tea crop amounted to 2,079,200 lb., compared with 1,830,050 lb. in 1939. A new bearing remains at 2,887 acres, and during the year permission was granted to plant a further 100 acres. Tobacco crop showed an increase, and the bright flue-cured leaf found a ready market on the local market at better prices than in the previous year.

Mr. George Elmslie, chairman of the company, who has been appointed to the board, has been with the company for 12 years, and was previously in Kenya, Africa. In order further to strengthen the board, Mr. W. A. Lee, who was general manager of the Highlands Produce Company's tea estate at Macho, Kenya, where he was largely responsible for the establishment of tea growing on a large scale, has been appointed a director. Mr. Lee has had 40 years' experience of tea planting in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya.

The report records the thanks of the board to the Hon. W. Tait, C.M.G., M.L.C., and his staff for their handling of the company's affairs in Nyasaland. A large proportion of the company's European staff is serving with the Forces.

Standard Bank Accounts

Statement of accounts to September 30, 1940, issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, shows assets of £13,702,090 in deposits to a total of £1,700,000. Other items in the balance sheet are: Bills receivable (the corresponding figure for September 30, 1939, being shown in parentheses): Notes in circulation, £1,700,000 (of £68,411); drafts and acceptances, £1,351,980 (£1,580,202); bills for collection, £10,517,573 (£11,350,716); Assets: Cash, £2,408,604 (£13,090,804); cash at call, £1,700,000 (£2,352,000); gold bullion, £501,517 (£585,642); investments, £17,419,922 (£15,437,506); bills of exchange, £4,505,699 (£3,462,883); bills discounted, advances, etc., £2,706,938 (£3,541,824); remittances in transit, £2,540,730 (£2,222,332). Balance sheet total, £90,327,100 (£88,095,701). Warrants for the recently announced interim dividend of 5s. per share (being at the rate of 10% per annum), less tax, are posted on January 24.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Somervell asked whether, in view of the recent report by representatives of African peoples in the United Kingdom, that the term "Nigger" is world wide, should be dropped from the B.C.C. and elsewhere, and its use discontinued.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Friswell, in his answer to the question, said that he had the honor to inform the hon. member that the Government had no objection to the use of the word "Nigger" should be dropped. The matter was left to the discretion of the Minister of the Colonies.

There is a common belief in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa that the Government of the Colonies, Mr. Friswell, in his answer to the question, said that he had the honor to inform the hon. member that the Government had no objection to the use of the word "Nigger" should be dropped. The matter was left to the discretion of the Minister of the Colonies.

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New Items in Brief

The first bus in the capital of Southern Rhodesia is expected to be shipped from this country within a few days.

Based on the proprietors of tea properties in New Zealand, an anticipated dividend of 6% in profits of the year is deemed probable.

The military authorities have issued strict orders against the unlawful shooting of game in excess and have appointed a military game warden for service in the military areas.

An Indian trader in Nairobi has been fined £100 for contravening the price control regulations by selling two cartons of rice at £5 a carton, whereas the controlled price was £4.

British Ropes, Ltd., who use considerable quantities of East African sisal, announce the payment of a final dividend of 7½%, making a total for the year of 12½%. Last year the total dividends amounted to 2½% plus 100% bonus.

The British Government is now the sole importer of all raw cotton into this country, but the Ministry of Supply and the Cotton Controller will use the services of the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations in the purchase and direct distribution of the product.

Speaking at the recent meeting of the Imperial Tobacco Company last week, Lord Silverton said that at the request of the British Government manufacturers will as from now include a small proportion of Turkish and Greek leaf in their cigarettes and other pipe tobacco.

Hebie, a branch of the Lombard armaments, a net profit of £1,102,000 for the year ended 31st December last compared with £1,000,000 for the previous year. The directors propose a final dividend of 10% and a special dividend of 10% for the year ended 31st December 1940.

A new building for the Court House has recently opened in Salisbury. The Government's Captain Clair Tassell, the Chief Commissioner of the Court, is the opening ceremony at the jurisdiction of the Court, which extends over some 60,000 Africans, and the old building includes one Sudanese, two Kikuyu and one Barotsi. In 1938 only 200 criminal cases were heard by the Tribunal, but last year over 1,000 were dealt with.

Mr. Blayney Percival

LORD GRANWORTHIE WRITES.

It is with deep regret that I have read your announcement of the death of Mr. A. Blayney Percival. As an old friend and admirer of his, perhaps I may be permitted a word of appreciation.

Kenya has nearly always been fortunate in her choice of Game Rangers, and among them Blayney Percival ranked high in the services he rendered. There have been perhaps more scientific holders of the office, but none who was a more thorough or experienced field naturalist. Few men can have had a more practical knowledge of the habits and good and evil propensities of the unrivalled variety and wealth of fauna that we found in Kenya. He was a keen and bold hunter, and had he so wished his bag of lions might well have topped all records. As it was, his efforts were confined to controlling those whose depredations were harmful—though even this ran into some scores. He had, moreover, a ready and pleasing pen and I know no more fascinating book on its subject than his "Game Ranger's Note-Book".

One of his principal claims, however, to the last moment of his life was in the fact that he was one of the first to "not throw away" the attitude towards big game in a well-ordered and commonsensical level. He realised that if big game was to continue to exist in the Colony it could do so only with the consent and approval of its indigenous white and black. When their interests clashed, the latter must take second place. Thus, when the game was strictly down, or slaughter for good or ill, he was equally down on preservation of animals, and should be shown. The knowledge that he was dealing with his ready tact, did not lead to pressure on the many splendid forms of animal life, with which Kenya has been so richly endowed. There is a memorial in itself, but Blayney Percival was more than a first-class and courageous Game Ranger. He was a warm-hearted and loyal friend, and in the truest sense of the word he was a man. All who knew him will lament his passing.

Obituary

Mr. Duncan Grey was recently killed in a motor accident on the Nakuru-Nairobi road. His passenger, Mr. Robert J. Paul, also of Nakuru, was badly injured.

Mr. H. M. Sarif, who had lived in Southern Rhodesia for nearly 40 years, died recently in Bulawayo at the age of 79. His son is serving in Kenya with the British Indian forces.

The mother of Sir Sidney Abrahams, who served in East Africa for many years, chiefly as Chief Justice of Tanganyika, has died in Palestine at the age of 85.

Mr. W. A. Tunstall, whose death in Nakuru is reported, first went to Kenya in 1906, and was for some time associated with Mr. Trevor Shear. For some years he bred and engaged in dairying near Nakuru.

One of the old timers of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Charles Osborne, has passed away. He was about 77 years of age, and was said to have been the first European to expose the ore of the Mufulira copper mines.

Canon E. Hyde, who has died at Hinckley Wood, was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Church of England Advisory Council of Empire Settlement and Chairman of the Home Base Committee of the Conference of British Missionary Societies.

The many East Africans and Rhodesians who had had their game trophies mounted by Mr. Percival will be sorry to learn of his death. Mr. Thomas Gerard, until some years ago a partner in the firm, which has almost attained its centenary.

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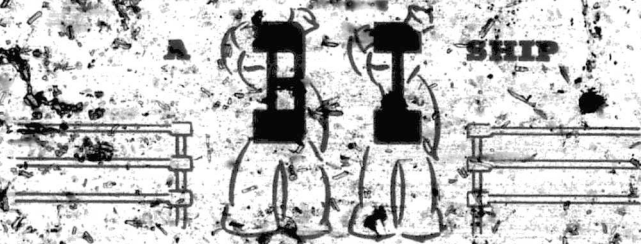
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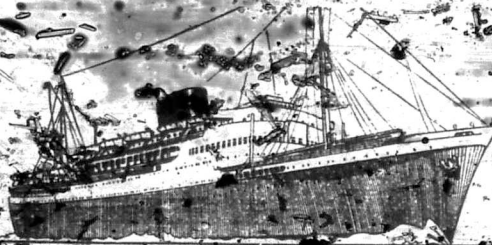
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FEW PEOPLE HAVE REALISED the extent of the contribution which the Belgian Congo can and will make to the Allied war effort, and few of that few are aware that the Congo and Ruanda

Belgian Congo Co-operation. Urundi has an area of almost one million square miles and a population of nearly thirteen million Africans and some twenty thousand Europeans. This great political unit has also a strategic position of importance, for the River Congo, with its well co-ordinated system of steamer, road and air communications, constitutes a valuable alternative line of supply to the Lake Chad area, to the Sudan and to Uganda and Kenya. To the west of the Belgian Congo lies French Equatorial Africa, which has declared itself wholeheartedly on the side of General De Gaulle; to the east lie Uganda and Tanganyika Territory; to the north lies the Sudan, and to the south Northern Rhodesia—all of which territories are actively engaged in repelling the Axis invasion of Africa. If the Belgian Congo were not directly contributing to the attack upon Italian East Africa, doubt as to the unity of Allied effort would naturally arise in the public mind, but it can safely be said that it has not been lack of goodwill by the local Government, and certainly not apathy on the part of European and African populations, which have prevented Congolese askaris from earlier active service. The Governor-General, M. Paul

Ryckmans, said publicly long ago that the Colony would contribute to the limit of its resources, and no time was lost in calling up reservists and mobilising European *personnel* for an expansion of the local armed forces. The Administration was, however, dependent upon the Belgian Government in all matters of major policy, and delay was inevitable until the Belgian Prime Minister and some of his colleagues could escape to London and take the steps necessary to active belligerency by the Congo. Then war was declared on Italy and troops were later dispatched to the Sudan. When in Nairobi recently M. de Vleeschauer, the Minister for the Colonies, declared that "Belgium is at war without reservation, and the Congo will play its full part," and on his return to the Union of South Africa from which he is shortly returning to help defend the Congo—he again gave the fullest assurances of complete Belgian co-operation.

In a material sense also that is of obvious importance, for the annual production of the Congo now amounts to over 20,000 tons of copper, nearly 500,000 ounces of gold, 8,000 tons of tin, 7,000 tons of gum copal, upwards of 40,000 tons of cotton, and vast quantities of palm oil. Whereas the Imperial Government has found it necessary to maintain the

economic equilibrium of certain British Colonies and of French Equatorial Africa and French Cameroons by purchasing from an area of surplus or forest products in excess of British requirements and of British shipping capacity, the Belgian Congo has not been driven to seek such assistance, thanks to the availability for export of such large quantities of precious metals, minerals, and other essential raw materials. Consequently the agreement recently made between the British and Belgian Governments provides that the United Kingdom shall purchase from the Congo only those products which are essential for its home

consumption or for the manufacture of munitions. With the resources thus obtained the Government of the Congo will be in a position to stock or otherwise dispose of agricultural products which cannot be marketed in present circumstances, and it will make a further valuable contribution to the commonwealth by placing at British disposal all the surplus to its own needs. Moreover, economic and exchange control is being organized on lines similar to those adopted within the British Empire. Here, then, is a valuable Anglo-Belgian co-operation at work in Central Africa.

Progress on all East African Fronts

British Control of the Skies Now Indisputable

OUR REVELATION last week that the Italians in East Africa had already lost between 191 and 229 aircraft, even by the most conservative calculations based on the official bulletins, and that the losses represented between 70% and 80% of the enemy air strength in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somaliland, has been indirectly confirmed by later news from the front.

Two days ago, for instance, *The Times* published a telegraphic dispatch from Eritrea which said, *inter alia*: "Enemy air opposition has been practically wiped out of the skies. Italian machines are burning on half a dozen landing grounds, transports have been ditched on the roads; and smoke is rising from buildings as far south as Wombera in Abyssinia, and as far north as Keren and Desale as the result of the blows dealt at the enemy by our air forces in a series of practically continuous assaults."

British, South African and Rhodesian airmen have been operating, with only snatches of rest for sleep and food, as flight and fight of fighters and bombers have taken off to deal the stunning blows upon every important enemy military concentration in Eritrea and Abyssinia. At this stage alone South African pilots have accounted for seven of the enemy's dwindling supply of Cr. 42 fighters and eight of their bombers, have machine-gunned important military convoys, and have fired hangars and workshops during the past few hours.

"One young squadron leader destroyed five of the enemy himself, three in the air and two on the ground. He is just back from a dog fight with three Cr. 42's, the small, manoeuvrable vanguard of the Italian fighter force, during which his eight-gun fighter split one in two, sending it crashing to the ground in flames, and so severely damaged the other two that it is doubtful whether they were able to get back home."

Jubaland Again in British Hands

Jubaland is to all intents and purposes in British hands, for General Cunningham's troops are now firmly established along the River Juba. As in Libya, our columns have had to traverse long stretches of desert before being able to drive the enemy in Somaliland and in Southern Abyssinia. With the excellent harbour of Kismayu as a base, operations will henceforth be much less difficult, and the co-operation of the Navy will be facilitated.

Only those who know the inhospitable nature of the country can understand the successes already achieved. The real enemy, it cannot too often be said, has been Nature, not the Italians—a truth to which every patrol can testify. Apart from the patrols, the British and Italian forces between the Indian Ocean and Lake

Rudolf have often been 100 miles and more apart on account of the terrain, especially of the great scarcity of water for any considerable body of men.

Gojjam Ablaze

The revolt in the Gojjam province of Abyssinia must have attained the latest dimensions for the Italians to have retired from Dangila, the largest trading centre in that part of the country, and one of the five places in Ethiopia in which there was a British Consul in days of peace. Gojjam has never been properly pacified, and in November the situation became so serious that General Guglielmo Nasi, Lieutenant Governor General of Italian East Africa, left Addis Ababa to take command of an Army Corps charged with the task of smashing insurrection. Now it is clear that that attempt has failed. More than 900 deserters from the garrison of Dangila have already surrendered.

From Dangila the enemy fell back first on Enjabara and then on Burye, harassed by patriot snipers and by machine-gunning by low-flying British aircraft. Enjabara was a strongly fortified position on the summit of an extinct volcano some 10,000 ft. above sea level. Here some three battalions of Italians put up a stout defence. Burye, which has an excellent landing ground, is only 150 miles from Addis Ababa, to which the Italians have built a first-class motor-road.

In fine, the enemy is being harassed in all directions, as is evident from the daily communiques.

February 26.—The official communiques issued in Cairo said:—*Abyssinia*.—The patriot situation in Gojjam continues to develop satisfactorily. Enjabara (about 48 miles south of Dangila) has been captured with many prisoners, while the Italian post of Piccolo Abba has been evacuated and occupied. *Italian Somaliland*.—Operations on the line of the Juba river are progressing.

Continued support has been given by British aircraft to our troops on various fronts in Italian East Africa. Several raids were carried out on Keren and on military objectives nearby. Fighters of the South African Air Force, while on offensive patrols, destroyed two S.79's. Aircraft on the ground at Kakale were machine-gunned, and one enemy bomber was seen to be burning. Enemy fighters intercepted our aircraft, but were driven off. Bomber squadrons of the S.A.A.F. have been very active over Italian Somaliland during the last few days. Heavy bombs were dropped on Italian headquarters and stores near Bardera. Other aircraft attacked defended positions north of Jalo, on the Juba. Aircraft and barracks at Iscia Baldoa and a camp at Dinsor were also raided, fires being caused at

both places. During the last reconnaissance at Buda Buda, near Gambura, machine-guns and motor transport were machine-guns and in emplacements were bombed. Military objectives at Mega (south Abyssinia) were also attacked.

February 20.—G.H.O., Cairo, announced: "Italian Somaliland. Our troops have successfully crossed the Juba river during the counter-attack. Operations in this area are developing well."

Mega Capitulates

From Nairobi came news that the garrison at Mega had capitulated to South African troops. Over 600 prisoners were taken, the majority Europeans, and 200 tons and many machine-guns were captured.

Mega, 4,500 ft. above sea-level, is a fair-sized town on the important road between Moyale and Addis Ababa. From Mega northwards it is an all-weather motor road, and the capture of the town is therefore significant.

S.A.F. Headquarters in the Middle East stated:

Eritrea and Abyssinia. In support of the Army offensive the K.A.F. carried out yesterday a number of raids on important military objectives. Despite bad weather attacks were made on a motor-transport park and repair shops at Dessie and on transport moving along roads north and east of Dessie. Direct hits were registered on workshops, followed by large columns of black smoke. A number of vehicles were left in flames after machine-gun attacks. At Asmara bombs were dropped on buildings and hangars at the aerodrome. Fighter aircraft of the S.A.A.F. in this area made a successful attack on an enemy aerodrome, destroying two C-42's, two C-48's, and three S-79's, while three S.A.A.F. bombers heavily attacked barracks at Travello. *Italian Somaliland.* Other squadrons carried out offensive reconnaissances in support of our troops in the Juba river area.

Italian refugees were reported to be pouring into Juba and to have asserted that upwards of 10,000 armed Abyssinians were in the immediate vicinity of Addis Ababa, from which even military detachments feared to move at night. There were repeated reports that thousands of Italian women and children were waiting on the Ethiopian-French Somaliland border for permission to proceed to Jibuti, which is so short of food that the authorities feel unable to accept so great an influx.

Over 6000 Prisoners Taken

February 21.—Official communiqué stated: "Italian Somaliland. Our troops have again successfully forced the Juba north of the original crossing. Operations from both these bridgeheads are developing satisfactorily. *Eritrean Front.* Between January 29 and February 21 we captured 47 Italian officers, including a brigade commander, 693 Italian other ranks, and 5,076 Colonial troops. In addition, many prisoners have been taken in the areas of the Blue Nile, the Upper Nile, and in the Gojjam.

Close support was given by British aircraft to our troops in various fronts. At Massawa a number of enemy aircraft were damaged on the ground, and a large petrol dump was set on fire.

Reports from Kisumu described the satisfaction of the British Arabs and Indians at the hoisting of the Union Jack. The Chief Political Officer with the occupying column was stated to have been a former Secretary (presumably Chief Secretary) to the Government of Tanganyika.

Kisumu was entered by the K.A.F. on February 14, after destroying everywhither of value the enemy garrison. Two battalions had retired two days earlier to strong positions a few miles away, where they stood ready for South African attacks.

Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, and General

Smellie, C.I.E., were reported to have received Cairo for discussion. Sir Archibald Wavell, and other authorities in all aspects of the war in the Middle East.

Lieutenant-General A. G. Cunningham, S.A.F., East African Imperial Force, was stated to have issued an order of the day on the day of the attack upon Juba, and which said:—"Hit them first, hit them hard, and hit them again. The victory of the Imperial troops farther north has filled us in East Africa with pride and excited thought. No doubt the ensuing period has touched us with envy, and there has been a strong desire to emulate their achievement. That spirit is now here. This Force is now bent upon dash, courage and endurance. Good luck in this regard to the South African and West African troops taking part in the operations a message of this nature." February 22.—The official Bulletin issued in Cairo read:—"Eritrea and Abyssinia. Operations continue to develop to our advantage. With the capitulation of the garrison at Mega on February 18 our South African troops captured over 600 prisoners, mostly Europeans, together with some guns and many machine-guns. In the region south-west of Brava bombers of the S.A.F. made heavy bombing and machine-gun attacks from a low height on enemy troop concentrations. The camp in the Mega-Moyale region was also bombed. As a result of the attack by South African fighters on Massawa aerodrome announced yesterday, fires were started among the forts and buildings. S.A.F. bombers machine-gunned troop positions in the town."

Jumbo, 17 Miles

A Nairobi communiqué stated:—"Energetic reconnaissance enabled a successful crossing of the Juba with transport by South African troops. This resulted in the fall of Jumbo (where the river is some 250 yards wide), a position of considerable importance to the enemy near the mouth of the river. Considerable quantities of guns and materials were captured: a brigade staff and one full Colonel, together with a number of European and Native prisoners, were also captured." The capture of Jumbo had been preceded by great air activity, a bomber squadron having made heavy attacks against enemy troop concentrations.

It was also announced in Nairobi that R.A.F. bombers had raided aerodromes at Chinele and Dire-dawa (Abyssinia) on Friday. At Chinele planes and stores in the bush were heavily attacked, and the railway station and barracks at Dire-dawa were hit. South African fighters made a low-flying attack on planes on the ground at Massawa, and set fire to a petrol dump at Adi Uga, and in Italian Somaliland bombers attacked motor transport in the Jella area and west of Moga-dishu.

A special correspondent with the South African troops in the "lost battalion" of Italian troops, the 10th Battalion of Colonial Infantry, which left Asmara the night before the British entry. The battalion remained near the town for two days, hoping the British would leave, but at last they had to submit over the waterless desert to Jella. A doctor turned over to Asmara and surrendered, the battalion padre was found dying of thirst, and the rest of the detachment is believed to be dead or dying.

February 24.—British G.H.Q., Cairo, announced:—"Eritrea.—Our column moving down the Red Sea littoral from the north, reinforced by Free French forces from French Equatorial Africa, is again making satisfactory headway, while our forces about Keren continue their preparation for the reduction of Italian positions covering the town. *Abyssinia.* A combined force of our troops and patriots has occupied Shogahi on the Blue Nile. An enemy counter-attack was repulsed, leaving over 150 dead on the field. Our losses were

Self-Help Italian Somaliland.—Our troops have occupied Jumbo, near the mouth of the Juba, capturing prisoners, together with quantities of war material. Operations east of the river continue to develop to our advantage.

Free French Troops in Eritrea

The Free French troops were landed at Marsa Takla by British sea parties. Under the command of French officers and N. C. O.'s they had left colonial bases at the beginning of December and sailing into Eritrea in the main phase of our campaign they began their march across the mountains of the Jebel to join their British comrades in the Sudan. Not a man was lost on that long journey. These Senegalese soldiers are among the best in the French Colonial Army. Their Colonel, who was a member of the French-German Armistice Commission, escaped from France at the end of November last and promptly joined General De Gaulle.

General Catroux, commander of the Free French in the Middle East, was stated to have left Cairo for the Sudan.

February 21.—The official announcements from Cairo read:

Eritrea.—Our forces advancing from the north have dispersed Italian troops holding positions about Kubbub. Many prisoners have been captured and our advance southwards is progressing. **Abyssinia.**—On the road to Gondar advanced elements of our troops have reached Amanit. **Italian Somaliland.**—Following the capture of Margherita and the important Italian post of Telib, our advance in the whole area east of the Juba is developing successfully. Many prisoners and quantities of war material have already been captured.

British Supremacy in the Air

Yesterday aircraft of the South African squadron made a low flying machine-gun attack on aircraft on a landing ground at Makale (Eritrea) and destroyed five S.79's and one Cr.32's and seriously damaged several other S.79's. A fourth Cr.32 was shot down in air combat. On February 22 an R.A.F. fighter intercepted and shot down another S.79 north of Massawa. Farther south, at Negsh (Abyssinia) on the same day South African bombers inflicted direct hits on motor transport dumps and warehouses. In the Brava area of Somaliland and South African bombers, which attacked motor transport vehicles moving in the direction of the town, destroyed at least six of them.

The fall of Kubbub, which was strongly defended, brings our northern column to within some 40 miles of Keren. A further advance by this composite British, Indian and Free French force will add considerably to the threat to Keren and Asmara and to Massawa, into which refugees are believed to be streaming from the Eritrean and Ethiopian highlands.

Italy in Italian Somaliland was also a costly artificial, and its capture opens the way for a coast advance in the direction of Mogadishu, the capital.

Telegrams from Hararua reported that East African, Sudanese and Belgian Congo columns, pressing from north and south towards Asosa, a large Italian supply base in western Abyssinia. When Kumbuk was occupied, the Italians held a reserve estimated at a whole division in the vicinity of Asosa. Irregulars serving with our columns are sleeping under cover of darkness to within only two hundred yards of the grass huts occupied by the enemy and shooting arrows to which is attached a special incendiary material which has set large numbers of huts ablaze before the Italians know what is happening.

It became known in London that Mr. Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, had flown to Hararua while on his way to London.

Prisoners Taken and Addis Ababa Bombed

From various unofficial quarters came news of the fall of the Italian Somaliland port of Brava, which brings our rapidly advancing troops within about 100 miles of Mogadishu; the official bulletin said merely that "operations forward of the Juba river continue to develop satisfactorily." It also stated that 400 prisoners and three guns had been taken at Kubbub on Sunday.

The British communiqué stated: "R.A.F. bombers attacked the aerodrome at Addis Ababa yesterday. Considerable damage was done to the aerodrome buildings. S.A.A.F. bombers attacked field dumps at Nefasit, east of Asmara, and also the road north of the town."

News was released of the amazing skill, courage and endurance of two young Rhodesians who were on a slow and steady army reconnaissance aeroplane when the pilot sighted three S.157's. He dived, and his first burst sent one crashing. He attacked again, this time knocking out another S.157, and so scaring the third that it retreated. The pilot was on his way home when three Cr.32's dived upon him. His position looked hopeless, but his gunner soon had smoke pouring out from one of them which dived away. The other two again attacked, and the gunner was hit in the head and he himself in the nose, arms, and legs. Nevertheless he made a forced landing safely in a waterless desert, 90 miles from his camp.

He collapsed soon afterwards, but his fearless gunner, though in great pain, bandaged his comrade's wounds and having taken stores and water out of the aeroplane hoisted the pilot on his shoulders, and set off to tramp homewards. In spite of the tremendous heat and his weakness from loss of blood, the gunner succeeded in reaching his base after a remarkable 70 days in the last day of which was made without food or drink. The men are recovering.

Casualties, Awards and Appointments

Rhodesian casualties recently announced included:—Killed in action: Rifleman J. M. M. E. Evans, and C. J. Ralswick. Died of wounds: Rifleman F. W. Heath. Wounded: Lt. Corp. C. W. Morrison; Bombardier W. W. Betsley; Rifleman R. M. M. and R. W. Kissack. Sergeants C. W. Valentine and E. S. Hayes; Rifleman J. P. Visgale was discharged on active service.

Sergeant Spencer A. Bamberg, Bulawayo, has died in Nairobi at the age of 27. He was formerly in the B.S.A. Police.

Frooper Neville V. Wallen, of Bulawayo, is reported missing in the Middle East.

Flight Lieutenant Robert Duke, one of the South African airmen serving in East Africa, who was previously reported missing, is now reported to be a prisoner of war in Ethiopia.

Private Harold W. Allan, a well-known South African aviator, was recently taken prisoner by the Italians. He was shot down when flying near Keren. 2nd Lieutenant E. M. Frost, formerly of the Staff of Shamva Mines, Southern Rhodesia, is a prisoner of war in Germany.

Captain J. E. Frost, of the South African Air Force, was last week awarded a bar to the D.F.C. for gallantry in destroying five enemy aircraft in two days in Italian East Africa. The citation stated that on one occasion he patrolled 180 miles into enemy territory to look for enemy aircraft. At Altitude he sighted an enemy bomber on the ground and destroyed it by machine-gun fire. Next day he encountered three enemy bombers escorted by two fighters, shot down two of the bombers, and was attacked by the two fighters. He shot down one of the fighters and the other avoided combat. The two bombers he had attacked crashed; and then he shot down the remaining aircraft. All these victories have since been confirmed.

Countess of Granville, who has been in Ethiopia, broadcast a farewell message to the people of this country on the day last week. Speaking in perfect English, she said how grateful she was to the British nation, and how much she had enjoyed her training experience as a nurse at the Ormsby St. Hospital for Children and at Guy's Hospital. She is leaving shortly to join her father in Ethiopia.

The British Colonel who a few months ago led a party of officers and men into the heart of Abyssinia, and who has since been organising and training bands of Abyssinian patriots, now holds the rank of brigadier and the appointment of chief military adviser to the Emperor Haile Selassie, who is setting up a provisional Government pending his re-entry into Addis Ababa.

Major-General J. Buckley, who before the war was managing director of Messrs. C. & A. Merton, has been appointed Controller-General of Economy under the Quartermaster-General of the Forces. Major-General Buckley has visited East Africa and was a director of the Uganda Company, Ltd.

Mr. E. J. Woyland, C.B.E., former Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, who has recently been recommissioned in the Royal Engineers, has been promoted lieutenant and appointed as an adjutant to the unit with which he is serving in an important theatre of war.

Pilot Officer A. N. Bibby, formerly of Eldoret, Kenya, is now stationed in Oxford, etc.

The following have been appointed to the War Risk Insurance Board in Kenya: Messrs. L. B. Lockhart (Chairman), H. Allen, H. L. G. G. G. G., L. Trevor Cole, H. K. Jaffer, and G. J. Hunt.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, Commander-in-Chief of the R.A.F., Middle East, has cabled his congratulations to the South African Air Force operating in East Africa "on their splendid contribution to the success in the operations now being waged."

A battle of Italian tanks captured by South African troops at Et Waz was recently sent to General Smuts by Brigadier Ben Pienaar, O.C. 1st South African Brigade.

Gifts for War Purposes

The people of Northern Rhodesia have raised over £2,600 for war purposes, this excellent result representing more than £25 per head of the white population. Over £17,000 has been given to the Speke and Pwani Funds, and substantial amounts have been sent to the Kenya Red Cross, British Mission to Seamen, Lord Mayor's Fund for Air Raid Distress, Royal Navy League, comforts for Northern Rhodesian soldiers and to the Joint Society Committee in Broken Hill. At first the Speke and Pwani Funds were a voluntary organisation, but later it was decided that subscriptions should be one-third of the monthly wage.

Wesland's Win-the-War Fund has been replaced by the Nataland War Community Fund. Some £15,050 was collected by the earlier fund; £15,000 was remitted to the Imperial Government, and the balance paid over to the new fund, of which the Central Committee, which will administer the War Community Fund consists of Mrs. K. E. Hall (President), Dr. H. S. de Beer (Deputy President), Mrs. Eric Smith, Mrs. D. McLeod, Mrs. H. G. Duncan, Mrs. J. M. Artridge, Mrs. G. H. Adams, Mrs. C. P. P. P., Mrs. F. Batten, Mrs. R. Callie, Mrs. R. Sharpe, Mrs. J. Hayes, and Mrs. D. Woodward.

Dr. Scan, of Zomba, is the honorary secretary and Mr. K. J. Wisdom, manager of the Zomba branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is honorary treasurer. Mr. D. G. Hess, editor of the *Wesland Times*, recently organised a raffle for the War Fund. Over £80 was raised.

The Rev. S. M. Danigan, O'Reilly, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, has sent £5,000 to the

Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund as an additional contribution from the Southern Rhodesia War Fund. Of this amount £4,160 was subscribed by the people of Salisbury. The High Commissioner has accepted the gift from Salisbury and he devoted to the following mobile canteens at Bristol, Leeds, St. Peter's Hall, Manchester, Warrington, and Oldham. The latest contribution brings to £25,000 Southern Rhodesia's contribution for the relief of air raid distress.

Messrs. Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd. of Bulawayo, have sent £50 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund for those who have suffered from air raids in the London area.

The Northern Rhodesia General War Club has just passed on a further £100 to the Lord Mayor for the same object, and the Lusaka Lunch Club has sent £40. Kenya has raised over £300 for the relief of air raid distress in this country.

Natives in the Waiyapi area of Musoma, Tanganyika, have presented 90 cattle to the Government "to send to London for men and women whose homes have been broken up by German bombs." Natives of the Northern area gave 225 cattle for the same purpose.

Native employees of the Globe and Earth Gold Mining Company, Southern Rhodesia, have sent £100 to the District of Gloucestershire Red Cross Fund.

A gift of 400 sheep towards the Sudan War Relief Fund was made recently by a chief in the Daur Province. The animals were taken from a herd of about 600 which he owned in the Sudan, where they had been taken from their owners during the war "to help our brothers Moslems who have suffered hurt from the attacks of the enemy." For want of £2500 he had no cash, and therefore we thought it best to give what is in our hands.

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Background to the

Germany's Air Strength.—The actual German first-line air strength at present is certainly not greater than 5,000 to 6,000 machines and may be under 5,000. That figure must not be confused with the absolute total number of aircraft in Germany, which might well be 35,000. Long-range bombers form the largest group of Germany's first-line strength, with between 1,500 and 1,600 machines. Only slightly below come the fighters, with 1,500 machines. Of these two-thirds are single-engined and one-third twin-engined. The dive-bombers come next with 750 aircraft, and reconnaissance aircraft number 450. German machines comparable to our Coastal Command aircraft number an additional 300 to 400. The army co-operation aircraft are also available for short-range, tactical bombing, and the Germans have 600 or 400 of these on their first-line strength. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the German Air Force is the shallowness of the reserves. These amount to about 3,000 serviceable aircraft. Mr. Wright, Vice-President of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, puts Germany's absolute total at about 25,000 machines to-day and Britain's absolute total at 25,000. He estimates that the absolute totals will be equal by July as between Germany and Great Britain, without counting Italy. On rate of aircraft production Mr. Wright shows our present output at 1,350 per month and the German at 2,000. He puts the present United States output at a little over 750 machines a month, and the estimated output by July at 1,600. —*Max Olive Stewart, in The Observer.*

Our Fighters Improved.—Our new Hurricanes and Spitfires are far more formidable than those of months ago. Their speed and rate of climb and performance at height are greatly superior. So is their weight of fire. Their armour is more comprehensive. New and still better types such as the Hawker-Tornado are on the way. Yet production of a new type on a modern scale must move slowly, and a great amount of ingenuity remains to be done for our Mk. II Hurricanes and Mk. II Spitfires. Air fighting is being done at greater heights each day. Hitherto the one advantage possessed by the enemy has been the way in which he has coaxed our fighters up to great heights, aided by the petrol injection systems of his aeromotors. Above 20,000 ft. the Messerschmitt Me. 109 is recognised by our fighter pilots as a formidable opponent and fought with respect—respect not given so readily to the faster but less widely Me. 110 two-motor fighter. —*Sunday*

Japanese and U.S. Pacific Fleets.—Though in the number of ships the Japanese Navy is the third in the world the U.S. Pacific Fleet is fully as strong. In capital ships it is slightly stronger. Japan has in service nine or 10 battleships, two armed with 16-in. and the other eight with 14-in. guns. At least five battleships of over 40,000 tons displacement are understood to be under construction, two were launched in November, 1939, and April, 1940, respectively, and may possibly be ready for sea this year. Three or four smaller armoured ships of the pocket battleship type are also completing, but these for practical purposes may be regarded as heavy armoured cruisers. Japan has seven completed aircraft carriers, but only two are of large size, two more are known to be under completion. Japan's fleet includes 12 heavy cruisers armed with 8-in. guns, six ships with 6.1-in. guns, and 14 mounting 5.5-in. guns. Five more cruisers, believed to mount 6-in. guns, are nearly ready of delivery. There are approximately 100 destroyers and at least 60 submarines in commission, besides a number of minelayers, minesweepers, seaplane-carriers, submarine chasers and fleet auxiliaries. Japanese ships, made to home designs, have shown a distinct tendency to over-gun and generally to overload, in recent years, and it is possible, for various reasons, to say that the Japanese fleet might prove less formidable than it appears on paper. The U.S.A. Pacific Fleet includes 12 battleships, three of which mount 16-in. guns and the remainder 14-in. five aircraft carriers, all of larger size than the average Japanese unit of this category, about 80 cruisers, again of greater average size than their Japanese opposites, about 80 destroyers, and at least 40 submarines. —*Francis McMurtrei, Daily* naval correspondent.

An Empire Thrown Away.—There is no example in history that parallels the manner in which Italy, having fought and struggled and made sacrifices to establish an empire, has cast it away in a few months. Her Colonies have cut the Italian people blood and treasure. For them they have had to tighten their belts and surrender their sons. Italy could have developed them to prosperity in peace. But to gratify at once the overweening vanity and the spirit of revenge of one of the world's two generations has been the price. —*Great Britain and the*

Amphibious Tanks.—The only tanks which the Germans could be expected to land in England in vast numbers are those which can swim and scramble ashore under their own power. We must assume that Germany has something at least as good as the Roebling Alligator, 200 of which have just been ordered by the U.S.A. Government. The standard equipment of the Alligator is a Mercury V.S. engine developing nearly 160 h.p., a Ford V8 and Packard brakes. The Alligator lies low in the water, the hull along the bottom of the box. With a cabin right in the nose, seven people can occupy the open part of the box. The tank is 20 ft. long, 8 ft. wide and 3 ft. high. Its body is of aluminium, tough and strong, and speed is 25 m.p.h. It is a good tank, but excellent for use with a water speed of 10 m.p.h. The Alligator can roll over a 10 ft. drop into water and carry on swimming. The tub when there are not facilities for ramps. It can climb a slope of 55°. A total of 7,000 lb. is allowed for armour, cannon, machine-guns and warlike stores. Such a tank would have a poor chance against our anti-tank guns of medium and heavy tanks, designed only for land use, but it would be a menacing weapon against defenders who had only rifles and machine-guns. —*Mr. John S. Alan, in the Sunday Dispatch.*

Excess Profits Tax.—There must be few commercial organisations that have not found it necessary to draw the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to inequities and anomalies of the excess profits tax at its present form. It is difficult to believe that the tax would ever have been raised to 100% if last April it had been more widely recognised that 'excess' profits are by no means the same thing as 'excessive' profits, and that the principle of taking the profit out of war would have been more properly served by limiting not the amount of profit but the rate of profit-earning. Three broad groups of enterprise are at present hard hit by the tax. First, those primarily engaged in export trades, which, generally speaking, were relatively depressed in the standard years. Secondly, the types of business where the wastage of capital assets is relatively heavy, and, thirdly, new or developing businesses for which the arbitrary standard of profits provided by the Act is specially onerous. It should not be very difficult to preserve the principle of the tax and still make its incidence for such types of enterprise more equitable. —*The Times*

of the War News

Origins Epitome. "What cause could be more serious than to fight for man's right to be a man."—Cannal Marriott.
"My ancestors were sailors, but they never went long and ended up as Minister of Justice."—Admiral Darlan.

"From Lyons the Germans loaded with silk worth 20 millions of francs have been sent to Germany."—France.

"The camp which dominates the battle in the East is almost completely impossible in streets."—Hug. Slauer.

"The English regard the attack on their country as the passing phase of Teutonic epochs."—Mr. Arthur Bryant.

"In this country there are still 800,000 pensioners of the last war."

"Sir Walter Grommet, Minister of Pensions."

"Mr. Churchill is the people's Prime Minister. It is not that but only the Prime Minister has been."

"Among essential items I place first wool, then bread, milk, cheese, potatoes, carrots, green vegetables and fruit."—Lord Dunsany.

"Sir Donald Ferguson, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, is one of the ablest men in Whitehall."—Lord Winterton, M.P.

"An ordinary pipe, dipped in water and thrown off an incendiary bomb will effectively smother it and render it harmless."—Mr. R. C. Cannon.

"I believe the common assertion is untrue that most recent times have had their share in economic prosperity."—Mr. Bevan.

"So long as the Mediterranean campaign goes on, the possibility of increasing production from its present level is nil."—Woolton.

"We are considering whether to bring a number of Italian prisoners of war to this country for agricultural work."—Captain Gresson, M.P., Secretary for War.

"Imagination is the difference between the man who imagines war or international politics and the man whose character is even more essential than imagination."—Mr. Robert Giffard.

"People of the Office have absolute contempt for the Oxford accent; they think it is patronising tone. Americans want to hear on the wireless the man who is doing the job—the manager in the production factory or the man engaged in practical affairs."—Mr. Walter Clavin.

"The rich in leadership in the Department of the War. Never in our history has a generation shown more courage or more skill."—Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

"It is just as imperative for us to knock out Britain before she is ready as it was for him to knock out France before Britain was ready."—*The National Review*.

"I have asked that you should know the man who has engaged in sea operations should be treated on the same level as the rest of the population in regard to rationing."—The Minister of Food.

"The British attack in Africa preceded one which we had planned for five or 10 days later, and they thus reached Benghazi. One-tenth of the army has been destroyed, one-fifth of the air squadrons lost."—Mussolini.

"Air raid casualties in January numbered 1,502 civilians killed and 2,012 injured. The country with 6,954 killed in September, 6,101 in October, 4,588 in November, and 3,793 in December."—Minister of Home Security.

"The collapse of France and the entry of Italy into the war robbed Cardiff and neighbourhood of 11 million tons of export coal trade at one blow. Colliers, who a year ago numbered 140,000, are reduced to 105,000."—Mr. J. L. Hodson.

"The Minister of Agriculture has not an understanding heart and mind. He has a most unfortunate manner, and has not learned that however much you may bully in private life one cannot bully in the open of England."—Mrs. Tate, M.P.
"So great is the task for our trawlers that we have had to augment them by armed merchant ships; it is almost analogous to having to rely on cavalry to support a tank corps."—Admiral Lord Chatfield.

"Of all institutions the public school is the most democratic, egalitarian, and Communist, in which the young are taught how to obey first and to command later, and to live on good terms with, and in consideration for, their fellows."—Mr. R. E. Clarke.

"Wayvell's six weeks' campaign has been against the pick of the Italian army, which has been preparing for the invasion of Egypt since 1939, and which advanced in September confidently, inspired by the promise of an easy victory over the decadent British. Even Benito, late Governor-General of Libya, a friend of this country, held this and expounded it to his men."—Major C. S. Jarvis in *The Observer*.

"Let us not forget that after the war we shall face a Europe in chaos, beset not only by every kind of economic and social problem, but also by deep enmities and animities which nearly all the States at which we are directed."—Mr. John Martin.

"We can feed ourselves. Twelve million acres of ploughland will produce 1 1/2 million cwt. cereals, 3 1/2 lb. potatoes, 1 1/2 million oz. sugar a head of the 500,000 cows will produce 1 1/2 million oz. milk a head a day, 10 million oz. animal fat per head per day and the nation is fed."—Mr. H. V. Terry.

"Of recent years we have fallen into the habit of counting ourselves a democracy. This is regrettable if it tends to weaken our proud sense of being the highest surviving example of a monarchy, than which none is who will, there is no higher form of government."—Mr. L. B. Chomley.

"Aldershot is no longer the home of the spear-head troops of the British Army. It is now commanded by a major-general, while the Eastern, Southern, Northern, Western and Scottish Commands all have commanders who are either lieutenant-generals or generals."—*Daily Mail*.

"History reminds me of nothing so much as a rogue elephant, who whenever he scents democratic decency and liberty, goes charging through the Continent of Europe, trampling underfoot justice, morality and truth."—Captain H. Balfour, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Air.

"Foreigners of enemy nationality employed at the Dorchester Hotel, London, number 22, out of a staff of 525; at the Savoy Hotel there are 12 enemy nationals out of a staff of about 500; and at the Café Royal out of a staff of about 125 are enemy subjects."—Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., Home Secretary.

"At the end of 1940 there were 25% more men on the staff of the Empire air training scheme in Canada, trained or in training, twice the number of air crews under instruction, and twice the number of pilots actually graduated than was contemplated under the original plan."—Mr. J. S. Duncan, Deputy Minister for Air in Canada.

"German teachers have to swear this oath: 'Adolf Hitler, we swear that we will train the youth of Germany that they grow up in your ideology, for your aims and purposes, in the direction set by your will.' This is pledged to you by the whole German system of education, from the primary school through to the university."—Mr. H. Ramsbotham, President of the Board of Education.

PERSONALITY

Major A. C. K. Erhman has returned to the United States from Kenya Flax Bore.

Colonel Frank Johnson was in London in Buckingham Palace last week.

Dr. H. S. G. ... and ... recently paid a visit to ... friends in Kenya.

Mr. J. C. Torr has resigned from the Nairobi Town Council owing to pressure of private business.

Dr. J. Tillman has been appointed to a first appointment to the Medical Service of Tanganyika.

The death is announced of Mr. E. S. Smith, former District Commissioner in Uganda.

Mr. F. P. Mann has been appointed a member of the Southern Rhodesia District Supply Commission.

Mr. Charles Uduma, former Mayor of ... has been elected a member of the Municipal Council of the town.

Lord Hailey, who recently returned from his mission to the Belgian Congo, was received by the King last week.

Major A. J. Bage and Miss Sheila Wilson, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, were married in Bishop's Stortford last week.

Mr. D. G. Grant, manager of the Kampala branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has just concluded a holiday in South Africa.

Mr. A. D. Wilks, cashier to the Nyasaland Government since 1925, is on leave pending retirement. He had served in the Protectorate since 1917.

Mr. V. G. Glenday, Governor of British Somaliland, who since the evacuation of that territory has been on leave in Kenya, has now returned to Africa.

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has greatly improved in health, and has returned to Government House, Salisbury, from hospital.

The Empress of Abyssinia last week gave a luncheon in honour of officials of the British Red Cross Society who are aiding medical work in Ethiopia.

Mr. L. A. W. Vickers, Havelock's Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province of Tanganyika Territory, Mr. J. Cheyne is in charge of the Southern Highlands Province.

Mr. N. C. Hill, of Kenya, now at the Cedara College of Agriculture in South Africa, has won the Farmers' Weekly medal offered for competition by students at that well-known institution.

Mr. R. C. Mayall, Governor of the Gezira Province of the Sudan, who has retired on medical grounds, was Deputy Governor of Kordofan from 1933 to 1935 and Deputy Civil Secretary in 1934-1936.

Mr. J. S. ... Chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Commission during the absence on active service of Colonel G. ... Maxwell, former general manager of the Rhodesia Railway.

Mr. E. J. Davier, Crown Counsel in Kenya from 1927 to 1931, and who has since served in the East Africa Coast, Trinidad and the Federated Malay States, has been appointed Solicitor General in the new appointments.

The engagement is announced between Miss ... Stewart, James' daughter of Sir ... and ... and ... Miss ... Stewart, ... of the ... and ... and ... and the ...

Mr. A. S. ... of the British Library of Information in ... was recently awarded the K.C.M.G. award for some time in Southern Rhodesia and served with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment during the war.

Dr. P. S. Bell, a Senior Medical Officer in Somaliland until the recent evacuation a few months ago, has taken up an appointment in Kasanga, Northern Rhodesia. He served for several years in Tanganyika before going to Somaliland in 1935.

Major Sir Hubert ... former Governor of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and a brother of the present Governor of Tanganyika, proposed the loan of Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, at a Royal Empire Society luncheon of London last week.

Sir Mason Bickett, the Welsh cricketer, son of the late ... Sir Gervase Bickett and of Lady Bickett, and a cousin of Gladys 'Lady' Delagere, and the Hon. Patricia Brett, youngest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Esher, were married in Chelsea last week.

The marriage took place in Durdham Hall on Saturday between Major Seton Graeme Dickson, of the Royal Scots, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Dickson, of Struan, Wembleton Park, and Miss Elision Janet Pollok-Morris, only child of the late Colonel Pollok-Morris, and of Mrs. Pollok-Morris of Craig, Kilmarnock.

Mr. D. Draper has been elected to be the President of the Uganda branch of the ... Society of St. George, with Mr. ... as Vice-President. The committee includes Messrs. E. ... F. W. Mowbray, Thomas Clifflord G. Moore, J. Carter, and Captain C. R. ... Mr. J. T. ... is the honorary treasurer and Mr. ... is honorary secretary.

The many East Africans who knew the Stanley Asser of Messrs. Neumann Asser & Co., Manning Lane, and formerly in charge of the coffee section of Messrs. C. C. Carrilow & Co., will learn with regret of his death following a long illness. He was recognised as one of the leading coffee authorities in this country, and was always ready to place his wide knowledge at the disposal of all with whom he was in contact.

With deep regret we record the death of ... as District Officer of Tanganyika ... most popular official he served in the Mandate Territory from 1917 to 1944 when he retired. He had been sent to Ruanda to hand over to the Belgians the ... which Great Britain had intended to keep ... Red route from the Cape to Cairo administrative difficulties having shown that such a corridor through Belgian mandated territory could not be maintained it fell to Mr. Dawkins to surrender. He served for many years in the Mosh district, and it was largely owing to his foresight and energy that that Tanganyika town now possesses an aerodrome less than a mile away. A keen and successful golfer, he won the Byatts Cup, virtually the golf championship of Tanganyika in 1926, and seven years later the coveted E. S. Gohin Society's trophy against players from all over the Empire.

BOVRIL

within gives strength to win

78th Week of the War

Lord Harlech for S. Africa

The appointment of the appointment for the duration of the war, Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G., to be His Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and to be High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Lord Harlech, who has been Regional Commissioner for the North-East since the outbreak of war, was twice Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Secretary of State, and Chairman of the African Advisory Commission of 1902.

This appointment, closely following that of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald to a similar position in Canada, is the further effect to Mr. Churchill's determination that the representatives of his Government accredited to the self-governing Dominions shall, at any rate in wartime, be men of Cabinet rank and of considerable administrative experience.

Publicity for the Colonies

Mr. Athelstan Ridgway, Press Officer at the Colonial Office, has been appointed Librarian to the Dominion and Colonial Offices and will carry with him the good wishes of all who have had experience of his accessibility and his anxiety to assist genuine inquirers.

His difficulties have been obvious, for it cannot truthfully be said that the Colonial Office has until very recently shown any appreciation of the value of publicity, even when the Parliamentarians heads of the Office have been eager to enlist the co-operation which the Press is well ready to offer, their example has all too often failed to influence the Civil Service mind.

Mr. Ridgway was thus in the unfortunate position of a shock-absorber, to whom the Press applied almost daily for news which ought to have been furnished, but of which sections of the Office either possessed ignorance, or, at the best, possessed very little information—and then not infrequently under the seal of confidence, when there was no imaginable reason for secrecy. Neither responsible nor irresponsible journalists are deceived on such occasions or placed by hackneyed excuses, but all recognised that Mr. Ridgway was doing his best, and that it was not his fault that the Press of the Empire was perpetually baulked in its desire to serve Imperial interests.

Happily, there has been some improvement lately. Mr. Lloyd is still immensely scope for progress.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was convinced of the need for a better publicity for the Colonies and of the shortcomings of the Colonial Office in this respect. Lord Lloyd had planned frequent "off-the-record" discussions of news to which, whom he was ready to take into his confidence that he would in no way have smashed the tradition of reticence, for those within the Office who still discouraged inquiries would soon have been silenced by the "retaliation" of state's own willingness to give candid replies. One of the many benefits which Lord Lloyd's tenures of office, was expected to bring was that of greater candour by the sectional heads through the Press Officer, and through the Press to the public. It is hoped that Lord Moyne will give to this aspect of the Colonial Office the attention shown by his two immediate predecessors.

Mr. Ridgway's successor is Mrs. Kenneth Williams, who has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East, was assistant editor of *The Near East* from 1940 to 1942, edited the weekly journal for the next five years, and then again for four years until the outbreak of this war, when he joined the staff of the Ministry of Information as a writer taking an honours degree in history from the University, he served during the last



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Copperbelt Riot Report Recommendations Generally Accepted

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION appointed by the Imperial Government to inquire into the disturbances which occurred in April of last year on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia was published in the Protectorate last week. Copies of the document are not yet available in Great Britain, but the following is a summary of the findings and recommendations.

Findings of the Commissioners

We find that the strike of the African workers resulted directly from the strike of the European workers, but for which it is highly probable that any African strike would have taken place.

(2) The Government officials, mine officials, and Colonial Government (non-official) members of the Legislative Council representing Native affairs used every opportunity to make it clear to the Africans that no attempt would be made to force them back to work, and at the same time impressing upon them the necessity for order and peaceful behaviour.

No attempt was made at any time to compel a return to work by the use of police or military force.

(3) The Nkana riot resulted directly from an attempt to break the strike as it progressed, and in full view of a large and highly excited crowd, to give effect to the determination of the mine management to hold a May parade.

(4) The action of the mine management was based upon them by the violence of the rioters themselves, and was necessary for the protection of the compound officers and pay-ment of the lives of those who had sought safety therein.

(5) Fighting was not continued for longer than was absolutely necessary in a very critical situation and the force used did not exceed that which the circumstances demanded.



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Recommendations

I.—Wages

(a) The minimum wage for African workers should be raised to 10/- per week, and the maximum wage should be raised to 15/- per week.

(b) The Government should consider the possibility of a bonus system for African workers, similar to that which has been introduced for European workers.

(c) The Government should consider the possibility of a bonus system for African workers, similar to that which has been introduced for European workers.

(d) The Government should consider the possibility of a bonus system for African workers, similar to that which has been introduced for European workers.

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X.—Extension of African Workers' Obligations.—The mine managements should co-operate with the Government in the selection of the Government's nominees for the positions of workers should be encouraged to improve their skills.

- XI.—Defence of Mine Property.—
- (a) The mine managements should provide suitable facilities for the protection of the mine property and the mining plant and their control and maintenance.
 - (b) The mine managements should take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the mine property and the mine workers and the mine managements and the mine workers should be held responsible for any loss or damage to the mine property.
 - (c) The mine managements should take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the mine property and the mine workers and the mine managements and the mine workers should be held responsible for any loss or damage to the mine property.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

The recommendations of the Commission have been accepted and will be implemented from the 1st of April 1946. All the recommendations in respect of African employees are as follows:

- (A) Wages and Conditions of Employment (Recommendations VI and VIII)
 - (B) Welfare of the Workers (Recommendation VII)
 - (C) Industrial Machinery (Recommendation IX)
 - (D) Extension of Opportunities for African Workers (Recommendation X)
- These recommendations have been forwarded to the mining companies and by the Government and have been accepted and action has been taken thereon.

(A) Wages and Conditions of Employment.—The term "ticket" used in this statement means a completed ticket for 28 working days.

A comparative table of existing and proposed wage rates, etc., is attached as an Appendix to this statement.

- 1.—Basic Wages.—
- (a) The recommendations of the Commission that the standing rates of 4/10/- and 22/- 6d. per ticket for surface

and underground work respectively shall be maintained until the 1st of April 1946. The Commission has recommended that the standing rates of 4/10/- and 22/- 6d. per ticket for surface and underground work respectively shall be maintained until the 1st of April 1946. The Commission has recommended that the standing rates of 4/10/- and 22/- 6d. per ticket for surface and underground work respectively shall be maintained until the 1st of April 1946.

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In addition to these pay grades the following allowances will be paid as additions to the basic wage but not included in the ticket shown above:—

Clothing Allowances.—Initial issue of ground clothing, boots and jerseys, will now be issued free to all recruits on engagement. After completion of the ticket a replacement

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the price of 2s. 6d. per ticket will be given. Thereafter, the African workers will be responsible for providing their essential clothing on purchases from the companies. Purchases from outside sources or a number of such purchases must not exceed the value of one ticket.

Essential clothing as approved by the governing authority should be standard, and certain prices which under the present amount of Natives Ordinance must be reasonable, shall be fixed and applicable to all mines. Any other clothing or equipment considered necessary by a mine to meet local conditions, such as on the surface or underground, will be issued and paid for by the company.

(2) Special Qualifications Allowances.—(a) One licence—2s. 6d. per year; (2) first aid certificate—10s. per ticket; (3) written authority for authorisation—2s. per ticket.

These rates will come into force without delay, but in order to ensure that the employees shall suffer loss due to eradication of existing bonuses, any cut in bonus will be restricted to an amount sufficient to the extent of any further increase in bonus adjustments required so as to be such employees into the new schedule as to be by way of additions to basic wages.

(3) Special award of living allowance of 2s. 6d. per ticket.

II.—Bonus System

There has been in the past considerable variations in the bonus system practised in different mines. These have now been placed on a uniform basis, and in future bonus payments will be made as follows:

(1) For all surface labour, 2s. 9d. per ticket after completion of a third ticket.

(2) For all underground labour, 3s. per ticket after completion of the third ticket.

An employee passing from one mine to another will qualify for the award on the basis of the mine to which he is proved experienced.

The Commission has recommended the admissions from the bonus for disciplinary reasons should not be permitted. This recommendation is based on a misconception of the system. The bonus is an award for regular and efficient work, and if a worker is irregular in attendance or inefficient in his work he does not qualify for the award. The recommendation is therefore not acceptable, but it is agreed that a decision whether the award is to be paid in any month wholly or in part shall rest with the compound manager.

III.—Overtime

That overtime work should be similar in percentage to that of white workers has been accepted in its entirety.

The Commission has also, in calculating overtime payments, taken into account the cost of living, bonus, and bonus payments for efficiency, continuous service, and the granting of blasting licence, and first aid certificates, as well as savings, should be taken into account. This proposal is confined to local practice and no provision is made for its introduction.

IV.—Compensation

The Commission has recommended that in any new workers' compensation scheme regard should be paid to the fact that an African worker employed under his contract of service to feed and accommodate in addition to his ordinary wage has already been supplied by the employment of Natives (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945.

V.—Cost-of-Living Index

The necessary steps for the compilation of a index for measuring taken with a view to the periodical revision of the special cost-of-living allowance.

VI.—Accommodation and Housing

The Commission recommended that the final results of the special investigations should be applied throughout all mines. In so far as preference is given to a particular area is concerned, this recommendation is not accepted, but discussions between the Government and the companies are being held with a view to obtaining conformity on the most satisfactory dietary basis. Adequate married housing accommodation will be provided to the companies in the mines compounds, but the acceptance of the Commission's recommendations on this point does not limit the Government to a policy of establishing a permanent industrialised Native population on the Copperbelt.

(B). VII.—Welfare of the Workers

The mining companies have indicated their willingness to operate with the Government in giving effect to the Commission's recommendations regarding welfare. The companies have provided voluntarily in the past for medical, square work for the dependants of employees, and in 1941 the Government is financing its contribution for this work up to appropriate limits with them by providing £10,000. The companies bear responsibility for the provision of recreational facilities, with reasonable financial assistance from a special fund for the benefit of the mining employees.

The companies consider that no responsibility rests upon them to provide educational facilities for their African employees. The Government accepts this view, and during the past few years has considerably expanded its educational services. In 1945 it has budgeted to spend a further £14,000 on school buildings in the Copperbelt. Unless the building programme due to the war is being overtaken, and it is anticipated that during 1947 accommodation for 5,000 pupils will be completed and the necessary teaching staff will be available.

(C). IX.—Industrial Machinery

The Commission recommended that the elder system should be encouraged and developed as an initial step towards collective bargaining. It is felt that there must be other measures for this purpose than the present elder system which is at present operating on all mines. The development of the elder system which is in operation will be closely watched, and the possibility of progress towards some satisfactory organisation for quasi-training schemes, whether by means of this or some other system, will receive continuous study by the Labour Department. One Labour Officer has already been appointed to this task, and the appointment of another will be made as soon as the present staff exigencies permit.

(D). X.—Extension of Opportunities

The Commission recommended that the mine management should consider with representatives of the Government and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union to what positions not now open to him the African worker should be encouraged to advance.

The Government hope in due course to initiate discussions as recommended by the Commission, but it must be realised that the present position is complicated by the fact that many Europeans have come out from the mines to active service with the Forces. The great majority of them were promoted by the companies when they went, and they would be reinstated in their employment provided that the scope of their activities after the war permitted. Numbers of them in the meantime have been replaced by other Europeans, and they will also have a claim to continued employment after the war as well as those who have been denied the privilege of active service, and have been retained at the war time essential services. A reduction in copper output has also to be contemplated.

It is therefore very clear that at the end of the war the Government will be hard put to it to secure re-employment or continued employment for all who have such just claims to it. During the war some dilution with African labour has



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accepted, which could be important to maintain African posts previously occupied by Europeans to the exclusion of various holders returning from the war.

It will be therefore that these discussions will not lead to any practical results. The revised wage scales for which the Government have offered approval is a considerable advance on the present limits and offer to the miners a reasonable basis for starting negotiations with the administration for a higher remuneration.

A TEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Gabak Gold.—During January 1941 20 oz. fine gold were recovered.

Hosterman.—During January 3,440 tons were milled for a yield of 2,006 oz. fine gold, valued at £16,833. Working expenditure, £8,495. Development, £2,832. Surplus, £7,746.

Sherwood Starr.—During the year ended December 31 the mill crushed 25,400 tons, yielding 3,993 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £30,992. Less gold at 15s. per fine oz. £11,539. Add sundry revenue, £1,149. Working profit, including £2,000 from excess grade milled, £6,208. Capital expenditure nil.

Cam and Motor.—Development report for the quarter ended December 31 states the following particulars: Cam lode—No. 5 level, situated at 280 ft. S. Co-ordinate, sink to depth of 108 ft., av. 10.5 dwt. over 20 ins.; No. 6 level, main drives at 326 ft. S. Co-ordinate adv. to 20 ft. by 11 dwt. over 34 ins.; Cam Side lode—No. 27 level, winze at 305 ft. W. Co-ordinate sink to depth of 71 ft. av. 5.1 dwt. over 45 ins. Motor lode—Cross-cut W. at 395 ft. W. Co-ordinate adv. to 328 ft.; reefs were encountered at 283 ft., av. 4.9 dwt. for 36 ins.; 370 ft., av. 3.1 dwt. for 48 ins.

Production of fine gold, 79,200 tons, yield, 20,482 oz. fine gold. Working revenue (taking gold at 15s. per fine oz.) £156,854. Working cost, £72,787. Less royalty, £7,842. Add sundry revenue, £310. Working profit, including £4,000 from excess grade milled, £76,828.

Razende.—During the quarter ended December 31 the mill crushed 54,300 tons, yielding 3,669 fine gold, valued at £29,496 (taking gold at 15s.). Net fine gold, 2,722 working profit, £84,240. Less royalty, £4,634. Working profit, including £4,000 declared for excess grade milled, £22,730. Development, Razende Section No. 19 level, drive E. from No. 25, winze driven 100 ft. to 155 ft., av. 10.5 dwt. over 55 ins. throughout; reef was fully exposed. Drive S. from No. 1, winze driven 127 ft. to 171 ft., av. 8.4 dwt. over 58 ins. throughout; reef was fully exposed. Old West lode, No. 5 level, drive E. from No. 11, to 111 ft., av. 4.1 dwt. over 74 ins. throughout; reef was fully exposed. A footwall drive W. was driven from No. 1 to No. 2, av. 2.6 dwt. over 77 ins. throughout; reef was fully exposed.

Raybado Gold Mine.—During January 1941 the mill crushed 20,000 tons, yielding 20 oz. fine gold, valued at £1,600 (taking gold at 15s.). Working profit, £1,600. Development, £1,600.

Development, Raybado.—On the 4th sheet all the Mullimu drive was advanced 2 ft. to total of 205 ft. On the 3rd level drive was advanced 45 ft. to 284 ft.; from 282 ft. to 258 ft. drive was advanced a quartz 7.7 ins. wide, av. 10 dwt. for the remaining distance. Win was of low value. Drive adv. 48 ft. to 108 ft. lode of low value. Stopping continued on 1st and 2nd levels. At Turnhill West, 2nd level drive N. adv. 3 ft. to 120 ft. Rise on 1st level, 12 ft. and holed to level of 108 ft. lode 8.5 ins. wide, worth 6 dwt. gold per ton. Rise on N. level, 12 ft. to 108 ft. lode 200 ins. wide worth 40 dwt. gold per ton. At Dudgeon, South, 2nd level, Kinga lode, 12 ft. to 118 ft. On the 3rd level, area at Chasau, 1st level, 300 ft. across from drive N.E. drive adv. 300 ft. to 500 ft. The discovery of importance. No. 1 sheet area, intermediate level at 129 ft. lode, 14 ft. to 120 ft. W. drive adv. 10 ft. to 115 ft. lode, both drives containing lode of low value. 50 ft. level, E. drive adv. 14 ft. to total 467 ft.; vein pool.

Lone's Coast Operations

The directors of the Lone's Reef Gold Mining Company have decided to cease all mining operations as from tomorrow, February 26. For some time profits have been diminishing, and the company's consulting engineers consider that further mining operations can only result in loss. Steps have been taken to effect the company's outlying property on tribute.

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Questions in Parliament

Lord Davies asked in the House of Lords last week whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to Press reports of a statement attributed to Mr. Frank Gibbs, formerly of the British Legation in Addis Ababa, to the effect that the attitude of the Abyssinians towards Britain was doubtful and that "if Italy were at all successful they might join us with her against Britain"; whether it was considered that such statements were calculated to contribute to the maintenance of good understanding with a people whose gallant struggle for liberation we were now supporting; and whether the official in question was still in Government service.

Lord Templemore replied that at the end of last year the attention of the Government was drawn privately to certain observations attributed to Mr. Gibbs and published in East and South Africa, the official in question, whose service record had been good, was proceeding to another post in South America. He was now serving, and it was accordingly not found possible to consult him. The attitude of the Government to the gallant Ethiopian people had been made quite clear, and no useful purpose would be served by reopening the question.

Sisal Restriction Scheme

Mr. J. de Rothschild asked in the House of Commons what was the position with regard to the formulation of a scheme for the restriction of sisal production, whether the co-operation of the Netherlands East Indies, Mexico, the Philippines and Portuguese East Africa was being sought, and whether a temporary scheme of restriction would be introduced, pending final agreement.

Mr. George Hall, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that such a scheme was under consideration and that the co-operation of other interested

Governments was being sought. Pending further progress with those plans, production in British territory was being maintained on a restricted basis.

Approval was given in the House of Commons to a token vote during the current financial year towards the purchase of a site in London for a mosque and Islamic cultural centre. Several members expressed appreciation of His Government's action, and the Under Secretary of State recalled that it was a matter which the late Lord Lloyd had very much at heart, and to which he had devoted much time and energy.

When the House was invited to vote £200,000 for the British Council, Mr. Crouch Jones asked if some of the money could be made available for representatives of British and all peoples to come to this country and see something of the working of British institutions. He suggested that representatives of British trade unions or co-operative movements might also be enabled to visit the Colonies in order that a more representative picture of British life, cultural institutions, and social movements, should be presented to the peoples there.

Nutrition in the Colonies

Mr. C. C. Jones asked what action had been taken since the publication of the report of the Committee on Nutrition in the Colonial Empire, whether the Colonial Governments had considered the application of the many ideas and recommendations in the report, whether reports had been received from Colonial Governments on the problem, and what progress had been made.

Mr. Hall replied that reports had been received from most of the Governments in regard to the application of the recommendations, but owing to circumstances arising out of the war it had not yet been possible to collate and consider the valuable information contained in them. The matter had, however, been considered by the Medical Research Council, and it was hoped in the near future to make arrangements for progress to be made. Dr. Bell, who organised the nutritional survey of the Colonial Empire, and who had returned to the country from Basant, was obviously the person to undertake the work, and it was hoped that he should shortly begin his duties at the Colonial Office.

George Nicol, M.L.C., recently suggested discontinuance of meetings of the Legislative Council of Kenya in war time, "if we do without Legislative Council for the duration of the war and have instead an enlarged Executive Council, much time, energy and money would be saved," he said. Mr. S. V. Cooke, who considered the idea "monstrous and amazing," thought Legislative Councillors "do not carry weight in the country because they are unable to put their personal views forward."

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