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Friday, August 14, 1941
Volume 17 (New Series)

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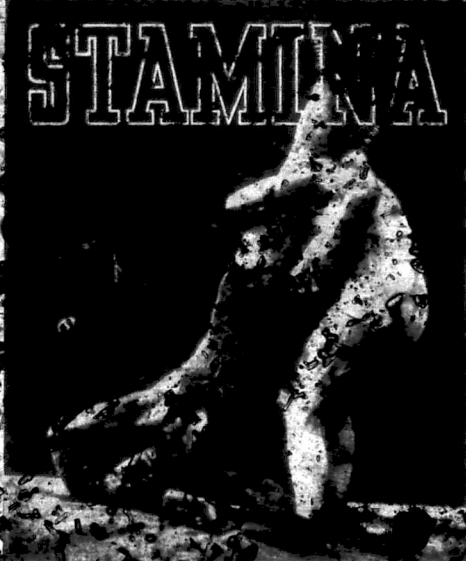
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 and
 COFFEE CORN



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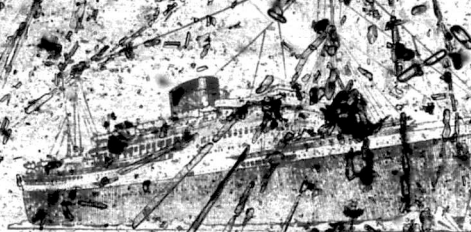
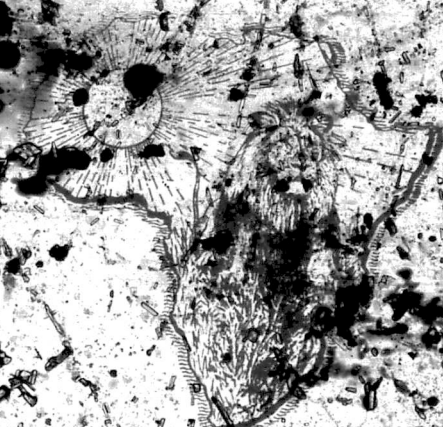
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 14, 1941.
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies does not often publicly expound criticisms of the inaction, inadequate action, and unco-ordinated action of the Governments of the Colonies and Dependencies. The Secretary of State, in the responsible discharge of his duties, has well-earned criticism of the Colonial Governments, wisemen of the Colonies and Dependencies. The importance of the issue was addressed by Lord Moyne, Secretary of the Colonies, in the House of Commons, and Mandated Territories, at various points of which are quoted elsewhere in this issue, lies in the fact that the Secretary of State says in the most candid though courteous manner what the Press of the Colonies and many well-known non-officials connected with them have been saying with a persistence too little rewarded. Had the effect been in any way with the strength of the criticism, it would not now be necessary for the spokesman for the Imperial Government to address such well-deserved admissions to the Governments of the Dependent Empire. It cannot be too emphatically stated that it is not the peoples of the Dependent Empire who are responsible for a prostration so deep, in some instances to have led to the passing by keckal, patriotic communities of resolutions the reverse of polite to their local administrations. It is the Governments, not the people, who have in so many cases failed to rise to their responsibilities, to

their opportunities, and to the level of public anxiety to bear a full share in the onerous war effort.

As we have stated more than once in these columns, it is vastly fair to say that the East African Governments, generally have done in the past two years, done too little and done that too late, done too late, not to be it too little and too late in to consider the susceptibilities of a reluctant public, but simply and solely because those Governments have lacked the imagination, the initiative, the courage to seize the flaming torch of patriotic co-operation towards their own and brown, eager to be kept along the path of closest co-operation in this great fight, and the powers of wisdom have the Governments had the spirit and the capacity to demonstrate their capacity as well as their will to lead. Yet who, official or non-official, can honestly claim that they have been equal to their opportunity and alert to their duty? There can scarcely be a heart of man who does not feel, and who has not frequently said, that more, much more, should have been done in his own territory. Nor can it be denied that the two Rhodesias and Tanganyika have acquitted themselves with immeasurably more credit than the territories to the north, and that not because patriotism burns a whit less brightly in

the process of Europeanisation in East Africa...
 ownership which has been...
 to be...
 has not been...
 destroyed...
 P.E.T. Africa

...our duty to...
 proper planning...
 Colonies...
 of State...
 Colonial Governments...
The Colonial Office...
Says Two Years...
for Economic...
Non-Official...
Long Use...
 least

...such a...
 non-official...
 to live from...
 No...
 to continue...
 have had...
 produce...
 co-operation...
 a disposition...
 to accept...
 The...
 marked...
 vast...
 room for

How greatly the Governments have failed in...
 of communicating...
 Lord Mynne...
 the peoples...
 Empire do not yet realise the...
 extent of the economic...
 sacrifices of the people of Great...
 Britain and from his emphasis...
 upon the need for a propaganda drive for...
 increased investment in war savings, for a...
 consciousness of civilian sacrifice and a...
 buckening of the sense of moral duty...
 Each Government in East Africa is equipped...
 with an information officer...
 surprisingly...
 at the end of two years of high-pressure war...
 the Ministers to confess himself publicly to...
 such an unfavourable judgment...
 which we fully endorse...
 upon the urgency of stricter...
 a more realistic control...
 and more drastic...
 In all these...
 respects the Secretary of State for the Colonies...
 knocking at an open door...
 which the Governments under the control of

East African
Publicity Has
Fallen Badly

...the Secretary of State for the Colonies...
 knocking at an open door...
 which the Governments under the control of

...to enter...
 since...
 to be...
 right to...
 from Downing Street...
 instance...
 Africa...
 and...
 which...
 pleasure...
 in past...
 of Africa and Rhodesia...
 We...
 therefore...
 to...
 create...
 will be...
 welcomed...
 and we do not...
 throughout...
 the...
 which have...
 than the...
 under their

NOT SECRETARY
Sir Godfrey
Sounds a Warning

...the amalgamation...
 in Northern Rhodesia...
 Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland...
 which...
 The...
 in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland...
 share...
 with those of Southern Rhodesia...
 in Sir Godfrey's...
 sense of...
 appeal...
 likely...
 that an...
 the...
 responsibility...
 of Downing Street...
 must...
 wholly...
 It...
 should be noted...
 that the Prime Minister of a Colony which has...
 triumphantly vindicated its right to self...
 government...
 suggested that the draft Constitution...
 should be sent to His Majesty's Government...
 for acceptance...
 not...
 for consideration...
 The phrase...
 political leader in British Central Africa...
 ought to be regarded as warning...
 and he is sincerely...
 to be...
 that it will be so accepted...
 by the...
 Secretaries of State for the Dominions and the...
 Colonies...
 They should...
 the...
 contiguous territories...
 which...
 to the...
 vision of Great Rhodesia...
 be disposed...
 to exhibit...
 endless...
 in the settlement...
 of a...
 so...
 concerns...
 them, and...
 in...
 with...
 for the Imperial...
 government...
 years...
 played for...
 time...
 without...
 it...
 to study...
 the...
 or to...
 with...
 adequate...
 energy...
 in...
 arrangements...
 calculated...
 to...
 avoid...
 the...
 of amalgamation...
 when it has...
 been...
 achieved.

Empire's War Effort

Ford Loring Colver, *Of the Realization of the Need of Greater Sacrifice*

It is a common mistake to suppose that the war effort is a matter of mere supply and demand. It is a matter of sacrifice. The Government has a right to demand a sacrifice from its citizens which is greater than that which they are asked to make in the ordinary course of life. The Government has a right to demand a sacrifice from its citizens which is greater than that which they are asked to make in the ordinary course of life. The Government has a right to demand a sacrifice from its citizens which is greater than that which they are asked to make in the ordinary course of life.

Standards of living in the Colonies are generally lower than in this country. The standards of living in the Colonies are generally lower than in this country. The standards of living in the Colonies are generally lower than in this country.

The economic needs of the war require that the standards of living in the Colonies should be raised to a level which is comparable to that of this country. The economic needs of the war require that the standards of living in the Colonies should be raised to a level which is comparable to that of this country. The economic needs of the war require that the standards of living in the Colonies should be raised to a level which is comparable to that of this country.

There are throughout the Colonial Empire large areas where the standard of living is now so low that the same policy cannot and should not be applied to them. There are throughout the Colonial Empire large areas where the standard of living is now so low that the same policy cannot and should not be applied to them. There are throughout the Colonial Empire large areas where the standard of living is now so low that the same policy cannot and should not be applied to them.

Every time an individual refrains from making a purchase of imported goods, the war effort is directly benefited. Every time an individual refrains from making a purchase of imported goods, the war effort is directly benefited. Every time an individual refrains from making a purchase of imported goods, the war effort is directly benefited.

Higher Direct Taxation Recommended

Free gifts for the war effort should of course in no way be discouraged, but in so far as it is possible to make a choice between the raising of money by taxation and by gifts, it is clearly preferable to proceed by way of taxation, so avoiding the continuing burden of interest and repayment charges. It is clear, therefore, that an increase of taxation, especially direct taxation, above what was thought necessary for the war, should be a permanent one. It is clear, therefore, that an increase of taxation, especially direct taxation, above what was thought necessary for the war, should be a permanent one.

The Government should more strictly administered imports most strictly curtailed, as in the case of the Colonies. The Government should more strictly administered imports most strictly curtailed, as in the case of the Colonies. The Government should more strictly administered imports most strictly curtailed, as in the case of the Colonies.

It is a common mistake to suppose that the war effort is a matter of mere supply and demand. It is a matter of sacrifice. The Government has a right to demand a sacrifice from its citizens which is greater than that which they are asked to make in the ordinary course of life. The Government has a right to demand a sacrifice from its citizens which is greater than that which they are asked to make in the ordinary course of life.

Import Policy

There are a number of articles of an importance which should be prohibited entirely. There are a number of articles of an importance which should be prohibited entirely. There are a number of articles of an importance which should be prohibited entirely.

Except in cases where urgency is a great consideration, licence should never be granted for dollar goods where sterling goods are available. Except in cases where urgency is a great consideration, licence should never be granted for dollar goods where sterling goods are available. Except in cases where urgency is a great consideration, licence should never be granted for dollar goods where sterling goods are available.

The use of existing stocks of imported materials should be strictly controlled. The use of existing stocks of imported materials should be strictly controlled. The use of existing stocks of imported materials should be strictly controlled.

The Government should more strictly administered imports most strictly curtailed, as in the case of the Colonies. The Government should more strictly administered imports most strictly curtailed, as in the case of the Colonies. The Government should more strictly administered imports most strictly curtailed, as in the case of the Colonies.

It is of the highest importance that there should be a general consensus of opinion that the sentiment of most of us should be awakened, and that it should be possible for examples of wasteful expenditure in particular parts of the Empire to be pointed out.

The Use of Government Surpluses

The question inevitably arises of what is to be done with surpluses available to Colonial Governments, and whether they should be transferred in whole or in part as free gifts or as interest free loans to His Majesty's Government in aid of general war expenditures. Substantial gifts of that kind have already been made, and in some territories the more or less definite rule has been adopted of transferring to His Majesty's Government any surplus in excess of some arbitrary amount. These manifestations of the desire of the Colonies to contribute to the war are highly appreciated, but it is not so much coming to the view that it would be wise to discourage further such gifts, unless it is quite clear that there is no reasonable likelihood of the surplus surpluses being required by the Dependencies.

I think that Colonial Governments should regard as a first call upon any surpluses which may be realized the building up of reserves adequate to meet the demands which might reasonably be expected in the period of post-war reconstruction. It seems to me infinitely preferable that Colonial Governments, if they are able to do so, should accumulate surplus balances, now which they can use for purposes of reconstruction and development after the war, without necessarily having recourse to assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, rather than that they should be surrendered now and applications for grants made at a later date. This should not mean that, where it was clear that a Colony already had adequate reserves to meet any probable calls of that nature, it should not continue, if it so desired, to make gifts to His Majesty's Government, which would continue, as in the past, to be most acceptable.

Where, however, it is thought preferable to accumulate reserves for post-war needs, I would suggest that

the War News

...dromed. That...
...the Bag...
...the...
...Mr. G. V. ...
...the...
...Mr. ...
...the...
...Mr. ...

The British and Colonies are becoming a...
...for Govern...
...Shinwa...
...M.P.

The German Navy last...
...sub...
...June 22 and August 1...
...Red Feat

L... the establishment of...
...National-Socialist...
...South African...
...M.P.

By name and history we might...
...called the least Socialist...
...in the world...
...Mr. Henry W. Nevins

Chiang Kai-shek is a...
...whom General Wavell...
...one day be...
...Observer

British reinforcements in...
...Malaya are...
...evidence that Great...
...Britain has...
...hostile intentions in the...
...Far East...
...Tokyo Radio

With the most modern oxygen...
...gas-mask 40,000 feet is the...
...ceiling of human endurance...
...when flying...
...Mr. E. G. Casey

Total casualties to date in the...
...Australian...
...Official Forces are 1,194...
...killed and 11,345 wounded...
...and missing...
...Mr. E. G. Casey

German in Greece have been...
...stealing even the supplies sent in...
...by the Italian occupying forces...
...Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., Minister of...
...Economic Warfare

German soldiers should always...
...be at the...
...because they are...
...able to...
...move back...
...from...
...of a...
...regiment...
...issued to...
...soldiers in Holland

The withholding of...
...shipping...
...losses may be to the disadvantage...
...of the enemy...
...but why has it taken the...
...Government...
...months to discover...
...this?...
...Mr. H. G. Dehman

Napoleon once said he would...
...give anything but time...
...If Hitler...
...has any...
...time...
...Mr. G. Winant, American...
...Ambassador in London

The Army Council in affirming...
...their profound conviction of the...
...value of religious inspiration as a...
...source of spiritual and moral...
...strength in the present conflict...
...and for the exigencies...
...of the military situation, permit...
...the...
...facilities should be given for...
...public and private...
...Order

...Bristol Beau-fighter...
...with four...
...and...
...the most...
...powerful...
...armament...
...of any...
...fighter in...
...the...
...world...
...—Times...
...Aeronautical...
...corres...

In January, nearly 22 of our...
...people were...
...killed in...
...air raids...
...for...
...every...
...enemy...
...man...
...killed...
...or...
...captured...
...in...
...June...
...the...
...number...
...was...
...down...
...to...
...just...
...over...
...two...
...—Mr. William...
...Hewley

The suitability of the broad...
...estuary of the...
...River...
...Gambia...
...for...
...air...
...planes...
...should...
...be...
...given...
...a...
...full...
...trial...
...This...
...is...
...the...
...most...
...valuable...
...asset...
...of...
...our...
...country...
...at...
...this...
...key...
...point...
...of...
...Atlantic...
...control...
...—Sir...
...King...
...Fowler

One...
...thing...
...is...
...that...
...no...
...woman...
...in...
...the...
...world...
...is...
...not...
...willing...
...to...
...tell...
...her...
...husband...
...to...
...stop...
...having...
...sense...
...—Mr. Herbert...
...Agar...
...editor...
...of...
...London...
...Daily...
...Express

Senator Wheeler and Mr. Lind...
...berg, who...
...will...
...not...
...disclose...
...the...
...source...
...of...
...the...
...funds...
...are...
...spending...
...between...
...£40,000...
...and...
...£50,000...
...a...
...month...
...in...
...public...
...in...
...the...
...U.S.A...
...—Mr. Herbert...
...Agar...
...editor...
...of...
...Louis...
...ville...
...Courier...
...Journal

In the 22nd month of the...
...last...
...war...
...retail...
...food...
...prices...
...had...
...risen...
...to...
...£4...
...—In...
...the...
...22nd...
...month...
...of...
...the...
...war...
...the...
...Ministry...
...of...
...Labour...
...had...
...fixed...
...the...
...price...
...of...
...wheat...
...at...
...£1...
...—The...
...figure...
...at...
...the...
...outbreak...
...of...
...war...
...—Mr. E. C. Croft

The Russian...
...made...
...to...
...their...
...enemies...
...and...
...to...
...their...
...people...
...have...
...a...
...conviction...
...a...
...clarity...
...and...
...a...
...human...
...appeal...
...which...
...make...
...some...
...of...
...our...
...broadcasters...
...sound...
...like...
...professors...
...talking...
...through...
...a...
...fog...
...—The...
...Evening...
...News...
...London

The Chief of the Italian General...
...staff...
...General...
...Roatta...
...receives...
...all...
...the...
...marks...
...of...
...honour...
...due...
...to...
...his...
...rank...
...only...
...at...
...a...
...given...
...moment...
...to...
...burden...
...others...
...with...
...the...
...responsibility...
...for...
...organizational...
...failure...
...—General...
...Pignacchi...
...in...
...Regina...
...Pastora

It is as good as certain that...
...Hitler...
...will...
...try...
...to...
...open...
...another...
...way...
...to...
...the...
...Caucasus...
...hills...
...by...
...striking...
...at...
...Baku...
...through...
...Turkey...
...and...
...then...
...with...
...a...
...view...
...towards...
...further...
...down...
...on...
...Syria...
...Iraq...
...and...
...the...
...Indian...
...borderlands

Yes...
...Mr. Schickelgruber...
...was...
...killed...
...the...
...dead...
...in...
...the...
...bomb...
...which...
...you...
...bombed...
...the...
...south...
...of...
...the...
...Harp...
...of...
...his...
...leg...
...and...
...when...
...Slav...
...Happy...
...the...
...fusiliers...
...were...
...killed...
...by...
...the...
...light...
...ships...
...—Mr. Quentin...
...Reynolds...
...in...
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Tribute to K.A.R.

By General Cunningham

THE K.A.R. HAS TAKEN PART IN THE most important operations in Africa in the Abyssinian campaign, the quality of its performance has issued a commendation containing the following words:

There has never been a campaign in which African soldiers have better proved their worth. They manifested their usual courage and audacity, and also a sense of discipline and moral responsibility. They have faced modern weapons without dismay. A spirit of revenge may have been nurtured, but the African soldier has not allowed himself to be beaten by a foe.

The Italians could realise the mettle of African colonial troops when the King's African Rifles, Northern Rhodesia Regiment and a small Italian Camel Corps put up a stubborn resistance to every climbing odds and carried out a successful eversion of British Somaliland. Italian respect for our African colonial troops was further increased when in August 1941, a single company of the K.A.R. held the Kenia border post of Moyale for five days against an attack by a brigade with artillery support, and withdrew only when the water supply failed them. In December came the action at El Wak which put these troops right on top of their form.

For many months after Italy's entry into the war the K.A.R. East Africa's white officered regiment, bore the brunt of the desert campaign. When Italian Somaliland was invaded the K.A.R. captured the first important objective, Afma, and was the spear of that advance to that point that in all probability caused the Italians to retreat from Kisumu without a fight.

Desert Feat - "Untold" in Military History

In the *"Dutchess"* last January 1941, the K.A.R. on the River Nile, the troops played a most outstanding part. They accomplished a drive through dense, featureless bush which has never been recorded in military history. They hacked through the bush a road down which the motorised column went in order to block the enemy's line of retreat. Miles east of Jeldai, the column, with a smaller mobile force, including tanks and armoured cars, progressed further east, crossed the Mollata, where a short road from Brava meets the main Italian Mogadishu highway, dispersed the enemy, occupied Brava and Merka, and took a thousand prisoners.

Meanwhile other K.A.R. companies had won victories at Fodenyang and Namapuh, north-west of Lake Rudolf. At Merka they released 170 British and Italian victims of a Nazi raider, who had been lodged in an Italian prisoner-of-war camp.

More recently the K.A.R. have been engaged in very successful rounding-up operations in Abyssinia. White men from the Gold Coast were pushing up the road from Neghelli to Dalle, the K.A.R. were making their way up the outer branch of the fork from Yavello to Dalle, fighting a brilliant little action at Skra. In this "text-book" battle they outflanked and outmanoeuvred the enemy, taking 387 prisoners and four

After this their speed of advance temporarily fell, for they had to spend two weeks fighting their way for 100 miles in conditions which were absolutely frightful. Armoured lorries up hills through mud at an average speed of 4.7 miles a day. Further east over K.A.R. units, after capturing Mandi, drove their way into almost impenetrable regions, and so passed for the time being out of the limelight.

Last and possibly most spectacular of the K.A.R. operations has been that from Adama south-east towards the central lakes. The battle of Fere and Adaba were especially worth noting for at the latter the K.A.R. were attacked by a force of several medium tanks.

the enemy. Not only did they hold off all the tanks, but they also destroyed all the tanks. The K.A.R. were the first to do this in the history of the war.

It was a captain, Cecil Alford, who was killed in the action. He was a very brave man and he was a very good soldier. He was a very good soldier and he was a very brave man.

African Heroism

The story of African heroism during the campaign in East Africa is a story of the highest order. It is a story of the highest order and it is a story of the highest order.

Sergeant Masa Asker, a Grand Obeah, was ordered to reconnoitre the Italian positions. He died fighting gallantly. Lieutenant Littlehales was ambushed in Abyssinia by strong enemy forces. The party was wiped out to a man, with the exception of its leader, who was wounded. In the same action an African soldier, before the war worked for Lieutenant Littlehales on the Kenya farm, made a most courageous attempt to rescue him. He reached him only to fall dead, riddled with bullets, on top of his wounded officer.

There is, too, a delightful story of a Native cook, a few feet tall, belonging to the K.A.R., who was asked to cook one morning that he would like coffee. "But he went into the bush."

Shortly after a *banda* opened fire on him and a man came up to him with an axe. The man calmly walked up to him, tapped him on the shoulder and said: *Hawana* (No, you don't have to). "I am a soldier and I am a soldier." The two officers were surprised to find a young boy, himself now a prisoner of the machine gunners, standing there.

Warm tributes are likewise paid to West African troops.

Tribute to Kingbirds

Brigadier Dan H. Bigham, commander of the South African Brigade in East Africa, said upon his return to his country: "The South African youth who fought with me in East Africa is a finer man than his father who fought in the Great War." The standard of fitness, courage and endurance established by the almost incredible advances of our campaign is the standard of intelligence and the South African forces today is the highest of any army in the world.

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Questions in Parliament

Mr. Chamber asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether in view of the fact that the British in East Africa had virtually come to an end, it was intended to formally to recognise an independent Ethiopia as a normal diplomatic relationship and to appoint a Minister and what steps were being taken with regard to the evacuation of British troops from the territory.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Eden, said: His Majesty's Government have not yet decided upon their intention to recognise a new Ethiopia, but as the military situation is such recognition would naturally be followed by the establishment of diplomatic relations. The repatriation of the large numbers of Italian civilians is also proceeding, but it is necessary to govern the factors of communication and transport.

Mr. Chamber asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the Government's intention to send a military expedition to Ethiopia should it be necessary.

Mr. Eden said: The question must be governed by the military situation. Fighting is still going on, but it is a possibility quite clear.

Mr. Widgeon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether we were still supporting the British and Italian soldiers in Abyssinia.

Mr. Sandys said: The reasons for the Italian combatants in Ethiopia have been explained in earlier localities, and His Majesty's Government have since quitted contributed to their support. It is not necessary. It is not possible to see any more of the cost at this stage.

Rhodesia-Nyasaland Fusion

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether any arrangements had taken place during this year with the Southern Rhodesian Government on the subject of the Royal Commission's report on the future of the territory to neighbouring British Dependencies.

The Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (Mr. Shakespeare) said: No. The position is as described in the reply given on July 30 to the hon. member who hon. addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Chamber asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the Government's intention to discuss the Commission's problem with which the present Committee will deal.

Mr. Shakespeare said: Yes.

S. Rhodesia Reserve

Mr. David said: He asked whether it was the intention of the Government in Southern Rhodesia to exercise the powers granted under the recent Natural Resources Act.

Mr. Chamber asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the Government's intention to discuss the Commission's problem with which the present Committee will deal.

Mr. Shakespeare said: Yes. Mr. Chamber asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the Government's intention to discuss the Commission's problem with which the present Committee will deal.

Mr. Adams said: I take it that, in view of the urgency of the matter, it is necessary that we will be brought to bear on the authorities concerned in Africa.

Mr. Shakespeare said: Yes. If necessary.

Rhodesian Amalgamation

It is believed that the Government in England are not yet issuing a final report on the subject of Rhodesian amalgamation. Mr. Chamber asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the Government's intention to discuss the Commission's problem with which the present Committee will deal.

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War Effort of The Congo

M. S. ALLEN, DE VRIESBURGH, is an ambassador for the Congo, who was the guest of the Congo last week at the Overseas League; stated that he had more than 100,000 tons during his visits to the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, the Rhodesias and South Africa between the end of December last and the early part of this year. He was the guest of the Governments of the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and the Congo. In the Congo he flew in all directions to the aid of Africans in the Congo were eager to help the common enemy, and on reaching the Congo he met with the complaint that Belgian officials were the robbers; that was promptly put to rest by a conversation with General Cuitoinga, who then directed them to a fighting unit.

Later on he met some Abyssinians. They took them to their laagers by the side of Gambella, in the north of Galla Sidamo, which are under the supervision of 15,000 men commanded by three Italian generals, consisting all the Italian forces south of the Italian Nile.

Wonderful generosity was also evident in the Congo. There were public subscriptions for the purchase of Spitfires for those in distress from air-raids on Great Britain, and for the victims of the enemy in occupied territory.

Mr. Khanda, formerly part of German East Africa, who had just presented an address expressing gratitude for all Belgium had done for their people, and the determination to help with all their strength against the common enemy. In another Rhodesia district a school for advanced Africans presented an address saying:

"We do not wish to see any of our people who have fought their wars in the Congo, who have worked and died for us poor blacks."

Mr. De Vriesburgh, of the Congo, a representative of the Congo, who has just returned from the Congo, stated that the Congo was a huge outfit of copper and valuable minerals of the Congo, and that the Congo was the Congo. He stated that the Congo was the Congo, and that the Congo was the Congo.

In the Congo were important and powerful working communities, cement, iron, steel, and other minerals, such as potash, beryl, etc. It was stated that all sound pre-war enterprises should continue their activities, but that no temporary enterprises should be launched unless they seemed certain to pay their way.

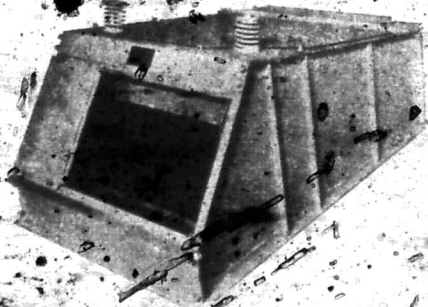
In all companies producing raw materials, the reserved portion of capital and some delegates should follow closely the administration by the private boards of directors. The delegates, however, retained their responsibility, and all decisions were controlled in the hands of the directors.

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MINING

Rhodesia-Katanga Report

Production in the Rhodesia-Katanga area for the first nine months of 1950 shows a total of 1,136,710 tons of copper, valued at £1,208,676. Capital expenditure and investments in the area for the first nine months of 1950 totalled £1,022,411, of which £1,000,000 was for the year. The approximate total value of the production of the companies was £43,117 at the end of the period ended 30/9/50. The date of the report is the 31st of September 1950.

Areas Ltd. is in Kinshasa, and is a joint venture of Anglo-American Corporation Ltd. and Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd. The company is producing 500 tons of copper daily. The plant is situated in the Katanga area, and is a joint venture of Anglo-American Corporation Ltd. and Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd. The company is producing 500 tons of copper daily.

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Gold Output

Anglo-American Corporation Ltd. has produced 6,939 tons of gold in the first nine months of 1950. The company is producing 500 tons of copper daily.

Pakamusi Implications

The report of the Pakamusi prospecting and development committee for the year ended December 31, 1949, states that the company has produced 1,136,710 tons of copper, valued at £1,208,676. Capital expenditure and investments in the area for the first nine months of 1950 totalled £1,022,411, of which £1,000,000 was for the year.

The company is producing 500 tons of copper daily. The plant is situated in the Katanga area, and is a joint venture of Anglo-American Corporation Ltd. and Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd. The company is producing 500 tons of copper daily.

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- Rezende Mines**—1,100 tons milled in July yielded revenue of £23,512, an estimated profit of £6,499.
- Bushlick**—17,770 tons of ore crushed in July produced a revenue of £29,445 and a profit of £6,732.
- Sherwood Starr**—12,500 tons milled in July gave a revenue of £8,970, a profit being estimated at £1,200.
- Kenton Consolidated**—Production at the Geita mine during July totalled 4,447 fine oz. of gold, 431 tons milled.
- Cam and Motor**—26,000 tons of ore milled in July yielded a revenue of £13,204, a profit being estimated at £2,802.
- Lonely Run**—Copper ore milled in July, 3,700 tons; accumulated stocks, 22,500 tons. Output, 1,500 tons; profit £547.
- Etna Gold**—Ore milled in July, 4,500 tons; yield, 880 fine oz. of gold; profit, £2,670 before charges of development expenditure including royalty.
- Rosterman**—4,400 tons of ore were milled during July for a production of 1,670 fine oz. of gold, an estimated value of £14,885. Working expenses for totalled £7,112, and development £2,748, leaving an estimated surplus of £5,025.
- Major Mines**—Ore output, 1,072 gold (value £1,200) and 17,000 lb. concentrates including 2 tons from tributaries. July output, 100 oz. of gold, value £1,100, and 157 tons of concentrates, including 2 tons of gold. The low output was due to temporary labour shortage and sickness.

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without a doubt, however, the main reason why we have not done more to help the Colonies in their development is that we have not had a clear idea of what we want to do. The question of the Colonies is not a matter in itself, but a matter in connection with the purposes of peace and the waging of war.

COLONIAL ATTENTION
Have in the course of the war, we should be concentrated in the development of all means of production, and in the development of the Colonies.

Lord Debate urged the Government to concentrate on Colonial economic development.

He said bluntly that the Government had not taken account of whether or not a decent life had been made possible for the prime producer of commodities, and that the determination of Great Britain and the United States to secure better living conditions for all peoples implied decent prices for primary products and a wide international exchange of goods. But at the same time he wisely reminded the Colonial Empire that by comparison with export trade there is clearly unlimited scope for the increase of wealth in internal exchange. These speeches, said the Chairman of the Colonial Office Committee appointed last month to survey the ground for decisions on Colonial economic policy generally, and of the Minister who has sought the guidance of that fact-finding body, show that they are alert to the needs and wishes of Colonial producers. It is so long since we have had that they are anxious to lay down a course for the avoidance of at least some of the recurrent troubles in the Colonies. Without prejudging the course which has scarcely been started, he indicated a readiness to break with old ideas which have too often been regarded as dogma and doctrine—sometimes by officialdom and sometimes by non-officials. Many men in both categories, he said, have been too inclined to measure progress in terms of wealth rather than of welfare. To take another instance, it is not for nothing since a Secretary of State for the Colonies declared himself opposed to the promotion of secondary industries in the Colonies.

103rd Week of War

Problems of Nutrition

In this connection, the Government has been particularly concerned with the nutrition of the people of the Colonies. The malnutrition of Africans and the lack of adequate diet for the modern world are among the most serious problems. The malnutrition of Africans and the lack of adequate diet for the modern world are among the most serious problems. The malnutrition of Africans and the lack of adequate diet for the modern world are among the most serious problems.

It was a great opportunity at a stage of the war when the Government is so busy with the war effort to be able to give attention to the welfare of the Colonies.

Diversification of Production

It was a great opportunity at a stage of the war when the Government is so busy with the war effort to be able to give attention to the welfare of the Colonies. It was a great opportunity at a stage of the war when the Government is so busy with the war effort to be able to give attention to the welfare of the Colonies. It was a great opportunity at a stage of the war when the Government is so busy with the war effort to be able to give attention to the welfare of the Colonies.

Lord's Debate Colonial Economic Policy

The Problem of Low Prices for Commodities

THE DEBATE ON THE POLICY has been debated in the House of Lords on the initiative of Lord Noel Buxton, who asked that the Hailey Committee should enquire the ground on which decisions of public economic policy could be instructed to control the price of primary products, the low price of primary products, and inquiring the means of raising such prices by reducing the cost of production, the means of organisation, and in other ways. Lord Buxton said, "It is a matter of public policy that the price of primary products was not adjustable, and until the present time of Colonial populations was increased, the world was not ready for adequate social services. It is a matter of public policy that African people needs to be raised to a standard of living of those of the United Kingdom."

Lord Hailey's speech

Lord Hailey's speech dealt with questions of poverty, and the standard of living in the Empire, although he has some remarks on the subject of primary products, particularly in connection with the means of raising such prices by reducing the cost of production, the means of organisation, and in other ways. He said, "It is a matter of public policy that the price of primary products was not adjustable, and until the present time of Colonial populations was increased, the world was not ready for adequate social services. It is a matter of public policy that African people needs to be raised to a standard of living of those of the United Kingdom."

I think the real issue is what modern economic development, even in the most advanced countries, the producers of primary materials and agriculturists, is a permanent inferior position. That was the theme of Dr. Dutt, whom we should be glad to read the work of in Austria in 1911. Many figures show that the incomes of agriculturists and producers of primary materials, all over the world are markedly less than the incomes of producers of manufactured goods. Perhaps the only real economic remedy for a situation of that kind would be the creation of an economic unit so large as the British Empire, itself, which would be able to regulate the whole of world production in industry and agriculture, in such a way that it would be able to give an equal opportunity for improving the standard of life of the agriculturist or the producer of primary materials, and the industrialist. I am not overlooking the very serious aspects of the German New Order, or its vulnerability, but it was the offer of an economic unity of that type which was played the chief attraction to many people in south-eastern Europe. However, it will probably be agreed that the reconstruction of the whole of the British Empire on any economic basis of that type, the creation of a real economic unit and a closed economy of

that character is not possible, and so that of course to consider at the moment.

Meanwhile, we must do much for the producers of primary products of the Colonies by endeavouring to stabilise some kind of economic balance within the larger essential units themselves, by encouraging secondary industries. That question has been largely neglected so far as the British Colonies are concerned. I do not say that the neglect of the promotion of secondary industries in the Colonies has been done purposefully in the interests of British manufacturers. It is quite clear that there is a wide field for the promotion of secondary industries in the Colonies which would not touch the British manufacturers at all. There is a need for which would not interfere with our trade, and which would not necessitate any special import duties. It is that kind of thing which we must endeavour to cultivate.

Improvement of Subsistence Production

Secondly, much could be done to improve the standard of living of the primary producers by the means of marketing facilities, which help the small trader to take his produce to the market, and to the means of processing in the case of such products as rubber, which would also be a means of improving the situation by the means of subsistence production. The economics of such a study not of wealth but of well-being in the production of a better standard of living, better housing, and better education, are as important as the provision of a better standard of living for the primary producers of staple commodities. It is a matter of public policy that the standard of living of the primary producers of staple commodities should be improved, and that the standard of living of the primary producers of staple commodities should be improved, and that the standard of living of the primary producers of staple commodities should be improved.

Responsibilities of Great Britain

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Moyne, said that there was a growing responsibility to the backward peoples, whom we were trustees, and that we must provide leadership and financial aid to develop that spirit upon which alone the welfare of the Empire's people could be built up. He continued, "I look to the Hailey Committee not only to examine the bearing of low export prices on Colonial peoples, but also to gather together the necessary information on which a better condition may be founded. The Committee's examination, however, can only cover a part of the ground, the price of primary products is not merely a Colonial question. Lord Buxton said, and I am sure truly that the British public would gladly pay more for their articles of consumption if thereby they could relieve the poverty of a people. But even many of the products upon which British standards of life depend are not dependent on our market for the rising of a fair price for these products are sold in the world market at subject to world prices. There are very many commodities of which the Colonies produce more than their own proportion of the world supply.

the primary products of the country. It is difficult to estimate what is frequently called the "real cost" of the goods taken on account of the fact that it is not possible for the primary producer to establish a relationship between the price he receives and the cost of production. The price is not determined by the market but by the government which controls the supply.

Adjusting Supply and Demand

The question of how to adjust price is an important one. The remedy is to adjust supply to demand. There is a very large demand for various commodities from many millions throughout the world who are undernourished, inadequately clothed and under-housed. To deal with this situation the method has been favoured of increasing the production of supply. The British Empire has led the way because the problem is a global one. It is not only our own. Other great consuming countries have felt the urgency of this matter and lately there has been discussion in Washington as to a world scheme of this kind on the basis of American leadership. Discussions have taken place previously in the United States in the interests of the primary producer.

Not all commodities lend themselves to this treatment. The important group of vegetable oils and bilins for instance covers too many interchangeable commodities produced by too many different individuals in too many different localities to be susceptible to international regulation. But many of the chief commodities, such as rubber, tin, tea and sugar, are now subject to regulation either under government control, or, as copper and diamonds, under the control of the industry concerned. It is certainly no doubt that there is a need to see to it that we are providing a better standard of life for those engaged in production without causing difficulties to the consumer.

The world market has not been able to provide the value of the goods as the consumer prefers and quotas must be set for it has also to be restricted and controlled by international agreement. On the whole we may be sure that there will be a world market. It is a double-edged sword. It is a sword which is not to be used against the primary producer of the Colonies by forcing them to produce more than they need for their own needs. It is a sword which is not to be used against the primary producer of Europe.

It is a sword which is not to be used against the primary producer of the Colonies by forcing them to produce more than they need for their own needs. It is a sword which is not to be used against the primary producer of Europe.

The Finance Committee has the general responsibility of examining all these matters and I feel sur-

prised to find that the primary producer of the Colonies is not being taken into account.

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It is a sword which is not to be used against the primary producer of the Colonies by forcing them to produce more than they need for their own needs. It is a sword which is not to be used against the primary producer of Europe.

By comparison with Europe there is a great shortage of the primary products of the Colonies. It is a sword which is not to be used against the primary producer of the Colonies by forcing them to produce more than they need for their own needs. It is a sword which is not to be used against the primary producer of Europe.

Fighting Ignorance by Education

Poverty, ill-health, and malnutrition can only be defeated by economic methods alone. They depend very much on ignorance, and may be fought by educating our Colonial peoples and bringing to them the results of research.

Civilization can bring great benefits to the people for whom we are responsible if we can get the individual either to produce for himself or his neighbours, or to produce for himself and his neighbours, or to produce for himself and his neighbours, or to produce for himself and his neighbours.

It is a sword which is not to be used against the primary producer of the Colonies by forcing them to produce more than they need for their own needs. It is a sword which is not to be used against the primary producer of Europe.

Blenda Fight Squadron

A Joke of the War As She Sank

The Blenda was a squadron of British planes. It was one of the new and improved squadrons. It was created with a purpose. In the history of the war, it had fought in the Battle of France to take a new and improved squadron. It was created with a purpose. In the history of the war, it had fought in the Battle of France to take a new and improved squadron. It was created with a purpose. In the history of the war, it had fought in the Battle of France to take a new and improved squadron.

From Swift Pups to Hurricanes

When the original squadron moved to England in 1917, it was equipped with Swift Pups. The Swift Pup was a small, agile fighter. It was used for reconnaissance and light bombing. As the war progressed, the squadron was re-equipped with Hurricanes. The Hurricane was a more powerful fighter. It was used for a variety of roles, including ground attack and air-to-air combat.

After six weeks in the theatre of operations in 1918, the squadron was sent to the front in the East Africa campaign. It was equipped with the Hurricane. It was used for a variety of roles, including ground attack and air-to-air combat. The squadron was highly successful in its operations. It was a key part of the British effort in East Africa.

The squadron returned to England in February 1919. It was disbanded at the end of the war. However, the squadron was reformed in September 1919. It was re-equipped with the Hurricane. It was used for a variety of roles, including ground attack and air-to-air combat.

Sun Sinks in Norway

The first big task which the squadron undertook in this war was the Norway campaign. In two days of fighting, the squadron was able to sink down 15 of the enemy's ships. It was a major victory for the British. The squadron was highly successful in its operations. It was a key part of the British effort in Norway.

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Fighting with another Hurricane squadron in a big battle on that red letter day of September 15, 1918, it smashed the sea of two-fisted fighters over London.

the attack, the squadron was highly successful. It was a key part of the British effort in Norway. The squadron was reformed in September 1919. It was re-equipped with the Hurricane. It was used for a variety of roles, including ground attack and air-to-air combat. The squadron was highly successful in its operations. It was a key part of the British effort in Norway.

Air Support in East Africa

Continued from page 807.

local and for attack from both Aden and Kismayu. At the end of March our ground force and preparations for a final assault in full swing and the occupation of the territory. The intensity of our attacks again increased. The progress of our operations, which resulted in the capture of the cities of Ababa and Mafraq.

At the time our effort consisted of an attack on the town of the Blue Air Force (RAF) and a progress of our operations. The progress of our operations was now accelerated and in April 20 our troops were in the decisive region. Early in May our columns from north and south were within 15 miles of each other at Amba Alagi and in the south, in spite of the fact that the progress of our operations was now accelerated.

Towards the end of May the Division of our operations rendered at Amba Alagi with 10,000 troops. This end of our operations was now accelerated and in April 20 our troops were in the decisive region. Early in May our columns from north and south were within 15 miles of each other at Amba Alagi and in the south, in spite of the fact that the progress of our operations was now accelerated.

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Sir Herbert Stanley

The Dominions Office announced that Sir Herbert Stanley has approved that the total of his service in the South African Government was 22 years and 10 months, including complete seven years' service in the South African Government.

General Sprints in Egypt Following of German Resumed

R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced an enemy attack that inflicted a number of casualties on the British forces in the Sudan. The British forces in the Sudan were directed by General Sir Archibald Wavell, C.O.C., in the Sudan. The British forces in the Sudan were directed by General Sir Archibald Wavell, C.O.C., in the Sudan. The British forces in the Sudan were directed by General Sir Archibald Wavell, C.O.C., in the Sudan.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, C.O.C., in a broadcast from Simla last week that nearly 5000 troops were now under arms in the 5th Indian Division had, he said, been reinforced by the Sudanese force when that great force had a tiny garrison of only three British battalions in the Sudan Defence Force without a single British man in the Sudan, and when it faced large Italian armies in Eritrea and Abyssinia. With the support of Sudanese troops the 4th and 5th Indian Divisions had, after the battle of Sidi Barrani, carried out the brilliant campaign in Eritrea and Abyssinia of which Gordaf, Baren, Kerfa, Asmara, Massawa and Amba Alagi marked stages in the series of victories. Its work in East Africa finished, the 4th Division had again been engaged in the Western Desert, and then in Syria, becoming famous for the reputation of Indian troops.

Between November last and 1941 Indian casualties amounted to 7% of the total suffered by the British in the Middle East, the majority being only slightly wounded.

Casualties and Awards

Last week we reported that Flying Officer A. Grieve, M.A., R.A.F.V.R., was missing, believed killed in air operations during July. He was the only surviving son of Mr. G. A. Grieve, M.P., for Perthshire and now of the Maresfield, near Kiln, Perthshire. His son, who received his early education in Kenya then went to Heriott College, Edinburgh, and St. Andrew's University, where he took an honours degree and was a champion swimmer, taking a special education course at the University. He went to Malaya in the Commonwealth Service, and he was killed while in the service. While on his way back from East Africa last year Mr. and Mrs. Grieve spent six weeks in Malaya with their son, who will be well remembered in the East African frontiers. His death is reported as being the death of a R.A.F. officer who was wounded in the campaign in the Sudan. It is reported to have been the only death of a British Empire soldier in the Sudan.

SOUTH RHODESIA

to the south of the African line, who was seen to be aiming at the British camp. When followed by the British forces, he was seen to be aiming at the British camp. When followed by the British forces, he was seen to be aiming at the British camp.

Gifts for War Purposes

The total of Southern Rhodesia National War Fund received in this country is nearly £210,000. The War Fund has received £14,100 from the Sudan Warplanes Fund had reached £10,000. The Sudan Warplanes Fund had reached £10,000. The Sudan Warplanes Fund had reached £10,000. The Sudan Warplanes Fund had reached £10,000.

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E. African Coffee Growth

In a letter to the Editor, Mr. J. J. Harvey, of the Kenya Government, writes: "I have the pleasure to advise you that the coffee crop in Kenya for the year ending 1934 was 1,000 tons, of which 700 tons were sold to the United Kingdom and 300 tons to other countries." Mr. Harvey further states that this is one of the best spots in the Empire.

Mr. Hall: I do not think my hon. friend will be satisfied with the reply which I see it. The Government has been asked to consider the Kenya coffee crop. The primary consideration of the committee is to obtain a price for the crop which will maintain production. Subject to that consideration, it is the intention of the committee to preserve order within the industry and to maintain the status vis-a-vis their competitors.

The marketing of the crop has therefore been organized so as to make use of existing trade interests, and any departure from this principle will be contemplated only where and to the extent that exigencies of the situation render such a course unavoidable. The crop is being sold on a pool basis and no individual planter will benefit immediately from the restricted sales which may

be made in the future. The Kenya Government has now decided to open a coffee auction by the Kenya Coffee Board, which will be controlled by the Kenya Coffee Board and the Kenya Coffee Board. The Board will carry out the whole of the business of buying and processing coffee in the area covered by the scheme.

As regards the coffee industry in East Africa generally, it is noted that a certain quantity may be imported into the country during the next 12 months and that other markets will be found in Canada, the United States of America, South Africa, Australia, Egypt, the East and Central European countries.

The present control system is not sufficient to deal with the increased production.

The Sudan Department of Commerce and Trade has recently published its notice. The notice states that it is given to prospering in neighboring countries is evidenced by the falling price from £150 to £100 for Rhodesia. A trade in Nairobi has been fixed at £150 for 100 cartons of coffee. The price of coffee in the Sudan is £100 for 100 cartons of coffee.

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Andrade Bank of S. Africa

The annual report of the directors of the Andrade Bank, Ltd., for the year ending 31st March 1934, shows that the bank's operations were successful and that the year was a profitable one. The directors have recommended a dividend of 50% on the paid-up capital of £500,000, after payment of a dividend of 10% on the share capital of £100,000. The directors have also recommended that the balance sheet should be audited by Messrs. J. H. B. and Co., Chartered Accountants, and that the balance sheet should be audited by Messrs. J. H. B. and Co., Chartered Accountants, and that the balance sheet should be audited by Messrs. J. H. B. and Co., Chartered Accountants.

The paid-up capital of £500,000, the reserve fund of £3,000,000, and deposits (current and other accounts) (including provisions for contingencies) aggregate £87,750,000. The directors of the bank, Mr. J. S. Scobee and Mr. Stanley Christopher, have recommended that the directors should be re-elected for the year ending 31st March 1935. The directors of the bank, Mr. J. S. Scobee and Mr. Stanley Christopher, have recommended that the directors should be re-elected for the year ending 31st March 1935.

Problems of Sisal Growers

Mr. F. F. Hancock, Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association, and Managing Director of Birl & Co., Ltd., has been elected as President of the Association for the year ending 31st March 1935. The Association has been formed to represent the interests of the sisal growers in the West African Colonies. The Association has been formed to represent the interests of the sisal growers in the West African Colonies. The Association has been formed to represent the interests of the sisal growers in the West African Colonies.

Beira Works: Good Year

The annual report of the directors of Beira Works, Ltd., for the year ending 31st March 1934, shows that the company has had a successful year. The directors have recommended a dividend of 10% on the paid-up capital of £100,000. The directors have also recommended that the balance sheet should be audited by Messrs. J. H. B. and Co., Chartered Accountants, and that the balance sheet should be audited by Messrs. J. H. B. and Co., Chartered Accountants.

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Rhodesia Railways Trust

The annual report of the directors of the Rhodesia Railways Trust, for the year ending 31st March 1934, shows that the trust has had a successful year. The directors have recommended a dividend of 10% on the paid-up capital of £100,000. The directors have also recommended that the balance sheet should be audited by Messrs. J. H. B. and Co., Chartered Accountants, and that the balance sheet should be audited by Messrs. J. H. B. and Co., Chartered Accountants.

London Ivory Auction

The annual report of the directors of the London Ivory Auction, for the year ending 31st March 1934, shows that the auction has had a successful year. The directors have recommended a dividend of 10% on the paid-up capital of £100,000. The directors have also recommended that the balance sheet should be audited by Messrs. J. H. B. and Co., Chartered Accountants, and that the balance sheet should be audited by Messrs. J. H. B. and Co., Chartered Accountants.

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News Items in Brief

The production of East African tin in 1939 is estimated to be 1,000 tons.

When the memorial to Mzee Mwambi was recently unveiled by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, two sons of the former, Malabalo and Mawusi, and the 95 years old father were present.

Mr. W. A. Bush, C.O., who has co-ordinated the mining in East Africa and has a legal division of the British Ordinal Survey, has been elected for the year 1939-40 as an O.H.U.

An okapi captured in the Belgian Congo on the north-western border of the Uganda border is now in the United States as a gift to President Roosevelt. It was captured in the month of October, the first to be brought to this country and raised to full age. It was seen by Mr. Henry M. Silliman, of the U.S. Forest Service, during his recent visit to the Congo. The Commission has monthly a person to be introduced to the public in a number of the forces concerning the aspects of settlement in the Colony. The Kenya Association states that this Commission it is to be expected that the settlement of African territories have decided to settle in South Africa rather than in Kenya because they have been unable to obtain land to suit them here.

Southern Rhodesian Airlines now operate from Salisbury to Lusaka on Mondays and Thursdays, covering the distance in two hours, and to Livingstone and Fort Rietfontein on Mondays and Wednesdays. On Wednesdays the departures from Salisbury to Lusaka and Livingstone and from Livingstone to Salisbury and Lusaka, on Thursdays.

Lost in Emergency Action

General Aeneas Murray announces that letters, printed and unprinted, were lost in the counties of June 27, 1939, and were not returned to any office and are now being held in the United Kingdom. It is stated that a similar loss has not been similar loss.

Airgraphs to East Africa

Airgraph letters to be sent to members of the forces in the Middle East, including those in East Africa, may now be sent from the United Kingdom at a charge of 10 p.d. The service was opened last Friday by the Queen, who dispatched the first message to General Sir Claude Auchinleck, G.O.C.-in-C., Middle East.

War Memorial Scholarship

Mr. John Raistein, of Philadelphia, Southern Rhodesia, has given £2,000 for the establishment of a Charles Raistein Memorial Education Fund in memory of his nephew, who was killed last year in action in the Western Desert at the age of 22. The fund is for the purpose of a scholarship to assist deserving students at the mining department of Bulawayo Technical School. A condition is that all grants shall be in the name of the fund, which, without caring the obligation to repay, shall be left to the honor of the beneficiaries, any such repayment to be added to the amount available for distribution.

Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern

The Governments of Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have agreed to establish in Salisbury a permanent secretariat to co-ordinate the Inter-territorial Conference. Mr. H. H. Hall, Chief Secretary of Rhodesia, will continue to assume duty as secretary of this new body, which, it is apprehended, has been set up as a war measure for the purpose of facilitating co-operation in the war. Other matters in regard to supplies, agricultural production, internal communications, power, and the control, and the relief situation.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Gold Fields Rhodesia

The development of the gold fields in Rhodesia is continuing at a rapid pace. The production of gold in Rhodesia in 1939 is estimated to be 1,000 tons. The Rhodesian Corporation, which is the largest producer of gold in Rhodesia, has reported a profit of £22,200 for the year ended July 31, 1939. The company's production of gold in Rhodesia is estimated to be 1,000 tons.

The Rhodesian Corporation has reported a profit of £22,200 for the year ended July 31, 1939. The company's production of gold in Rhodesia is estimated to be 1,000 tons. The company's production of gold in Rhodesia is estimated to be 1,000 tons.

Company Progress Report - Rhodesian Corporation. In July 31, 1939, the company milled 100 tons of ore and produced 1,000 fine oz. of gold. The profit for the year ended July 31, 1939, is £22,200.

Gold and Phoenix Gold. - Tons treated in July 1939: gold production, 3,264 fine oz.; profit, £16,081.

More or less of living index figures for the last month of Northern Rhodesia are now published officially. Taking the index for August, 1939, as 100, the present cost ranges from 104.1 in Livingstone and 104.8 in Lusaka to 105.8 in Ndola, the most expensive of the Copperbelt towns.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS AN UNREASONABLE RECKONING to think that it can be brought home to the African peoples that the war-time snobbery and superiority of the European members of the Rhodesian Government is based on a common sense which has been drawn, with a few exceptions, from military ranks. In the case of East Africa, every class, the highest and the lowest, has its share of their knowledge while the outward aspects of their relations with those who were their equals in the past are indeed a matter of common sense. European rank and file of the forces which have just made brilliant history in what was once East Africa are to be found everywhere, who are not only the only people who have accepted them as the word, but many of them have important standing in those times that members of the excellent commissioned ranks. That is merely the obvious side of the matter, and such things as a military officer's lead in the Rhodesian Africa, the more remarkable (to use the word in its original sense) to note that the well-known Rhodesian has for reasons best known to himself, been to a few variants of an "Africa" of social and political life has of recent weeks into days, things and sciences are in a bound to be years, and in a bound to other parts

To what extent the effects of our "East Africa" has been maintained by the British Government is impossible to say, but the question is a matter of fact. The results of the "war-time snobbery" may be readily defined, all or some of the matter can be quite simply expressed. For Britain and her Empire this, as never before, is a matter of life and death, for the men who have fought for the purpose of the basis of national unity with the "East Africa" where all nations of the class that have exploded a surprise in the past and to pose outside discipline to revive such distinctions, purveyors of an environment that have been the law and order of the world. There is, fortunately, another side of the subject, for in the new same issue of the new paper contained the advertisement of the establishment which sedulously separates the sheep from the goats and separates from a new, outbursting and richly furnished restaurant which invites whom the opportunity of occasion by officers and men, and the "East Africa" is a matter of fact, and in a bound to other parts

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This issue completes the... annual volume of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Fewer Than Fifteen Thousand Italians at Gondar

Only Three Aircraft Now Left to the Enemy

THE PRESENT POSITION in Ethiopia has been discussed in a telegraphic dispatch from Addis Ababa by a special correspondent of the "Times" who writes:

Apart from the lack of agreement of future conditions suggested by Emperor Haile Selassie and the British Government, two problems, one military and the other political, require to be cleared up before Ethiopia can be launched on new conditions of comparative normality.

The military problem is that of Gondar, where a force of between 10,000 and 15,000 Italians are still holding out. They are completely cut off from the rest of the country, not only by the British investment but by the effective destruction of the three main roads whereby the district is approachable. However, the area is rich in amount of foodstuffs, so that the possibility that they are starved out of it is questionable.

The district is being divided into two parts, one consisting of about 500 British troops being apparently based on the precipitous *massif* of Debarbeh, where they are in a position to cut off any chance of British troops approaching from the direction of a road on the *flank*. The *flank* is northwards they are being surrounded by three or four times the air force that they are on the ground. The Italian force, now positioned on the *flank* of the *flank* which is concentrated in Gondar itself, includes some hundreds of civilians. Continuous pressure is being maintained against this by remaining them, outposts as well, by patrols, by the action of bands of Ethiopian Patriots, and by bombing from the air. Operations will hardly be possible before the end of the rains.

The situation of the garrison cannot be favourable to General Nasi, though over 90 per cent stout-hearted warrior, who is unlikely to surrender unless conditions become impossible.

Blockade of French Somaliland

The second question is that of Jibuti, where the British-appointed governor, M. Noualheas, flatly refused the request made some time ago by General Wavell to join the Free French movement. The deadlock, which has arisen at this point, has resulted in the Somaliland section of the Jibuti railway remaining closed to traffic to and from Ethiopia, which is thus denied the easiest access to the sea.

The British Government have retaliated for this attitude by instituting a land and sea blockade of French Somaliland. The food situation in Jibuti is reported to be difficult, but not failing, owing to grain arriving by sea, though the French port in fair numbers for the lack of fuel for the boats to take it there.

It is believed that there is much sympathy towards Great Britain among the French population of Jibuti, but M. Noualheas, who is a strong man, remains definitely master of the situation. His attitude is evidently determined by bitterness against the British Government, who, he knows, is waiting for the right shoes.

Aircraft of the South African Air Force made heavy attacks on enemy positions in the Gondar area on Tuesday last week. Direct hits were made on the road to Debarbeh, a number of fires were started, and hangars and depots at Gondar.

The Gambia Battalion, R.W.A.F.F., renamed with the King's approval the Gambia Regiment, from June 20, is greatly distinguished itself as the Gambia Company in East Africa in the last year. It has, along its battle honours, "Nairobi, East Africa, 1917/18."

The 5,000 Italian *volontari* evacuated from former Italian East Africa to be received by Southern Rhodesia by rail, and a large number of the Imperial Government, are now arriving in the Colony, where they are being sent to special temporary accommodation near Easton, Harare and Fort Victoria. They are accompanied by Italian doctors and Roman Catholic sisters as nurses and teachers, and are to be sent to Southern Rhodesia as soon as possible after the war.

Natal is to receive 1,000 Italian *volontari* from Occupied Territory in East Africa, the Imperial Government to bear the whole cost of the building and maintenance of the necessary camps. White Fathers and Missionary Marist Sisters have agreed to take charge of them on arrival.

In view of the numerous complaints about postal services to the Middle East, Mr. Allan Chapman, Assistant Quarter Master General, accompanied by Brigadier Komny, of the Royal Air Force, is leaving for the Middle East to make investigations on the spot.

The G.P.O., London, announces that the airmail service to the Middle East by air-mail postcard to the Forces and the fatigued letter-carrier to the Forces in the Middle East are now all working well, most complaints of delay and non-delivery being found on investigation to be due to incomplete or inaccurate addresses.

Pan-American Airway Service to Africa

Pan-American Airways have undertaken to ferry war planes from the U.S.A. to West Africa and thence to the British Forces in the Middle East. The company will also establish a regular air transport service between West Africa and the Middle East, and plans a new air route from the U.S.A. and West Africa. Though there is no official confirmation of the report, Pan-American news items have stated that Pan-American Airways have made for the past three months operations to Libia and the *flank* there connecting with British air lines to Kina and the *flank*.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in India, and former Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp General to the King in the honours of General Sir Charles Bonham Carter.

The following regiments are mentioned in one of the latest lists of commendations made by the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, to personnel with the Forces operating in Italy: The Buffs, London and B.I., Worcesters, Buffs, Punjabis, F. F. Rifles, Rajput Rifles, Ghurkhas.

The Battle of Waddara, which lasted three weeks, was the stiffest fight of the Gold Coast Regiment during the East African campaign. A sergeant-major who had fought in Libya, declared that Bardia was a skirmish in comparison. The taking of Waddara began the whole Italian debacle which came to be known as the Battle of the Lakes.

During the East African Campaign 600 South African *volontari* were driven by coloured men of the Cape Corps for 1,000 miles, often averaging 200 miles per day.

The British newspaper established in Asmara, came into existence a few weeks ago, and is a daily paper, of which not more than 1,000 are sold to British readers. The newspaper is published in English and Italian.

Because the Imperial Air Ministry is able to send out to Southern Rhodesia fewer of the wives and families

A.F. than was expected, the Government of the Cape is reducing its Air Force from 100 to 50 aircraft. The 100 Air Units to the Lord Alington of London's National Air Land Distress Fund is to join the Great War Fund.

The South African Engineers were superior to any similar force in the world, and are now leader for the countries in which we serve, and Engulfed A. Minors, Royal Engineers, in a state will broadcast on the South African Engineers, which is the commander of the East African campaign.

Eighty-five British exiles, including from England, have reached Tanganyika today. They are being accommodated in the local hillside.

The Chief Recruiting Officer has made a survey of Southern Rhodesia, remaining available man-power.

The information officer of Southern Rhodesia is touring the country with a photographic exhibition of the Battle of Britain, based on the original Royal Air Force booklet which describes the R.A.F.'s historic battle with the German Air Force on September 15, 1940. Two large and new bushes are shortly to be planted in three special plots in the gardens of Bulawayo. One will be a Sons of England Garden of Remembrance to all Bulawayo men serving with the Forces.

The Central Provision Office of the Eastern Group is establishing sub-offices in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias to promote co-operation and co-ordination in the provision of war supplies in all countries within the Middle East War zone.

Awards and Appointments

Mr. G. St. C. Rical, formerly a Chief Officer in Northern Rhodesia, who served as a lieutenant in the V.V.R., was awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry and devotion to duty at Calais, his wounds from severe bomb injuries received while in the queue at an English port.

General De Gaulle has appointed General Legentilhomme, former Commander-in-Chief, French Somaliland, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Free French Forces in Africa. General Legentilhomme was wounded in the Syrian campaign.

Having captured, single-handedly a Italian lorry near Addis Ababa, Major P. J. Pretoria, D.S.O., the famous South African big game hunter, who was General Smith's Chief Scout in the East Africa campaign in 1940, drove the vehicle 120 miles to the Red Sea, shipped it to Durban, and then took it through to Pretoria.

Wanbashi Johnson, of the 1st African Force, awarded the D.S.O. in Abyssinia, is the son of Mr. Vivian Johnson, of Mukwato Farm, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Squadron Leader P. A. Rickard, D.S.O., is now training a Czech Squadron in Britain, who in previous years a farming pupil in the Mau Mau area of Kenya.

Flight Lieutenant A. H. Simpson, D.F.C., of Mr. Reginald C. Smith's, of the Kenya Tank Battalion, Commission, G.P.O.M., Southern Rhodesia, has been promoted to squadron leader.

South Africa's first V.C. in the last war, Lieut. J. Paulus, of Bulawayo, is serving in the 1st African Regiment as a private, but on his commission after 11 months' unending service in the Italian East Africa.

Lieut. Malcolm Smith, a noted linguist who discussed with the Italians first terms for the surrender of Addis Ababa, was on the staff of the Standard Bank, Beira, before going on active service.

Lieut. Colonel G. U. Bush has been appointed to the Zanzibar Military Force.

Major J. U. St. Alexander, D.S.O., has replaced Captain P. A. Robertson, D.S.O., as

commanding officer of the 1st African Force, Southern Rhodesia.

Funds for War Purposes

The recognition of Mr. Churchill's gallantry and leadership has led to the President Roosevelt, the Atlantic War Fund Committee, will stand £2,000,000 to be paid to the Prime Minister by mid-July.

Longvika announces a War Weapons Week, in which Europeans, Asians and Africans are invited to give the equivalent of one day's pay.

The £100,000 for the Uganda Fighter Squadron having been subscribed, the Protectorate War Fund will henceforth permit to the British Exchange, for general war purposes and to other contingencies, as may arise.

Salisbury's War Fund, which is headed by £2,500,000, has just made a list of Southern Rhodesia and subscriptions to the Lord Alington of London's Air Land Distress Fund had reached £1,150. The Bulawayo War Fund, which is headed by £1,000, and was £8,000.

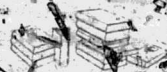
Major General's Fund for Bombed Areas of the British Isles, £1,000, according to latest mail received from Northern Rhodesia.

Lord Alington's National Air Land Distress Fund acknowledges receipt of a further £100 from Mulhalla, Northern Rhodesia, and £50 from women of Dar es Salaam.

Employees of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., contributed £650 in May in respect of their scheme of sliding scale contributions to the war effort.

The sum of £123 has been realised by the Beira British Charities Fund from the sale of scrap iron and steel collected in Portuguese East Africa.

In the first five weeks' Northern Rhodesia sold £2,225 worth of War Savings Certificates.



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Kenya-Uganda Railways Fine Contribution to War Effort

AN EXCELLENT REPORT comes our way in the form of a book packed with appropriate statistics and valuable comparative figures for previous years. It is the work of the chief manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, the greatest imperial enterprise in South Africa, and unquestionably a model of efficiency.

Brigadier General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, the general manager, has steadily pursued the dual policy of maintaining efficient and economical operation of the system while maximizing its financial resources, and he can now claim that the splendid results outlined in this report are the direct outcome of his policy.



SIR GODFREY RHODES

How greatly the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours have been influenced by the war is evident from the fact that the total earnings were more than 41% above the estimate prepared in 1939, and that tonnage of goods traffic was 17.44% above the corresponding earnings of the preceding year. All this despite a very heavy decline in the exports of such commodities as cottonseed, maize, and soya beans, and considerable falls in the export of other commodities which shipping was not available. The volume of exports was, in fact, the lowest since 1933, when Kenya and Uganda felt the worst effects of the severe drought and locust depredations. With the exception of saw and timber, which showed substantial increases, all export commodities showed decreases last year. Nevertheless, the total tonnage moved during 1940 was 1,802,046 tons, as against 1,609,490 in 1939, thus reaching a new record for the railways.

Financial Statistics

The total tonnage handled during 1938 rose to 1,802,046 tons, an average of 17.7 million tons per annum, with 12,141,500, 12,152,152, and 12,217,670 tons in 1937, 1936, and 1935, which indicate the success of the modernization in supplying the railways at ever lower costs. The railways have, in fact, been kept at the war level and no serious difficulties have been encountered. Temporary reductions and rebates amounting to £20,000 for the year in the case of fuel, £100,000 in the case of 1,000,000 in respect of the carriage of war materials, and about £75,000 as a result of rebates in the case of maize.

Gross earnings of the Railways and Harbours were £3,341,400, and gross expenditure £2,038,000, the balance of £977,890 in respect of the railway and £326,550 in respect of Harbours, the total representing a return of 27.7% on the total cost. Expenditure of £22,989,000 in 1939, on the other hand, representing 27.7% of the total, namely £82,143,000. Our charges absorbed 27.7% of the total revenue earned. Working account for 1940 shows £720,000 for interest and £147,177 for sinking funds. The combined earnings for the year showed an increase of 11.3% in 1939 and of 3.84% in 1938, and the earnings, after allowing for rebates, were £309,543 above the estimate, while the work-

ing expenditure, including contributions to the Government, was £16,154 below the estimate.

The increase in the public tonnage moved on the railways during 1940, compared with the corresponding figures of 1939, was 18.4% and 18.2% in the case of the heavy traffic through the port of Mombasa, obtainable from the fact that the heavy traffic was 17.44% above the estimate, while the public tonnage was 17.44% above the estimate. In all, there was an increase of 18.4% in total tonnage, and a decrease of 86,302 tons in exports, 15,500 tons against 16,650 tons in Mombasa, and a net registered tonnage of 2,232,800 tons against 2,046,500 tons in the previous year.

Financial Assistance for the War
Since the outbreak of war the aim of the K.U.H. administration has been to meet all military demands for transport services, engineering and other services, to reduce to the minimum all charges to the military authorities, and to return any surplus funds estimated to have resulted from war conditions. In pursuance of this aim, £200,000 was lent to the Government in 1940, a remission of railway and port charges totalling £300,000 on account of military traffic was given during 1940 and a further £200,000 promised for 1941, and £50,000 was invested in War Bonds. Of the £200,000 lent to the Government, £125,000 were later recalled with the consent of the military authorities.

There is a record of energetic and efficient discharges with great credit to all concerned.

The London Committee of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours states that the customs revenue for May amounted to £32,875, as against £36,843 for the corresponding period of 1939.

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 In Tanganyika—3 phase, 4 wire 50 cycles, 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220-volt Direct Current.

to the War News

Antonio Guterres

of blood and sacrifice of millions of men, women and children. The members of the Council of Ministers of the League of Nations, who have met in Geneva since the beginning of the war, have not only failed to do anything to stop the war, but have also failed to do anything to stop the suffering of the people of the world.

The League of Nations, which was created in 1919, has failed to do anything to stop the war. It has failed to do anything to stop the suffering of the people of the world. It has failed to do anything to stop the killing of the innocent.

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On the 15th of October, 1918, the League of Nations was created. It was created to stop the war. It was created to stop the suffering of the people of the world. It was created to stop the killing of the innocent.

It is hoped that the League of Nations will be able to do something to stop the war. It is hoped that the League of Nations will be able to do something to stop the suffering of the people of the world. It is hoped that the League of Nations will be able to do something to stop the killing of the innocent.

I wonder whether the people are sufficiently grateful for the wonderful efficiency of the British Press, which has done so much to help the war effort.

The possibility that Hitler might use the winter months for an attempt to secure control of North Africa as a base from which to intensify the Battle of the Atlantic and to affect the situation in the Mediterranean should not be overlooked.

The British Press has done so much to help the war effort. It has done so much to help the suffering of the people of the world. It has done so much to help the killing of the innocent.

With nothing to do, who will be the first to show the way? The British Press has done so much to help the war effort. It has done so much to help the suffering of the people of the world. It has done so much to help the killing of the innocent.

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the Americans will not take any part in the war. The British Press has done so much to help the war effort. It has done so much to help the suffering of the people of the world. It has done so much to help the killing of the innocent.

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Death of Lord Stonehaven

Staunch Services

VISCOUNT STONEHAVEN died suddenly last week at Clary House, Stonehaven, Kinross-shire, was one of that little group of men who in the years of appeasement sought by speech and pen to warn a free British Government and the British public of the dire danger of the restoration of any of the former German Empires in Africa.

Also zealous, determined, broadminded, and caring nothing for popularity if convinced of the rightness of an unpopular cause, he was a stalwart warrior for a just Imperialism which attacked its enemies where he was aided by the brittle intellects of a number of major maddens of the Empire.

He was a man of conviction, a personal matter rarely came in an official capacity. After having served in the Diplomatic Service for 15 years, he spent a year in Cairo and a short period returned to Egypt as private secretary to Sir William Garstin, and then went back to Abyssinia in 1907 as Acting British Agent and Consul General. He was attached to a new frontier office in the British East African and Abyssinian Frontier Survey, and not long afterwards as a frontier officer with the Abyssinian and Somali frontiers for which services he became C.B.E.

After leaving East Africa he was second secretary at the Embassy in Paris for two years, and then for a like period in Buenos Aires. Winning Rugby for the first time in 1910, he held that post until 1922 when he became member for Ayr Burghs, Inglewood. He served as Parliamentary Private Secretary in the Law, to whom he gave invaluable assistance. Early in the last war he went to France with the Rifle Corps, quickly gained the D.S.O. and was soon recalled to become Parliamentary Member of the War Board, which position he held until the end of the war. He was then successively Under-Secretary for the Air Force, Under-Secretary of the Home Office, and Minister of Transport and First Commissioner of Works combined. In all these positions he showed marked capacity, initiative, and administrative efficiency.

Called to the peerage and made G.C.M.G. in 1925, he became Governor-General of Australia in the same year, returned to England in 1930, was promptly elected Chairman of the Conservative Party, and became Viscount Stonehaven of Ury in 1938. Soon after the beginning of the present war he took charge of the arrangements for triaging missing and wounded troops in hospitals in France on behalf of the Red Cross and St. John War Organization.

He looked back on his early years in Abyssinia with unmingled pleasure, recalling that he had been one of

the men who had urged the re-creation of a "New Africa" and contrasting the "White" and "Black" empires, and ideas of those not so distant days of the early communications and general amenities of today. As a director of various mining operations in the Cape and in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, he had to perforce visit the Africa in recent years, and he had quickly noting both progress and the need for further improvements, and encouraged the heavy burden of responsibility and the high standards, both materially and morally, in an aggressive policy of development and progress. It was his wish that the British Colonisation in Africa should be more ardent and more efficient for the ultimate benefit of the African peoples than the administration of Great Britain in Belgium.

In debates in the House of Lords he repeatedly put the East African States with clarity and force, and consistently urged that the Africans should be told frankly that they could not be given Colonies, to which they had no conceivable legal right, and emphasised again and again that it was not merely a question of meeting a moral obligation, but of fulfilling our international obligations in safeguarding the interests of inhabitants who could not be bandied about as chattels, and of maintaining a strategic safety.

Born in 1874, the eldest son of the first Speaker Baird and the late Hon. Anne, Countess of Park, he married in 1905 Lady Ethel Keith, Countess, eldest daughter of the 10th Earl of Sutherland. They had two sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son being the Hon. James Baird, who was born in 1908 and educated at Eton and the Royal School of Mines.

Lord Stonehaven will be generally missed both for himself and for his readiness at all times to serve the public weal.

Mr. Francis Maxwell Semple, formerly of the Uganda Civil Service, died recently at his home near Ashford, Kent, at the age of 65.

It is reported that Mr. A. E. Collins, Senior Inspector of Works, P.W.D., Tanganyika Territory, has been officially posted as being believed lost at sea.

Rhodesia's First Hospital

The Lindaba site at Pentabanga, Mchongoland, has been declared a national monument by the Natural and Historic Monuments and Relics Commission of Southern Rhodesia. The site of the tree is the place where on Nov. 14, 1891, at the time of arrival of the Pioneer Column, Bishop Knight Bruce's nursing sisters established the first hospital in the colony today. A memorial on the site of the hospital was unveiled on May 14 this year by the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

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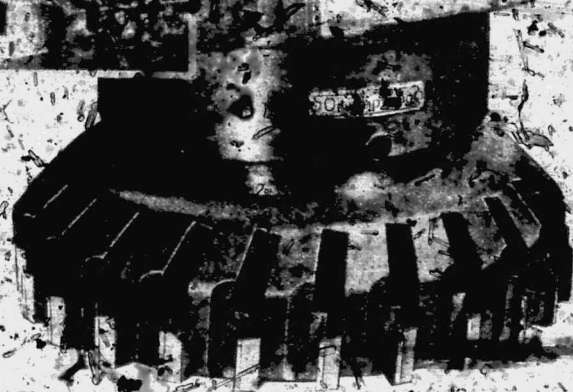
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COMPANY MEETING

Standard Bank of S. Africa**The Earl of Selborne's Address**

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SELBORNE, K.G., Chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., said *inter alia* when addressing the 25th ordinary meeting of shareholders held in London yesterday:

The balance sheet at March 31 last shows the result of nearly £107,000,000. On the liabilities side assets in circulation have fallen by £35,000,000 owing to the fact that the notes of the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board, for which we act as agents in London, were put into circulation in March 1, 1940. From that date the right to issue notes in Southern Rhodesia was retained by the Currency Board alone, although notes issued by the commercial banks remain valid for two years thereafter. As a result we have withdrawn our Southern Rhodesia Currency Board.

Deposits current and other accounts show a net rise of £17,000,000, principally owing to the issue of money put into circulation by the Union Government on account of expenditure for war purposes. It shows a net saving of £2,000,000 in hand and a call for notice increased by £13,000,000 and investments of £2,000,000. Bills discounted and advanced on customers declined by £2,000,000, mainly owing to the abundance of funds in South Africa consequent on the disbursement of large sums by the Union Government for war supplies and by the British Government in the purchase of the 1940-41 wool clip.

Profit and Distributions

The balance of profit for the year, after making a suitable appropriation to contingencies account, was £911,837, which with £177,932 brought forward, left for distribution £1,089,769. The interim dividend paid in January absorbed £123,000, and after appropriating £100,000 to winding down bank premises, there is available for distribution of £519,769. It is recommended that £150,000 be allocated to the officers' pension fund, that a final dividend of 1s. per share be paid, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, making 13s. for the year, and that £241,769 be carried forward. In present extraordinarily difficult conditions I think the results will be regarded as satisfactory.

In South Africa commerce and industry adapted themselves smoothly to war conditions, and business remained remarkably steady. Fresh production records were established by the gold mining industry, the technical skill and resourcefulness of which have played a most important part in the enlargement of the Empire. The production of other minerals and metals also reflected an upward trend. The flow of Government orders gave full employment to a large number of factories, and stimulated the development of new industries for the production of munitions and articles previously imported.

Every effort has been made to encourage industrial activity, and steps have been taken by the Government to open potential markets in other African territories. The development of rural industries has received attention, and a survey of industrial prospects has been conducted by the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd., formed under the auspices of the Union Government for the purpose of encouraging new industries and extending existing ones. Very special attention is being directed towards the maintenance of the financial stability of the Union, and the prospect of a capability to carry the burden imposed by the continuation of the war, may be met with steady confidence.

In Southern Rhodesia the year which marked the Golden Jubilee of the Colony, witnessed an appreciable improvement in many important sections of business. The maintenance of economic activity is still founded upon the gold mining industry, but the base metals and tobacco industries have increased in importance owing to war-time demands. Establishment of the Empire Air Training Schools in the Colony has helped to develop flying activity, and further expansion is fore-shadowed as the result of the agreement with the Government of Australia, which provides for the entry of tobacco, chrome ore, and asbestos into Australia in return for assured treatment for the import into Southern Rhodesia of wheat, butter, agricultural machinery, clothing and other manufactured goods.

In Northern Rhodesia the production of copper, which continues to be the most important factor, has expanded considerably since the outbreak of the war. It may be assumed that further progress will be made in the current year.

With a Masailand general business conditions improved as the result of the satisfactory clearance of the tobacco general trading activity. Outlook for these two products remains bright, and there should be no diminution of production in the current year.

War has undoubtedly a considerable stimulative effect on the economies of the African territories, which contribute their part towards the war effort in the same way as if they were able to stand shipping difficulties to supplying the needs of the various countries of the Empire. Notwithstanding shipping difficulties, exports were well maintained. The ability of the various countries of the Empire to supply East Africa with goods previously purchased in markets now closed has been most marked.

The War in East Africa

We desire to offer a tribute of admiration and gratitude to General Smuts, to the South African Governments to the people of the Union of South Africa, and to the South African Expeditionary Force by land and by air. General Smuts has shown firmness and resolution combined with patience and restraint, a sure mark of statesmanship, in the midst of the greatest international crisis the world has seen since the fall of the Roman Empire.

The South African Brigades and airmen have done magnificent service in Russia, one of the most difficult countries in the world in which to conduct a campaign, a series of detached mountains separated by deep and jungle ravines. A year ago Egypt was threatened with invasion by the Italians from the west and from the east. Today they have been swept clear out of Abyssinia, Somaliland and Ethiopia. The Imperial Forces, among which the South African forces played so great a part, and Egypt is still free and independent. Our tribute applies also to Rhodesia and East Africa, whose peoples have made such splendid contributions to the common cause.

In these critical times we are particularly fortunate in having as the chief officers of the Force Mr. Milton Clough in South Africa and Mr. Ralph Gibson in London, but we owe a great debt to all members of the staff in South and East Africa, London and New York for their splendid services under peculiar circumstances and after many of their colleagues had joined our service in the ranks of the fighting units. The expert staff of men, supplemented by the able clerks, have responded loyally to the calls made upon them and have worked with zeal and success. To the large number of the staff serving with His Majesty's Forces we send our best wishes for a safe return.

The retiring directors were re-elected, the auditors appointed, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Mining Companies & E.P.T.

This year's Finance Act introduced special allowances in respect of excess profits to which might be granted companies exploiting wastings, if they were in possession of a Treasury certificate indicating an increase in output of the mineral rate was essential to the national interest on account of the war.

A few days ago the Treasury announced that the provision to which this concession would apply are: (a) bauxite, galena, tin, tungsten, vanadium, zinc, iron, and crude petroleum. A number of British companies mining gold, zinc, vanadium, and tin in the Rhodesias and East Africa may thus merit consideration, though hopes must be strictly limited. For there seems every reason to believe that the concession will in fact be granted only to companies with a really short expectation of life which in support of the war effort further realize that capital is scarce of existence.

It is to be noted that the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies are excluded from the Treasury list.

Rosterman Gold Mines

For the year ended December 31, 1940, Rosterman Gold Mines Ltd. report a profit of £77,918 compared with £49,778 in the preceding year. No less than £46,000 is reserved for taxation, £2,000 is written off preliminary and formation expenses, the first interim dividend of 5% paid in March 1941 took £25,632, and £1,084 is carried forward. The issued capital is £512,635.

Ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated at 173,612 tons of an average of 10.41 dwt. per ton. During the year 46,472 tons treated yielded 23,715 fine oz. of gold, or an average of 10.21 dwt. per ton. Working costs were 142s. 10.56d.

The sixth annual general meeting will be held in London on Tuesday next.

Company Progress Reports

Cam and Motor Gold.—In the quarter ended June 30, 78,000 cwt. yielded 20,197 fine oz. and a working profit of £77,051.

Lezende.—The quarter to June 30 resulted in a working profit of £23,988 from 56,200 tons of ore, which yielded 1,387 fine oz.

Shaw Wood Star.—25,300 tons of ore crushed in the quarter to the end of June produced 3,429 fine oz. gold and £3,857 working profit.

Phoenix Mining and Finance

For the year to June 30 last Phoenix Mining and Finance Ltd. made a net profit of £43,466, including £28,300 brought in. It is proposed to carry the £28,300 forward. The issued capital is £399,746, and there is a reserve of £150,000. The investments appear in the balance sheet at £595,236, but at the end of the year the market value was only £324,840. The cash in hand was £225.

British Central Africa Co.

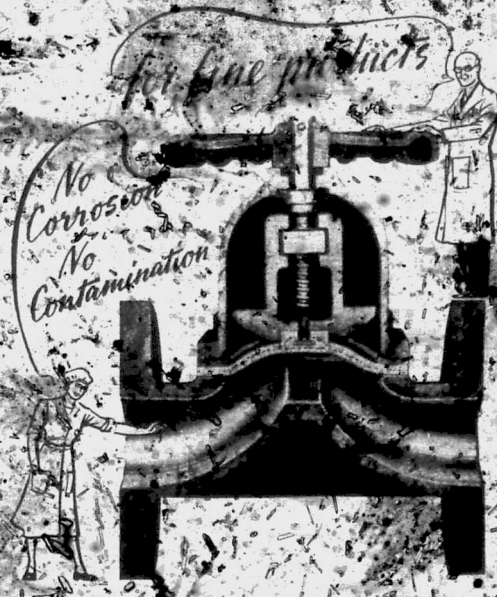
The report of the British Central Africa Co. Ltd. for the year to September 30, 1940, shows a net profit of £9,032 (against £343), which is to be carried forward. The issued capital is £316,801.

The output of tea was 1,044,661 lb. (against 1,192,101 lb.), the land under tea was 2,242 acres) averaged a yield of 465 lb. (against 450 lb.) and 109 tons of soya beans were produced from 1,000 acres.

The annual meeting will be held in London next Wednesday.

Owing to air raid damage to its London headquarters, the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy has some temporary offices at the Royal School of Mines, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, and has moved its Derbyshire Mill Case Mine, Barley Dale, near Mallock, Derbyshire.

104th Week of War



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