

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS IS AFRICA'S WAR to an extent which is still only dimly realised by the vast majority of people. One of the two main reasons for the establishment of this newspaper sixteen years ago was the absolute conviction of its founder at that time—a conviction reinforced in the succeeding years by the actions of successive German Governments, whatever their political complexion, and however much they sought to disguise their intentions by guile—that the Reich was determined to regain a foothold in Africa, not as a sale to wounded pride, as Deutscher and pro-Deutscher propagandists declared, but as a step to that world domination of which Prussia has dreamt for generations. No open-minded reader of German literature or of German politics could doubt that that dream had survived the collapse of 1918 and the years of tribulation which followed. Even those German political leaders, such as Stresemann, who were foremost in preaching the need for rapprochement with Great Britain and France, were unable to conceal the duplicity of their aims. While they spoke fair words in Geneva or to gullible British visitors to Germany, they used very different language when they considered themselves to be addressing their audience.

### Germany and Africa:

Some such conversations were reported to us and recorded in our columns for the amusement of an all too placid, tolerant, and trusting public. But its leaders were blind to develop-

ments, deaf to utterances which could have only one meaning, impetuous to appeal. With a firm rejection of any idea of the restoration of the Reich, they would have killed that glowing reincarnation of pan-Germanism, it was withheld. So Africa, which before the last war had been in the forefront of German covetousness, resumed that position.

Again and again in the years of an appeasement policy which was fatuously at variance with German psychology, Africa came perilously near betrayal. As the last British ambassador in Berlin has revealed, he was telling the Nazi

### Dire Danger Recalled.

gangsters up to the end of last August that a deal in the Colonial sphere was possible if they would only forego their attack upon Poland. It was Providence that preserved for the Empire its most important African territories which nerveless men in high places were on the point of yielding. The consummation of that folly would have had immeasurably disastrous consequences. With a bloodthirsty Germany based once more in Africa, East or West, or both, it would have needed a miracle for the Empire to emerge victorious from the present struggle. Africa entertained no illusions in that matter of self-preservation, and the onset of a first-class crisis precipitated by the fury of the African Crowns Colonies, supported by self-governing South

Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, was probably the factor which caused various Prime Ministers to hesitate at the brink of surrender. They were given these warnings that compliance with the demands of Berlin and Bogota would be strenuously resisted by the territories which were directly or indirectly affected. The Dominion of South Africa, which would be justifiably that it had the right to be consulted in matters fundamental to the future of the continent. General Hertzog, who was so far from ostentatiously conciliatory toward Germany, even when justification was approaching its apotheosis, drew the line at the appearance of the swastika in Africa, and when the German Fuehrer campaigned hot-foot through Europe last summer, preaching the doctrine of offering Hitler a large area in West Africa, some of his Cabinet colleagues, General Smuts at their head, publicly repudiated him and emphatically emphasised the strategic imbecility of any such plan.

War has brought General Smuts back to the leadership of his own people, and, indeed, to the moral leadership of British South, Central and East Africa as a whole. From the Cape to the Equator he has a stronger following than at any period of his career.

**Africa  
- Rallies to  
Kenya's Aid.**

On the border of South Africa, he asserts with prophetic conviction, is the northern frontier of Kenya. Whether he has dispatched South African bombers and fighter aircraft and troops—who will soon be heavily reinforced. All are volunteers whose loyalty to meet the armies of Hitler's ally Mussolini is the best answer to the living propaganda of Goering, Ribbentrop, Goebbels and Böhle, who told their dupes *ad nauseam* that the British Empire would disintegrate at the sound of the first shot. In East Africa the Italians have already experienced sharp reminders of the quality of the South African and Southern Rhodesian armaments, and units of their land forces may have taken part in the heavy engagements of the past week in the Moyale region. If not, South Africans will soon have the opportunity of measuring themselves against the Italians. General Smuts has declared categorically that the full weight of the Union will be thrown into the struggle, and that its first obligation is to aid the British territories to the north. That can mean only one thing—the dispatch to East Africa of a large South African force equipped for modern war, and by men capable of turning to good account the conditions of African warfare, and determined to deal with the Italians to the north of Kenya as they and our fathers dealt with

the Germans to the south of that country a quarter of a century ago.

It would, indeed, not be surprising to find at quite an early date that a South African officer was to be sent, or had been sent, to the East African theatre of war with the rank of G.O.C.

**Will History  
be Repeated?**

That course was taken in 1916 when, at the invitation of the Imperial Government, and with the warm approval of the then Prime Minister of South Africa, General Smuts left for Kenya at the shortest possible notice to take command. So marked a compliment naturally appealed strongly to South Africa, encouraged recruits, and made it less difficult for the C-in-C. to call upon his men for superhuman endurance than would have been the case with an English commander in the field. Such considerations are bound to present themselves again, and an analogous decision may be made. The ideal in that case would be the appointment of a man trusted for his personal character and public work, as well as for his military record and aptitudes.

Perhaps no one could so well fill the role as Colonel Deneys Reitz, who fought against this country in the South African War, voluntarily banished himself to Madagascar rather than live under British rule.

**Colonel Deneys  
Reitz as G.O.C.?**

He later recognised his misunderstanding of British principles, commanded a South African battalion under Smuts in the campaign against the Germans in East Africa and afterwards a British battalion in France, has since become one of the most trusted of South African public leaders and Ministers, and one of the most clear-sighted opponents of Nazism. He is honoured in his own country, in the Rhodesias, throughout East Africa, and in Great Britain, and troops from all those parts of the Commonwealth, and from India, would, be believe, consider it a privilege to serve under such a commander. It was a British subject of South African Dutch birth, General Van Deventer, who drove the Germans in East Africa from their main bases in the later stages of the last war. Perhaps it will be another equally ardent British patriot and able soldier of similar origin who in the months to come will perform the same robust office for the Italians and their German allies in Ethiopia.

Last week we announced the appointment of Lieutenant-General G. H. Giffard, who for some months has been in command of the British



from Palestine, to the new post of General Officer Commanding in West Africa. More than a few of our readers would with him during the West African Campaigns, and have had to do with him in more recent years while he was Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles and later of Africa's Colonial Forces. His transfer from Palestine which may at the moment become an important sphere of war, has one evident implication—that he is being entrusted with the task of raising large African armies in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, all of which Dominions have just adopted the principle of compulsory military service for Europeans and Africans alike. The Royal West African Frontier Force, affectionately known as the "Waffs," acquitted themselves magnificently in patrol work and in large scale actions in German and Portuguese East Africa in the last war, and they can be counted upon to live up to that high reputation again. This time their officers and non-commissioned officers will be largely drawn from Southern Rhodesians, many of whom have been on duty in West Africa for the past nine months, and

from the ranks of the 200,000 men who have been domiciled in West Africa by the merchants or miners. Whether some of the excellent units of French West Africa, including field and anti-aircraft gunners, will be available is still unknown, but there is at least hope that French Somaliland will continue in full active alliance for General Leclercq's mission has recently expressed his anticipation that British and French troops will one day meet in Adis Ababa. Perhaps Belgium also will participate in that advance. Monsieur Aleschauter, one of the best Colonial Ministers in Belgium, is now engaged in friendly talks in London before proceeding to take up his duties as Administrator-General in the Congo, as he is not likely to overlook the psychological advantage of such an event, or to disregard the achievements of the Congolese soldiery between 1914 and 1918. Southern Rhodesia, we know, is raising a Native regiment for service in Africa, and swift expansion of other Native units in East and Central Africa is universally anticipated. This, then, is Africa's war, and there is the strongest possible evidence of Africa's determination to win it, and win it handsomely.

## Italian Attack Launched Against Kenya

See More Enemy Aircraft Destroyed in East Africa

IN THE EAST, WHERE the Italians have developed strong and persistent attacks against British positions on the Kenya-Ethiopia border, and the notice of high artillery preparations may presage an attempt at large scale advance against the Colony. A month ago we pointed out that a serious incursion into Kenya would for the next few weeks be hindered by the "Beehive" and the end of the month, however large troop movements would in a normal year become possible in that area, and it may be that the enemy is seeking to catch some early blows in the knowledge that his reinforcements will be delayed. Some reports on the subject are expected during the next few days. On the 11th, however, it would seem that the Italians had moved east from a swift mechanised advance towards the Nile, and the recent seizure of Kassala is an obvious preliminary if such a plan is to be put into execution. The Italian position existed as a point that is why the best and most Italian East Africa unit from Asmara, a train-borne force, is less than 300 miles from Kassala, which is no more than 300 miles from Kisumu, across a flat country traversable by mechanical transport. Meantime British bombers continue to take toll of enemy machines, troops and supplies. From midnight on June 10, when Mussolini declared war, to July 9 our daily analysis of the various official British communiqués showed that R.A.F. South African and Southern Rhodesian aircraft had shot down 10 Italian planes in East Africa, captured and destroyed 14, and shot down 28 on the ground, and that 200 of our own aircraft were shot down in the same period, and that 100 of our own were shot down during the Italian attack.

three shot down and three destroyed on the ground, but two British machines were lost. The Italian machine-gunned and dropped some bombs on Ilmorog, half-way between Moyale and Wajir, without causing casualties or damage. July 10.—After several days of inactivity, the Italians resumed heavy shelling of British Moyale and then Ismailia. The Italian claim to have taken prisoners in Turkana was officially denied. Cairo announced that an enemy force estimated at 30,000 men, supported by artillery and aircraft, occupied the frontier post at Kismuk on July 7. The small garrison of Sudanese police withdrew after inflicting some 50 casualties. July 11.—Makaka aerodrome was raided several times on Tuesday and a hangar directly hit. Yesterday aerodrome buildings were bombed and set afire, and three fighters on the ground were destroyed by machine-guns. July 12.—Attacks upon Moyale were stated to have continued for two days. A Nairobi communiqué reported that more than 1,000 shells have already been fired into the post, but that as is known our casualties are comparatively light. The post was surrounded by small arms fire all night, but the defence is still holding out and reinforcements are en route. Ground defences are being repaired during intervals of artillery bombardment. Early on Thursday morning (July 13) three Italian aircraft dropped high bombs on Wajir. No damage was done. They were followed by one of our aircraft, resulting in one enemy machine being shot down. The second was last seen with its starboard

engine in flames and the pilot escaped. One enemy machine-gunner was killed. All our aircraft were undamaged.

G.H.Q. has added that a counter-attack from Moyale on Wednesday had inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and a letter message from Kenya said that the garrison had not in made contact with the relieving troops, who were holding positions on the coast, but that our aircraft had attacked machine-gun posts and artillery positions in the Moyale area and destroyed two machine-gun posts.

**Unqualified Superiority in the Air**

A telegram to "The Times" from Aden on July 13 says: "We have secured unqualified superiority in the air. As shown by the summary of operations issued by the Aden Command, the enemy have made several raids on Aden with no military damage, three on Berbera, one heavy, and various minor raids on Jibuti, and minor abortive attacks on Perim and Kamatin. Our aircraft have been over enemy territory on more than 70 separate occasions, and extensive damage has been done to aircraft, stores, munition stores, hangars, military buildings, tents, and transport vehicles. All our raids were on definite targets. The enemy have lost at least 20 aircraft in this area, while we have lost only one."

July 13.—The Italian claim to have captured Moyale was denied in Cairo, where it was asserted that a small garrison continued to inflict severe losses on the enemy.

July 14.—Cairo reported further severe fighting at Moyale between the Italians and British reinforcements, and that strong enemy forces had attacked and taken a small Somali land frontier post at Abdull Mahdi. Despite considerable fighter opposition, A.F. machines scored direct hits on hangars and other buildings on Massawa aerodrome, and on petrol and ammunition dumps near Assab. One British machine failed to return from each of those two raids.

In a raid on Aden an A.R.B. and a Somali woman were killed and one British soldier, three Arabs and one Somali were wounded.

**Withdrawal from Moyale**

July 15.—It was announced in Nairobi that the British garrison in Moyale, which had been surrounded for five days, had withdrawn during the night "according to plan and without incident." The post had been gallantly held by the K.A.R.

Parakeys and storks near Assab were raided, and the first stork was seen 20 miles away.

Another communiqué gave the news that an enemy fighter was shot down by anti-aircraft fire on July 11, crashing near Derkali in the Wajir area, the crew of three being found dead. Another fighter was driven off by South African machines, and one of the smoking heavily.

Activity by the Italians over large stretches of the Sudan frontier is increasing, but the Sudan Defence Force is giving a good account of itself, and is receiving added support from dissident Abyssinians. It became known that the enemy had renewed the campaign against the Sudan by dropping leaflets, which were unintelligible to most of those who picked them up and the cause of some of the trouble who could read.

July 16.—Cairo announced that in raids on Dire Dawa hits had been scored on barracks and buildings, and that bomb dumps south of Assab had been attacked.

South African aircraft have flown south of Moyale occupied by the enemy, scoring about 10 direct hits and bombing troops.

A message from Nairobi reported quiet along the frontier and the withdrawal of British troops from Turkana after wrecking an Italian post.

It being assumed that any attack upon Cape Town would be a spoilsite bombardment from a raider or an

airplane from an aircraft launch, or from such a vessel, the town has been blacked out. A Directorate of Civilian Protective Services has been set up to co-ordinate the A.R.P. measures of local bodies.

100 Germans and 65 Italians have been landed in Durban from East Africa for internment. Their territories of residence are not specified, but it is known that Tanganyika has evacuated all enemy internees.

The Southern Rhodesian Government, notified the Imperial authorities a few days ago that the Colony is prepared to accommodate in private homes 500 civilian evacuees. While this does not represent the full extent of the Colony's willingness and capacity, the figure is the highest it is possible to give at present. The Executive of the I.S.A. (Imperial Settlers' Association) has offered to assist in evacuating children in South Africa. The entry of women and children into East Africa is now prohibited.

Captain Hugh Peyton and Corporal F. Kimpton of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, are among those reported missing in the campaign against the Italians in East Africa.

Major J. H. Peacock, The Wiltshire Regiment, who was died from wounds, served with the K.A.R. in East Africa from 1925 to 1930. He was 42 years of age, and entered the Army in 1915.

Mr. A. Booth, son of Mrs. M. J. Booth, of Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing. He was attached to the Coastal Command of the R.A.F.

Mr. F. G. Feltham, who was commissioned a few months ago with the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps, served with the King's African Rifles during the East African Campaign. He is now back in this country after having served in France. A few weeks ago he was reported missing.

**First War Honours List**

The Honours List issued last week included the award of the C.M.G. to Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley James, C.B.E., Chief Officer, African Colonial Forces; the O.B.E. to Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) Alfred Dunstan Adams, M.C., of the 1st Battalion, Kenya Regiment Territorial Force; and the O.B.E. to Lieutenant-Colonel Tom Baker, of the Southern Rhodesia Defence Force.

Field-Marshal Lord Milne, who has interests in Kenya Colony, has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps.

Mr. C. G. Mulla of Fort Victoria, has been commissioned to the Royal Tank Regiment.

Mr. John Conynon, eldest son of Major Sir Robert Conynon and Lady Conynon, is now serving with the forces in Kenya.

Captain R. Hone, M.C., has been appointed Commandant of the Uganda Volunteer Force, with Mr. A. O. Jennings as Deputy Commandant. The District Commanders include Major F. C. H. Hallowes (Tanganyika), Captain C. S. Pittman, D.S.O., C.B.E. (Tanganyika), Mr. A. Baerlein (Tanganyika), Major N. C. Lowth, M.C. (Kenya), Mr. D. A. R. (Kenya) (Mberera), and Captain E. A. F. (Kenya) (Mberera). Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Nancarrow, Adjutant of the Reserve.

A Kenyan boy, still at school in England—of a more precise, A. Loretto, in Scotland—who has joined the I.D.V. is Joan Barman. He goes to Cambridge in the autumn.

Colonel S. G. G. B. M.L.C., who represents Kenya interests in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, has been appointed Civil Commissioner to co-ordinate and initiate civilian activities in connexion with Government work, such as Red Cross and first aid work, and to advise on the direction and co-ordination of



A Government order promulgated in Northern Rhodesia forbids any person, whether subject or alien who has been in the territory for more than a month, and any person of either sex employed by the Government or a local authority, to leave the territory without a special permit. Members of the forces in uniform and railway employees of class one are exempt from the order. Special permits are available for stated periods from the District Commissioner, Livingstone, for those wishing to visit the Victoria Falls. Another notice makes the communication of reports about the war which are likely to cause alarm or create dependency a criminal offence. This strengthens the existing regulations.

**Contributions for War Purposes**

The Government Legislature resolved on Tuesday to send £100,000 to the Imperial Government for the prosecution of the war. The amount of which Sir Douglas Jardine, former Secretary in Tanganyika, is Governor, has contributed £20,000 to the Imperial War Fund.

The Uganda War Welfare Fund has received over £8,000, the Uganda War Charities Fund totals nearly £24,000, the East Africa War Fund reached £3,000 in a month.

The Mayor of Salisbury has sent to the Air Ministry a cheque for £5,000 to purchasing the amount contributed by the people of Southern Rhodesia towards the cost of training aircraft for the war. Mr. John Johnston, Minister of Commerce, has presented a bill to the House of Assembly for £500 for the same purpose.

A number of African peoples was again testified last week when the Governor of Uganda testified to the House of State. The Native ruler, chiefs and people of Ankole have spontaneously requested my permission to draw £1,000 from the Native Administration's surplus balance and (in the Omugabe's words) to offer it to His Majesty the King for use in the present war to assist in the purchase of an aeroplane which would represent their country in His Majesty's Air Force.

**Peace for the troops**

An appeal has been made to Kenya coffee planters to donate a portion of their crop to a Coffee Fund for British and Allied troops. The East African Coffee-Curing Company has offered to take charge of the collection of coffee cured in Nairobi, and the Kenya Uganda Railways have promised free transport to the coast.

Over £1,200 was raised for the War Effort in Bulawayo in aid of the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund.

Employees of the Rhodesia Brown Hill Development Company have decided to make a voluntary gift to the Imperial Government to assist in the war effort and to offer the profits from their mine to the same purpose. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has expressed his thanks for the gift, and the same has been done by the Government of Northern Rhodesia for war charities.

Messrs. Turner & Newall Ltd., who have extensive mining interests in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, have taken up £500,000 of the new 2½% National War Bonds.

**Tea Marketing in Africa**

Though a decision to ration tea in this country will reduce consumption per person to an average of 10 lb. to 6 lb. per annum, it will have no ill effects on imports from the Empire tea-growing countries, such as Nyasaland and East Africa. The Home Minister has explained that it is his object to build up tea reserves. Moreover, the Imperial Government was expected to purchase the exportable surplus tea from British Africa.

**E.A. Power & Lighting Co.**

In view of possible post-war delays in the transmission from Nairobi of the annual report and accounts of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd., a circular to shareholders on the London register of the company summarises the results for 1939. The surplus on operating and sundry receipts totalled £21,400 compared with £102,608 in 1938, and 3½% additional transfer fees received and deducted dividends there is a balance of £11,984, from which the directors proposed additional dividends of 10% altogether totalling 22% have to be deducted, leaving a balance on revenue account of £104,088. After adding £13,579 brought forward, there is an available surplus of £117,667 compared with £92,039 last year.

Payments and allocations made: Kenya income tax, £1,516; preliminary development, £6,048; depreciation, £28,585; general reserve, £5,201; preference dividend, £31,000; and ordinary dividend, £18,078. There thus remains £42,149, from which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 4% on the ordinary shares, absorbing £24,108, and leaving £18,043 to be carried forward.

The annual meeting of the company was held in Nairobi on Monday.

The annual report states that production has again been recorded by the company in Kenya, although in certain areas war conditions adversely affected operating results. In Uganda the new undertakings supplying Kampala, Entebbe, and Iganga are being developed on a sound basis, the number of consumers connected being in excess of 2,000. The undertakings in Tanganyika continue to operate on a satisfactory basis.

**Standard Bank Report**

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa state in their annual report to March 31 last that, including the balance of £189,073 brought forward, the balance of profit and loss account, after payment of all expenses and issuing current bills, is £732,931, from which an interim dividend at the rate of 5s. per share, less tax, for the year was paid, absorbing £128,600. £75,000 has been appropriated to the bank premises account, leaving £582,931, which the directors recommend should be disposed of as follows: to officers' pension funds, £50,000; to dividend of 7s. per share, less tax, £175,000; to bonus of 2s. per share, less tax, £60,000; leaving £257,931 to be carried forward. The Earl of Athlone resigned his seat on the board of the Bank upon his appointment as Governor-General of Canada.

**Rhodesian E.P.T.**

Some of Rhodesia's principal industries, including gold mining, farming, the railways and road services, are exempt from the operations of the new Excess Profits Tax Bill which also excludes small businesses and those which earn abnormally low profits in relation to their capital. The Bill, generally based on the British E.P.T., proposes a tax of 60% on profits made after April 1, 1939, in excess of "standard" profits, which are defined as the average of the three years ended March, 1939, or a percentage on capital up to 15% for general businesses and up to 20% for mining other than gold. Relief is provided for U.K. companies liable to pay E.P.T. in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies on the same profits.

**46th Week of the War**

# Background to the

**Air Supremacy.**—The R.A.F. is doing much more damage to the Germans than the German air force is doing to us. Something in the order of 20 bombers must fall on Germany for every bomber that falls here. There is plenty of evidence that the navigation of our crews is superior to the German, and British bombing has been proved to be much more efficient up to the present than German. The air will enable us to secure the initiative. Working with sea power, air power must be the salvation of our country. Keeping open the sea routes depends upon air and sea power no less than depends upon sea power. And, however cunning and advanced the plans for land operations, the future of ourselves, they must be supported and preceded by air action. Every future step, therefore, must depend upon our strength in the air. —Major Oliver Stewart, in "The Observer."

**Germans May Use Air.**—With each attack upon a fresh country Hitler has used a fresh device. To get Poland he used a "Blitzkrieg" with high explosives. To get Norway he used high explosives and Quislings. To get Holland he used high explosives, Quislings and parachutists. To get Belgium he relied on the treachery of the King. To get France he used high explosives, fifth columnists, failure of leaders, tanks and dive-bombers. To attempt to get Britain he has all the more reason to attempt something fresh. In spite of Hitler's declaration that there are no longer any islands, Britain is still an island, an island rapidly becoming a fortress. Hitler is therefore likely to launch a heavy attack on the British Isles by air and submarine, and to make up for the inability to use the great weight of his armaments by using poison gas, poison, beginning by stopping rain reservoirs and rivers. —"The National Review."

**Nazi Air Mobility.**—When the aerodrome at Waalhaven in Holland was captured, the Germans were able to land thousands of soldiers within a few hours. These planes brought heavy guns of as much as four-inch calibre. They were landed in different parts, but never on the beach, only a few minutes. Heavily loaded troop-carrying planes, carrying 20 to 30 men, landed in great numbers. Every 20 minutes for hours 30 aeroplanes were crashed, but this did not bother the Germans very much. They pushed the wrecks aside, and did not even look at their dead. When they succeeded in capturing an aerodrome, they quickly assembled large forces. —M. van Blamersstein.

## Hitler's Greatest Adventure.

Those who regard the British Isles as the last outpost of the Continent are wrong. These islands do not represent the geographical and political extremity of Europe; they are not the last corner of a continent in which the remnants of a well-nigh shattered European civilisation now repose. They are rather the first line of defence of a great world system, made up of Imperial Commonwealth and of free and living countries of the new world. He who attempts to invade these shores does not and must not regard his expedition as one involving off a series of European conquests, but rather as the beginning of a great and terrible adventure which offers not the slightest prospect of final success, against an Imperial system and great continents possessed of illimitable man-power and resources. They command the oceans and surround peoples who do not know defeat, and if necessary will blockade the whole continent of Europe so that Germany and her allies would perish in their very triumphs. Military success on the Continent is one thing; sometimes in the past we have failed to prevent it. Conquest of the world is another one has yet achieved it. —Imperial Policy Group.

## Post-War Reconstruction.

"There is a fairly widespread disposition to think that we must be permanently poorer because of the war. If so, it will be our own fault. We will emerge from the war with our brains, labour, materials, land, machinery (apart from war damage) and our capacity to produce. The danger is lest, after the war, we relax and try to have a good time. It should be said at once that our war effort will be followed by a reconstruction effort designed to repair war damage. This will demand much the same economic régime, including the proper direction of labour, machinery and materials, control over consumption, and even reconstruction, taxes and loans. If this is done, any likely war loss can be made good fairly quickly.

The promise of a national post-war reconstruction effort would enable the Government to say today that the community, and not the individual, would bear the full burden of war damage. People who have lost their livelihood through war exigencies should be helped to pay their debts. All war losses should be shared by the whole community. —Mr. Norman Crutup, in "The Sunday Times."

## Peace Would Destroy Us.

The new Nazi ruling class is composed of men to whom peace and prosperity would be a tawdry vacuum, and it has nurtured a generation of German youths in the same philosophy of war. But it has gone further. It has created a new economy which could not easily be diverted to peaceful aims even if the far behind it wished to do so. The Nazi State is founded upon the eternal class war, and maintained only by the terror of the Gestapo. A long period of peace would shake it to its foundations. For this reason we may assume that the resources of the new European order will be immediately mobilised for further war, to the east towards the wealth of the Ukraine, to the south over Africa, to the west against Britain and the Americas. Has Hitler any other choice except that between further conquests and brooding struggles with oppressed peoples? —New Statesman and Nation.

## What Aggressors Forget.

Christian faith in God is not created, and cannot be sustained, by the keeping of a profitless loss. We are back in the primitive atmosphere of magic if we regard a national day of prayer as an attempt to procure what we want—as though by a long and strong pull all together we could get the goods delivered from the slot. What we were really doing was not that. We were offering ourselves and our cause to His will, so that through as He may work His work, we use us as the servants of His purpose, and enable us to overcome the evil. Who dare say that that prayer is not answered in the reborn soul of faith and consecration with which our people have stood firm under the strain, in the inconceivable valour which has made Dunkirk immortal while the world lasts. Yet this alone does not take us far enough. If the Christian religion is not a complete mistake, we are bound to believe that it is the will of God that justice and truth, freedom and compassion should not be overwhelmed by the forces of barbarism, cruelty and terror. If a righteous God is sovereign in history, then the evil things against which we contend are already under sentence of death. But the righteous cause does not always win. It is not history that makes faith in God; it is faith in God that makes history. That is what the aggressors have forgotten. —Canon F. R. Barry, D.S.O., in "The Spectator."



# the War News

Opinions pronounced.—Civilisation and Progress are contradictory terms.—Weekly Review.  
Hitler's next conquest may be Portugal.—Truth.

Committees have become the curse of our system of government.—The Times.

Latest War News: Italians Win the Boat Race.—Picaresque newspaper seller.

A whole people cannot live for ever, like the moat, by devouring the lands it invades.—Mr. F. V. Tompkins.

Only one force can conquer the world—socialism. It is the Christian era.—The Bishop of Chester.

Chamberlain was one of the great advocates of the idea that leaders need not lead.—Mr. F. Tompkins.

Never did so signal a service as that of M. Maginot produce so tragic results.—Strategicus. In The Spectator.

It is easier to pass from democracy to dictatorship than from capitalism to socialism.—Sir William Beveridge.

If this country can be made to lose faith in itself and its rulers, Hitler thinks victory may be his.—Mr. Eric J. Patterson.

My wife and I have evolved that every day one of us will write a cheerful letter to some friend or relative.—Mr. W. Buxton.

Anger is wrong when it is just the reaction of wounded pride. It is right when directed against evil and injustice.—Dean W. R. Matthews.

The Happy Warrior is no happy in the confidence of success, but in the goodness of his cause.—The Very Rev. C. A. Abingdon.

Let us beware of rising feeling among some patriots that all criticism is treachery. Thereby leads the path to Fascism.—Mr. Kenyon Williams.

It is possible today to get as much as 14% on many ordinary shares which were once regarded as very good investments.—Mr. W. Alexander.

The French newspaper in which I wrote was offered 500,000 million francs as a price if it would cease to print my articles.—Mr. Tabouis.

Mr. Henderson's apology is a sign of lack of foresight and prophetic insight. Stubborn refusal to look for the signs of a mistaken pullock before its inevitable knowledge of its historical position.—Mr. C. C. Connelley.

We are not conservative champions of the nineteenth century.—Mr. Sisley Huddleston.

Great increases in productivity absorbed in some form of work, physical or physical, is a sure shield against fear.—Sir Rowland Clarendon.

We must create an army of 1,000,000 or 4,000,000 men, trained for attack on the Continent.—Mr. E. V. Tompkins.

By folding a letter threefold and tucked in, and sealed by the stamps, there is no need for an envelope and paper is saved.—Mr. F. R. Macaulay.

Hitler's principle in warfare, as in politics, is, as he has himself expressed, that he who would win must essay the impossible.—The Nineteenth Century.

It is surprising that men who have done the country such harm by their financial blindness should find the courage to continue to hold public office.—The Economist.

Members of Parliament who have fled away from this country of missions invent the right of sanctuary in the House of Commons.—Mr. F. R. Macaulay.

There is no such thing as a modern infantry division, well led tabs and perform administrative duties.—The Daily Telegraph.

The British Fleet in the Mediterranean has been the balance and determinant factor in every European struggle since the days of Bonaparte.—The Standard.

Stalin is a man in enemy of his country.—Hitler and Mussolini. If they are not you he will come out and attack.—The Middle East.

It is a mistake to think that the Frenchmen to be the "Christian" as a German in the party divisions.—The Standard.

Stalin is a man in enemy of his country.—Hitler and Mussolini. If they are not you he will come out and attack.—The Middle East.

Stalin is a man in enemy of his country.—Hitler and Mussolini. If they are not you he will come out and attack.—The Middle East.

Stalin is a man in enemy of his country.—Hitler and Mussolini. If they are not you he will come out and attack.—The Middle East.

Our men have spontaneously leapt without one exception, to hand on their Saturday work to the Red Cross for the duration of the war.—Mr. E. Arnold, of G. & Co. Ltd.

When Hitler petrol pumps are down to their last gallon, all the aircraft, tanks and troop formations which his whole schemes of conquest were based must end as a heap of perfectly useless material.—Admiral C. A. Ballard.

The world's sickness is due to Hitler's notion of his sphere of interest. The intention is due to his thinking that he needs more room for his feet, but he has no use for his head.—Mr. Anthony Fryer.

Politicians and even soldiers and sailors suffering from atrophy of moral power, have insufficient ground to stand. Hitler's realistic assault on the ideals of their "passioned allegiance."—The Times and Tide.

It has been often said that if an attempt at invasion were made its best chance of success would be if simultaneous advance from the eastern and western coasts of this country.—Mr. H. H. B. in the Sunday Times.

The attack made by the British divisions in Arras was the only feat attempted by the attacking armies of the Allies to cut their way through the enveloping German forces.—Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn.

I have always been inclined to divide the human race into dogs and hounds. They are dog soldiers and they are bound away to investigate it once. Very different is the house. I have never seen that before. I won't go past it. I will throw you off first.—Mr. G. M. Young.

The whole justification of M.P.s rest upon the publicity of their proceedings. They have no more right to sit in private than the Government has to dispense with Parliament. The demand for secret sessions arises because M.P.s exaggerate their own importance and mistake their position.—Professor W. Ivor Jennings.

The German is brutal by temperament. The thick stick holds an important place in his methods of Government and of education. He believes in terrorism, by which he believes he will conquer the world. He never takes heed that the very excess of his violence strengthens in our resolution to resist. All he thinks is that his excesses are not harsh enough and that they must do worse.—General

**PERSONALIA**

**E.A. Service Appointments**

Major I. G. Moore, M.C., of the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force, has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. R. A. King, of the Estate Agency, has been invited to join the Executive Board during the absence on active service of Major H. Bunnell.

The Hon. J. W. Downie, former High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, has presented two stained glass windows to the Presbyterian Church in the capital of the Colony.

We regret to learn of the death in Bulawayo of the late age of 74 years of Mr. Norman MacDonnell, who died in Southern Rhodesia in 1918 after living for some years in Australia.

Mrs. Glenday, wife of the Governor of British Somaliland, is visiting Kenya. She is daughter of Sir Jacob Barts, former Chief Justice of Kenya, in which Colony she lived for a long period.

Sir Alexander Gibbs, whose son was a business in Nairobi, is now serving in the Middle East, has been appointed to supervise the construction of a £3,000,000 graving dock for battleships at Swakopmund.

Colonel Frank Johnson, leader of the Pioneer Column, which occupied Southern Rhodesia, and who was a leader among Rhodesians who got away with the slaves from the Channel Islands before the German evacuation.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. M. Noble, youngest son of the late Sir John Noble, and one of the daughters of Miss Anne Pearson, one of the daughters of Sir Neville Pearson, Bart., and young daughter of Violet Lady Melchett.

Mr. Douglas Tompkins, who is principal of Makerere College, Uganda, will shortly leave England to take up his duties as headmaster of the Government school at Kisumu. He will find there at least one former East African official in the person of Mr. E. J. T. Brown.

Sir Charles Dundas, Governor of the Bahamas, who was last week appointed Governor of Uganda, will leave Nassau with Lady Dundas on July 21 for New York, and after spending a holiday in the United States and Canada, will go direct to South Africa en route of Durban.

Dr. W. H. Gibson, who for nine years has been Director of the Linen Industry Research Association in Northern Ireland, and who has had a special interest in investigating new outlets for Africa's linen industry, has resigned. He will be succeeded at Lurgan by Dr. A. J. Turner.

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant K. O. Tucker, The Royal Tank Regiment, son of the Hon. K. R. Tucker, Financial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Tucker, and Miss W. Barrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Barrington, of Great Missenden.

The magnificent wedding celebration in the royal palace of Bulawayo since the foundation of the present Colony took place recently in the Sultan's Palace when Princess Shireen and Princess Zohra, daughters of Prince Seyyid Abdulla, and granddaughters of the Sultan, were married respectively to Seyyid Badar and Seyyid Saifuddin.

The various branches of the Red Cross Society, which are organized under the auspices of the East Africa War Relief League, are now published as a monthly journal. Henry, of the Governor of the Colony, has been invited to Kenya, each having accepted an invitation to organize Red Cross work in Kenya and establish a new colony basis. Mr. Ralph Turner, who has set up a colony home in Kenyan work, has been elected President of the Kenya Branch of the Red Cross Society.

The Colonial Office announces the following appointments and promotions.

First Appointments. Mr. C. E. Purchase, as Assistant Administrator-General and Deputy Official Receiver in Uganda. African nursing sisters appointed to the Colonial Nursing Service are: Miss N. Houghton, Zanzibar; Miss A. V. Kirpe, Northern Rhodesia; Miss A. B. Macdonald, and Miss L. R. Moss, Tanganyika Territory; and Miss M. J. Smith, East Africa.

Promotions and transfers include Mr. P. W. Small, Government Engineer, East Africa, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, East Africa, and Mr. H. Robin, Assistant Engineer, East Africa, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, East Africa.

Mr. P. W. Small, Government Engineer, East Africa, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, East Africa, and Mr. H. Robin, Assistant Engineer, East Africa, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, East Africa.

Mr. L. E. Wilson, Chief Accountant, East Africa, to be Chief Accountant, East Africa, and Mr. W. D. Gold, to be Chief Accountant, East Africa.

Appointments include Mr. H. Harrison, formerly A.P.C. Tanyika Territory, to be Assistant Director of Labour, Mauritius.

Mr. H. H. Brunton, formerly Chief Mechanical Engineer, Uganda, to be Assistant Superintendent of Mechanical Transport Branch, Department of Police, East Africa, Palestine.

Mr. P. A. Buxford, formerly Superintendent of Police, to be Superintendent of Police, Zanzibar.

Mr. W. H. Hart, formerly S.M.O. Perak, to be Senior Medical Officer, Zanzibar.

Mr. C. J. Rehmie, formerly Senior Provincial Commissioner, East Africa, to be temporary Assistant Secretary, East Africa.

**Mr. A. C. Moreing, M.P.**

We regret to record the death in Isler last week at the age of 48 years of Mr. A. C. Moreing, M.P., a partner of Bewick Moreing & Co., the mining engineering firm with extensive interests in East African gold mining, and a director of many mining enterprises operating in Africa, in which he had travelled widely.

Mr. Moreing, who died in a motor car operation last year, had been in ill-health for some time. For many years he was a member of the London County Council and had been M.P. for Preston since 1931. He took a keen interest in foreign affairs, was a member of the China sub-committee of the House of Commons, and had had close business connections in Italy, Jugoslavia and Poland. During the last war he served his with the Royal Fusiliers and later on the staff.

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## Sir R. Coryndon Memorial High Tributes to His Public Services

A MEMORIAL to the late Sir Robert Coryndon, who started life as a trooper in the B.S.A. and ended it as Governor of Kenya, has been unveiled in Lusaka by Sir John Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Douglas Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company, which presented the memorial to Northern Rhodesia, wrote:

It is fitting that there should be a special visible memorial of Robert Coryndon. Yet, just as it was said long ago that famous men leave all the earth for their sepulchre, so in that sense Coryndon's great memorial is North-Western Rhodesia itself. To him, more than to any other one man, and to his work from 1897 to 1907, we owe the establishment of those happy relations between the Paramount Chief and people of the Barotsi and the British authorities which are the origin of the effective incorporation of North-Western Rhodesia in the British Empire. Upon the foundations of civilised administration which Coryndon laid, others have built and are building well, and we all join in offering to posterity this outward symbol of our admiration of a great pioneer.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Robins, resident director of the company, said it had been the intention to present the memorial on the 50th anniversary of the grant of the Royal Charter on October 29, 1889, which date almost coincided with Coryndon's entry into the company's service. The war had prevented that, and deprived them of the pleasure of the company of Lady Coryndon and her daughter, who would otherwise have attended the ceremony. Colonel Robins continued:

### Possessed of the Pioneer Spirit

Coryndon, from the day when he applied to Mr. Rhodes to join the company's service as a humble trooper to that when he died in Nairobi as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya, always possessed the pioneer spirit. He had become infected with our Founder's patriotism and sense of the great civilising mission of the British Empire. He was a soldier and a keen sportsman and lover of the wild places of Africa; he had the human touch and a wonderful influence with the Native peoples with whom he came into contact. There could be no better illustration of that than his relations with Lewanika, to whom he was both trusted counsellor and valued friend. He had, above all, a deep sense of the responsibilities which rest upon a public servant. I found the same feeling about him in Uganda and Kenya, where I have recently served and where his memory is held in the highest regard.

Sir John Maybin said they were glad to do honour to the memory of a great pioneer, a great administrator, and a great Rhodesian.

After accompanying the Pioneers in 1890 to Mashonaland when he was 19 years of age, he joined the B.S.A. Company's Survey Office as a draughtsman. During the 1896 Rebellion he served first as a sergeant and then as a subaltern. In 1897 came his first big promotion when, at the early age of 27, he was appointed Resident in Lewanika's country, and three years later the first Administrator of Northern Rhodesia, in which capacity he served for a year, in that year he left the company's service as Deputy Resident, Commissioner of Basutoland, and in 1911 he became Governor of Uganda. Five years later he was appointed Governor of Kenya, and he died early in 1927, which service with the highest distinction in that post.

His was a career of unintermitted success, of continuous valuable service. Born in Cape Colony, he served in the three Southern Protectorates, the two Rhodesias, Uganda and Kenya. He was born in an age

of opportunity and had all the qualities required in such an age. In addition to the sterling qualities required by the position he was conspicuously gifted with ability to see all points of view, with tact and courtesy. He saw the need of all communities.

In Kenya his work in the development of the Native reserves, the advancement of agriculture, and the development of the Native Councils have all had valuable results. His period of life in Kenya fell in one of its most difficult times. As it is recorded of him that Kenya had found that rare specimen, a Governor popular with everyone. Settlers liked his easy, unaffected manner and enthusiasm for the Colony's development. He was trusted and respected by officials and the Colonial Office.

After a brilliant career of 30 years he went to his rest. We are proud of the memory of our first Administrator and may draw inspiration from the career of one who, wherever and in whatever capacity he served, gave to his country the best of his great gifts.

The stone plinth of the memorial, which has been placed inside the grounds of Charter House, Lusaka, was designed by Mr. J. A. Hoogterp, who has been responsible for so many other architectural features of the new capital. The stone was obtained from Passau, near Bulawayo. The bronze plaque was designed by Professor Gave, of the Royal School of Art, London.

## Canon Harry Leakey

WE RECENTLY announced the death in the Colony of Canon Harry Leakey, one of the pioneer missionaries of Kenya, where he had served for the past 40 years. Born in London in 1868, he was educated at Reading, Peterhouse, Cambridge, and ordained as a curate in 1891, and after two years as a curate in Harare, he accepted as a C.M.S. missionary. The whole of his quiet and active career was devoted to the Kikuyu people. He lived at Kabete until his retirement in 1931, when he moved to Limuru.

From his fine missionary work among the Kikuyu, he made a close study of their language, at one time in collaboration with Mr. Barlow of the Church of Scotland Mission. He was intensely impressed with the need of recording a form of the language which would be understood and appreciated by the younger and more modern members of the tribe as well as by the elders, and with this aim in mind he undertook a monumental work of great value. He was undoubtedly one of the leading educationists of his day in Kenya, and a pioneer protagonist of education for African girls.

He sat on the Kenya Legislative Council as the representative of Native interests at a time at which tension in the Kikuyu tribe was violent. His intimate knowledge of Kikuyu history and customs was therefore particularly valuable. He was always thorough in his investigations, complaints, and he was held in high regard by his many friends, Europeans, African and Indian.

Widespread sympathy will be felt by those who always entered fully into his husband's work, and their two daughters, one the wife of Mr. J. G. Bassett, of Uganda, and the other of the late L. G. Bousfield, of Nairobi, and their two sons, Dr. H. S. Leakey, and Mr. A. Leakey.

It is regrettable to report the death on Sunday of Mrs. Leakey, who was the eldest daughter of Sir John Maybin, and whose African friends, Mr. Francis Scott, and Mrs. Leakey, have been recently interested in East African affairs, and she returned to the last her great home in the Empire. She survived the rough and stormy Africa, who was born Governor General of Canada and Governor of India, by more than a quarter of a century.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Gold Mining in Kenya**

Kenya's production valued at £608,000 during last year, an increase of more than £100,000 over the value for 1938. The results are to bring the mining industry to the second highest place in value in the Colony's exports. The gold output was some 8,000 oz. higher at 77,000 oz.

These facts are recorded in the annual report of the Mining and Geological Department, which notes that developments on the property of Kenya's largest producer, the Rosterman gold mine, proves that there is rich gold at depth.

During the year £370,000 was expended on prospecting, development, mining and milling in the Colony, the salaries and wages paid to 2,265 Europeans employed in the industry totalled £8,500 to £11,594, and to 10,775 Natives £73,000, and general expenditure by the mining companies from 1934 to 1939 was estimated to have aggregated £5,276,000.

Gold thefts are increasing, writes the Commissioner. The first step to counter this increase was by amendment of the Trades in Unwrought Precious Metals Ordinance, 1933, whereby police officers were empowered to make immediate arrest without warrant of a suspected person and search him for illicitly possessed metal. The increase of the penalty for a first offence under this ordinance is receiving attention.

Much of the prevalence of gold stealing by Native employees is due to the ignorant trustfulness of the operators themselves, continues the writer, since so much of the milling work is left to natives. Unfortunately this is inevitable when one or two white men

perform all the duties of mining and reduction work. It is believed that losses could be mitigated by the abandonment of amalgam plates, reliance being placed on recovery by cyanuro and barrel amalgamation. This has been the experience of the Rand where plate amalgamation has been entirely eliminated for the past 20 years.

**Company Progress Reports**

**Tati Goldfields.**—During June 1,210 tons were milled. Estimated mine profit: £1,000.

**Wanderer.**—During June 100,000 tons milled yielded 8,100 oz. fine gold. Profit: £10,300.

**Thistle-Etna.**—During June 1,100 tons treated yielded 850 oz. gold. Operating profit: £2,372.

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—Output from Tati mine during June: milled, 1,600 tons; working profit, £1,900.

**Mashata Rhodesian Asbestos.**—A cable received states that the erection of new plant at the Murie mine has been completed, and that operations began on July 6.

**Gibbe and Phoenix.**—June output: Treated, 6,000 tons; yield, 4,059 oz. fine gold; profit, £19,047. Phoenix mine: 13th level, driven 31 ft.; trace; 25th level, driven 58 ft.; 40 ft. dwt.; 35th level, driven 39 ft.; 1 dwt.; 39th level sunk 20 ft. max. trace.

**Rosterman.**—The June progress report states that 4,000 tons were milled, producing 2,205 oz. fine gold, valued at £18,522. Working expenditure, £6,883; development, £1,311. Estimated surplus: £10,925. Capital expenditure in respect of new stand-by power plant, £6,062.

**Billiton Co.**

The head office of the Billiton Company, which has interests in tin mining in Uganda, has been transferred from Holland to Batavia.

**Thistle-Etna**

Thistle-Etna declared a dividend of 10% in respect of the year ended March 31. Last year the distribution was at the rate of 8%.

**Tati Goldfields**

Tati Goldfields, Ltd., announces that profit for the year ended March 31 totalled £12,300. Ore reserves amounted to 98,684 tons, averaging 4.7% dwt. over an average width of 58 inches.

**Gabait Gold**

Gabait Gold Company announces that profit for the year to January 31 totalled £5,500, compared with £1,622 for the preceding 12 months. No dividend is recommended, and £1,048 is to be carried forward.

**Rhodesia Copper & General**

Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Company, Ltd., announces that during the year ended May 31, 1940, revenue totalled £14,000, while expenditure amounted to £9,179. The report indicates that investments show considerable depreciation.

**Fanganyika Mineral Exports**

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during April totalled Gold, 18,960 oz.; tin, 25.45 tons; salt, 1,000 tons; diamonds, 426 carats; and tungsten ore, 6 cars. Total exports were from the following districts: Mwanza, 5,175 oz.; Lupa (C.O.), 1,000 oz.; Mwanza, 1,227 oz.; and Kilimanjaro, 1,000 oz.

**Illegal Mining**

A number of cases of illegal mining in Uganda are recorded in the annual report of the Police Department. An exodus of Europeans from the Buganda area took place on the outbreak of war, leaving mining areas unattended. As a result that gangs of uneducated Natives engaged in illegal mining. Active police measures have since been taken against offenders.

**Victoria Falls' Good Year**

An increased revenue of £2,000,000 in 1939 is shown by the report of the Victoria Falls and Power Company. After providing for depreciation, income tax and renewals fund altogether amounting to £850,000, and £300,000 for a gratiation, the net profit was £1,150,000, which with £18,823 brought to date makes an available total of £990,000. A final dividend of 15% for the year, has been paid, and £900,000 is set apart on the £2,000,000 preference shares. The balance of £90,000 stands at £330,000, and the balance carried forward is £17,017.

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### Joint East African Board Colonel Pensonby Re-Elected Chairman

COLONEL T. PENSONBY, M.P., was last week re-elected Chairman of the Joint East African Board on the motion of Sir Humphrey Leggett, who spoke of his selfless services both to the Board and to East African interests generally.

Mr. Alex. Holm, re-elected Deputy Chairman, Sir Humphrey Leggett and Sir James Somerville, who retired by rotation, were re-elected to the Executive Council. Sir John Shuttle, M.P., was elected to the Council as its third Parliamentary member. The East African Chambers of Mines was granted the right to appoint a Councillor (Colonel Scofield), and the same right was conferred jointly upon the Dar es Salaam and Tanga Chambers of Commerce, whose Chairman was Lord Chesham.

Warm thanks were expressed to Mr. Mellersh for his past services as honorary auditor, and his firm, Messrs. Goddard, Mellersh and Co., was re-appointed in that capacity.

In the course of his address at the annual meeting, Colonel Pensonby said:

"This is a difficult and dangerous time for East Africa, which is directly threatened by a hostile Italy; the export of her produce is gravely hindered by the closing of the Mediterranean to merchant shipping; and her communications with the United Kingdom are much slowed down by the interruption of the air mail services."

#### East Africa's Development

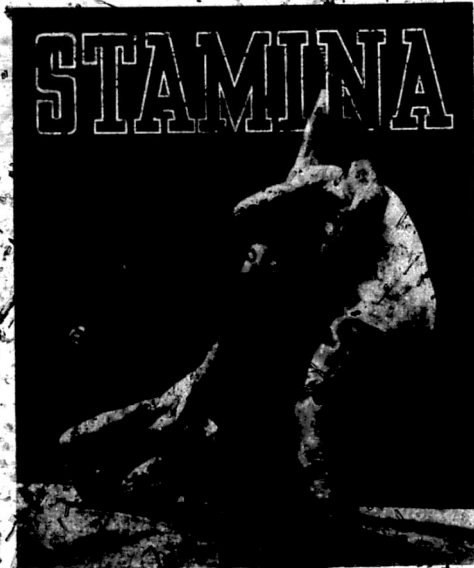
"You will not wish me to spend time on recalling the events of last year. Enough to say that we did our best by discussion and debate, by representations to the Colonial Office, assisting to create a favourable public opinion in this country, to further the development of East Africa on sound and peaceful lines. The results of our efforts and of others interested in different parts of the Empire are best shown in the decision by Parliament—a decision heartily endorsed by the people of the country—to grant the £200,000 over a course of 10 years to Colonial development. That development must now await the end of the war."

"Meanwhile we must turn our attention to assisting East Africa to meet the difficulties ahead. I believe that we can be particularly useful. While communications are so bad it will be impossible for East Africa to maintain a close watch on negotiations affecting their interests which take place in the United Kingdom. It will be for us to keep a careful eye on such matters on their behalf."

The Board's annual report contains a useful review of affairs in East Africa in 1939 commodity by commodity and territory by territory together with statistical tables. Unhappily an account of great pressure on space cannot this year give our usual extracts.

#### Income Tax Inequalities

Mr. E. C. Phillips made his maiden speech in the Tanganyika Legislative Council on the subject of the War Revenue (Income Tax) (Replacement) Bill, which, he said, imposed injustice on taxpayers in the territory because, though East African incomes are pooled for the purpose of taxation, the rates in Zanzibar and Uganda are lower than in Tanganyika and Kenya. If the war was prolonged the treasury steadily increasing taxation, with a rising income tax, and Uganda and Zanzibar decided to maintain their existing rates, the inequalities of the present arrangement



When the struggle comes, when one is up against it and the odds are against the other fellow, then it is your stamina... the ability to take grueling punishment without cracking, the strength to hang on and win. As with men, so with materials. Take for example, the protection of iron and steel work. You want more from a paint than good looks.

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## Kenya's Pyrethrum Industry Rhodesian-Australian Trade

COMPARATIVELY LITTLE has been written about the rise of Kenya's pyrethrum industry, the story of which is told in "A Study of Insecticide Materials of Vegetable Origin" (Imperial Institute, 3s. 11d. post free). The writer says:

"The pyrethrum industry of Kenya provides an excellent example of how effective co-operation between the planting community and the Imperial Department of Agriculture can result in the establishment of a well-organised, well-controlled and profitable industry."

*Cyranthemum cinerifolium* was introduced into Kenya in 1911 by Mr. Gilbert Walker, a planter, and by Messrs. J. F. Armstrong and W. A. Beckley, of the Department of Agriculture. Practically speaking, the whole of the Kenya pyrethrum is derived from the two strains imported by Walker and the Department, the latter obtaining their seed from the Plant Pathology Department in Harpenden.

By 1931 it became clear that pyrethrum was admirably suited to the cooler districts of Kenya. In the early years of its cultivation in Kenya local demand absorbed the total production. By 1932 the pyrethrum industry proper began, and in 1933 the Pyrethrum Growers' Association was formed to encourage the growing and marketing of pyrethrum. Under its auspices local demand was met and export started.

During the 1933-34 season there were 35 growers cultivating less than 100 acres, which yielded 14 tons of dried flowers, 14 tons of which were exported. In 1935 an ordinance was passed vesting the industry in the Pyrethrum Board. During the 1936-37 season over 1,000 tons of high quality product were produced, the whole of which, with the exception of 70 tons, was exported. In 1938 the production reached 1,865 tons, of which 1,691 were exported, 1,123 tons to the United States.

### World Producers of the Crop

East African planters—for cultivation is now expanding in Tanganyika also—will be interested in a brief survey of the world position of the crop.

Figures of the early production of pyrethrum do not appear to be available, but there is evidence that from the time of the introduction of *C. cinerifolium* in Dalmatia quite appreciable quantities of flowers found a market in Egypt, and later in America.

Although commercial production in Egypt began in 1886, Dalmatia furnished the bulk of the world pyrethrum flowers until 1912. The production of Dalmatia in 1911 was about 650 tons, but the Japanese production amounted to only 125 tons. In 1911 the Dalmatian output had fallen to 560 tons and the Japanese had risen to 950 tons. Since then Dalmatian production has not increased to any great extent, and although in 1925, 1926, and 1930 over 1,000 tons per annum of flowers were produced, the average production during recent years has been less than 700 tons.

On the other hand, production in Japan increased rapidly to a maximum of over 12,500 tons in 1935, with an average of nearly 11,000 tons during the last three years. In 1938 Kenya began commercial production, and is now the second largest producer with nearly 2,000 tons in 1938. Brazil is the most recent newcomer to the pyrethrum export market, the production in 1938 being 250 to 300 tons. The total world production of pyrethrum flowers at present is probably over 15,000 tons.

Over 400 members of the Overseas Forces attended a sherry party at Over-Sea House last week at the invitation of Bovis Ltd. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Lake, Chairman of the company, the guests were welcomed by the Duke of Athol, the Vice-Chairman.

Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, said recently that the volume of trade between Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa had moved very much against the Colony, which might soon expect to find a market in South Africa for its tobacco.

Relations with the Union must be maintained on a basis of mutual commercial developments, however, it is feared to suffer. The present agreement with South Africa, unilateral against satisfactory arrangements being made with other countries. Negotiations had been opened with a view to developing trade with Australia, and fairly large orders for Rhodesian tobacco had been received.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia has completed an agreement with the Ministry of Food where under the Colony's surplus maize crop, estimated at 1,000,000 bags, will be bought by the Imperial Government. Since the war began Southern Rhodesia has exported to Great Britain and her Allies nearly 13,000,000 lb. of beef products, valued at over £200,000, and 40,000 worth of hides. A record Virginian tobacco crop, of about 50,000,000 lb., is being realised, and will be exported to Great Britain and other parts of the Empire. The Turkish tobacco crop is expected to be about the same as last year's, 70,000,000 lb., but the quality is higher.

## Native Treasury Accounts

It is often said that the funds of the Native treasuries, which are a fundamental factor in the successful establishment of indirect rule, are devoted almost wholly to the payment of inflated salaries to chiefs and officials. The answer given by the latest available consolidated accounts of Native treasuries in Tanganyika Territory is that their total revenue in 1938 was £243,675, of which £91,042 was from a share of house and poll taxes, and that personal emoluments took £120,728.

Of the total expenditure of £192,795, tribal administration accounted for £139,161, medical and sanitary work for £17,399, education for £19,692, agriculture for £10,977, roads and bridges for £8,200, water supply for £2,868, veterinary measures for £1,480, estates reclamation for £2,063, forestry for £2,042, and other miscellaneous services for the balance of £1,623.

During the current year revenue is estimated at £248,877 and expenditure at £207,333, and no less than £207,346 remained in hand from 1938.

### Marketing Congo Coffees

M. Gladden, representing the Government of the Belgian Congo, has been visiting Kenya to investigate the possibility of the curing and marketing of Nairobi of the forthcoming Kivu and Ruwanda coffee crop, which is estimated at about 4,000 tons. If mutually satisfactory arrangements can be reached, as is hoped on both sides, the import requirements of the Congo plants would be largely purchased in Kenya. It is held that the most favourable outlet for these coffees to world markets is by the Kagera River port to Lake Kivu, thence by the Kenya and Uganda Railways. The buyers already accustomed to the use of East African coffee.

### Co-ordination

At the recent meeting in Nairobi of the East African Governors' Conference proposals were considered for that co-ordination of information and effort throughout the territories which is essential if each is to plan in advance and make the best use of its resources in the common cause.



**New Items in Brief**

Of the 85 road accidents which occurred in Nairobi last year, 37 were fatal.

A number of young Rhodesians at school in England have been sent back to the Colony.

The King George V Memorial in Nakuru is to take the form of a fountain with a bas-relief plaque of His Majesty.

For the first time since the Suez Canal Company was established 75 years ago, the directors have decided not to pay a dividend.

To mark the Jubilee of the foundation of Southern Rhodesia, a book dealing with the history of the country will shortly be published.

A Committee in Kampala appeals for funds to reconstruct the church in Bugoma as a memorial to the late Katikiro of Bunyoro, who attended it regularly. A £500 is wanted.

Improved Africanias are now available from the Scott Agricultural Laboratories in Kenya for diagnosing out custom levels of coffee estates. No charge will be made for this service.

The Government of Kenya has declared illegal three Native political associations considered to be subversive. Two of them operated in the Kikuyu Reserve, and one among the Karoba.

Germany has informed Portugal that she will not recognise transfers of shares in Portuguese businesses from British or Allied citizens to Portuguese holders. Presumably the reserves also to Portuguese Colonial enterprises.

A Bemba-English dictionary is being prepared by some White settlers in Nonsale, and the Native Development Board is making a grant towards its production. It is hoped to be sold to the book at a price not too high for the Africans to pay.

The presentation by the Kenya Coffee Board of a complete coffee brewing equipment to the ship's company of the new cruiser H.M.S. KENYA will introduce this type of "wet" canteen for the first time to H.M. Majesty's ships. A supply of straight Kenya coffee sufficient to meet the requirements of her best cruises is to be presented to the officers and men.

It was stated in the House of Commons last week that the only services of British Overseas Airways Corporation at present running regularly are those between Durban and Sydney via Egypt, operated once weekly in each direction, and between Hong Kong and Bangkok. It was hoped that it would be possible to operate a number of additional services in the near future.

Permits for travel overseas from this country will henceforth be restricted to Government servants, persons having business of urgent national importance (who must obtain a certificate from a Government Department), children travelling under the auspices of the Children's Overseas Reception Board, mother accompanying children under 16, nurses and governesses, wives and children under 16, and permanently stationed abroad, persons over 60, and Dominion nationals and others not normally resident in this country.

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**Of Commercial Concern**

Central Land Sales Estates Ltd., announce that out for June amounted to 272 tons, making the total for the year to date for the year to June 3, 1954, 2,000 tons.

Negotiations have been opened by the British Government for the purchase of a substantial volume of American tobacco of the 1953 crop held for British option under the Commodity Credit Corporation lease. It is understood that Great Britain will claim about 12,000,000 lb. of leaf for prompt shipment to this country.

The Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company, which has interests in the wattle industry of Kenya, announces that in response to the recent cash offer to holders of its 10% 10-year registered notes to the tune of 2,000,000, proposals are being acquired for redemption and cancellation. The offer to purchase notes is now closed.

Messrs. Edm. Schuster & Co. state in their monthly review that the world price of coffee is rising owing to the elimination of nearly all European consumers. In London buying interest has been so poor that public auctions were temporarily suspended. The reasons are partly seasonal, partly scarcity of root picking factories, and partly the sugar shortage. The stocks in Great Britain are ample.

The Oyster Nut Co-operative Union Ltd. has been formed in Kenya. The directors representing the two growers' associations, include Captain L. H. Evans, Mr. W. J. Poppleton, Colonel Paisley, and Messrs. J. W. M. Munn and J. B. Steyn. Messrs. Dalgety & Company have been appointed selling agents. The best market for the nut, which is used mainly for confectionery and chocolates, is the U.S.A. Sugar rationing in the United Kingdom, must retard progress in developing this market.

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## Jacket Dinner, One

A Military Officer, a young Nyasalanders, about to proceed on active service to an East African area is stated by "The Nyasaland Times" to contain a paragraph reading:

It is probable that from time to time officers and British non-commissioned officers will be in stations or on leave in places where they will have opportunities of wearing and using items such as those mentioned below, and which they would be well advised to take with them: Rattacher, lounge suit, dinner jacket, tennis clothes, tennis racquet, golf clubs, gun or rifle.

Under the appropriate heading "Right Dress", our contemporary has thus committed its reflections to print:

I am going on safari with the African askari  
To defend the Empire we have flung so far,  
And the enemy I'll stagger with my little wigger-wagger  
(If I don't forget and leave it in my car).

I'm not sure where I am going, and there seems no way  
of knowing,

But if I have to fight of course I will  
With my golf clubs and my racquet and my little  
dinner jacket.

I'm sure I'll be quite irresistible,

If the enemy comes near me they will have good cause  
to fear me.

For they've never met the like of me before,  
"Kum and Country" will mutter as I hit them with  
a patter.

For that's the way I mean to win the war.

It will really be most jolly as I take some on the volley,  
And return them with my wotted ball and grace,  
With my golf clubs and my racquet and my little  
dinner jacket.

The enemy will never stand the pace.

But when I am attacking I will feel there's something  
lacking

To get me in the mood to do or die,  
In addition to my racquet and my clubs and dinner  
jacket.

I think I ought to carry my old

If upon my chest it's flaunted, I will really feel  
undaunted.

And will gladly leave my future to the fates,  
For if I should stop a packet I am sure my tie and  
jacket

Will pass me through St. Peter's special gates.

## B.B.C. Geography

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—A few years ago an M.P. who was to distinguish himself as a Minister for War solemnly told the House that Uganda was in West Africa. Last week the B.B.C. followed his example by referring to "Buganda" in Uganda, West Africa.

It was not an announcer's slip, for the same message was read in both the 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock news bulletins. That item must have passed through many hands before being broadcast, yet no one seems to have known where Uganda is. Such ignorance is notattering to the educational system of an Imperial

Yours faithfully,

R. P. NOYES

London, S.W. 1

## A Tribute to Tanganyika

The appointment as Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies of Sir Frank Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, is not only striking testimony to the importance placed upon this new post in official circles, but a further tribute to Mr. A. J. Wakefield, the able young Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, who was recently selected as the first Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies. It is quite safe to assume that the recommendation to the Secretary of State was made by Sir Frank Stockdale, who has travelled widely in the Colonial Empire to familiarise himself with the problems of individual Dependencies and with the efficiency or inefficiency of the various Departments under his control. It is evident that he was particularly impressed by what he saw in Tanganyika, the Agricultural Department of which has been improved out of all knowledge under its last two Directors, Mr. Ernest Harrison and Mr. Wakefield. Now they will be together again, for Mr. Harrison is nowadays in charge of the agronomical work of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. Sir Frank Stockdale is second in command at the Colonial Office, Dr. H. A. Pempany went to Uganda not long ago to preside over the important Cotton Commission set up by the then Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell.

## The Veteran Hercules

The old Imperial Airways air liner HERACLES, in which hundreds of East Africans have flown between Croydon and Paris, was badly damaged one day last week when a strong wind caused her to blow over while standing on the tarmac in this country. The machine had flown over one and a half million miles during nine years of service, had carried more than 100,000 passengers, and had never had an accident. She is to be broken up, and her owners, British Overseas Airways Corporation, will give the resulting aluminium to the Ministry of Aircraft Production in response to Lord Beaverbrook's appeal.

## Lusaka's New Hospital

The policy of extending medical services for Africans is taken a step further when the new African hospital and medical school in Lusaka were recently opened by the Governor. The hospital, which has 100 beds, is equipped with an out-patient department, dispensary, X-ray room, two operating theatres, maternity and private wards. It is built round a pleasant grass court and with a detached summer-house for convalescents. The medical school has accommodation for 24 pupils, 10 whom there are to-day, laboratories and an exact copy of the type of rural dispensary of which they will later take control. The other two buildings cost £25,000.

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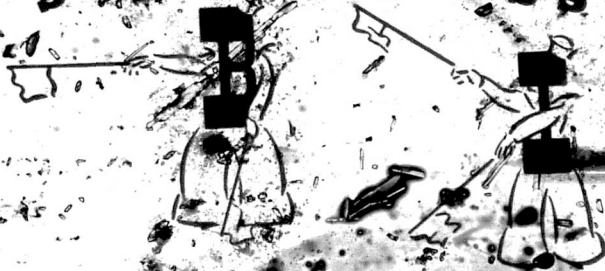


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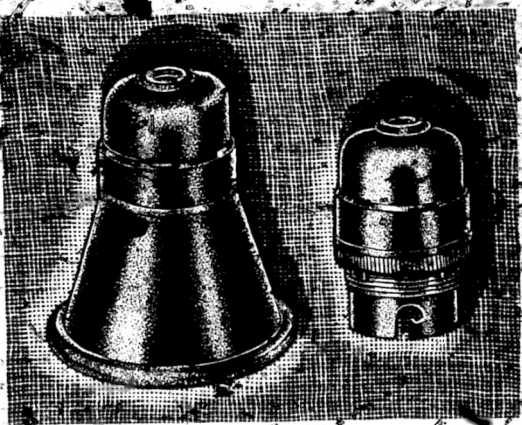
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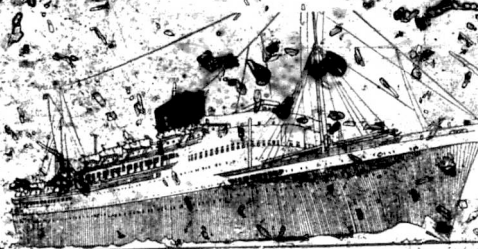
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**OUR RECENT** leading article on the appointment of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, to be Deputy Chairman of the Conference of East African Governors, has resulted in a number of requests for further information from well-informed East Africans at present in England.

**The Governors Conference.** Significantly, every one expressed agreement with the editorial view that the Conference has hitherto proved an adequate instrument, and that union of the territories is the only logical development. It may now be added that Lord Lloyd, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, directed that the Governor of Kenya should become permanent Chairman of the Conference for the period of his tenure, with Sir Philip Mitchell as permanent Deputy Chairman resident in Nairobi, working in the closest touch with the military authorities, and endeavouring to maintain contact with territories outside East Africa. That obviously embraces the whole of Southern Africa, with which the new Deputy Chairman has some personal ties, and which he knows intimately. The Governors Conference will now be, in effect, in constant session, and although still without executive authority, will at least have an executive officer of Governor's rank devoting his whole time to the achievement of the maximum measure of harmonious co-operation.

**THE COLONIAL EMPIRE** wholeheartedly anxious to make the maximum contribution to the Mother Country's resistance to mechanised barbarism, has, like Great Britain herself, lacked much of the guidance which could come only from authority, and the absence of which deprived millions of men of the opportunity of rendering the service they longed to give. Throughout the autumn and winter months most of the Dependents were perplexedly endeavouring to translate into the practical terms of local life the all too general, ambiguous, or even contradictory suggestions received from London in response to requests for clarification. So frustrated was this State of affairs that, as a last despairing of its transmutation into something acceptable, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika sent a joint delegation by air to England to discuss matters with the Imperial Government. A mission which had been criticised in some quarters as unnecessary, was in fact faced with so heavy a task that its negotiations covered a period three or four times as long as had been foreseen by East Africans. And that was after the Empire had been engaged in hostilities for more than half a year. The fault was the leisurely pace of the Chamberlain Government.

Gold and base metals are so essential to the vigorous prosecution of the war that maximum output is clearly required of all producers, but the duty of agriculturists overseas is much less obvious. Indeed, it varies from territory to territory, from crop to crop, and from one month to the next in some cases, primarily on account of the shipping position and of their proximity to the battle fronts. In the last few weeks both these governing factors have made it essential to throw the emphasis in East Africa from that of maximum production of certain raw materials and foodstuffs to that of the maximum release of men for military service.

**African Armies Must be Created.** The new and dynamic Secretary of State for the Colonies, is gratifyingly direct in word and action in this matter, and with no doubt, affords inspiration to which the Colonies will respond with alacrity. British Africa realises that it stands high on the list of Hitler's aims, and it means to engage in its own defence in which it can provide inexhaustible numbers of excellent African troops and first-class white leadership. The creation of great African armies appears a foregone conclusion.

Governors in East, Central and West Africa and the Prime Ministers of Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa have in recent weeks called and called confidently for

further contributions in manpower, in material, and in money. This was not a recommendation from the top downwards, as in totalitarian territories, but the expression of acknowledged spokesmen of their people in the common wish and will in no small instance in advance of public opinion, but in every case after it had been enthusiastically voiced by other public men, imposed by the impression that their Government was impatient, too cautious about imposing new sacrifices. As in almost all democratic States in recent years, there has been in the Rhodesias and East Africa a marked disposition to look to the public purse for succour in difficulties; now in these days of peril has come the awakening, and there is an ardent and universal anxiety to give up to get. By the very nature of things it reveals itself unevenly, thereby affording strong new arguments for the compulsory military service which one Dependency after another has adopted, never in defiance of the general inclination, but always in the wake of it. The man who in his heart of hearts knows that it is his duty to continue to provide gold or copper, for instance, for the war requirements

Government which has the legal option of ordering him so to do or of putting him into military uniform; and the planter, farmer, trader or administrative officer who prefers not to be left to make his own way, but that his case should be decided in the light of the general needs.

One of the most welcome changes in recent weeks is the new attitude of the Government towards the Civil Service, which in general has seemed to be regarded as set apart for business very much as usual, and what

**An Anomaly Abolished.** still more angered the public, including the Service itself, for to leave as usual. Not until the Empire had been at war for some time months was overseas leave stopped; though of course civilians had abandoned all thought of leave for the duration of the war. If men in the Forces and those who must be retained in commerce, agriculture and mining are to forego holiday until peace has been regained why, it is asked, should they be compelled to absent themselves from their posts? (None of the ancient publicly vouchsafed was compelling, and every worthy public servant must have rejoiced at the unhappily belated sanction that now permits him to fall into line with the rest of the community.)

One striking difference between the attitude of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia on the one hand and of the African territories under the Colonial Office on the other has, curiously enough,

**Equality of Sacrifice.** passed almost unnoticed. In reference to the Southern Rhodesians it is said that officials called to be cautious shall not the pay of the grant, whatever it may be, and shall not give their emoluments brought up to the pre-war level by a grant from the Treasury. That being so, Southern Rhodesian parliament has been told, was based on the view of the Cabinet which certainly serves the public with that in a country which conscripts manpower there can be no justification for treating a small section of the population as entitled to special consideration, since the grant of peace-time salaries to officials alone must inevitably destroy that principle of equality of sacrifice which it is so essential to implement and strengthen. In the Dependencies under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, however, public servants who join the Forces continue in receipt of their previous emoluments, and while some would



# The Lesson Taught by Moyale

## Italian Air Strength and Stores Constantly Bombed by Our Aircraft

THEY HAVE BEEN MET WITH CRITICISM in the press and in the House of Commons for their semi-official attempts, especially those of the 14th, to take the square by the Italians, of posts in the Galla and Kenya which, after such accidents, have been described as "of no strategic importance." The loss of these posts, the occupation of Kisumu and Galla, first aroused misgivings, which were much increased when Moyale was captured.

Good reasons are given for the decisions not to hold these positions at heavy sacrifice in the face of greatly superior enemy forces. The wise course of taking the public into confidence was unfortunately not followed with that promptitude which is essential. It is to be hoped that the lesson will be learnt, which is that all news not of value to the enemy should be released with out delay.

### Water Supply the Decisive Factor

Moyale had been garrisoned by one K.A.R. company only, because the water supply was insufficient for a larger force. On the side of the frontier the Italians are better situated in regard to water, and the attack would therefore be made by a force augmented by a brigade at least and several batteries of artillery. Moreover, high ground gave them valuable advantages of terrain.

The first strong attack occurred on June 28, and on July 1 three heavy assaults were repulsed. The pressure was eased by our aircraft, and reinforcements were sent forward. From July 9 to 10 the post was constantly shelled, and on July 13 another attack was launched but unsuccessfully. When supplies running short the garrison was ordered to withdraw during the night of July 14, and it made its way through the Italian lines without being detected, a splendid achievement. Joining the reinforcements of high ground, south of Moyale, the losses of the K.A.R. were very small, and those of the Italians heavy. The G.O.C., Major-General D. P. Dickinson, has described the defence as one of the finest incidents in K.A.R. history.

It was said earlier that the squadrons of aircraft had flown to East Africa, some carrying high branch officers. It was not known whether they had escaped to get it out, or whether they intended to seek to force a surrender on General Legentilhomme.

Italic Selassie was reported to have reached the vicinity of the Moyale for the purpose of organising the Italian forces to the Italians. Later it became known that he had been down in the Sudan.

Air tank communication stated: "In East Africa our troops carried out a brilliant combined action consisting in the capture of the salient which included Kisumu and land from Kenya. This was the operation the Italian front has been shostened by 200 miles. The villages of Sukela, Kerkala, Tagaba, Kerkala, Dada and Dama were occupied. An enemy attack on the Italian positions in the Lake Rudolf area was repulsed. The local population took part in this fighting, and the enemy suffered considerable losses."

Nairobi and the withdrawal in Turkana after an enemy post at Namoi path had been wrecked.

A later Italian statement admitted British air raids on Asmara, Assab and Agordat, which were claimed to have caused little damage, but to have resulted in the loss of one British plane shot down. Ghezzen, near Kismayu, was said to have been occupied.

A communiqué issued in Cairo said: "Somaliland, a night raid on the Italian post at Glamuk drew enemy reinforcements for a counter-attack, which suffered casualties before the patrol of Camel Corps withdrew."

### British Bombers Collide in the Air

July 18.—British aircraft scored direct hits on aerodrome buildings at Asmara, but while diving through clouds to the attack two of our machines collided and one crashed. The other, though damaged, got home.

At Kismayu an Italian plane was shot down by rifle fire.

A hangar was completely destroyed at Agordat, bombs dropped on naval barracks near Assab started a fire and caused a big explosion, the camp at Moyale was bombed, causing an explosion, and administrative buildings were machine-gunned.

A telegram from Jibuti to The Daily Telegraph said: "Patrol engagements are the only incidents reported along the Abyssinia-Somaliland frontiers. Jibuti itself is calm. There have been no casualties to Europeans. Small rains are abundant in the south-east during May and the beginning of June. The heavy rains start from mid-July and end during the last 10 days of September in Addis Ababa. Conditions vary slightly according to districts."

July 19.—A Nairobi message reported a most successful raid on Neghelli, where a petrol dump was destroyed, fires started in workshops and other buildings, and direct hits made on aircraft dispersed round the aerodrome.

July 20.—A Cairo communiqué stated: "In a raid on Neghelli by the South African Air Force one incendiary bomb hit an enemy hangar, which burst into flames, becoming a total wreck. Other bombs did extensive damage to another Italian hangar, and two more are probably unserviceable. A petrol dump was blown up and a building set alight. Several enemy aircraft were parked near the spot of the explosion."

In a raid on Agordat three aircraft on the ground were severely damaged. Direct hits were made on hangars already damaged in a previous raid, and when the hangars were destroyed, the area was obscured by smoke.

The strategic position points to the necessity of maintaining it equally unwise to do so. The Italian as of no importance, and it is a mistake to suppose that every post should be held in a vacuum on account of the moral effect of a temporary withdrawal upon Native opinion. Our intelligence is obviously capable of sending news of this kind to the tribes on the Italian side of the frontier, who, at the right time, will rise against their present masters.

### Italian and British Air Losses

In our last issue we went to press our daily analysis of the aerial British communiqué showed that, after including every ambiguous reference, and taking every legitimate claim at its lowest value, our losses had shot down 13 planes in East Africa, captured one, and proved two damaged. In the same period, and in the same way, British aircraft had been shot down and a third had failed to return.

In the past week we have lost one bomber, four fighters in the air, and have shot down one, destroyed one on the ground, and damaged 11 others. Assuming that those destroyed have been put out of service, enemy

again and a Director of the same cause considerable damage.

July 22. A bomb exploded from the Sudan, scored direct hits on three houses and other buildings on Asmara. The main one was a house at Barentu. Between Asmara and Gondar was attacked. Asaba was also attacked. A bomb was thrown on the main line but no damage was done. From Kenya an attack on African and Indian, Rhodesian airmen, who attacked major transport and other objects.

July 23. News messages from Cairo declared that open hostilities in the Middle East are spreading rapidly in British East Africa. Sabotage is constant. News of the British Government's decision to assist the Haile Selassie to his throne has rallied strong European support.

A strong enemy force was intercepted and repulsed near the Nile and destroyed by a K.A.R. patrol.

#### New Steps in the Rhodesias

The Southern Rhodesian Government has completed War-Time Supplies and Armaments Committee to examine and harness the country's resources, manufacture of munitions and necessary equipment, with a view to reducing imports.

Men engaged in the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia are to be released for military service provided their absence will not endanger ongoing production. Many small workers are still producing on a unproductive basis. It is suggested that if eligible for military service, they can best serve the common cause by joining the forces.

High Court judges and members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia are exempted from the Compulsory Military Service Ordinance, under which male British subjects between 18 and 40 or nearly so, residing in the territory for three years or more are liable to be enrolled for military service or to be sent to the Protectorates. Mr. R. Welenky urged in the Legislature that since a man could obtain a vote in 18 months, the exemption period should be reduced similarly. The proposal was adopted.

#### To Promote Co-operation

Weekly conferences are held in Nairobi, at which the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Chief Native Commissioner, and the general manager of the K.U.F. represent the civil authorities and the U.S.O. 1 and D.A.O.M.G. the military authorities. By this means immediate decisions can be taken and correspondence reduced to a minimum. A proposal to invite to the meetings a representative of financial interests under consideration.

Details of the organisation set up by the Supply Board of Kenya for the control of food and other supplies are now available. Four executive committees have been set up, with a military representative on each. That concerned with food produces of animal origin is composed of the Chairman of the Supply Board as Chairman, the Director of Veterinary Services, Mr. H. J. Hamilton, Mr. G. S. Palmer, and a military representative. Mr. Isher Dastmalji, L.C., will assist as a co-opted member when such supplies are under discussion, and Mr. Shamsuddin, M.L.C., who manages supplies are on the agenda. The sub-committee concerned with food produces of plant origin will be presided over by the Director of Agriculture, who will be assisted by Colonel G. C. Griffiths and Mr. M. P. Sayer. Mr. S. H. Sayer is Chairman of the committee on supplies of imported goods, the other members being the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. J. B. Pandya, Mr. John Crisp, and Mr. A. L. Gladwell. The sub-committee concerned with timber supplies has as chairman Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, and the members are Mr. H. W. Gill and Mr. C. H. Wainwright.

Major-General H. J. Hingeston, who was formerly in command of the Sudan, and has lately been C.O.C. Northern Ireland, is now employed on special duties with the acting rank of lieutenant-general.

Sir William Gowars, former Governor of Basutia, and afterwards Chief Crown Counsel for the Colonies, has most important liaison officer between one of the most important military commands and the Regional Commissioners, responsible for the main lines of the country.

The reorganisation of the commands of the police and defence forces in Southern Rhodesia was announced last week. Several years ago the commands were combined as an economy measure. Colonel J. S. Morris, who held the joint command, has been appointed Inspector-General of Police, and Lieutenant-General W. Watson, who was chief staff officer, to Colonel Morris becomes commander of the military forces, with the rank of colonel.

#### Another Rhodesian Wins D.F.C.

Acting Flight-Lieutenant C. P. Bell, of the Southern Rhodesia, who has been awarded the D.F.C., shot down the enemy aircraft on May 24 and two days later engaged five others single-handed, shooting down four and damaging a fifth. Next day he attacked enemy aircraft greatly superior in numbers, and was wounded and had to retire.

Temporary Major J. de L. Thompson has received his substantive rank of captain in the Southern Rhodesian Forces on ceasing to be attached to the West African Frontier Force.

Captain J. MacNab, commanding the Southern Rhodesian contingent attached to the Somaliland Camel Corps.

Captain J. MacNab Mundell, one of the best known residents of Eldoret, is now serving with the British.

Lieutenant Lawn Currie, a South African Air Force pilot, ran out of petrol recently and landed his machine on a stretch of sand on the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia. He managed to walk 100 miles to Bulawayo because he was missing for a week.

Jewish soldiers in the Southern Rhodesian contingent in Palestine have named one of the name of the Rev. R. Handberg, the Chief Rabbi of England, chaplain who accompanied them from Rhodesia, as a mark of appreciation of his services.

#### Casualties

Mr. L. G. Farquhar, who was a District Officer in Kenya and from 1930 until the outbreak of war, has been accidentally killed while flying with the Fleet Air Arm. He was 26 years of age.

Young Officer Charles E. Greenwell, only son of Mr. Stanley Greenwell, of Choma, Northern Rhodesia, is reported missing after air operations over Germany. He joined the R.F.C. in August, 1939, and had a wide circle of friends in the two Rhodesias.

Captain F. R. Garside, C.B.E., R.N., who has been killed in action, was Flag-Captain of H.M.S. Gloucester, flagship of the C-in-C, East Indies, from January, 1939, until shortly after the outbreak of war. Those in East Africa who met him were struck with his strong and friendly personality, his energy and vigour.

Lieutenant-Commander Peter Norton Churchill, R.N., who has been killed in action, will be remembered by many of our readers in Kenya and in Uganda. The young officer before the war was deputed to address a meeting of the Victoria Nyanza Sailing Club, as a result of which a unit of the R.N. Volunteer Submarine Reserve was formed in Kampala. Captain Churchill was then first torpedo officer of the East Indies Squadron, serving on H.M.S. Gloucester.





**Germany's Air Strength.**—The German Air Force is, unfortunately still far bigger than our own. The most reliable estimates of her first-line strength put it at 18,000 planes, based on the number of national aerodromes known to be possessed by the enemy; the number of factories on aircraft production, and the scale of operations already undertaken in certain areas. Undoubtedly there is some reserve in the rear, and the grounds for supposing that Germany does not now possess trained crews for all the planes built. We know for certain that the Junkers factory has been producing one type of plane 52 at a rate of about four a day for about two years. Losses were heavy in Norway and Holland, but Germany still has something like 3,000 troop carriers, each capable of transporting 20 men over short distances. Of the rest the ratio of bombers to fighters probably remains about equal. Present output from all German factories can be several 800 planes of all types per month. This figure is an increase of about 500 per month since the war began, and does not represent the peak obtainable. For the output of aeroplanes is not the bottle-neck in German strength. Crews cannot be trained at a rate of one a day, but the reason for the shortage is not the Italians. Furthermore, how many enemy machines will escape in a damaged condition, back with them dead air gunners. That increases the shortage. . . . Certainly Germany has the advantage of numbers, an advantage which will take a long time to catch up. But our production is now higher than that of Germany, thanks to a long-term policy now becoming into fruition. (Sunday Times' Air Correspondent.

**Ulster As Air Base.**—H.O. . . . Our ability both to defend ourselves and to strike back against air assaults would not be impaired if we held in reserve a great mass of aerial manoeuvre in Ulster, outside the range of the German onslaught. There, separated by the sea from the German harbours, it would be free from their unwelcome attentions. Ulster would not be a suitable starting point for our fighters on their patrols or for our bombers on their raids, but that objection could easily be met by refuelling in this island. Such a force concentrated in Northern Ireland would make any German descent upon here a far more dangerous adventure than it would otherwise be. It might stiffen at the outset an attempt which

**Britain, The Main Bastion.**—Britain is, and remains, the inner core of the Allied cause—the main bastion of Allied defence—the force with which the Germans have to deal before a real decision is reached. That force is disposed of it is futile to talk of defeat. There is no defeat until a mortal blow has been struck at the heart of the Allied defence. The affairs of outposts do not affect the main battle front. And the Germans have not won the war until they have overpowered the main Allied force, entrenched in the island fortress of Britain. Nothing that has happened so far justifies the inference that the fate of Britain will follow that of the other countries that have been overrun; the correct inference is just the opposite. Consider Dunkirk. If ever a force was trapped and doomed, it was the B.E.F. The German Government announced that it was trapped, and their High Command concentrated the bulk of their vast bombing air force in an effort to achieve this crowning victory. But the combined action of the Navy and the R.A.F. succeeded in saving the entire B.E.F. If the German Army and Air Force together could not succeed in a supreme effort in their attack at a single point like Dunkirk, how can they have hope to succeed in an attack on such a huge area as France? Dunkirk has the heartening message that Britain will prove to be an impregnable fortress against which German might will be launched in vain. If that is the result, Hitler is lost and all Europe, save the whole world, is saved. And if Hitler does not venture to attack Britain he is equally lost. —General Smuts, broadcasting from South Africa.

**Armaments from U.S.A.**—Even Americans would be surprised if the speed with which our British American Supply Committee is working. The Insula Plant, which is making Bren guns, is now making approximately 50 a month. By early 1941 this will have increased to 400 a month. The 25 pounder equipment, being made by a well-known American firm, will come into full operation next January. The National Steel Car Company has a capacity for 30,000 shells a month, and these we are getting. The North American programme is designed to cover approximately the whole range of main equipment required for the maintenance of the Army—most of all types with their ammuni-

# Background to the

**Morale a Vital Factor.**—Morale is a factor in the conduct of war, a factor which has been undervalued but the determination of its value is not so simple as it says. Evil, though it may have an inverted moral which has played its part in their victories. Aware of this strength in themselves, they have made the most of it in endeavouring to steel their countrymen for the fray, and at the same time have never lost sight of the supreme importance of weakening the morale of their enemies before attacking them in battle. This one country which was proof against such infection—Finland—fought successfully against odds and retained its independence. The German morale is now confronted with the British morale, the one appealing to selfishness and terror, the other to justice and hope. Hitler is tearing the end of the harm he can do us by propagandist. It is a game which two can play. He has used to the utmost the potential ill-will towards the democracies that weakened them within. Our turn has come. It is for us to use the hatred of Nazism which will become the predominant sentiment among the populations controlled by Hitler, and to win the esteem of those who do not yet suffer from his protection. . . . Conscious of the strength of Britain's resolution, her reserves of will, power and endurance, and the support which will come to us from without through the confidence these will inspire, we do not admit German superiority in the means that make for victory; or consider the possibility that we shall fail to win. —The Spectator.

**Press and Public Morale.**—We have the finest Press in the world. Editors, leader-writers, reporters and correspondents are the best; censors, they know what to print and what to leave out. The keeping up of public morale and the presentation of news can be safely left in their experienced hands. One of the main causes of the breakdown of public morale in France was the suppression of free opinion in the French newspapers. If the British Press had been regimented there would have been no change of Government last May, and we



# the War News

**Opinions, Epitomized.**— Civilization is suffering for the duration. —Professor H. Trevelyan, M.P.

Africa of us is the nation's safety valve. —Mr. E. Shawell, M.P.

The Nazis in Paris is how the headquarters of the Gestapo. —Mr. L. B. Wareing.

Surrender! Why we're only beginning to fight. —Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

During the worst week of the war only one ship out of 882 convoyed was sunk. The Shipping World.

We want 500 bombers a day from America, and millions of bombs. We can find the pilots. —Lord Davies.

The decision to publish the revenue returns of Great Britain in abridged form is deplorable. —Mr. Norman Cramp.

Moral confusion, contradiction of feelings, indecisiveness, panic—these are our weapons. —Hitler to Hermann Rauschning.

Neither Fascism nor dive-bombers can counteract the influence of heredity and geography. —Empire Press Notes.

I find those people maddening who discuss whether the Nazis had some right on their side in 1934. —Dean W. R. Matthews.

The German High Command contemplates landing 25 divisions in Great Britain, totaling 500,000 men. —Stampa, Turin.

In South America British interests were considered, whereas German interests are destructive. —El Nacional, Mexico.

Britain may well be thankful for her airmen. Every British aeroplane is to pay a hall of honour. —Sanomat, Helsinki.

Why should a nation that fears nothing except timorous action be urged to become a Silent Column? —Mr. Edward Thompson.

On the average, a railwayman is killed every day and 245 injured every week in Great Britain. —General Secretary, N.U.R.

Although it would be untrue to say that all good Fascists are bad men, all bad men in Italy are good Fascists. —Mr. E. B. Wareing.

The greatest reason of all for resistance against Hitler is the deformation and defilement of our children's minds. —Mrs. Agnes Fry.

To win the war we must form a Continental-type army of six million men and women at least.

In all Christendom the only province wherein men are content to be the slaves of the State is the German province. —Mr. Hilary Belloc.

Service is an expression of the human urge to give rather than to receive. —Mr. H. Ramsbotham, M.P., President, Board of Education.

We are determined to continue this war to victory, and we should now be training our youths who will be fighting in 1943, '43, and '44. —Sir John Orr.

Six Germans disguised as British soldiers were seized at one French port just as they were about to embark for England. —The National Review.

Ministers whose duties are intimately connected with the conduct of the war will now sleep in their offices at the centre of Government. —The Prime Minister.

If we could not import another shipload, or distribute another cargo from our ports, Britain could carry on with only essential foods for several months. —Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P.

Why has the flat-footed lad so often a depressed, defeatist attitude? It is a case of flat foot, flat head, both can be cured by proper physical training. —Viscount Lawson of Penryn.

British people must be taught to see that misuse of the soil is caused by God to produce food on an overcrowded island is a crime against Nature and their own interests. —Lord Winterston, M.P.

To prevent Syria becoming the Norway of the Mediterranean the British High Command could very easily take all precautions without offending the French flag. —La Bourse Egyptienne, Cairo.

Each soldier knows the planes, with the shrieking sirens which fall upon towns with an infernal noise do little harm, and that they can be dealt with by machine-guns. —General Duval.

It is fatal to rely upon Moscow as an antidote to Berlin. The seal of both barbarism and slavery. They may coalesce or one may swallow the other, but where either exists liberty is dead. —The Worker's Review.

British steadfastness at this critical time is based rather on character and conviction than on any knowledge of facts. —The Inquirer.

Hitler knows that an attack on Great Britain is a dangerous enterprise, he has therefore paused to make war on the British people's nerves and emotions, and to pour out subtle whispers. —Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

To a man, including the Communists in our ranks, we are behind our Government in their task of fighting to overthrow Hitler and his hunderous gangsters. —Mr. Will Leather, President, Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain.

The Graf action was the most impressive act for centuries in the task of the Royal Navy of keeping the seas clear for free nations. Action of the Dictator States on a large scale against the Balkans and Africa has been foiled. —Yonissabah, Istanbul.

Whenever Germany was dominated by a strong enemy Government invariably attempts to devour its neighbours. This was the case under Barbarossa, Charles V, Bismarck, and the Kaiser, and it would certainly be the case under a German leadership. —Mr. T. P. Conwell-Evans.

Spain's duty and mission includes the mandate of Gibraltar and African expansion. Spain sacrificed 500,000 lives for the unity of the country, and now, conscious of her presence in Europe, she has 2,000,000 soldiers ready to defend her rights. —General Franco.

It is easier to believe that Germany may persuade France to invade what the Germans have been unable to invent for themselves—a totalitarian philosophy of art than to suppose that Fascism will ever be able to rush the inhabitants of Pisa and Lucca into an active hatred of artists. —Mr. Charles Morgan, in The Spectator.

Hitler has united the great seafarers of history—the Norsemen, the Danes, Dutch and British—who sail the seven seas, who know the bitter cold of Arctic waters, who face the fierce Atlantic winter moods, and for whom the stern has no terrors. He is pitting against them the Baltic-minded Teutons and Mussolini's gold-dollars. —Mr. E. H. Watts.

I have always been most bitterly opposed to any form of Fascism, and can only suppose I am believed to be a Fascist because my daughter married Sir Oswald Mosley. I was not told of that marriage until months after it had taken place. I do not even know Sir Oswald Mosley. I have seen him upon only two occasions in my life, both several years ago. Nor have I ever attended any of his public or

## PERSONALIA

Lord Huxley has returned to London from his tour of West and East Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wakefield will sail for the West Indies early in August.

Mr. I. W. Sinclair and Miss Hilda M. Lee-Woods were married in Kilindini last week.

Captain J. D. Creve-Read and Miss Diana Robins were married in Salisbury last week.

Mr. L. W. Raymond is now editor of the Zanzibar Official Gazette and Press Liaison Office.

The re-appointment of Mr. R. P. Chicken as private secretary and A.D.C. to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia is gazetted.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Godfrey, of Nairobi, have arrived back in England from the South of France after a most trying journey.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Woods, Bishop of Lichfield, who visited Kenya some years ago, has offered to do farm work during his holidays.

Sir Frederick Sykes, Chairman of the Royal Empire Society, has been returned unopposed as M.P. for Central Nottingham.

Mr. A. J. Hutchison, of the Zanzibar branch of the National Bank of India, has been transferred to Karachi.

Mr. H. G. Duncan, General Manager of Nyasaland Railways, and Mrs. Duncan, have just spent a short holiday in South Africa.

As we close for press we learn that Mr. N. J. B. Sabine has been appointed to act as Public Relations Officer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. S. Reeve Denny, District Officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Broken Hill to Mkushi, and Mrs. P. D. Thomas from Mkushi to Broken Hill.

Sir Geoffrey Northcote, who spent so many years in East Africa, and who on account of illness recently left Hong Kong, of which he was Governor, has arrived in this country.

Lord Tweedsmuir, former Governor-General of Canada, who died recently, and whose son will become an A.O. in Uganda, left personal estates valued at £28,668.

Lieutenant H. J. Robinson, R.A.M.C., and Miss Ann Roberts, daughter of Mr. An Halkam Roberts, Crown Counsel in Zanzibar, and Mrs. Roberts, were married in Maidstone last week.

The first medal of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire has been presented to Mr. C. W. Hobbey, a Vice-President and former secretary of the Society for 12 years.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonalld, M.P., former Secretary of State for the Colonies, and now Minister of Health, was the guest of honour at the National Defence Public Interest Committee's luncheon in London yesterday.

Sir Wilson Jameson, Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has been appointed Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in succession to the late Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien.

Our recent favourable critique of the play, "Thorn Tree" commented that it gave an impression of excessive drinking in Kenya. Readers will therefore be glad to know that in an amended version Miss Margaret Travers, the playwright, is making the necessary amendments to remove any such misunderstanding.

Miss Joan M. Garnham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Garnham, was married in Sheffield last week to Lieutenant R. H. Tanner, R.A. Both bride and bridegroom were formerly on the television staff of the B.C.C. Miss Garnham was born in Uganda, where her father was well known as one of the leaders of the non-official community.

Mr. de Vleeschauwer, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, is on his way to the Belgian Congo, over which he has been given full executive powers. During his stay in London he had conversations with Mr. Churchill, Lord Halifax and Lord Lloyd on the subject of the Belgian Congo, which is pledged to the support of the Allies' war effort.

## Death of Bishop May

With regret we announce the death in Chipili, Northern Rhodesia, at the age of 71, of the Rt. Rev. Aistans James Weller May, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia. Bishop May, who had worked in that territory for 26 years, succeeded the late Bishop Pine in 1914 as the second Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, where he has since combined the spiritual welfare of the European Anglican community with the direction of the U.M.C.A., and co-operated with the South African Railway missionary work north of the Zambezi.

A strong sacramentalist and tenacious of his beliefs, for their sake at times he fell foul of popular opinion, but he was never narrow-minded, and even by those who disagreed with him he was respected for having the courage of his convictions. He co-operated with other denominations and with the secular authorities, and his advice was always of great value. The U.M.C.A., the European community, and the mass of Natives who knew him so well, have suffered a grievous loss by his passing.

## Other Obituaries

The Rev. P. M. Wathen, one of the U.M.C.A. pioneer missionaries in Africa, to which he first went in 1886, has recently died.

Mrs. B. M. Theunissen, wife of Mr. B. Theunissen, of the Ultimus Mine, Gwelo, has died in Southern Rhodesia where she had lived for 43 years.

Mr. James Martin, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 69, had lived in Southern Rhodesia for 36 years and had built up a well-known carpentering and building business.

Mr. Edward Irvin, who lived in Tanganyika for some years, and who for the past three years has been in charge of the Audit Office in Mombasa, died recently in the same office.

Mr. J. Giffins, who had served with the Union Castle Company for 25 years before he retired in 1935, died last week at the age of 72. At one time was chief officer of the GATRA.

Mr. Charles W. Charter, who has died in Mazos, Southern Rhodesia, served with General Northey's column in the East African Campaign. He was a fine cricketer and a good all-round sportsman.

Mr. Charles Boyd Varty, managing director of Stewarts & Lloyds (South Africa) Ltd., who died recently in the Union, was well-known to many business and mining men in the Rhodesias, in which he had travelled extensively.

We regret to learn of the death in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 46, of Mr. Charles W. Charter, who for some years had been in charge of a group of tobacco estates near Mazos. He served during the East African Campaign.



## How Nyasaland Is Helping

THE NIASALAND is determined to help to the utmost, was shown by Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, the Governor, when recently addressing the Legislative Council. It was on May 11, he said, that he compiled the first list of officials whom he could release for military duty, before the end of that month five Government medical officers, one mission medical officer, and a number of officers of the K.A.R. Reserve and attested privates of the Kenya Regiment had left the territory, accompanied by volunteers from farms and business houses. By the middle of June he expected that the majority of men who could be spared and who were eligible for the Kenya Regiment would have assumed military duty. Later convoys would carry men over 32 years of age who could be spared and were wanted by the G.O.C. A list of officers with military experience or training was being sent to the G.O.C., who would decide whom he required.

### The Best Use of Man-Power

The Director of Man-Power was compiling records of men from (a) 18-26, (b) 27-32, (c) 32-41, and (d) over 41 years, and lists of employers, with notes as to their willingness to release employees, to keep their shops open, and to make up their salaries. Employers were affording every assistance.

One manager had offered to release all his European staff and run his estates with African headmen; a member of the Italian community had offered both his son and the whole of his surplus balances to assist the war effort; and Mr. Gemmill, of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, had public-spiritedly decided not to re-open recruiting for the mines until the requirements of the K.A.R. had been fully met. Thousands of Nyasaland tradesmen had gone or were in training, and the Governor was confident that Africans would come forward in increasing numbers to reinforce their own regiments and raise more battalions.

All adult male Germans had been interned, and few Italians remained at large. Certain British-protected persons "who have not fully appreciated what they stand in the time of crisis" were warned that "never less than should be shown in peace towards ignorant or fanatical persons engaged in subversive practices, this was now the time to leave them free."

### Double Jobs and No Defeatism

Reduction of staffs would slow down development plans, but there was no intention of abandoning them. Improved educational, social and health services could receive but a temporary check. Experiments in agriculture might be reduced to a care-and-maintenance basis, but efforts to improve nutrition would continue.

"I promise," concluded the Governor, "that these things will not involve a use of man-power fundamental to the campaigns which the Empire is fighting on land and sea, in the air, and in the fields and factories. The spirit abroad in the territory should enable us to do double jobs, and to place on men already charged with important duties an additional task or supervision of activities which might otherwise have to be abandoned. I know I can rely on the population not to allow itself to be worked or worried or fused into nervous tension. This is no time for defeatism. There is no cause for it, and nearly two million people are looking to us for a lead."

The address cordially invited constructive suggestions, and asked non-official members to encourage expressions of public opinion.

The new sales tax to be levied in this country will not affect the price of goods for export. The tax will be imposed at the point at which goods are sold by

## Questions in Parliament

Colonel Wedgwood asked in the House of Commons last week if a statement could be made on the progress of the war in Libya, Ethiopia and Somaliland, whether those fronts had been defensive or offensive, and how the situation was affected by the Italian occupation of Kassala.

Mr. Eden replied that all that could be disclosed had already been published in the communications. Pressed to say he was completely satisfied with what had happened in Kenya and Libya, he replied that the Government had complete confidence in Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Wavell, and those serving under him.

Asked by Mr. Hore-Belisha whether it would be possible at a reasonably early date to make a statement on the course of the war in Africa, the Prime Minister replied that the Government was very much in the hands of the House, but he was not at all sure that a full and frank description of the events which had taken place, or were impending, in that area would be likely to assist those who were in charge of military operations.

### Combating Soil Erosion

Mr. Creech Jones asked what steps had recently been taken in Kenya to prevent and remedy soil erosion, whether effective collaboration in soil and water conservation had been secured between the East African States, and whether the services concerned with this work were continuing their work.

Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that a Soil Conservation Division of the Department of Agriculture had been set up in Kenya for the prevention of soil erosion, and that anti-erosion work was in progress in most districts; in the Machakos Reserve a project on a considerable scale was in progress, assisted by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund. Advance in the prevention of erosion was necessarily slow, since it was difficult to make Africans understand the need for anti-erosion measures. Steps had been taken to secure collaboration by all East African Dependencies, and annual reports were reviewed in detail by the Colonial Advisory Council on Agriculture and Animal Health. Anti-erosion services in Kenya continued, though their efficiency had been to some extent impaired by the number of officers called for military duty.

Mr. Creech Jones: "Will the Under-Secretary try to safeguard the very limited staff engaged on this work because of the gravity of the problem in Kenya?"

Mr. Hall: "Yes, sir."

adds dash to the dish!

Pan Yam

WICKLE





# Insurance of Commodities

## Criticism of Official Inaction

THE DESIRABILITY of the immediate introduction of the compulsory insurance of merchandise stocks in the British East African Dependencies was debated by the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at its July meeting.

Colonel Ponsonby, the Chairman, recalled that the matter had arisen some months ago in connexion with the Uganda cotton, but that it had not become a vital issue until East Africa became an active theatre of war as a result of Italy's abandonment of non-belligerency, which coincided with the request of the ginners in Tanganyika Territory and of the East African Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce that means should be provided for the insurance of the cotton crop from the time of purchase. Leaders of the industry did not set eye to eye with the Tanganyika Government, and representations made to the Colonial Office had indicated a disinclination to deal merely with one commodity in one country, but sympathy with the idea of a scheme of general commodity insurance in some Colonies.

There was doubt whether the Colonial Empire could reasonably be brought within the British Act, which had now accumulated a fund of some £30,000,000, all arising from the contributions of persons and companies resident in the United Kingdom. Hitherto the Colonial Office had received requests only in regard to cover for cotton and sisal, and it therefore asked whether there was a wide desire for a general scheme throughout East Africa, and whether East Africa would also be interested. Another point was that any plan must be so framed as not to throw a undue burden upon Native producers.

## More Than a Year Wasted

Mr. W. F. Jenkins considered that the East African Governments and the Colonial Office had handled the whole question most ably, but that it was more than 18 months since Mr. George Nicol, the member for Mombasa, had asked in the Legislative Council of Kenya if the Government would introduce a scheme for the insurance of stocks of merchandise. In May, 1939, the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce had requested the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa to approach the Governments officially, and that Association had commenced dealing with the Governors' Conference, which had been held in Nairobi in April of this year, when the matter was referred to the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. A solid year had thus been wasted, despite the reminder sent to the Governors' Conference by business circles that advocated the insurance of all stocks held by merchants, which would have included cotton, coffee and other commodities. There could be no doubt about the extent of the demands, which could scarcely have been voiced more indignantly or correctly. If action had been promptly taken substantial sums would have been accumulated meantime. Urgent action was now most necessary.

Sir Humphrey Leggett emphasised the importance of bringing in as many Colonies as possible in order to spread risks and lower the rate, and the need to move quickly. Colonel Scovell hoped that the scheme would not cover merely merchants, but afford protection for mines, many of which were carrying something like a year's supply of stores on account of the war. Mr. A. J. W. Gordon argued that British Africa could not link up with the U.K. scheme and asked from what source compensation would come in case of heavy losses. He suggested emergency action, which would mean

West African and West Indian commercial interests in London, and then to confer with the Colonial Office if necessary.

## East African Union Necessary

The appointment of Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, to be Deputy Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference was warmly welcomed as a step to make much more effective in operation, which was generally considered to have suffered from the lack of Executive power and from the constant change of chairmanship. Colonel Ponsonby was of the opinion that there could not have been a better selection, and a step towards more efficient co-ordination was long overdue; he added that the Board was strongly of the opinion that union of the East African territories was necessary.

It was resolved to send an expression of the Board's high appreciation of his work in Tanganyika to Mr. A. J. Wakefield, a Director of Agriculture whose transfer to the West Indies would be greatly felt, and who, it was hoped, might later return to East Africa.

## Kenya Needs More Meat

The Supply Board of Kenya intends to establish a sole agency for the purchase of all supplies of European and Native stock for markets in the settled areas and for military and other Government contracts. Certain firms normally operating solely on the distributing side of the industry will either be taken over or will exercise their franchise as members of the Board. Announcing this decision the Director of Veterinary Services said that the production of bacon pigs must be rapidly doubled, and that an embargo had therefore been placed on the slaughter of pigs for porker sausage manufacture, as a result of which more than 400 pigs per month would be diverted to bacon production.



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 Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Tabora, Kigoma, Moshi, Mwanza.

# The East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of members of the East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, Electricity House, Harding's Street, Nairobi, on Monday, July 15, 1940, when Major H. L. Widd, the Chairman of the Company, presided.

The Chairman said:—  
"With your permission, I propose to read the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1939."

"I am sure that all members will realize that under the conditions prevailing in Eastern Africa in these territories it is not possible for me to give you as much detail in this report as I have done in the past. I can, however, say that we have been fortunate in that we have passed through the period, and the outbreak of war with remarkably little change in the conditions under which we have been working. Indeed, in some extent, we have been able to maintain progress."

"In July, 1939, an issue of 211,250 ordinary shares was made at £5 per share. The issue enabled us in October last not only to repay the bank loan, which appeared in our accounts at December 31, 1938, at £171,000, but gave us a surplus for further capital requirements. The enormous advantage to the company of clearing its indebtedness under war conditions is obvious."

"I am sure you would wish me to record your appreciation of the excellent services rendered by our colleagues on the London Board of Construction with Power Securities Corporation, Limited, in having made satisfactory arrangements for the issue in such difficult times, and for carrying the issue through to completion without any variation despite the subsequent outbreak of war."

### Results Well Maintained

"Results in the East African territories are largely affected by commodity prices, which I am pleased to say have been well maintained."

"The past year has shown considerable increase in the development of various industries, notably a sisal product factory at Rumu, manufacturing hessian and sackings, and the Nakuru industries establishment dealing in many products of the country, such as wool, cotton, hides, etc."

"Consequent upon the satisfactory termination of the licence negotiations in the Nairobi area, and the considerable amendments to the legislation in Kenya, certain tariff reductions were effected in the Nairobi and Mombasa areas."

"The rainfall in the territories for the year 1939 proved to be the lowest in the history of the East African territories. The Company, however, is experiencing no serious effects, owing to the dependancy of its consumers on electricity for lighting, as a result of the co-operation of the Government, until the rains broke."

"We had hoped to have a very good year at the end of the year, but unfortunately the rains were ordered earlier than we expected, and it would be all right if it were not for the outbreak of war, which has had a very serious effect on the time which has been available for the year 1939 and it did not get started until April, 1940."

"In certain parts of the territories, particularly in the coast of Kenya, the effects of the war have also been felt, and also as the result of the war, some appreciation of the value of electricity has been shown in certain territories."

means of a small surcharge to cover part of the increased costs became necessary in the most affected, and was introduced with the consent of all consumers in agreement. The surcharge referred to will, of course, be lifted as soon as war conditions permit."

### Increased Consumption in East Africa

"Units sold by the company in Kenya increased from 1,411,289 in 1938, to 1,611,572 in 1939, an increase of 14.2 per cent, while the average price obtained per unit sold in Kenya showed a further advance, the earnings per unit in favour of the consumer from 2.36 in 1938 to 2.53 per cent."

"The undertaking in Uganda is still in its early stages, and considerable improvement has been recorded. Units sold during the year 1939 were 946,776, compared with 360,002 in 1938."

"In Tanganyika Territory, the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Limited, recorded an increased demand requiring the provision of additional generating plant capacity in the Dar es Salaam area, and accordingly a further diesel generating set of 1200 kw capacity was installed. Units sold during the year amounted to 2,093,000, compared with 2,375,000 in 1938."

"The Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, naturally suffered from the depression in the sisal market earlier in the year, but though no new estates were announced, the rents towards the end of the year were more encouraging. Three new estates will be taking supply this year. The units sold in this area amounted to 1,120,000 in 1939, compared with 1,120,000 in 1938."

"In dealing with the accounts, the Chairman pointed out that the total depreciation reserve was now £577,049, a sum of £32,129 having been provided out of profits during the year. General reserves had been increased to £60,000, whilst the investment reserve remained unchanged at £80,000."

"He continued: "As you will now refer to the revenue account, you will observe that the surplus on operating the supply receipts is £114,403, which compares with £102,608 in the previous year, whilst dividends received from subsidiary companies, less interest paid, is £5,112, as compared with £2,013. On the debit side, the only item to which I need refer is administration and general expenses amounting to £11,927, an increase of £9,087 over last year, which is accounted for as to £2,050 paid in special compassionate allowances; of the balance of the increase of approximately £1,000, it is estimated that some £850 should be non-recurring, so that the item should revert to normal in the next account. The disposable balance on the revenue account is £104,988, which compares with £91,768 in 1938."

### Profit and Dividends

"The balance carried to the credit of net revenue account of £104,000, with the addition of the sum of £9,579 brought forward from last year, gives an available surplus of £117,667, out of which the following payments and allocations have been made:—

- Kenya income tax, £1,516; preliminary development—written off, £1,048; depreciation account, £28,585; general reserve, £5,291; dividend for the year on 300,000 7% preference shares, £21,000; interim dividend of 3% on 545,000 ordinary shares, £16,350; interim dividend on 211,250 ordinary shares of the 1939 issue, £10,498.

"That disposes of a sum of £75,418 and leaves a balance of £42,149, from which the directors recommend payment of a final dividend of 4% on the 545,000 ordinary shares (making 7% for the year) and at the rate of 4% per annum on the 211,250 new ordinary shares (making the total dividend payment on the new ordinary shares at the rate of 7% per annum) also."



ing together £24,106, and leaving a balance of £18,043 to be carried forward to the next account.

Before submitting the resolution I should like to express on behalf of my colleagues here and in London, and I am sure on your behalf, our thanks to our general manager, Mr. A. J. Deane, the secretary, Mrs. G. C. Reed, and all the staff for the loyal services throughout the year. Mr. Small has been particularly commended for his tact and initiative in maintaining the supply in the Nairobi area during the period of drought which we encountered.

Our thanks are also due to Messrs. Bellour, Pearty & Co., Limited, for their advice, assistance, and valuable co-operation, and particularly for releasing Mr. C. Brook, F.S.A.A., from London, enabling him to make a special visit to the Colony, when he rendered most valuable services in the negotiations regarding the revised Electricity Ordinance which became law during the year under review, and in connexion with the extension of our offices. Mr. Brook's wide experience of Colonial electricity law and power company administrations proved of the greatest value in bringing the negotiations to an excellent conclusion.

The report and accounts were adopted and the final dividend of 4% making 9% for the year on the ordinary share capital was approved.

Coffee growers on active service are invited by the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union to take advantage of the experience of such well-known planters as Messrs. P. J. H. Coldham (Kiambu), J. F. Mess (Kiuru), C. V. McRitt (Mituba), J. V. Lear (Njika) and C. M. Taylor (Kabete), who are ready to inspect estates and give advice gratis, the estate owners paying merely travelling expenses, estimated at 40 cents of a shilling per mile.

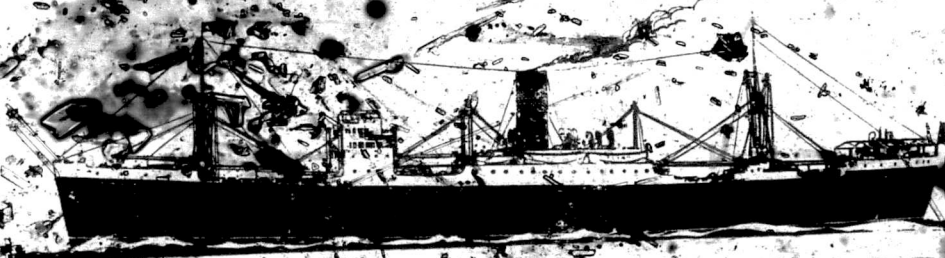
## Consolidated Sisal Estates

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., announce in their annual report to March 31 that the profit for the 12 months, before providing for taxation and depreciation, totalled £33,070, compared with £18,441 during the preceding year. From the year's gross profit of £10,479, £1,000 has been deducted as a reserve for replacement of bushes, plants, etc., and £1,250 to the general reserve, leaving a net profit of £2,229, to which £1,000 has been added, brought forward, making £3,229, which the directors propose to carry forward.

In discussing the production costs the directors state that the w.o.b. cost of production was lower than was estimated owing to the fact that the replanting programme was not completed during the year, and does not reflect the cost when normal replanting is under the estate cost when normal replanting is under taken. Production of No. 1 sisal was 1,777 tons, of lower grades 1,745 tons, and of total 3,522 tons, against 3,324 tons in 1939. The f.o.b. cost averaged £1 9s. 7d. per ton, against £10 17s. 6d., freight, insurance and selling charges worked out at £2 8s. 1d., against £3 6s. 0d., and London expenditure, depreciation and staff commission amounted to £3 12s., against £3 10s. 3d. If the average cost was up from £7 15s. 9d. to £10 4s. 8d., the selling price for the year averaged £24 11s. 6d., against £19 11s. 9d.

Estimated production for the current year is 200 tons, plus 1,000 tons from Melingale Estate, which has been leased from the Custodian of Enemy Property. The company owns 20,646 hectares of mature and 1,534 hectares of immature sisal, and there are 209 hectares of mature and 130 hectares of immature sisal on the Melingale property.

The issued capital of the company is £230,000.



## MACHINERY

Regular express cargo services are run from the United Kingdom to Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira; also via Suez to Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. The vessels are specially equipped for dealing with all classes of cargo and have derricks capable of dealing with lifts ranging up to 120 tons.

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## PRODUCE

Homeward services include voyages from East and South African Ports to the U.K. and Continent, with a service maintained between East and South Africa and the U.S.A. Refrigerated chambers are available for the carriage of Rhodesian exports such as meat, fruit, dairy produce, etc., whilst coffee and tobacco are given special attention.



News Items Brief

New tractors, spare parts, and A.R.P. equipment. Chemists have seriously diseased areas under flux in Kenya.

Hospital at Mumoni in Nairobi has been greatly increased.

It is hoped that the wireless station at Lusaka will be operating soon.

Applications have been made to the Colonial Development Fund for the creation of a new central authority for the Northern Rhodesian.

A sub-committee of the Southern Rhodesian R.C.C. is examining ways and means of assisting Natives to look after animals.

Southern Rhodesia's surplus maize has been sold to Great Britain at a price which works out at 10 per cent below the Rhodesia railway stations.

As a result of the reduction of primary advances of income tax in Southern Rhodesia, there will be about 8,000 additional persons liable for the tax this year.

There is so far no tangible evidence of the survival of any of the trout introduced at various times into the streams of Mount Kenzori and into Lake Bunyoni.

In account of the war it has been decided to cancel the national pilgrimage to Rhodesia graves in the Matopos. It was to have taken place as part of the Colony's jubilee celebrations.

The compulsory debarred party was the only measure which would encourage the native to return to his home area after working on the mines was suggested by John A. Smith, in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

The National Party has been formed in Southern Rhodesia, the formation of a National Government in the Colony will be postponed until the Labour Party has had an opportunity of submitting the matter to its congress.

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Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., who have tea growing interest in Kenya, announce the payment of a final dividend of 5% making 10% for the year.

Partly for the purpose of diverting vehicles in stock to overseas markets, the purchase of new private motor cars is now prohibited in Great Britain.

The shipping service between Portugal and Beira has been approved by the addition of the s.s. SERPA into the fleet purchased by the Companhia Colonial.

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is endeavouring to fix the new excess profits tax at 64% because it covers a period of which part had to relate to the past years as hinted broadly that the rate will be 70% next year.

Gross receipts of all sections of the Rhodesia Railways for the first eight months of the financial year to date are approximately £52,000.

Approximate gross receipts of the Beira-Umali section for May were £81,516, and for the eight months £562,086.

That there are approximately 850 public service vehicles operating in Southern Rhodesia, of which only about 38 are in direct competition with the railways, was stated by Mr. J. G. M. M. Road Engineer to the Road and Transport Commission.

The estimated surplus crops from Tanganyika which are likely to be available for export during the 1940-41 season are as follows (in metric tons): 1,493,000 coffee; 15,020; cotton; linn 13,600; groundnuts 14,500; copra; 7,400; sesame, 4,700; beeswax, 470.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways announce a special rebate of 25% on the Class 10 export rate for robusta coffee railed from Kenya and Uganda stations and ports and from Bukoba. The rebate will operate for one year in the case of Kenya and Uganda, and will be reviewed at the end of 1940 in the case of Bukoba.

During the week ended May 25 flue-cured tobacco sold at the auction sales in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, totalled 1,918,073 lb. realising £113,560 or an average of 14.21d. per lb. Since the season began 11,386,670 lb. have been sold for £587,608, or an average of 12.39d. per lb. Hand-fired tobacco sales have amounted to 291,292 lb. at an average price of 6.14d.

Bumper food crops are being harvested in Tanganyika Territory, states the latest progress report issued by the Department of Agriculture. Among the economic crops, p. ethrum continues to suffer from excessive rain, and deliveries continue below expectations, but tea is satisfactory; Mbozi, Mbeya, and Lilipembe coffee continue to fulfil the earlier promise of bumper crops; tobacco harvesting and curing in Iringa are progressing and good growth continues.

In their current coffee market report Messrs. John G. Hat & Co. state that, owing to continued lack of interest shown by buyers, 'auctions' were again suspended from June 11 to July 2. During the past week offerings included 866 bags Kenya, 1,988 bags Tanganyika, and 265 bags Uganda, of which 961 bags Kenya and 97 bags Tanganyika have been sold at auction. Recent demand has been mainly confined to the cheaper grades at from 50s. to 80s. and there has been rather more business doing in such quantities at about steady rates. Offerings of Central American have mostly remained unsold.

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AFRICA  
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THE PORT OF BEIRA, showing extension of Deep-water Wharf under construction

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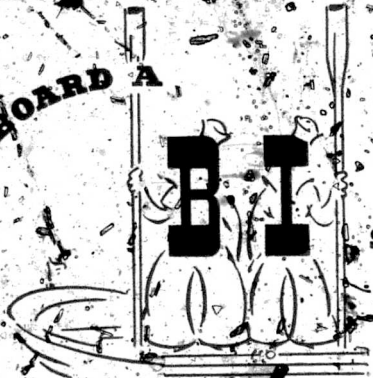


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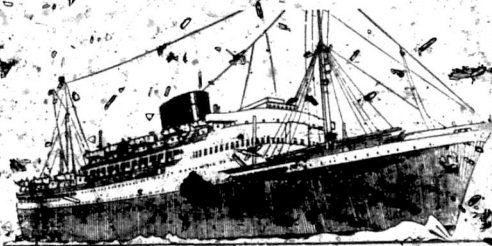
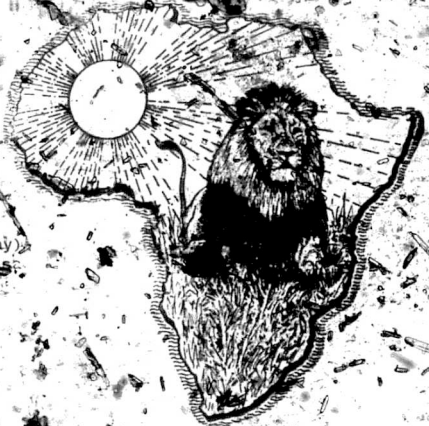
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE SPIRIT OF THE CRUSADERS** must be kindled and kept aflame in the hearts of British citizens, every day, not merely to ensure the fiercest resistance to Nazism, an essential defensive, but still more for

### The Crusading Spirit Needed.

for the purpose of rallying reinforcements to the cause of freedom, and so strengthening and inspiring that offensive by which totalitarianism can alone be swept from the earth. There are people who still speak and write as if the failure of Hitler's much advertised onslaught upon Great Britain would automatically and quickly involve the collapse of his régime. Nothing could be more fatuous than the propagation of such ideas, and it is highly important that the world should recognise that British subjects everywhere realise that they are the very antithesis of the truth—which is that the war can end only with the complete defeat of German arms on German soil, so that the Prussianism which for generations has flourished on ever-growing militarism may be laid in ruins, so unmistakable as to prove once and for all that resort to force is not a profitable enterprise even for a bellicose nation as large in population as Great Britain and France combined. It was good, therefore, to hear the Prime Minister's firm insistence in his recent high-hearted broadcast talk not merely on the deter-

minant position by 1942. That should have dissipated the wishful thinking of those who still decline to face the facts of Germany's embattled might, and brought home the realisation that the end can be nothing short of her outright defeat or ours. And ours it will not be.

British Africa, and East Africa in its forefront, is, we believe, a most honourable opportunity of striking against Hitler's ally, Mussolini, blows which may well have a far greater influence upon the course of the painful struggle than is generally understood.

### Africa's Great Opportunity.

We have not taken the view, doubtfully fostered in some quarters, that to overrun Italian East Africa will be an easy task. In our opinion, it is far wiser to face the full implication of the facts already set forth in these columns of the strength of the Italian forces and equipment, to assume that they will give a good account of themselves—while, of course, hoping that not all the fortunes of war will favour the enemy—and at all costs to avoid the truth of underrating him. Putting his strength at its highest conceivable level, however, there remains no reason to question the ability of British Africa to crush it. The collapse of France has impressed upon every mind the gravity of the menace and the

only the coordination which can be assured, and that crusading spirit which must be quickened. Lord Lloyd brought strong suggestions to the Colonial Office, where the Secretary of State, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, General Smuts has made the impression of some Africans in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Burgess has been personally the recipient of leadership, but it cannot be fully said that East Africa has produced one outstanding leader in the last year's struggle with difficulties and dangers. There has been much self-education by men, men and women, known to be known official and non-official, African, African, Indian and Arab, but there is no one voice which speaks for Africa north of the Limpopo, the oasis, the Rhodes, the Delamere.

It is partly these considerations which caused us to suggest the appointment of a C. in East Africa of the outstanding African, preferably South African, personality capable of rallying British, East African, and South African. The prospect of a crusade in East Africa is to a crusade. The In-Italy, a position of Italy from the East, East African areas which she saw as a defiance of honour and of world opinion is less than that. The objective of that purpose with strike at the root of an imperialistic Fascism, in Italy, relieve the pressure upon the British Empire in the East, and have the profoundest effect in Africa. The Libyans are already being heavily hammered by our day's aerial bombardment at Hitler's aid, in fact, in East Africa, as its continuation from the area of hostilities will leave the for employment in the Mediterranean basin an immediately valuable African force, inured to modern warfare, infected by success, and eager to join battle again. That is the prospect to be kept steadily in view. Africa, the last country to be plunged into war by the totalitarians, may well be the first to be freed from their grasp, thus from their own cherished lands, with the stepping stones to wider domination, the misguided leaders of Italy may be struck blows that will bring them rocking to their knees.

**THIS NEWSPAPER**, the first to hint some months ago that more adequate measures were to be taken to publicize the Colonial Empire, warmly welcomes the decision announced a few days ago, to appoint a public relations officer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It may now be regarded without impropriety that Mr. Malcolm

Donald had shown marked personal interest in the proposed post, preceding his appointment to the Ministry of Health, for he had become increasingly impressed with the value of international contacts arising from the study of a program which presents certain fundamental Colonial values and practices. Lord Lloyd, now in the Secretary of the Colonial Office, has spent years of his life in endeavours to enlighten the public in matters of high Imperial importance, and it was therefore not surprising that the tentative arrangements made by his predecessor would meet with his sympathy. At his new office is one of real importance and of great scope, for, unless we become fully understood in terms of reference (which have not been made public) it will become the responsibility of interpreting the Colonial Empire to the world at large.

It has been now planned and sustained by the Secretary of the Colonial Office has been kept merely to provide annual reports (many of an imaginative character) and to report on the affairs in its state. The Empire, and retired in a form as possible. Have been. It was not the fault of Mr. [Name] the Press officer, who fully understood the needs of newspapers, but of the system which has maintained the same policy of aloofness when friendly relations would have been immensely more effective. Certain officers of the Department, particularly the Secretary and Under Secretaries of State in recent years, and some Government have been much in advance of the public, but their example has unfortunately not sufficed to infuse the public generally with an appreciation of the value of prompt, regular and adequate publicity. There has been too marked a tendency to regard the affairs of the Colonial Office as a matter of confidential concern, and to regard the office, and a steady improvement of the wisdom of making a bid for public interest and aid.

If the need had been realized years ago, it would not exist today a war, read, but unwarranted conviction in this country and abroad that there is a good deal of justice in the criticisms and imputations made. **Countering Anti-British Colonial Propaganda** by the Secretary of State. The hard news about the Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, the answer to the German and Italian propaganda, which is a



is a matter of British colonization the past few years. It is more than a decade and a half ago that we have seen the urgency of our position, attacking that damaging aspect of our policy, which, war or no war, requires to be assessed today, since it is certain that when the time comes to make peace the cranks will once more thrust into the foreground of discussion what they are pleased to call "the Colonial question." Unless the public should in meantime be enlightened, the

result may be a further capitulation to clamour, particularly as the failures, silenced in the heat of battle, will be ever to justify themselves of their remarkable energy for their disregard of realities. This new public relations department of the Colonial Office will not "court" opinion from party politics and controversy, but will itself be content to disseminate the facts, and the execution of that task is an powerful reinforcement of all sound movements devoted to Colonial progress.

## Active Defence The Keynote of Policy

### Forces Gathering Against Italian East Africa

IT HAS BEEN EVINced that news would soon be released of the presence in East Africa of South and West African contingents and that certainty has been assumed in our recent leading articles.

A few days ago the War Office announced that troops from Nigeria and the Gold Coast had reached East Africa and on Monday evening the Dominions and Colonial Offices issued a statement reading:

"A contingent from the Union of South Africa has arrived in Kenya. The troops were, and in good spirits, on their arrival, the following message from His Majesty the King was read by the Governor of Kenya: 'I welcome you to the Union of South Africa, and have come to East Africa to take part, with other members of the British Commonwealth, in the fight for the future of their own country and for the safety of all freedom-loving peoples. As you enter the field of war, I send to you my best wishes, confident that with our help your cause will triumph.'

An authoritative statement issued in London last Thursday described the policy of Major General A. P. Wavell, the British C.-in-C. in the Middle East, as one of active defence. After reviewing the position in Libya, the announcement continued:

#### Numerical Superiority of Italian Attackers

The fighting in Kenya is in very different country and yet the limitations of terrain peculiarly nullify similar effects. Conditions in Abyssinia have compelled the Italians to maintain there forces very much larger than were required on our side of the frontier. This enabled the Italians temporarily to occupy in the north-eastern corner of Kenya the Mandera triangle, which thus is between Abyssinia and Italian Somalia. There are no troops there at all, not even police. To the west of the triangle, north of Lake Rudolf, our forces have taken the initiative.

In Cairo an amplification of that aspect of the position was made. It said that the Italians had tried to make great capital out of their occupation of Cassala, Moyale and Kurmuk, but that it would obviously not be good policy on the part of the British commanders to disperse their forces for the sake of holding such widely scattered points on a long and difficult frontier. Accordingly, each point was lightly garrisoned by small detachments of troops or police, against whom the Italians threw very large forces; in each case the British detachments had withdrawn with great skill and daring.

In the Sudan the engagements had always reflected the conditions of the place, and troops, who facing great odds had incurred heavy casualties, and forced the enemy to expend much material with practically no

result save the Italian capitulation to clamour, particularly as the failures, silenced in the heat of battle, will be ever to justify themselves of their remarkable energy for their disregard of realities. This new public relations department of the Colonial Office will not "court" opinion from party politics and controversy, but will itself be content to disseminate the facts, and the execution of that task is an powerful reinforcement of all sound movements devoted to Colonial progress.

#### The Italians

On the same date a telegram from Cairo to The Times said:

"Abyssinians from all parts of the world are gradually converging on the Sudan where their Emperor Haile Selassie awaits them. One of the latest to pass through Cairo was Eli Andargue Masari, once Charge d'Affaires in Paris, who, as Consul in Jibuti rendered great service to his country looking after supplies and shipments from the Sudan front. Such military leaders as Fitouari Ben Dedas, match Adrefrus, and Dedas-match Ababa, who took refuge in Palestine, and others, are making preparations to follow."

Mr Masari denies that Abyssinia was ever completely surrendered or occupied by Italians. All the invaders were able to do was to force us to move through the country to meet them, to cut convoys and occupy points of strategic importance. Guerrilla attacks rendered a long nightmare of the Italians, who dared not move inland, in his opinion, and have returned to their own country. The struggle for independence is being re-opened, organised, many Italians have fled over the border.

The white leaders of this constant guerrilla warfare are led by Ras Ababa Aragi, who now commands a considerable force, armed and supplied by spoils from attacks upon Italian caravans and outposts. Many Italians have proved willing to sell arms and ammunition to Abyssinians through intermediaries for gold."

#### French Somaliland Withdraws

But aid from French Somaliland is apparently to be withdrawn, for it became known that General Germain, representing the Pétain Government, had reached Jibuti, assumed military and civil control, and appointed a committee to discuss armistice conditions with the Italians. The armistice between France and Italy stipulates that "Italy shall have full and constant right to use the port of Jibuti with all its equipment, together with the French section of the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway for all kinds of transport."

July 25.—Makala Bombed and three hangars damaged. Enemy fighters on the ground did not take





## Help for Nyasaland Secretary of State's Pledge

WHEN THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE BILL was considered in committee by the House of Lords, Lord Bledisloe moved an amendment to provide that the sum of £500,000 to be devoted annually to research should not be applied to the payment of salaries of the ordinary scientific or technical staff of any Government. He recalled that the Agricultural chemist in Northern Rhodesia had ceased to carry on his office for at least three years owing to there being insufficient revenue to pay his salary. That was bad economy. Research was the process by which new knowledge became available as a result of investigation. It could not be properly interpreted to mean the payment of technical officers or the conduct of routine experiments based upon already ascertained knowledge, as opposed to new knowledge which was the result of the research experiments.

### Allocation of Research Funds

Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said the Government did not intend funds for research to be used to relieve Colonial Governments of expenditure which they ought to incur from their own resources. The point of the provision was that there were vast fields of research in matters vitally affecting the well-being of inhabitants of Colonies which the Governments were unable to undertake because they had not the requisite funds. When funds were placed at their disposal for a specific purpose Colonial Governments were tempted to consider whether this outside assistance might not enable them to economise on services for which they had previously paid. He would therefore have been happy to accept the amendment had he not come to the conclusion that no form of words could be devised to achieve the purpose which would not at the same time be so rigid as to rule out assistance in some cases.

Most important research might be taking place by scientific officers of a prosperous Colony. That Colony might fall on bad times, and it might be that the only way of continuing the work would be for Parliament to come to the rescue and vote money for a continuance of the work. It would be deplorable if words were introduced into the Bill which would make that impossible. It was, however, the definite intention of the Government that the funds to be devoted to research should be spent on schemes which would otherwise be beyond the resources of the Colonies, and they would constantly watch to ensure that funds were not diverted to other purposes.

Lord Bledisloe withdrew his motion.

### Trade Unions in the Colonies

Amendments obliging the Secretary of State to satisfy himself that the law of a Colony assisted under the Bill provided reasonable facilities for the establishment of trade unions were moved by Lord Lloyd, who emphasised that that did not mean that the Colonial Secretary would have to be satisfied that trade unions were in existence, but that there were no obstacles to their formation if the workers desired to form them. It was not intended to introduce a new principle; it had been the policy to legalise trade unions, and though in some quarters the view was held that some African Colonies were not ripe for organisation in trade unions, there was nothing mandatory in the operation of the amendments.

Viscount Bledisloe said he had lately come from Northern Rhodesia, where, perhaps unfortunately, the very strong trade unionism of the European people, resulting in very high wages and very good conditions of labour, operated as a most unhelpful factor in the Native mind. Extreme care had to be taken in legislation on the subject that they were not indirectly foster-

ed, discontented by the Native problem more difficult to solve.

Lord Bledisloe supported the amendments, which were accepted.

### Nyasaland's Public Debt

A clause in the original Bill provided that the Treasury might agree to extinguish the outstanding principal of £1,255,021 lent to the Nyasaland Government to enable it to meet liabilities in respect of the Northern Rhodesia Railway and to meet interest thereon amounting to £500,114. Viscount Bledisloe had tabled an amendment to extinguish also the current obligation upon the Nyasaland Government to apply half its standard revenue in excess of £450,000 per annum towards the repayment of past loans, but he said that having spoken to officials of the Colonial Office and the Treasury, who had shown him that some £1,750,000 would be remitted, he did not wish to proceed with his motion. His lordship continued:

As matters stand today, the Nyasaland Government is bound to apply one moiety of any excess over £450,000 in repaying to the British Treasury part of its public debt. Is that provision to continue, because it did act as a restricting factor in the industrial development of the country? Whether it continues or not, is Government control on the part of the British Treasury going to be exercised in the future in regard to Nyasaland? It is that control which operates so largely in preventing enterprising white men providing capital for industries awaiting development there.

Lord Lloyd said the arrangement was that half of the excess of ordinary revenue over standard revenue was earmarked for repaying the Nyasaland Government's debt in connexion with the Trans-Zambesia Railway. It was an administrative arrangement, which had not been embodied in any statute, and it would accordingly be inappropriate to modify the arrangement by statutory means. Moreover, since 1929 the arrangement had in fact been inoperative since ordinary revenue had always been below standard revenue.

Lord Bledisloe: "Am I to understand that in fact the Nyasaland Government will not be bound to apply half the excess of its standard revenue to these purposes, the main debt having been wiped out?"

Lord Lloyd: "As I understand the position, that is the case, and I would like to repeat that the position would be met by a grant-in-aid."

Lord Bledisloe: "But Treasury control would continue?"

Lord Lloyd: "I think the amendment was accordingly withdrawn."

### Shock Tactics

PERHAPS the bluntest criticism recently made of the non-commercial elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council is the proposal of Mr. George Tyson in a letter to "East African Standard" that the Executive Council should be re-constituted with seven members—three officials (the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, and the general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours), one Indian, one representative of African interests, and two representatives of commerce nominated by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, one from the Highlands of the Colony and the other from Mombasa, but prepared to live in Kenya in order that swift decisions might be made. The proposal would thus involve the complete exclusion of the elected public men who are not engaged in commerce.





# the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.** Are the Press far more efficient than the B.B.C. — Rupert de la Bere, M.P.

**The Ministry of Information** needs a tonic of spiritual dynamism — Mr. A. J. Cumming

We have much more machinery for the diffusion than the Germans to diffuse — Mr. H. D. C. Payne

We can only pray that someone will come who will change the culture no longer done in British skies. — New York Times

If every person in this country saved an ounce of bread daily it would save 500,000 tons of wheat a year — Sir Leonard Lyle, M.P.

Over 200,000 tons of debris have been removed from Rotterdam during the last few weeks — German official wireless announcement

To the German it does not matter that he is immoral in politics, only that politics are immoral. — Mr. Sebastian Haffner

The only chance of making the Ministry of Information a success is to place it entirely in the hands of practical organisers. — Sir Charles Eggesden

Thanks to the British Navy, over 25,000 Polish officers and men were evacuated from France and brought to England. — General Sikorski

The movement to create a sixth column has passed into what is called, in the United States, innocuous desuetude. — The Prime Minister

British fighting men do not wage war with long faces, but with the gravity of German frontiersmen to them. — Mr. F. W. O. C. Chairman of the B.B.C.

The unscrupulous use of more Goering staffs and of more Hitler's staffs to whom treachery was second nature. — Mr. T. P. Conwell-Evans

Countrymen in the L.D.V. handle a gun, take cover, camouflage, and know every last ditch and head-end. Fritz's men. — Mr. W. J. Blyson

There is no prospect of our obtaining military aid from an independent power in either hemisphere. But that does not dismay us. — The Marchess of Crewe

Old letters can be turned into cartridge wads, meat into explosives, tin cans into tanks, and garden tools into dynamite. — Mr. Herbert Morrison

Every day at midday a gun is fired in Cape Town and the city is silent for two minutes. — Mr. E. B. Walker

There are three elements which no man can combine, he cannot be at the same time honest, intelligent and Fascist, though he may be any two of these. — Mr. E. B. Walker

There is nothing of the theologian about the Boche. He believes in what he really believes, and he is the poorest judge in the world. — The Weekly Review

Despite all Hitler's propaganda his role in Europe is that of a saboteur. — the United States

British soldiers are the men of Europe. — Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.

God and man demand a certain period of rest and go without the week-end, but the week-end is not a religious ground. — Archbishop of Canterbury

In the United Kingdom, 75,000 people there are only 712 European civil servants and 450 officers of the Police Service. — From an official pamphlet

It was the men of Munich who placed the 80-ton Czech tanks in German hands and thereafter took no adequate steps to provide for their defence against them. — Geoffrey Mander, M.P.

The R.A.F. with its superb machines and its unbeatable pilots, has expanded in the last few weeks in a most astonishing and gratifying tempo. — Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty

The well-meaning supporters of the Ministry of Information are almost completely and hopelessly out of touch with the necessary decent feelings of the people. — The Investor's Review

The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers (in pounds of nitrogen) per acre of arable land is 30.4 in Holland, 26.6 in Belgium, 22.6 in Germany, and 8.8 in Great Britain and Ireland. — Samuel

No one can escape the wish to come, but if any member of a garrison can spend an occasional hour in Clond Cuckoo Land, they may well add to their own value at the barricades. — Mr. Rupert Hart

in England against the ploughing of German pitches. A motion tabled is to be debated in the House on the 10th, and the whole country is in a state of ferment almost amounting to civil war. — Lokai, "The Times"

An air raid casualties in two towns recently 20 occurred in the night and only 13 in buildings. — were from flying bombs and fresh bomb splinters. — Sir Alexander

Chief Engineer to the Home Office

The budget proposals mean that a single person who earns £1,000 a year will be liable to pay £242.15s income tax. — a married man with two children with the same income will pay £210.10s. There is no equalisation. — Mr. Aker

Some 50 per cent of the Red Cross in the French zone were held by people who had no special training and who had not had the most valuable experience needed to discharge their duties. — M. Aker

The United States are more effective aid to England by giving up of the more than by cutting it. — But to hire a year the United States will be in a position to join the British Empire in effective warfare and will doubtless do so. — Mr. R. Hearst, American newspaper proprietor

It is a disaster for the world that Hitler's personality so perfectly expresses some of the fundamental and most dangerous characteristics of the German people, particularly resentment and an insatiable inferiority complex, the lust for power and utter unscrupulousness in achieving it. — Mr. A. L. Rowse

There is a certain form of surprise which in future should work to our advantage, and that is the moral surprise for the enemy which would follow his misunderstanding of the national character. The enemy almost invariably underrated and still more so, misapprehends the nature of his opponents' tenacity. — Mr. Hilaire Belloc

Hitler has had three defeats this summer: (a) at Dunkirk, when the British army was extracted to force the war-hardened German a great garrison in Britain; (b) the total frustration of his design to seize the bulk of the French fleet, and especially the capital ships; (c) his total failure to induce a state of hypnotic paralysis in the United States. — Mr. J. C. Garvin

The server

**PERSONALIA**

Barrier-General W. W. Seymour, who has died in London, took part in the Nile Campaign in 1884.

Mr. Charles W. W. Rolls and Miss Amina M. B. Gonybeare were married in Curtridge last week.

The Hon. J. W. (Dowry) former High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, is seriously ill in Salisbury.

Dr. R. A. M. Probert, M.C., who has been Senior Medical Officer for the Coast from Malindi, has been transferred from Mombasa to Kisumu.

Messrs. H. Woodland, J. C. White and George A. Tyson have been appointed members of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Harbour Advisory Board.

Kampala's new park, presented by Mr. Nanji Kahdas in memory of the late King George V, has been formally opened by Sir Philip Mitchell.

Lord Swinton, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, is one of three members of a committee appointed to investigate all forms of subversive activity in Great Britain.

Mr. A. W. Redfern has been returning in a motor to the Southern Rhodesian Province as a member for Salisbury Gardens constituency, and died on the night of the death of Sir Peter Fynn.

Among those who managed to escape from the Riviera and reach England as a passenger on a collier was Mr. C. H. Beck, who was formerly engaged in mining in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. S. (Herby) Gage, the eldest practising solicitor in Southern Rhodesia, has died in Salisbury at the age of 72. He first went to the Colony in 1894, and fought in the Mashona rebellion.

Wason was born in Mazenod, Northern Rhodesia, last week of last year. Herbellewaite, wife of Mr. E. P. Herbellewaite, and a daughter, was born in Kasama on the same day to Mrs. D. B. Hall, widow of the District Commissioner.

Mr. J. H. (Bigwood) Bigwood, who was formerly in the Swaziland Army work in Natal, and now in charge of their work in Nigeria, has been elected to the Congo and French national Africa.

Mr. C. H. (Hill) Hill has been re-elected Chairman of the Macao Association, Kenya, and Mr. R. Charliff has been elected honorary secretary in succession to Mr. G. Johanson, whose services in that office have been much appreciated.

We register the death of the death last week of Mr. D. M. Young, who had been head of the Staff Department of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company for the past few years. He had served with the company since 1902, and after seven years in the London Office, was appointed to the Publicity Department. Eighteen months ago he visited the company's agencies in East and South Africa. He had been on sick leave since the early part of this year, and was shortly to retire.

Mr. H. Harrison, of the Indian Legal Department, and Messrs. N. Richardson, District Commissioner of the Northern Province, were killed by a train near Albani last week. The Governor of the Province, Mr. M. S. Lush, was severely injured, but Mr. W. F. Crawford, the Deputy Governor, who was also on the party, was unhurt. They had been walking along the railway on Athara railway bridge, were surprised by the unexpected appearance of a train.

**ENGAGEMENT**

The engagement is announced between John Alwyn Richard, only son of the late A. J. King and Mrs. Clara M. Minehead, Somerset, and Mildred Constance, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whiteley, of Rochdale, Lancashire.

Mr. B. M. Gough has been re-elected President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. C. Russell Ridgway as Vice-President. Sir George Johnson and Mr. Oscar Kaufman have been re-elected to the Executive Committee, of which Mr. M. G. Fleming has also become a member. The new President's general manager and secretary of the Rhodesia Railways Employees' Co-operative Stores Ltd., with which he has been associated for more than 20 years. He has served Bulawayo as chairman of its Philanthropy Association. The new President is also director of the Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Co. He played cricket for Staffordshire for the 10 years, has captained Rhodesia, and is President of the Rhodesia Cricket Union.

**African Clergy in Kenya**

The Rt. Rev. G. P. Crabbe, Bishop of Mombasa, presided recently at the annual meeting in London of the Kenya Church Aid Association. He said that during the last three years eight African deacons and seven African priests had been ordained, and that he had also ordained three European lay missionaries. The Bishop emphasized the importance of the diocesan school, and said that the future of the African church depended on men being trained as leaders. Most of their African clergy were at present the product of a rather elementary education, a fact which constituted a big problem.

**VUMBA CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY HOME**

The attention of parents is drawn to the facilities of this Home for children of all ages. It is situated high up on the Vumba Mountains, Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, in a telephone communication with Umtali and Salisbury, and on a good all-weather road. The Home provides a delightful place for children to spend a holiday in fresh and healthy surroundings, and in the care of a trained nurse, who supervises diet and exercises. No trouble is spared to make a child's visit a happy and beneficial one.

**SCHOOLING FACILITIES AT THE HOME**

A school has been started at the Home, which has the sanction of the Education Department, and is subject to their inspection. Children are taken up to Standard V, and a fully-qualified teacher has been engaged. The provision of school facilities has been intended to meet the requests that have been made by parents, as many people say that their children benefit by living in the healthy climate of the Vumba, but they do not wish them to miss school. Only a limited number of pupils can be taken, and ample accommodation will always be kept for convalescent and holiday children on the present basis.

The fees are very moderate, being £5 for four weeks. This includes board and residence at the Home with schooling. The managed meetings of children at Umtali station.

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

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

Mrs. S. W. WILLS (Hon. Secretary),  
P.O. BOX 794,  
SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.



## War News from East Africa

Concluded from Page 909.

oil. In Kenya reconnaissances were made in the El Wak area. Italian troops were bombed and one vehicle was destroyed. The enemy falsely claimed to have shot down one of our bombers near Massawa, and also asserted that airfields and dumps had been bombed at

Massawa. The R.A.F. communiqué stated:— Bombers raided a storage depot at Massawa yesterday. Although met by heavy anti-aircraft fire and machine-guns, the attack was pressed home, the bombs falling in a cluster on the target. One building was destroyed and four aircraft destroyed.

Four separate raids were made by Blenheim bombers in the Makaka area. Our aerodrome hangars were attacked and at midday the naval barracks at Assab were raided. In the afternoon there was another raid on Makaka aerodrome, with direct hits on hangars, resulting in a large cloud of black smoke which rose to a height of 1,000 ft. In the evening there were raids on both Assab and Makaka and a number of bombs fell in the naval compound.

Valuable reconnaissance flights were carried out by aircraft of the South African Air Force in the Moyale district, and motor transport was attacked on the Moyale-Buna road, direct hits being registered on a number of lorries.

Nairobi messages foreshadowed the prompt appointment of technical committees on an all-East African basis to report on the possibilities of local production of munitions and fuel substitutes.

July 27.—Assab was raided, military objectives at Raheita were bombed and Italian bombers machine-gunned on the ground were seen to emit smoke.

The Italians claimed to have captured Kurruks.

July 28.—The Italian communiqué stated: A Bimbade, where the Blue Nile flows from Ethiopia towards the Sudan, an Italian-commanded Native band broke up and pursued a strong enemy formation, inflicting severe losses.

July 28.—Tribesmen from Italian Force.

Messages from Aden reported that an Italian force had recently seized some 1,000 camels belonging to Issa tribesmen who were watering them at Haderdaja, on the railway between Dire-dawa and Duanle. Later the force set off on a raid, killing seven Italians and nearly 70 Issas, and putting the rest to flight.

Alagar was killed aboard a ship in the outer harbour during a raid on Aden.

July 29.—Four soldiers were killed and 15 wounded in a raid on Aden.

An Italian bomber was destroyed and two others

damaged in an R.A.F. attack on Mills aerodrome; French pilots and crews operating with the R.A.F. made reconnaissance flights over Dire-dawa and enemy troops and camel transport were bombed in the Moyale district.

When our last issue went to press our daily analysis of the official British communiqués showed that we had shot down 14 enemy planes in East Africa, captured one, destroyed 30 and damaged 34 on the ground, and forced down two others, whereas British losses had been four aircraft only. Our score has now been increased to 31 destroyed and 36 damaged on the ground, in addition to those shot down, forced down and captured.

The flying-boat "Gula," which a year or so ago made an experimental flight from Australia to Mombasa, and continued its journey across Africa, has been sold to the British Government by Mr. Richard Archbold for the purpose of transporting aluminium from the United States to England. The flying-boat will make trips twice a week.

The Southern Rhodesia war surtax is to apply to incomes over £1,000. Introducing the measure to Parliament, the Minister of Finance said that a married man with two children and earning £4,500 would be allowed abatement of £100, leaving £850 taxable. On the first £500 he would pay 1s. in the £ and on the next £350 2s. in the £, making a total tax of £60.

Students at the African Girls' School in Tabora recently gave up a portion of their handwork to be auctioned in aid of comforts for African troops. £3 was raised, and an expedition on the purchase of wool for about 100 warm hoods for the use of troops in the colder districts of African war areas.

### Casualties

Captain Anthony Norton Griffiths, R.A.F., who is reported killed, was the younger son of the late Sir John Norton-Griffiths, who was so well-known in Kenya.

There is now official confirmation of the death from wounds of Captain L. F. G. Souchon, Royal Artillery, Corps (Hussars), son of Sir Louis Souchon, London representative of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture.

### Higher Income Taxes

The Kenya Government has published details of an Income Tax Amendment Bill, a war-time measure which would double the average taxation hitherto paid. Under the Bill a taxable income of £200 will be taxed at the rate of 1s. in the £, the rate thereafter rising to a maximum of 10s. in the £ on the highest incomes. Allowances are to be reduced, and many people who have up to now escaped income tax will have to pay. The tax on the income of a single man will be reduced to £200, and for a married man to £350.

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## The Victoria-Eggs and Transvaal Power Co. Ltd.

At the annual meeting of the above company, held at Winchester House, 40, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, on Tuesday, July 23, the Chairman and managing director, Mr. Arthur Dudley, C.B.E., presented the report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1939.

After providing for all charges, including taxation in this country and South Africa, the net profit for the year amounted to £681,781, compared with £652,035. This had enabled the 10% to be paid on the preference shares and the dividend of 15% on the year to be maintained on the ordinary shares. There £200,000 had been added to the reserve fund, and the amount carried forward to the current year had been increased.

The load had increased during the year by 12% and at the end of the year amounted to a demand of 1,500 kilowatts for electricity and compressed air. At the outbreak of war there were in hand large contracts for extensions to the generating and transmission plants required to meet the further development of the gold mining industry, and the progress of construction had been as good as could have been expected. During the year all plants had operated satisfactorily.

The Chairman concluded by mentioning that arrangements had been made for the formation of an administrative staff to occupy temporary offices in the country, and he asked the shareholders to join with the board in sending a message to the staff in South Africa and this country, expressing appreciation of their work done during the year under review and the present year.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously and the directors, Mr. F. Astley, Cooper and Mr. R. Pasnott, were re-elected. The auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Company, were re-appointed for the current year.

### African and European Investment

African and European Investment Company, Ltd., which is engaged on oil prospecting in Uganda, announces the payment of an interim dividend of 2%.

### National Mining Corporation

National Mining Corporation, Ltd., which was incorporated in the East African mining industry, reports a loss of £51,656 during 1939. The loss is mainly due to writedowns following depreciation of investments.

### Arbitration of Disputes

Mr. Robert McIlwain, Chairman of the High Court Judges in Southern Rhodesia, has been elected by the Government of Northern Rhodesia as an arbitrator in a dispute regarding wages between the Northern Rhodesia Miners' Union and the management of the Bulokana Corporation, Bulukana Copper Mines, and Nalanga Consolidated Copper Mines.

### Progress Reports

**Wankie Colliery.**—Coal sales during 1939 totalled 102,636 tons. Coke sales: 7,000 tons.

**Uganda and Phoenix.**—Ore reserves on July 30 were estimated at 2,700 tons, containing 123,900 oz. gold. Average value, 19.65 dwt. blocks, totalling 78,500 tons, are estimated to contain 500 oz. gold, and pillars, estimated at 47,000 tons, to contain 500 oz.

### Mining Personalia

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

Mr. C. H. Richards, B.M.M., has left Kenya and is now in the East African Territory.

Mr. C. G. ... was recently presented by the Salisbury Chamber of Mines with a suitably inscribed silver certificate of appreciation for valuable services over many years.

Mr. ... of Salisbury, has been appointed and all arrears paid to the Chamber of Mines in Rhodesia.

### Geology of East Africa

Miss Ursula Gregory, daughter of the late Professor J. W. Gregory, has presented a portion of her library to the Kenya Mining and Geological Department. The books include a number of valuable works on the geology and geography of Eastern Africa.

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# Standard Bank of Africa

## Mr. E. J. Brown's Speech

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE Standard Bank of South Africa, which was held here, was in the head office of the Standard Bank, Limited, London, E.C.

Mr. Edward Clifton-Brown, who presided, said: "Lords, ladies and gentlemen.—Before I deal with the accounts I would refer to the resignation of the Board of the Earl of Athlone, consistent with his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, which the Earl of Athlone became a director of this bank nine years ago, relinquishing the office of Governor-General of South Africa, which he had occupied with high distinction, and we have since had the benefit of his many qualities and wide experience. While we much regret the loss of his valued services, our best wishes go with him for a happy and successful term of office in Canada. (Hear, hear.) Although we have to suffer this is a real loss to your Bank, we must not grudge them their gain, and they indeed have added to the prestige of the presence of Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, who is so well remembered in South Africa."

"Turning now to the accounts which are before you, I will make brief reference to the principal changes in the figures as compared with those for the previous year. The balance sheet shows the record total of £7,000,000, an increase of over £2,000,000. On the liabilities side notes in circulation have fallen by £58,000, which is explained by the fact that from March 1 last the right to issue notes in Southern Rhodesia was vested in the Currency Board, although notes issued by the commercial banks remain in tender for two years from March 1, the amount of our Southern Rhodesia notes in circulation will diminish over that period."

### Increase in Deposits and Current Accounts

Deposit, current and other accounts have increased over £4,000,000, chiefly due to the larger volume of funds held on current account. The other items of this side of the balance sheet do not call for comment."

"On the assets side, cash in hand and at call has increased and reflects an increase of nearly £200,000. Investments stand at approximately the same figure as last year. While bills of exchange purchases are higher than last year, there is little change in the total of bills purchased. Advances to customers and other assets are stated in the statement of accounts as at September 30 last year. The item 'miscellaneous items' includes returns from Hamburg agency of £73,381.8s.10d. Although the agency is not now under our control, I am pleased to say that practically the whole of the amount mentioned as being in suspense has since been recovered. (Hear, hear.) Provision has been made for the small outstanding balance, and the item does not therefore appear in the balance sheet as at March 31 now before you. The importance of the business which was entrusted to our Hamburg agency I am sure you will agree that this is a very favourable outcome."

"The balance of profit for the year, after making a further appropriation to contingencies, amounts to £693,800, which, with the amount of £169,972 brought forward left for disposal the sum of £863,772. The interim dividend paid in January absorbed £125,000, and the appropriation of £75,000 for writing down bank premises leaves available a balance of £583,772."

"It is recommended that £450,000 be allocated to the officers' pension fund; that a final dividend of 7½ per cent be paid, together with a bonus of 2½ per cent, making a total of 14½ per cent, and that £110,000 be carried forward. The results of the business for the year, I am sure, be regarded as very satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)"

After reviewing economic conditions in South Africa, the Chairman continued:

## The Rhodesias and Nyasaland

The steady expansion that had been evident for a number of years in the external trade figures of Southern Rhodesia was not quite maintained in 1939. The value of the mineral output at £8,198,000 constituted the seventh successive record for the colony."

While the prosperity of the colony is largely dependent upon the development of the gold mining industry, the growing importance of other activities is evidenced by a secondary industries committee set up in the mining and base mineral industries, generally, making satisfactory progress, the outlook in general is not unfavorable."

The copper mining industry, of particular importance to the economic prosperity of Northern Rhodesia, and the progress achieved during 1939 by the principal producers, spanned other spheres of activity. Copper prospects will naturally be influenced largely by a course of events in overseas countries, but current reports indicate that world stocks are not unduly high."

General business conditions in Nyasaland were not altogether auspicious, but some improvement is expected as a result of a larger Native tobacco crop and the higher prices ruling for cotton. The increased production of tea in earlier years was well maintained during 1939."

The fall in the value of exports from South-West Africa was attributable largely to the dislocation of external trade on the outbreak of war, but other markets, particularly Germany, have since been found for these products which have previously been purchased by Germany, and the improved trade in the external trade figures for an earlier and less confidently expected spring."

## East Africa

For the first eight months of 1939, the uncertainty of the European situation was reflected in the warlike markets, which were reluctant to absorb large quantities of immediate requirements of many kinds of products. This uncertainty was felt in Kenya and Tanganyika, where the necessary arrangements were made to proceed with the various schemes for development that had been slowly maturing."

The present unsettled conditions make it impossible to forecast what the future may bring to East Africa. If progress can be made along the lines of development that have been mapped out, the economic position of the territories should be considerably strengthened. Stable conditions as regards markets and prices, and adequate available capital are factors which need to be present to ensure the best advantage of our land lines."

"I cannot close my remarks without expressing gratitude and pride that all Britons must feel about South Africa's entry into this war and her action in ranging herself alongside the Mother Country. (Hear, hear.) As to every one of her fighting men and their great leader, Sir Winston, for a glorious and successful ending to the war to which we are both committed, and pray that when peace is again restored there may hold nothing but continuing prosperity for South Africa."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. Other than business was duly transacted and the meeting concluded with cordial words of thanks to the general managers, the London manager, and other officers for their valuable services (proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Sir Ernest M. Clarke), and the Chairman and directors for their attention to the affairs of the bank (proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Chancellor, G.C.M.G., and seconded by Brigadier-General H. Clifton-Brown, M.P.).

## Cattle in Uganda

A stock population of approximately one million cattle has been accumulated in the Lango and Teso districts of Uganda, where careful control of border stock movements and inspection of slaughter stock exports has kept the district free from rinderpest. The Director of Veterinary Services says in his latest report that in the last 12 months of 1950 a wave of rinderpest swept south and south-west through the Karungu district along a front of 120 miles, while presenting an alarming problem for the Lango and Teso stocks. Pointing out that it could be a disaster if, when the population had become accustomed to utilise freely the market system to dispose of their surplus stock, the irritation of rinderpest could paralyse their markets, he writes: "It is to be hoped that the present campaign of laying down a wide belt of rinderpest-free zones along almost the whole length of the border will prove successful in preventing the entrance of rinderpest until, with the onset of the rains, the menace is removed through the return northward of the 100,000 stock towards their wet season grazing grounds."

During the week ending 25th July 1950, 100,000 lbs. of flue-cured tobacco at the auctions in Salisbury totalled 1,124,377 bales, realising £14,331, or an average of 12.74d. per lb. Sales of dark fire tobacco amounted to 77,332 lbs., realising £2,103, or an average of 27.21d. In the week ended June 8 flue-cured sales totalled 2,514,669 lbs., realising £152,459, or an average of 6.07d. To the end of that week 40,325 bales had been sold during the season for £888,653, an average of 22.27d. per lb. of dark fire tobacco during the week ended 25th July 1950, 100,000 lbs. of flue-cured tobacco totalled 42,099 lbs., and realised £1,212, or a price of 6.8d.

## Questions in Parliament

Mr. Forester asked whether the Colonial Office considered that none of the financial difficulties of the Colonial Empire towards the Government would prevent the initiation of a programme of essential social and medical services in any of the areas concerned.

Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replied in the affirmative. He was satisfied that the gifts made by Colonial Governments had been such as they were able to afford, without detriment to their general financial situation or to the maintenance of public services.

Mr. Adams asked if, in view of the great financial question to social welfare and medical services, the Minister would keep the matter very closely in view. Mr. Hall agreed. Viscountess Astor: "Would it not be a very bad thing if the Minister told the Colonies that they were not to make any more contributions to the Red Cross because of their local circumstances?"

Mr. Adams: "Naturally suggested that." Viscountess Astor: "Very nearly."

In reply to Mr. Forester Mr. Hall said that the question of Colonial populations from the economic point of view conditions was under constant consideration, but that it would be insuperable practical difficulties to attempt any general scheme of stabilisation of the colonies or to import Colonial Dependencies. Some members were in the view of increased teaching and training, but the authorities had to be careful not to encourage profiteering.

Mr. Forester asked if any work was being done in Tanganyika in connection with the Ordinance of 1940, enacted by the Tanganyika Employment of Children and Young Persons Ordinance of 1940, enacted last March, which dealt with the main provisions of the International Labour Conventions ratified by His Majesty's Government. The Governor considered that it would be neither practical nor desirable to prohibit entirely the employment of children below a certain minimum age, and he was of the opinion that the Ordinance would ensure that children are not employed in occupations unsuitable to their age.

## North Rhodesia's Land

Speaking at the annual meeting in Salisbury of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1937) Ltd., Mr. Gordon C. Hardey, who presided in the absence of Mr. Digby V. Burnett, Chairman of the company, said that the company's most important asset was the land from which some shareholders looked eventually for some return in respect of their investment of capital invested. Shareholders had also put large sums into the development of the country, and had no return. It was only reasonable that they should get some return, which would be possible only if the principal asset could be disposed of at a reasonable figure. Two offers had been received from the Northern Rhodesian Government for the purchase of the unalienated land owned by the company, but both offers were inadequate, and the director felt that they could not sell at the extraordinarily low value which the Government attached to the land.

Increases of customs and excise duties on manufactures imported into the United Kingdom were proposed in the Budget introduced in the House of Commons last week. The preferential rate on Empire tobacco remains unchanged. The full customs duty on unmanufactured tobacco is raised from 15s. 6d. per lb. to 19s. 6d. and tobacco imported at the preferential rate is increased from 13s. 6d. per lb. to 17s. 7½d. Excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco is also increased from 15s. 3½d. per lb. to 19s. 3½d.

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### Is It Fair Competition?

The Kenya Traders Association has sent us copies of representations which it has made against the establishment of a store in Nairobi by the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute, more familiarly known as the "Canteen," which has existed since 1912 for the purpose of supplying Imperial troops throughout the Empire, particularly in war, with their requirements, including liquor, at reasonable prices.

According to a memorandum of a meeting between the local members of the N.A.F.I. and Mr. A. C. the Chairman, and Mr. D. M. Winmark, the general secretary of the Association, the policy is to sell goods at the average wholesale price of traders in the particular vicinity, and a later letter from the manager explains that the prices charged to customers will not be reduced even if the railway agrees to carry goods at military rates, as seems probable. These statements apparently mean that there is no intention of undercutting the prices current in Nairobi provided they are reasonable, and since the membership of the Association is largely of business houses, between whom competition is naturally strong, there are automatic safeguards against unduly high prices.

A further argument is that Kenya's man-power now in uniform dealt in pre-war times with traders who consider that they have the right to fair competition. N.A.F.I. competition is their very doorstep, though they have made it very clear that they require to accept the principle of the establishment of canteens in cantonments and camps.

The attitude of the military authorities is that N.A.F.I. is a legitimate trading concern fully entitled

to establish itself anywhere, provided it secures the necessary licences and operates in a lawful and unobtrusive manner.

### Bea Works Report

Bea Works Ltd. state in their annual report that net profit for the year ended March 31, 1940, totalled £10,210, which added to £15,871 brought forward makes an available total of £26,101. The directors announced that £20,000 be placed to contingency fund, bringing that account up to £20,000, the £1,000 dividend per share, less income tax to be paid, absorbing £20,000 gross, and the £6,101 be carried forward.

During the year under review 65 ships entered the port, representing a gross tonnage of 2,582,265, and cargo unloaded and transhipped amounted to 370,045 metric tons. Outward sailings numbered 62 ships of a gross tonnage of 2,805,000, and cargo loaded and transhipped amounted to 370,045 metric tons. The total cargo loaded and unloaded in the port amounted to 362,341 metric tons, representing a decrease of 118,051 metric tons when compared with the previous year.

Traffic handled at the wharves amounted to 410,000 tons of imports and 208,142 tons of exports. The fourth and fifth deep-water berths, equipped with cranes, and one transhipped on berth No. 1 and the extension of the electric power plant are the cause of the remaining improvements, comprising transit shed accommodation, reclamation of land behind the wharves, and rearrangement of the berths, to be completed very shortly. Revenue from wharf dues, dredging, transit sheds, haulage and storage charges, etc., was £59,755, while expenditure amounted to £20,251.

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### Of Commercial Concern

Last year's coffee crop in the Buloba district brought the native growers some £200,000.  
 A representative of the Cotton Board is reported to be looking large orders in East Africa.  
 Sisal is now being grown in the Chibumba district of Southern Rhodesia, where over 4,000 acres are under the crop.

Indian Products (East Africa), Ltd., are extending its factory to increase considerably the production of sisal bags.

Messrs. Alex. Laing & Co. have declared their final dividend of 7% in respect of the last financial year, making a total distribution of 11%.

Cotton from the Sudan may still be freely imported into India. An announcement to the contrary a few days ago has been promptly rescinded.

The Zambia Railway Company announce that interest for the six months to August 1 on the 3% guaranteed loan will be paid on or after August 4 by Messrs. P. Langens, Ltd., 4, Moorgate, London, E.C. 2.

During the first three months of this year exports from Tanganyika Territory were less than 40% higher than the shipments for the last quarter of last year, the respective figures being £1,608,570 and £988,752.

Middles from the coarsest types of tobacco leaves woven into rags and made in Port of Spain find a ready market in the S.A.'s tobacco planters in Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and East Africa might perhaps find a useful new outlet for their surplus.

The price of flax now being shipped to this country is to be based upon the price of Irish flax. For many years delivered in this country the price may be taken as £100 per ton, with £100 per ton, c.i.f. Negotiations continue regarding the sale of the current season's crop.

Captain H. K. McKee recently introduced a motion in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, urging the Government to establish a loan fund for farmers in order to enable them to produce a greater variety and volume of output, with the object of making the territory more self-sufficient. He suggested that loans should be for specific purposes and limited to 200 or 300 cattle and a maximum of five years. Sir Leopold Moore opposed the motion.

Increases in duties and excise duties in Southern Rhodesia include: Duties and parts thereof from foreign sources, 15% instead of 5%; duty on ploughs from the U.K., Dominion and Colonies are admitted free of duty. Bricks, previously admitted free of duty, are now subject to 25% in the case of foreign bricks, or 10% in the case of Empire bricks. Cils, which were not subject to duty, now pay 5% if of British origin or 10% if from the U.K. Colonies or Dominions.

### Statements Worth Noting

"Where a man's word prophesies, which prophesied in the past, saying, 'The King of Babylon shall not come against you, nor against this land.' — Isaiah 37."

"Kenya has outgrown the colonial system, and must plan now for an advance in the constitutional part of her life."  
 One grain of gold may be assayed into a wire 500 ft long. — Dr. J. H. Davies, Director of Geological Survey in Uganda.

"If we have the whole of the revenue of Kenya for a year, it would not even pay for a day of the war."  
 — Francis Scott.

"Africa could comfortably embrace in its area the whole of Europe, China, India, and South and Western Australia."  
 — Canon Cyril Hallett.

"The wholesale value of fish caught in Uganda waters is at least £10,000,000 annually."  
 — Captain C. S. Pitman, Game Warden of Uganda.

"Nurses and their cows know the merits of each in this respect."  
 — Dr. E. P. Evans-Pritchard, in "The Nurse."

"Not since the death of Cecil Rhodes has Southern Rhodesia had a leader who has such a unanimous following in the Colonies."  
 — Mr. Max Dalziger, M.P.

"Seeds required for planting can be kept effectively free from insect attack if stored in vessels or tins with dry wood ashes."  
 — Memorandum on Storage of Foodstuffs.

"To-day it is the proud boast of the people of Utungulu, a tiny, barren area of Tanganyika, that food is not sold to strangers but given away free."  
 — Report of the District Officer.

"When you kill a witch you must be careful not to break her skin. If you make a hole in her, her evil spirit will fly out and into someone else, probably yourself."  
 — Mr. Kenneth Bradley.

"During my long stay in Africa I find myself slowly, perhaps unconsciously, acquiring the philosophy of the African. That time is not money."  
 — Mr. H. A. Cannon, in the Uganda Legislative Council.

"We should introduce measures immediately to curtail fifth column activities in Southern Rhodesia."  
 — Subversive is doing great harm among the Natives."  
 — Captain A. A. Smith, speaking in the Legislative Council.

"The word 'propaganda' originally meant 'spreading the Faith'. This was in 1622 when the Roman Church set up a Committee of Cardinals to watch over and care for foreign missions."  
 — Mr. Wickham Steed, in "The Fifth Aim."

"From March 15 to May 15 fewer than 300,000 doses of anti-rinderpest vaccine were injected in cattle in Southern Tanganyika, with a resultant mortality as low as one in 10,000."  
 — Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

"I should be surprised to find any Government servant in these days have a job unfinished just because a clock has struck. There are no clocks on the cornice of the Mediterranean."  
 — Sir Donald Maclean-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland.

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