

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

TUESDAY marked the first anniversary of the outbreak of war, but hostilities spread to Africa less than three months ago, for it was not until then that Mussolini, seeing France tottering to her fall, dared plunge his poised stiletto into her back. His price for participation in the murder was to be paid in the North and North-East African possessions of France, the disengagement of which would, he calculated, permit him to occupy Egypt and the Sudan from Libya, Eritrea and Ethiopia, and then at his leisure to make himself master of such areas of British East Africa as seemed to him good. The man who had long idealised himself as a modern Caesar, and who had made no secret of his intoxication with the prospect of dominating North and North-Eastern Africa, felt that his hour of destiny had struck. The great forces of France in North Africa, Syria, and elsewhere were, he told himself, on the point of dissolving in his path. What real risk, then, could there be in aligning himself openly with the blackyard of Berchtesgaden—who had so confidently assured him, as he had promised a doped and domineering German public drunk with dreams of further conquest, that mid-August would bring the downfall of the British Empire. Could the Duce have pierced the veil of the future he would have seen that that date but two months ahead would find British strength greater than ever before, as proof of which Hitler's airmen

have paid dearly for their defeats in the first and second phases of the Battle for Britain. It is true that while Hitler and Goering have watched their dreams of air supremacy crash in flames into the Channel, that most defensive to our English house, Mussolini, by the concentration of his numerical superiority in men and machines against a small force, has swept through British Somaliland to a coast which has brought his troops face to face with Aden, a coveted objective which, however, remains as far out of his reach as does London from that of the Nile. Such is the situation after twelve months of treacherous, total war. Mid-August brought not peace but steeled resolve throughout the British Empire and the stirrings of resurgence in the overseas.

...ance at the map, success to indicate the importance from the standpoint of Africa, and the cause of freedom in the world, of the decisions of the Chad Territory on August 26, of the Cameroons of the following day, and of French Equatorial Africa on August 28 to defy the Vichy Government and throw in their lot with Free France under the leadership of General de Gaulle. Their courageous action may induce other

With this issue "East Africa and Rhodesia" begins the seventeenth year of publication.

parts of French Africa to "spread the path of honour and duty," to see the General's own words as the immediate psychological and practical result are obvious. French Equatorial Africa and the Chad territory represent a broad wedge running in a south-westerly direction between the Sudan and the Belgian Congo on the east to Nigeria and the South Atlantic on the west. Now that wedge has become a bridge, one across which British and French troops can flow to the threatened Sudan. Chad, having for many years resisted pacification, holds considerable military forces of excellent quality. Moreover, Islam unites, thus providing a religious link with the fanatical, warlike and anti-Italian Moors of French North Africa. Curiously enough, every newspaper and wireless commentator appears to have overlooked this most important spiritual factor.

Since the northern boundary of Chad is the southern frontier of Libya, the Duce's calculation on the collapse of French military opposition is correct on his own backdoor-step, though it may well be that the first considerable contribution in man-power from Africa's War will show itself in the Sudan, against which the Italians from Eritrea and Ethiopia are likely to make heavy thrusts within about a month. Even movement will become possible again after the fall, if the French West Africa and even Morocco and Algeria may have rallied to count on a more cautious reversal is premature, but it is a possibility, which, if realised, must have results beyond the bounds of exaggeration. In any event, the African situation as September opens is far more encouraging than anyone would have ventured to predict a fortnight ago. Even Mussolini must understand that the revival of the spirit of Franco in Africa far more than offsets the British withdrawal from Somaliland. Soon, we believe, French and Belgian troops from West and Central Africa will be fighting alongside British forces, white and black, from West, Central, South and East Africa. This we say again, is very much Africa's war.

**A SPIRITED CONTROVERSY** has divided coffee growers in Kenya, many of whom disapprove of the decision of the Coffee Board that surplus funds now in hand and those which will be raised as a result of the **No Security By Hoarding Funds**, once and for all suspension of advertising should be accorded to finance an active publicity cam-

paign at the end of the war. Those who oppose that policy see that the present five fund should be transferred to the Imperial Government as a gift for the production of the war and that the existing cess of ten shillings per ton of coffee produced should continue to be levied as a further contribution from the industry to the British Exchequer. There is no doubt that the sentiments which influence the critics of the Coffee Board will appeal much more widely than those of commercial prudence. The Board appears to have taken a short-sighted view both of its responsibilities and of opportunities. The post-war prospects of East African coffee on the English market can be viewed from one of two angles: either as somewhat precariously resting on a balance from foreign sources of supply, or (as is insisted) on a policy of Imperial preference adequate to protect the fair interests of Empire growers. Who can doubt that the second is the sounder. The right attitude to the responsibilities of Empire growers would, we believe, be to give every shilling surplus to their essential needs to the Imperial Government for the purposes of the war, and then, when it has been won, to claim, as they would, a better protection for Empire coffee in the home market than has ever yet been granted. Fighter or bomber aircraft carrying the name and name of East African coffee growers would be better publicity today than unexpended balances in the bank, and in the post-war period would be far stronger incentives to an adequate Imperial preference than any costly advertising fund. This seems to be an outstanding case of apparent self-sacrifice, which promises practical recognition.

**THE BUSY MAN** always wastes time much more highly than the less-busy, and it is therefore surprising but not surprising that, in the midst of our manifold cares, the Prime Minister should have caused to **Importance** be enclosed to all Ministers and **of Brevity** heads of government departments a memorandum written by himself requesting the avoidance of official jargon. Mr. Churchill, a master of direct phraseology, asks for the abolition of such phrases as "it is also of importance to bear in mind the following considerations" and "consideration should be given to the possibility of carrying into effect..." for, he writes roundly, these are "woolly phrases and mere padding, which can be left out altogether and replaced by a single word." This plea for brevity in official documents, made primarily to save the time of men whose work demands the assimilation of great masses of paper, carries

Its tail the stinging reminder that "the discipline of setting out the real points concisely will prove an aid to clearer thinking" since it is probable that this message of the Prime Minister in "Brevity" will not have reached the great majority of our official readers in East Africa and the Rhodesias, who should nevertheless be as much concerned with the point at issue as their Civil Service colleagues in Great Britain, it appears desirable to bring the matter

to their notice, especially the more senior, who, by precept and example, could so quickly achieve improvements which would be to the benefit of the Service and of the general public. Circumlocution, one of the curses of this age, is served by a habit of substituting phrases for thought and committees for action. The pressure of affairs in time of war should surely eliminate these blemishes.

## Solid Trans-African Barrier to the Enemy

*Importance for East Africa of Free French Revival*

THE GREAT NEWS OF THE WEEK is the re-emergence of French Equatorial Africa as an active and valuable ally in the struggle with tyranny. The implications of this important development are suggested under Matters of Moment.

A message broadcast from Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, on August 30 said that a group of French officers had presented themselves at the Residency of the Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa at Brazzaville two days earlier, expressed to the General Staff their disapproval of the Colony's official obedience to the Vichy Government and announced their intention of joining General de Gaulle. The General Staff offering no resistance, the group entered the room of the Governor-General, General Husson, who was conferring with the Administrator. Informed of the decision and advised not to resist, the Governor-General and his colleague professed their loyalty to the men of Vichy, and both were arrested.

Other officers raised the flag of France above all official buildings, and General Larminat, General de Gaulle's envoy, crossed the Congo River and landed in Brazzaville the same afternoon. The Governor-General and the Administrator were put across the border to Leopoldville. On landing, General Husson exclaimed: "Somehow officers were pretent to be men of honour who have treated a French General." In reply the crowd shouted: "Long live Free France!" The Governor-General, with bowed head, was then led away by a Belgian officer.

### Communiqués of the Past Week

August 23.—Blennes of the R.A.F. bombed the motor transport yard and trucks at Harar, started two fires in buildings and destroyed motor vehicles at Dessale and attacked military objectives on Nora Island off Massawa. Other aircraft reconnoitred the oasis of Kufra in south-eastern Libya, from which a few Italian planes have been the long flight to Ethiopia.

The presence of a German raider in the Indian Ocean was made known when the Italian steamer BRITISH COMMANDER wireless that she was being shelled some 300 miles south of Mogadishu. It will be recalled that the German SPEER stopped a Dutch liner in that same locality before making north and sinking the AFRICA SHELL in the Mozambique Channel.

August 24.—H.C. 100, announced: "In the Galabat area the Spidea air force yesterday fought a successful action against the enemy's preparing defences. Ten of the enemy were killed and about 10 wounded. Our casualties nil."

On the same day messages from Italy reported a peculiarly wanton attack by Italian aircraft on an isolated station of the Sudan Interior Mission, an American organisation. The station, situated about 400 miles north of Khartoum and 500 miles south-west of

Kurmuk, is remote from any military establishment, and is near enough to the Italian frontier for the Italian authorities to be fully aware of its existence and identity.

### American Missions Killed by Italians

On the morning of August 23 two Italian planes appeared above Harar, dropped at least 20 bombs, and fired on it with machine-guns. The head of the mission, Dr. Robert Grieve, and Mrs. Grieve were killed, and the Rev. and Kenneth Oglesby were wounded. All four were American citizens. Two Native boys and one girl were wounded. The remaining member of the mission, a Miss Brown, an Australian, was unhurt, and it was not known that the news reached Khartoum and the outer world. When the bombing started, Dr. Grieve and Mrs. Grieve ran out of the mission-house waving an American flag; they were met with a hail of machine-gun bullets which killed them both.

The incident has aroused universal horror and indignation, for it felt that the Italians had not the faintest shadow of an excuse for the attack.

A B.B.C. commentator said that the Italians on the Sudan frontier were being re-inforced.

August 31.—The Italian command claimed that a British cruiser had been sunk in the Red Sea, and admitted a British raid on Agordat, Eritrea, which was said to have killed eight Natives and wounded nine, but without doing material damage. Earlier an announcement mentioned British raids on unspecified objectives in Eritrea and Ethiopia.

A German motorised company is stated to have been formed by Germans based in Somalia.

### Great Enemy Transport Park Destroyed

September 1.—The Italian command have lost about one thousand lorries in a recent raid. Mogadishu was suggested by messages from Harar. "The Times" correspondent telegraphed:

"Fuller reports of Thursday's raid on Mogadishu show that it may well prove to be the most important yet carried out in the East African theatre. The Italians had collected in one park some 100 motor lorries, and their almost complete destruction presents a severe blow to enemy mobility and transport. The black clouds of smoke and rapid extension of fire convinced the pilots of the bombers that the lorries were fully fuelled, and it is therefore believed that the Italians have lost many thousands of gallons of petrol.

Three waves of bombers were employed in the raid, which lasted two hours. The attack was concentrated on the vehicle park and is described as having been very severe. The heaviest types of high explosives were used, and the smoke from the burning machines rose a mile into the sky. The pilots left a fire behind them which

ture for 1940 is now put at £10,000,000, most of which will be spent in South Africa.

**Belgian Congo Offers Medical Assistance**

The G.O.C. East Africa has received from M. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, an offer sent through the East African Governors' Conference to provide for service in Kenya a field ambulance, complete with medical and dental staff, motor transports, X-ray equipment, and surgical and medical requirements. The Belgian Congo has offered to pay all salaries and wages and to provide all medical necessities, and suggested that the field ambulance should provide a minimum of six beds for Europeans and 40 for Africans. The Governor-General also offered the use of a base hospital on the Ituri Plateau with accommodation for 25 Europeans, 120 Asiatics and 450 Africans, and in this case also the Belgian Congo was ready to provide staff and medical requirements. The offer of the field ambulance has been gratefully accepted, but for the moment the decision in regard to the base hospital is reserved. A British medical officer has left for the Congo to arrange details, and it is probable that a Belgian medical officer will shortly reach Nairobi for discussions.

A further contribution of £18,000 has been made from Northern Rhodesia to the Speed the Planes Fund. It includes £5,000 each from the Rhokema Corporation, Roan Antelope Copper Mines, and Mufulira Copper Mines. This brings contributions to the fund from Northern Rhodesia to £38,000, so that another £7,000 will suffice to provide a full squadron of Spitfires.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, has telegraphed his thanks to the Southern Rhodesian tobacco industry for the gift of £7,500 towards the purchase of aircraft.

The American community in Kenya subscribed £160 on Independence Day towards the Kenya War Welfare Fund. A cheque for that amount was handed over by Mr. Talbot Smith, the American Consul, and Mr. R. C. Gilfillan.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. S. Ianigan O'Keefe, last week visited a station in this country at which the Southern Rhodesian contingent for the R.A.F. area is training. He was received by Air Vice-Marshal Puller, a guard of honours was posted, and the Rhodesians were paraded and marched past the High Commissioner, who addressed the men and commented on their fine physique and bearing.

**Underrating the Italians  
The Danger of Undue Optimism**

EVERY COMMENT which has reached us upon recent leading articles has endorsed our view that it is foolish to run the risk of under-estimating the Italians in East Africa. The certain correspondents ask for further evidence, but there has been a widespread tendency to comment that blunders will be made.

Without wishing to labour the point, unduly, it is perhaps useful to reiterate some of the facts upon which our opinions have been based. For a frank recognition of our errors may help to prevent a recurrence of similar unwarranted optimism.

As late as August 11 G.H.O. Cairo issued a statement which was naturally given the widest publicity. It said:

"Our goal is the destruction of the enemy's forces. It is not our object to defend every inch of soil in Somaliland, but rather to make the enemy use up his precious supplies of food, petrol and ammunition, while he stands helpless in what is a strategically wasted enterprise. Our immediate success is the enemy's evacuation of parts of the Protectorate which

be offset by the necessity of providing food for the population, which is entirely dependent on Adey's essential supplies. Our goal is not the gaining of territory, but the destruction of the enemy's forces. As the Italians dissipate their forces and their means, the more they lengthen their communications and concentrate administrative difficulties, the better for us."

That was, of course, interpreted by the public as meaning that our military authorities felt confident of their capacity to destroy the Italian invaders. Yet the Protectorate had been evacuated by August 18.

In time of war it is commonly assumed that, whatever the strictly legal position, the British Broadcasting Corporation ranks in respect of its military news and comments as at least semi-official. As all who heard the various news bulletins can corroborate, a number of them seriously discounted the Italian danger both in Somaliland and the Sudan. Millions of listeners must have been misled in consequence.

**Blunders of the Press**

To turn to the Press, the military correspondent of "The Times" wrote on August 8: "It is probable that the Italian offensive will prove formidable, but on terrain of this type, with no lateral communication between the columns, it will run serious risks if conducted in enterprising fashion, and will make slow progress through the passes if it is not."

Another correspondent of that same newspaper, a man who had recently returned from Egypt, declared in an article to which prominence was given: "There is no reason to contemplate such a contingency as the total occupation of British Somaliland, even though the failure of French Somaliland under the same terms has added to the difficulties of the situation."

"The Times" asserted on the same occasion: "The Italian losses (in Somaliland) through the action of the defence and as the result of the conditions of the advance are out of all proportion to the gains."

A special correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" cabled from Adey on August 8: "It should be stressed that, in addition to the Somaliland Camel Corps, we have considerable white, Indian and African troops at Berbera"; and a special correspondent of the same newspaper wrote the following day under the heading "No Evacuation of Somaliland": "Apparently there is an impression in some quarters that the British are preparing to evacuate Somaliland. This is untrue. The British strategy is to allow the invaders to stretch their lines of communication across the wide level plains and halt them in the mountain passes."

**Military Strength of the Enemy**

Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Lowe, Services correspondent of "The Daily Mail," asserted: "We can retain our quality and mobility in British Somaliland, and committed himself to the following statement: "There are about 35,000 white Italians and large Native levies in Eritrea and Abyssinia. The truth is that the number of Italians under arms in East Africa is a fairly three times, and quite possibly four times, as large as his estimate."

"The Daily Express" gave prominent space to a South African writer who commented traders with the assurance that "a serious monsoon begins blowing with a duck-like regularity on June 15 every year. It is a sure omen for the world's strongest winds to blow every day without fail, letting up from time to time for a few days. When it blows no one can work. But the Italians managed to work in some of our best weather."

These are quotations made at random, and their number could quite easily be multiplied by the addition of many more passages of the same kind. Enough has, however, been recalled to prove the extent to which undue optimism has already swayed.

# Background to the

**Bad German Bombing.**— I have just driven 50 miles along the coast from Margate to Southampton. Not a single military objective of any importance has been hit. Only two towns have suffered dislocation—one by lack of gas and the other by damage to the railway. By checking official figures and inspecting damage we found that in almost every case the main destruction had fallen on the residential quarters, usually the poorest working class districts. The two towns which have received the worst raids are Ramsgate and Portsmouth. Both from a military point of view were entirely pointless. Ramsgate, of no military importance whatsoever, was bombed with 100 and 250 lb. bombs in deliberate strips through the centre of the town. Almost all the damaged houses were workers' dwellings. At Portsmouth out of a total of 120 bombs dropped no more than five fell anywhere near military objectives. Again, the main shopping district and residential quarter caught the brunt of the attack. It was easy to see that the morale of Portsmouth had not been damaged."—Miss Virginia Cowles, "Sunday Times."

**What Neutrals Want to Know.**— "To win the enthusiastic support of the non-belligerent world the first essential is to prove that the Nazi aggressor can be successfully resisted. Were other peoples want to know today simply this: Who is going to win the war? Until that doubt is resolved in our favour even our most alluring programme of war aims must be as tinkling cymbals and as sounding brass. The hesitating are held back from supporting our cause, not by ignorance or distrust of our war aims, but by uncertainty as to whether we, like ourselves, shall not have to accept Hitler's war aims. Our hardest hitting propaganda is the magnificent achievement of our Air Force."—Mr. Robert Hild in the "Daily Telegraph."

**The Nemesis.**— "When Germany is made to know the other edge to all power, when she is given the bitter experience to learn that the long tradition of war with relative impunity for the soil and cities of the Reich has been broken forever when, but never till then, the establishment of the lasting peace will be based on a basis of justice and freedom for all nations. The Nazi power is nothing so much as this analysis. They feel seriously punished at last. They show it. We have more nerve. They have more nerve. The way to deal with bully nations is to show them that they deserve."

—Mr. J. I. O'Sullivan, "The Observer."

**Germany's First Defeat.**— "The R.A.F. has ruled out full-scale invasion. A force big enough for the military conquest of England, arriving in transport planes and ships of various sorts, would be so harassed and damaged on the way that the remnant would be rounded up and destroyed systematically. What may still be possible is the invasion by a small force which, even if they total only a few tens of thousands, would be little more than large demolition parties. They would be destroyed by they might do a great deal of damage. The danger will vanish if it is receding. As the bad weather approaches and the R.A.F. gains in experience, numbers and general efficiency, the danger will vanish. The first engagement in the battle for England has been won, but the bomber will go on, and the blockade will be intensified. Hitler has had his first defeat since the collapse of the Munich pact in November, 1933. It is his first defeat in the Second World War, which he wanted, planned and started. Is this defeat his Battle of the Marne, the turning point of the war? It may be so. If we intensify our national effort and pass from the defensive to the offensive, with the utmost speed and energy we can make it so."—"Time and Tide."

**Civilian Roll of Honour.**— "We are told that Great Britain is now a fortress, and that the home are all on the Front Line. So, why does not the published Roll of Honour include the names of all civilians killed and seriously wounded in enemy air attacks? Men and women working in the factories, the fields, the offices, the homes of our country are equally with our armed forces defending it. But in the case of civilians their deaths and injuries are veiled under some such phrase as: 'A number of casualties took place in a south-eastern town, several of them fatal.' What possible objection can there be to publishing the name of each casualty? Such an official list of civilians dead and injured would be the best answer to countries which maintain that our losses have been ludicrously minimised, and a public honouring of the dead would bring a little comfort to the sorrowing homes of those who are left behind. The civilian roll of honour, however long it became, is unlikely to depress our people. Their spirit is already high, it would raise it still higher."—Mr. E. Zangwill, in the "New Statesman and Nation."

**Hitler, The Boss Gangster.**— "Hitler is like the boss gangster of some blood-and-thunder novel. His early crimes are committed circumpectively with an eye to alibis, explanations, escapes. But as he progresses he grows bolder. He no longer evades the law, he defies it, secure in his gangster strength. Yet all the time the powers of the law are gathering. First complacent, then anxious, then perhaps overawed, and for a while repelled, they are determined in the end to catch or kill this enemy of society. The net closes. The gangster suddenly finds that the police have weapons as good as his, that their fighting spirit is far higher than that of his, and that he has all decent society to fight. This is the moment of bloodiest violence. The gangster does not recognise defeat and does not give up. He tries to shoot his way out of danger, adding mass murder to his other crimes if this is needed to break his cordon. But in the last chapter he is who meets his end. That is the history and prophecy of the gangster Hitler. We are now at the point in the story when his young, vicious mind, flushed with the triumph of cumulative crime, first begins to realise dimly that the strong arm of the law at last encircles him. The planner that realisation becomes, the more desperately will Hitler try to hack his way through the cordon. No care for casualties among his own people, no scruples of humaneness towards others, will stay his hand. Wherever he moves he must keep up his attack on Britain and is likely to press it with uncompromising vigour. The odds lengthen against a land invasion until the Nazi realize that they have smashed their own neck and British defence. The sack of Paris was an army, day by day has moved very costly in proportion to the damage done—not that the Nazi leaders count the cost in blood. Conquies can be bought, but the cost of casualities is daily seen in the case of the attacks, rendering their attack less and less formidable. The more the finger of probability points to a continuation and intensification of that form of air raiding which it is most difficult to repel. A winter of long nights will be a winter of long raids. The British people will valiantly stand the strain of the Empire Phantoms."

# o the War News

"Opinions promised. In war radio has become the advanced cavalry of occupiers." — Captain Plügge, M.P.

"Ode to the time in the house of Communism is a daily grand request of the nation." — Mr. J. A. Spender

"A terrific demand will shortly arise for long-range fighters of a new kind." — Captain Norman Macmillan

"There must be no more British Somaliland with the parrot cry that it does not matter." — Field Marshal Lord Birdwood

"The only great sin of my time which I have not seen punished was Thomas Hardy from Hugh Walpole.

"Our present troubles are due to the fact that our best men do not believe in our leaders and that our leaders believe in themselves." — T. B. Inntan

"Germany made you of Somaliland was equivalent only to five battalions, with some light artillery." — Brigadier General John Charteris

"The French Foreign Legion retook Narvik in less than a day when others had been hesitating outside it for two months." — Lieutenant P. Lapie

"There are biologists, psychologists, geologists and so forth, but the idea that there is a scientist *tout court* is a delusion." — Mr. H. G. Wells

"The Voelkischer Beobachter has grown to personify the deformity and rottenness of the shapeless African baobab tree." — Sir Ronald Barr

"Let us think in terms of weapons of assault—bombs and bombs—Whitleys, Wellingtons, Hampdens and Blenheims." — Mr. E. H. Keeling, M.P.

"Our strongest allies in Africa at present seem to be water—lack of it in the Egyptian desert and the excess of it in the Sudan." — "Strategicus," in "The Spectator"

"800 aeroplanes, the mainstay of our African defence are now leaving Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia to be taken to Marseilles and put at the disposal of the enemy." — General de Gaulle

"In the campaign against Poland some 100,000 Germans were killed and 200,000 wounded, 1,000 German aeroplanes and about 4,000 tanks were lost." — The Red Cross, Switzerland

"During the last war the largest number of casualties in London occurred in the daylight raid of June 13, 1917, when 162 people were killed and 432 injured." — Mr. L. Richards

"Probably the best defence for Derby would be a bomber squadron in Norfolk which attacked aircraft factories in Dessau." — Air Chief Marshal Robert Brooke-Popham

"Let us form the habit of listening to the tales of the exploits of our bombers, only ones occupied areas with our maps before us." — Lieutenant Colonel J. B. R. R. Trist

"The firepower of a Spitfire is greater than that of the entire machine-gun strength of a 1914 brigade of infantry." — The Might of the Air Force

"We have two wars to win, the war against the Nazis and the war against inflation, which is a mass of money's value." — Captain H. F. C. Crookshank, M.P.

"Germans dislike nothing so much as personal responsibility. Hitler's successes are due to the fact that he supplies the dynamic element." — Mr. G. Ward Price

"That we have better pilots is due to a permanent advantage of the Englishman over the German in the combination of the two elements." — The Weekly Review

"R.A.F. pilots, in reporting German air losses, are on their honour, the honour of their squadron, and that of the Royal Air Force." — Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Air Minister

"Only about one-third of the 3,000 first-line aeroplanes of the French Air Force were used in the Battle of France." — M. Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister, broadcasting in New York

"There are in power in practically every Arab land men renowned for the constancy of their friendship with Great Britain." — Mr. Kenneth Williams, in "Great Britain and the East"

"Speed, always claimed as a chief justification for oil for ships in previous days, has not justified the sacrifices made for it in the operations in this war." — Captain Bernard Acworth, R.N. (Retd.)

"Since tractor-drivers engaged in war-time ploughing cannot hear enemy raiders, because of the noise of the machine they operate, farmers should have someone else working in the same field to give them a signal." — Mr. P. W. D. Izzard

"The chief danger in this country, if danger there is, comes not from people German or Italian by birth, but from British citizens who not so very long ago were telling us that one could co-operate with Hitler and that Mussolini was really quite a good chap." — "K. H. News Letter"

"A Chancellor who proposes a tax on books should surely be indicted for the treason of creating dependency among the lasses. A penny tax on shells would be as sensible." — Mr. Eric Linklater

"The R.A.F.'s greatest bombing achievement is the attack on Luga, the greatest synthetic oil plant, storage depot, and cradle of poison gases in Germany, or in the world." — The Minister of Economic Warfare

"If a man is called up and refuses to serve he should be put at once in the same financial position as if he were serving in the Forces. He ought not to gain financially by his refusal to serve." — The Archbishop of York

"A large part of profits paid out on concerns which are the owners of wasting assets are really repayment of capital, and to tax away some of their excess profits is in many cases to subject them to a capital levy." — Mr. J. L. Benveniste

"The Prussian never fights for a principle, but only for purposes of aggression, or perhaps we might say that aggression itself is the only principle he recognises. The result is that as soon as he feels that his purpose of aggression is defeated, he sees no reason why he should fight a moment longer." — A.R.C., in "The Sunday Times"

"Evenly compounded of impudence and treachery is Germany's demand for recognition of its Red Cross boats to pick up its fallen airmen. The Power that attacks hospital ships, machine guns their nurses, and butchers British fliers falling in their parachutes is remarkably sane if it imagines that a spy apparatus of this kind will succeed in imposing on philanthropy." — The Observer

"The farmer can, if he chooses, pay income tax, not on his profits, but on the annual rental of his premises, because in days gone by farmers were supposed not to have the ability to make out accounts. Nowadays few tradesmen have more written returns to complete than farmers. Why, then, should not a farmer pay income tax on his actual trading profits as every other business man has to do?" — The Rev. J. H. Shackleton Bailey

"If Dunkirk was an epic, in our Air Force and Navy perform daily miracles, if the whole British population is inspired to fresh efforts, then let praise be given to that great and gallant man who has matched each occasion with prompt and punctual action and clothed the action in immortal language. Parliament and people have been waiting for leadership; they have it now in full measure in Mr. Churchill." — Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, M.P.

## PERSONALIA

The death of Zulfiqar was a year ago last week. Mr. Zulfiqar was his own secretary, to the Chief Department in Zanzibar.

Mr. J. H. Reid is now in charge of the Mombasa office. Messrs. Reuter, Rye and Tyson.

St. Daniel H. ... eminent agricultural expert, who visited East Africa some years ago, has written a textbook on wild fruits.

Mr. G. W. Lamb, who recently visited Southern Rhodesia on behalf of the Cotton Board, has arrived back in this country.

Lieutenant-Commander W. O. Pees-Millington and Miss M. J. Powell are to be married in Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Mr. J. C. ... who was formerly a ... has been appointed vicar of ...

Mr. John ... former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been elected Lord-Lord as Chairman of the British Council of the duration of the war.

Mr. P. ... Town Clerk of Nairobi, who has decided to postpone his retirement until after the war, has been appointed J.P. for the Nairobi area of Kenya.

The following have been nominated members of the Mombasa Municipal Board for three years: Messrs. A. P. M. ... A. Davies, C. E. Holloway, V. A. C. Ross, C. M. ... and C. V. White.

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant H. ... and Miss A. M. H. Goodall, only daughter of the late Mr. A. B. H. Goodall and the late Mrs. Goodall, of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. K. L. ... and Miss Margaret Tate-Smith, daughter of the late Mr. R. R. Tate-Smith of Nairobi, and Mrs. T. ... of Brook House, Jarvis Brook, are to be married in High Hurstwood on September 20.

Mr. E. M. Lawson, of the Nyasaland Civil Service, and Miss Audrey Helen Margaret Wilson, elder daughter of Professor and Mrs. Dover Wilson, were married in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, last week.

The engagement is announced of Captain E. F. Whitehead, The East Surrey Regiment, son of Brigadier and Mrs. J. Whitehead, and Miss Camille Befrage, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Befrage, of Mombasa, Kenya.

Captain A. G. Blood, editor of the U.M.C.A. Magazine, "Central Africa," has resigned his position as Warden of the Manor House, Pottersbury, owing to the war. He has been appointed chaplain to the Benedictine Community of Mallory Abbey, now evacuated to Fonthofo, Hereford.

Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis, the South ... (of "Trader Horn" fame), whose son is in the Tanganyika Administrative Service, has suggested that a small party of men over military age in Southern Rhodesia might place themselves in readiness to proceed to Tanganyika to act as escort for families wishing to leave East Africa for the Rhodesias or the Union.

Mr. Charles Bullock, Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, who has retired after 40 years' service, had an unequalled knowledge of the Native communities by whom he has always been held in high regard, and whose advancement he consistently sought. The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Service, presented Mr. Bullock and his wife a desk and chair, a silver salver, and other silver articles.

Mr. B. Jones, who served for many years in the ... Administration, has rejoined the Service of ... as a temporary District Officer. He spent 10 years in Rhodesia before the Great War, during which he served with the Rhodesian Forces in the East African Campaign. Afterwards he joined the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, and in 1928 transferred to Tanganyika, retiring in 1938.

## Dr. H. A. Boedeker

We regret to report the death in Nairobi of Dr. Henry A. Boedeker, one of the pioneer settlers of Kenya, which he reached in 1896 by the little steamer GOA, then the only vessel running between Bombay, Aden, and Mombasa.

Few of the early residents kept so faithful a record of life in Kenya in the early part of this century. The pity is that an account based on his diaries and notes has not been published.

One of his recollections was that the modern tabloids drug-like, the beginning in East African exploration, and that one of the first chests made was presented by the manufacturers to the late Sir Henry Stanley; it became known as the "Congo medicine chest," and on Stanley's return to England it proved a great attraction to the medical profession.

Dr. Boedeker's kindly thought for others won him a wide circle of friends in East Africa among Europeans and Africans. At the end of the last war a camp was formed in Kisumu for the remnants of the Carrier Corps; he controlled it most efficiently, bringing relief and comfort to many Natives who had had a gruelling time in the Campaign.

## Judge Bruce Drowned

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Justice Bruce, who served as Solicitor General in Kenya from 1917 to 1936, and who has lost his life at sea as the result of enemy action while he was returning to Mombasa. Canon W. J. Wright, former Dean of Nairobi, writes:

East and West Africa, with Jamaica and Fiji, will be proud of Judge Bruce. In Kenya no one was more popular. His was the brilliance of kindness. He loved to entertain his friends, and they were legion. I doubt if he had an enemy. He was tall and genial figure, and the ... was familiarly known in East Africa. ... came from the respect of affection. ... calm in others, the spirit of youth remained in him unquenched. His call appropriately came soon, before his ... he was hurrying back to Mombasa.

### Other Obituaries

The death ... occurred in ... of ... Charles Bruce Conybeare, of Kenya.

Sheikh Rashid bin Sud el-Shihab, a leading member of the Arab community in Mombasa, died recently at the age of 75.

Mr. Albert Counsell, who has died in Lusaka at the age of 66, had lived in Northern Rhodesia for 26 years. For many years he owned the hotel which bears his name in Lusaka, and for 16 years he was a member of the local Town Management Board. He was born in the Isle of Man.

### The Bible for Africans

Representatives of over a dozen missionary societies working in Equatorial Africa, attended a recent conference on African languages, held in London under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The conference tried to visualize Africa two or three decades ahead, and aimed at the formulation of a policy which would foster the education of languages. Further developments in individual subjects accretate present difficulties. The necessity of a high degree of intensive study and meticulous care in Bible translation was emphasised. All translators and revisers are to be asked to make use of a modern orthography. Where a good translation is forthcoming, the Bible Society, which already provides the Bible in 200 languages between the Sahara and the Rhodesias, will continue to preach to every tribe of reasonable numbers.

### Major Hastings Broadcast

Sir Major Hastings, in the midst of the Empire, said Major Hastings broadcast talk from the B.B.C. last week.

It is only 30 years, it is that small, but of course made a thousand-year trek northward across the Limpopo and hauled the Union Jack on the spot where now stands Salisbury. It was a romantic affair, this trek of theirs—possibly the very last great Colonial adventure on the Elizabethan model.

Tobacco is to me the typical produce of this country of mine. I am a tobacco farmer in peace time, and for 20 years my lot has lain among the farmers in the wide tobacco fields. I use the word 'farmer' for 'planter' as it rather suggests an elegant figure in spandrel Holly and flung breeches leaning against a palm tree and not so recently supervising his serfs. Rhodesian farmers are not like that. There can be no more hard-working, hard-playing, cheerful community anywhere with a special character due to the quality of their lives and the great stresses in which they work.

I wish I could tell you something of the easy-going, happy-go-lucky laughter-loving Bantu. However there existed a time, a type, that gives the lie to the last book of a European man. It is the Native of South Central Africa. His standards and his urges and his springs of action are refreshingly different from the Europeans. And beside the ignorant new hand who thinks he can deal with him as a sort of wage-slave, back to the land goes the African if he does not like your ways, his own, and his own village where life is always fast, easy and comfortable.

Martin Huggins, our Prime Minister, said the other day that every factory in Great Britain was at this moment fully engaged in production, that all the cash in the world would not add one more Spitfire today. It is a little proof that the money standard is not everything. That is a healthy reminder. All of us in the Empire are absolutely solid in our resolve to fight the forces of evil and defend our conception of the deficiencies. But that conception does not include a return to the illusion of yesterday.

Things that are negative and ding and static, such as the idea that peace in itself is the highest good, or that money is the stamp of supreme achievement, belong to the rubbish heap. The Commonwealth we are going to be rebuilt must be dynamic, vital and positive, and founded on human values.

### Ross Archives

Sir Malcolm Watson revealed at a recent meeting of the Ross Institute Industrial Advisory Committee that the valuable Ross archives, containing all the original letters from Sir Ronald Ross, Sir Patrick Manson, Egerton Lister, Professor Laveran and others, were removed from the London School of Tropical Medicine at the outbreak of war. The most valuable items of the correspondence are under six feet of concrete in a Wimbledon bank, and the others are in a private house in Surrey.

### Africans Perplexed

The release of many Germans as captives and the courteous consideration shown to them and to their wives and families who were left at liberty together with them are taken to ensure the safety of their property and their personal well-being, have become a source of perplexity to the African. The latest annual report of the Provincial Commissioner for the Tanganyika Province of Tanganyika, who adds: 'The African puts it down to one more example of the inexplicable conduct of the British, and accepts it as a lack in their character with which he was not unfamiliar. When he had not seen displayed on such a scale as under such circumstances.'

### Statements Worth Noting

...we've transformed by the renewing of your mind, then you may prove what is true and acceptable and perfect, will of God. —Romans xii. 2.

There is enough copper ore in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt to keep the mines going for 70 years. —Sir Malcolm Watson.

There is almost twice as much British capital invested in the Argentine as in all the British Colonies put together. —From an official pamphlet.

I have seen the genuine spirit of freedom which the British flag secures in our African possessions. —Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster.

Of all African Natives the Somali has the most 'English' sense of humour, and on trek he is a most cheerful and stimulating companion. —Mr. Gordon Welsh in 'The Evening Standard'.

The per capita revenue in Zanzibar is nearly 3s. per annum, in Kenya it is 2s., in Uganda 1s., and in Tanganyika 10s. —The Hon. Tayab Ali H. A. Jamjee, speaking in the Zanzibar Legislative Council.

Every case of spirits and beer imported into Nyasaland from the United Kingdom means so much less food for the people at home, food which men have lost lives to get to England. —Mr. W. H. Timcke, in 'The Nyasaland Times'.

Many of the troubles which beset residents in tropical Colonies have little to do directly with climate, but are due to psychological or sociological factors which could be easily prevented if studied and properly understood. —A. Walter, broadcasting from Nairobi.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

### Rhodesian Copper Contract

It is understood that the contract entered into last year between the British Government and the Rhodesian copper companies for the supply of 205,000 short tons of copper has been renewed for the same quantity and at the same price—£43 10s. per ton for Blister and £48 10s. for electrolytic. The City editor of "The Times" commented:

"While these prices may not appear very attractive for concerns with a rising costs trend and an unfavourable E.P.T. datum line, it has to be remembered that the contract provides them with an assured outlet at a time when world supplies might easily prove to be larger than demand. The fact that they received a high price for the additional 100,000 short tons recently sold to the British Government is considered to have been some compensation for the incidence of 100% E.P.T. and the probability of heaviest costs. And if any further additional amounts outside the main agreement are sold, which is not unlikely, the price would doubtless be adjusted for the cost factor."

### Company Progress Reports

**Rezende.**—August output: 2,000 tons milled, 2,600 value of output: £22,279; profit: £5,408.

**Sherwood Starr.**—April returns: milled 1,500 value of output: £9,830; profit: £2,000.

**Cam and Water.**—During August 2,000 tons milled yielded gold valued at £49,638; profit: £1,000.

**Hosterman.**—The report for the first year ended June 30 states that 24,200 tons were milled for a Recovery of 13.28% of fine gold, valued at £11,155. Working expenditure, including development and Kanya royalty, £50,485; estimated surplus, £60,707. Capital expenditure, including a new standby power plant, £9,978.

**Development:** Main vertical shaft sunk a further 100 ft to a total of 1,181 ft. At No. 30 level main S.C. drive adv. 349 ft. and intersected at 136 ft. what is probably a branch of No. 1 Foot walk reef. An E. drive was started and extended 20 ft. in low values, while a W. drive adv. 190 ft. disclosing from 0ft. to 55 ft. low values, and from 55 ft. to 150 ft. values av. 10.4 dwt. over 173 ins. This branch reef was also intersected at 20 ft. N. by the N. crosscut at the No. 13 level, where 30 ft. of driving averaged 15.7 dwt. over 123 ins. At No. 12 level, the No. 1 Foot walk reef was intersected by the N. crosscut at 36 ft. and a W. drive was started and extended 220 ft. av. 27.2 dwt. over 646 ins. while an E. drive was adv. 120 ft. av. for the first 100 ft. 1.8 dwt. over 79 ins., the remainder was in low values. A rise, started at 40 ft. E., was extended 60 ft. av. 5.6 dwt. over 38 ins. At 215 ft. W. another rise was started and adv. 30 ft., av. 50 dwt. over 15 ins. At No. 11 level W. drive was extended 205 ft. to a total of 545 ft.; from 14 ft. to 205 ft. low values were disclosed, from 205 ft. to 545 ft. values averaged 8.3 dwt. over 514 ins. Rises were made at 10 ft. and completed at 140 ft. and 225 ft. W. av. 1.5 dwt. over 39.5 ins. and 19.6 dwt. over 55 ins. respectively. Development returns show the actual sampling results with the development adjustments as may be necessary for estimating output. The opinion of the European staff is becoming definite owing to the varying requirements, and although substantial stocks of stores and spares have been built up, the mine, regular replenishment of certain items is now subject to delays and uncertainties.

### Bulawayo and General Exploration

Bulawayo and General Exploration Ltd. announces that the credit balance for the year to March 31 totalled £4,686 compared with £286 last year. The carry-forward totals £4,686.

### Gold Fields Rhodesian

The accounts of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development, Ltd. show that for the year ended May 31 a fall in net profits from £17,277 to £8,419, owing mainly to smaller profits on investment sales. The net sum brought in, and £131,218 transferred from reserves, £241,077 is made available. As has already been announced, no dividend is being paid because of the heavy depreciation in investments. Depreciation reserve fund receives £23,000, against £90,000, and the carry-forward totals £39,072. Investments stand in the accounts at £34,955, compared with £1,068,372 on May 31, 1939. ca

## Control of Native Labour

Amendments to the Employment of Natives Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia passed by the Legislative Council implement most of the recommendations made by Major Orde Browne. Under the old law a 90-day ticket had to be completed within 40 days; it may now be extended to allow the labourer leave up to two weeks. Another amendment makes it clear that an employer is responsible for paying for the proper housing of his Native employees unless they return to dwelling for which they pay no rent, such as a hut in their own village. Children under the apparent age of 16 are excluded from the operation of the penal provisions of part VII. of the Ordinance since it is undesirable that children should be treated as criminals on account of offences which are in fact breaches of contract and not crimes. Penal sanctions for the minor offences of absence without leave, neglecting or carelessly performing work, and refusing to obey orders, are abolished, but this does not deprive the employer of any right of action in a civil court. The payment of wages may not be made to Natives in shops, stores or taverns unless they are ordinarily employed in such places.

### Bushtick Dividend

Bushtick Mines have declared a final dividend of 8% making 10% for the year, as against 7% last year.

### Mining Personalities

Mr. M. H. Rix, a mining engineer from Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, was in London last week.

Mr. R. E. Duckworth, underground manager of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mine in Southern Rhodesia, died recently.

Mr. J. J. MacLugh, who has been prominently engaged in gold mining in the Limpopo for many years past, is paying a holiday visit to Southern Rhodesia. In earlier days he was a rail worker in the B.E.A., which he re-visited en route for this country.

### Phoenix Mining and Finance

A profit of just over £6,000 is recorded in the annual accounts of Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd. for the year ended June 30. Mr. A. Macquister, the Chairman, said at last week's annual meeting that during the year the bank overdraft had been reduced by £40,000, that American investments worth some £35,000 had been taken over by the Treasury, and that the market value of the company's securities showed a depreciation of just over 50%, though the market shows in prices and has regard to the intrinsic value of the shares.

### Territorial Outputs

Mining production in Uganda during June included 953 oz. of uranium, gold and 17 tons of tin ore.

Mining output in Northern Rhodesia during May was as follows: (unrefined) 15,127 oz. tin ore; 24 long tons saltpetre; 1,000 diamonds; 285 carats mica (sheet); 0.8 long ton of gold production was from the following districts: Musoma, 6,692 oz.; Mwanza, 2,152 oz.; Lupa, 3,402 oz.; alluvial, 1,700 oz.; Simba, reef, 1,117 oz.; alluvial 13 oz.; Kigoma, 186 oz.; Morogoro, 5.

## Poisons In the Blood

causes weak kidney action

Backache, rheumatic pains and bladder weakness pass quickly distress, especially during the night-time. What with the scaling urine, pains across the small of the back, or sleeplessness, kidney trouble destroys both peace and prosperity.

Delay makes matters worse—just so long as the kidneys fail to filter the blood properly, you cannot hope to be well. Stimulate your kidneys to renewed activity with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

This special Kidney Tonic and stimulant goes straight through to the kidneys, and does not irritate the stomach. It is the only remedy for the various urinary disorders, backache, rheumatism, bladder weakness, sciatica, neuralgia, and gravel.



# THE FLATTENED CAN...



Photograph shows:  
Left: Carton of flattened cans; (centre) Crates containing four cartons of flattened cans; (right) Sleeves for cans packed in sleeves.

## SOLUTION OF A PACKAGING PROBLEM

The Flattened Can is an ingenious solution of the problem of securing perfect cans in remote parts of the world. These cans, when packed for transit, occupy little more than one fifth of the space needed for made-up cans. The great saving that is made in freightage costs—a heavy charge just now—rapidly repays the cost of the simple re-forming machinery.

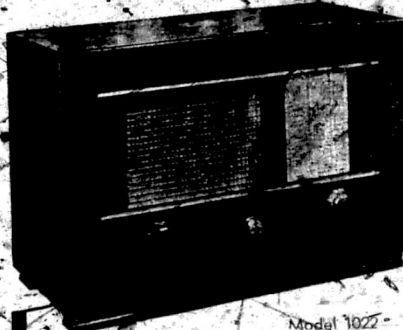
The principle is simplicity itself. The body of the can is made to cylindrical shape with the side seams properly laid down and soldered. It is then flattened and packed separately from the tops and bottoms which are supplied stamped and lined with sealing compound ready for use. Three simple machines are used to re-form the flattened cans to cylindrical shape. The cost of the complete re-forming unit is £85 N.P. 173. Consult 'Metal Box' for further details.



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## Books Briefly Reviewed

"African Political Systems," edited by M. Fortes and E. E. Evans-Pritchard (Oxford University Press, 1937).—A series of political philosophy based as they usually are on a synthesis of hypothetical primitive societies, has no place in this remarkable book on African political systems. Four of the eight chapters deal with tribes in East Africa, the Rhodesias, or the Sudan. Convinced that reliable conclusions can be reached only by a comparative study of Native political institutions based on facts obtained by personal and intensive observation, the editors have collected the researches of Dr. Audrey Richards on the Bemba tribe of Northern Rhodesia, of Dr. K. Obeyesekere on the Akkibe (Uganda), of Dr. G. Wagner on the Bantu Kayirondo, and of Dr. Evans-Pritchard on the Nuer of the Sudan. He acknowledges as field workers of authority. The editors contribute a long and enlightening introduction. Particularly revealing is the stress laid on the matter of ritual quality of African chieftainship; a chief is more than a ruler, and in his secular capacity a European official can to some extent replace him. But this creation is mystical and derived from antiquity; into these sacred precincts the European rulers can never enter. They have no mystical or ritual warranty in their authority. Everyone, official or sealer, who wishes to understand the African should read and study this book which is the most lucid, instructive and inspiring that has yet appeared on an important subject.

"Colours and the Christian Conscience," by Dr. Margaret Read (Edinburgh House Press, 6d.).—Dr. Read, an anthropologist who has worked 20 years in Central Africa, has compressed into a pamphlet of no more than 23 pages pertinent points about our Colonial Empire which raise its value far above the few pence asked for it. She begins by asking: "What do we know about the British Colonial Empire?" and to answer the average inhabitant of the British Isles know precious little. "One of the things which astonishes foreigners visiting this country," she writes, "is the widespread indifference and ignorance about the Colonial Empire which is reflected in the Press, where editors do not consider Colonial affairs as they are evident in Parliament when the House of Commons empties during a debate on Colonial affairs." This is due, she thinks, at least in part, to the absence of any "Colonial theory" such as France and Italy have. That is putting it kindly. Dr. Read supplies the information needed, and offers cure for the defect. She urges that the Churches should develop an interest in Colonial secular affairs; there seems to be little connection between the Christian as a supporter of missions and the Christian as a citizen responsible for the welfare of the colonies. Dealing with the responsibility of the vote, she suggests that letters to the local Member might awaken his interest and make Parliamentary debates on Colonial affairs less of a farce.

"The African Today and Tomorrow," by Dietrich Westermann (Oxford University Press, 8s. 6d.).—This is a revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Westermann's "The African Today," first published in 1934; the reformation has been brought up to date and illustrations and maps have been added. Dr. Westermann's great reputation as a linguist and a student of African life and culture give this book authority while the treatment of the subject is deep and thorough. It is written in a style that makes the reader's life easy and instructive.

"The Coiners," by W. F. S. Miles (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.).—A story, originally written in German and afterwards translated into English, and condensed, of how a Christian African brought a charge of repentance and confession. The plot is excellent.

## The Habits of Lions

### Observations of Mr. Marcus Daley

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":  
SIR.—Lions never bury surplus meat again at the next day's needs, but lions in certain parts of Africa after opening the carcass bury or cover the offal in the open. Their reason is to avoid attracting the ever-searching vultures which would otherwise soon be hovering overhead.

Hunters understand the meaning of vultures clustered on one or more trees close together, or hovering over a certain spot, and few would fail to investigate the cause, which so often indicates a lion kill, and lions feasting or feasting.

The strange dog-like proceedings on the part of the lions is quite wrong. Lions never eat anything which they have once covered with earth, and never cover the unburied part of any kill other than the exposed offal (unless to drag the kill further into the thicket). The offal of a kill in thick bush—protected as it is from the searching eyes of the vultures—is never covered.

Still, lions have some strange habits. In parts of Kenya and Tanganyika I have observed them from time to time kill only a hundred yards or so from perfect cover, and, after disembowelling the beast, drag it to shelter; then one or more, generally one, would return and cover up the offal. At a single offal gave was ever to my knowledge revisited by any of the lions concerned. One naturally wonders why the lions did not perhaps the whole carcass to cover first, and there, protected from the searching eyes of the vultures, carry out this surgical process, thereby obviating the necessity of turning to cover the offal, with the risk of being seen in the meantime. A lion can easily drag a body weighing 100 lb., such as a great eland bull or a buffalo, a considerable distance, as I have seen witnessed. I believe the facts are as stated, however little we may understand the reasons for them.

Regarding lions digging warthog out of their holes, this is quite something in sandy country; and some of the holes are very shallow. I have seen a lion dig out a warthog out of a shallow hole and trot off with it as easily as a cat could catch a mouse.

Regarding several big leopards out from a large hole, I have recently in my present field of operations. This is meant that they had to dig 18 inches under the fetter pole in order to get to the leopard. It has been done on three different occasions.

Not a week ago, hearing a battle Royal going on in the direction of the trap, and suspecting that another leopard had been caught and that a lion was trying to get it out, I went down with spotlight and rifle (at midnight) and arrived just in time to dispute possession of the leopard, which was almost dead, with the lion.

As an active professional big game hunter since 1896, I can claim to know my subject, and my present field of action carries more lions to the square mile than any other part of Africa I know, with scarcely a day passing without some kind of contact being made with one or more lions, mostly cattle-raiders—big, fierce and aggressive hunting in prides from three to 20 or more. Even after 44 years' hunting I still find much to learn about them and their never-ending tricks and dodges.

Isoka,

Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

MARCUS DALEY.

"Year Book of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland."—The third edition of this work of reference maintains the high standard of former issues, giving in compact form most useful information relating to the territories covered. Published at 1s. 6d. by Rhodesian Publications Ltd., Salisbury, it can be confidently recommended to all who have Rhodesian or Nyasaland interests.

**News Items in Brief**

Mombasa now has automatic telephones.  
 A recent bulletin of the Ministry of Information places Bulawayo in Northern Rhodesia.  
 The planting of oil palms along the shores of Lake Tanganyika is being encouraged.  
 The Miti Company of Kenya has been voluntarily wound up. Mr. J. C. Tannahill is the liquidator.  
 The Northern Rhodesian Post Office Savings Bank held balances of some £10,000 from African depositors at the end of last year.  
 The National Bank of India has declared payment of an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 16% per annum, less tax.  
 The emergency address of Messrs. Dickson Anderson & Co. Ltd., who have extensive interests in tea growing in Nyasaland is now Porlock, Somerset.  
 Kenya's pyrethrum exports last year are now estimated to have been about 3,000 tons. This year's production is expected to be up by fully 50%.

Income from double income tax is expected to become reciprocal between India and Zanzibar. It already operates between India and the East African mainland.

Crop prospects in Kenya have considerably improved with the recent rains, but the absence of many farmers on military duty may lead to difficulty in gathering the harvests.

Mr. A. E. Kitching reports that a Lwale tribesman who was attacked by an elephant, pierced right through by a tusk, and then thrown several yards, made a complete recovery in hospital.

The minimum age for the employment of child labour in Kenya generally has been raised from 10 to 12 years, and in Nairobi to 14 years. In Uganda it has been raised to 16 years in industrial undertakings.

The export or import of maize and maize products, beef or beef products, butter, eggs, cheese, pigs, bacon or pig products, groundnuts and sunflower seed from or into Southern Rhodesia is now forbidden except under permit granted by the Minister of Agriculture.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railway for June amounted to £422,048, making a total of £1,473,254 for the nine months ended June 30. Gross receipts of the Beira-Umtali section of the Beira Railway for the same period were £101,212 for the nine months ended June 30.

A Colonial information centre has been a feature of this year's Leipzig Fair, at which alluring pictures and exhibits from former German colonies were displayed. Experts attended to advise young men and women on the best means of preparing for pioneer jobs "in the great Colonial Empire Germany is to acquire after the war."

**A Fighting Locust**

That a locust should put up a stout fight against a desert finch may seem surprising, but such a case is narrated by a reliable correspondent of the Fauna Society. He writes: "I saw the bird darting at and at something on the ground, which appeared to be a scorpion, and retreating again. At closer range it proved to be a locust, which had raised his hind legs over his back so that the spines pointed forward, and was striking them back and forth over his head like a soldier attacking with his sword. It is difficult to say if the effect of his manoeuvre lay in the imitation of the scorpion or the actual weapon of the spines." "If the latter, is this the primary purpose of the spines?" "This must be a most unusual incident. Can any reader give further information of a similar kind or recall any previous record of similar behaviour in locusts?"

**Enemy Internees Still Trade**

Strong criticisms were made at a recent meeting in Nakara of the official pronouncement of the Custodian of Enemy Property in Northern Rhodesia to re-vest the property of enemy subjects now interned. A resolution was passed urging the Government to confiscate such property and waive the proceeds for the prosecution of the war. Captain Albert Smith, M.L.C. for Nakara, said there was indignation locally that the Government's action gave enemy internees, through their authorised agents, the right to carry on business in the country during the war and accumulate profits while they themselves were housed and clothed at public expense. No such action would be tolerated in Germany or Italy. He instanced a large stock of flats in Mulubira owned by a German internee from which considerable rentals were obtained. The property, he said, was owned jointly by the internee and his wife, and was now managed by a local bank on her behalf and that of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

**A Tribute From Rhodesia**

A well-known Southern Rhodesian public man writes: "It has been most enlightening to read 'East Africa and Rhodesia' since the war began. I read it from cover to cover, and find that your background to the War News, combined with the 'African Reader's Digest' gives that satisfying feeling of knowing with considerable accuracy what is happening and what is likely to happen. Your paper is more than a newspaper—it is an excellent magazine review, because it shows you an ability to get at the absolute truth, both in the original matter and in the quotations."

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SHIPPING MARKS are not generally attractive to non-commercial folk, but in East Africa and Rhodesia, who depend so much upon imported goods, will be interested to learn that a number of manufacturers in this country, and in other parts of the world, ship their goods in British vessels under the protection of the Royal Navy. Thus, simply by paying tribute to the guardians of our commerce and emphasising the worthlessness of the German claim that the British mercantile marine has been driven by German submarines to abandon its functions, British manufacturers and exporters will, of course, stand in need of no reminders of the fact that their goods, when they will need to be shipped to the various regions of great propaganda value in the Americas and other foreign markets in which British goods are being increasingly sold, Rhodesian and East African shippers to such markets might well emulate the example set them by manufacturers in this country.

## Essential Oils Wanted

THE demand for essential oils has expanded considerably in the last few years, though it still represents only a very small proportion of the possibilities of the Seychelles and Zanzibar in the first place, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia all produce some essences used in the perfume industry and in soap-making, and they will find an expanded demand for their products as a result of the disappearance from the market of French lavender, geranium, and other floral essences and of Italian bergamot and lemon oils. These products, all of which at any time, are no longer quoted in the open market, but business is said to have been done recently by private treaty at prices four and five times as high as those ruling less than three months ago. Producers of essential oils in East Africa should therefore be encouraged by their courage and determination to meet the present demand.

## Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

Sales of fire-cured tobacco at the auctions in Salisbury for the week ending July 20 totalled 2,121,327 lb., which realised £9,890, or an average of 4.65d. per lb. This brings the total of fire-cured tobacco sold at the auctions during the first 14 weeks of the current season to 28,770,319 lb., the proceeds being £1,524,163, or an average of 12.90d. per lb. Fire-cured sorts sold during the week amounted to 1,732 lb., which realised an average of 6.11d. per lb.

Sales during the week ended July 27 totalled 2,062,843 lb. of fire-cured, which realised £90,343, or an average of 10.34d. per lb. The total sales since the season opened to £1,644,506, or an average of 12.90d. per lb. Fire-cured sales amounted to 1,733 lb., which sold at an average of 4.54d. per lb.

## Thanks to the Mainland

Replying to the suggestion that the tax on beer had been introduced into Zanzibar as a result of pressure from the mainland Governments, Mr. J. Hathorn, M.P., the British Resident, said that, far from that being the case, Mr. Mundy, the Inland Tax Commissioner for East Africa, had urged that in order to facilitate the administration of the proposed tax in Zanzibar the personal reductions originally announced by the Government should be made more generous to conform with those operating on the mainland. Thus the people of Zanzibar had to thank the mainland for the generous offer of the tax.

## "Dunvegan Castle" Sunk

The Admiralty announced on Saturday that the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. DUNVEGAN CASTLE (Captain H. Ardill, R.N.) had been torpedoed and subsequently sunk. Two hundred and fifty survivors from the ship were landed by British warships, and the next-of-kin of casualties have been informed.

The DUNVEGAN CASTLE was one of the finest ships in the Union-Castle fleet. She was a motor ship of 15,000 tons, carrying 158 first and 250 tourist class passengers, and less than four years old. She was the only armed merchant cruiser sunk in this war.

At least 30 members of the crew were reported to be missing when the survivors were landed at a Scottish west coast port. The DUNVEGAN CASTLE was torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic. Fire broke out on the deck, and the crew took to the boats. The captain and five members of the crew remained in the boat until they were satisfied that everyone was safe. The boats pulled away from the blazing ship and the survivors, and dived her burning furiously. They were seen by a flying boat on reconnaissance, and the airman directed two warships to the rescue. Fortunately the sea was calm.

## From Grass Huts, To Houses

Improvements in Native housing conditions in Uganda are referred to by the Director of Medical Services in his annual report. He says—

All over the country can be seen a change from the beehive grass hut to the round wattle and daub grass-roofed hut, from the latter to the grass-roofed rectangular hut, and from that to the rectangular hut roofed with beaten-out kerosene tins, corrugated iron or even asbestos.

Such changes are welcome because they demonstrate a desire to get away from the hut jointly used for house, domestic animals and man, but the most welcome change is the provision in most houses of windows which are now usually kept open when the occupants are at home. Such windows not only give ventilation but also admit sunlight and allow the housewife to see the dirt inside.

It is indeed the rule to find that the rooms are tidy and reasonably clean in huts where there are windows which are kept open. Many such houses have curtains to the windows, and clean tablecloths on the table, and often there is a creditable attempt to make a flower garden in front of the dwelling.

## A Buffalo's Odyssey

An African buffalo bull was shot in the Kivu district of Ruanda-Urundi, and its pelt and accessories were sent to New York, where it was mounted by the late Carl Akeley, that supreme artist in taxidermy. It might have remained in the American Museum of Natural History had not Mr. J. Carter, of the Institution, noticed, when attending the annual conference of the South African Museums Association in Bulawayo, that the buffalo specimen of the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia had been withdrawn from exhibition owing to its skin cracking all over. With the consent of his trustees, he procured Akeley's buffalo for Southern Rhodesia. It was a handsome gift, for Akeley's work compared with ordinary taxidermy is a picture by Titian to a three-four oleograph.

Native health centres in the Lake Province of Tanganyika entirely free medical auxiliary stations and tribal dispensaries.

## 53rd Week of the War

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 12, 1940.  
Volume 37 (New Series) No. 934

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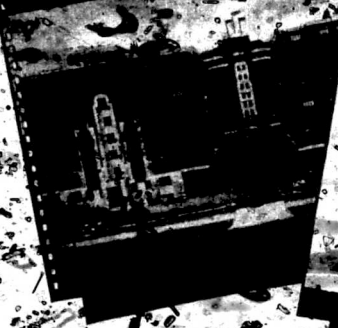
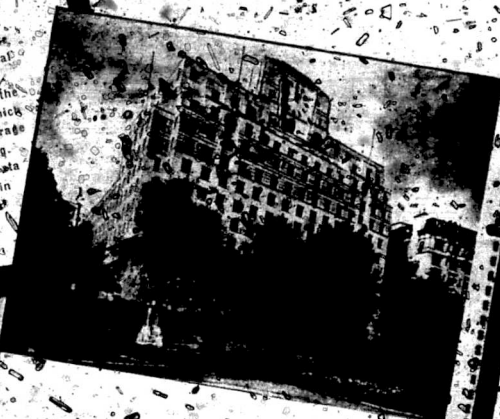
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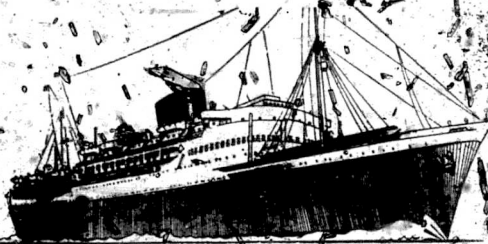
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**FAIL TO PREPARE** adequately for Italian intervention is the outstanding feature of the first year of the war from the standpoint of the East and Central African territories under the control of the Colonial Office. The qualification expressed in those last seven words is very necessary, for the attitude of Southern Rhodesia—which today celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of the first hoisting of the British flag—has, from the outset, been in marked contrast with that of the Dependencies to the north of the self-governing Colony. The gratifying truth is that Southern Rhodesia has astonishingly little with which to reproach herself, not merely since September 1939, but in the whole post-Munich period, for that acme of appeasement was recognised by her Prime Minister at the peak from which Hitler would plunge into the war for which he had planned so open and faithful to his habit of taking the confidence, Mr. Huggins expressed his opinions quite candidly, and his Government lost no opportunity of co-operating with the Imperial authorities and with the League of States Africa in the preparation of a plan for an evacuation. In that uneasy time of suspense and preparedness was essentially military in character, but when Hitler cast his pretion to the winds and launched his aerial legions against doomed but dauntless Poland, the word went forth from Downing Street that

British Africa's contribution must be essentially economic. Thus, the instant anxiety of thousands of men in East and Central Africa to give the service of their lives checked in the great majority of cases by official inexperience.

Southern Rhodesia, determined in the true tradition of her pioneers to have no part in such peculiar moderation, promptly set about raising military forces in numbers highly creditable to so small a State, and then

**True To Her Pioneers.** achieved the master stroke of persuading that same inattentive Imperial Government to establish a great air training scheme within her borders. Even now few people realise that the financial contribution of the Colony to the air scheme alone will this year exceed £800,000, and that the training thus provided in Central Africa will soon begin to produce a stream of highly qualified flying personnel. These dispositions are of the highest importance, and, in our view, represent a significant landmark in Rhodesian history. They are a fitting memorial to her jubilee. Financially the Colony is bearing war burdens which the more prudent would view with disfavour, but which the people both expect and desire to see increased. The Prime Minister, who is as truly the voice of his people as is Mr. Churchill of this country, said recently that a Rhodesian who emerges from the war with three quarters

of his capital intact will have reason to consider himself fortunate, and that no sacrifice will be refused which is necessary to permit the country to pay the full cost of its own participation in the war. Already war expenditure of £3,000,000 this year has been incurred, though the peace-time expenditure of the Colony was under £500,000. Rhodesians, in brief, are resolved to send on active service every man who can reasonably be spared, and to pay every shilling of the cost.

By comparison the contribution of the Eastern African territories to the north has been dilatory and measured—not, it must be insisted, because they are or were less ready to do all that lay in their power.

**The Contrast**—but because, not being self-governing, they have been compelled to put a rein upon their enthusiasm and to travel at the leisurely pace prescribed by Whitehall. Its phlegm was expressed in an early ruling, more timorous than equitable, that all the costs of war preparations and operations in Eastern Africa would be borne by the Imperial Government, subject to a contribution from each Dependency of no more than twenty-five per cent above its pre-war military vote. Such solicitude was a flagrant contradiction of the spirit of almost all Europeans, Africans and Indians, whose wishes were far better reflected when Northern Rhodesia quickly offered Great Britain a gift of £200,000 over and above her decreed quota. Even that splendid gesture was not immediately accepted, weeks were allowed to elapse before notification of acceptance was telegraphed. Why? There could be only two reasons: the idea of restraining a territory zealous to be generous, or the thought that so striking a gift would inspire other parts of Colonial Africa to similar action. As was inevitable, such has been the result, culminating a few days ago in the decision of the Kenya and Uganda Railways to give free services to the value of half a million sterling, following two interest-free loans to the Imperial Government from the same source of £1,000,000 each. Impeded by an unimaginative officialdom, the liberality which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Rhodesias and East Africa was thwarted for many months, and almost a year had sped before it was allowed to flow freely, carrying on its crest the testimony of loyalty to the British cause, and fertilising the spirit of local lands afflicted by these streams of self-denial.

For can it be truly said that the allocation of man-power was wisely handled, or some territories. All were wholeheartedly with the Mother Country, and were impatient for conscription, all were dis-

### **Fundamental Truths Belatedly Discerned.**

posed for heavy financial sacrifices, and all immediately buried local controversies in order to concentrate all thought and action upon the prosecution of the war. But public opinion was months in advance of Government policy. Non-officials had to learn that for very life, for the life of Africa no less than of Great Britain, must not upset trusteeship as usual, still worse, that it must not disturb the routine office leave periods. Some people, but not many, were prepared to accept Business as Usual, as a Civil Service battle-cry, but everyone outside that Service, and many within it, felt outraged by the slogan "Holidays as Usual." While other men forsook their families and farms at the call of duty, young officials, sometimes of half their age, were to disport themselves on furlough with their wives and children as if their employers, the general public, were not engaged in a death-struggle. Whitehall had gone too far, and recognising its folly before the rumbles of discontent had gathered into crashing protest, scrapped its inopportune plan for peace-time leisure in the midst of war, and faced the fact that worthy works of social service must be curtailed or even abandoned temporarily, so that those engaged in them might be diverted to graver tasks. Months before the outbreak of hostilities Colonial Service pensioners able and willing to return to Africa to release younger men had been registered, but there was incomprehensible procrastination in calling upon them when the clash came. That lethargy meant great waste of willing workers.

One privilege to which the Service still clings is that of guaranteeing its members against any reduction in earnings during the period of the war. Thus an official who joins the Kenya Regiment as a private continues to draw from his Colonial budget his full civil salary less the amount of his military pay, while the non-official joining on the same day and in precisely similar circumstances, and who may have surrendered an income twice as large, has to manage on his military pay. The East African territories, having now introduced the principle of compulsory service, which is essentially founded on that of equal sacrifice, the very purpose of the legislation is thus being defeated in the persons of the men employed to uphold the law.

Public authorities should be made employers, and there was therefore a strong case for financial generosity to public servants who offered themselves for dangerous military duties when military service was voluntary, but once such obligations have been laid upon all citizens it is manifestly unjust to favour a small minority who do no more than their legal duty, at the expense of the great majority who equally perform no more and no less. This issue, which has been repeatedly faced by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, continues to be raised by the War Office. The civil salary of the Commandant of the Rhodesian official cadets, soon to be enrolled in the Forces, but in East Africa he has had himself cheek by jowl with the main body of troops, say, Uganda, who remain on a part of his pre-war emoluments. This difference is wholly incongruous; and there can be no doubt that it is the judgment of Southern Rhodesia which commands itself to the community at large.

This rapid survey of some of the facts and factors prominent in the minds of East African and Rhodesians as they glance back

over the first year of war is not made for the unpracticable purpose of merely registering lost opportunities, but with the very practical intention of demonstrating how much wiser the authorities would have been to listen to the large-hearted promptings of peoples as zealous to give their all as their compatriots anywhere within the Empire. Even today their desire to sacrifice themselves is misprized. In Uganda, for instance, where there is a general demand for heavily increased taxation to help the Mother Country, the reaction of the Government has been to circularise its servants asking each whether he would be willing to contribute at a two per cent of his salary to the local War Fund! Contrast that infirmity of aim with the proposals reiterated throughout the territories that the income tax rates should be raised to the present British levels, and the whole of the surplus revenue transmitted to the Imperial Treasury. There may be sound reasons against the sudden adoption in African conditions of such heavy measures, but it is certainly bad policy to leave so wide a gap between Government claims and the overtures of the governed. Their ambition is to give till the giving really hurts.

## Another Bad Week for Enemy Aircraft

### Further Heavy Toll In East African Theatre of War

DURING THE PAST WEEK our aircraft have taken further toll of the enemy in East Africa. His losses are known to have included one fighter shot down and one bomber destroyed and 10 damaged on the ground. Previously, according to our analysis of the official British reports, Italy had lost in East Africa at least 24 planes shot down, one captured, 23 destroyed and 45 damaged on the ground, and four driven down out of control. It seems that half the enemy machines damaged on the ground are beyond repair, and ignoring all general and ambiguous statements, the number of Italian aircraft put permanently out of action is thus at least 91—the cost of 10 British aircraft lost.

#### Communications of the Week

September 8.—G.H.C. East Africa, announced that our advance troops stationed at Buna since the evacuation of M'wate had been withdrawn after dark on August 29.

The Nairobi correspondent of "The Times" telegraphed:

In peace-time Buna consisted of one lonely trader's shop and a few water-holes, at which nomads watered their camels and stock. The only feature was one rocky hill. For many miles around there was nothing but sand and thorn bush. The main body of the troops lived in a small forest growing in a dry river-bed, but during the rains this becomes a torrent, after which Buna is unenterable.

Owing to the open nature of the country, Buna may be attacked from almost any direction, and during the occupation it consisted of a wired campment from which patrols of African troops sallied nightly to keep

the surrounding country clear of enemy bands, who occasionally approached the wire and sniped into the camps. The Italians bombed Buna many times, but as it is almost impossible to see anything from the air, they inflicted neither damage nor casualties. There have been no enemy forces near Buna, though at Korindil, another hill, and a water-hole 20 miles north, and the post was never attacked.

The area around Buna is soft clay soil, which became a black pudding-like mass after the shortest rainfall. I travelled on the road from Wajin to Buna shortly before the evacuation, and found that one shower had turned long stretches into bogs. The withdrawal will simplify the transport problem by reducing the long convoy route by 90 miles. There are no landing-ground facilities at Buna, and the sole consideration for the evacuation was to avoid the health and supply problems presented during the rainy season, coupled with the fact that Buna, in its very exposed position, would be unable to supply a large body of troops with water had the enemy employed considerable forces.

R.A.F. bombers raiding Asseb, Eritrea, on September 2 found that a fire started on the previous day was still burning fiercely. They again dropped bombs on the jetties and warehouses.

South African and Rhodesian reconnaissance aircraft dispersed enemy troops and transport north of Buna by bombs and machine-gun fire.

September 4.—Italian aircraft raided Aden (for the first time since August 19), inflicting only trifling damage and no casualties.

September 6.—The R.A.F. communiqué issued in Cairo said: "Bombers of the South African Air Force raided Yello and destroyed three Capronis on the

aerodrome. One of our aircraft was shot down. There were various reconnaissances over Italian territory. R.A.F. bombers attacked Aisha, in Italian East Africa, and direct hits were scored on the railway station and an enemy camp.

A formation of enemy bombers attempted to raid us, but there was no damage. Our fighters intercepted and some hits were observed on one enemy aircraft.

The Italians—whose announcements have proved much less trustworthy—claimed that one of their submarines had sunk a British tanker in the Red Sea, and that a convoy escorted by three cruisers was bombed, with serious damage to one cruiser and two other vessels.

September 7.—It was announced in Cairo that South African Air Force aircraft had raided Berbera on September 4. Bombs were dropped on the wireless station and barracks. Isba Bakioa was also bombed, and four Capronis on the ground were damaged. R.A.F. bombers yesterday attacked naval barracks in the dock area of Assab, Eritrea. A large column of smoke was observed to rise from the target area. The previous day direct hits were scored on military buildings at Kassala.

#### Abyssinian Railway Bridge Wrecked

An R.A.F. communique issued at night in Cairo, recorded that a first attack on the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway had been made on the previous day, and that four direct hits had been scored on a light steel bridge spanning the River Awash, whose waters eventually lose themselves in the desert without reaching the sea. Substantial damage was caused. Engineers say that this may put the bridge out of action for a long time. It is the only large railway bridge in the 500-mile journey from the Abyssinian capital to the Gulf of Aden.

The R.A.F. also bombed the wireless station in Berbera, the European quarter of Margeisa, and military buildings on Hamil Island, Eritrea. All the R.A.F. machines returned safely. Two Italian bombers were damaged by our fighters, and one was destroyed on the ground.

September 9.—The Italian communique said: "Italian aeroplanes bombed Borna in the Sudan and oil dumps at Port Sudan. Enemy planes have bombed Mogadishu, Massawa and Berbera without causing casualties and with only slight damage."

A British patrol was reported to have advanced 16 miles into Ethiopia at Gora, some 80 miles east of Lake Rudolf, and to have inflicted severe losses on a strong force of banda (Native irregulars under Italian officers). There were no British casualties.

September 10.—Cairo announced that R.A.F. bombers raiding Massawa on Sunday started two fires and damaged buildings, and that South African aircraft attacking Mogadishu on Saturday shot down one fighter, destroyed one Caproni bomber on the ground and damaged four others, and repeatedly hit a motor transport concentration, causing fires. A raid on Port Sudan did little damage.

#### Casualties

Captain E. W. Matthews, of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has been killed in action.

Lieutenant G. A. Jamieson, a Southern Rhodesian who was serving with the Nigeria Regiment, has been wounded in Kenya and is reported missing.

Flight-Lieutenant A. M. Bennet, formerly of Broken Hill, has been wounded in action. His father lives in Bulawayo.

Lieutenant D. A. Price, D.S.O., R.N., who has been lost in H.M. Submarine SPEARFISH, was formerly a midshipman in H.M.S. HAWKINS in the East Indies Squadron.

Lieutenant J. D. Symonds, who is missing, presumed killed, in the submarine ORPHEUS, served as a midshipman in the East Indies Squadron aboard H.M.S. ENTERPRISE.

Lieutenant G. G. Adcock, who was attached to the Somaliland Camel Corps, is reported wounded, missing and believed killed. He was born in Bulawayo in 1912, was an old boy of Milton School, and had been in business in Bulawayo and Salisbury until he left for Somaliland three weeks after the outbreak of war.

Lieutenant Colonel Claude Beddington, who has lost his life on active service at sea, was a keen yachtsman. Even though 72 years of age, owned his yacht and his own services to the Admiralty were wanted. He was out on German airmines machine-gunned the decks of the vessel, killing him instantly. He had frequently cruised along the East African coast in earlier days, and was big game hunting in Malaya before the outbreak of the Matabele rebellion.

Lieutenant Colin Cockburn, with, son of Lady Peto, and stepson of Sir Geoffrey Peto, who was recently reported to be believed killed in action, was reported as killed in action.

Second Lieutenant J. F. Boughey, Coldstream Guards, who is now reported to have been killed in action at the age of 21, was the elder brother of Major George Boughey, who is well known to many of our readers as a former secretary of the Royal Empire Society.

#### American Missionaries Killed by Italians

Further details of the Italian attack on American missionaries in the Sudan have been received in Khartoum by Dr. J. A. Lambie, of the Sudan Interior Mission from the Rev. Kenneth Glesby, who was wounded in the raid. He reports that the attack came after the missionaries had declined to meet an Italian demand that they should cross into Ethiopia and present their passports to the Italian military authorities. Mr. Malcolm Forsberg, the American head of the mission, replied that there was no transport available for them to go to Ethiopia, that was dangerous for women and children to travel in yet malarious weather, and that Mrs. Grieve (who was later killed in the raid) was about to have a baby; he therefore asked the Italians to allow his fellow-missionaries to remain in their houses. No reply was sent, but the rumour who carried his letter stated on his return that the Italians were displeased and that they had said they would "look over Dara and Chali by plane." They came a few days later and dropped about 80 bombs, including incendiaries. Mr. Grieve was killed while he was spreading out the American flag, and Mrs. Grieve was mortally injured, dying early that evening.

#### Awards for Gallantry

Another Rhodesian in the R.A.F., Flying Officer Keith Tauter, was last week invested with the D.F.C. by His Majesty the King.

Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Thomas, O.B.E., M.C., formerly commanding the K.M.R. in Nyasaland, has been awarded the D.S.O. Describing the exploit for which the award was made, the "London Gazette" says: "Together with two cavalry regiments, his battalion launched a brilliant counter-attack from near Morbecque, driving the enemy back a mile to the canal, thereby saving Hazebrouck and the closing of the road to Dunkirk. The ground thus gained was then skillfully consolidated. The success of this brilliant and vital operation was largely due to the leadership of Colonel Thomas."

Captain J. De N. C. Henderson (a nephew of Sir Nevile Henderson) and Lieutenant S. E. Dutoit, both serving with the K.A.R., have been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry at Moyale. Captain Henderson commanded the K.A.R. company only 150 strong which held out against Italian forces 10 times stronger. Lieutenant Dutoit led out the garrison after five days' siege, during which over 100 shells were thrown into the fort. The official announcement says that having

received the orders to withdraw, the soldiers took off their boots and slipped out into the darkness of the night. Led by Lieutenant Dutoit, who cut five rows of double-barbed wire entanglements, they crept stealthily through the enemy lines without incident and rejoined the rest of the platoon. Henderson also led the party on El Wak in which the Italian flag was captured and the enemy post destroyed by fire.

**African Bravery at Moyale**

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, made a stirring recruiting speech to his audience of Natives when he recently opened the Native Agricultural Show in Lilongwe.

"Far away, many days from here by road, there is a place called Moyale," he said. "Your brothers, the 1st Battalion, K.A.F., have fought there a very brave and gallant fight, and have received such honour. The Colonel commanding the troops has told me in a letter that the best of Nyasaland fought so well at Moyale that three of them have been given medals for their bravery. Yao, has received the Military Medal for great gallantry under heavy fire. Two privates, Anguru, have received the East Africa Force Badge for gallantry under heavy fire. One of these Anguru was a recruit in the Zomba Depot last October. These brothers of yours are looking to Nyasaland and saying: 'Where are our sons and brothers coming to help us?' The answer must be: 'We are coming, and we tell you that we are coming soon.'"

The three Natives referred to by the Governor were Lance Corporal Akamu, Private Lucumi, and Private Duncan.

From another source comes a note to the effect that African wireless operators with the force in Moyale, who for weeks maintain contact with the outer world, have not failed to deal immediately with inward or outward messages even when shells were raining on the fort.

**G.O.C. East Africa Promoted Lieutenant**

Major-General D. P. Dickenson, General Officer Commanding the Forces in East Africa, has been promoted Lieutenant-General.

Major E. J. Lane, formerly Native Commissioner at Concession, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to command the recently formed Rhodesian African Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Wilson has been promoted to command the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force. Major H. K. Maseke has become second in command.

Mr. James Lowndes, of Mazoe, Southern Rhodesia, has been commissioned in the Royal Artillery.

Mr. R. Mackay, of the Nyasaland Police Force, who was the first Nyasalander to go to Southern Rhodesia to train as a pilot under the Empire training scheme, has been promoted sergeant.

Mr. S. O. Hatton, a mining engineer well known in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia, has been commissioned to the Royal Engineers, and is now on special duty in north-western England.

Among the British residents of Beira who have joined the Forces are Messrs. A. B. Scott, W. Davidson, W. Batty, A. Martin, J. Sloan, A. Hay and V. Hyde.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. MacDonal, assistant director of the Ross Institute, now serving overseas with the R.A.M.C., is in charge of the first anti-malarial unit sent out of this country.

Mr. M. J. Stephens, who has done a good deal of big game hunting in East and Central Africa and who flew home from Northern Rhodesia on the outbreak of war, is now rear-gunner in the R.A.F. A few nights ago he broadcast an account of his war-time experiences.

Captain A. J. R. Napier, son of Mrs. Napier, of Oxford, and formerly of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, is serving with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. His

elder boy, only 12 years, is being educated in what is now German-occupied France, from which he would not be withdrawn before the collapse. Captain Napier, who lost a leg in the retreat from Mons, spent several years in Kitale after the last war, and was wounded at Mombasa.

Retired naval officers in the Rhodesias or East Africa anxious to serve afloat can communicate with the commander, I. Scott Napier, D.S.O., R.N., Staff Officer in Charge of Naval Defence, Cape Town.

**Lady Bailey Going to East Africa**

The Hon. Lady Bailey, widow of Sir Abe Bailey, is to accompany a company of Mechanised Transport Corps ambulance drivers to East Africa.

Captain J. P. Hearle now commands Ffiva district of the Kenya Defence Force.

Friends of Captain W. J. Tyson, formerly of Nairobi, will be interested to hear that his son is serving with the Buffs. He is under age, but enlisted without awaiting the call-up of his age group.

Major H. Noel Davies, formerly deputy general manager of the Tanganyika Railways, is now serving with the Ministry of Supply. His son, Mr. Vivian N. D. Davies, who was commissioned to the Middlesex Regiment recently (on the day of which he became the father of a son), was among the first of the British troops rushed into Belgium and among the last to be evacuated from Dunkirk.

Mr. C. S. Knight, Deputy Mayor of Livingstonia, is Chairman of the local Defence Committee.

The Hon. S. B. Malik, M.L.C., has been appointed an Assistant Director of Man-Power in Tanganyika.

Mr. J. G. Budge is now Censor in Zanzibar.

The Kenya Government has appointed the following as raid commandants for the districts mentioned: Nairobi, Major H. E. Ward; Mombasa, Mr. D. L. Morgan; Nakuru, Major T. R. ...; Kisumu, Mr. ...

Ridley ... Miss D. ...

Mary King, matron of the Maia Carberry Nursing Home, Nairobi, who applied to all Dorothys and Marys in Kenya to contribute to buy an ambulance, has had the satisfaction of such success. The ambulance has now been delivered to the Kenya branch of the Red Cross Society.

As a means of raising money for the War Fund, Mr. J. P. ("Chirupula") Stephenson, one of Northern Rhodesia's best-known old-timers, is lecturing to audiences in that country on his experiences in the early days of the war.

Two training planes presented to the Southern Rhodesian Air Force by Mr. J. Minister Smith, of the Inez mine, Gatoona, were recently flown to that town in company with other machines of the R.A.F. The machines are a Tiger Moth and a Gipsy Major, both with dual controls. They are named "Inez" and "Rumbavu".

**Kenya-Uganda Railway, £500,000 Gift**

The Kenya and Uganda Railways, which have already lent the Imperial Government £200,000 free interest during the period of the war, decided last week to reduce further the rates charged for the carriage of military stores, and, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State, to provide free transport of military stores to the extent of £250,000 in 1940 and to the same amount next year.

At its inaugural meeting last week the new East Africa Economic Council accepted the joint proposal of the Financial Secretaries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika that those three territories should issue East African War Bonds on lines similar to those adopted in Great Britain, the costs of issue and management being borne by the local Governments as a whole.

# Background to

**The Position of Greece.**— It is probable that Germany already has at least 240 divisions and is in process of forming new ones. Italy has not less than 250, and probably more. Her resources are sufficient for a very much longer period than is generally supposed. Her supplies, while by no means inexhaustible, are still adequate. Germany's resources were considerable, and her production is greater than many reckon. Italian reserves are also great. Moreover, German domination of Rumania and the close collaboration between Berlin and Moscow opens up important foreign resources which, despite transport problems and Russia's own needs, must be taken into account. If Greece should fall into enemy hands a situation of the utmost gravity would arise, endangering our vital interests. Even those who take the advanced moderate view about the relative value of sea and air power in the Mediterranean recognise that even in the events of this war decided in favour of the latter, Greece will continue to occupy a place of importance amongst Britain's foreign interests. The Allies ought in no circumstances to allow Italy to gain predominant influence in Greece as a result of military operations, and can they possibly afford to permit the occupation of that country by enemy forces. The Greek Government, which has accepted a guarantee from Britain, will now be largely influenced by the vigour of British policy. General Metaxas, who has been regarded as Germanophile, has undergone his military schooling in Germany. While maintaining and strengthening the British connexion, he is likely to take the time by opportunity towards Rome and Berlin. Some of those closest to him are regarded as pro-Nazi. For example, the Press Minister, the Police Chief and the Governor of Athens. The natural sympathy of the masses towards Britain is very great. The Englishman is still, as and away the most popular foreigner. The General is pursued an active policy of military preparation and has stood by his country's commitments more rigidly than critics will admit. For some time the Government has been hard at work improving fortifications. Efforts have also been made to build up a small air force, the number of pilots and aircraft, however, is very small. The Greek people are altogether undue confidence in their military strength which must not deceive us. They will stand in need of immediate and constant assistance in the defence of their country, and it is vital that it should be given." Imperial Policy Group memorandum.

**Germany's Air Losses.**— In the first 12 months of the war British air and ground forces destroyed 3,923 German aircraft and lost 1,020 in the process. In a net loss to the German Air Force in all the campaigns would be about 7,000 aircraft. The British loss is probably about 1,500 or 1,600, so that Germany's loss of machines has been between four and a half and five times as heavy as our own. The difference in the loss of personnel is very much greater. It seems likely that 12 months of war has deprived Germany of the services of something like 17,000 or 18,000 trained pilots, navigators, and air gunners. The comparable British loss is probably under 3,000. The German High Command admits the destruction of only 1,050 aircraft, but says that the enemy (Britain and her Allies) lost 6,000, of which 2,100 were shot down in air battles and 3,900 destroyed by anti-aircraft fire and on the ground in bombing raids. They seem to have adopted their well-known labour-saving device of inflating their own losses ours and vice versa. — *The Times*.

**Germany Must Be Broken.**— Any attempt to force a settlement upon Germany is bound to fail if they leave the power of Germany unbroken. If that power is not broken, the war will have been lost. If it is not kept broken, the peace will have been lost and the world brought to ruin. There can be no European order that is not maintained by German domination or by the ascendancy of Great Britain. It must be one or the other, England or Germany, once and for all. The authority vested in the Congresses of States is the negation of authority. The Germans are well aware that if England or Germany, and they are determined to seek the power of England for ever and to impose it on Europe a German domination.

The defeat of Italy is the essential preliminary to this defeat of Germany. The peace should not be allowed to get whole processes of Empire but should not mean irreparable disaster to the Italian people. It should be a broadly acceptable peace based on the principle of the balance of interests as between London, Rome and Paris. It is vital to the Commonwealth that the power of Germany should be broken for ever. It is not a vital interest that Italy's power shall be broken, for Italy was won by defeating first the Italian and then the German forces in battle." — *The Nineteenth Century*.

**Sir Alan Brooke.**— Sir Alan Brooke, C-in-C. of the Home Forces, is one of the foremost of Britain's military experts. His other special qualification was his immediate experience of command in France and Belgium during two weeks that turned upside-down the generally accepted strategical theory of 25 years. He is one of the fighting Brooks of an Ulster family of soldiers, and is, one of the 10 best rifle marksmen in Britain. During the Great War he first turned his attention seriously toward modernised warfare. He was the originator of the barrage map which came into common use for the direction of artillery barrages. Sir Alan's knowledge of mechanisation and fertility of ideas earned him among his colleagues the nickname of 'Wizard.' He is well liked by his fellow-soldiers and known for that rare gift, a sense of humour. — *M. E. E. P. Tiscalis in "The Empire Review"*.

**General de Gaulle.**— General de Gaulle is a man who goes straight to the point. In the words of a friend of mine who is his secretary: "He is a sword with a brain." This General, 50 years of age, who looks no more than 40, has had an extraordinarily brilliant career. From 1902 to 1905 he was Secretary-General of National Defence; he was in command of a regiment of armoured cars, he made an exhaustive study of the task of the armoured car, the armoured division. He wrote studies on the subject which were hailed as the notions of a genius; he was to receive credit for them only when his system had been successfully tried out by the German Army at the expense of France. But General de Gaulle, when war is declared, does not feel that his conscience is satisfied by the books he has written. He foresees the danger; he announces it; he draws up report after report. The reports are thrown into the waste-paper basket. He is decried as an undisciplined reformer, and Gamelin's General Staff denounce him to M. Daladier, as a politically-minded officer who is intriguing with M. Reynaud. Let us do justice to M. Daladier, who, when he succeeded to the Presidency of the Council, appointed General de Gaulle, too late, Under-Secretary for War. The young General was the only one who encouraged the chief to resist to the end in Africa. — *M. E. E. P. Tiscalis in "The Sunday Times"*.

# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.** — "German propaganda has won a tremendous asset in Europe—the asset of the empty stomach."—Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

The Germans are natural socialists.—Sir John Pollock.

Agriculture should be regarded as a vocation, not merely as an industry.—Mr. J. S. Eliot.

I'd rather live under an unbalanced budget than an unbalanced dictator.—Mr. Eddie Cantor.

Experience is generally barren until married with imagination.—"Times" military correspondent.

A determined man, by his very attitude and the tone of his voice, puts a stop to defeat.—Mr. C. E. Abbott.

The root cause of all our troubles is the boundless egoism of the isolated self.—Mr. J. G. Oldham.

On the average 30 U.S. pilots are now enlisting in the R.A.F. in Canada every week.—Mr. Hessel Tiltman.

The 50 American destroyers may have a present value of £20,000,000.—New Statesman, and Nation.

If after the war the smaller countries want to paddle their own canoes, they must do so in convoy.—Mr. J. B. Stoenon.

Lord Beaverbrook's brain is like a blowlamp going straight to the point and melting everything else.—Mr. James Acute.

It takes seven months to train a pilot, and 11 months to train pilots of the Coastal Command.—Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.

The Munich Agreement spelt utter defeat for the principles of decency in international relationships.—Sir Ronald Storrs.

£500,000 in gold in the hands of the enemy is a heavy weight.—Mr. Stokes.

We are a great light upon the western seaboard of Europe now plunged in utter darkness.—The Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Hitler regards the British position at the eastern end of the Mediterranean as the solar plexus of the Empire.—Mr. G. Ward Price.

Hitler and Mussolini will not be in real danger until we pack a punch heavy enough to smash through resistance.—General Sir Walter Kirke.

Experts urge sending at least 1000 planes over the Reich every day to cripple military objectives. That's no wild dream.—News Review.

A reason against the resumption of racing is that a racehorse in training consumes the daily ration of hard corn for 100 laying hens.—Mr. T. L. Ward.

The Soviets will soon make a bid for the annexation of Finland to obtain Atlantic bases for their projected big Navy.—Mr. Anatole V. Baikaloff.

Not over Chatham, the younger Pitt, or Palmerston, or Mr. Lloyd George had such great difficulties to solve as Mr. Churchill.—Sir Percy Harris, M.P.

I hope Hitler believes the truth of his own published figures. I am content to see the enemy grounded in error and self-deception.—The Prime Minister.

If a person is earning this week more than in the corresponding week last year he should save all the difference.—Captain H. F. C. Crookshank, M.P.

Only the truly modest really understand other peoples and their civilisation, and very few Germans are capable of modesty.—Mr. Edward Sackville West.

It is a profound mistake for Ministers to address the nation in terms which seem inconsistent with the highest conception of Christianity.—Mr. P. M. P.

The great mass of people in this country do not yet realise that the war is going to demand from every one genuine self-denial and self-sacrifice.—Sir Robert Knudersley.

In every part of the Empire there is a resolution to do my best, and spend all for the success of our holy cause.—Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

Berliners, after spending over three hours in shelters, found only a nine-line item in the newspapers concerning their first big air raid.—Berlin correspondent, "Chicago Tribune".

No President of the Board of Trade has taken a more broad-minded, enlightened and constructive view of export trade than Sir Andrew Bourn.—Sir Patrick Hutton, M.P.

Although battalion commanders are entrusted with the lives of hundreds of men, they are not allowed to spend more than £10 at a time on their troops.—Captain Quinton Hogg, M.P.

R.P.T. should be reduced to 80% to stimulate business initiative and new endeavour, but it should be stipulated that the extra profits should be invested in 2% National War Bonds.—By editor, "Daily Mail".

Our military leaders have not been sufficiently air-minded in the sense that they have not sufficiently insisted upon a fair quota of aircraft and of military-trained pilots.—Mr. Simmonds, M.P.

The total gold stock in America in mid-July amounted to \$20,276,000,000, which represents over \$150 for every man, woman and child in the United States.—"Investors' Chronicle".

The M.C.C. Spitfire Fund might be earmarked for an R.A.F. Trust Fund; the income to be used for scholarship purposes for the children of R.A.F. officers.—Mr. Stanley Christopherson.

The Middle East may well see the next great land battles and again prove the key to the defeat of Germany—as was Lord Allenby's victory in Palestine during the last war.—"Times" Jerusalem correspondent.

Neither Hitler's Air Force, his fleet of aircraft and U-boats, nor the batteries installed on the French coast have been able to stop the passage of convoys through the Straits of Dover.—Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn.

Hitler depends especially upon the element of fatigue in his attack by air, as he did in his attack by land in Northern France; the principal advantage of numerical superiority is its power of imposing fatigue.—"The Weekly Review".

The remainder of Europe and many in America are struck dumb by Germany's achievements and strength, but we in England are far too clever to understand or even give much thought to what is happening in Europe.—Lord Castle-ross.

After the Battle of Flanders, Great Britain bought in America and sent immediately to England 80,000 machine-guns, 700 field guns, 500,000 rifles, and mountains of ammunition.—The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

It is not nearly so expensive to give moral support as to give financial support to peoples in conquered lands.—Broadcasting is ever cheap; it does not cost much more than a few pence an hour, and it does not take the life of one man.—Captain Inge, M.P.

If the Congress Party is seen to all the powers within the Wardha resolution indicates, there is no common ground not only between His Majesty and His Majesty's Government, but also between the Government and the Government of India, which is a defiance against the Government and the Government of India, and the Government of India, and the Government of India, and the Government of India.—"Civil and Military Gazette", Lahore.



PERSONALIA

The Rev. W. J. Galbraith has been appointed Pa. J.P. ... formerly of Zanzibar, is Acting Governor of Aden.

Mr. W. F. Page is acting Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province in Tanganyika.

A daughter was born in Stoke Poges last week to Mrs. Virden, wife of Dr. Virden, of Rhodesia.

Mr. J. W. Downes, of the Government of Nyasaland, has been appointed a director of the ... and Blantyre Supply Company.

Mr. E. J. Shackleton and ... Davies, C.A., have been elected to the ...

Sheikh Saif ... el-Basaidi, M.B.E., has been appointed an official member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council.

Lady De ... recently visited several sub-county branches of the ... League of which she has become a member.

Mr. J. E. S. Merrick ... Governor of ... pending the arrival of ...

Second Lieutenant ... and Miss Ruth Sladen, daughter of the Brigadier-General J. Sladen, and of Mrs. Sladen of Elburgon, were married in Kenya last week.

Mr. H. B. Wilson, the Nyasaland barrister and member of the Legislative Council, has made a good recovery from a serious operation recently undergone at Bulawayo.

A maternity home has been opened at the Zambesi Government Hospital. It will be called the ... Matuka ... in memory of Her late Highness the Sultana.

The ... Mrs. Grant, of Njoro, has made her farm available for the training of women willing to take the ... management of the farms of Kenya settlers on a ... basis.

The engagement is announced between Captain ... D. Moynagh, R.A.M.C., second son of Mr. W. J. Moynagh of Kenya, and Mrs. Moynagh of Sydneyham, and Miss D. W. Martin-Harvey, of Bickley, Kent.

Messrs. E. J. M. Tennant and G. B. P. Tenme have been elected to the Municipal Council of Gwelo. A former Mayor, Mr. F. G. Shaw, who was declared unsuccessful at the poll, demanded a recount.

Second Lieutenant E. J. Kelly, second son of Mrs. E. J. Kelly, formerly of the Kenya Administrative Service, and Mrs. Kelly of Nairobi, and Miss Valerie Webber, were married in Weston-super-Mare last week.

Mr. H. D. Simmons, who has been appointed Chief District Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia in succession to Mr. Charles Butler, has served in the Colony for the past 30 years. For some time he has been assistant to the Commissioner.

Mr. Hugh Mitchell, the well-known Rand mining engineer, who died in South Africa last month, left an estate valued at £38,000. He was an elder brother of Sir Philip Mitchell, former Governor of the East African Governors' Conference.

Mr. E. R. E. Surridge, who has served in Tanganyika for the past 16 years, latterly as Assistant Chief Secretary, has been appointed Deputy Chief Secretary in Kenya in succession to Mr. G. ... of ... who has been promoted Chief Secretary in Zanzibar.

Lord Hailey, who is on a special mission for the British Government's arrival in Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, on Saturday. He was met by M. P. Emery, the Vice-Governor, and later conferred with M. J. Ryckens, the Governor-General. Important economic questions are understood to be under discussion.

Captain ... Lycett, who has served for many years on ships of Messrs. Bullard King & Company, trading on the East and South African coasts, and who was in command of the company only ... He had a wide circle of friends among Rhodesian travellers, who will learn with great regret of his passing.

Callers at Rhodesia House, London, last week included Mr. K. J. C. Fox, of Banker, Mr. B. G. Gantham, of the B.S.A. Company, Salisbury, Mr. H. ... of Malawi, Mr. C. McEwen, of Salisbury, Mr. ... of Umtali, Mr. H. J. Jude, and Mr. L. Sneur, of the R.A.F., and Mrs. N. A. F. Williams, of Salisbury, who is serving in the Navy.

Freemasonry's Great Gift

In response to the invitation of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasonry to its members and to the relatives of deceased members to send gold and silver Masonic jewels to the Librarian, Freemasons' Hall, London, ... for melting down a cheque for £10,000 has been sent as a first instalment of the Treasury, with a request that it be allocated to the relief of distress occasioned by the war.

Insurance Policy of Service Men

Service men in Livingstonia have made representations to the Government in regard to men on active service who cannot meet their insurance premiums from their military pay. Mr. C. S. Knight, chairman of the Ex-Service Men's Association, said at a recent meeting that his committee had suggested to the Government that the premium on any such policy should be paid by the Government for the duration of the war, and that the insured person should be offered the limit for the redemption of the policy after completion of the war. The Government pays the full salary of Civil Servants on active service, it was not too much to ask the Government to make good what was in effect a temporary loan to those offering their lives in the protection of the people.

Millions benefit from BOVRIL - make one more

## S. Rhodesia's Jubilee Day First Hoisting of the Flag in Salisbury

THE JUBILEE of the occupation of Mashonaland which was the first step towards adding Rhodesia to the Empire, will be celebrated on September 12, the anniversary of the hoisting of the flag in the place where Salisbury, the capital of the Colony, now stands, says a Times' telegram from Salisbury.

Specially honoured guests will be five survivors of the men who came in 1890, and who are still living here, namely Mr. Lionel Cripps, Mr. A. J. Mallett, Mr. Mr. John Crawford, Mrs. Arnold Edmonds, and Mr. W. V. Rudland. (Mr. Cripps, C.M.G. was Speaker of the Rhodesian Parliament from its inception until 1935.)

The monarchs, accompanied in procession by units of the R.A.F. and of the Colony's Defence Force, will lay wreaths at Rhodes' statue and at the memorial on the site of the hoisting of the flag. Pioneers of the occupation of Matabeleland in 1893 will also take part.

Today (September 8) is a National Day of Prayer and of Thanksgiving on the occasion of the jubilee. Ceremonial parades will also be held at Bulawayo, Umtali and Gwelo.

The spectacular features of the original programme have been eliminated, so that the celebrations can all be held in one day, but the historical significance of the day will be in evidence in the presence of the people of the Colony.

### Annals of Loyalty to the Crown

The Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, in a jubilee message to the Colony, says: "In adversity as in prosperity, in war, in peace, in whatever has befallen them, the Rhodesians have always maintained immutable the heritage of loyalty to the British Crown. The fine tra-

dition lives on. Rhodesia is again giving her best in the service of the King and Empire without counting the cost. By our contribution to the ultimate victory of His Majesty's arms we are celebrating the jubilee in a manner which will be memorable as a fitting consummation of 50 years.

Sir J. A. Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has issued a proclamation in which he says: "The contribution which Southern Rhodesia is making to the Empire's war effort is a splendid one, and when the fight is over and the victory won, this Colony will know that the jubilee was celebrated in a manner which not only did honour to the past but is a sure guarantee of the future."

Sir Patrick Duncan, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, in a message states: "Looked at from this side of the Limpopo, Southern Rhodesia represents the advance guard of that European settlement which for nearly three centuries has had years of high endeavour, promising an augury for the destiny which lies ahead."

Sir John Chancellor and Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, former Governors, have sent their congratulations to the Colony.

Colonel Frank Johnson, Commander of the 1st Air Corps, has sent a telegram, in which he says: "Among a child among nations, you have a magnificent record playing a man's part in the great fight now raging for Christianity and freedom. Truly as a nation you have been tried in the fire and not found wanting."

We regret to learn of the death in Beira of Mr. Stanley Wood, of the Union-Castle Company. He was a good all-round sportsman, and had formerly served in the company's branches in China and East London.

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MADE IN ENGLAND: ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD., ERITH, KENT, ENGLAND.

## News Items in Brief

A new cinema is to be built in Beira.  
A Bulawayo shopkeeper was recently fined for selling first grade butter at 2s. instead of 1s. 10d. per lb.

A bus service is to be inaugurated between Salisbury and the air training stations in its neighbourhood.

At a recent Native Agricultural Show held in Limbe, Nyasaland, there were more than 1,000 exhibits.

Assistant price inspectors have been appointed throughout Kenya. Their duty is to examine all complaints.

It is announced that India can meet the present steel demands from the Middle East, Iraq, Kenya and Uganda.

Beira Municipality is considering a proposal to provide the town with a new water supply from a point on the Pungwe River about 9 miles above the point on the Beira-Vila Machado road.

In commemoration of the Jubilee of Southern Rhodesia, members of the Federated Pioneers of Mashonaland are to receive a badge in the case of men or a brooch in the case of their wives.

A coffee bush grown from a berry sent from Kenya to Southern Rhodesia about 10 years ago produced 4 lb. of coffee last season. Berries from the plant are to be planted at the agricultural Experimental Station in Umtali.

A most interesting calculation of the annual income of Africans resident in the Lake Province of Tanganyika, which is quoted in the recently published annual report of the Provincial Commissioners, puts the total at £650,000, which is equivalent to 33s. per taxpayer.

Internal postage rates in East Africa have been increased. Long letters the new charge is 20 cents of a stamp for the first ounce and 20 cents for each succeeding ounce for printed and commercial papers the rate is 10 cents for the first ounce and 10 cents for each succeeding 2 oz.

The housing scheme undertaken in connexion with the Kibale air training school near Bulawayo will be taken over by the Municipality at the war. It will be equipped with modern lines, with electric power, up-to-date road surfaces, and water power. The link road to the city will cost just over £1,000.

A committee has been formed in Northern Rhodesia to report on the possibility of increasing agricultural and pastoral production. The Director of Agriculture is Chairman, and the other members are Major H. K. McKee, Mr. H. A. Frost, Mr. G. B. Beckett, and the Director of Veterinary Services.

Cresoted poles 8 1/2" are to be used in place of steel pylons by the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Commission in extending its distribution system. The poles will come from a special timber preserving plant erected on the Mtao forest estate, where tests have shown that the poles, specially treated, are proof against white ants, borers, fungus, and bush-bark.

Mr. C. K. Irwin, of Harare, Bridge, suggests that some 10,000 acres may be planted to flax in Kenya next year, that approximately 200 small private scutching factories will be needed in addition to the 14 factories completed or in course of erection by the Flax Board, and that the flax industry of the Colony should shortly represent a value of about £1,000,000 annually.

The Nyasaland Convention of Commissioners to consider a suggestion that, as Africa serving with the Forces are exempted from the payment of hut and poll tax, estate owners might also exempt Native tenants from payment of rent for the duration of the war. The suggestion clearly involves an important point in principle, for Europeans and Asiatics on service are not exempt from income or poll tax, and their dependants do not live rent free during the war.

LATEST MINING NEWS

**Latest Mining Share Prices**

Prices of East African and Rhodesian mining shares on the London Stock Exchange show little change. The latest quotations are:

British South Africa Company, 17s.; Bushuck, 6s. 3d.; Cam. and Motor, 11.; Eren. Alannah, 10d.; Gabait, 44d.; Globe and Phoenix, 11.; Gold Fields Rhodesian, 4s. 6d.; Kavirondo, 3d.; Kentan, 2s. 6d.; Kenya Consolidated, 3d.; Kenya Gold Mining, 2s. 6d.; Leongra, 3d.; London and Rhodesian, 2s.; Lonely Reef, 1s.; Luiti, 3d.; Nchanga, 1s. 6d.; Northern Rhodesia, 1s. 9d.; Phoenix Prince, 2s. 9d.; Rezende, 5s.; Rhodesia Broken Hill, 2s. 4d.; Rhodesia-Katanga, 1s. 6d.; Rhodesia Minerals Concession, 44d.; Rhodesian Anglo American, 14s. 6d.; Rhodesian Corporation, 10d.; Rhodesian Selection Trust, 9s. 9d.; Rhokana, 1s.; Roan Antelope, 13s. 3d.; Rosterman Gold Mines, 44d.; Selection Trust, 6s. 9d.; Sherwood Starr, 2s. 3d.; Panami, 44d.; Tanganyika Concessions, ordinary, 2s. 6d.; preferred, 11s. 9d.; Tati Goldfields, 2s. 3d.; Thistle-Etna, 3s. 3d.; Wanderer, 43s.; Wankie Colliery, 8s. 9d.; Willoughby's Consolidated, 2s. 9d.; Zambesia Exploring, 3s.

**COMPANY PROGRESS REPORTS**

**Thistle-Etna**—Coal mined August, 4,000 tons, were crushed for a recovery of 900 oz. fine gold, worth £3,400.

**Wankie Colliery**—Coal sales for August were 9,490 tons; coke sales, 5,200 tons.

**Kangra Mine**—Output during August, 195 tons, valued at £1,460, and 26 tons tin concentrates, including 2 tons from tributaries.

**Lonely Reef**—Output during August, 14,600 tons, milled 14,500 tons of accumulated slime, treated, yield 1,230 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit: £122.

**E.A. Service Appointments**

The following first appointments to the Colonial Service in East Africa have been announced by the Colonial Office:

Colonial Legal Service.—Mr. H. J. Kingsley, Crown Counsel, Tanganyika Territory.

Colonial Medical Service.—Dr. H. R. White, M.D., Tanganyika Territory.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss E. Chapman, Zanzibar; Miss J. E. Frankson, Northern Rhodesia; Miss M. A. Wilkinson, Tanganyika Territory.

Colonial Veterinary Service.—Mr. F. B. Leech, Nyasaland.

**Promotions and Transfers**

Recent promotions and transfers include:

Mr. G. Beresford-Stooke, Deputy Chief Secretary, Kenya, to be Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary, Zanzibar.

Mr. E. R. E. Surridge, Assistant Chief Secretary, Tanganyika, to be Deputy Chief Secretary, Kenya.

Mr. G. G. Richardson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Uganda, to be Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland.

Mr. W. V. Basing, Assistant Treasurer, Tanganyika, to be Accountant-General and Deputy Treasurer, Fiji.

Mr. H. E. Cox, Assistant Accountant, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Accountant, Nigeria.

Mr. C. A. P. Curran, to be Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Nyasaland.

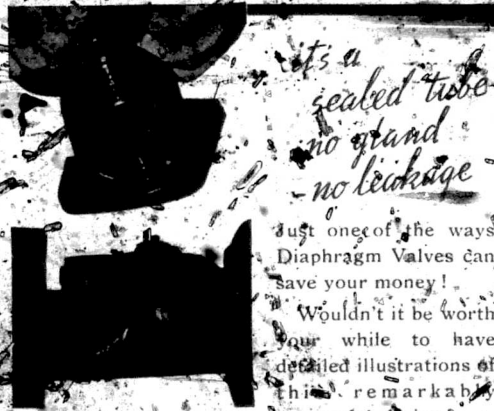
Mr. J. C. Forgan, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Labour Secretary, Sierra Leone, to be seconded from Kenya, to be Chief Labour Officer, Sierra Leone.

Mr. A. O'Meara, to be Divisional Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

Mr. E. Rossion, Treasury Department, Kenya, to be Accountant-General, Mauritius.

Mr. W. M. Williams, to be Assistant Engineer, East African Posts and Telegraphs Department.



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**Fish As A National Diet**

The conclusions of Dr. C. G. Newsham's nutritional research in Uganda are thus summarised by the Director of Medical Services in his annual report:

1. A condition of sub-nutrition is widely prevalent in Teso district in those areas where there is relative overcrowding on the land.
2. In certain families where the ratio of consumers to workers is high areas under food crops may not be large enough to provide adequate support of the family.
3. Where fish forms part of the diet the evidence of sub-nutrition is less obvious than in other areas.
4. (a) Families with a large acreage of sweet potato show less deficiency than families with small acreage. (b) This is probably due to the use of the leaves of sweet potato as a vegetable since (a) does not hold in an area in Kigezi where much sweet potato is eaten but no use is made of the leaves.
5. Leg ulcers are rare in fish-eating people.
6. Immigrant labourers (Banyarwanda) of poor physique fed on an adequate mixed diet and protected from the effects of malaria infection by a daily dose of quinine become labourers of first-class quality.

**54th Week of the War**

## Rhodesia's Big Tobacco Crop

Over 3,761,000 lb. of fire-cured tobacco have been sold by public auction in Southern Rhodesia during the season which closed on August 10. The monthly trade was £1,748,770, or an average of £2,432. per lb. Sales of fire-cured tobacco during the season were 535,200 lb. which realised £14,829, or an average of 27.2d. per lb.

Details have arrived of the results of sales in Salisbury during recent weeks. In the week-ended July 13 fire-cured sales totalled 1,206,106 lb., which realised an average of 12.05d. per lb.; dark-fired sales totalled 18,675 lb. at an average of 5.95d. For the week-ended July 20 fire-cured sales totalled 2,132,010 lb. at an average of 11.01d.; dark fire-cured sales totalled 9,732 lb. at an average of 6.11d. During the week ended July 27 sales of fire-cured sorts totalled 2,050,774 lb., at an average of 10.42d., while dark fire-cured sorts totalled only 3,632 lb., at 2.54d. per lb. In the week ended August 3 fire-cured sales totalled 1,978,457 lb., at an average of 10.41d. For the final week of the sales, that ended August 10, offerings of 952,950 lb. of fire-cured tobacco realised £30,911, an average of 7.79d. per lb.

Duncan Black, an outstandingly successful Southern Rhodesian farmer, argued strongly at the recent annual meeting of the Rhodesian Stockowners' Association that its Chairman should not also preside over the Cold Storage Commission; while the S.S.A. should be the watch-dog of cattlemen, the Cold Storage Commission, their biggest market, should, he argued, be freely open to criticism. He emphasised that he was influenced simply by the principle at issue, and in no sense attacking Mr. Digby Burnett, the present Chairman of both organisations. Mr. Burnett replied that he could not relinquish the chairmanship of the Commission, a Government appointment but that he felt the Stockowners' Association should elect a new Chairman.

## Of Commercial Concern

One sugar factory in Uganda is able to manufacture annually about 25,000 gallons of "over alcohol" which is exported as 342 boxes of cases during the first half of this year. Cotton tax collected totalled £100,853.

Imports into Zanzibar of rice and sugar are now prohibited except in the licences granted by the Director of Agriculture.

The current Kenya wheat crop is some 20,000 bags less than that for the last season, when the carry-over totalled 80,000 bags.

Cheese production in the Musoma district of Tanganyika is estimated to have enriched the Natives last year to the extent of £40,000.

Port of Beira Development Ltd. announces the payment of 4.1% dividend on the "A" and "B" shares, compared with a distribution of 4% last year.

The Meat Control Section of the Supply Board of Kenya now pays the following prices to European owners of slaughter cattle: first grade, 27 cents. per lb.; second grade, 22 cents; third grade, 17 cents.

Nearly 1,000 Natives attended the recent annual meeting of the Kilimnjaro Native Co-operative Union, which has a membership of 20,371. Members own more than 217,500,000 coffee trees. Their harvest last year realised £72,350.

French Somaliland is now enemy territory for the purpose of the Trading with the Enemy Act. It is accordingly a punishable offence to have commercial, financial, or other intercourse, or dealings with or for the benefit of any person in that territory.

Prices to be paid for cloves, bought by the Clove Growers' Association in Zanzibar during the current season range from 37s. 50 cents per 100 lb. for good season quality to 25s. for fair quality to 29s. for poor quality or clove stems, the price is 5s. 50 cents.

The latest cotton progress report from Uganda states that planting was seriously delayed during June owing to dry weather but reports indicate that the acreage this year will be at least up to that of last season. The drive for early planting and closer spacing is having its effect.

As an indication of British control of the seas, it is announced that 50 ships of a registered tonnage of 20,185 arrived in Mombasa during May. They carried general cargo of over 25,000 tons; 8,180 tons of coal and 1,008 tons of motor spirit. Over 7,000 tons were exported from the port during the month.

The fact that many of the articles which Southern Rhodesian exports are also produced in Canada may be an obstacle to the increase of trade between the two countries, said Mr. J. H. English, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, when recently visiting Salisbury. While imports into Southern Rhodesia from Canada have shown progressive increases during the past few years, exports to the Dominion continue small.

### Maize for Great Britain

Appreciation of the efforts of the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture in securing for maize farmers a price of 6s. 4d. a bag for maize sold to the Imperial Government was expressed at a recent meeting of the Matabeleland Agricultural Union by Mr. W. H. Reed, who said that Argentine growers, faced with a heavy crop, had offered to sell to Great Britain at 12s. a quarter, as compared with the 18s. or 18s. 6d. a quarter which the Rhodesian farmer will receive. Even that price, however, would not, he felt, cover the cost of production outside the maize belt, in view of which circumstances he thought the growers were entitled to approach their Government for a subsidy.



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### S. Rhodesian Cotton Growing

By the Southern Rhodesian Native benefits of cotton growing was told recently by Major J. S. Cameron, Rhodesian representative on the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and of the British Cotton Growing Association, addressing the Belandian farmers; he said—

We are now encouraging Natives to grow more cotton. We can undersell it for them, and about two or three days after the cotton arrives at the quay, a cheque goes back to the Native Commission for the Natives. Sometimes we meet with success and sometimes not. It is difficult for the Native to realise that an organisation exists which does not want to profit from him. One Native this year has made 500 from cotton. That was an outstanding instance, but many make between £4 and £5. The average man grows about an acre and the return is therefore good, for he has nothing to supply except his own labour.

### Salt for Heat-Stroke.

Extra salt rations issued to British troops in India have proved beneficial to their general health in hot weather. Salt is considered to be useful in the prevention or reduction of heat-stroke and the effects of heat according to an official report on the Health of the Army in India. These facts are worthy the attention of British Africans and Rhodesians.

### Registration of Native Servants

The Committee appointed by the Kenya Government to inquire into the working of the Domestic Ordinance has recommended that a system of registration for servants desiring to enter posts must be established. It is recommended that the English system of obtaining confidential character references from previous employers should be adopted. The Committee was unanimous of opinion that the present Ordinance has proved imperfect in important aspects.

### Position of Coffee

Reviewing the coffee position during the past month, Messrs. Edm. Schluter state in their monthly report: "Empire coffee-growers may take courage from the fact that Blue Mountain (Jamaica) coffee still realises up to 2240s. per cwt. on the London market, and other coffees are out of favour with buyers just now, and pending a decision regarding the granting of import licences for new crop Empire coffees, business in East Africa, which are being offered for later shipment, is hampered. Last month we emphasised the need to get the British public how to make good coffee. Our Ministry of Food now advertises in the Press that ample supplies of coffee are available, suggesting that the public should try it for breakfast, and giving the simplest possible recipe how to make it."

### Indians in Tanganyika

The Congress position in India has not influenced the spirit of loyalty and co-operation of the Indian community in Tanganyika Territory, writes Mr. U. K. Oza, a well-known Indian of Dar es Salaam, in "The Empire Review."

"This," he explains, "is not because the Congress had no influence in Tanganyika, but because the cool-headed Indian Press and leaders have been able to separate the interests of India from the interests of the Territory, and by Press appeals and formal resolutions have been able to decide that Indians in the Mandated Territory should continue to give their fullest co-operation to the territorial Government in the successful prosecution of the war against Nazism. The Colonial Indians, in fact, are expected to play a great part when both Britain and India make up their minds to come to a settlement, for what the Indian statesman living mostly at home or only visiting England and Europe at intermittent intervals may not be able to find out will be evident to the Indians living in British Colonies and Mandated Territories: that in spite of disabilities and white policies, British democracy is a reality, and continued association with Britain essentially a great international asset."

### Decentralisation.

So that the public may have easier access to the Supplies Advisory Board in Southern Rhodesia, the Board has been divided into four groups, covering Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Harare, respectively.

- Kaufman, Mr. W. Moore, Gwelo, Mr. F. D. Thompson, M.P., and Mr. Max Danner, M.P. Salisbury, Mr. E. W. L. Noaks, M.P., Mr. L. A. Kimble, M.P., Mr. H. M. Barbour, Major W. T. Soe, Mr. A. T. Smith, Mr. R. H. Shaali, Umtoi, Mr. J. B. Lister.

### Kenya Coffee Control

An order issued in Kenya prohibits the sale of raw coffee except to the new Coffee Control Section of the Supply Board, which is now charged with marketing the crop. The new committee set up to operate the control is composed of Mr. R. S. Wollan, Chairman, and Messrs. W. C. Hunter, H. Goodhind, and C. M. Taylor, all well-known in the coffee industry. The control is to work on commercial lines, sales being effected through the exporting firms which have established overseas markets connections. Initial payments and final pool proceeds will be distributed to planters *pro rata* to the quality classification of their coffee. Planters consign their coffee for treatment and delivery to the Supply Board through their usual agents.

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## Territories and The War

News Concluded from Page 23

of the proceeds of the loan will be telegraphed to Great Britain, and in order to make the sum as large as possible a savings campaign based on patriotism is to be waged.

Another recommendation is that the staff of the Amari Research Institute, which was about to be closed, should be employed on research connected with the war. Investigation of the prospects of increasing East Africa's trade with India and other parts of the Empire was proposed.

The Southern Rhodesian Speed the Planes Fund has closed at £57,000.

A recent bill of £7,500 from the Southern Rhodesian tobacco industry has been allocated in equal shares to the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Mr. J. Johnson, of Salisbury, has presented an ambulance to the Government of Southern Rhodesia for the use of its Air Force. A local manufacturing company has given 500 khaki uniforms for the Native staff employed on the air training scheme in the colony.

Indians in Bulawayo have given £951 to the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia.

Indians in Southern Rhodesia have contributed some 200 head of first-grade cattle for processing and shipment to Great Britain as a gift to the Imperial Government.

The Salisbury branch of The H is collecting and disposing of scrap metal on behalf of the War Fund.

A second contribution of £10,000 has been received from Northern Rhodesia for the purchase of aircraft. Included in this sum is a donation of £2,000 from the North-Western Rhodesian Farmers' Co-Operative Society, representing a large proportion of the savings of farmers over many years, and £5,000 from the Loan of the Antelope Recreation Club, mine employees and residents of Luanshya.

A well-known Northern Rhodesia business man has, we are informed, sent to his buying agent in this country a cheque for £2,000 with a request that it should be devoted to the welfare of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, since, as he wrote, "we here in Northern Rhodesia would certainly not be able to expect the splendid services of the Navy and the Air Force guarding our coast and frontiers." The donation was handed to an organisation which is now busily engaged in knitting garments and providing other comforts to the equally divided between naval and military personnel. It was, while listening to a news broadcast from England that the donor was prompted to send his gift. We regret that the modest stipulation anonymously for disclosure of the name might have added to the incentive to others to follow such an example.

The Nyasaland Times has suggested that £1,500 collected some time ago for a King George V Memorial Fund, and earmarked for the erection of an agricultural hall, should be diverted to the Nyasaland War the War Fund, which now totals over £3,000.

An Indian bazaar organised by the Indian community in Limbe, Nyasaland, raised the magnificent sum of £2,200 for the fund. In the War Fund Mr. C. K. Ramaiah, an auctioneer of Blantyre, is conducting monthly auction sales for the benefit of the same cause.

### Kenya's Daisy Chain

Kenya pyrethrum growers who have organised a Kenya Daisy Chain, collection for the purchase of fighter planes, have raised over £3,000.

The collection has raised £5,000 for its War Fund within four weeks of its establishment.

An additional £1,000 for the Empire's war funds has been made by the Seychelles Islands.

Messrs. Andrew Weir & Company, who operate the Indian African Line, have sent £5,000 to the Minister of Aircraft Production, with an expression of the hope that the money will be used for the purchase of a Spitfire to be called "Bankline" the name under which the company's vessels sail.

Mr. R. C. Tredgold, R.C., M.C., Minister of Defence in Southern Rhodesia, said recently that upwards of 4,000 men were now in full-time or part-time training, that that number would be considerably increased, and that it took no account of the new Native regiment.

Rhodesian reinforcements reached the Middle East last week.

No European may now be accepted for military service in East Africa without the previous consent of the Director of Man Power of the territory in which he resides.

Arabs on the coast of Kenya are showing such readiness to join the Indian and Arab Company that the question of confining future recruitment of Arabs is under consideration.

### Purchases from Canteens

Following representations by Nairobi traders that the increased use of A.A.F.I. canteens by members of the local East African Forces was harmful to businesses, it has been decided that the personnel of the K.A.F. and local forces shall in the future be allowed to make purchases at the N.A.A.F.I. or Union Defence Force canteens in Nairobi or Mombasa. They may, however, make purchases at such canteens elsewhere if they are stationed in the camp or cantonment serving the particular canteen.

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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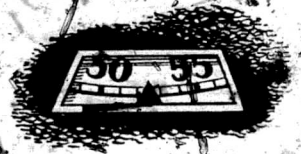
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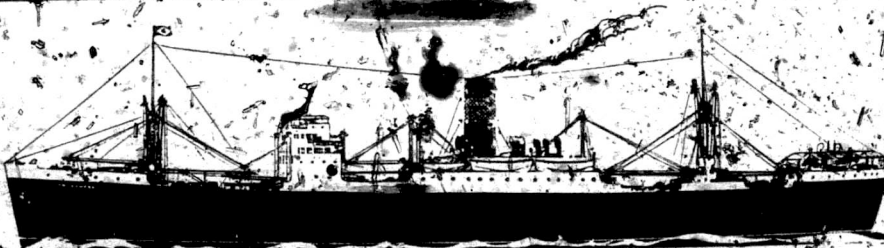
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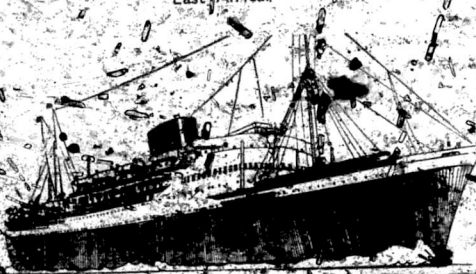
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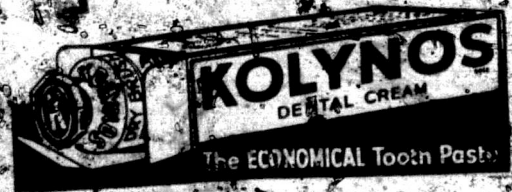
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Thursday, September 19, 1940  
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR, valiantly synchronised with the palpable prostration of France, was quickly followed in certain widely circulated sections of the British Press by the innocent but

**The Voice of History And Destiny**—the less subtle suggestion that Fascist control of French North Africa would not be of great moment, and that a successful Italian invasion of Egypt, even though involving the temporary enmeshment of British power in the eastern Mediterranean, would not represent a major disaster. We have insisted that this opinion is based upon complete misunderstanding of the structure of the British Empire, and have pointed out in what, official circles, an obscure reason decided to remain in the Middle East, and incidentally the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Middle East controls operations in the theatres of war, and has therefore the closest relations with the authorities there, throughout East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa, all of which are furnishing his command with valuable reinforcements in men and materials. Though we have at no time considered it even remotely possible that the Governments of the Commonwealth would underestimate the importance of the Middle East—how could Australia, New Zealand and India, for instance, lose sight for a moment of the part played in the Empire, and world peace, by the freedom of the Indian Ocean, the Suez Canal, and the Mediterranean? It is a relief to have been told

by the Prime Minister that heavy military and air reinforcements have arrived in Egypt, and that the British fleet in the eastern Mediterranean has been doubled, the very eve of our promised onslaught upon the Mother Country. There is further virtue in Mr. Churchill's direct warning that "we must before very long expect heavy fighting in the Middle East," where, he added, "we have every intention of maintaining our position with our utmost strength." There speaks the true voice of the Empire, faithfully interpreting its history and destiny.

At any moment the Italian forces in Libya, Eritrea and Ethiopia may attack, vigorously, and in northern Kenya and Sudan, and less seriously, by way of a diversion calculated to prevent the reduction of our forces there for the strengthening of British arms in the Sudan, further north. Towards the end of September the termination of the rains in the Sudan meant that mass movement is no longer impossible, and the lower temperatures in the Libyan desert simultaneously reduce another of the great obstacles which have stood in the way of an earlier attack by the Axis. These considerations may, indeed, have weighed with Hitler in his decision to postpone his much advertised invasion of Great Britain until so long after the capitulation of France and so late in the summer season. That respite,

which has permitted a complete transformation of the design and position of this country, and reduced to vanishing point the German prospects of success. It certainly has not been accidental that the lack of German plans and designs is an enemy of the enemy. General Staff has been in existence for years, and that German staff has become greater in each of the last seven years. To bring the story up to date, the use of troops of German control of the sea, from Narvik to the Pyrenees is the result of the downfall of the Power which stands between Russia and that world domination of which she has dreamed and for which she has schemed for generations.

Prussia, traditionally boastful of her preparedness, would have struck more quickly had she dared, and now Hitler and the whole world

know of the wonderful opportunity missed when the British Expeditionary Force, having abandoned all of its equipment, was miraculously carried back to England, and, not less miraculously, left unhampered to reform an awaiting equipment. It is highly probable that this case of three months, priceless from our standpoint, is to be attributed to Hitler's determination to reinsure himself by attacking the army attempt upon Great Britain should consider with major offensives in North and Eastern Africa. Since activity in these theaters of operations had perforce to be postponed, the crucial blow at the heart of the Empire had inevitable to be delayed also. In other words, climatic conditions thousands of miles away in Africa, thus precipitated for Great Britain a lull which has sufficed to allow the sting of the Nazi attack.

## Reaction Begins in French Somaliland

*Authorities Decline to Guarantee Safety of Italian Commissioners*

NEWS FROM FRENCH SOMALILAND has, quite understandably, been almost entirely lacking since the collapse of France by an apparently reliable report telegraphed a few days ago by the Aden correspondent of The Times. It merits much more attention than it has received. The dispatch said—

Frenchmen who have just arrived in Djibouti tell of a striking change of sentiment in that French Colony during recent months. Except for the Vichy nominees and the senior civil servants, most of the population, whether civil or military, they were only given a lead or an opportunity, would flock to join the banner of the Cross of Lorraine and continue the fight on the side of Free France. This report is reported to be growing stronger every day.

### All Private Wireless Sets Seized

The news of General de Gaulle's successes elsewhere in the French Empire is strictly suppressed and he is officially described as an unsuccessful and failed rebel. As all privately owned wireless sets have been seized by the local authorities since June, the inhabitants of the Colony are completely ignorant of what is now happening in the world, except for news gleaned through the communiqués issued by the Vichy Administration, which supports the Vichy Government.

The new Civil Governor, M. Nouillat, who is a Vichy appointment, arrived on September 2 from Indochina. It is said that General Genain is leaving General Genain in command of the troops remaining in Djibouti.

The military armistice Commission, headed by two Germans and 14 officers wearing full dress and decorations, arrived on August 31 to accept the terms of the armistice. There were riots and looting as their train passed. In Djibouti harbor, the Italian ship, the Italian flag in the Colony, and the Italian members of the Commission.

There is deep resentment among the Senegalese troops, and the Government is fully aware of the difficulty of persuading them to surrender their rifles. When the Italians asked to inspect the frontier fortifications, they were told that they could do so on their own re-

sponsibility, the authorities refusing to guarantee personal safety. It is feared that the Italians may find a pretext, through the work of agents provocateurs, for attempting to occupy the Colony, and it is expected that they will meet with a stubborn resistance, as the French are on a war footing.

The French refugees here describe the mentality of the present Djibouti Administration as being deplorably feeble. There are no reports of food scarcity, except for fresh vegetables and meat, and the Italians have already proposed to supply these in exchange for the salt which is badly needed in Abyssinia.

If French Somaliland should learn of the revolt of French Equatorial Africa against the Vichy Government, and should follow suit, Italian difficulties in East Africa would be markedly increased for the French Colony opposite Aden has a considerable garrison. If it were attacked by heavily superior forces and driven to retire, the Royal Navy could ensure the evacuation of this valuable man-power and material, or it might be possible to reinforce the French troops with South African, East African, Indian, and even Australian units. The possibility of a resurgence of French Somaliland is a factor of real importance.

### Communiqués of the Week

September 12.—G.H.Q., Cairo, announced: "Our patrols in Kenya have actively engaged the enemy in the Northern Frontier District on a 200-mile front between Wal Quaris and Turbi, and have inflicted losses."

"In the Sudan on September 10 in the Kassala area enemy defences of the west bank of the River Cash were heavily and effectively shelled."

The RAF communiqué said that on Monday September 10, an Italian African Air Force attacked Sciasciamanna aerodrome in central Abyssinia, and that one Savoia plane was burnt out on the ground and four others badly damaged.

The Italians claimed to have hit baggars on Kharjoun aerodrome.

It was authoritatively stated in Cairo that 177 Italian aircraft had been definitely destroyed and a further 99 probably destroyed in the Middle East area—which in-

cluded East Africa since Italy declared war. The South African Air Force, the Rhodesian Squadron, and French units were bracketed with the R.A.F. as having inflicted these heavy casualties. It was added that during the three months R.A.F. bomber, fighter and reconnaissance aircraft had flown more than 2,500,000 miles, had made more than 250 successful bombing raids over enemy territory, and had dropped more than 600 tons of bombs on military objectives.

#### Analysis of Air Losses

The careful analysis made by "East Africa and Rhodesia" of the official British reports shows that when our last issue went to press the Italians had lost in East Africa at least 25 planes shot down, one captured, 38 destroyed and 55 damaged on the ground, and four driven down out of control. So of the 177 aircraft definitely lost to the enemy, 64 at any rate were in the East African theatre of war, and 91 were permanently out of action, if it be assumed that half of those damaged on the ground are beyond repair.

Since that calculation was made we have destroyed two more enemy aircraft and damaged 10 others at a cost of one British machine, which brings our total losses to 66 and those of the enemy to 98.

September 13.—London newspapers gave prominence to suggestions that the enemy was on the point of invading Egypt and the Sudan with three armies: (a) by the Mediterranean coast, road from Capuzzo; (b) from Kassala, via Abbara to Wadi Halfa; (c) from Fehida in southern Libya across fully 500 miles of practically waterless desert to Wadi Halfa to join the force sent from Eritrea. The B.B.C. observer in Egypt expressed the opinion that the strengthening of the Italian forces on the Egyptian border and at Kassala did not portend invasion. An hour later came news that the enemy had crossed the Egyptian frontier.

The Italians admitted that Massawa had been bombed four times, and that the aerodromes at Assab, Asmara, Gura, Jimma and Chachamana had been attacked, but claimed to have shot down one British plane and probably to have destroyed two others. It was also asserted that an encampment and barracks at Abidi in the Sudan, and 20 forties in northern Kenya had been successfully attacked.

G.H.O. East Africa reported that a small patrol had penetrated as far as the Italian Somaliland frontier post of Wal Garr (spelt Wal Quaris by Cairo), which is due east of Wajir, and had inflicted losses, but itself suffered only very slight casualties.

#### British Command of the Red Sea

The completeness of British command of East African waters was emphasized by an official announcement in Simla that during the first year of the war 71 troopships and military supply ships from Indian ports used the Red Sea route to the Middle East without the loss of a single man. Two large contingents of troops have passed un molested through the Red Sea since the Italian occupation of British Somaliland, while vessels from British, South African, and Australian ports continuously use the route in both directions under our surveillance. Nearly 1,000 special military tonnage were stated to have run to and from Indian ports during the year carrying troops for active service overseas.

September 14.—The Italians claimed to have bombed a British camp north of Galabat, said that two of our aircraft were shot down in flames on September 11 while attacking Kassala, and reported that a bomber hit while attacking Sciasciannanna had been found burnt out and the crew of two officers and two N.C.O.'s captured.

A communiqué issued in Nairobi stated that South African aircraft attacking the aerodrome at Sciasciannanna (150 miles due south of Addis Ababa) had hit a Savoia plane which burnt out, damaged two others, and scored hits on buildings. One of the raiding aircraft did not return.

Aircraft dispersed round Jimma aerodrome were also attacked, one Caproni was destroyed, another badly damaged, and seven others damaged by bombs and machine gun fire. A fire was started near a building and a hangar was hit.

Reconnaissance flights over Mogadishu have continued the damage done in recent raids, in which about 1,000 tonnes were believed to have been destroyed, the motor transport park remains a mass of twisted chassis.

September 15.—Rome reported that a 16,000-ton British cruiser had been hit in the Indian Ocean and was reported to be proceeding slowly with a heavy list. British raids were stated to have been made on the entire sector between Asmara and Ali Agri, causing only one death, wounds to two Natives, and slight damage to a plantation.

Messages from Cairo mentioned heavy concentrations of Italian troops in south-east Libya for a drive into the Sudan, and the presence with Marshal Graziani's force of a large staff of German war technicians.

British and Italians were stated to have clashed in various places along a 200-mile desert front in northern Kenya.

September 17.—Raids were made on Assab, the targets including the naval barracks and on Asmara, where two large fires resulted.

The Italians claimed to have bombed troops in the zone of Gos Regeb, in the Sudan, and that at Metemma Natives surprised and routed a British caravan led by an Australian captain which had attempted to cross into Italian territory. British raids on Assab, Massawa, Asmara, Debaroa and Gura were alleged to have caused little damage and to have wounded only a few people.

#### Casualties

Flight Lieutenant Anthony James, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action.

Flying Officer A. W. A. Whitehead, who has been killed in action, piloted his own machine to Harbortown before the war.

Pilot Officer Carl Raymond Davis, who has been killed on active service, was the son of Mr. Carl Davis, a well-known mining engineer and director of several Northern Rhodesian mining companies.

Flying Officer Lord Shuttleworth, who is reported missing, visited East Africa a few years ago. At Oxford he was secretary of the Union, and recently he had been Chairman of the Launceston Playing Fields Association and a member of the National Fitness Advisory Council. He succeeded to the peerage less than a year ago.

Captain Martin James, of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, was recently killed near Salisbury in a plane crash. The machine carried with it Mr. Campbell Dunlop, also of the Rhodesian Air Force, and brother of Mrs. W. S. Senior, whose husband, at one time a Cabinet Minister in the Colony, was killed in an aeroplane accident two years ago.

#### South Africa's War Effort

Colonel Denys Reitz, who served with distinction in East Africa during the last war, is Chairman of a special committee appointed in South Africa to advise the Prime Minister on the conduct of the Union's war effort.

Mr. R. P. C. Stables, a director of Port of Development Ltd., who lived for some time in Tanganyika, is now serving with the Forces.

Mr. A. J. Robinson, who has been commissioned to the Royal Artillery, will be well remembered in Kenya and Uganda, where he was farming and prospecting for years, and in the Lake Province of Tanganyika, where he was on the Geita staff of Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd. After returning to England he became a valued member of the commercial staff of "East Africa and Rhodesia" and joined the Territorial Army anti-aircraft artillery, with which he has served since the outbreak of war.



Mr. C. Simpson, who spent some years gold mining on the Witwatersrand, has been commissioned to the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps.

Mr. J. Cumming—who served with the Arab Rifles in East Africa during most of the last war, commanding that excellent unit from January, 1917, until its disbandment (the two previous O.C.s, Maxwell and Muir, having been killed)—is busily engaged with the Home Guard, somewhere in Scotland, teaching the local lads something of bush tactics.

Of the eleven members of the Staff of the Coffee Experimental Station at Lyamungu, Tanganyika, nine are now serving with the Forces. The last five to be drafted to join the Kenya Regiment are Messrs. Stent, Nottel, Verrie, Thomson and Schoor. Mr. S. M. Gilbert, the Chief Scientific Officer, is to maintain essential parts of the station's program, including the recording of yields on many experiments.

Fifty-five members of the Women's Mechanised Transport Corps, who are now undergoing training at a camp in the Home Counties, are to leave for East Africa in the near future in charge of 22 ambulances. Mrs. Keith Newall will command the detachment, and Mrs. G. E. Hall, who has lived in East Africa, and Lady Bailey, who has flown in East and Central Africa, will be second and third in command.

#### Rhodesia Making War Requirements

Many war requirements are now being manufactured in Southern Rhodesia, said the Minister of Defence in a recent broadcast from Salisbury. Armoured cars have been designed and built locally on imported chassis, and mountings for Vickers guns, to enable them to be used against aircraft, and special mountings for Lewis guns, uniforms and equipment are all being produced in the Colony. Mr. Tredgold stated that the quantity of small arms in the Colony was adequate to equip any force the Colony was likely to put in the field, and that ammunition stocks were especially good.

Oxen presented to the Kenya War Fund by a Nakuru farmer and his 20 African employees sold for £124.

A stock sale in Gilgil recently raised £495 for the Red Cross, bringing local collections over the £800 mark.

A Kaimosi (Kenya) farmer writes that his Native employees have spontaneously brought him some of their produce with the request that he would buy it and give the money to the War Fund. They also made gifts of money. None earns more than £50 monthly.

Natives of the Chewa tribe in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia have collected £216, half of which is to be devoted to the Special Planes Fund and half to the Red Cross.

The Mkana-Kitwe National Service League, Northern Rhodesia, is subscribing £1,000 monthly for the purchase of fighting aircraft.

Although the adult male Indian community in Bulawayo numbers only just over 100, they have contributed £1,000 to war funds, half of which sum has been allocated to the National War Fund and the other half to the purchase of an ambulance.

(Concluded from next column)

a week are given in Kikuyu and Swahili and one a week in Kamba and Luo. The policy we aim at is to provide at least one receiving set for each administrative centre. Some 27 sets have been distributed and the Standing Finance Committee has recently agreed to provide funds for the purchase of six more sets.

One of the most important movements of the delegation sent to London had, however, been to emphasise both in East Africa, and in England, how closely related are the economic problems of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. As the war continued economic facts, divorced from all political considerations, impressed that truth upon everyone.

## Kenya's War Finances

### Sir Henry Moore's Survey

KENYA'S CONTRIBUTION to the war effort was the burden of Sir Henry Moore's address to the Legislative Council on August 5, the full text of which has just reached London. Additional taxation was said to be necessary to wipe out the estimated deficit on the last Budget and to provide a surplus of revenue over expenditure for presentation to the Home Government as a free gift towards the cost of the war.

"Our first duty," he said, "is clearly self-sufficiency, so that we may be able to pay our way without asking for assistance. We are already providing £136,500 a year towards the cost of local military expenditure, while capital expenditure is of the order of £80,000 and recurrent expenditure not far short of £100,000 per annum is being incurred in respect of the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Auxiliary Air Unit. This makes a heavy drain on our cash resources until the incidence of cost is settled. Special war expenditure for other than the direct costs of the fighting services amounted in 1939 to £24,000, £67,920 was voted in the provisional estimates for 1940, and we must be prepared for the final cost of civil-war expenditure for 1940 to be very substantially in excess of £100,000.

At the end of January we had a free cash balance of about £300,000. Now I am advised that a free cash balance of £800,000 is necessary. Last year revenue exceeded expenditure by only £47, but we shall have to bear its share of the Kenya Reserve, and the Auxiliary Air Unit, and so our paper surplus will be turned into a fairly substantial deficit.

#### Revenue Increased to £213,000

The customs and excise proposals should bring in an additional £75,000 in a full year, the petrol consumption tax £40,000, and the additional income tax £80,000, or a total of £220,000. Increased postal charges are calculated to bring in another £12,000 in a full year. It is necessary that the same customs and excise duties and income tax should be levied in other East African territories, and the present proposals are the results of an inter-territorial agreement reached at a conference in Dar es Salaam, Uganda and Tanganyika will introduce similar legislation later this year, and Zanzibar, while not proposing to apply the new rates generally, has promised that next year residents drawing income from the mainland will be taxed at mainland rates in respect of that income.

Reviewing the manpower position, Sir Henry said that a further survey of the European male population had taken place, and that although who could be spared for the forces had now been worked out, the Government proposed to issue national service orders to all exempted men in order that they are engaged on civil work of national importance.

The Indian Man-Power Committees are continuing their work, though, except in the case of clerks, artisans, mechanics and drivers, the demand for Indian manpower has not been heavy. Military requirements for Indian mechanics and motor drivers have not yet been met, and the Government has prepared on the advice of the Indian Man-Power Committee, to invoke the Compulsory Service Ordinance.

In Native reserves recruiting for the Home Forces continues to have excellent results. Many more volunteers have offered themselves than it has been possible to absorb. It is also proposed to raise a Military Police Corps.

Broadcasts to natives based on the above have proved successful and are eagerly listened to. Also broadcasts

(Concluded at foot of previous column)



# Background to the

Hide. Failure. The immediate objective of the 'Blitzkrieg' was to break morale. It will fail as other endeavours have failed, from which Hitler and Goering are now seeking to divert attention. The first attack on our shipping, was so utterly unsuccessful that our convoys today are almost unimpeded. The second was on our aerodromes; its success was negligible. The blows against our ports and dockyards have failed. Those against our munition works and industrial plants have reduced our output by a negligible percentage. Now new tactics are invoked. Stark frightfulness, the traditional German 'Schrecklichkeit', is to achieve what relatively legitimate warfare could not. London is to be desolated, its civilian population slaughtered, tormented life made impossible, by a series of promiscuous attacks that no longer even claim to be directed at military objectives. Invasion may or may not be attempted, but if it is the assault on London will not have diverted a gun or a man or an airplane from the protection of our coasts. The Spectator.

**Efficient.** The East End of London by its ports suffered as much damage as anything in this vast city. Was there a panic? No. The only crowds have been those who came in to London to work. Another cause for congratulation is the amazing efficiency of the A.R.P. services. Sir John Anderson was bitterly criticised on the amount spent on A.R.P. and other A.R.P. services. It was the fire-fighting services of London that cost more than the total cost since the war began. Sir John, the arch-spendthrift of the pre-war nightmarists, is regarded as the cautious saviour in the Government. The Chief of the London's organising has been asked to replace Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Times and The

**Retaliation.** — We should designate 12 German towns and declare that unless this indiscriminate bombing of Britain ceases we intend to wipe out each night one of those German cities. Let each of the towns selected anticipate when their turn may be coming. If they evacuate them all, we will choose 12 others. One lesson we have learnt from the Germans—namely, that there is no law they will not contravene, no crime they will not excuse, and no depths of infamy they will not fathom in order to conquer the British Empire. Can we allow the enemy the choice of the severity of any one weapon in his hands to achieve this end? — Major W. A. Cazalet, M.P.

**Fighting The Night Raider.** — Our night bombers, chiefly Bristol Blenheims, have done well to bring down a number of raiders, but the Blenheim fighter is not fast enough and when its presence is betrayed by the glowing heat of exhaust rings round its motors the enemy has a chance to escape. Hurricane and Spitfire single-seat fighters, incomparable by day, have neither the duration nor the amenities needed for night interception. The sole pilot, with his glowing exhausts in front, his covered cockpit reflecting the moon, and the shining disc of his airscrew to add further confusion, is at a great disadvantage. But new two-motor night fighters, with the range of the Blenheim, a much higher speed, and more formidable armament, are now coming into service and should take increasing toll of night flying raiders. The anti-aircraft gun, when used for 'precision' shooting with searchlights, has not proved successful against the high flying raider, but the barrage system, in which great guns put up a storm curtain of shell, through which no aeroplane can fly in anything but extreme peril, has shown its worth. — Sunday Times' air correspondent.

**The World's Bully.** — World dominion can only be the dream of a idiot at best; yet since Bismarck hoisted the pirate's flag over a united Germany that country has ceased to sail under it. At present, fortified by the flagrant measures of 'Mein Kampf', their German mentality is revealed. They have made of it their guide and gospel—a portent which only excused the division of Europe. Now we are paying the cost of what this monstrous jack-o-lantern of a book really meant; and where its author designed to land those who accepted it. Today a nation ethically inferior to every one of those it has overrun, pillaged and enslaved—a nation temporarily destitute of principle, ignoble in its passions and faithless to civilisation—actually proposes to dictate to the world and, through the sole channel of brute force, subjugate all kingdoms but its own. Yet never in the history of mankind was a race of people less adapted to control and direct any other nation. Too long has Germany tormented humanity. Her lust for tyranny and love of cruelty for its own sake, her egregious vanity and megalomania cry for eradication. The only means this international bully is capable of recognising. — Mr. Eden Phillpotts.

**Fight To The Bitter End.** — It would be difficult to imagine a less respect-worthy group than that which surrounds Hitler's throne. Their names have become symbols of brutality, mendacity, fanaticism, profanity and cunning. Machiavellian cynicism and ruthless violence within Germany have been carried into the sphere of international politics. Hitler's insouciant disregard of the moral traditions of his country, his perfidy and duplicity have transformed the conflict he so shamelessly forces on a reluctant world into a crusade or holy war waged for no merely national or limited object, but for the treasured conditions of civilised existence, for freedom, justice and international law. Therefore, because this is the true character of the war, it cannot but be a struggle fought out to the bitter end, like a Scandinavian duel wherein the combatants are so bound together that one or other must die. Liberty or bondage—these cannot come to terms. If we shall be asked whether indeed we may pray for victory, we cannot but reply with the challenge—what else can we pray for as combatants against evil? — Bishop Hensley-Henson.

**More Tanks Essential.** — It was the combination of tank and low-flying aircraft or dive-bomber, not the separate action of either, which was so difficult to meet in France. Sometimes the bombers played the part of terrier hunting with greyhounds, driving the quarry into the open before the tanks were unleashed against it. Our armoured ground forces must have the fullest measure of air support, and this can be provided only by a special R.A.F. command entirely at the disposal of the Army, versed in its methods of hitting and containing armoured and N.C.O.s. with military experience. Our young men today are mechanically minded. They play an equal interest in wireless, an incomparable knowledge of the armoured fighting force, without which it becomes deaf and dumb. We have a wealth of human material for armoured forces of which Germany does not possess more than a fraction. They can be more quickly trained than the young Nazis in the handling of armoured cars and tanks. Production of material is inevitably slower than that of personnel, but here also we are not ill-equipped. Now that the Army is nearly complete with cars and tanks, it will make smaller demands on industry, and more workers and tools ought to be available for manufacturing fighting vehicles. — The Times.

# the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.** Many people are yearning for Centre Party. Mr. Rathbone. The streams of socialist and national policy have now merged. The Times.

England rules the waves. Many times the other way. Captain Plunge, M.P.

It is the duty of the Catholic Church which is under the leadership of Mr. T. S. Knox.

The courage of our women is one that jokes easily at danger. The Minister of Shipping.

The less discipline there is outside a man the more there must be within. Dr. Alexander.

Most official victims for prayers are sadly meagre in thanksgivings. The Rev. J. McCormack.

The ordinary taxi-driver will drive you cheerfully through London in an air raid. Mr. Robert Lynd.

London was a deluge of cry, but it was attacked by our air force. National Sozialistischer Kuerer.

Once Germany has begun to break no German in Warsaw or Prague will be sure of his life. Time and News Chronicle.

The chief value of prayer in time of war is that it shall take people out of the war. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the theatre of war in Africa—so strangely termed the Middle East. Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P. Minister for War.

Great Britain will receive an average of 700 American fighting aeroplanes a month over the next 20 months. New York Sun.

Morale in London is too high. The British people tend too much to carry binoculars instead of gas masks. News Chronicle.

Mr. Attlee, colourless as leader of the Labour Party, has sunk into complete anonymity as leader of the House. Mr. H. Boardman.

So long as I am Minister of Information there will be no attempt to introduce any form of censorship of opinion. Mr. John Cooper, M.P.

So that people spending the nights in air raid shelters may get sleep, could they not be furnished with hammocks. Dr. Margaret Balfour.

I met a South African officer of the R.A.F. who was representing New Zealand in Canada. Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

Mr. Chamberlain, how his shocked and impatient Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood of the Treasury. Mr. Grey Mender, M.P.

The effect of a bomb, even of one which will do no serious damage outside a distance of 100 yards from the point on which it strikes. Lord Cuff.

One of Hitler's major appointments must be that the port of London continues to function at full capacity. Major General Sir Charles Gwynne.

Personally a perfectly respectable character, Mr. Averil has been little less than a disaster. Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Spectator.

Each dollar reduction in the price of gold would represent a loss of 50,000,000 dollars on existing gold stocks in America. The National City Bank, New York.

Vanity is the most damning weakness that a public man can have. You never know when and where a vain man will let you down. Mr. Desmond MacCarthy.

Of the air training schools in Canada 20 are already functioning and 10 more will be added before the end of this year. Mr. J. S. Duncan, Deputy Air Minister of Canada.

Abstract ideas that have not been solidified in habit and built into practice and clothed in the flesh and blood of actual experience are anemic and powerless. Dr. J. H. Oldham.

Nazi airmen prisoners usually regard white bread and real butter as a bribe to make them give up military information. A medical officer, interviewed by the Daily Telegraph.

Although the population of Ethiopia is only seven millions, they keep a white garrison there nearly as large as we do in India, though India has 50 times as many inhabitants as Ethiopia. General Sir Walter Kirke.

In America there are 14 million Negroes, eight million Italians, and six million Germans, and New York is not only the largest Negro city in the world, but the largest Italian city, and the largest Jewish city. Mr. W. G. Mackay.

In the 782 pages of Mein Kampf, which discusses how to get power, how to keep power, how to get still more power, there is not one page in which Hitler shows any interest in what would be worth doing with power once he had got it. Mr. W. A. Sinclair.

There, in a couple of hundred books published every year, an abundance of opportunity for criticism, observation and good sense. But if the attention were paid to it, it could give the world a chance of more happiness than ever, and out of its statute book. Mr. J. G. Colvin.

Unpublished figures from a German source estimate casualties that the Germans lost 22,000 killed on land and 10,000 on sea, which must be added at least 15,000 killed or drowned at sea. The official German figure is 2,600. Times. Stockholm correspondent.

Twenty-five children under five years of age, belonging to a day nursery that we are housing for the duration call the air raid siren 'The King's Whistle.' To them it is a signal from the King that he wishes them to get to their nursery quickly and fetch their gas masks. Mrs. M. C. Bancroft.

When peepholes in the of the United States of Europe, I say why in the United States of America, United States of White, Steel, and Petro. It is as if trying to analyse the problem only through political eyes, we shall do nothing. He who is nothing and a politician is not even a politician. Dr. Salvador de Madariaga.

Casualties among the chaplains of the B.E.F. amounted to 12% of their total strength. In the last war the Royal Army Chaplains Department suffered in proportion to its numbers heavier mortality than any other unit of the Army; no fewer than 172 chaplains were either killed in action or died of wounds. The Rev. C. B. Mortlock.

The Germans burrowed a tunnel from the German Zeppelin at the Hague to the nearby headquarters of the Dutch High Command, and it was only the existence of a sunken stone wall that baffled the German engineers and saved the Dutch High Command from being captured or shot in its offices at the outbreak of war. Mr. J. G. Colvin in 'The Nineteenth Century.'

Few people have heard of our aircraft designers, who have had more success than any other in the world. The late Mr. George designed the Spitfire. Mr. Sydney Camm, Mr. Healey, Mr. Parnham and Mr. B. N. Wallis were responsible for the Wellington, and Mr. Arthur George designed the Sunderland. The engine designers, Mr. Rolls Royce and the Bristol team led by Mr. Roy Eccles—have played an important part. An correspondent of 'The Sunday Times.'

## PERSONALIA

Mr. E. S. Joyce has been elected to the Nakuru Municipal Board.

Mr. L. G. Parham has taken over the Monkey Bay Hotel, Kisumu.

Mr. S. J. Manning of the Public Works Treasury has been appointed Accountant General.

Mr. E. J. Burns, new Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Farmers' Debt Adjustment Board.

Mr. E. J. Gascoigne of the Tanganyika Forest Research Department is on leave pending transfer to Nigeria.

Mr. P. M. Huggins, District Officer in Tanganyika, is now Deputy Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province.

Mr. C. H. A. Arnold, who recently celebrated his 60th birthday in Glasgow, first landed in Southern Rhodesia in 1895.

Mr. W. H. Mitchell is acting as Director of Public Works in Uganda during the absence on leave of Captain A. C. Willmot.

Mr. W. J. Lambert, who has been working among the lepers in Uganda for the past year, is now doing similar work in Tanganyika.

The term of office of Sir Arnold Hodyar, Governor of the Gold Coast, who formerly served in East Africa, has been extended for a further year.

The Rev. A. C. Hobson, railway missionary in Northern Rhodesia, recently laid the foundation stone of the new English Church in Nkana.

Sir Wilson Jameson, Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has been appointed a member of the Medical Research Council.

Mrs. R. M. Brown of Box 86, Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed local honorary correspondence secretary of the Overseas League.

Mr. A. Watt, who has been elected Honorary President of the Lalapanzi Farmers' Association of Southern Rhodesia, had been President for nine consecutive years.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham of Elderson Farm, Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, recently celebrated their golden wedding. They arrived in the Colony 36 years ago.

Mr. H. A. Nisbet, who was a Labour Officer in Kenya from 1928 to 1939, when he was seconded to Sierra Leone, has been gazetted Chief Labour Officer in that Colony.

Mr. Martin Poynting and Miss Rosemary Frances Vesey, eldest daughter of Commander and Mrs. Vesey, of Mau Summit, were married recently in Nakuru.

Mr. P. H. G. Powell Cotton of Quex Park, Thonet, the well-known zoologist, big game hunter and African traveller, has £94,153 (net seasonally, £74,768).

Mr. W. E. Ingrams, Acting Governor of Aden, and formerly of Zanzibar, last week opened the Aden wireless station, which will broadcast in Arabic, French, Italian and Somali.

Mr. H. J. Thomas, Director of Surveys in Uganda, is on leave pending retirement after 29 years' service in the Protectorate. He was co-author with Mr. Robert Scott of the handbook entitled "Uganda".

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. J. Lewis, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. P. Lewis of Bulawayo, and Miss Joan Lewis, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lewis, of Trewella, Glamorganshire.

Mr. J. H. Champion, the former Kenya Provincial Commissioner, has been appointed by the Kenya Government to undertake propaganda work in the Native reserves, particularly in connexion with soil conservation measures.

Mr. M. L. ... Commission ... Southern Rhodesia ... and the War ... of the Royal Empire Society ... Secretary of State ...

Members D. McDonald, J. J. ... J. S. ... and C. H. ... have been elected to ... Council ...

... were the two successful candidates ...

... was P.C. in Kasama before ...

... in the Union of South Africa ...

... in an additional D.O. in order to ...

... one of the best known ...

... has been appointed a member of the Colony ...

... He may be expected to play an important part ...

... He has travelled widely throughout Africa ...

## Death of Major E. H. Ward

With deep regret we announce the death in Kabete, Kenya, at the age of 64, of Major E. H. Ward, who had for many years devoted much time and thought to countering the dangers of soil erosion and overstocking in East Africa. He and his wife had been joint honorary secretaries for the past six years of the Kenya Arbor Society and they had been active in seizing opportunities to plead for wiser plans of soil conservation.

Major Ward served with the Royal Marines from 1903 to the outbreak of the last Great War, was present at the landings at Gallipoli and was afterwards in charge of wireless operations in Egypt and Palestine. Later he surveyed wireless possibilities between Cairo and the Sudan during his job's visits to Kenya for the first time. From 1923 to 1927 he was in charge of the Aden wireless station in Cayton. On his retirement in 1927 he took up land in the Kinangop district of Kenya, and there he had since been engaged in stock farming.

There will be widespread sympathy with Mrs. Ward.

## Other Obituaries

Major-General R. W. Anthony, who died last week served with the Ogaden Punitive Force in East Africa in 1900.

Major-General Sir Dudley Williams, who died last week at the age of 73, served with the Suakin force during the operations in the Sudan after the fall of Khartoum in 1885.

Mr. Thomas Lunt, who died recently in Bulawayo, was a member of the well-known Liverpool soap and manufacturing firm. He went to Southern Rhodesia a few years ago on his retirement from business.

Brigadier-General William M. Watson, who has died in Godalming, served in the Matabeland Campaign in 1893, and in 1894 took a detachment of mounted infantry into Mashonaland under Colonel Pate. Later while A.D.C. to the Governor of Aden, he did a good deal of big game hunting in Somaliland.

Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory were among the first Dependencies to telegraph expressions of their thankfulness that the King and Queen had escaped injury in the deliberate German bombing attacks upon Buckingham Palace.

# THE FLATTENED CAN



Illustration shows:  
(A) Can of flattened cans (centre)  
(B) Can containing four cans of flattened cans (right)  
Lids for cans packed in (left)

## SOLUTION OF A PACKAGING PROBLEM

The Flattened Can is an ingenious solution of the problem of securing perfect cans to remote parts of the world. These cans, when packed for transit, occupy little more than one-fifth of the space needed for made-up cans. The great savings that are made in freightage costs—a heavy charge just now—rapidly repays the cost of the simple re-forming machinery.

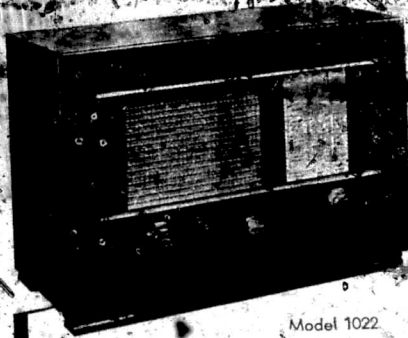
The principle is simplicity itself. The body of the can is made to cylindrical shape with the side seam properly laid down and soldered. It is then flattened and packed separately, from the tops and bottoms, which are supplied stamped and lined with sealing compound ready for use. Three simple machines are used to restore the flattened cans to cylindrical shape. The cost of the complete re-forming unit is £35, P.O.B. Consult Metal Box for further details.



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• The Model shown Model 1022 is a five-valve superhet for A.C. Mains. Three wavebands. Extra large Floodlit Tuning Scale. Tropic-proofed Walnut Cabinet. There are similar models of A.C./D.C. mains and seven-valve models for A.C. or A.C./D.C. operation, and an eight-valve Battery Vibrator model.



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### Churches and the Colour Bar

#### Creating an Informed Public Opinion

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the President of National Free Church Council of England and Wales, and the Moderators of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Federal Council of Evangelical Free Churches, fully supported by Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, have issued a memorandum on the subject of the colour bar, urging all who value the principles on which the British Empire has been built to help in:

- (1) A concentrated effort to remove the barriers of race and colour which exist today in British Colonies.
- (2) Creating in this country an informed public opinion which will no longer tolerate passive acquiescence in the application of the colour bar in the practice of many hotel arrangements which still accept professional men and other coloured visitors to take their meals in their bedrooms and not to use the public lounges; the refusal of certain hospitals to admit girls of distinctive colour; of training and to house appointments; the reluctance of works managers to engage coloured workmen and of many British labourers to work with them; and
- (3) Extending the hospitality of English homes to coloured people in this country, and in furthering by all available means a mutual understanding which will produce an educational and social programme for the Colonial Peoples, calculated to remove the sense of inferiority and of unreasonable discrimination.

#### A Test of Responsibility

It is interesting to note, writes the Director of Education of Tanganyika in his latest annual report, "that in some districts a measure exists for judging the stage at which a child becomes a  *homo sapiens* and responsible for his own behaviour. This stage is reached when a child by putting his right arm over the crown of his head can touch the top of his right ear. Originally, instituted to mark the boundary between the age when misbehaviour may be dismissed as childish and the age when it should be met with reproof or punishment, it is now used to ascertain a child's fitness to enter school."

### Jubilee of S. Rhodesia

#### Occupation of the Agency Hoisted

The Union Jack hoisted on September 12, 1890, by Lieutenant Tyndale to mark the occupation of Rhodesia was hoisted today (September 12) at the Jubilee celebration by Mr. Noel Cripps, C.M.G., one of the surviving pioneers. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert, acknowledged the graceful courtesy of Colonel Cripps in hoisting the flag, which Rhodes had preserved in the library of his house in Cape Town.

The vision of Rhodes had come true, said Sir Herbert. "If he could be with us today, he would, I doubt not, be filled with thankfulness. He would see around him evidence that he had not dreamed, planned, and toiled in vain—the evidence that the country he founded is not unworthy of the honour of bearing his name."

The Governor paid tribute to Colonel Frank Johnson's Pioneer Column and the Pioneer Column of 1890, the force which won Matabeleland for the Empire in 1893. The heroic fighters of 1890 and 1891, and the early settlers who braved danger and hardship in the making of Rhodesia.

He read a message from the King which said: "I share with my people a feeling of great pride in the vigorous community they have built up in so short a time. And added that the decision to curtail the celebrations was "one more token of the whole-hearted determination of Southern Rhodesia to bear her full share in the battle for freedom until victory is won. My earnest wishes that Southern Rhodesia may soon enjoy in peace the prosperity which her past years of endeavor and her supreme effort in the present conflict will have earned for her."

The British Government's message expressed pride in the progress of the colony. "Now," it said, "when we are engaged in the greatest war of our history, the men of Southern Rhodesia are proving that their qualities of resolution and loyalty to the King and to all that the Empire stands for are still magnificently alive in the present generation."

The Pioneers were the guests of the Government at luncheon. "Times" telegram from Salisbury.

#### Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

The Rhodes Trustees have given £400 to the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute this year, and are considering a further grant of £100 next year. The Southern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments have offered to continue their subscriptions of £200 and £50 a year respectively for the next five years, and the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are likewise considering the renewal of their subscriptions.

#### Anti-Malarial Work

Tribute to the anti-malarial work carried out by Rhodesia Railways at the Victoria Falls was paid by Sir Malcolm Watson at a recent meeting of the Ross Institute. He said that, following his recommendation, the company had removed its employees from the river, and the Government had also made a model settlement on sloping ground more than a mile from the Zambezi. These steps eliminate any possible danger of malaria spreading from Africans to European visitors living in the hotel at the Falls or at the camping ground.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

London Share Market Prices

Share prices on the London Stock Exchange show little change from last week. Closing prices were: British South Africa Co., 10s. 6d.; Anglo-Siam Motor, 4s.; Eileen Akbarali, 10d.; Anglo-Jobo, 1s. 6d.; Phoenix, 21s. 6d.; Gold Fields (Rhodesia), 4s. 6d.; Avirod, 3d.; Kangan, 2s. 6d.; Lonava, 10s. 6d.; Consolidated, 3d.; London and Rhodesian, 2s.; Lonely Reef, 1s. 10d.; Luini, 10s.; Nchanika, 7s. 6d.; Phoenix Prince, 1s. 6d.; Rezena, 5s.; Rhodesia Broken Hill, 2s. 4 1/2d.; Rhodesia Katanga, 1s. 6d.; Rhodesia Minerals Concessions, 4 1/2d.; Rhodesian Anglo-American, 1s. 3d.; Rhodesian Selection, 1s. 9s.; Rhokana, 17 1/2s.; Roan Antelope, 18s.; Rosterman, 2s. 6d.; Selection Trust, 6s. 9d.; Shearwood Barr, 2s. 3d.; Tanganyika Concessions, ordinary, 1s. 6d., preferred, 1s. 9d.; Van Geldfields, 1s. 6d.; Tintic, Etna, 3s. 3d.; Wanderer, 1s.; Wankie Colliery, 5s. 6d.; Willoughby's Consolidated, 2s. 9d.; and Zambesia Exploring, 3s.

Copperbelt Wage Award

At the moment of going to press we learn that Sir Robert Mollwaine, the arbitrator appointed to settle matters in dispute between the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union and the companies operating in the Copperbelt, has reported that there is no case for an increase in the basic wage scale at Nakona, Mutulifa, or Nchanika.

Exploration Company's Loss

Exploration Company, Ltd., which some time ago was interested in Southern Rhodesia gold ventures to which much publicity was given but which did not prove successful, reports a loss for 1946 of £108,424, chiefly from writing off investments amounting to £90,721, most of which had been kept on the books at cost and are now considered of no value. A loss of £14,513 was also made on the sale of shares which it was considered inadvisable to hold any longer.

Company Progress Reports

**Tan Goldfields.**—During August 4,595 tons were milled, a 10% increase on the 4,175 tons milled in July.

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—August output from Fried mine milled 4,900 tons, producing profit £2,320.

**Kentan Gold Area.**—During August production at the Geita mine totalled 13,600 fine gold for 7,840 tons milled.

**Lonely Reef.**—During August 13,600 tons were milled, and 14,500 tons of slimes were treated. Output, 1,296 fine gold. Profit, £124.

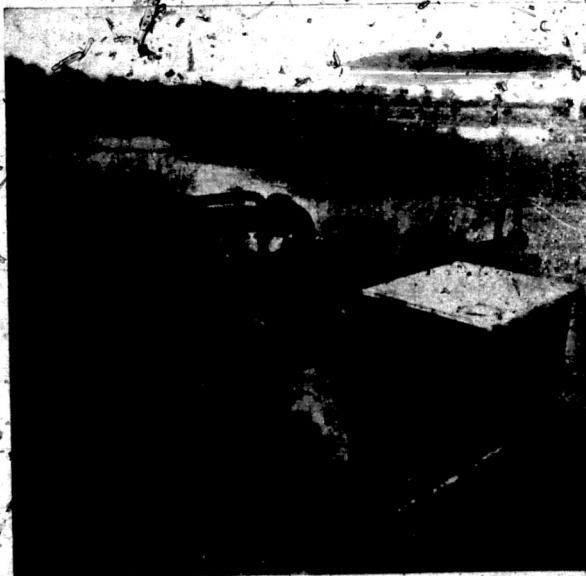
**Rosterman.**—August production report states that 4,100 tons were milled for a recovery of 200 oz. of fine gold. Total output, £116,816. Working expenditure, £1,308; development, £2,190. Estimated surplus, £72. Capital expenditure, £159.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—During August 6,000 tons were milled for a recovery of 4,001 oz. of fine gold, at £17,567. Phoenix mine: 6th level driven 33 ft. trace; 7th level driven 124 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 24th level driven 80 ft., av. 1 1/2 dwt.; 29th level sunk 10 ft., av. traces; 40th level driven 31 ft., av. 1 dwt. Globe mine: 6th level driven 56 ft., av. 3 dwt.

**Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.**—Progress report for the quarter ended June 30 states that 5,512 tons were milled and 2,720 tons cyanided, yielding 2,082 oz. bullion. Development, 282 ft. On Black Hall's reef winning has continued below the 5th level, but short staff has considerably handicapped operations. M.K. reef has again been brought into production and has contributed towards the supply of ore for the mill. Kisumu reef continues to give a steady supply and a small tonnage has been obtained from Steel's. Owing to extremely dry weather it has been possible to obtain and mill a considerably increased tonnage of rubble. Considering the conditions prevailing in the Colony, particularly in respect of staff, production of bullion has been maintained at a normal figure.

Mining Personalities

Sympathy will be felt with Mrs. H. Boileau, a director of St. Stephen's Ores and Metals and of a number of Rhodesian mining companies, on the death of Mrs. Boileau.



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## Port of Beira Development

PORT OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LTD., reports a profit of £12,244 for the year ended March 31. The company holds half the share capital of Beira Works, Ltd., and 480,000 of the 600,000 shares forming the share capital of Companhia do Porto da Beira, which in turn holds the remaining 300,000 shares of Beira Works, Ltd.

The report says that Beira Works, Ltd., recorded a profit of £40,524 for the year, which, added to £15,873 brought in, raised the credit balance at profit and loss account to £56,403. Of this £20,000 was transferred to contingency account, making that amount up to £220,000, and a dividend of 8d. per share, less tax, was paid, leaving £16,403 to be carried forward.

From its holding in Beira Works, Ltd., Port of Beira Development received £3,750 by way of dividend, and from the Companhia do Porto da Beira £4,370 was received as dividend.

Port of Beira Development, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 11d. per share, less tax, leaving £7,417 to be carried forward.

### Increasing Cotton Yields

The current cotton crop in Tanganyika is expected to create a record for the Territory as a result of experimental work conducted there by members of the staff of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. It is hoped that the average yield per acre may be appreciably raised. The Corporation's senior expert in the Territory has, indeed, expressed the view that by plant breeding and selection work and by experiments to settle what are the best spacing, rotation and agricultural treatments, it may even be possible to double the yields now obtained by peasant cultivators, with very little extra work on their part.

### Africans and the War

Addressing Natives in Salisbury recently, Mr. H. H. D. Siramons, the new Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, said that Africans could best help to win the war by remembering the importance of their work.

"If you are in employment," he said, "remain in it. If you are not in employment but are fit to work, find a job. If you are the head of your kraal or family and must remain in the reserves, to plough and tend your garden, do the work of two men."

### Combating Malaria

Malaria is stated to have declined by more than 27% in Russia during the past two years in consequence of the wide application of prophylactic and therapeutic measures. There are now some 2,700 anti-malaria stations and centres in the U.S.S.R. This wholesale attack upon one of the major scourges of Africa deserves the special study of African medical authorities.

## News Items in Brief

Beira is to have a new power station. During June 11,143 Bales of cloves were exported from Zanzibar.

Portuguese forces in P. E. A. have been reinforced by a battalion from Lisbon. Blankets for the troops are being manufactured in Nakuru from Kiunya wool.

Many blocks of flats are being built in Bulawayo. The latest in the city is six stories high.

The Information Office in Uganda now issues a newspaper with "Daily Information." Three editions are published daily.

In the first six months of 1940 East African sisal production amounted to 1,02,000 tons, and shipments totalled 100,000 tons.

British Sisal Ltd., a company well known to East African sisal growers, has declared an interim dividend of 1d. per ordinary share. No interim dividend was paid last year.

The School of Oriental and African Studies has returned from Cambridge, and now has temporary offices at Broadway (Corner Broadway, London, S.W. 1, Abbey 1897).

The Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation has undertaken to finance an investigation at Rothamsted into verticillium wilt disease, which is causing anxiety to cotton growers in Uganda.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that production from the company's estates during August was 170 tons, making 320 tons for the first two months of the current financial year.

The Masai school at Mondul, begun with 20 pupils in 1937, had accommodation last year for 60 boarders, whose number is expected to increase to 80 this year. The pupils are chosen by the local Council of Elders.

Imports into the Sudan during the first five months of this year totalled £E8,600,378, compared with £E2,545,092 during the corresponding period of 1939. Exports amounted to £E2,818,850, compared with £E1,730,000 in 1939.

The estimated quantities of crops available for export from Tanganyika during the current season are as follows (in metric tons): sisal, 408,000; coffee, 15,020; cotton lint, 13,550; groundnuts, 14,500; copra, 7,500; sisame, 4,700; beeswax.

That North and East Africa were probably the original and abiding home of the man-like apes was the opinion expressed last week by Dr. L. H. Wells, junior lecturer in anatomy at Witwatersrand University. He believed, he said, that in Africa there occurred both the descent of the proto-human type from the trees and the subsequent expansion of the brain with all its consequences.

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## Tackling Soil Erosion

THE ANNUAL REPORT on the Central Province of Tanganyika Territory contains some interesting references to anti-erosion work, including the following:

At Mnyanguri the work of building contour banks and of gully stopping has now been extended round the headwaters of the river, and there is no doubt that this will be of great benefit not only to people living in that area, but to those living farther down the river basin. Last part of the clearing between Dodoma town and the dam which was stumped before the rains produced an excellent grass cover, and the work of stumping has continued throughout the year. This work is being carried out by convict labour, and during the visit of the Prisons Commissioner from England he stated that he considered this type of hard labour, the best he had seen in East Africa. In addition to stumping, the remainder of the area on sloping ground has been contour banked.

A number of other schemes have been attempted during the year, of which the following are of particular interest:

Immediately west of Mwapwa above the main road a particularly bad eroded area was contour banked and planted with star grass. After the growing season, off-shoots from the grass planted here in many cases reached a length of 20 feet, and there is little doubt that in two or three years the whole of this bare area will be covered with grass.

Immediately north of Dodoma on the west of the Kondoa road, roughly 600 acres have been cleared and partially stumped; it has been declared a grazing reserve until the end of the growing season. This work, which has been carried out by properly supervised convict labour, is the first step in a long-range scheme designed to provide grazing for the cattle and dairy stock at Dodoma without encroaching on the grazing of the local tribesmen. Subsequent stumping will be done by whatever prison labour is available, serving the purpose of providing the gaol with fuel and the prisoners with an excellent form of hard labour.

Above the railway, between Kikomba and Igandu stations, about 600 acres have been treated by means of broad-based interrupted contour banks and gully stopping. The chief has given orders that all land cultivated there is to be put under the ridges, and the area has been declared a grazing reserve.

The railway at this point runs only a few miles below the watershed of the Rufiji and Wami river systems, and of recent years frequent washaways have occurred here owing to extensive new Native settlements between the line and the watershed, which by their attendant factors of cultivation and overgrazing have made the soil highly susceptible to soil erosion, and therefore to washaways at the first onslaught of the rains. The scheme has cost approximately £300, pro-

vided by the Railway Administration in order to demonstrate that protection of the permanent way can be effected by dealing with the source of the trouble at a fraction of the cost required for culverts, bridges, etc., while at the same time a large area of land can be reclaimed. This is the most important scheme of its kind yet attempted, and if it is successful, as all who are concerned in it are confident it will be, it will revolutionise Railway policy with regard to the maintenance of the permanent way where it passes through eroded areas.

## Snake Fights Own Reflection

Any reader give particulars of a case in which a snake, as, to all appearances, fought with its own reflection in a mirror?

The inquiry is prompted by a report in 'The Bulawayo Chronicle' reading—

Mrs. H. Wheeler, of Gobo, near Umvuma, had an unpleasant experience recently when upon returning home from town she found her bedroom in a shambles. Everything had been swept off the dressing-table and the mantelshelf and the floor was littered with broken bottles and glass-ware. The cause was not far to seek: a large yellow hooded snake was soon discovered, and it proved to be vicious in the extreme. When this unpleasant visitor fanned out its hood the hood was as large as a soup-plate.

After some difficulty Mr. Wheeler shot the reptile, which proved to be 8 ft. long and 8 ins. in circumference in the middle. It would appear to belong to the cobra family. It must have entered the bedroom from a door leading off the verandah.

The sound theory is put forward that the reptile attacked the dressing-table and the nearby mantelpiece because it saw its own reflection in the mirror and started a fight with that reflection.

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## Income Tax Comparisons

A recent reference to the widespread desire in Kenya—in fact, in East Africa generally—that the local income tax rates should be raised to the present British level, and the additional revenue presented to the General Government for the prosecution of the war, has brought inquiries about the existing position in Kenya, and the suggestion that residents in that Colony are, as a war measure, already paying double as much in income tax as previously.

It is a fact that a War Taxation (Income Tax) Ordinance was published in draft form just before the end of July and has since been passed by the Legislative Council—possibly with minor amendments, of which, however, particulars are not yet available in this

country. The draft Bill, which was intended to have retrospective effect to January 1st last and to remain in force until the end of the calendar year following the termination of the war, divides income tax payers into three main classes: (a) resident individuals, (b) non-resident individuals, and (c) companies.

Resident individuals are to pay 3s. in the £ on chargeable incomes up to £250. Above £250 the rate becomes 1s. plus one-tenth of a cent of a shilling for every £ in excess of £250 up to a maximum rate of 10s. in the £.

To calculate the chargeable income of a married person is entitled to make from his earnings a deduction of £200, reduced by one half of the excess of the total income over £200. Married persons are entitled to deduct £350, and for the first child there is an additional allowance of £80, and £40 for each subsequent child up to a maximum of £200. Allowances in respect of life assurance premiums have been reduced to £100 or one-sixth of the total income.

Non-resident individuals pay 2s. in the £ on charge-

able incomes up to £750. Beyond that limit the rate is 2s. plus one-tenth of a cent for every £ up to a maximum of 10s. in the £.

The company rate of 3s. in the £ remains unchanged. Personal allowances have thus been drastically reduced, bringing within the operation of the tax all single men earning £200 per annum or over, whereas previously liability began only at £350 per annum.

Nevertheless there is clearly a great gulf between the present Kenyan rate and the standard rate of 8s. 6d. in the £, which has been in force in this country since April 6 last.

## Statements Worth Noting

"If any man worship the beast and his image, The same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of His indignation."—Revelations xiv, 9, 10.

"When the Nazis are done with we shall still have the moral decontamination squad."—Major L. M. Hastings, broadcasting from London.

"Three-inch mortars are the ideal light artillery for African conditions."—Mr. K. C. Tredgold, M.P. Minister of Defence in Southern Rhodesia.

"Missionary work is not something which can be shelved for a period and then resumed in more prosperous times."—The Rev. G. Calcraft, Uganda.

"Twice as many bacon pigs as in pre-war days are being purchased from farmers at the same price as last year."—Mr. G. S. Hunter, Pig Controller in Kenya.

"The British Empire has reduced its commitments for American-grown cotton by about half since the last war."—Major G. S. Cameron, of Southern Rhodesia.

"It is hard to define all social processes and relationships in terms of cattle. Their social idiom is a naive idiom."—Dr. E. E. Evans-Pritchard, in "The Nuer."

"It is distressing to see lorry loads of dried fish going from Katwe to the Congo where its value is better appreciated than in Uganda."—Director of Medical Services, Uganda.

"Thousands of acres of land on the lower Shire River and on the northern extension of the Nyasaland railway are suitable for sugar cane production."—A correspondent of the "Nyasaland Times."

"The number of permanent residents who came to Kenya in 1939 under our auspices numbered 209, against 127 in 1938."—Major P. W. Cavendish Bentinck, Chairman of the Kenya Association.

"The annual inflow into Lake Tanganyika is approximately equal to one two-thousandth of the volume of the lake; in Lake Nyasa it is about one six-hundredth."—Mr. R. S. A. Beauchamp, in "Nature."

"When the end of the war comes and the choice lies between the withdrawal of income tax and a reduction of indirect taxation, I believe opinion will favour the retention of income tax."—The Hon. Resident in Zanzibar.

"The British Calendar Empire has 60,000,000 souls, of which 44,250,000 are in Africa and the West Indies, have subscribed over £9,250,000, besides many goods, to Britain's war effort."—Dr. Harold A. Moody, League of Coloured Peoples.

"From Libya to Kenya, from Aden to Haifa, the essence of Mussolini's ambition is to wrest from Great Britain the control of a thin blue ribbon of water, the real western frontier of India, the main artery of the British Empire, the Blue Ribbon indeed of navigation in the Eastern hemisphere—the Suez Canal."—Sir Ronald Squires, in "The Sunday Times."

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