

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BRITISH PRESS now makes far more encouraging reading to those who have striven for months to emphasise the vital importance to the Empire and to world freedom of the coming clash in North-East and Eastern Africa. There has been a dangerously general tendency to minimise the nature of the Axis threats to Egypt and the Sudan in the first place, then to French North and West Africa through compliant surrenderists to Vichy France, and to Kenya and Uganda in such degree as circumstances may render desirable, in all probability for the primary purpose of diversion. It was therefore past time for public attention to be prominently directed to these theatres of enemy ambition and action. As they were previously underrated by almost every daily newspaper, so now they have suddenly, but not too late, become the focus for all of them. Indeed, at the end of September there has scarcely been an influential or widely circulated journal which has not discussed the aspects of imminent and full-scale action from Libya and Eritrea by Italian forces supported by German troops, and especially by German dive-bombing and other aircraft, and there has been simultaneous evidence of a growing realisation of the implications of the Dakar disaster. Whereas two or three weeks ago it might almost have been written that no great organ of the daily Press shared the opinions which East Africa and

Rhodesia has conceived it a duty to reiterate, the fundamental points on which we have insisted are now being given great prominence in its articles, military commentaries, and descriptive features addressed to millions of readers. That is a salutary change.

As Norway shook this country, and particularly the politicians, into a sudden realisation of truths long proclaimed but steadily ignored, so Dakar has shocked the Press and the public into the discovery that Hitler's eyes may at any moment be fixed upon Africa, upon which contingent Mussolini has already staked his destiny. The Dakar expedition, it must be repeated, originated from two causes—knowledge in the words of the British official state that German influence was spreading in Africa, and recognition of the indisputable truth that French Africa cannot remain neutral, as the crucifers of civilisation, and is faced with the choice of supporting either the cause of Free France or of its German and Italian enemies, whose quick exploitation of opportunities in French Africa is described in further detail on another page. As if to underline this determination to strip the Pétain Administration of all real authority in the overseas territories of the Republic, it was Berlin and Rome, not Vichy, which last week

announced that Weygand would assume charge in French Africa.

The arguments which the most powerful newspapers are now advancing with gratifying unanimity will be music to East Africans and Rhodesians, and to all who take a broad view of Imperial strategy. Imperial Brigands at history and Imperial welfare. **The Brenner.** Prepare to hold Egypt at all costs; remember that seizure of the Sudan may precede or coincide with Graziani's drive into Egypt, and understand that the battle for the Nile may at any moment be switched from the Thames to the Nile; reconcile yourselves to the thought that relations between the Allies and Italy can no longer be conducted on a basis which prejudices our arm at every turn and serves the cause of the dictators. Such are the essentials of the case now being put before the public, thanks to a meeting at the Brenner last week of Hitler and Mussolini, who certainly did not foregather to exchange pleasantries. Knowing already that their new alliance with Japan had proved a slip, and recognising that the Royal Air Force has decisively defeated the massed onslaughts of Goering's vaunted *Luftwaffe*, their problem was to concert and expedite further blows against an Empire which refuses to be rattled or intimidated, and which grows stronger day by day despite all assaults upon civilian morale and manufacturing capacity.

Long before France collapsed it was our view that Africa would become a major battleground, and her tragic downfall made it certain that the prize would appear immensely more valuable to the enemy and

**To The Nile Now If Ever.** much more easily attainable. The great attack was not made upon Egypt when our forces there were weak, first because Hitler counted on sweeping the R.A.F. out of the skies, at any rate locally, in order to undertake his invasion of Great Britain in September, and, secondly, because that period of the year would for climatic reasons be preferable for the Italian invasions of Egypt and the Sudan. The plans against Great Britain having been blown sky-high by the gallantry and assiduity of our airmen, the Duce, who gambled his life on a short war, and the Fuehrer, who knows he may lose Italian help in a long one, must seek to smash their way to the Nile now if ever. While these plans are being printed large numbers of German aircraft may be switched from Europe to Libya, for the dive-bombing tactics which permitted swift mechanised advances in Poland, the Low Countries, and France will assuredly be tried

again. But this time there will be no roads clogged with refugees, no Quislings and fifth columnists, no stores of oil and petrol at roadside garages from which to refuel and continue across an almost undefended and confused countryside. All observers are agreed that the British forces in Egypt are constituted of magnificent fighting manhood, that they are excellently led, in splendid spirits, and healthily conscious of their ability to deal with the Italians when they advance. Much needed reinforcements have arrived, and there can be no doubt that the authorities fully understand the necessity of further strengthening General Wavell's men, artillery and aircraft.

Finding it impossible to crush Great Britain according to his programme, Hitler must strike where the Empire seems to him vulnerable. Beaten back in disarray from England, his aircraft, he calculates, may yet

**The Battle Of The Nile.** win the Battle of the Nile, and he intends that his submarines shall fling them forth upon their murder mission from French West African harbours to wreak destruction upon our shipping in the Middle and South Atlantic. The stakes are high. Our admitted shortage of anti-submarine craft has kept the rate of U-boat havoc, and if the ports under enemy control, now ranging from Narvik to the Bay of Biscay, can be further extended to Senegal, Britain's difficulty in coping with them will have been immensely enhanced. That is part of the gain which Dakar represents. On the other side of the African continent, still greater gain in prospect, seen through optimistic faces, eyes. "With Egypt subdued," says one gangster to the other, "we shall have in our hands the oil of Iran and Iraq, which will not then dare withstand our demands. We shall have all the cotton of Egypt. No Balkan State, and not even Turkey, will venture to defy us when the British Fleet has been driven from the eastern Mediterranean. Then we can move down the eastern and western shores of Africa at our convenience, and all in good time, against British power in India, which will be intimidated by our own successes and by Japanese action in the Far East." If that is a prospect to make the murderers of freedom gloat, it is equally a picture to cause the crusaders of civilisation to stand and fight to the death. What, beyond all question, is the task before the Empire in the Middle East. To wreck Graziani's advancing columns may be to batter Italy out of a war in which it has little heart; it will certainly sound the doom of Italian Africa; it will rekindle the spirit of France in Africa, and dash German hopes of great African conquests.

# Germans Active in French Africa

## British Air Successes Against Italians

FOR REASONS EXPLAINED in a leading article in our last issue, events in French North and West Africa have a vital bearing upon the East African theatres of war, and it is therefore essential that East Africans and Rhodesians should be kept informed of the activities in these areas of the Germans and Italians and of the agents of the Vichy Government, which has become increasingly ready to become an anti-British instrument.

### Control of Vital Bases

Evidence accumulates of the determination of the Germans to secure control in Dakar, where they are already in charge of the censorship, the port, railways and aerodromes, and where they have ordered the cessation of the recruitment of Senegalese troops and the disbandment of certain battalions. According to "The Times," the Germans are also actively engaged in building air and seaplanes for trade with South America, and Luftwaffe pilots and ground crews in Dakar are preparing to take air-liners across the South Atlantic to Brazil, and thence down to the Argentine. From other sources it is learnt that Germans in South America are endeavouring to induce neutrals to start a shipping service to Dakar.

A German air service now runs from the Lusitania to the Oran, and from Dakar to Italy, has established a network of one check-point and the other three of the aircraft and leads to Casablanca in all three cases for the transport of officers in uniform or for plain-clothes agents, some in the guise of commercial men, some as negotiators on behalf of Berlin and Rome, and some as Gestapo du jour.

Fast motor-boats now run to French North African ports from Marseilles, Genoa and Genoa, the service being operated by ships too fast to be caught by submarine, and travelling by night to escape the attention of British bombers while at sea. These vessels are said to be piled high with African produce, according to "The Times," Germany receives 60% of the wheat, fruit, wine, oil and dairy produce thus transported, while the balance is equally divided between Italy and Portugal.

Spain is under constant pressure, being offered Gibraltar, and is probably also French Morocco as the price of her own alliance with the Axis Powers, whose agents have assumed complete control of the French and Arabic newspapers of Northern Africa.

### Disturbances in Dakar

A statement issued from General de Gaulle's headquarters in London says that news received from French West Africa records a daily strengthening of the movement in support of Free France, and that the authorities in Dakar have declared a state of siege and have trained machine-guns on the town in order to check public demonstration to frustrate German plans for the complete occupation of the port. The Dakar municipal council has been dissolved by order of the Governor-General, who, for fear of hostile demonstrations, declared that the members serve for those who lost their lives in the recent operations should be held aboard a cruiser instead of in the cathedral. Numerous arrests have been made, and courts martial are in permanent session. This great French West African Colony is, then, by no means reconciled to the Vichy policy of subservience to the enemy.

General de Larminat, Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, has reported the interception of a telegram sent on September 28 by the Vichy Government to M. Boisson, High Commissioner in Dakar, who was advised that "even German subjects at present in Liberia will be transferred to Dakar by Sikorsky aero-

plane and will be repatriated by a Lindor FW 200 which was to bear a Anglo-German mission to Senegal under directions Dr. Koube. Although operations temporarily postponed, take immediate steps to assure conveyance as soon as practicable and advise Dr. Koube—a German, of course.

### Italian East Africa Ceaselessly Raided

Very alarming news of the increasing activity of the Empire in the East African theatres of war has been telegraphed into Cairo by the special correspondent of "The Daily Mail" in the Middle East, Mr. Alex Childers, who stated:

The steady wearing down of Mussolini's key bases in East Africa has been carried a big step further during September. British and South African Air Forces have been engaged night and day, and they have chalked up a series of magnificent successes.

Today I examined a huge G.H.Q. map covered with little flags and pins which showed just which places we had raided in Abyssinia, Eritrea, and Somaliland. Thirty-two red-headed pins scattered over every part of the map marked 32 military and air force bases which British planes have pounded with bombs during the past month.

Apart from countless unrecorded reconnaissance flights, our squadrons have made 60 full-scale raids, in which, beyond any shadow of doubt, serious damage has been done.

Assab, Italy's chief Red Sea port, has been the chief victim, with 10 raids, in which we have sunk ships, burned aircraft, destroyed barracks, ignited petrol dumps, and damaged hangars.

An over-Abyssinia tell-tale columns of smoke and wonderful aerial photographs have reflected the systematic attrition of the Italians in irreplaceable material and spare parts, for since the war began scarcely a single shell or gallon of petrol has entered Italian East Africa; nor can any do so while the British Navy remains mistress of the seas.

Amid a network of red threads on the map were three solitary green lines. These represented Italy's only reply to our smashing onslaughts against her East African bases.

One of them went to Aden, where seven raids were recorded during the month. Although more than once raiders were shot down or driven off before they reached their target. The other two led inland to the little forts, Khoryabis and Bura, which had one raid each.

These statistics hint strongly that Mussolini's Abyssinian supplies are already running low. His carefully husbanded petrol reserves are not big enough, it is considered here, to permit him to send his planes to attack airfields from which our raiders set out daily. Some of the success of our raids is due to the reluctance of the enemy to use their supplies in putting up opposition.

While Addis Ababa and a few other places prove a hot welcome for our bombers, elsewhere there is nothing to hamper them as they run over the target dump-bombs in perfect conditions.

In Africa as a whole Mussolini loses planes for certain and more probable during September. This makes the total for the war up to 214 certainties and 124 probable.

### Communiqués of the Week

October 2.—It was announced in Kenya that South African troops had for some weeks been holding the Turkana from near Lake Rudolf, and some 700 miles from Nairobi. Their task is to safeguard routes into Uganda and north-western Kenya. They are assisted by Turkana irregulars, who are more than a match for

meet their Merile opponents, traditional enemies, from the Ethiopian side of the border.

Rome claimed that Italian planes had bombed tents and hanks at Butana Bridge and railways and station at El Hagia and Aroma, all in the Sudan, and that loaded wagons had been destroyed. Aroma is about 37 miles N.W. of Kassala and El Hagia about the same distance S.W. of Kassala.

October 4.—A Cairo communiqué issued in Cairo stated that today's successful attacks were made by R.A.F. bomber formations on the railways in Abyssinia and Eritrea. The railway station at Aisha, on the 1150 ft. Ababa railway, was bombed, and the line to Diredawa blocked. A train observed was attacked with success. Air raid intercepts were ineffective.

October 5.—A Cairo communiqué stated: "In Italian East Africa raids were carried out on Gorda, Salevia (100 miles south of Galabat), and on Agor, (100 miles south of direct hits were observed on some buildings. A fort was successfully bombed at Salevia. Aisha bombers of the Southern African Command scored direct hits on the barracks. From all these operations our aircraft returned safely."

Rome said: "One of our patrols which came into contact with the enemy at Difi, south east of Wajir (Kenya), repulsed him. The British have carried out air raids in the vicinity of the Italian-Sudanese (Sudania frontier), causing one death and four wounded. On Makena, Hinde, and Assera (Eritrea), causing slight damage, but no victims." At Makena, near Galabat, a British machine gun position, on which a water was also shot down, the pilot saving himself by a safe escape.

#### Germans Serving in Italian East Africa

A dispatch from Rome published by the German German News Agency states that a detachment of German war volunteers in Massawa and the Asmara districts of Eritrea had been inspected by the Duke of the Viceroy of Abyssinia. It was the first time that German or Italian sources had admitted the presence of German troops in Italian East Africa, though that fact has been repeatedly reported in East Africa and Rhodesia.

The same German agency announced that General Weyand, who was recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of French Africa, had arrived in Dakar from Paris. Later it was stated that Algiers, not Dakar, would be the headquarters of the commandery of Weyand, who would be known as the "Delegate of the French Government in French Africa."

October 6.—A British patrol was reported to have clashed near Dime, north east of Wajir, with an enemy detachment upon which casualties were inflicted with out loss to our force.

Five Italians interned in South Africa, who seized the car in which they were being driven to hospital in Klifbarley, and sought to escape into Portuguese East Africa, were recaptured in Swaziland after one had been shot dead by a policeman when they refused to stop on being challenged.

October 7.—Rome stated: "A British convoy in the Red Sea was bombed. Italian patrols have been active beyond Kassala and near El Zuan, west of Omager. The R.A.F. has bombed Galabat, killing four askari and wounding six. British raids on Massawa and Metemma killed three Natives and wounded two, and destroyed several sheds."

October 8.—Reports from Aden declared that great damage had been done by the R.A.F. to the Jibuti-Araba railway, especially at Aisha, about 100 miles from the coast, where a large supply depot, an important military camp, station buildings and a long train were bombed. At a day's station, some 50 miles further inland, at the long bridge across the Wash, half-way to Addis Ababa, and at the Gudehar tunnel, one end of which had been blown up.

South African bombers operating from the base of the Italian lighter near Galabat and so far, have reported another that it is unlikely to have reached the coast, and bombed Galabat fort and neighbouring buildings. This is the first occasion on which S.A.A.F. planes have been reported to be operating from the Sudan.

#### Casualties

Captain F. C. Drummond, attached K.A.R., is reported to have died of wounds.

A casualty list issued in Nairobi includes the names of C.S.M. Jemison, attached K.A.R., and Sergeant J. R. M. Shepherd, of the East African Engineers, both of whom have died.

Pilot Officer B. B. MacGregor, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. MacGregor, of Nairobi, has been killed in action. He was 19 years of age and was educated at the Prince of Wales School, Nairobi.

Second Lieutenant J. F. Purse, who was recently killed in action, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Purse, of Limbe, Nyasaland.

Mr. George Alfred Paisit, a well-known small-worker in Southern Rhodesia, who was a Mechanist Staff Sergeant with the Northern Rhodesia Service Corps, recently died near Isoka while on his way to Kenya.

Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Cunningham, R.N., whose death on active service has been reported, served H.M.S. EMERALD and H.M.S. ENTERPRISE in the Indian Ocean and the Indian Ocean, and several times visited East African ports.

With great regret we report the death of Mr. John Corbett Wars, (born in Nairobi in 1911), in the last year when about five years of age, was educated at the Holy School, and then began farming in the district. He was the subject of settling in the district, later on. In the year he joined the ranks of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, went out to France, where he was killed in the year, and was held in the hands of the enemy from May 21, and died two days later as a prisoner of war in a prison camp. There will be the greatest sympathy with his mother, Mrs. Corbett Wars, his sister, Mrs. A. K. Wars, and with his brother, Mr. Robert Wars, who has joined the Administrative Services in Northern Rhodesia some little time ago and is now serving with the Royal Air Force.

Recent casualties among Rhodesian troops include Captain J. B. Battershill, wounded in the attack on the German port of Collin Harris, killed in the Middle East, and a British killed in Somaliland. Captain Battershill joined the Rhodesian forces in Capetown. Corporal Harris was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Harris, of Bulawayo, and a member of the Bulawayo staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa, and Mr. Harris hailed from Capetown, Northern Rhodesia. Two other Rhodesians who have been killed are Private E. M. Thomas and Private J. L. Chal, both of Bulawayo; Private H. H. H. also of the 1st Battalion, has been wounded. These casualties occurred in the East.

#### Reported Dead: Navy and Air Force Prisoners

The name of 2nd Lieutenant G. R. Roberts, of the 2nd Northern Rhodesia Regiment, recently appeared in a casualty list as killed. News has now been received by cablegram from Bulawayo that he is a prisoner of war and in good health.

Private G. A. James, a Salisbury man, has been serving with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment as a prisoner of Italian hands.

Mr. A. Roberts, who was formerly a 2nd Lieutenant in the service of the Government, is now a controller of stores for the railways and is being commissioned in the Royal Air Force as a pilot. While awaiting entry into the Royal Air Force, he is acting as a manager of the Institute's central district.

Mr. W. Grazebrook has been appointed District Inspector for Kenya and Malaya. Fred B. Jones is now District Meat Controller.

Mr. W. Christie's command is a brigade in the Mobile Quarter of the 5th Airborne Troop, primarily for Air Corps purposes. It is believed it will become a permanent auxiliary unit.

Mr. J. H. Thompson, serving with the Forces in East Africa, and wishing to attend to his family, is invited to indicate with the District Secretary, T. B. ...

It has been decided that Southern Rhodesian officers in service in West Africa shall receive a weekly allowance per for each month for such duties. Members of the S.A.F. serving in Southern Rhodesia may now import free of duty, through the parcels post, tobacco, cigarettes, toilet preparations, hosiery, clothing, boots and shoes.

**Sudan Gives £100,000 for Fighter Squadron**

The Sudan Government has given £100,000 for the purchase of a squadron of fighter aircraft. It is a practical form of gratitude of the people of the Sudan for the benefits conferred by the British Government and their confidence in British victory. Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, has described the gift as an inspiring demonstration of loyalty and devotion.

Southern Rhodesia has collected nearly £50,000 for its Special Planes Fund, and up to the end of August the Government of the Colony had received £27,711 in the form of donations towards the prosecution of the war, and £75,000 in loans free of interest.

Nyasaland has achieved a fine record in its response to appeals for funds for the war effort. After £32,850 had been raised for fighter aircraft, a War War Fund was opened on July 18. By August 12 it was possible to remit £5,000 to London for a plane to be named after Nyasaland. Within a week a further £1,150 had been subscribed. The Red Cross appeal had then yielded £4,166. St. Dunstan's had received £1,000, King George's Fund for Sailors £635, and interest on loans totalling £5,800 had been sent to the Imperial Government. For a population of only 1,800 Europeans, 1,548 Africans, and 1,675,000 Africans, this is indeed excellent evidence of practical and generous patriotism.

Uganda has sent a further donation of £2,000 to the Special Planes Fund, bringing its total contribution to £20,000. The Uganda Sugar Factory and the Kakira Sugar Works have each taken up £5,000 worth of 1939-1940 Colonial Preference Certificates.

Kenya's Central War Fund has collected about £40,000, and the Kenya Daisy Club Fund extends £4,000. Collected by pyrethrum growers allocated part of their sales in America to the fund, it serves the worthy purpose of increasing British credits in the U.S.A. for the purchase of fighter aircraft.

**Mombasa to Buy Its Own Plane**

Sir A. H. Salim has given £1,000 to the Mombasa Planes Before Pleasure Fund. The Mombasa Municipal Board has donated £1,000, and an energetic committee, headed by Mr. J. D. McKean, is busy in an endeavour to raise £10,000.

Funds for the purchase of three auxiliary units, costing £700 each, were raised in the Kwana Province of Kenya within a month. Money for a fourth ambulance is being collected.

Over £8,000 has been collected by the Tanganyika Red Cross Fund. Disbursements include £2,125 to the Lord Mayor's Fund, £1,000 each to King George's Fund for Sailors, the Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association, and St. Dunstan's, £850 to local African Forces, £500 each for ambulances, the Royal Naval War Amputees Fund, and Indian troops in the Middle East, £250 to the Royal Naval Dependents' Fund, £150 for War Relief League Comforts for

... £100 for the Loc. R., £50 each for ... medical units in Kenya and the Sea War Library Service, £25 for Kenya Red Cross, and £7 for the Overseas League Tobacco Fund. Cable, air mail, and Resident charges and other expenditure amounted to ...

... of Lusitania, Northern Rhodesia, sent a contribution to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund last week, bringing their total donation to ...

Contributions received during the past week by the Lord Mayor's Fund for air raid drums included £5,000 from the Kenya War Welfare Fund; £500 from Mr. James Rothchild, M.P., from Zomba, Nyasaland, £100 from Lt. Melchett, and £100 from Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

... of Ngomahuru, Southern Rhodesia, who can ... £70 to the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia. Natives in one part of Kenya have given 100 cattle, which realised £100 at auction. A Native of Mweiga has given six turkeys, 36 Natives employed on an estate in Songhor collected £5 11s. 6d. African followers serving with the 3rd Battalion, R.A.F., contributed £7 15s. 6d. for Kenya's War Welfare Fund.

... of the Africans, to offer their labour, the Government of Kenya explains:

... need landing grounds, trains need railway lines, and lorries need roads. All these things need pick-ups and shovels to make and keep those things in repair. Men are needed, too, to load and unload, and to help when difficulties arise. We have no need to call for men to fight. They come unbidden. But soon we shall call on some to train to serve the empire with pick-up and shovel, and we shall call on others to work for Government in the industries and on production needed for the war. It is the duty of all who can to serve as required.

**Changes in the Cabinet**

... of the Ministers, affected by the Cabinet changes, announced last week have had close associations with East Africa and the Rhodesias.

... Mr. W. Chamberlain, who has resigned from the Lord's Presidency of the Council and from the War Cabinet owing to ill-health, visited Kenya and Tanganyika some 10 years ago.

... Lord Cranborne, who becomes Dominions Secretary, was formerly Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has shown marked keenness in Empire affairs, and was one of the Ministers who resigned with Mr. Eden when disagreement arose about Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy early in 1938. He is the eldest son of Lord Salisbury, whose family name is that of the capital city of Southern Rhodesia.

... Lord Caldecote (formerly Sir Thomas Inskip), Dominions Secretary for the past four months, has been appointed Lord Chief Justice.

A barony has been conferred on Sir John Keith, who relinquishes the Ministry of Transport to become Minister of Works and Buildings and First Commissioner of Works. Sir John was the first Director General of the B.C.C. later became managing director of Imperial Airways, was appointed Minister of Information last January, and Minister of Transport a few months later.

... Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, appointed Minister of Transport, has frequently spoken on East African subjects in the House of Commons. He is a pioneer in motor and flying, and holds the Royal Aero Club's certificate No. 1,100.

... Captain O. G. Lytton, who goes to the Board of Trade without ever having sat in the House of Commons, is a son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's successor as Colonial Secretary.

# Background to the

**Japan Follows Germany.**— There is a curious parallelism between the situation of Germany and the situation of Japan. Both were conscious of the limitations of their natural resources, felt starved of "Lebensraum," and ranked as "dis-satisfied" powers. Yet both occupied positions which particularly qualified them to assume economic leadership of neighbouring countries. Like Germany in Europe, Japan could have played a predominant role in the economic development of China. Like Germany, Japan lacked the necessary self-confidence and self-restraint and pursued recklessly down the path of "thesis" and domination. The many attempts made in Britain and America in these past years were treated as signs of weakness and used as a starting point for fresh aggression. The Times.

**London As A Fortress.**— The bombardment of London with its increase and severity, it will be surprising if London is not also subjected to long-range gun bombardment from France. Therefore, the garrison must be dispersed, the garrison who remain must be cunning, alert and cunning in devising ways of carrying on under fire. Movement must be reduced to a minimum; people must work, eat and sleep at their battle stations. Every 30 days each member of the garrison should have two days leave outside the fortress. All members of the garrison of London should wear a badge; no one else should be allowed in or out of the city. London should be placed under military law, and administered by a garrison commander. I estimate it would take six months to get the fortress well organised along these lines. — Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P.

**Bomb Warnings.**— Old soldiers will remember that when we heard a long distance shell, after a split second or two we could tell whether it was coming on our line or not. It is the same with bombs— if the whistling noise remains more or less constant, you can see the bombs at any rate 200 or 300 yards away, possibly more. If, on the other hand, the bomb is really dropping on to you, or very near to you, you are immediately aware that the whistling noise is getting rapidly louder. Ordinary high-explosive bombs make a whistling rather like a shell approaching you, and a little like the rush of a rocket. I think a bomb falls at 150 m.p.h., whereas sound travels at about 700 m.p.h., so that the noise comes well in advance of the missile. — Sir Ian Fraser, Chairman of St. Dunstan's.

**Propaganda Technique.**— Propaganda is absorbed most readily when it can be "pumped" into a vacuum hermetically sealed against all uncongenial facts and opinions. That is why Nazi propaganda succeeded amongst Germans. It told Germans what they wanted to hear, and refused to let them hear anything else. The penalty of censorship is rumour, and rumour is the solvent of confidence. Our broadcasts and leaflets should therefore confirm rumours which have any basis in fact. The stories of the Nazi leaders' fortunes were effective, in this way, and the true facts given by Mr. Knickerbocker doubtless lost nothing when they became rumours. The news of the dockers' strike at Hamburg should have been immediately spread by leaflet to other bombed-German ports. The suspicion that Nazi air losses over Britain are vastly heavier than they admit should be endorsed by accompanying all bombs on German aerodromes with leaflets showing a few of our Heinkel dumps and perhaps groups of captured German airmen. — Mr. David Thomson, in "The Spectator."

**British Moral.**— struck by the reaction of people to the present era of frightfulness. In many cases where houses and shops had been almost reduced to ruins one's first impression was that the havoc was not likely to be repaired for a very long time. On passing through the same areas a day or two later, however, one finds that shattered glass has been swept away and windows screened or boarded up in such a way that a general appearance of orderliness has been to a large extent restored, and the people are carrying on with "business as usual" as far as possible. No signs of gloom or defeatism are to be seen anywhere; the people just keep on smiling. This attitude on the part of citizens, many of whom have not had a good night's rest since the bombardment began, and most of whom have seen their own or their friends' possessions, damaged or completely destroyed, is a revelation. One of the most poignant features of the bombarded slum areas is the frequency with which one sees the Union Jack floating from the ruined buildings. The emblem may consist of a tattered and charred remnant on a piece of stick, but the more dilapidated and unpretentious it may be the more it emphasises the gallant and loyal spirit that animates this capital of England. — Mr. J. Hamilton McIlroy.

**Shelters for London.**— As long ago as March, 1939, I urged Sir John Anderson in Parliament to build deep tunnels (60 ft. deep) which would provide immediate shelter for the whole of London's population and form the basis of a future network of underground roads for relief of traffic congestion after the war. Having regard to the asset value of these tunnels when the war is over, the cost is almost negligible. It is calculated by competent engineers that a mile of tunnel 42 ft. in diameter, lined with cast-iron or reinforced concrete, and with a concrete base, can be built for £180,000. Such a tunnel would accommodate 10,000 people. Four hundred miles would take the whole of London's remaining population, and cost £72,000,000, equal to the cost of nine days of the war, but with the difference that there would be an asset value when the war is over. Thousands of miners are ready and willing to undertake the work. The Government should collect a panel of consulting engineers and contractors and give them authority to get on with the job. By the end of next March one-third of the job would be completed and 1,500,000 provided with bomb-proof shelters. — Mr. R. R. Stokes, M.P.

**Mr. Churchill on Reprisals.**— "Can the Prime Minister be allowed the last word on the subject of bombing reprisals against civilian populations? In October, 1917, as Minister of Munitions, he wrote that it is improbable that any reprisals against the civilian population which would be achieved by an attack would compel the Government of a great nation to surrender. Familiarity with bombardment as a good system of dug-outs or shelters, a strong control by police and military authorities, should be sufficient to preserve the national strength unimpaired. In our own case we have seen the combative spirit of the people aroused, and not quelled, by the German air raids. It is true that we have learnt of the capacity of the German population to endure suffering justifies us in assuming that they could be cowed into submission by such methods. In fact, indeed, they would not be rendered more directly affected by them. Therefore our air offensive should consistently be directed at striking at the bases and communications upon whose structure the fighting power of his armies and his fleets of the sea and of the air depends. — Major R. F. K. Goldsmith.

# to the War News

Opinions on the "miserable and futile base and foul way of life" canouaged by the efficiency of the machine. — The National Review.

"Internationality is anthropologically unsound." — Reginald L. Swaby.

"Deep responses will never come from shallow approval." — The Rev. Walter Armstrong.

"The serious defect of the Jackson shew is that it keeps out no noise." — *Arizona*.

"Shipbuilding costs have risen 25% since the beginning of the war." — The *Investor's Review*.

"Japan is building six or eight 45,000-ton battleships." — *Times* Washington correspondent.

"The world will have 50,000 airmen in training within a few months." — The Canadian Minister of National Air Defence.

"Many people feel that there is a great need for a full-fledged Ministry of Economic Co-ordination." — Mr. Newman Crump.

"Hitler aims at hearts and minds and superstitions just as much as at ships and factories." — Mr. W. Harrison.

"Those most capable at the game of war are not those vocationally suited to the designs of peace." — *The Weekly Review*.

"Through misapprehension and disillusion man may be digging deeper and finding the bedrock truth of things." — The Rev. Sidney M. Berry.

"We are witnessing the most terrific struggle between Christian and non-Christian forces that has ever been seen." — The Bishop of Canterbury.

"I write on the left-hand corner of envelopes the date of posting, so that my friends know that any delay in delivery is not my fault." — Mr. George Cross.

"Resilience of mind and body, firmness of purpose, self-confidence, and a growing ability to take the initiative and to show resourcefulness are the qualities of leadership." — Sir Frederick Sykes, M.P.

"Blockade is one of the most effective weapons of war, whereas reprisals of any feasible scale would be of negligible military value and politically detrimental to ourselves." — Mr. Nowell Smith.

"This war has destroyed more reputations than it has made. Not a single general has become a world figure, nor has any admiral captured the public imagination." — Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

"There will be no pageantry and little hospitality during my year of office." — George Wilkinson, the new Lord Mayor of London.

"Government departments, still living in the red-tape fogs of 30 and 40 years ago, have not the vision, imagination, courage or power to give any new idea consideration." — Mr. Theodore Instone.

"More air raid shelters of the kind people will use are urgently needed. These must be scheduled, reconitioned, regularly inspected, ventilated adequately, and cleansed daily." — Lord Horder.

"Tell all my pals how well I am being treated. Tell my friends in the Army. Tell them in the Navy about it all, and don't forget to tell it to the Marines." — Letter from a British prisoner-of-war, passed by the Nazi censor.

"The Church is still at the crossroads towards greater unity, and the present is much more acute because the starting point has been taken down and layings are wondrous, which direction to take." — Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P.

"Britain cannot win, she is going down with every man fighting and her flag flying." — The conditions are that Britain not only can win but will do it." — Brigadier-General George Strong, of the American Military Mission.

"Shortly after one London building had been bombed, people thought they were being machine-gunned. It was a champagne store and the pop-pop was the sound of corks popping as the heat got to the bottles." — Mr. Emrys Jones.

"The latest Nazi trick in Athens is to dress up as Englishmen. German agents carefully selected for their knowledge of the language. They frequent bars and cafés and talk in deliberately defeatist fashion." — *Times* Athens correspondent.

"Whether Hitler funks or fails his much-advertised invasion, he will hearten our down-hearted friends. The French are a blooded nation and Burgundy is still far more generally popular than the *caus purgative* of Vichy." — Sir Ronald Storrs.

"Small savers have raised £380,000,000, a weekly average of £8,500,000, compared with less than £2,000,000 at the end of the last war. There are now about 40,000,000 members of the 155,000 savings groups, and 15,000,000 separate accounts in the savings banks." — Lord Stamp.

"Our common sense, the seas, the ability to provide shipping, a special allocation by the Government of raw materials for export, and the limitation of home consumption are all ensuring the maintenance of our export trade." — Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade.

"The British occupation of Iceland has done something to make people realise who would be the best guardian of Icelandic freedom and security. The more pragmatically minded wish Iceland to become a sovereign member of the British Commonwealth of Nations." — M. Srabjora Jonsson in *The Spectator*.

"Hitler could not accomplish his will if he did not find plentiful agents of brutality in his army, navy and air force. With the exception of the small band of brave and honourable opponents of the Nazi regime, the whole German nation has associated itself with its leader's policy and methods." — Mr. A. L. Kennedy.

"Lack of shelter suitable for use during all-night raids is a direct legacy from those Munich-minded men who were anxious to keep up an appearance of peace, that they failed tragically to provide this country either with sufficient weapons for the offensive or with proper means of defence." — *Time and Tide*.

"When his dreadful war is over the weekly reports of Churchill to his board of directors will live with the lines of Pritchard or Thucydides. Nothing from the noblest of Stoics of old time surpasses the heroic calm and Olympian humour of the man who leads Britain's fight for life." — *Miami Daily News*.

"A small premium based on the replacement value of property should be compulsorily levied on all property, and the premiums timed until the liability is satisfied. This would avoid the hardship of property-owners having to find the fantastic premium fixed by specialists anxious to make sure they would be on the safe side." — Mr. Percy Heffer.

"In the eighteenth century the Red Ship Indians looked on torture as a legitimate incident of war and of terrifying their enemies. They have long since become a civilised people and ceased to be barbarians. On the other hand, during the twentieth century the Germans have reverted to barbarism and ceased to pay any regard to the codes and conventions by which the sane and civilised portion of the human race have sought to mitigate the inhumanities of war. They have once more become barbarians." — Mr. Evan Charteris.

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## PERSONALIA

Mr. J. H. Thomas has been elected to the Nakuru Municipal Board.

W. Brodie K. Hadley was recently installed as the 11th Governor of the Gwelo African Lodge.

Mr. Cecil Thomas, of Mombasa, and Miss Jean R. Hepper, were married in Nairobi last week.

Mr. Douglas McKean has been transferred from Mombasa to Kismayu as District Commissioner.

Sir Edward Cook, Governor of the National Bank of Egypt, and so well-known in the Sudan, has resigned office.

Mr. Charles Dundas expects to arrive in Uganda in November to take up his appointment as Governor of the Protectorate.

Mr. J. W. Copper, secretary of the Southern Rhodesia Philanthropic Society, recently addressed the Nyasaland Staff Club in Lilongwe.

Captain W. H. D. Walker, of the Rhodesian African Rifles, and Miss D. H. Strach, were recently married in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Ellis Robins has presented to the Southern Rhodesian Government portraits of the first six Administrators of the Colony.

Mr. R. J. B. Broad and Mrs. E. M. Charles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Sharpe, of Luchenza, Nyasaland, were married in London last week.

Captain G. G. Robson, of the 6th K.A.R., and Miss Joan Pamela Boyd, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd, of Ngong, were recently married in Nairobi.

The engagement is announced between Mr. T. H. Park, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Park, of Bulawayo, and Miss H. S. Paull, of Camborne, Cornwall.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, accompanied Mr. Eden last week on a tour of unity in the Western Command.

Mr. Eric Rice, who has toured Eastern Africa on behalf of the Over-Sea League, is acting as secretary of the League during the absence in Canada of Sir Evelyn Wrench.

Engineer Rear-Admiral William Whittingham, who died in Glasgow last week at the age of 78, served in the naval and military operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1884-85.

The engagement is announced between Captain C. D. L. Pepys, K.O.V.E.L., attached Somaliland Camel Corps, and the Hon. Nadine Stonor, daughter of Lord and Lady Camoys.

Mr. G. R. Ferguson, recently acting editor of "The Rhodesia Herald," with which he had served for some 10 years, has been appointed assistant editor of the "Cape Argus." He has been succeeded on the "Herald" by Mr. G. L. Hutchison, formerly assistant editor of the "Bulawayo Chronicle."

Mr. R. B. Albright, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, and Miss Bina Bishop, who entered the Tanganyika nursing service early this year, were recently married in Java.

Mr. James H. Barton, elder son of Sir Sidney Barton, former British Minister in Addis Ababa, died suddenly in Shanghai last week, where he was attached to the British Consulate-General.

The engagement is announced between Mr. N. K. Mills, of the Nigerian Police, and Miss M. K. Bayles, daughter of the late Mr. H. L. Bayles, formerly of Salisbury, and Mrs. Bayles.

Second Lieutenant Bruce Hobson, son of the late Mr. Hamilton Hobson, J.P., and Mrs. George Adey, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Joan Oxley, of Rotherham, are to be married shortly.

Viscount Furness, who had frequently visited East Africa, died in France on Monday at the age of 57. The late Mr. G. Campbell Black, of Kenya, was for a time his private air pilot.

Sergeant Major F. C. Keun, of the 7th K.A.R., who hails from Entebbe, and Miss Lily McKean, formerly of the Uganda Nursing Service, but now of the F.A. Army Nursing Service, were recently married in Kabete, Kenya.

Lieutenant W. T. N. Richard, of the Rhodesian Regiment, seconded to the 40th Coast Regiment, and Miss Barbara Yardly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yardly, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, were recently married in Nairobi.

Several Southern Rhodesians now serving with the R.A.F. in this country visited Rhodesia House in the Strand last week. They included Messrs. J. Brimand, I. A. Black, Denis Currie, H. A. Gottlieb, Rufus Gruber, G. K. Pickering, and Ronald Squires.

Sir Robert Hadfield, the eminent metallurgical chemist and industrialist, who died in London last week at the age of 81, had long taken a very keen interest in the Empire, especially those affecting the Colonial Empire.

Mr. Barclay Dechman, who is to accompany the East African delegation to the forthcoming conference in Delhi, has been appointed secretary of the new East African Economic Council, the first fruits of Sir Philip Mitchell's appointment as permanent Deputy Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference.

Sir George Gater, who was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies last year, but who was released to serve in the Ministry of Supply as right-hand man to Mr. Herbert Morrison, has now become Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, of which Mr. Morrison became head last week.

Major H. P. Forshaw, who had for some years practised as a solicitor in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia, has died. He had previously lived in Southern Rhodesia and P.E.A., and in the Great War he was awarded the M.C. and bar for services in France. His two sons are now serving with the Forces, one in East Africa and the other in England.

Mr. C. H. V. Baskerville has resigned from the Salisbury City Council, owing, he says, to its action in bestowing the higher offices at its disposal on councillors with the longest service and experience of the work of the Municipality. He is a consulting engineer, who served in the Boer War and the last war, and is a past President of the Rhodesia Scientific Association.

A link with early days in Kenya is recalled by the retirement from the engineering firm of Messrs. James Currie & Co. of Aberdeen, of Mr. Robert Reid, who began his training in 1881 and a few years later became engineer of a ship run by the Church Missionary Society for the carriage of mails and goods from Zanzibar to Mombasa. Mr. Reid spent three years of the East Coast of Africa, returning to Scotland in 1890, to join the firm from which he has now retired.

Make sure  
of your DAILY  
**BOVRIL**



## Mr. Cherry Kearton

Cherry Kearton, writes an East African friend, was so well known to many of your readers that I hope I may add some facts to your obituary notice.

His family had been settled on the same land in Yorkshire since the thirteenth century, and it was from his father, a yeoman farmer, that Cherry and his brother inherited their love of birds and other wild life. The brother first started as the writer, and Cherry as the photographer. As a youth he spent a great deal of time experimenting with old cameras, and his first successes were achieved with one that cost him five shillings. He became the world pioneer of nature photography, being the first man to publish a natural history book illustrated throughout by photographs—taken with that five shilling instrument.

His first visit to Africa was to the Sahara, and since that time he had visited practically every country in the world. He lived with the head-hunters in Borneo in 1910, when contact with them was still pretty risky, by half-an-hour he missed sailing in the ill-fated TITANIC; he had a miraculous escape when once caught in a net with a tiger in India, and a succession of standstills in the North African desert nearly closed his life many years ago.

There is a good story behind his association with the late Theodore Roosevelt. When he showed his first African pictures in the United States, Cherry Kearton was invited to stay at the White House, and when the President arrived in Kenya some time later on his famous safari, Kearton, with whom Roosevelt had continued to correspond, was on the spot. The famous American would, however, not allow him to accompany the expedition, saying that he had vowed not to be photographed. In response to Kearton's urgent pleas, however, he relented to the extent of agreeing to the exposure of 150 feet of film—and from those exclusive photographs Kearton netted \$5,000 in the U.S.A., for which he sailed immediately from Mombasa. He once told me that on reaching the States he was paid £150 for a single interview about the President's trip.

When the last war broke out he had just reached London after spending 10 months on a trip across Africa. He took the only moving pictures of the fall of Antwerp, and when Colonel Dilsall raised his battalion of the Royal Fusiliers (25th), Kearton enlisted as a private, but was commissioned within six weeks, he served throughout the campaign in German East Africa until, by this time a captain—he was transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service, with which he did much flying. Towards the end of the campaign he came home with 120 men of the original battalion; on reaching England they were transferred to the 5th R.F.

He was, he always insisted, practically a Kenya settler, for in 1910 he almost decided to begin farming near Gilgil in partnership with Mr. Ray Ulyate, now of Arusha. They had been together during the "Buffalo" Jones expedition to lasso game in the Kenya Highlands.

He had been commanded to Windsor Castle to lecture to the Royal Family, had addressed audiences all over the British Isles and North America, and had also lectured widely in Africa, France, Belgium and Germany; was amongst the first broadcasters in this country; had invented cameras and cinematograph cameras; and had appropriately named his house in Kenley, Surrey, "The Jungle." When I once commented on that fact, he replied: "It was partly for the sake of old associations, and partly because Nature has taught me the value of pluck in overcoming all adversities."

No one who saw him would have thought that he was 69 years of age, for he remained amazingly fit and full of exuberance. His memory of men and events was acute, and he was an exceptionally good conversationalist.

## King Visits Colonial Office

For the first time since his accession to the Throne the King last week paid a visit to the Colonial Office. He was met by Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. G. H. Hall, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, and Admiral Bromley, Ceremonial Secretary.

His Majesty inspected some of the historical records of the Office, including the archives of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Lord Lloyd pointed out in his room in the Colonial Office the mantelpiece before which Nelson and Wellington had their only meeting.

In touring the office the King was especially interested in the work of the telegraph section, which operates in shifts of 24 hours, by the Colonies, and keeps in hourly touch with Colonial Governments. He also saw the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee in session.

His Majesty was given a full account of the Colonies war effort, with which he expressed deep satisfaction.

Among those presented were Sir John E. Shuckburgh, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Messrs. A. J. Dawe, C. J. Jeffries, G. L. M. Clauson, and Sir Alan Burns, Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Cecil Bottomley, Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, and many of the Minister's professional advisers.

## Lord Hailey's Congo Mission

M. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has emphasised in a broadcast talk that the war policy of that Colony is directed by the Minister for the Colonies, and that whatever the situation of the Belgian Cabinet in France, the Colonial Minister has all the powers necessary to qualify him to act in the name of the Government. That Minister is in London and in constant contact with the British Government, thus showing the extent of the union existing between the Congo and her great British ally.

"The Congo has more soldiers than ever before," continued M. Ryckmans. "Supply and equipment are well in hand, and the British Military Mission is now at Leopoldville. One problem is being organised on the basis of its ability to pay for its own defence, and the question of a loan is being considered. I propose to establish a complete economic mobilisation, though this will not compensate for the complete destruction of the Belgian market. Lord Hailey is at present in the Congo to discuss these commercial problems, and his mission promises rapid and fruitful results. Meantime, the Congo's defences are ready for any eventuality."

## Death from Atabrin

When a verdict of death by misadventure was recorded on a West London woman last week, Sir Bernard Spilsbury and Dr. Roche Lynche expressed the view that death was due to the German drug atabrin, which is often used in cases of malaria. The coroner suggested that the drug should be brought under the Poisons Act.

## Christmas Mails

Letters and parcels intended for Christmas delivery to members of the Forces serving in Egypt, the Sudan, and Palestine must be posted immediately.

The M.V. HOKOKU MARU, a new 10,500-ton Japanese vessel, recently made her maiden voyage to Portuguese East African and South African ports.

**58th Week of the War**

## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Copperbelt Dividends**

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., has announced a final dividend of 6d. per share for the year ended June 30, 1940. Mutitua Copper Mines, Ltd., will distribute 2s. 3d. per share for the same period, and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., will pay 8s. per share for the year ended September 30, 1940. Back of these dividends is payable less income tax at 4s. 11d. in the £.

The incidence of E.P.T. is largely responsible for the reduction of the Mutitua dividend from 31% to 14%, with the consequent lowering of the dividend of Rhodesian Selection Trust from 16 2/3% to 13 1/2%, the latter company relying for the bulk of its income from its holding in Mutitua. The restoration of the dividend for Roan Antelope to 20% as against 15% last year will be welcomed, and provides a good argument for Rhodesians forthcoming payment.

The Rhodesian copper companies (ber: 92,007 tons) market for their output with the Min at the Geita mine which has offered to purchase virtually all the copper produced.

**Company Progress**

**Wankie Colliery**—Coal sales for September 30 oz. gold, valued at £4,438 tons.

**Geita**—During September production at the Geita mine totalled 3,901 fine oz. gold from 7,430 tons milled.

**Rezenia**—September output: Tonnage: 17,600; yield valued at £23,190; profit: £6,907. (August: 15,508.)

**Shawood Starr**—During August 8,400 tons were crushed, output being valued at £11,002. Profit: £3,100. (August: £1,501.)

**Kagera Mines**—Output for September: 280 oz. gold, valued at £1,725; 27 tons tin concentrates, including 2 tons from tributary.

**Caro and Motor**—During September 30,000 tons were crushed, the output of gold being valued at £2,274. Profit: £2,224. (August: £2,805.)

**Bushira Mines**—During September 16,000 tons were milled, yielding gold valued at £20,173. Profit: £8,051, which includes £127 from treatment of 1,338 tons from the Evaline and Woolwinder mines.

**Emergency Addresses**

The offices of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Mutitua Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., have been transferred temporarily to the premises of Garwick's Bench, Guildford, Surrey. The permanent offices of these companies are at Hollybush Farm, 1 1/2 miles from Guildford, Surrey, Bucks.

**Kenya Mining Laws**

The Legislative Council of Kenya has passed a Bill consolidating the law relating to mining, and amending it in various particulars.

Major amendments provide for (a) the re-opening of any closed area to prospecting and mining by special licence upon terms not previously authorised; (b) for a number of locations pegged on different dates to be re-pegged on one common date; (c) for the Commissioner of Mines to give registered holders of locations time in which to repair a breach of the law before actually taking forfeiture proceedings; (d) for reduction of the period of renewal of a location (previously the maximum period for which a location could be renewed was 10 years from the date of pegging), the new clause makes it clear that when the Commissioner of Mines has authorised re-pegging, such authorisation does not prevent the location to be kept alive for 10 years from the date of re-pegging, but only for the balance of the 10-year period still to run from the date of the original pegging) (e) a similar amendment to that made in the case of locations has been provided in respect of the time in which time may be allowed to repair such breaches before forfeiture proceedings are taken.

**Rhodesian Gold Trade Act**

Several features of importance to the general public are contained in the Gold Trade Act, which has been brought into operation in Southern Rhodesia. Gold as refined in the statute means any unmanufactured gold, or any article containing such unmanufactured gold, and includes gold derived from the smelting or treatment of any manufactured article containing gold. No person may deal in or possess gold unless he is the holder of a licence or permit, is the holder or proprietor of a mining location, or is the employee of any such person.

The following licences and permits come into force under the Act: (a) a general licence; (b) a recovery works licence; (c) a trading licence; and (d) a permit to acquire, retain possession of, or to dispose of gold in small quantities.

Persons engaged in business when entering the making up or the use of gold, such as jewellers or artists, are warned that permission to acquire gold must be obtained, and that a register of transactions must be kept. Their attention is also drawn to a provision in the Act prohibiting any person from smelting, or changing the form of any manufactured article containing gold unless he has received permission from the Minister of Mines to do so.

**General Mining Dividend**

General Mining and Finance Corporation, which has interests in Rhodesian mining enterprises, announces the payment of an interim dividend of 10% payable on or about November 26.

**Mr. Frank Ayer**

Mr. Frank Ayer, general manager in Northern Rhodesia of Roan Antelope Mines and Mutitua Copper Mines for the past eight years, is on the point of leaving the Copperbelt to join the board, will have his headquarters in the U.S.A. for the duration of the war.

**Council for Mining Industry**

In connection with a proposal to establish in the Colony a National Industrial Council, the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines has appointed a committee to confer with mining employers in regard to an application to the Government for permission to form a joint industrial council.

**Territorial Outputs**

Tanganyika gold industry continues to expand, and in the first seven months of this year produced 126,234 oz. of unrefined bullion, valued at £2,200,000, compared with 101,444 oz. valued at £2,011,730 during the corresponding period of 1939. During July mining production included 17,360 oz. gold, 39 long tons of ore, 369 tons of salt, 630 carats diamonds, and 18 cwt. of copper. One Gold production was from the following districts: Musoma, 5,897 oz.; Mwanza, 3,324 oz.; Lupa (ref.), 2,755 oz.; alluvial, 4,406 oz.; Singida, 528 oz.; and Kibishi, 254 oz. Mineral production in Uganda during July was as follows: Gold, unrefined: 794 troy oz.; tin ore: 46 long tons.

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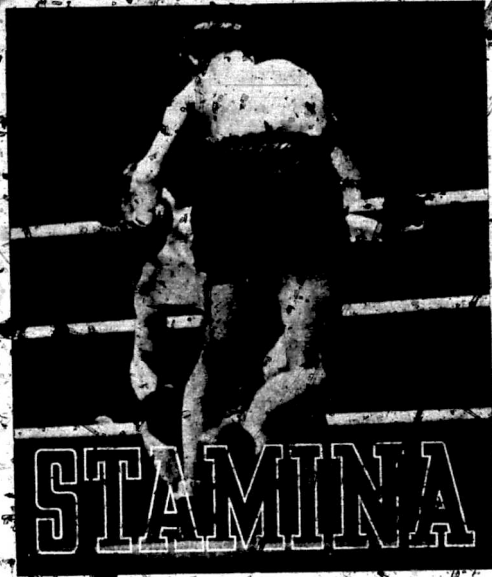
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# African Commodity Cover

FROM A COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT

It is common knowledge that the East African Governments were urged well before the outbreak of war to institute a compulsory scheme for the insurance against war risks of stocks in the hands of merchant-brokers. It is a fact that that obviously desirable step has still not been taken, though it could have involved no more than the adoption, in conditions of immensely smaller risk of a plan which is a manifest boon to Great Britain.

So far as can be judged official opinion was the only stumbling-block for some months. Then, when the complaint of business men began to be more candidly voiced, the suggestion came from the Colonial Office that while territorial insurance could not be considered the Secretary of State sympathized with the idea of an inter-territorial plan, preferably comprising the Colonies as a whole or most of it.

There was no likelihood of attracting the support of Colonies far outside the range of possible action, but in the month of September brought changes in the outlook which might now make it well worth the while of those interested to take up the matter afresh. West Africa, which until very recently must have been regarded as little likely to suffer air raids, will look at the question in a quite different way now that there is every indication of growing German influence in Senegal; and this new military alliance of Japan with the two other great predatory nations of the world may induce second thoughts in the minds of some British Dependencies in the Far East.

So whereas this was until recently a subject of almost exclusively East African concern, and in fact of only Northern East African, naturally embracing the Sudan,

it has suddenly become of more than academic interest over an immensely greater Colonial field.

It is therefore to be hoped that such bodies as the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, the East and West African Sections of the London and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce, and the Joint East African Board will make another attempt to reach agreement on a mutually acceptable scheme, and then to press the Colonial Office for prompt action. We must look first to the East and West African commercial bodies, for only when proposals satisfactory to them have been set forth in detail will there be any prospect of obtaining the adherence of other units of the Colonial Empire.

## Land Bank Advances

The Kenya Legislature has amended the Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance, to permit advances to farmers for the purpose of meeting current expenses normally incurred in the production of annual crops. Advances may be as high as 50% of the estimated sale value of the crop, but may not exceed £300 in any one instance. A maximum of £100 is fixed in respect of advances towards capital expenditure for the purchase of livestock.

## Trunk Telephone Charges

Trunk telephone charges in Southern Rhodesia compare very favourably with those in force in Great Britain and in the Union of South Africa. The Minister of Finance has issued the following comparative table:—

Distance	S. Rhodesia		Union		Gt. Britain	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
50 miles	1	0	1	0	1	5
100	1	6	1	9	2	4
150	2	6	3	0	3	11
300	3	6	5	9	5	11
500	4	0	8	9	7	11

## Rhodesian Trade Opportunities

The ample scope for better trade by British motor manufacturers is evident from the registration statistics of Southern Rhodesia. During the latest month for which figures are available there were 41 registrations of private cars of British make, against 62 of American and Canadian manufacture, while in commercial vehicles there were only six British, compared with 109 American and Canadian.

Southern Rhodesia's imports of manufactured goods during the first half of this year reached almost £6,000,000. The actual figure was £5,000,000, an advance of about £50,000 monthly on last year's average. The largest item in the list is that covering metals and metal manufactures, which were valued at £4,746,740. The only other item which reached the million mark was "fibres, raw, textiles, etc.," together returned at £1,071,490.

## To Advise on Development

Mr. C. Gordon, Chairman of the Rhodesian Board of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.), has been appointed Chairman of the Industrial Development Advisory Committee set up in Southern Rhodesia to advise the Minister of Finance and Commerce on ways and means of developing the primary and secondary industries of the Colony. Other members of the Committee are Mr. H. S. Stry, a leading merchant, and President of the Bulawayo Ratepayers' Association; Mr. W. Wallace, well known in the mining world; Mr. G. Musgrave, representing the Chamber of Mines; Mr. D. A. Edwards, managing director of a publishing concern, and Vice-President of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries; Mr. C. E. Harrison, managing director of Harrison & Hughson, Ltd., a prominent firm of manufacturers' agents, and a director of various local industries; and Mr. J. Dennis, President of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union. This is, then, an advisory committee of exceptional experience and competence.

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### African Lakes Corporation

A trading profit of £23,902 for the year ended January 31 is revealed in the annual report of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd. After adding £7,371 brought forward, and deducting £1,000 to reserve, £1,000 to extinguish the sum paid for the trading rights acquired from the C.A. Company and Kumbuk, Sots, Ltd., and setting aside £1,500 for national defence contribution, the directors recommend a dividend of 6% tax, which will absorb £1,400, and leave £10,274 to be carried forward, subject to any adjustments.

The report states that trading was greater in volume than in the preceding 12 months, and the rate of profit was slightly higher. Although the tea crop was larger, market prices were lower, causing a fall in net profit; the British Government has purchased all New Zealand tea since the outbreak of war at reasonable prices. Production of rubber continues to be remunerative, and prospects are encouraging.

The annual meeting will be held at Glasgow on October 16.

### Commercial Concerns

The processing capacity of bacon factories in Kenya is now 7,750 pigs per month.

The ordinary general meeting of the Companhia de Mozambique will be held in Lisbon on November 4.

Imports of kangaroo skins for export from groundnuts may be prohibited, having been denied by the Food Controller.

Uganda exported 292,728 bales of cotton during the first seven months of this year. Cotton tax collected amounted to £113,533.

The Southern Rhodesian price of maize for export and local consumption this year is expected to work out at about £. 6d. per bag.

A rapid expansion of Kenya's cold storage facilities for butter and bacon has been suggested by the Stock Exchange Association of the Colony.

During the first half of last year 543,440 lb. of butter were manufactured in Southern Rhodesia. During the same period of this year the total rose to 895,806 lb.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., state that production from their estates during September was 165 tons, making a total of 175 tons for the first three months of the current financial year.

Negotiations are taking place between the Executive Committee of the Rhodesian Wheat Growers' Association and the Southern Rhodesian Supplies Advisory Board with a view to obtaining a small increase in the price of wheat to cover the increased cost of production.

Messrs. E. W. Parry & Co., Ltd., who have a branch in the Rhodesias, report a net profit for the year ended March 31, of £28,120, compared with £21,243 for the preceding 12 months. The ordinary dividend is unchanged at 6%, £10,000 is again transferred to reserve and £9,000 is carried forward.

The Executive Committee of the Coffee Trade Association has urged the Government of Kenya to suspend the order empowering the Supply Board to market the Colony's coffee crop until the Association and the Government of East Africa have had the opportunity of making a fullest inquiry into this course of action.

The Suez Canal Company announces that as from January 15 next dues for loaded ships passing through the Canal will be increased by 1s. per ton. The present charge is 5s. 9d. a ton. For ships in ballast the rate will be raised from 2s. 10d. to 4s. Passenger dues are to be raised 8s. per head. These increases are necessitated by a heavy decline in the volume of traffic and higher working expenses.

### The Outlook for Coffee

Messrs. John Scullter & Co. state in their current monthly review:

Brazil has decided how to dispose of her surplus crop, but milk's producing countries have still to decide what to do with theirs. With Europe cut off, about 50% of their output is superfluous, and at neither of the recent conferences in New York and Havana was a solution found, inasmuch as the proposed quotas apparently were not approved by producing countries.

According to advices from New York, there is still a possibility now of the U.S.A. Government intervening financially in favour of Central and South American producers. If, however, it did its help would be in the nature of a palliative only; the root of the coffee problem lies at the root of the coffee tree. In Brazil this was realised some years ago and acted upon. But young coffee coming into bearing more than offsets the yield of the uprooted trees. Besides, the world has been over-producing almost everything for some years, and who could blame a planter for preserving his coffee trees for want of a better alternative?

It remains to be seen whether, and if so, to what extent, a drop in low price level will reduce crops. Most of the low price coffees will suffer most; better demand for these falls off when better types sell cheaply. The recent decline of milks probably discounts much of this year's crop pressure, and their present small premium in Brazil should help their sale. At a moderate price level, combined with a reasonable margin of profit to the distributor, commodities, including coffee, can be made to disappear through channels with surprising ease. British Empire producers, with the protection of preferential duties in their outlets abroad, have much to be thankful for.



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## Rhodesia's Half Century Painted from a Jubilee Supplement

The recent 24-page Jubilee Supplement was lent to me by "The Bulawayo Chronicle" to outline the progress made by Southern Rhodesia since it was proclaimed in 1923.

The Hon. W. M. Leggate, M.C., looks back over those five historic decades and recollects some epoch-making events, not forgetting the obstacles which our present Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, placed in the way of the demand for self-government. To quote Mr. Leggate:—

Mr. Winston Churchill asked for a deputation to come to London to discuss the terms on which Responsible Government could be granted. Headed by Sir Charles Gubbins, the deputation proceeded to London in October, 1921. The negotiations lasted till the end of the year. Mr. Churchill was more anxious to make difficulties than to overcome them. Faced with the memorandum proposed by the deputation stating what the Imperial Government had done for other Colonies granted self-government, and asking why we could not get like treatment, Mr. Churchill replied "You have got to help Smuts."

### Colonial Secretary Who Gave Himself Away

Then, realising he had given himself away, he rose from the table, stood with his back to the fire and lit a long cigar, and said: "I have been very frank with you. The terms when handed to us after our last interview exceeded our worst anticipations, and coupled with them was an instruction to see the Prime Minister of the Union and learn the terms of union with the South, both issues

to be submitted to the opinion of the people of Southern Rhodesia."

The bait that was offered by General Smuts was in keeping with the price to be won. But neither Churchill nor Smuts's carrot moved the people of Southern Rhodesia from their purpose. At the referendum held on October 27, 1922, 8,741 votes were cast for the Imperial Government and 5,743 for union with the Union.

The Colonial Office, having failed to force Rhodesia into the Union, resumed its ancient role of helpful mother.

Shortly before the date for Responsible Government the elected members were asked if they would agree to £2,000,000 as a public loan on Southern Rhodesia, the Imperial Government paying the balance of £1,550,000. This generous offer was accepted, and the territory having been annexed to Great Britain on September 12, Responsible Government was inaugurated in October, 1925. With the people in possession of all alienated lands.

### Towards Greater Rhodesia

The inevitable tail-piece is supplied by an outspoken message from Sir Donald McKenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, who writes:—

The ties which bind Nyasaland to Southern Rhodesia are close, despite the absence of geographical contiguity: the promise of the future is that they will become yet closer. The time cannot be far distant when differences, major or minor, real or chimerical, will be swept away by the unifying influences of mutual dependence and reciprocal aid. Let this then be the burden of my message—unity, unity within the house, and unity with the neighbour so that the young land of liberty and progress that is Southern Rhodesia, born in the joy of adventure and the stress of action, may grow in strength as the head of a family wherein all the members are secure, prosperous and content."

Mr. Charles Bullock, Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia until a few weeks ago, is modest but confident in his assurance of trusteeship in action. A few of the facts he cites suffice to dispose of the criticisms of the ignorant and malicious: the Native population has increased in the last 26 years from 712,783 to 1,212,387; their cattle herds have risen from 377,090 to 1,570,310; native plough owners now number 102,000, against 280; more than 1,000 farms have been handed to Natives who, abandoning the easy tenure of the reserves, wished to strike out as individualists, peasants owning their own profits; more than 100 African agricultural demonstrators trained at Dombosha are now at work in the reserves; where upwards of 1,000 Natives are co-operating; and of the 21½ million acres of Native Reserve land nearly one-fifth has been attached in blocks for cultivation, pasture, forest and resident, instead of being used or misused in patches.

### The Success of Rhodesian Education

It is sometimes said that Rhodesia, if he could return to life, would be deeply disappointed with the Rhodesian scholars. The oldest Rhodes scholar alive happens to be the first Rhodesian elected under the scheme, now 57 years of age, Mr. Justice C. T. Makway, judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. The total of ex-scholars from Rhodesia, we are told, now 87, two-thirds of whom received their scholarships after the last war, and are consequently all under the age of 40. Up to 1926 there had been 34 scholars from Rhodesia in residence at Oxford; 10 gave their lives to the Great War and two died from other causes. Law, the profession most favoured by Rhodes scholars, and in the field their record is remarkable: the present Minister of Justice, the Attorney General, and Legal Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, and many other advocates here Rhodesian Rhodes scholars; another six Parliamentarily Secretaries; and the Prime Minister, and outside the Colony a Rhodesian scholar is a judge in the Sudan. One of the names of them all was the late Kingsley Fairbridge.

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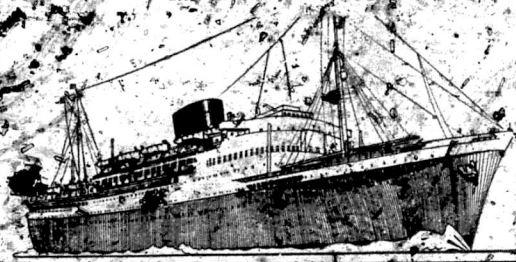
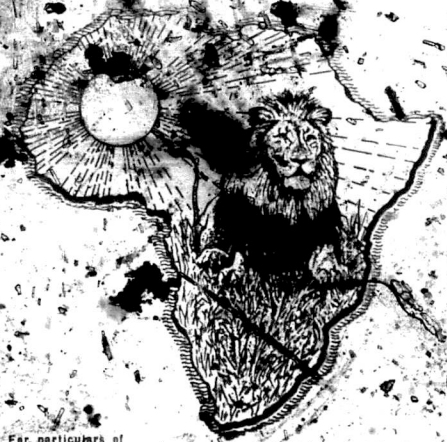
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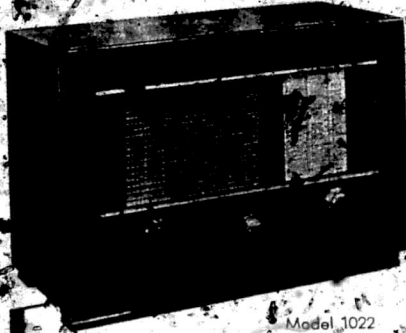
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 17, 1940.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ITALY'S ABILITY to launch a heavy invasion against the Sudan *via* Kassala is a matter of major importance at this stage of the war, and in these columns we have continued to insist that it is prudent to anticipate strong thrusts from that quarter. Now we have very up-to-date evidence (of the nature and origin of which details must be withheld) of increasing Italian preparations of substantial British counter-action in that frontier region of the Sudan and Eritrea, and of a new concentration of attention upon that theatre of war by British authorities. If only there had been similar proofs of alertness and decision six months ago Mussolini might have hesitated to stake his destiny on that of Hitler. What has recently been done is to be welcomed, not of course, as sufficient against an enemy officially admitted to be so much stronger in numbers, but as an earnest of progressive rectification of an unfavourable state of affairs. The Italians can add to their strength only very slightly and with great difficulty, but, as an interesting dispatch quoted on another page shows, they are still making every effort to send essential supplies to Eritrea and Abyssinia. One statement which requires serious reservation is that "most" of the military equipment in Italian East Africa is out of date.

### Watch Kassala.

Some probably heavy *Blitzkrieg* standards, though not necessarily so in terms of the engagements which may be expected to dominate East African warfare, and the destruction near Mogadishu of a motor transport park estimated to contain about five thousand vehicles— which large number nevertheless less than one-tenth of the known mechanical transport strength in the country—was certainly a serious blow, but the recent swift advance of two highly mechanised divisions through British Somaliland should correct any impression that the enemy is poorly armed or incapable of a major offensive. From the time of the Italian occupation of Ethiopia the Duce's policy has been that of exercising control through a relatively large force of aircraft and mechanised arms, for which many landing grounds and first class roads have been provided. These facts have been ignored or under-estimated far too frequently in this country, some of the worst public offenders being men who, before retiring, had attained considerable military seniority.

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### Italians Are Well-Armed!

In the four months which the Italians have allowed to pass without any serious assault on Eastern Africa, apart from the quick campaign against our few battalions in Somaliland, British airmen have done splendid work in wearing down the enemy, particularly in destroying his petrol, oil, aeroplanes, and motor transport, and the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force have together sunk or immobilised the sub-

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marines which were to have bottled up the Red Sea and taken heavy toll of our vessels in the Gulf of Aden. In fact, our convoys continue to reach Suez alive. It has, however, been widely known that the R. A. F. in Egypt and the Sudan and the South Africans and Southern Rhodesians had every needed more aircraft and more modern types. Within the past few days it has been revealed that such reinforcements have been supplied. What is excellent news, for in view of the high possibility of the imminent appearance of large numbers of German dive-bombers and other aircraft on the Libyan front, it was obviously essential to provide the Middle East Command with the fine fighter machines which have inflicted such havoc on the vaunted Luftwaffe over France and England. The clash, when it comes, will be desperate, and every suitable aeroplane which can be spared by Great Britain is urgently required in Africa.

Though the eyes of most men are still focussed on Sir Barran, a not less fateful thrust may be that from Kassala, whence the enemy, known to be steadily consolidating his forces, may strike simultaneously to the north-west at Atbara, a vital centre of communications, and to the south-west at the Sennar Dam, which controls the Nile waters on which Egypt

**Wanted: Men  
Of the Stamp  
Of Lawrence.**

lives. Apart from existing, such assaults by our forces on the spot, there are two obvious methods of harassing the foe before he leaves his base—by bombing his concentrations, particularly of petrol and transport, and by that Native obstructionism which has persisted in varying degree since Haile Selassie was driven from his throne. Our airmen have repeatedly bombed Kassala and its supply bases at Asmara and Massara, and they will doubtless maintain their blows to the limits of their power. Nothing is more urgent than the most active encouragement of widespread Abyssinian revolt, which, if rapidly fanned by such a touch of genius as Lawrence showed in Arabia twenty-five years ago, would avert dire danger from the Sudan. If it will sweep swiftly through Italian East Africa, it would have an immense effect upon the Arab peoples of the Middle East and North Africa, who loathe the godlessness and bondage of the Dictators; and it might at a most critical moment sway Syria against Vichy, and thus remove a great source of danger to Turkey. A few modern Lawrences could today serve the cause of freedom no less well than several large armies. We have within the Empire men of the right stamp, men who are known and trusted by peoples who, given arms, would rise against the oppressors. Nothing is more important than that full and instant use should be made of such bearings of the torch of freedom.

## Heavy Bombing of Enemy Objectives

*Systematic Attrition in Italian East Africa*

**CONTINUOUS ACTIVITY** by the British air forces against Italian troop and transport concentrations, aerodromes and ports in East Africa has been the feature of the past week—in which the posthumous award of the V. C. was announced for gallantry in Somaliland.

October 9.—An R.A.F. communiqué issued at night in Cairo said: "Three attacks on Assab were delivered, and direct hits were registered on the harbour, jetties, barracks, and workshops. When the third raid was made a fire which had been started during the first was still burning. The enemy-raided Assab, but no damage was caused. South African Air Force units made reconnaissances over enemy territory, and an enemy machine-gun post at El Wak was bombed. All our aircraft are safe."

Rome alleged that the population of Jibuti is short of food, and that the Governor of French Somaliland has advised Vichy that food supplies in the Colony will suffice for six weeks only. A food ship, s.s. *Esperanza*, was stated to have been stopped by British naval forces some weeks ago.

A report that the German General Keitel was to supersede Marshal Graziani in command in Libya was widely published but quickly denied.

News was telegraphed from Kenya of the escape of an *askari* from the Gold Coast, who, taken prisoner in a frontier raid, dodged into the bush, eluded his Italian pursuers, and managed to reach a British post after travelling for five days without food or water.

October 11.—The R.A.F. raided Assab, setting fire to the main pierhead and damaging harbour buildings, and machine-gunned motor transport on the Desse-Assab road.

Nairobi messages stated that a strong enemy patrol had suffered heavy casualties south of Burao on Wednesday at night cost to our forces.

October 12.—G.H.Q. Cairo, announced: "Sudan.—On October 9-10 the enemy were engaged by a mechanised patrol at Gebel Gamal, leaving 18 killed. Our casualties were one killed and one wounded."

The Rome communiqué of October 12 admitted British air raids on Asmara, Assab, Burgavo, Neghelli, Gura, and Adigara, but claimed that casualties were and damage only slight.

October 13.—Nairobi headquarters reported a raid by the South African Air Force on Neghelli, southern Abyssinia, where direct hits were obtained by heavy bombs on aerodrome buildings, and considerable damage was done to motor transport. Birikan, a port in Somaliland, was also bombed, but no details of the damage have yet been given. The South Africans also carried out long-range reconnaissances. From all these operations all the machines returned. The airmen dropped bombs on Wajir on October 10, but there were no casualties and no damage.

It was officially announced in Cairo that the R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. machines had inflicted heavy damage on Asmara, Gura, Mai Adaga, and Neghelli.

G.H.O. Cairo, announced that on October 13 a mechanised party inflicted heavy casualties on an enemy detachment of 120 men astride the River'Gash 20 miles south-east of Kassala.

Khartoum reported desertions into the Sudan of Italian *askari*, some of five years' service. All declared that their missions had been seriously cut, and that many more were deserting to their homes in Abyssinia.

October 14.—Yavello was again bombed by South African bombers, who scored hits on hangars and silenced machine-gun posts. British positions near Gallabat were bombed without causing loss.

October 15.—Announced that Gura aerodrome was heavily bombed on Saturday and Sunday and considerable damage done.

The Pathans claimed to have caused great fires in Petim harbour and to have bombed Lodwar. They admitted British raids on Yavello, Magi, Gura and Toselli, though describing them as unsuccessful.

#### Italian Efforts to Supply Ethiopia

An interesting dispatch telegraphed from Cairo by the special correspondent of "The Times" says:—

"Every effort is being made by the Italians to get supplies to their best garrison in Italian East Africa. Three routes are being tried."

The first is a night flying aeroplane that makes a 1,600-mile hop across the Sudan, with mail and spare parts for aircraft and such staff officers and pilots. It carries just enough petrol to get across.

The second route is by sea, either north from Madagascar or direct across the Indian Ocean to Italian Somaliland ports such as Mogadishu. Trading vessels, notably Japanese, have been observed in enemy ports.

The third route is across Arabia to the Italian zone of influence round the Yemen, and thence across the Red Sea by little dhows.

Yet none of these ways can supply more than a trickle of goods to the Italians. They are dependent chiefly on rationing and the cutting down of all offensive action to a few scattered desert skirmishes and raids, chiefly on Ader.

Most of their ammunition, arms and equipment in Abyssinia are out of date. We secured the cream of it when we captured two army supply ships in the Red Sea last June, but it is estimated that Italian East Africa has got supplies for months to come yet and there is no present indication that the garrison is in danger of collapsing through a shortage this winter.

The Italian consul in Addis Ababa, M. Alberi Mansouf, has arrived here after an 80-day trip. He wandered thousands of miles over the country by train, car, and aeroplane, and even on foot, while the Italians wrangled over his release. They sent him from one place to another while they debated what to do with him. At Asmara, capital of Eritrea, M. Mansouf said, not a single day passed without the R.A.F. raiding some aerodrome, fuel dump, or military objective, but the residents have grown so sure that the R.A.F. was not after civilian objectives that they regularly climbed to their roof-tops to watch the bombing along the Sudanese border, he said. The British patrols were keeping the Italian garrisons in a state of alarm with their nightly air-raids.

#### Casualties

The fourth official casualty list of the East Africa force contains 17 names, including five Europeans. Among the killed are Lance-Corporal W. C. Coe, E. A. Reconnaissance Squadron Sergeant J. A. Southam, R.A.F., and Sergeant S. W. Watson, R.A. Engineers. Troop Sergeant Prinsloo, of the Reconnaissance Squadron, has been wounded. Sergeant G. R. Findlay, R.A.F., is missing, believed drowned.

The Nairobi correspondent of "The Times" telegraphs: "A list of casualties incurred outside East Africa in the King's African Rifles, the Northern

Rhodesian Regiment and the East African Light Battery, has been issued here. The Rhodesians suffered most, with five officers killed in action and several N.C.O.'s missing, believed killed. In addition to European personnel killed, missing and wounded, the list includes 14 Africans killed, of whom 10 were Rhodesians; 87 missing, believed killed, of whom 80 were also Rhodesians; and 50 wounded, equally divided between the King's Africans and Rhodesians. A local list published at the same time includes two British officers dead, five N.C.O.'s wounded, and eight Africans dead or wounded.

Mr. A. H. M. Cole, who joined the Tanganyika Administrative Service just over a year ago, and who recently joined the Auxiliary Air Unit of the Kenya Regiment as an air mechanic, has lost his life in a flying accident near Nairobi. His pilot, Flying Officer W. F. Parkinson, was also killed. They were flying a machine used for training purposes.

Major F. C. G. Campbell, who served with the 40th Pathans in East Africa in the last war, was last week killed by a bomb which struck the house in which he was living in the south-west of London.

#### Victoria Cross for Gallantry in Somaliland

The first Victoria Cross to be won in Africa in the present war was announced on Saturday, when the posthumous award of the decoration was announced to Lieutenant (acting Captain) F. E. Wilson, The East Surrey Regiment, attached Somaliland Camel Corps, for most conspicuous gallantry.

Captain Wilson was in command of machine-guns manned by Somali soldiers in the key position of Observation Hill, a defended post in the defensive organisation of the Tug Argal Gap in British Somaliland. When the enemy attacked Observation Hill on August 11 Captain Wilson, and his gunners, defied the attack and opened fire on the attackers of Observation Hill, within his range. He inflicted such heavy casualties that the enemy determined to put his guns out of action, brought up a pack battery to within 700 yards, and scored two direct hits through the loopholes of his defences, which, bursting within the post, wounded Captain Wilson severely in the right shoulder and in the left eye, several of his team being also wounded. His guns were blown off their stands, but he repaired and replaced them, and, regardless of his wounds, carried on while his Somali sergeant was killed beside him.

On August 12 and 14 the enemy again concentrated field artillery fire on Captain Wilson's guns, but, with his wounds still unhealed, he carried on to man them. On August 15 two of his machine-gun posts were blown to pieces, yet Captain Wilson, notwithstanding from malaria in addition to wounds, kept his post in action.

#### Flight Sergeant Awarded D.F.M.

The courage of an R.A.F. pilot while flying over British Somaliland was recognised last week when the award of the D.F.M. to Flight Sergeant B. J. Thomas, of the Middle East Command, was announced. "This airman," says the official statement, "was pilot of one of a flight of aircraft sent to carry out a diving bombing attack on an enemy position. During his dive he saw an enemy fighter attack his leader. He released his bombs and then engaged the enemy fighter, which manoeuvred quickly to deliver a frontal attack. As a result Flight Sergeant Thomas was severely wounded in the right shoulder by an explosive bullet, and his observer was killed. In spite of this, he set a course for Berbera, 40 miles away, where, although almost exhausted through loss of blood, and with his right arm useless, he made a successful landing with the undercarriage of his aircraft retracted. By his superhuman effort he not only saved his aircraft but the life of his air-bomber."

Captain R. H. Dingles, M.C., a settler in the Molo district of Kenya, has recently awarded a bar to his M.C. for gallantry at Dunkirk.

2nd Lieutenant F. H. Watkin, son of Captain H. C. Watkin, of Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in action. He was recently reported wounded and missing during the campaign in France.

Recent honours announced by the G.O.C., East Africa, include the award of the East African Force Badge for distinguished service in the field to 2nd Lieutenant R. H. Cater, K.A.M., R.S.M., C.M. and Sergeant N. C. Wood, Nigeria Regiment; Corporal P. J. van der Westhuizen, Trooper O. S. Wakeford, and Trooper J. P. Hamman, E.A.R.S.

The British Empire Medal for Meritorious Service was last week awarded to a Jamaican master of an Arab dhow, who, with his crew, seized the occasion of a sand-storm to throw overboard Italian armed guards who had been placed in charge of his vessel in an Italian East African port. Then they brought the dhow safely to Aden.

On the 12th inst. the sinking of an Italian submarine off the coast of Kenya by a trawler was reported. It has now been ascertained that the trawler was commanded by a Kenya settler, the commander Maurice Vernon.

#### Big A.F. Force Party Reaches Rhodesia

Seven hundred R.A.F. personnel reached Bulawayo last week to join the Bulawayo school of the Empire air training scheme.

A highly qualified technical officer of the Royal Tank Corps, has been seconded for duty in Southern Rhodesia.

Of 24 agricultural officers previously allocated to agricultural development work in the Native reserves in Kenya, seven have been called up for service.

Drum and fife bands of the Rhodesia Regiment have been visiting villages in the Fort Jameson district to stimulate local recruiting. Recruits were immediately issued with uniforms and started training on the spot. A K.A.R. band is conducting a similar campaign in Nyasaland.

Mr. A. K. Chesterton, M.C., who served with the South African Morse in "German East" in the last war, and who has been commissioned in the Royal Army Service Corps, has left for Kenya. He is a nephew of the famous G. K. Chesterton.

#### Africans and The War

The principle of compulsory service now extends to Africans in Kenya, and recent regulations provide that the Governor, if satisfied that it is necessary for the defence of the Colony that Natives should be employed either on specific duties in connexion with work of a military character or as members of the E.A. Military Labour Service, may order any Provincial Commissioner or District Officer to provide a specified number of Natives for that purpose. In selecting Natives due regard will be paid to the necessities of civil life and individual circumstances, and Natives who object may appeal to a tribunal. Those selected for service with the East African Military Labour Service will be paid at the rates prescribed, and payment for other classes of work will be at the rates current from time to time for such class of employment in the area concerned.

It is announced that men coming to England from East Africa or the Rhodesias, who are key men in essential industries in those countries, will not be called up in Great Britain under the National Service Act provided certain formalities are completed. Arrangements have consequently been made for the registration of such persons to be made by notification by the District Office to the Minister of Labour and National Service.

Mr. A. S. Gray, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is serving with The Scots Guards.

Major L. Notcutt, the well-known sisal planter, is with the Forces in Kenya.

Mr. G. T. Harvey, of the Beatrice Mine, Southern Rhodesia, who was in the R.F.C. and R.A.F. in the last war, is at an R.A.F. training camp in this country.

Mr. A. E. Barrer, formerly of the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture, has been appointed a District Officer in the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve for administrative duties, and is now stationed in Leamington, Shropshire. Since his retirement he had lived in Taunton, where he took a prominent part in the organisation of the A.R.P. services.

Major L. Holbeck, Comptroller to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Commandant of the range training camp near Salisbury.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Ellis Robins, who has been appointed military representative of the Rhodesian delegation to the Delhi Conference, is resident director in Southern Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company, now commands a Rhodesian battalion, and served for a few months in Kenya during the early months of the war.

Mr. W. H. Eastwood, M.P. for the Bulawayo Central division of Southern Rhodesia, now holds the rank of squadron leader.

That South Africa is to operate a hospital ship off the East African coast was announced last week by Sir Patrick Duncan, the Governor-General, when he launched his wife's appeal for the Order of St. John in South Africa, which aims at providing the cost towards the cost of converting a ship for hospital purposes.

A finely equipped hostel for troops has been opened in Nairobi behind the Memorial Hall. Games and baths have been installed, and games, wireless, books, note-paper and other amenities are provided. The A.A. Block is charging only a nominal rent for the use of the building.

#### Gifts for War Purpose

Lord Lugard, Governor of the Colonies, has conveyed to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council the Imperial Government's most grateful acceptance of their munificent offer of a loan of £200,000 from surplus balances in the United Kingdom, free of interest for the duration of the war.

Tanganyika has sent a further £6,000 to the Imperial Government towards the cost of the war, many of the latest contributions coming from Native tribes. The donors have asked that a sum of £1,000 be earmarked for a mobile canteen for air raid victims. The fighter aircraft fund is progressing, and with this and a gift of £100,000 from the Government, Tanganyika has now raised over £130,000 for war purposes.

The Acting Governor of Uganda has conveyed to the Colonial Secretary the loyal wishes of the British Native Administration to contribute £3,500, and the Bugwere Native Administration to give £2,500, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer towards the purchase of a fighter aeroplane.

Africans in the North Kavirondo district of Kenya have contributed to the Kenya Central War Fund the splendid sum of £1,000. Meru tribesmen have given bulls to be sold, and the Kamba are also giving cattle, which up to recently had realised £120.

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., have sent £5,000 to the Minister of Aircraft Production for the purchase of a fighter aircraft.

Nearly £1,000 has been collected by the Mount Kenya Ambulance Fund in Nanyuki. Two ambulances have been provided.

Pupils of two schools in Turi, Kenya, have raised £151 by a fête.

A carnival organised by the Mtunzira Welfare Institute in Northern Rhodesia recently raised £1,013 for the local War Fund.



## The War Outlook

As Seen by Members of Parliament

PARLIAMENT heard expressions of views last night on the situation in the Middle East.

The Prime Minister said that despite the threat of invasion, the war which had stationed 80 of its best divisions in the Mediterranean, Great Britain had reinforced her armies in the Middle East, and elsewhere. All the while the great convoys had been passing steadily and safely on their course through the unknown waters of the ocean, drawing from all parts of the Empire the forces which will, he trusts, enable us to fill the terrible gap in our defences opened by the French desertion. He shall not make any prophecies about what will happen when British, Australian, New Zealand, Indian and Egyptian troops come to those grips with the Italian invaders, who are now making their way across the deserts towards them. All I will say is that we are doing our best, and that here, as here, we feel a good deal more than we did some time ago.

### Hammer Blow

Though the first issue was between the power of the people of Britain and those of Germany, in the war in the eastern Mediterranean it was Italy with whom we had to deal, said Mr. Lees-Smith. Italian military production was concentrated in a few factories in a small area; their anti-aircraft defences were very weak; the spirit of the people was not out-and-out in the war. If we could devote to fully in aerial bombardment anything approaching the attacks made on Germany, the result would be very far-reaching. That was one of the most effective ways in which we could help General Wavell deal with the Italian attack on Egypt. Dakar was, he believed, the second most heavily defended port in the world.

Dakar, said Dr. Haden Guest, was only one small incident in the operation of opening up the great African theatre of war. The failure there was not due to our Intelligence Service, but to the incompetence of the Colonial Office, which was extraordinarily lacking in grip of the problems of Colonial development and singularly lacking in information about the Colonies, especially West Africa. Some Colonial Office officials deserved censure for not having kept the Government in closer touch with the situation.

When I was in West Africa last year it was quite clear that part of the Press was being subsidised by Germans. I could tell you the exact sum of money and by German agents, and tell you who they were to the editors of papers published in English for propaganda purposes. These facts were well known to the West African Governments last year, and I have no doubt that they were in some pigeon-hole here at the present time. It is really reprehensible that these facts should not have been brought, through the Colonial Office, to the notice of the Government here.

### The Battle of Africa

The developing war in the Near East is part of the Battle of Africa. To envisage the campaign as it is likely to develop we must remember that it is now possible to motor in any direction from West to East Africa or North to South. As seems inevitable, the war extends to East Africa on a large scale, it will not be confined to the Near East, Dakar or West Africa. It will be a war of Africa—and that is why I hope the Prime Minister will extend the area to which his speeches refer, by making an appeal to the Native population there and speaking to them of our war aims, which will offer them something they have not got.

We should offer to abolish Colonial status altogether and to bring in the African peoples on the basis of co-operation and nationalities—not of the standard of the Dominion. Many of the African peoples would agree

that it is impossible that we should get away from the old-fashioned British notion of the idea of Dominion and empire, that the peoples there, with their very different ideas, have nevertheless a civilisation.

We must offer them a real share in the new world. I would like the Prime Minister to appeal for a new order of the world on British lines, speaking not only of freedom, but of breaking the bonds and shackles of old ways of living as applied to these peoples, India and China, and sending a message to the whole world which will be continued to the British and American peoples, which will rally those peoples to us in spirit even more than they are rallied to us at the present time. I believe that might be met with greater enthusiasm and be attracted to help us more and more if the Prime Minister's eloquence could reach them and he could speak of things as they understand them, and of a new world which I believe with our victory, will dawn for them.

### Colonial Service Criticised

Sir Walter Smeles said he had just read two books about our administration in Africa written by Americans who were extremely complimentary about our Colonial Service, and especially that of Tanganyika.

At the same time, he said, I believe the Colonial Office has lost touch with its Civil Service in the Colonies. I do not believe there is sufficient exchange of personnel between the Service in the Colonies and the men in the Colonial Office. Dr. Guest's reference to the money spent by the Germans upon newspapers in the Colonies is certainly borne out by this American book. A co-operative society was set up for the purpose of taking the output of coffee and tea from German planters in Kenya. The people on the spot knew all about it. But would the Colonial Office take any action? No. A great many people in the Colonies are extremely dissatisfied with the action or inaction of the Colonial Office.

Field Marshal Lord Birdwood criticised the evacuation of Somaliland in a speech in the House of Lords. It would have been possible, he said, to reinforce our troops in Somaliland with a division of Indian troops, with a large amount of artillery, if necessary from India, not to stay there but to wipe out the Italian forces, and then to reinforce our troops in Egypt and Libya.

## Prime Minister on Dakar

### Candid Admission of British Blunders

IN VIEW OF ITS IMPORTANCE, the candid account of the Dakar expedition given in the House of Commons last week by the Prime Minister must be put on record in these pages. It is as follows:—

That General de Gaulle was right in believing that the majority of the population of Dakar were favourable to the Free French Movement I have no doubt. His judgment has been found extremely sure-footed, and our opinion of him has been enhanced by everything we have seen of his conduct in circumstances of peculiar and perplexing difficulty.

The whole situation at Dakar was transformed in a most unfavourable manner by the arrival there of three French cruisers and three destroyers, which carried with them a number of Vichy parsons, evidently of a most bitter type. These parsons were sent to overawe the population, to grip the defences, and to see to the efficient manning of the powerful shore batteries. The policy which His Majesty's Government had been pursuing towards the Vichy French warships was not to interfere with them unless they appeared to be proceeding to enemy-controlled ports.

(Continued on page 11)

**Germany's Changing Air Tactics.**—The German air force attack on the High Command in this country was obviously a failure, and undoubtedly the High Command had been subdued if Britain could not be subdued. The sudden diversion of all efforts to raid London can fairly be called an admission of failure, and a indication of uncertainty as to what the next step ought to be. Some of the worst psychologists in the Reich may hope to break the British will to win by "frightfulness" but it is far more probable that the High Command felt that it had to do something but could not think of anything sensible to do. Major E. A. de V. Robertson, in "The Nineteenth Century."

**Turkey Stands Firm.**—Bucharest has become the pivot of the Balkans. Germany has now in view the consecutive campaigns of a long war. The first thing is to consolidate the Axis mastery of the Balkans. From the Bosphorus to Suez the military route is nearly a thousand miles. Tremendous natural difficulties and strategical hazards would have to be faced. It is altogether unlikely that Turkey will be attacked this year. One thing stands like a rock. Ankara has announced to the world that the way across Turkey towards Syria and Egypt is guarded by 2,000,000 bayonets. There is no open thoroughfare for Axis armies in this direction. That way is blocked by one of the greatest of all fighting races, supported by a stern land, by mountain barriers, and by British sea power.—Mr. J. L. Garvin, in "The Observer."

**Hitler's New Conquests.**—Impetuosity in Bucharest cannot hide the momentous events of the Balkans. A vast extension of Nazi Germany has taken place and another vast extension of the war is in shadow. Hungary has sunk from vassal to serfdom. Rumanian, or has fallen into German hands. Bulgaria is threatened by a similar bloodless invasion. Greece is menaced. Yugoslavia is slated. The great basin which has been the scene of the most notable migration in history is flooded by a new conqueror. The Danube becomes in the moment a German river almost certainly as the Rhine. . . . A joint German-Lithuan move into Bulgaria and Greece, coupled with the actual delivery of the long-awaited assault in Africa would herald a battle for Europe unparalleled since Napoleon marched his hordes east. Successful British resistance in the Near East could change the whole fortune of the war. It could rally to our cause that assembly of peoples who pray in their hearts for our victory.—The Evening Standard.

**Turkey's Defences.**—An attack on Turkey, if the object of forcing way through to Syria, and from there attacking Palestine is not a practicable operation in winter. From Bulgaria to Aleppo is some 650 miles as the crow flies, and from Aleppo to Haifa nearly 300. Roads are comparatively few. The Turkish defences on the Bulgarian border are powerful, the chain of lines covering Istanbul is stronger still, and the threshold to Turkey in Asia is guarded by craggy mountains. To enter Syria, after crossing the great central plain, one has to pass the Taurus, one of the greatest strategic barriers known to military history, whose peaks rise above 12,000 feet. The cold becomes intense, and more formidable than the temperature is the searching quality of the winds. The fighting quality of the Turkish Army is always high, and in its own mountains it would be particularly formidable. The natural conclusion is that, supposing Germany intends to provide a left pierce to an Italian right pierce in the Western Desert, she hopes to achieve this object rather by threat than by force. If the Turks were to act in a manner so incredibly at variance with her traditions of independence, and of honour as to give Germany a free passage, Hitler would probably use such a facility for the purpose of an air offensive than for the dispatch of an expeditionary force.—"Times" military correspondent.

**Need For Economic Ministry.**—With our backs to the Atlantic we face an aggressor who can now draw upon nearly the whole resources of the Continent to supply his effort. We too, dispose of great resources ample to carry our cause to victory. But they are still imperfectly harnessed to our national effort. Every man-hour not contributing to one over-mastering purpose is very quickly frittered away on unessentialities, impeding the success of our cause. Yet while in 1918 over 1,500,000 men had been drawn into the war, in 1940 great numbers of men, and women, still lack means and motive of making their contribution. The enthusiasm of those at work is beyond praise, but maldistribution of supplies are to be seen on all hands. Not so important so much as military is the question. The clamant need of the hour is for a Ministry of Economic Mobilising the freshest and most imaginative brains available in this sphere and directed by an imaginative and dynamic personality. Mr. Eric Macfayden.

**The Chancellor's Call.**—It is of paramount importance to bring home to all our people the nation's need for the most stringent personal sacrifices in consumption and for steady and continuous saving. All the bravery of our fighting men and the fine courage and endurance of our people would be wasted, and victory itself would be in jeopardy, if we allowed our financial front to break. When heroic sacrifices are being made by so many every minute of the day and night, it is unthinkable that we should hesitate to lend every penny to the nation. We can thus show to the world our determination to shrink from no sacrifice that is demanded as the price of our victory and the liberation of the nation conquered by German brutality and ruthlessness.—Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P.

**Compulsory Savings.**—Between the facile optimism of Mr. Keynes and the grimmer outlook of the Treasury spokesmen it is not to be wondered that the public is left in some confusion as to what is required of it. The fact is that the first year of war has cost the Exchequer approximately £2,460 million, of which revenue brought in £1,160 million. In the second year expenditure will be at least £4,000 million and on the existing basis of taxation revenue will not produce more than £1,600 million. Meanwhile, wholesale prices have risen by 40%, the cost of living index by 20%, and wage rates by 12%. The steeper curve, however, is in wage rates, which are mounting rapidly. The limitation of European markets while world production continues unabated has naturally kept wholesale prices down, while Government subsidies for essentials prevents the cost of living index from rising unduly. The combination of these last two factors, as well as the automatic cessation of buying on the part of the public as a result of dislocation of business and fear of destruction from the air, has produced a picture which can easily be interpreted too superficially. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is responsible for seeing that too late again the accusation, to be levelled against democracy in its fight for freedom. When Mr. Keynes changed the name of the plan from compulsory savings to deferred earnings he may have unconsciously confused the issue. The tendency of the Treasury's present appears to be to defer indefinitely. The time is not yet past when "commission" will have to be applied definitely.—The Evening News.

# to the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.**—Poetry always grows when armies have fought. —Mr. Richard Church.

"The Minister of Information is an obvious misfit." —Sir Geoffrey Bracken.

"All children should be sent out of London." —Mr. Henry Willink, K.C., M.P.

"If you are working for export you are working for victory." —Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, M.P.

"The tragedy for mankind is that a tyrant never lets his slaves eager to flatter him." —Mr. Elie J. Bois.

"Oldillery levels should be reopened and used as deep bomb-proof shelters." —Mr. J. Griffiths, M.P.

"There is no better war horse in the world than a Minister." —Mr. J. H. Williams.

"Resolutions of the Dominions are not included in the War Cabinet." —Viscount Ellbank.

"The poor quality of the Italian air force has been one of the surprises of the war." —K.H. News Letter.

"England has a lot of problems, but she cannot at least attack them on a full stomach." —Mr. Raynold Daniell.

"The hold-up of the Italian attack upon Egypt is one of the mysteries of the war." —Mr. J. A. Spender.

"Graziani has lost a considerable amount of his mechanised equipment, and has appealed to Rome for more." —Mr. Arthur Merton.

"When Mr. Churchill referred to Hitlerism as 'the evil thing' he was right without being self-righteous." —The Nineteenth Century.

"The Italians had counted upon the Egyptian Riviera falling into their hands almost as bloodlessly as the French." —Mr. J. P. Firth.

"I vote in favour of giving all aid short of war to Great Britain, because she is America's first line of defence." —Mr. Wendell Willkie.

"The word 'civilian' should be abolished from our vocabulary for the duration of the war." —Commander Stephen King Hall, M.P.

"America will be turning out 6,000 fighting planes a month by April, 1942." —Major General H. H. Arnold, U.S.A. Army Air Corps.

"I have never subscribed to the view that German pilots were a sort of saint and experienced night-flying pilots." —Major Oliver Bayly.

"Large quantities of war material have been accumulated in Japan, including oil, scrap metal, nickel, and aluminium." —The President of the Japanese Planning Board.

"An imperial war policy is needed to conduct the war on Imperial lines." —Mr. A. G. Cameron, D.C.P., Minister of Australia.

"Russia has maintained the precaution of an air force equal to the German and Japanese combined." —Diplomatic Correspondent, The Observer.

"It is rather poetic that the son of a London police constable should now be responsible for the London police." —Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security.

"A special war damage tax levied on dwelling house property and based on property tax assessment of several pence in the pound would produce a substantial sum." —Mr. H. E. Lewis.

"Let us hope that the first action of the new Minister of Building will be to assemble under him a group of gifted young architect-planners to prepare a key plan for London." —Mr. Julian S. Huxley.

"The present rate of deliveries of American aircraft in this country is about one complete plane monthly. This rate has stepped up very rapidly in the near future." —Mr. H. F. James.

"Our fighter force is stronger today than it was when France collapsed, and more than destroyed over 3,000 German bombers and fighters and at the least 6,000 airmen." —Times Aeronautical Correspondent.

"Building operations should be camouflaged from the cutting of the turf, so that enemy airmen will find it difficult to spot new factories and to ensure that details cannot be transferred to Germany." —Force maps. —Mr. H. J. Wenyon.

"One of the greatest booms the people of this country is sleep, and an appeal for words and steel for bunkers in our slaters would meet with a widespread response in the U.S.A." —Sir D. Grinston, M.P.

"Unless great care is taken with influenza we shall have during the war months more deaths from infectious diseases, colds, pneumonia, to say nothing of meningitis, encephalitis lethargica, than from Hitler's bombs." —Major Boyd, M.P.

"The Vichy Government enjoys but an armistice with Germany, and final terms of peace would certainly include the surrender of Dakar." —It is to apply Napoleon's phrase about Antwerp and England, "a pistol pointed at the heart of South America." —Professor A. F. Pollard.

"Every young German is guilty of a serious crime against his country between his 25th and 35th birthday he does not contribute four or five children to Germany's future." —Hitler, the German leader.

"The main part of the work for more deep-tunnelelters is already done." All that is required is to add to each underground station a large shelter on the same level as the railway. This could be done quickly and cheaply. —Mr. Henry D. Harben.

"We have arranged with friends in the neighbourhood the interchange of suitcases containing a complete change of kit as a simple precaution against the night when either of us might get away with our lives and a yam." —Mr. Wykeham Price.

"If Germany can get her submarines or raiders out to the East they will claim shelter and supplies at Japanese ports. German merchantmen now taking refuge in Japan may be fitted out as commerce raiders." —Times Tokyo correspondent.

"There are still too many conspicuous cases of waste and extravagance to encourage the ordinary investor to accept unquestioningly the dictum that all that counts from Treasury circles is hallowed and above criticism." —The Economist Review.

"To those who remember the artillery bombardments of the last war the colossal loss of the rains of Ypres, Albert, Peronne and the towns and villages of France, the attack on London to date must seem to have brought but meagre results." —Mr. Sydney R. Jones.

"The enemy's ability to reach London at short intervals is a function of his advantage of position, while the very remarkable increase in our striking power on Berlin is a function of that factor of increase in striking power which regularly proceeds to the growing advantage of this country." —Mr. Hilaire Belloc.

"Employers must dismiss from their minds the possible economic effects of excessive productive capacity after the war. Their concern must be to ensure sufficient productive capacity to win the war, if we can scrap a battleship after the war, we can also scrap a factory if necessary." —Mr. Ernest Bevin.

"Let the rebuilding of the East End of London form the country's acknowledgment of the staying-power and pluck of these poor people who are solving us all such a fine example and a lasting monument to those who have sacrificed all for their poor homes and for the honour of England." —Mr. Douglas Wood.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. J. Griffiths recently won the Nakuru men's golf championship.

Mr. Tom Page is the new Chairman of the Victoria Memorial Institute, Fort Jameson.

Mr. B. J. D. Hayward, accountant in Beitaria Messrs. Pauling & Co., has arrived in England.

Viscount Cranborne, M.P., the new Dominions Secretary, had a audience of the King last week.

Brigadier-General A. H. Short, who has died in Pan at the age of 77, served in the Sudan Expedition of 1885.

Brigadier-General A. de la Voie, who died last week at the age of 83, served with distinction in the Expedition of 1895.

Mr. Bernard Cross is now regional director for Central Africa of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, with headquarters in Nairobi.

Sheikh Saif bin Saleiman el Busaidi has been appointed an unofficial member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council for a further term.

Mr. Eric M. Fitt, recently elected Mayor of Gatooma, is said to be the first Rhodesian-born man to become Mayor of a Rhodesian municipality.

Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Governor of Kenya, last week visited Southern Rhodesia to open the National Agricultural Show in Gwelo.

New Justices of the Peace appointed in the Nairobi district include Mr. F. R. Bellasis, Major W. B. Brook, Mr. C. N. Day, and Colonel O. F. Watkins.

Brigadier Percy A. Turner, who has died in Cambridge at the age of 71, served with the Bechuanaland Border Police during the Matabele rising of 1893-94.

Sir Douglas Jardine, Governor of Sierra Leone, who served for many years in Tanganyika Territory, and previously in British Somaliland, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. C. N. Nixon, Deputy Governor of the National Bank of Egypt, has been appointed Governor in succession to Sir Edward Cook, who resigned recently for reasons of health.

Mr. Geoffrey Taylor has been appointed a member of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Advisory Council vice Captain Claude Anderson, who has resigned on resigning the Forces.

The women's motor ambulance which is shortly leaving for East Africa was inspected in London on Monday by Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who afterwards entertained the 60 women members to tea.

At the moment of closing for press we learn that Lieutenant-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, who was G.O.C. in the Sudan from 1924 to 1930, has succeeded Sir Stewart Symes as Governor-General of the Sudan.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. E. J. Grosvenor, former head of the London branch of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, who served with the company for 44 years, and was 75 months ago.

The Rt. Rev. G. W. Wright, for many years an M.S. missionary in Kenya, and later Bishop of the diocese, has accepted the post of missionary minister with the Society. Much of his work will be in connexion with the celebration of local C.M.S. anniversaries.

Mr. Charles Bullock, who recently retired from the office of Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, presented a parting gift to the Dombosroy School in the form of a school bell, hung in a handsome stone belfry designed by Mr. H. H. D. Simmons, his successor as C.N.C. Pupils of the school, in which Mr. Bullock had always taken a keen interest, gave him two finely fashioned caskets and an inlaid tray for Mrs. Bullock.

## E.A. Service Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include:

Colonial Agricultural Service.—Mr. C. B. Garnett, Marketing Officer for Native Produce, Nyasaland, to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Zanzibar; Mr. B. W. R. Miller, Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar, to be Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. J. C. G. Senior Agricultural Officer, to be Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.

Colonial Education Service.—Mr. E. H. Harris, Inspector of Schools, Basutoland, to be Education Officer, Zanzibar.

Colonial Legal Service.—Mr. E. H. Hansen, Magistrate, Uganda, to be Crown Counsel, Gold Coast.

Colonial Postal Service.—Mr. S. J. Collins, Senior Postmaster, to be Deputy Chief Postmaster, Kenya; Mr. H. Thompson, M.B.E., Assistant Postmaster-General, Nyasaland, to be Deputy Postmaster-General, Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Veterinary Service.—Mr. W. A. G. to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Uganda; Mr. A. E. Timmon, Senior Veterinary Officer, to be Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Kenya.

Other branches.—Mr. D. S. to be Inspector of Police Force, to be Inspector of Police, Zanzibar; Mr. A. E. Weekes to be Superintendent of Police, Northern Rhodesia.

Among re-appointments are: Mr. A. G. to be formerly Postmaster, Kenya, to be Assistant Controller of Posts, Gold Coast; Mr. W. Snow, formerly Assistant Postmaster-General, Tanganyika, to be Colonial Postmaster, Barbades.

First appointments comprise:

Colonial Forest Service.—Mr. J. P. W. Logan, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kenya.

Colonial Legal Service.—Mr. H. A. to be Assistant Registrar-General, Kenya; Mr. A. to be Assistant Registrar-General, Zanzibar.

Other branches.—Mr. C. Brown, Gablers, Northern Rhodesia.

## New Agricultural Directors

Several changes in the agricultural services of Tanganyika and Zanzibar have been gazetted, following the appointment of Mr. A. J. Washfield, lately Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, to be Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies.

His successor as Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika is Mr. B. W. R. Miller, who began his Colonial career in Kenya in 1916 as assistant analyst, becoming Young Director of Chemical Research in 1923; in 1925 he was appointed a Senior Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika, and four years later Director of Agriculture in Basutoland, being transferred to Zanzibar in 1937.

The new Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar is Mr. C. B. Garnett, who served for 10 years in the Gold Coast Colony before being appointed Senior Agricultural Officer in Zanzibar in 1937.

Mr. C. B. Garnett, who is appointed Senior Agricultural Officer in Zanzibar, served in Tanganyika from 1926 until a few months ago, when he was appointed Marketing Officer for Native Produce in Nyasaland.

The advantages of amalgamating the Rhodesias and Zanzibar into one compact unit were stressed by Mr. H. Berlin, M.P., in a recent address to the Salisbury Rotary Club. Amalgamation would, he said, permit the introduction of a sounder parliamentary system, would give greater prestige when dealing with other countries, would simplify trade and commercial agreements, and would offer a better market for locally manufactured goods.

## N. Rhodesia and The War

### Sir John Maybin's Review

SIR JOHN MAYBIN, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, began his address to the recent session of the Legislative Council with a tribute to the 1st Battalion, Northern Rhodesia Regiment in Somaliland, where their casualties were 17 killed (seven Europeans and 10 Africans), 11 missing, believed killed (four Europeans and 76 Africans), 32 wounded (one European and 27 Africans).

The casualties were heavy, said the Governor, but our men inflicted far heavier losses on the enemy. They were engaged in a very gallant, prolonged and stubborn defence of our positions against an enemy greatly superior in numbers and guns, and under heavy fire from the air. Our defence enabled all the forces from the forward area to be withdrawn, and left the enemy with heavy losses. These men of ours have given as any man would prefer to die in the last moment of their lives, giving their all, without thought of self, to the country that bred them, in defence of their Empire and all that civilised men value.

Referring to the internal war effort of the Protectorate, Sir John said that some 550 Europeans had joined the Forces locally, including a quarter of the regular Government service, and that the Women's War Service Bureau had been set up to facilitate the release of further men by the substitution of women. Two more battalions of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment were being raised, and the strength of the first two battalions of the depot was being increased. One hundred African drivers were being turned out every month by the N.R. S.C. Training School. The strength of the Defence Force had also been substantially increased.

### £341,000 for Great Britain

Government had for some time been considering various methods of special war taxation, which would be discussed in private session. Meantime, he proposed that Government should immediately invest the £100,000 due to be placed in the Reserve Fund for 1933 in interest-bearing War Loan, and use £200,000 from surplus balances as an interest-free loan to His Majesty's Government for the period of the war. Government also proposed to repay at once an interest-free advance of £11,000 which had been received from the Imperial Government for military equipment at the outbreak of war.

The response to the appeals for war charities had been really splendid. By June 1 total collections had been £9,500; by September 2 this figure had risen to £64,947. A Central War Comptrols Depot had been established, and since May over 7,000 articles had been dispatched, all of them having been made by the women of the territory.

Criticisms had been raised on the Government for being sufficiently stringent in their internment of enemy aliens, but Sir John said that the measures taken in Northern Rhodesia had been more severe than in the east and neighbouring British territories. The only enemy aliens not interned were (1) refugees whose political sympathies were not in doubt; (2) missionaries and nuns, who were also subject to severe restrictions; on the White Father stations enemy aliens were allowed only where the head of the mission or three-quarters of the staff were of Allied nationality; (3) certain persons from the Congo and who had not been there since 1934; (4) persons from the Congo and who had not been there since 1934; (5) persons from the Congo and who had not been there since 1934. Provincial Commissioners were satisfied as to the alien's pro-British sentiments.

The Intelligence and Censorship was now a whole-time post, as was that of the Information

Office, which would always welcome any suggestions for improvement. The work of Mr. Lowe and his Central Supplies Advisory Board and the local committees had had a steady effect on price fluctuations, and he was grateful to Southern Rhodesia for assistance in ensuring their supplies and in lending their statistics to working out a cost-of-living index.

Revenue for 1939 had exceeded expectations by £145,417, and that for 1940 would probably exceed the estimate by some £49,488. If £250,000 were carried to reserve, the fund would stand at the end of the year at £650,000, and the unallocated balance at £60,074.

His Excellency concluded by uttering a warning against any complacency, and said that the quality of efforts towards victory must be constantly intensified.

## Prime Minister on Dakar

### Statement Concluded from Page 103

Obviously, however, while General de Gaulle's enterprise was proceeding it was specially important to prevent any of them reaching Dakar. By a series of accidents and some errors, which have been made the subject of disciplinary action or are now subject to formal inquiry, neither the First Sea Lord nor the Commander-in-Chief were informed of the approach of these ships to the Straits of Gibraltar until it was too late to stop them passing through.

Orders were instantly sent to them at Casablanca or, if that failed, to prevent them entering Dakar. If we could not cork them in, we could at least, we hoped, have corked them out, but although every effort was made to execute these orders these efforts failed. The Vichy cruisers were, however, prevented from carrying out their further purpose of attacking the Free French Colony of Dakar, and of the four French vessels concerned two succeeded in escaping, while two were overtaken by our cruisers and were induced, persuaded, to return to Casablanca without any actual violence.

The House has therefore rest assured that the mischievous arrival of these ships and the means they carried to Dakar arose in no way from any inactivity or negligence on the part of the Government, but was one of those instances which often arise in war, and

which have caused serious damage. The ships were equipped with 16-inch guns of great range and power, and the British squadron was prevented from attacking them by the presence of the fleet were sunk, the crew of one being happily saved. Two of the French destroyers were set on fire and one of the cruisers was heavily damaged. The Richelieu herself suffered further damage on our part. We had two British battleships and the other a light cruiser, which suffered some damage which, though it does not prevent their steaming and fighting, does require considerable attention when convenient.

It must be very careful not to allow a failure of this kind to weaken or hamper our efforts to take positive steps to regain the initiative. On the contrary, we must improve our methods and redouble our efforts. The keynote of an improved initiative will be only achieved by all who realise the great danger of a German-controlled Dakar.

### Christmas Mails

Owing to war conditions it is impracticable to publish latest dates of posting for Christmas mails for places abroad, but it is desirable to post for Eastern Africa.

# The New Economic Council Planning for Co-ordinated Action

On account of delayed mails it was only a few days ago that full reports were received of the meeting held in Nairobi in August of delegates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Malawi, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, and of the agreements then reached for the formation of an East African Economic Council. Its functions, subject to modification from time to time, are defined as follows:—

- (1). To provide an organisation, based upon existing local bodies or authorities, through which in all economic and commercial questions, as far as is necessary and practicable, the territories falling within the East African Governors' Conference can act and speak as one.
- (2). In all economic and commercial questions to provide machinery for reconciling and resolving inter-territorial differences of view and interest in cases where existing arrangements for consultation between territories and for securing common action are insufficient to achieve the speed and decision necessary in time of war.
- (3). To provide a means for keeping under review the agricultural, mineral, and industrial production of the territories so as to enable them to—
  - (a) meet all war needs to the fullest extent;
  - (b) promote the consumption of locally-produced articles and the extension of the range of production of such articles;
  - (c) seek markets by common action for the disposal abroad of their produce;
  - (d) adjust among themselves economic inequalities and the inter-territorial distribution of business and goods.
- (4). To provide a means for discussion of policy in relation to the import trade of the territories concerned and for keeping it under review, with the object of promoting equitable distribution of commodities as between all territories having regard to shipping and other related factors, and the correlation of actual or potential local production with imports. The relationship of import trade with markets abroad for the produce of the territories is also to come under the review of the Council.

It is in general to bring about and maintain as great a measure of economic, agricultural, industrial and commercial co-operation and co-ordination as is practicable between (a) the Customs Agreements territories, and (b) all the Governors' Conference territories, and to ensure that when common action is decided upon it should be taken promptly, effectively and unerringly.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Deputy Chairman of the Governors' Conference, who was primarily responsible for suggesting the creation of this new machinery, was elected Chairman of the Council, which therefore rests upon his very responsible work under energetic leadership. Sir Philip emphasised at the inaugural meeting that co-ordination is no substitute for government decision, drive or direction, and that co-ordinated action is essential, not merely as a foundation.

For workers in East Africa and Rhodesia, as provided for inter-territorial planning, Sir Philip Mitchell's own words, this new Council is a planning and directing staff which will divide duties and functions and distribute business over the agencies of many kinds which have hitherto existed in the course of the war. It is of the greatest importance that we should work together as a group of territories and avoid separate territorial action.

### Strong Protest against Chief Secretary

An unusual position arose in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council recently when Lieutenant-Colonel Gore-Brown, Chairman of the elected members, moved that the unofficial members no longer have confidence in the Chief Secretary, as speaker of the House. After the motion had been seconded, the Governor said it was a serious thing to be brought up without notice, and the Council thereupon adjourned to enable the subject to be discussed in private. Sir John Maxwell said later that the matter had arisen from an incident which led the unofficial members to believe that the Chief Secretary, Mr. W. M. Logan, was unwilling to discuss the subject on the Order Paper with the Chairman of the unofficial members. Discussions having shown this to be due to a misunderstanding, the motion was withdrawn.

### Mr. J. Reid Rowland

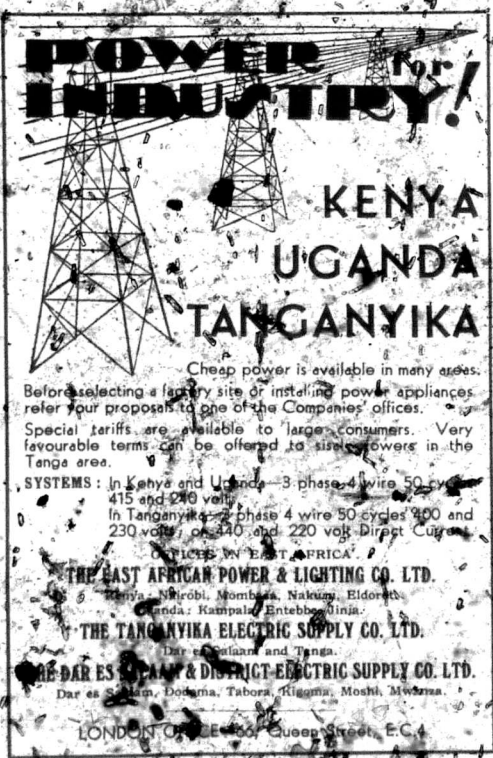
Mr. J. Reid Rowland, appointed Controller of Supplies and Fuel Controller in Southern Rhodesia, in succession to the late Mr. J. G. Downie, has for years taken an active part in public affairs in the Colony where he has lived since 1902. He did good work as secretary of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, started and managed the Rhodesia Tobacco Co-operative Society in Salisbury in 1911, has been Mayor of Salisbury on four occasions, and for 15 years a member of its City Council, and is a member of the Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission.

### Northern Rhodesia's Wireless Station

Lusaka's new broadcasting station radiates transmissions on 41.5 metres (7,220 kilocycles), and the tuning and interval signal is given by a deep-toned African drum, which was presented to the station by a District Commissioner. News bulletins are broadcast daily at 6.45 p.m., and are given in the following languages: English, Nyahja, Lozi, Tonga and Bemba. One of the first transmissions to Africans was given by Chief Mwase, of Kasungu, Nyasaland, who flew from Nyasaland to the capital of Northern Rhodesia to give the talk. He spoke on his experiences during a visit to England last year.

### Books for Seamen

The Nyasaland Library for Seamen, organised by the Nyasaland Council of Women, is proving a boon to the crews of ships visiting Beira, where the library is housed in the British Consulate. Mr. Ronald Sharp, President of the Council, recently visited Beira, and was impressed by the appreciation expressed by seamen.



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## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Bushtick's Good Progress**

Bushtick Mines (1934) Ltd. state in their annual report to June 30 that profit during the 12 months totalled £21,000, compared with £62,000 in the preceding period while the dividend per share is increased from 10s. to 15s.

As the company is incorporated in Southern Rhodesia, there is no 10% excess profits tax to restrict distributions, but income tax took £253,000 against it, and in the present accounts £13,000 has been put to reserve, bringing this account up to £35,000, and leaving £1,000 to be carried forward.

Ore reserves stand at 508,570 tons, averaging 3.98 dwt. per ton, and representing 24 years' mill supply.

The 10s. shares of the company are now 6s. 9d., compared with 3s. 6d. earlier this year. At the present price they represent a yield of nearly 15%.

**Pakanéusi's Report**

News of developments on the property of the Borderland Syndicate Ltd. is given in the annual report for 1939 of the Paganéusi Prospecting and Development Company, Ltd., which is controlled by the Government Reef in No. 2 Area of Kavaroz and an interest in the Borderland Syndicate, Ltd. The Government Reef is leased on tribute to the Bebe Mines, Ltd., from whom nearly 22,000 tons were received as tribute during the year. The lessee is under an obligation to carry out specified development work which is being undertaken.

On the Borderland property seven new reefs have been discovered, three being narrow veins and the rest comprising a series about half a mile to the west of the Daves reef. They are of a length of roughly 1,600 ft.

The reef, which has been worked by open cast for 450 ft. of face, 45 ins. in width, obtaining a plant of 6 ft. of 2,000 tons were milled for a recovery of 386 oz. of gold by amalgamation. New Reef No. 1 was worked by

open cast for 350 ft. and there is a further extension of 550 ft. to be opened up; the average width is about 1 1/2 ins. The widest part being over 5 ft. and the narrowest 4 ins. This reef, of which values are good and appear to be increased with depth, has supplied ore to the mill for some months. At the end of July 365 oz. of gold had been recovered from 15,410 tons. New Reef No. 2, opened up for 300 ft., shows values similar to those of No. 2s. No. 4 has only recently been discovered.

The value of gold won from the property for the 12 months ended July 31, 1940, was £14,750. Owing to the outbreak of war it was impossible to raise further capital, and in June it became necessary to curtail expenditure by closing underground development; it was decided to carry on with a reduced staff by winning ore from the open cast and prospecting for new reefs. In the way it is intended to build up a reserve and resume underground work on the cessation of hostilities.

The Paganéusi Company's liabilities were reduced during the year by Shs. 43,112. Subscribed share capital is unchanged at Shs. 1,569,910, and the amount standing at Shs. 171,117. Prospecting, development and administrative expenditure appears as a debit in the profit and loss account of 22,000 Shs. shares in Borderland Syndicate Ltd. are quoted at 6s. 9d. and cash in hand at the end of the year at Shs. 2,064.

**Reconstruction of Lufu**

Proposals for the realisation of the capital structure of Lufu Gold Mines, Ltd., are to be submitted to shareholders at the annual meeting in London on November 15. The directors report that additional finance is necessary to open up the mine to depth, for which additional power, plant and equipment are required, and a scheme to be proposed for reconstruction of capital, being approved by members and confirmed by the Court and to Treasury consent, shareholders are to be invited to subscribe for an issue of cumulative participating preference shares.

The resolutions provide that the capital be reduced from 1,000,000 shares of 2s. to £614,444 divided into 777,103 shares of 1s. and 222,897 shares of 2s., and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of 12 upon each of the 777,103 shares then outstanding. Each of the 222,897 shares of

(Mining News continued on page 112)

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## From New York to Mombasa Fast Regular Services by Robin Line

Very important developments in the provision of fast and regular shipping services between the United States of America and South and East Africa have been undertaken by the Robin Line, owned by the Sea Shipping Company, Inc. of New York, which has contracted with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the building of six new vessels at a cost of approximately 2,500,000 dollars each.

This programme, the whole of which is planned to be completed before the end of next year, thus involves an investment of some £3,000,000 at the normal rates of exchange in the modernisation of ocean transport facilities between New York and Baltimore in the New World and African ports between Cape Town and Mombasa inclusive.

The first of these new vessels, the ROBIN LOCKSLEY, is expected to sail on her maiden voyage towards the end of January or early in February next, and to make the run to Cape Town in 17½ days. The plan is that she and her sister-ships will turn round every 90 days, and by the end of 1941 this enterprising American shipping company counts on maintaining a fortnightly service to swift steamer ports of South African ports, and at least a monthly and perhaps even a fortnightly service to East African ports as far north as Kenya.

### Particulars of the Vessels

Each vessel will have a deadweight tonnage of about 9,700 tons, a gross tonnage of 7,400, and a net tonnage of 4,500; displacement will be 15,070 tons. The overall length of the ships will be 480 feet. They are to be of the shelter-deck type with a raised superstructure giving four decks in No. 1 hold, three in Nos. 2, 3, and 4, and two decks in No. 5. The crew will number 100.

A guaranteed speed of 15½ knots on about 70% of the ship's power will permit maximum speeds of 18 or 19 knots. There will be accommodation for 12 passengers in eight cabins with eight baths, two enclosed verandas with four ample lounge seats. The vessels are to be completely air-conditioned throughout.

Propulsion will be by simple steam, and the steering gear, windlass, capstan, winches, and all other equipment, including that in the galley, will be electrically

operated. All ventilation is to be mechanical, a point of special interest to shippers is that it will embrace a newly devised system of dehydrating the air and blowing it into the holds and other cargo compartments. Each ship will have four refrigerator boxes, providing a total of 48,500 feet of refrigerated cargo space.

Equipment is to be of the most modern type, including wireless direction finder, long and short wave wireless transmitters, gyro compass, electric iron pipe pilot steering, and the electric fathometer system installed in the latest transatlantic liners.

The builders expect to deliver the vessels one each in January, February, March, June, September, and October next.

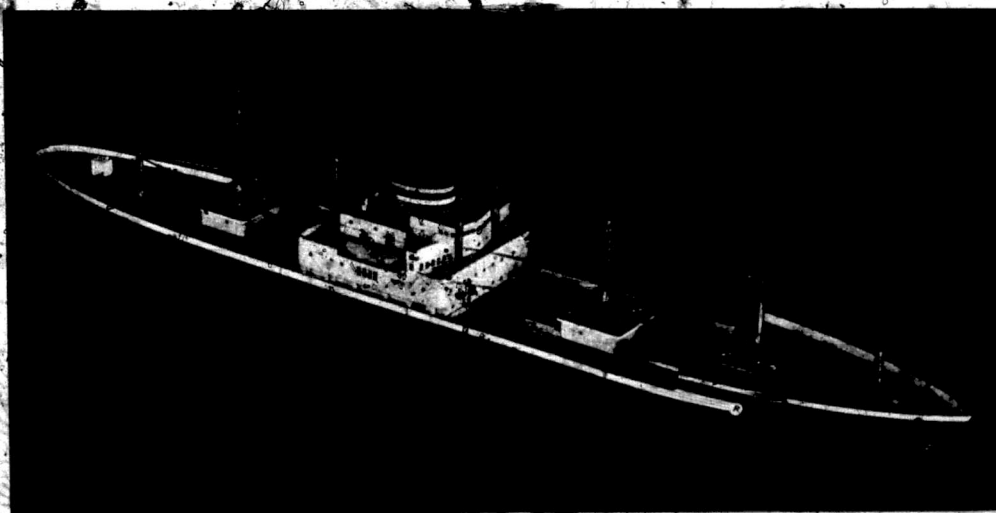
The ROBIN LOCKSLEY was launched on October 5, the christening ceremony being performed by Mrs. Arthur H. Lewis, Jr., wife of the President of the Robin Line. Among those present were Admiral Land Admiral Wiley and Commander Vickers, representing the United States Maritime Commission, the South African Minister and Mrs. Close, the British African Consul and Mrs. Emil Horne, and a number of South African business men in America at the time.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., and their associated companies represent the Robin Line in Great Britain, South Africa, the Rhodesias and East Africa.

### S. Rhodesia Should Lead

"Southern Rhodesia should establish a school for sub-tropical agriculture," declared Dr. C. R. Braim, the retiring Director of Agriculture, on the occasion of a presentation made to him by his Department.

"The Colony must," he said, "make provision for a greater European population after the war, with consequent greater agricultural activity. So, had the opportunity of rendering a valuable service to agriculture in the sub-tropics by establishing a sub-tropical school of agriculture in Salisbury, where the services of the agricultural staff could best be used." The foundation of such a school would be a much appreciated gesture if it could be announced at the forthcoming Delhi Conference," continued Dr. Braim. "It would probably be the greatest contribution the Colony could make towards post-war development."



The "Robin Locksley" - First of the New Vessels

## New Items in Brief

Clan Line Steamers announce the payment of an interim dividend of 2s.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament will re-assemble on Tuesday, October 22.

A Toc H woman and his wife have taken over the little leper village in the Southern Sudan.

The average price paid at the fixed collecting centres in Southern Rhodesia for Native growers of maize is 1s. 11. per bag.

Zanzibar has reduced the cost of air mail from the island to the mainland territories from 1.30s. per half-ounce to 1.00s. cents.

Domestic exports from Kenya during 1949 reached the record total of £1,176,476, compared with £3,833,684 in 1938.

Prices paid by the Kenya Meat Control Board for mutton sheep are: A grade, 34 cents per lb. dead weight; B grade, 30 cents per lb.; C grade, 28 cents per lb.

An endeavour is being made by The Fossicker, of The Bwayo Chronicle, to collect a million old safety razor blades to assist Southern Rhodesia's war effort.

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd., has temporarily transferred its offices to Chilleswood, Park-house Road, Ferrards Cross, Bucks. (Tel.: Gerrards Cross 2888).

Southern Rhodesia imports of drugs and chemicals have risen sharply this year, the total being £282,611 for January-June, compared with £228,010 in the corresponding period of last year.

The importation into East Africa of notes issued by the Bank of England or banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland is now prohibited, except with the written permission of the Accountant-General.

Traders in the Tati Territory have protested against the action of the Government of Southern Rhodesia in placing an embargo on the entry of agricultural products from Tati and Bechuanaland.

The cost of living in Southern Rhodesia has risen only 2.6% since the outbreak of war. This calculation by the Government Statistical Bureau takes into account the cost of foodstuffs, fuel and light, but not rent and clothing.

Two Africans and an Indian were each sentenced to two years' hard labour in Nairobi recently for being in possession of property believed to have been stolen. They were jointly in possession of two practically new lorry tires.

Auction sales of wet leaf tobacco in Salisbury during the week ended August 3 totalled 1,975,428 lb., and realised £72,761, or an average of 8.84d. per lb. for flue-cured sorts. Dark flue-cured parcels, amounting to 2,147 lb., realised an average of 4.58d. per lb.

Suitable rates have been agreed between the Kenya and Uganda Railways Administration and that of the Sudan Government Railways on freight charges for traffic that may pass via Mombasa and Nimble to the Sudan in view of the interruption in bookings to Red Sea ports.

To conserve foreign exchange, residents in Tanganyika may not now travel in foreign steamship lines save in exceptional cases, for which prior approval must be obtained from the Exchange Control. Approval will normally be given only in the cases of foreign nationals obliged to return to their own countries.

For spreading a rumour likely to alarm the public a Native of Kigoma was recently sentenced for three months' hard labour. He announced that soldiers were about to arrive in the village to impress male villagers for army service and that the people would be seized with axes to cut the trees. That was the procedure adopted by the Germans in East Africa during the last war.

## Latest Mining News

(Continued from page 110)

2s. now unissued would be divided into two shares of 1s. each, and the capital increased to £100,000 by the creation of 77,103 new 1s. shares.

The 445,794 unissued shares of 1s. resulting from the division and the 77,103 new 1s. shares will together constitute one class of cumulative participating preference shares, while the 77,103 issued shares of 1s. resulting from the redemption of capital become ordinary shares.

Profits are to be distributed in payment to the preference shareholders of a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 20% per annum on the capital paid up, and (subject thereto) surplus profits shall be divided among preference and ordinary shareholders in a ratio proportion to the capital paid up on such shares.

Accounts for the year ended March 31 show a net loss of £326, bringing the debt balance to £2,428. The auditors state that "no provision has been made for the redemption of expenditure on developing properties or for writing off buildings, plant, vehicles and furniture, which do not appear to be worth their balance sheet value." Development expenditure is shown at £46,490, and buildings, plant, vehicles, and furniture at £38,119.

In the London expenses for the year are a management fee of £760 and directors' fees of £550, none of which have been paid.

## Company Progress Reports

**Tati Goldfields.**—During September 4,850 tons were milled; mine profit, £2,064.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—Output in September 4,000 tons crushed; yield, 2,000 oz. fine gold. Profit, £18,871.

**Wanderer.**—During September 39,600 tons were milled for a recovery of 4,100 oz. fine gold. Profit, £10,574.

**Lonely Reef.**—During September 12,000 tons of ore and 15,000 tons of accumulated slimes were treated for a recovery of 1,250 oz. gold. Profit, £310.

**Rosferman.**—During August 4,000 tons were milled, producing 2,000 oz. fine gold, valued at £6,825. Working expenditure, £5,938; development, £1,200. Estimated surplus, £8,784. Capital expenditure, £579.

### Assays

Single assays for gold may now be obtained from the laboratory service of the Tanganyika Lands and Mines Department at Dodoma at 4s. per sample. A similar assay in duplicate costs 7s.

### Copperbelt Labour Officer

Mr. W. P. Stubbs, until recently District Commissioner in Mufumbi, Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Labour Officer for the Copperbelt. He will visit all the mines frequently and assist District Commissioners in their work on the Copperbelt.

### Mining Personnel

Mr. I. E. E. Jones has left for Northern Rhodesia. Mr. W. S. Cate, of Kisii, Kenya Colony, has applied for membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. S. B. C. Edwards, of Mbarara, Uganda, has been transferred to a readership of the Institution, and Mr. W. M. Walker, of Wanderer, Southern Rhodesia, has been selected to an Associateship.

### Dividends

The directors of Reay Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., announce that the dividend of 6d. per unit of stock, less tax, will be payable on November 11 to stockholders registered on October 18.

Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., announces that the dividend of 8d. per share, less tax, already announced, will be payable on November 11 to shareholders registered at the close of business on November 4.

### Electricity for Mining

The fourth annual report of the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission, covering the year to March 31, states that sales of electricity increased by 100.92% over the previous year. Some 340 miles were added to the distribution service, bringing the total to 981 miles. Output of electricity was 55,277,003 units. As a result of the decision of the Commission, activities a number of mines have embarked on development which they would otherwise not have undertaken. Mining construction now number 32, against 199 last year.

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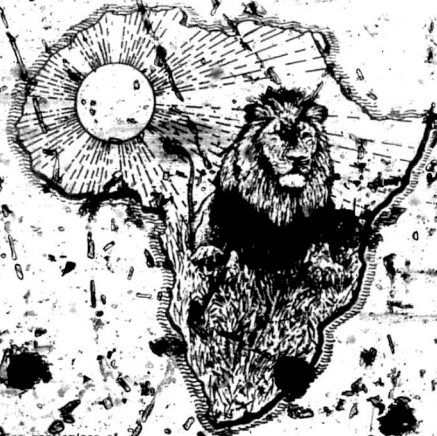
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE WAR has divided the Empire into two great geographical groups—Great Britain, Canada, the West Indies and West Africa falling into the first, and the second comprising the territories and peoples

**The Empire's New Geography.** Bordering and beyond the Indian Ocean, which together exceed the area and population of the first agglomeration. Mr. Amery, Chancellor in Mr. Chamberlain's Ministry, and Lord Lloyd, at the same time made Secretary of State for the Colonies, two of the most widely travelled men in Mr. Churchill's Ministry, are by temperament and experience exceptionally well-qualified to promote action based on these fundamental facts, of which astonishingly little realisation has been manifest. Though they go right to the root of present problems, and most enormously influence post-war developments, economic, political and social, we can, indeed, recall no reference to them in any speech, broadcast talk, or printed article. This strange omission needs to be rectified, and does public unawareness of the fact that one of Mr. Amery's first moves was to encourage the Government of India to arrange for a swift, immense, and properly planned expansion of her industrial war effort. Thus originated the invitation of the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, to the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Malaya, Ceylon, Burma, Hong Kong, Southern Rhodesia, and East Africa, and delegates to a conference which is to be opened in Delhi tomorrow under the presidency of the

King's Representative. It seems reasonable to assume that the Dutch East Indies will be kept fully informed of the proceedings, and may even send an observer, and the British Ministry of Supply has dispatched its own special and confidential mission under Sir Alexander Roger, the able and thrustful business man who with a serious emergency quickly achieved success in dealing with the production of tanks in Great Britain. Never before has India taken so important an initiative in a matter of grand strategy and of such vital imperial concern that it must take rank with the Empire air training scheme now in process of swift development in Canada.

Equipment governs the whole military effort of the Empire to a degree which is still inadequately comprehended by the general public, though the Prime Minister and other authoritative spokesmen have been gratifyingly candid on this subject. One of the great contributions which India is anxious and determined to make is the provision in ever growing quantities of almost all the requisites of modern warfare, and the whole object of this Delhi Conference is to discover the best means of harnessing the industrial equipment and resources of the participating countries to the common war effort. It cannot too emphatically be stated that there is no sort of foundation for reports, all too widespread in Eastern Africa, that the idea is to facilitate the discovery of new markets in place of those now

by primary producers in consequence of Germany's enslavement of most of Europe. We have reason to believe that the Governments which are to be represented in Delhi agreed weeks ago that the business of this assembly must be focused entirely upon production for war, and that matters not definitely of a war character should be excluded from the agenda. This, then, is essential to the War Equipment Council, not to be held in any sort of conference—though it would be astonishing if the delegates did not seize the opportunities of private contacts to discuss the possibilities of mutual aid between the territories for which they speak. But it must be stated again, this is first and foremost a War Equipment Council.

India's position among the nations is well informed knowledge of her industrial resources as the seventh or eighth industrial country of the world, and that her steel industry, the foundation of her munitions production.

**India's Growing Industrial Potentialities**—India's intensive manufacturing industry is now in train, she will be able to manufacture almost all her own war requirements, she already produces a large scale rifles, machine-guns, small arms, ammunition, and particularly six-inch guns, in addition to meeting a her own needs, she has for some time been exporting these necessities to the Middle East, to Malaya, and even to Great Britain. Armoured cars and tanks will shortly be added, and it has been openly stated that the construction of mechanical vehicles of all other kinds is soon to begin, and that plans have been prepared for the building of aircraft once the necessary machine-tools become available. In this war of machines India's industrial equipment is thus playing a large part already, and it is clear that the re-organisation and expansion of her munitions works are of immediate moment, particularly to the forces in Eastern Africa (including the Sudan), Aden, Egypt, Palestine and Malaya. The British aim is the prudent one of planning that future reinforcements of men and materials for the armies in these parts of the Empire shall, in case of need, come almost entirely from India, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the contiguous Colonies. Full preparedness on that basis will give us much of the sting of the greatly intensified submarine attacks which may come from new lairs in the Mediterranean, the Bay of Biscay, and West Africa; progressively reduce the strain upon British shipping and upon the patrol vessels of the Royal Navy; expedite the equipment of the new armies which Great Britain is training; and hasten the full scale engagement of the enemy on two great fronts.

like the Junker forerunners, formed themselves and their covetous fellow countrymen that the British Dominions, India and the Colonies would in the event of a war decide for peace and

**A Miscalculation of Prussianism**—prosperity and against limitless suffering in the company of a grandmotherly, dictatorial and yet humane Great Britain. The explosion upon Poland exploded that comfortable notion of the Dominions, with the sole exception of Ireland and all the colonies promptly determined by their own common and necessary and their interests alike called upon them to contribute their manhood and their material resources without stint to the cause of freedom. If the growing war production of the United States justifies enhanced apprehension in Nazi minds, as it clearly does, Hitler, Mussolini and their henchmen should likewise take note of the expanding manufacture of war materials in India, Southern Africa and Australasia. If it were understood by Prussianism—which has never yet grasped the essentials of the British Empire—this Delhi Conference would arouse in enemy hearts feelings similar to those which are the result of American detestation of Germany's present attempts to stifle liberty and to rivet her own foul doctrines upon independent races concerned only to order their life in their own way and to protect their neighbours. India, geographically the approximate centre of the Empire, and politically midway between the self-governing Dominions and the Colonial Dependencies of the Crown, serves formal notice upon the world this week that her internal political differences imply no benefit to the King Emperor's enemies, for whose defeat she is resolved to contribute everything within her power.

It is gratifying that such a delegation have been sent to Delhi by all the States concerned. As a result, the Conference will constitute a real pooling of the political, administrative, industrial, commercial and **Singleness of Purpose**—military experience of the Empire in the Middle and Far East, Africa and Australasia. Southern Rhodesia's representation is headed by a Cabinet Minister, Captain F. B. Harris, and East Africa's by Sir Philip Mitchell, Deputy-Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference and Chairman of the East African Economic Council. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory have added spokesmen of their own choice, but Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Sudan have not adopted that same course, presumably because

their primary production is much less diversified, and therefore more readily adjustable to whatever general plans may be adopted. The position of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is, moreover, well known both to the East African and the Southern Rhodesian delegations,

while that of the Sudan may at any moment become seriously complicated by Italian action. In never-ending British East, Central and South Africa, all have the same single aim, and, as never before, their aim will be that of India and the British lands beyond.

## Heartening News from the Middle East

### Steady Strengthening of Our Forces in the Sudan

THE BEST NEWS during the past week from the Middle East command, which includes the East African theatre of war, is the arrival in Egypt of Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for War, so soon after the German seizure of Benghazi.

While the predatory Axis partners ride rough-shod over sovereign Balkan peoples with the object of occupying the northern shores of the Mediterranean as a prelude to the intensified invigilation of Turkey, in the grandiose hope that she will grant passage to German and Italian troops on their way to Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, the British Minister's arrival gives notice to the world more emphatically than the King's subjects can, despite all Fascist boasts, move or will from London to Cairo, but that the British Government recognises the importance of the long east in the eastern Mediterranean. Only a few weeks ago General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, visited London. The result was the immediate and substantial reinforcement of our naval, military and air forces in that part of the world, to which convoys continue to be sent from Great Britain and the outer Empire. If Mr. Eden's mission will have a similar equally significant result, Sir Harold Miles, Michael, High Commissioner in Palestine, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika, is participating in the conversations.

### Sudan can Resist All Attacks

"The Sudan can resist all enemy attacks," said the Assistant Secretary of State for War, in a message issued on the eve of his departure for England on retirement a few days ago. That heartening assurance will be warmly welcomed by all who realise the force of the thrust which may be made by the Italians through Kassala.

There can be no doubt that our forces in the Middle East are now fully able to withstand any onslaught. As a special correspondent of the "New York Times" disclosed a few days ago that the "Black Legion" organisation is most aggressive, that the equipment includes the most modern war machines, and that a "secret weapon" demonstrated in his presence is a very powerful arm.

At the end of the rainy season on the Sudan-Eritrean border, having made it possible to employ much larger patrols, there have been several clashes south of Kassala, the aim of both sides being to test the dispositions and strength of the enemy. While the Italians are restricting their aerial reconnaissances, presumably to economise petrol, the R.A.F. and South African squadrons are more active than ever.

A correspondent in Khartoum of "The Daily Telegraph" cables that the Italians are in difficulties at Kassala, which, with its then much smaller population imported 700,000 tons of grain monthly from other parts of the Sudan before the war, and must now receive larger quantities of grain from Eritrea—which in one year brought 1,000 tons of grain a month from the Sudan.

He states that the Italian commander who took the town has been captured by a man of tougher fibre because he dishonoured his word by lurid accounts of the results of R.A.F. raids, that the civil governor who

accompanied the Italian forces broken down; that the lira, officially fixed as equivalent to the Sudan piastre, already fetches only half a piastre; and that the Italian proclamation that taxes in the Sudan would be waived for two years has had so little effect that Natives in the immediate vicinity of their positions are coming voluntarily to British administrative officers to tender their taxes in the usual way.

There has been much carelessness by the invaders. Near Kassala, for instance, is a mosque, the dome of which was ruined years ago, during religious disturbances, and which had been so left as a memorial. The Italians, to avoid local susceptibilities by immediately repairing the dome, and have added insult to injury by using the mosque as a camp for troops during air raids.

Offence has also been caused by the sale of an Italian beer bearing a label showing two coloured boys, a Kassarali and a Kassarali. The Kassaralans, who, being Moslems, do not touch strong drink, resent the fact that the label shows African features.

### Communique of the R.A.F.

October 17.—C.H.O., Cairo, announces that our offensive patrols continue to be active in the Sudan.

October 18.—The R.A.F. communique issued in Cairo stated that on the night of October 17 the R.A.F. machines carried out two fires at Gara, where bombs burst into the air. Numerous reconnaissances over Somaliland by the South African Air Force were reported. One from Aden referred to the virtual destruction by the R.A.F. of Makaka aerodrome, near Asaba, one of the main Italian bases in East Africa, and to two heavy raids upon important landing grounds near Gredawa, and upon the Jibuti-Bababa railway in the same area. A train is believed to have been hit.

Rome countered with the claim to have caused "vast fires" at the port and aerodrome of Aden.

October 19.—South African Air Force machines were reported to have raided Neghell, for the seventh time, and to have damaged severely at least 50 vehicles parked in a motor transport concentration.

October 20.—The Air Ministry News Service stated that aircraft of the South African Air Force operating from the Sudan raided Barentu aerodrome on Friday with considerable success. Three Italian fighters on the airway were shot up and burst into flames, and six other aircraft dispersed on the aerodrome were severely damaged by gunfire, but they did not catch fire. R.A.F. bombers carried out several raids on Gura. High explosive and incendiary bombs fell among the buildings, resulting in several explosions and fires. Night raids were carried out on Gredawa. The stock of bombs fell across the airway and railway buildings, another stick straddled the middle and south hangars.

The Italian High Command asserted that a heavy bomber formation operating from East Africa had flown over 2,790 miles on the night of October 19 to attack

Bahrain Island in the Persian Gulf, and that bombs had repeatedly hit oil refineries, pipe lines, depôts and petrol storage tanks, causing great fires. The truth was that a flight to Bahrain had been made by four enemy planes, that they caused no casualties or damage, and that the operations were in flagrant breach of Mussolini's promise that no Muslim territories should be bombed during the war or last of Ramadan.

Somalis reaching Aden by dhow reported that most of the Italian residents had escaped. Italian East African towns were being left to stand still and deprived of the Italians of their presence and help.

October 21.—The Italians claimed to have bombed the landing ground at Wajir and motorised columns elsewhere in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, and a convoy escorted by warships in the Red Sea, and to have sunk two small naval vessels in Pemba Bay. British raids were admitted on Asmara, Massaya, Agordat and Gura, but they were said to have caused no damage.

October 22.—In raids on Gura, nitre and buildings were hit and an explosion lit up the whole camp. Three aircraft on the runway at Asmara were probably damaged by near misses. Agordat was also bombed, and at Djibedawa attacks were made on hangars and other buildings.

In an encounter between patrols near Dabun, in northern Kenya, the enemy retired, leaving five dead, arms and equipment.

#### Distinguishing Badges for Rhodesians

Some time ago "East Africa and Rhodesia" was able to make the exclusive announcement that Rhodesians serving with the R.A.F. would shortly be entitled the right to wear distinguishing badges bearing the name of their own Arm badges are not being issued. Officers are to wear the badge with the word "Rhodesia" embroidered in blue silk on a background of blue-grey melon cloth, in letters arranged in an arc. Airmen will wear a badge with the word "Rhodesia" on a rectangular background. The conditions of eligibility for the badge are (1) birth in Southern or Northern Rhodesia; (2) residence in Southern or Northern Rhodesia for three continuous years, irrespective of the date of leaving Rhodesia; (3) residence in Southern or Northern Rhodesia, irrespective of the length of such residence; or the case of personnel who joined the R.A.F. or the R.A.F.C. while in Rhodesia, or who left Rhodesia for service in the R.A.F.

Economic and financial assistance to the Free French Colonies is both a moral obligation upon Great Britain and a strong incentive to territories now unwillingly subservient to Vichy to declare for General de Gaulle. It has now been announced that, in pursuance of the British Government's general undertaking of assistance, advances have been made to French Equatorial Africa to cover immediate requirements, and that the franc there has been stabilised at 176 to the £. It has been agreed to purchase more than half the coffee crop, more than one-third of the cocoa crop, and a large quantity of timber from the French Cameroons, and an undertaking has been given to buy the whole of next season's cocoa crop on terms similar to those fixed for British West Africa. Existing crops of cotton in Chad, and beeswax, hides, ghee and groundnuts are to be bought, and the whole of next season's cotton crop from French Equatorial Africa will be purchased on British account, together with large quantities of palm kernels.

#### Casualties

Commander C. E. Hall, R.N., who has been killed in action, served as gunnery officer in H.M.S. EFFINGHAM in the East Indies Squadron a few years ago.

Wing Commander J. H. Hutchinson, who has been killed on active service, was a member of the R.A.F. Squadron which made the Capetown-Cairo flight in 1930.

Pivotal Officer (V.O.) (Sam) Hoare, of the R.A.F. Reserve, and until recently a captain in the service of British Overseas Airways, who was reported missing some three months ago over France, is now known to have been killed. His age was 53 years.

Leading Aircraftman R. K. Webby, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Webby of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was recently killed in a flying accident near Beaufort while serving with the R.A.F. flying school. He was educated at the Prince Edward School, Salisbury, and was later on the staff of the Phoenix Hotel, Salisbury.

The Seventh casualty list of the East African Force, issued in Nairobi, announces the death of C.O.M. Schofield, Gold Coast Regiment, and of Sergeant Kirby, E.A. Army Service Corps.

Mr. David McClelland, former Mr. A. McClelland, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and Mrs. McClelland, his wife, are reported missing, believed killed. He was born and bred in Kenya.

Captain R. S. Blackwell, of the South African Air Force, and daughter of Mrs. Leticia Blackwell, a member of the Cape Parliament, who visited East Africa and the Rhodesias last year, is reported missing.

Pilot Officer J. A. G. Chomley, R.A.F., who falls from Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing.

#### Lieutenant Wilson, V.C., Not Killed

In announcing the award of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant (acting Captain) E. C. T. Wilson, East Surrey Regiment, attached Somaliland Camel Corps, the War Office stated that he had been killed in action on August 18, 1943, "happily" while our last week's issue containing the news of the award, and being printed, the War Office was informed that this gallant officer had not been killed, but was a prisoner of war in Italian hands.

A cable received by "East Africa and Rhodesia" from Northern Rhodesia brings the good news that certain members of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment previously reported to have been known to be prisoners of war in Italian hands. They include Captain E. W. Matthews and 2nd Lieutenant C. K. N. Trivaskis. Two N.G.O.s, Sergeants C. E. Duff and H. T. Quinn, reported missing, believed killed, are also prisoners of war.

The East Africa Force Badge for distinguished conduct in the field has been awarded to 2nd Lieutenant Davison Lumsden and to Sergeant F. Carroll, both of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, for services during the Somaliland Campaign.

Few Native soldiers serving in East and Central Africa have such a record as Sergeant Major Lichanda, who has recently joined a Native battalion in Southern Rhodesia. Born in Nyasaland, he saw active service with the K.A.R. in Somaliland in 1908 and with the same unit during the East African Campaign of the last war, in which he was awarded the D.C.M. and the M.B.E.

Mr. E. G. Sherbrooke Walker, of Nyeri, has been commissioned to the Auxiliary Air Unit of the 100th Squadron.

Mr. Carr, who has been same control officer in the Luwingu district of Northern Rhodesia for some time, has re-joined the R.A.R. in Nyasaland.

Mr. P. Carrel, of the Zanzibar Administrative Service, and Mr. J. E. Lewis, Registrar of the High Court, are now serving with the Forces.

Mr. George Hudson, of Nakuru, and Mr. Jack Best, of Molo, have passed their flying tests in the R.A.F. Another Kenyan, Mr. Harry Allison, of Subukia, has been commissioned as a pilot officer.

Captain T. Murray Smith, M.C., the well-known K.A.R. white hunter, who was reported missing, was reported missing and was subsequently found to the 4th King's Regiment as a lieutenant, has left for East Africa on military duty.

(Continued on page 24)

## Lord Lloyd and The Colonies

### Points from his Broadcast Talk

THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE is one of the glittering prizes which tempted the gamblers of the Axis into the gamble of war.

The Germans had had their eye on it ever since they set their Colonies and German propaganda always distinguished more for industry than consistency, has argued both that "Britain deserves to lose her Empire because she exploits and oppresses its peoples," and that "Britain deserves to lose it because she does not exploit its peoples as thoroughly and as aggressively as Germany would."

Hitler and Mussolini both declared that war would be the test which would expose the rottenness of an Empire only justified together by a shriveled mixture of force and commercial interest. But the outbreak of war was immediately followed by a torrent of messages from Governments, individuals and organisations all over the Colonial Empire of 60 millions people, declaring their devotion to the King-Emperor and their confidence in the justice of his cause, and the ultimate success of his arms. "All placed their souls and resources unreservedly at his disposal."

One African, writing in English, with which he was not very familiar, said: "It is a day of rejoicing such as Coronation my country represents in London. So why not now when Europe is at a goal, my country must share it also. Being poor, I can only bring my service."

#### Search for Support in Adversity

During the past year we sustained grievous losses and our enemies seemed to be going from one triumph to another. Yet it was at the dramatic crisis of the French collapse in those tense midsummer moments when our arms and life seemed to hang in the balance or to be slipping away on the French beaches, on our airfields and eyes cast anxiously scanned the waiting world to be hard upon us. There was the time when renewed and almost passionate assurances of unflinching support and devotion poured in upon me, every hour from the leaders of the Crown Colonies, the smallest coral reef and atoll in the Pacific.

The further I read these messages was the same. "What can we do? What have we done? They offered their services, they offered their aid. It was indeed moving to know that people in these far-off countries were subscribing money that they could ill afford to buy fighters to protect this island and bombers to strike back at those who dared to assault their Mother Country. Every bomb dropped on our cities, in a cause of bitter resentment to the Colonies, and when Buckingham Palace was bombed I received telegrams from every single one of our Colonies, more than 60 of them, expressing their anger at the outrage and their bewilderment at their Majesties' presidential escape."

What have we done to deserve such good will? What is the debit and credit of our dealings with these Colonial peoples?

Law and order and a settled state of society have been brought to millions. With the help of missionary effort, education and health services have been set up and extended; private enterprise has been set up in new countries, and stimulated trade; our scholars and scientists have added to the world's store of history, tropical medicine, agriculture, and a hundred other subjects, and the knowledge they have acquired has been used to practical effect in the administration of our Colonies. The achievement is nothing as compared with the task which lies before us of improving the lot of all these people, helping and guiding them to a better standard of progress, raising their standards of living, and equipping them and developing the resources of their countries

that they may be enabled to take on the increasing responsibilities of the ordering of their own lives.

Only a few months ago, in a speech in the Chamberlain, the Imperial Parliament announced the spending of £100,000,000 from the pockets of the British taxpayer to carry out over a period of years a programme of Colonial development and welfare. The forward path is always dangerous, for education can be a heavy burden, but I am convinced we have chosen wisely.

#### Importance of Colonies in War

The importance of Colonies during wartime can be considered from three aspects, the strategic, the provision of man-power, and the economic.

The importance of the fortresses of Gibraltar, Malta, and Singapore requires no emphasis. Imperial troops are stationed there in positions which command the sea routes of the world, and now that the war appears to be spreading, their value will become greater.

A recent development of importance has been the agreement to lease to the United States of America certain bases in the West Indies. This is a signal honour which has fallen to those Colonies in common with Newfoundland, thus to contribute to the defence of the British Empire and of that other great democracy, the United States. The lease in Bermuda has been offered without asking for anything in return. In the other Colonies the leases are being granted in exchange for 50 United States destroyers. This important strategic and strategic development has been generally welcomed by the Colonies themselves, which, in agreeing to these leases, are making a noble and generous contribution to the war effort of the Empire and to the future of Anglo-American relations. The Colonies thus return to their early rôle of strategic defenders of noble causes.

In the provision of man-power the Colonies are a vast reservoir hitherto almost untapped, but where recruits have been asked for, they have been forthcoming many times over. The Colonial Troopments are now composed of men of fine proved fighting calibre. You will recall, I hope, that soon in your papers of the arrival of recruits from certain Colonies, to join the Royal Air Force.

It is in the economic sphere that the contribution of the Colonies to the war is at present most powerful. It consists first of the denial to the enemy of essential tropical products, such as fats, oils, and oilseeds, which are so important to a country at war. The Colonial Empire has to make sure that none of these products go to the enemy directly or indirectly, and that no help is given to merchants and ship-owners who are working for the enemy. This may sound a simple operation, but it keeps a large number of experts very busy indeed.

Many of the products of the Colonial Empire are needed to carry on the war. We should soon find our efforts hampered if we could not count on the tin and rubber of Malaya and the copper of Northern Rhodesia.

It may be of interest to record how, when almost every town and village in the Battle Fund, that the Colonies were the first people in the Empire to make gifts for aircraft. Now they are ready to help in another way by providing mobile canteens to serve the food and drink to the people of London and other towns who have been bombed out of their homes, or who have to spend long anxious nights in air raid shelters. When you see one of these canteens on the streets, with the name of one of our Colonies inscribed on it, you will remember that it is a gift and token of good will from a people far away—different in colour, perhaps, in language, in history and surroundings, but at one with you in a common love of liberty and democracy, in detestation of tyranny and cruelty, and in allegiance to one King and one King.

The suggestion that the Colonies should present the Mother Country with military aircraft was first made editorially by "East Africa and Rhodesia."

# Background to th

leaves in the Middle East. Upon our performance in Egypt, the Sudan, and the eastern Mediterranean generally depends the most vital issues. And even in this area would be disastrous. A successful autumn and winter campaign in Egypt is not only essential to an eventual victory against the Axis Powers from the purely military point of view, but is most vital in relation to morale in this Kingdom, where the civilian population is already undergoing great trials, and more, if it is to be leared, go through more. The knowledge that the armies of Britain are successfully pounding the enemy in the Middle East and bleeding Italy to death will have an immense effect upon the public. If the civilian shivering in his collar under a German bombardment, knows that our armies are gradually creeping forward towards success upon the land of battle, he will regard his own sacrifice as a positive contribution towards victory and a direct help to those engaged upon operations. If however he feels that there is no positive action upon any field of battle, he will soon become disheartened. Apart from the importance of successful action in Egypt in its relation to our morale in Britain, there is another motive for a display of the utmost energy. The attention of Greece, Turkey, Iraq and Afghanistan, the peoples of the Arabian Peninsula, the masses of India, the political parties of South Africa, and the watchful eyes of the Abyssinians will all alike be focused upon the contending armies in Africa. A British success will bring an immediate reaction in our favour, has very likely turning the tide of world war to quite as great an extent as the performance of our fighter pilots over the shores of Britain. — Imperial Policy Group.

High-flying German. High-flying attacks are the latest method adopted by the Germans in their incessant attempts to overcome our daytime air defence. Some of the German formations during the past week have been flying at heights as great as 30,000 ft. Our present interceptor fighters can reach the highest flying aircraft the Germans have sent over, but when flying near their ceiling they are less efficient than when flying lower down. The deterioration in the flight of German to British aircraft brought down in raids on this country is as much the result of the German use of heights as of their use of fighters as bombers. In both high-flying development and speed development our aircraft are well ahead and should be capable of keeping ahead of the Germans in all technical matters. — Oliver Stewart.

U-Boat Misadventures. It is known that the German expectation was that sea-borne trade proceeds in the tropics would be easy targets for U-boats. The fact of the war should be overwhelmed by their lightning U-boat attacks, and that 2,000,000 tons would be sunk within the first month. It was what Hitler wanted and ordered to happen if it must happen. In fact, in the first 52 weeks of war, the total sinkings were 2,771,351 tons, or a weekly average of 53,295. The total loss of a year's war against sea-borne trade then has been that the U-boats' mines and aircraft only succeeded in doing in 12 months what more than twice the programme set them to do in one month. The published statements about the U-boat losses would lead to deduce that some 200 British officers and men, and 200,000 tons were lost in the first weeks of the war, and about 60 U-boats were destroyed. If there had been regular bulletins announcing the destruction of enemy submarines, the rapidly growing tabulation of this loss would have been just as impressive as have been the well-displayed tables of enemy air losses. — Mr. H. C. Crabby. The Nineteenth Century.

The Task Ahead. Britain and the Empire have set to win their simultaneous battle for life. Their greatest and greatest qualities are not behind them, but ahead. With the fullness of heart that war has brought the United States, and the endurance, dauntlessness, and ability of our people in the air, and where so far we have made up for Hitlerism one of the historic defeats of despotic aggression by freedom warriors. Africa is a vital theatre as Europe itself, not to speculate here on what may happen in Asia. For magnitude and range, variety and intensity together, the task we shall have to shoulder from now onwards are such as no other single nation in the world's records has ever called upon to confront. The air attack on this island will continue through the winter. It is absolutely essential in the interests of the whole struggle that our counter-attack against the Nazi war organisation in Germany itself should be pressed relentlessly with increasing force. At the same time it is certain that by naval, military and aerial means we must progressively more powerfully wipe out the Axis in the Mediterranean, the Near East and Africa. — Mr. J. L. Gavin. The Observer.

The Raw Material Situation. In analysing elements of the industrial American writers distinguish between what they call the Great Essentials and the Critical Raw Materials. The great essentials, seven in number, are the elements of natural wealth and partly elements of industrial organisation. They are food, steel, machinery, chemicals, coal, iron ore and oil. The critical raw materials are copper, lead, zinc, sulphur and pyrites, bauxite, tin, rubber, manganese, nickel, chromium, tungsten, wool, potato, phosphorus, antimony, molybdenum, and mica. We only six of the great essentials, but the British Commonwealth depends almost entirely on foreign sources. Amongst the critical raw materials there is a deficiency of cotton, potash, phosphates, antimony, mercury, sulphur and pyrites. But in every case, including oil, this can be made good, thanks to sea-power, from sources outside the German-controlled area. When we turn to Germany and her vast industrial picture. Her strength lies in her command over four of the seven great essentials—steel, machinery, chemicals and coal. To these must be added iron ore, of which she has remedied her deficiency by the conquest of France, and her access to Spain and Sweden. Of food, which her weak point is, animal and vegetable fats she can no doubt scrape together enough to meet the needs of her soldiers and workers at the cost of privations to the rest of the population, especially in the occupied countries. But oil, of which she has very little today under her control, is a standing source of weakness. Of the critical raw materials she is self-sufficient in bauxite, antimony and potash. — The Round Table.

At the Cairo. — Already in the city, the most cosmopolitan capital in the world. In the hotels, bars, and streets I hear at least half a dozen languages spoken in the course of single morning visits. English, New Zealanders, Dutch, Arabs, Syrians, in Moslem dress, Australians, South Africans, Cypriots, Greeks, Turks, coal-black Armenians from the Soudan, dozen different racial and European races and exotic dialects. Norwegian dignitaries, together with scores of other persons, and many unarmoured men from the Free French fighting in the White Cross of France, on their shoulders. All these move about freely. — The Times. Cairo correspondent.

# o the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — The war has hardly begun. — Captain R. F. C. Crookshank, M.P.

France had for too long been a paradise of old men. — Mr. Hugh Sellon.

A democracy is normally prepared for peace, a totalitarian State for war. — Mr. John F. Kennedy.

It is much harder for a tyrant to hold down foreign peoples than his own. — The Royal Table.

An army without an air arm is like a star without a point. — Saturday Times' air correspondent.

Dive bombing was invented by the R.F.C. in 1914-15. It was used at the battle of the Somme. — Viscount Trenchard.

Hitler has created the greatest unhappiness of the greatest number in the shortest time recorded in history. — Mr. A. S. Spender.

The Dominions under and both Great Britain and the United States better than either nation understands the other. — Sir Charles Atteridge.

The greatest achievement a man has ever accomplished is the postponement of the date of his own death. — Dr. Newman, Ministry of Health.

The Royal Air Force is underrated by tradition and respected by the best, freshest and best spirits for rapid production. — Address.

We could not allow the financial front to be weakened because we did not wish to hurt people's feelings. — Sir Robert Kindersley.

From all that has been written one might expect Dover to be in ruins, but astonishingly little damage is to be seen. — Times' correspondent.

An Italian attack on Greece becomes more probable with the expansion of Germany's hold on the Balkans. — Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn.

Specialty skilled miners should be engaged in the work of rescuing people buried under the debris of bombed buildings. — Mr. J. Griffiths, M.P.

Mr. Gandhi has always stood out for the last anna in any bargain. By so doing he has constantly retarded progress in India. — Sir Alfred Watson.

For Italy or Germany to obtain a foothold and start preparations at Dakar is about what is required to bring the United States into war-declaring mood. — Mr. Erwin D. Cadham.

Pity those who are in authority when war breaks out. The Minister in a democracy begins a war and dictates the terms of peace. — Samuel Hoare, M.P.

A child born in this country today can reasonably expect to live on an average about 13 or 14 years longer than his grandfather could. — Mr. Rhys Davies, M.P.

To Viscount Trenchard's effort than to anybody else is the Country indebted for the high standard of training which the Royal Air Force has attained. — Lord Snell.

If there is ever any danger of dry rot at No. 10, Downing-street, healthy currents from the Dominions will avert the peril. — Lord Caldecotte, former Dominions Secretary.

Many of us feel that had the Pope been willing to co-operate with the heads of other Christian Communities there would have been no war. — The Bishop of Chelmsford.

During the past three months the quickest air mail delivery from America has been seven days, the slowest 17. By sea the quickest has been 18 days, the slowest 28. — Mr. C. A. Ramsden.

One of the astonishing features of the evacuation of civilians from London is their reluctance to leave London but their own particular district of London. — The Duke of Devonshire.

Our present trials in the much-bombed city of London are not the prelude to defeat; they are rather the unpleasant but hopeful birth-pangs of a new Britain. — Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.

When I visited Germany four years ago there were under cultivation literally millions of acres which had never been cultivated before since the days of Noah. — The Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.

The sum needed to build and equip the smallest of our most recently completed cruisers is just double that required to complete a cruiser of the same tonnage in 1919. — Sir Victor Warrender, M.P.

The Ministry of Information has had three Ministers, and after several reorganisations it is more unpopular than ever, largely because the Government has failed to consult the right people. — Mr. Kenneth Dewar.

For the four weeks ending October 22 the total expenditure in this country averaged a daily rate of more than £9,000,000. Expenditure has increased since July 'by £1,500,000 a day. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

I have never seen the Prime Minister in better form than he is these days. We have to live with him and see to him, and astounded at his inexhaustible energy and freshness of mind. — Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

General Sir James Spence, whose appointment to the post of the Chief of the Air Force in 1917, reveals an almost prophetic insight into air war as it is being waged today. — Lord Snell.

Malcolm MacDonald is perhaps the greatest justification of the Treasury system in the House of Commons. He achieved office because of being his father's son, but now he would be included in any Ministry on his merits. — Mr. Beveridge Baxter, M.P.

The soul is a vitary target to be bombed to impotence and dull. Hitler's disbelief in the ultimate democracy of the moral law and the conquest of God and the Christian spirit will be his undoing. He is sitting on a moral time-bomb. — Sir James Marchant.

M. Daladier's sole fault was his incontinence; his only sin was his mistrust of himself and of others. If he had learned to conquer the fatal mistrust which so often paralysed his will as a patriot and a statesman, the association of Mr. Mandel in close confidence would have saved France. — Mr. Edie J. Bois, former editor of "Petit-Parisien".

If the British Government gave formal notice, in view of the criminal bombardment of London and other towns, that after a certain date it held itself at liberty to attack a score of named German towns known to contain military objectives, it would remove any shadow of illegality from its subsequent actions. — Colonel R. H. Minshall.

If a wet spell should come at the time when Graziani makes his move on Egypt it would greatly hamper the movement of his mechanical transport and guns, but what he loses on the swings he will gain on the roundabouts, for sheets of surface water will solve for the time being the all-important question of water supplies. — Major C. Jarvis.

By the grace of God, and the vigilance of the Royal Navy, the courage of the mercantile marine, the devotion of dock labourers, of transport workers, and of food handlers, the patient efforts of the Government, these good things have been brought to our table; and for these benefits we thank our God. — Grace said at a public luncheon by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

### PERSONALIA

Viscount Stochaven had an audience of the King one day last week.

Mr. J. O. Dekin, Assistant District Officer in Uganda, and Miss E. M. L. Brown, of the Uganda Nursing Service, were recently in Nakuru.

Engineer Rear Admiral William C. Pamberton, who has died in Tunbridge Wells, served during the sea and military operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1885.

Captain Henry A. Burdett, of Ruiri, has succeeded to a 500-year-old title through the death of his first cousin, Sir Charles C. Burdett, himself a former Kenya settler.

The Most Rev. Nicodemus Zachariou, Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of Southern, Central and Eastern Africa, recently made an extensive tour of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. L. Pemberton, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, who later lived for some time in Kenya and Uganda, is now in Australia. Mrs. Pemberton and the recently arrived £50 to the Northern Rhodesia Society, the "Pemberton Fund."

Sir Arnold Hudson, Governor of the Colony, has served for many years in East Africa, and it is known that during the war all medals of merit and honours will be limited to three each, and that they will consist as far as possible of local honours.

Now that the operations of the Overseas Reception Board have been temporarily suspended, Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs, has been Chairman of the Board, and has returned to his duties at the Dominions Office.

Mr. B. G. Bourdillon, son of the late Bernard Bourdillon, former Governor of Uganda, and now Governor of Nigeria, has been appointed private secretary to His Excellency. Mr. Bourdillon has spent all his official service in Nigeria, to which he was first appointed in 1934.

Major General the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, both of whom have visited the Rhodesias and East Africa, were the guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, New York, last week-end, and Athlone remains President of the Royal African Society.

Sir Charles Bowring, for so long Colonial Secretary of Kenya, and then Governor of Nyasa, has returned to his home in England after undergoing an operation in London for emphysema, which followed an attack of pneumonia. His many East African friends will wish him a rapid and complete recovery.

Several new honorary correspondence secretaries have recently been appointed to the Overseas League. Among them are Mrs. B. Howard of Miquila, Northern Rhodesia; Mrs. E. Golding of Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. J. L. Roschild, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia; and the Rev. S. T. Pilkington of the U.M. S. A., Manda, Tanganyika Territory.

Visitors to Rhodesia House, London, during last week included Messrs. G. Bramley, A. G. Egan, J. D. Gill-Russell, D. M. Fricker, E. P. Hilly, B. O. Kelly, J. Mackay, and C. J. Whannond, all of whom are serving overseas. R. A. P. Mr. R. J. Crist, who's with the Royal Air Force, and Mr. J. V. Hartley, of the West Air Force, and Lieutenant R. Macraughen.

Many East Africans and Rhodesians who have returned to their homes in various ways will have learned with deep regret of the death of the Rev. Pat McCormack, D.S.O., since 1927, Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square. He was for a short while a chaplain in South Africa during the Boer War, later became vicar of a church in Johannesburg, and was also connected with the Italian campaign to the Dardanelles during the last war.

### Mr. Goodall Bloom

My friend with a friendly smile to Goodall Bloom will be welcomed to the Colony, for he was a man of great strength of character, non-discriminatory and full loyalty to Great Britain.

A few days ago (as noted in our obituary) the charitable and unselfish of race or religion, I never knew him to have the opportunity of doing someone else a good turn. Whether in his business dealings he showed the shrewdness alleged to be the hall mark of his race, I never had the opportunity of testing, but it was certain that he had the shrewdness in the giving, he would help in any reasonable way, as readily as he would lend to someone who had straggled a bad patch, but who had almost certainly got his feet again and was on the right track.

He was an enthusiast for coffee growing, and was really in love with his estate, which he delighted to show to friends, and passing on the same quite unknown to him. In his own very personal way he did a great deal to help the distressed years which followed the last Armistice, to avoid British ideas and ideals in the Arara-Maloti district of Tanganyika, a cosmopolitan area in which British settlers were never as numerous as they should have been. There were British, South African, Dutch, Greeks, Italians, Bulgarians, Germans and others. Sometimes people trimmed their sails, but never did I find it was always to the wind, which meant in practice that he was one of the few who were not a part of German intrigue, which gave danger to a strong British position. His loyal heart will long be missed.

### Mrs. G. J. Engelbrecht

We regret to report the death of a very popular lady in Rhodesia, at the age of 88, of Mrs. G. J. Engelbrecht, a pioneer lady in Rhodesia and of Kenya. With her husband she trekked from the Tlokweng to the Charter district of Rhodesia in 1895, but when the Masongu rebellion broke out soon afterwards they left for Enkeldoorn, where they remained until 1896. In that year Mr. and Mrs. Engelbrecht accompanied their children, started a party of 17 South African frontiersmen, with wagons and men, sailed from Beira for Tanganyika to the northern part of the country, owing to the antagonism of German officials. However, they decided to go further north, and finally settled in the Eldoret district of Kenya after some two years of wandering. Mr. Engelbrecht died on his farm in 1908, and early in 1914 Mrs. Engelbrecht returned to Southern Rhodesia, where (except for a brief holiday visit to Kenya) she had since lived. Two of her children are settled in Nyasa in Southern Rhodesia, and one in South Africa. Of her 11 grandchildren, five are in Southern Rhodesia and six in Kenya. She also has four great-grandchildren in Southern Rhodesia and six in Kenya.

#### Other Obituaries

Mr. Horace Paine, a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, died on Monday after an accident. He was 88 years of age.

Mrs. Harry Ashburner, who has died in the Insiza district of Southern Rhodesia at the age of 75, trekked up to the Colony with her husband and six small children by ox-wagon in 1896.

Mr. William Lionel Hitchens, who died suddenly in London last week, was an eminent industrialist who in his early career was a member of Lord Milner's Kindergarten in South Africa. After becoming Treasurer of the Transvaal, he left the Colonial Service in 1917, but two years later he served as Chairman of a board of inquiry into the public service of Southern Rhodesia.

60th Week of the War



# Development of Tanganyika

## Points from an Excellent Report

EVERYONE interested in the progress of the East and Central African Dependencies should read the Report of the Central Development Committee for Tanganyika Territory (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 5s.). A document of high importance from the standpoint of the country primarily concerned, it is so thorough and comprehensive that it affords valuable pointers to cognate problems in other territories.

Mr. G. E. Sandford, Principal Secretary for the Territory, was Chairman of the Committee, and his colleagues were Mr. R. E. Robinson, general manager of the Railway, Sir J. Gillin, and the general manager of the East African Airways. Mr. A. B. Kilian was secretary, and Mr. Lester (Colon Mr. Trotter) was acting secretary during his absence, and Mr. Stone and Mr. J. who were absent when the report was signed.

The members are to be congratulated on having reached unanimity except in one small particular in regard to the transport services for the Southern Highlands, where, as there are no roads, it appears that policies crept in. A warm tribute is paid to the secretaries, Mr. Barclay and Mr. Kilian, who certainly seems to have performed his duties admirably, and there is evidence that much hard work done by the provincial committees, whose recommendations have been carefully examined, classified, and given degrees of priority or rejected for reasons which are set forth in praise-worthy sketches.

### Development Widely Defined

The definition of development was assumed to be wide. "We want to see a healthy, prosperous, industrious, and self-reliant population resident in the Territory; we want to see such use made of Tanganyika's resources as will place prosperity beyond doubt; we want to see a steadily increased non-Native and Native population and a steadily improved standard of living." That was the Committee's point of departure. In brief, the goal, in the words of Lord Dufferin and Avebury, "to lead colonial peoples to a larger and fuller life."

Those whom the Governor appointed to advise him are convinced that the best way to improve African family and life is to assist the production of economic crops. They emphasize that this is the greatest need of the highland hillman in the Southern Highlands, the peasants in the West and South-West, and the peasants in the East. The improvement of its fertility, and that the worst erosion is found where no economic crop is grown, and that the peasant is concerned only with earning a living for subsistence from the soil.

Since development of the Territory demands expenditure beyond the limits of current revenue, financial assistance by loan or grant is essential for certain improvements. "It has been our first essential priority to secure greatly improved communications, and the development policy we have in mind aims at a fuller exploitation of the Territory's natural resources than has hitherto taken place, commencing the indigenous population to do more work on the best sites of fertile but sparsely-populated areas, and taking all the steps to encourage non-Native settlement."

### Immense Increase in Pensions Costs

Debt and pension charges taken together have more than doubled in the past decade. The cost of pensions, as a gratuity, has indeed, been multiplied nearly five times in the seven years ended in 1933, the latest possible indication that the Territory, when at this stage, will be compelled to rely mainly upon staff recruited in England for the direction of its administrative, economic and social activities, must lose no time in training

Africans for a much larger share in such duties. The Committee declares that the aim must be to employ European personnel from the resident population to reduce reliance on overseas recruitment to a minimum, and to employ small numbers of special services within the Territory to the benefit of the country.

The best prospect is to fight the stimulus of exports made possible and place to the operations of a port, and to use the income for increasing exports. Ports must be placed in the forefront of policy.

The Government is strongly urged to make a clear statement of its development policy, so phrased as to preclude differing interpretations by individual officers, and thus removing the present undue influence of the personal factors when transfers of officials occur.

### Clear Statement of Policy Needed

Approval is expressed of a Government statement of 1938 which stated: "The real remedy lies in increasing individual wealth in order that the individual himself may be benefited, that his obligations to the State may be reduced, that the tonnage carried by the railways may be maintained, and that the purchase of produce of the country may be raised to as high a figure as possible. The important points that the Native should be encouraged to do productive work on his own land, whether by working on his own land or by working for someone else."

It is emphasised, however, that this policy must be maintained through times of high prices and good agricultural seasons, that it must be elaborated and given by more detailed instructions, that a constant check must be kept on the progress by means of frequent statistical analysis and annual reports laid on the table of the Legislative Council, and that a fearless and independent inspectorate is needed.

Under a continuing production policy consistently applied it is held that Native agricultural output should in five years reach 700,000 cwt. of cotton, 20,000 tons of rice, 200,000 tons of maize, and 20,000 tons of wheat (excluding non-Native production). The total amount of these export quantities would mean, at 1937 values, an increase in wealth from £1,200,000 to £2,000,000 annually, these results being anticipated solely from the application of a consistent policy and without any expenditure on administrative and technical services apart from supervisory, and the training and employment of additional Africans for instruction in these crops, ghee, beeswax, etc., are expected to add another £600,000, which means that the predictable earnings of the Native peasant working on his own environment should, calculated on 1937 values, have trebled by 1942.

Assuming that the population is then five and a half millions, the export would represent 18s. per person per annum, or say £4 per family, which, says the Committee, should be attainable with ease; but it will leave the peasant on a comparatively low standard of living unless there is a marked increase in transactions on the local market following development of non-Native enterprise and the establishment of secondary industries. As a comparison, it is stated that many Africans at the Kinyanya peasant settlement were near to be able to make an income of £15 annually, while some have made £20 a year from their exportable crops.

### Non-Native and Native Settlement

Increased settlement of the non-Native population is essential. "What we have in mind is the encouragement of settlement by non-Natives who are prepared to accept the general policy of steady advancement of the standard of living of all the inhabitants, not only their own and who are prepared to contribute to increasing the wealth of the country. Development of the Territory in its full sense aims to us in increasing attainment within any measurable time, if it can, unless active encouragement is given to the foundation of non-Native homes

steads of the rural areas suited to the purpose. There is still a great room for improvement and increase in native production, but Native production alone cannot make full use of the Territory's potential agricultural resources nor can it be regarded as a firm basis for stable development.

Non-Native immigration of the type referred to cannot only increase the production of wealth, it operates as an educative influence second to none in inducing a rise in the standard of comfort of the people; it improves cultural methods, and it is an essential step in building up a self-sufficing country. On the material side we want roads, means of wealth; on the social side we want as rapidly as possible to raise the standard of living.

By settlement the reporters mean homesteads as distinct from plantation enterprises—homesteads peopled by residents in the truest sense of the term, people who will be occupied in farming or ancillary pursuits, dependent on the land, and certain to engender an *esprit de pays*. There will, of course, be failures, as there have always been in all lands, but it is strongly argued that the risk of failure should not be treated as a deterrent to action, that that risk can be largely minimised by vigorous action along the lines of a clearly stated policy of promoting settlement, and that the end in view should justify the risks.

#### Settlement Board and Land Bank Urged

To the suggestion that Tanganyika is not suited to non-Native settlement comes the reply:

There is land in the Southern Highlands and Northern Provinces in every way as suited to European settlement as land in other parts of the world which now support settled homesteads, and there is land in the Eastern Province (to name but one) where Asiatic settlement has been successful with every prospect of success. Establishment of a Land and Settlement Board and a Land and Agricultural Bank are urged. The Land and Settlement Board should be appointed with a delay to prepare group settlement schemes, demarcate holdings, examine the availability of water for these holdings, prepare hospital and school facilities, and thus be ready to welcome new settlers as soon as the war ends. It is proposed that a Selection Board should be set up in England.

The Land Settlements Act for South-West Africa is quoted with approval as a guide in a settlement scheme suited to the conditions of Tanganyika, and it is hoped that the Board will be given the chairmanship of a whole-time public service, charged to further the interests of non-Native settlement and to represent the interests of non-Native settlement in the councils of Government.

Less congested areas in the Southern Highlands should first attract the attention of the Board, and there is an estimate that exports from the Province might within five years be raised to £400,000, mainly tea, a counsellor for some £200,000, pyrethrum for £100,000, coffee for £70,000, fire-cured tobacco £50,000 to £40,000, and fire-cured tobacco £20,000 to £30,000. More time would be required for the development of large-scale production of grains and wool.

Land tenure is discussed at length, and though the general freeholding of land titles is not advocated, the present auctioning of agricultural land is condemned. A system of tender is preferred, the simplification of survey is advocated, and closer definition suggested of the factors justifying revision of land rentals from time to time.

Instead of continuing to provide funds for scholarships, income from the Beit Bequest will henceforth be allocated in Southern Rhodesia to other and more necessary phases of educational activity. About £2,000 will be available this year, and will largely be spent on a central library for schools, to be established in Bulawayo.

## News of the War

### Concluded from Page 118

Major F. J. Wain has been gazetted as temporary lieutenant-colonel in the ranks of the Rhodesia Territorial Force.

Major Jester Cooper, one of the pioneers of Southern Rhodesia, is now serving with the 21st Home Guard in Bristol.

Major J. K. Matheson, M.C., is now District Commandant of the Kenya Defence Force for the Kikuyu, Somali and South Kavirondo districts.

Mr. E. J. G. Gibb, agent in Mombasa for the Union-Castle Line, has been appointed commandant of the Kenya Defence Force in Mombasa with the rank of major, in succession to Major V. A. C. Ross, who has been transferred to British India. Mr. Gibb is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson Gibb.

#### Generosity for War Funds

The Southern Rhodesia National War Fund Committee hopes to raise the fund to £100,000 by the end of the year. Nearly three quarters of that sum has already been collected.

Mr. G. R. Milne, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has a record of public-spirited generosity in this war which it would be hard to beat in East or Central Africa. Having already given £4,400 to various war funds in the Colony, he recently sent a cheque for £5,000 for the purchase of a Spitfire. He has lived in Rhodesia for 41 years, and is now 77 years of age.

Almost £9,500 was raised at a war fund fête recently held in Bulawayo—a magnificent response to much hard work.

Mr. Lowry, a resident of Northern Rhodesia, has lent the Imperial Government £500 free of interest for the duration of the war.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has seen an expression of his warm appreciation of the generous expression of the Government of the Bechuanaland Protectorate to the relief of air raid victims. Lord Lloyd asked that the people of Bechuanaland should know that this country is greatly encouraged by their sympathy, their conviction of the righteousness of our cause, and their confidence in our ultimate victory.

Lord Lloyd has also expressed to the Governor of Nyasaland an expression of gratitude for the generous manner in which the Nyasalanders are supporting the local War-torn areas.

Future proceeds of the "East Africa Standard" relief fund, already over £5,000, are to be used for the purchase of mobile canteens to relieve distress among air raid victims in Great Britain.

Twenty ambulances were recently shipped from the U.S.A. to East Africa as a result of the efforts of the British American Ambulance Corps. One ambulance was the gift of the staff of the American South African Line, Inc.

For a Services Club opened in Salisbury the State Lottery Trustees of Southern Rhodesia gave £2,000 for the purchase of furniture, the Government agreed to pay the rent of the premises, and various business houses provided articles of equipment at greatly reduced prices.

Two large parcels of woollies made by the Women's Service League Comforts for the Troops Committee in Tanganyika have been sent to the country for the use of His Majesty's Forces.

Members of the Lusaka Civil Defence Committee are the District Commissioner, Major H. M. McKee, Mr. H. Rich, Captain A. B. Case, Mr. W. S. Hutchins, Dr. C. J. Davids, and Inspector Fozzer. The Nkana committee is headed by the District Commissioner, and includes Mr. A. Royden Harrison, Captain A. A. Smith, Dr. A. J. P. Coetzee, Captain C. O. Fozzer, Mr. G. W. R. E. Ange, Mr. N. M. Schulman, Inspector E. J. Phinn, and Mr. D. C. D. Bridger.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Sherwood Starr Results

The Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Co. states in its annual report for the year ending June 30 that revenue during the 12 months totalled £117,000 and expenditure £84,500, leaving a balance of £32,500. Depreciation absorbs £9,000 and taxation reserve £4,500, leaving a net profit of £19,000. The balance brought forward was £4,276 and from the total profit of £10,726 a dividend of 3s per share (£2,250) has been paid and £110 is carried forward to next year's accounts.

During the year 141,108 tons were milled for a recovery of 14,952 oz. fine gold. Gross working profit at the mine amounted to £21,500, less Government royalty £2,420 making the net working profit at mine £19,080. Ore reserves on June 30, 1940, were estimated at 532,800 tons averaging 1.07 dwts. per ton, against 535,000 tons averaging 4.1 dwts. on June 30, 1939. Capital expenditure amounted to £2,390.

Shaft sinking consisted of lowering the internal circular shaft 1 1/2 ft. to 764 ft. below the top level and timbering 137 ft. Total development footage was 4,747 ft. The annual meeting will be held in Salisbury on November 2.

Company Progress Reports

During September output of gold totalled 102 oz.

Kawanda - During August, 946 tons of ore were crushed in Kawanda producing 200 oz. of gold and 798 tons crushed at Chasus yielded 143 oz. of gold. Total production 343 oz. fine gold.

At the Chasus 4th level, drive S. advanced 14 ft. to total of 25 ft. on poor lode. No. 2 rise adv. 1 ft. on total of 35 ft. and sub-drives extended to 100 ft. into Nos. 1 and 3 rises. No. 1 rise N. adv. 35 ft. to 77 ft. and sub-drives 20 ft. up drive 6 ft. N. and 24 ft. S. No. 2 rise began under 20 ft. Stopping continued on Nos. 2 and levels.

At the Chasus West drive N. adv. 12 ft. to 177 ft. on lode and 13 ft. to 81 ft. on poor lode cut out by stoping. Drive S. No. 1 rise again adv. 10 ft. to 100 ft. on air and 10 ft. to 81 ft. and crosscut adv. 14 ft. towards lode. Exploration of Manassa vein continued and stopping begun. At Dudgeon S. the Karonga drive N. adv. 94 ft. to total of 62 ft. on lode of 7 fms. in width and 7' cut in value. Drive S. adv. 46 ft. to total 73 ft. at 6 fms. in width and 24 dwts. in value. Rises begun N. and S. of crosscut. N. rise adv. 18 ft. south rise 25 ft.

In No. 2 Area No. 5 shaft winze at Chasus sunk 2 ft. to 176 ft. below top level. Part of month was occupied equipping the winze for No. 1. Rise adv. 20 ft. to 75 ft. in strong quartz of good value. Winze south to 40 ft. on air and on lode. Good value. Winze west drive from No. 1 shaft adv. 10 ft. to 100 ft. and lower west drive from No. 3 winze, showing strong quartz of good value.

Jessie Gold Mine

The Jessie Gold Mine, about 100 miles north-west of Lusaka, has been purchased by Mr. S. Fischer. Reports from Northern Rhodesia suggest that a rich reef has been discovered and that intensive development work is to be undertaken.

Allowances to Working Mines

The payment by mining companies of allowances in lieu of active service has dismayed the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, recently. They demand that representatives express themselves as opposed to the principle. Some mining companies are making allowances to their former employees, and are unwilling to alter the arrangements.

Mining Personalities

Mr. F. E. Wade, chief geologist in Tanganyika Territory, is spending a holiday in South Africa. Mr. N. T. Penhale, who inspected many properties in Kenya during the early days of gold mining in the Colony, has returned to England from a visit to Bolivia.

Mr. Alfred Chester Beatty, one of the directors of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and a leading member of the board of other Rhodesian mining companies, has joined the directorate of the Union Corporation, Ltd.

We regret that through a slip of the pen, Frank Ayer should have been described as a member of the board of Anglo-Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Mufuhira Copper Mines, Ltd. He has been general manager of both companies since 1933, and has been appointed visiting manager at Strom November 1 next, when Mr. H. Hutchinson, manager of Mufuhira, will succeed him as general manager of the Mufuhira and Boar Antelope mines.

News Items in Brief

Darius Salaam, a dervish, recently cut, rolled and wrapped over 40,000 bundles, measuring altogether some 130 miles.

Over 2,000 miles of strip roads in Southern Rhodesia will have been completed by the end of this year. The system was begun in 1933.

A South African Air Force machine, an American Lockheed, flew from Pretoria to Nairobi in 10 1/2 hours on Saturday last, the distance is more than 2,000 miles.

During the 52 aircraft which Beira A32 were completed and 10 were flying boats. Of the aeroplanes, 2 were operated by Portuguese and 15 by British companies.

The total cost of the proposed per annum in Uganda prisons during 1939 was Shs. 211. The estimated pecuniary value of all the work done in the year was Shs. 115,744.

Consideration of the realignment and regrading of the Kenya and Uganda Railway between Gilgil and Nakuru has been postponed until the first meeting of the Railway Advisory Council in 1941.

Work has begun on the construction of a new high level bridge over the Umfolozi river in Southern Rhodesia, and low level bridges are to be built across the Tloko and Muliwa rivers to connect the great Breeding Triangle with the rest of the country.

America is reported to be in agreement with the British Government in tackling some of the economic problems of the Colonies, particularly in regard to the raw materials. Alternative markets and means for large-scale storage are among the subjects of discussion.

Lord Francis Scott recently told the Legislative Council that he would like to see established an East African War Fund for the pooling of the financial resources of the East African territories, the fund to be at the disposal of the Imperial authorities for use in the future.

It has been promised for the establishment in Southern Rhodesia after the war of a National Gallery for the preservation of the Colony's historic treasures. Such a gallery, said Major L. Holbein in Salisbury recently, would be a worthy jubilee and peace memorial.

The volcano Oldoinyo Lengai (Mountain of God), situated between Arusha and the Kenya border, is reported to be in eruption and to have devastated the country over a radius of 30 miles. Many Masai cattle have perished in molten lava and ashes. Mount Meru is also active. No loss of human life has been reported.

Grants for Good Causes

Among recent grants by the State Lottery Trustees of Southern Rhodesia are £460 to the new Services Club, Bulawayo; £1,000 to the Nazareth House Sisters, Salisbury, in reduction of the debt on their new building; £700 to the Nervous Disorders Home, Bulawayo; £250 to the Hindu Society to equip their hall in Bulawayo; £50 to the Que Que Boy Scouts' Association; and the provision of radio sets for the Southern Rhodesia Air Force in Kenya and for Rhodesia's general hospital in Nairobi.

Teaching by Film

Thousands of Natives in East Africa are learning more of the Empire war effort from films shown by a mobile cinema van supplied by the Ministry of Information. The van, equipped with projectors, a recording apparatus, a camera, gramophone, amplifiers and a radio receiving set, is being taken through the Native reserves by Mr. A. M. Champion, the former Kenya Provincial Commissioner, who has for years shown his own films to audiences in England. First reports indicate that the enterprise is a great success.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# An Income Tax Handicap The Hardship of Double Taxation

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir—Would you permit me to draw attention to the hardship to those formerly living in East Africa who from ill health or other reasons, have been compelled to leave?

Until 1911 one of the attractions held out to settlers by Kenya was the absence of income tax. In that year, largely as a result of pressure from the Colonial Office, this tax was introduced, but to prevent it bearing too heavily on the people it was not imposed on those with small incomes. A rule has since been proposed to the effect that no allowance whatever are to be granted to those who have ceased to reside in Kenya. Presumably the Kenya authorities believed that any income tax levied there could be recovered from the Income Tax Commissioners at home. Unfortunately, this is far from being the case and only a certain amount can be remitted. The result is that Kenya non-residents have to pay an additional tax on their income over and above what they pay to the British Exchequer. It is not clear what the difficulty is in those whose resources come from small business, farm, or investment in Kenya.

For instance, a man or woman whose annual African remuneration is only £125 a year is free of income tax, provided that all he or she has ever lived upon, but must nevertheless pay £6 5s. to the Colony. Anyone taking the trouble to work out the taxation demanded by the two Governments will discover that, although

certain rebates can be claimed, they will not reach the total required by Kenya. The tax is apparently to be doubled for the non-resident. As things stand, none of this additional amount can be recovered from the British authorities. If it is impossible to grant the non-resident the allowances granted to the resident, would it not be possible so to modify the charge as to bring it within limits which could be recovered from the British Income Tax Commissioners?

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM JESSE

## Contributions in Kind Organising Systematic Giving

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir—The news that the Kenya and Uganda Railways will provide free transport of military traffic to the extent of £250,000 this year and another £250,000 next year is probably the largest contribution in kind yet made to the war effort in any African territory, and it suggests ways by which individuals, associations and districts might adapt the same principle.

Though I know I am not proposing anything novel—I have, for instance, reported gifts of prime beef by Southern Rhodesian stock owners to the Imperial Government—perhaps a few words on the subject might help to get thoughts translated into facts.

Why should not an egg circle make gifts of eggs to military units? Could orange or other fruit growers be given help to not arrange to make weekly, fortnightly or monthly gifts of their produce?

How useful it would be if someone in a district which has not regularised its giving would undertake to collect money, comforts and produce. System falls in these matters—and systematic giving will, once they have formed a habit, bring much more pleasure to the donors.

If the right people can be encouraged to organise the thing I do not believe they need fear discouragement because so many people are contributing to existing funds. There is a spirit abroad which is ready for real sacrifice, and if that sacrifice has not yet found anything like full expression in Kenya, it is only because the essential work of organisation has still to be undertaken and expanded. In a word, leadership has been lacking, and any willingness to co-operate.

Yours faithfully,  
COLONIST

Kenya



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**The Real Kenya**  
When I had read your review of Mr. Negley Parsons' new book, in which he so obviously fails to understand Kenya, I turned to a recent issue of your paper in which reported the gist of an address given at a Rotary Club luncheon by Canon J. Wright, formerly of Nairobi, who certainly knows the colony well. His tribute, if in gratifying contrast with the nasty and not very flattering judgments of this American writer.

### East Africa and Rhodesia

"A recent issue was devoted to mark the beginning of the seventeenth year of publication of your paper, every issue of which I have read since you established it at the time of the Wembley Exhibition. How long ago that seems, and how far East Africa has travelled on the road towards co-operation in the meantime! There can be no doubt that your journal has contributed very substantially to that development as it has done in keeping ceaselessly under public notice the African ambitions of Germany. No newspaper published anywhere has so persistently exposed the enemy's plans in the matter of colonies, or has driven so hard in days of danger to arouse opposition to the weakness of successive British Governments in this matter. If your warnings had not headed the position in Africa would be so very different today. Your prophecies have been abundantly justified."

## Compulsory Arbitration

We learn by casual reference to an order published in the Northern Rhodesia Official Gazette, last week introduced compulsory arbitration in industry. A permanent tribunal has been established, consisting of the Chief Justice as Chairman, the Commissioner for Lands, Mines and Surveys as Spokesman-General, and two non-official members representing employers and workers. They will be selected by the Governor from time to time from suitable nominees approved by the organisations of employers and workers.

The order contains provisions encouraging industrialists to continue to use their own conciliation procedure, and compulsory arbitration will come into effect only if this fails or would involve undue delay. Decisions of the tribunal will be final and without appeal.

From the date on which a dispute is reported to the Governor, the parties will be allowed 21 days in which to settle by conciliation before reference by the Governor to the tribunal. Unless the Governor decides not to refer the dispute to the tribunal in the above manner, lock-outs and strikes are illegal.

The Northern Rhodesia Government has expressed its confidence that in view of the war public opinion in the country will welcome the order.

## An Enigma of Leprosy

"One of the enigmas of leprosy," says the "Leprosy Review," "is that it does not spread in England at present in spite of the fact that not infrequently those who have acquired the disease abroad return to this country, where no restrictions are placed upon their movements."

Some have sought to explain this phenomenon on the ground of racial immunity of the European as compared with the natives of countries like Africa or India, where leprosy is endemic. But direct evidence is rather in favour of the European being less resistant to leprosy than the African or Indian. If it is claimed that leprosy is a disease of over-crowding, low sanitary standards, and malnutrition, we cannot say that all is well in England.

It is often asserted that leprosy is no longer endemic in western Europe; but what of Portugal, with its 2,000 known leprosy cases?

### Occupation Day

On November 4, which marks the forty-seventh anniversary of the occupation of Bulawayo, the Municipality will, East Africa and Rhodesia, learn from a special source, do more in the way of commemoration than has been generally expected in the Colony. There will be the usual banquet to the British officers. Secondly, the bronze panel depicting the first *mataba* in the Whatepos, which will be in its place over the entrance to the new Municipal Buildings, will be unveiled by Lady Stapley, or, if she cannot attend, by Mr. Vere Stent, the sole survivor of the four Europeans present on that remarkable, bold and dangerous occasion. Mr. Stent has been specially invited to come from Pretoria as the guest of the town. Thirdly, Mrs. F. L. Wynne has agreed to part the handsome four-faced clock which, at a cost of some £1,000, she has given for the tower of the Municipal Buildings.

### Thanks to the Navy

Letters reaching this country from Rhodesia now bear a label showing the White Ensign on the left hand side, and the words: "We realise in Rhodesia that the safe arrival of this letter is due to THE BRITISH NAVY."

## Queer Ideas of Tanganyika

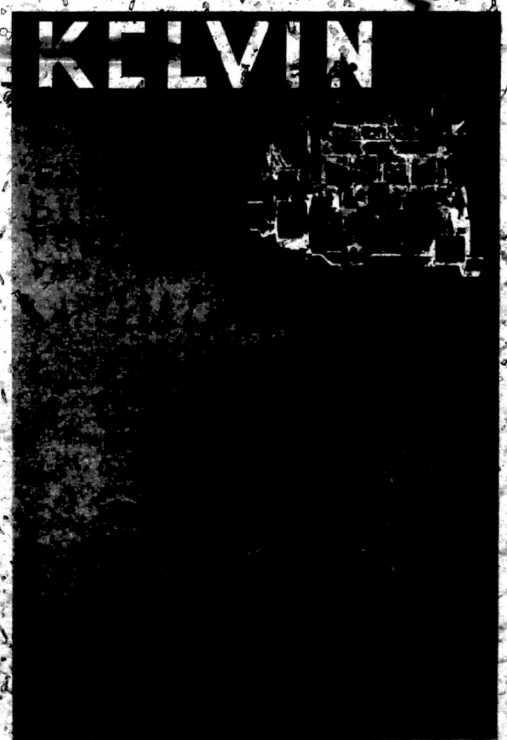
Some of the stupid speculations about the future of the German colonies in Africa and such, be that of Mr. G. E. Price, a well-known publicist and special correspondent of "The Daily Mail," who, in an article to which great prominence was given in that paper a few days ago, wrote—

"Having—on the map at least—surrounded Egypt and the Sudan, the Hitler and Mussolini, may further visualise the invasion of Kenya, which could then be surrounded on three sides by German territory. Tanganyika, to the south of Kenya, is a former German territory whose German settlers would be expected to cooperate in organising a rebellion which might bring the enemy advance down to the Equator."

Mr. Price and his employers—who presumably read the article before publication—appear unaware that Tanganyika's German settlers were taken into custody immediately on the outbreak of war, that some thousands of them were shipped back to Germany, that others have been evacuated to South Africa, and that there are none to organise such a rebellion!

### New Broadcasting Station

The recent opening of the Northern Rhodesian Government broadcasting station in Tanganyika (call-sign Z.O.P.) brings from a correspondent the reminder that during the past year broadcasts for Africans in Northern Rhodesia has been carried out by members of the local Radio Society, who have provided this service free of cost and have maintained a high standard of efficiency and regularity, keeping Africans abreast of the war. The new station broadcasts on 41.5 metres (7,220 kilocycles).



## Of Commercial Concern

1,200 tons of Rhodesian beef were shipped to this country in a recent month.

The European population of the Lake Province of Tanganyika totalled 700 at the end of last year.

Uganda exported 274,820 bales of cotton during the first eight months of this year. Cotton tax collections amounted to £115,150.

During the last week of August Zanzibar exported 16,131 bales of cloves, no less than 13,750 of which went to the Dutch East Indies.

Plantings of blue-cured light leaf tobacco in restricted Native and European areas of Rhodesia are being increased to meet local needs and to reduce importations.

The export of coffee from Nyasa and elsewhere is now prohibited, except in fulfillment of contracts entered into before August 25. The export of groundnuts is suspended.

Maximum prices of sugar in Northern Rhodesia have been officially fixed at the following rates: For 500 lb., 28s. 8d. per 100 lb., delivered; for less than 500 lb., and not less than 100 lb., 28s. 6d. per 100 lb., delivered; for less than 100 lb., and not less than 10 lb., 33d. per lb., delivered; for less than 10 lb., 4d. per lb., delivered.

Extensions to the Bulawayo works of the Rhodesia Cold Storage Commission were recently opened by Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister. Mr. Digby Burrell, chairman of the Commission, said that the plant had been completely electrified, the station constructed and the by-products plants equipped with modern machinery, so that the works could now deal with 70,000 head of cattle per annum. More interest was being taken in the cattle industry, and its birth rate was increasing and death rate decreasing.

## Statements Worth Noting

"If nothing be anxious, but use everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God; And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall guard your hearts and your thoughts in Christ Jesus."—Philippians iv. 6 (R.V.)

The Baganda form the largest single tribe in East Africa.—Miss L. P. M.

The Atracessi, lost people of his tribe as the Europeans call his country.—Sir Geoffrey Northcote.

Good education is the best gift you can give to a child.—Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Meru is by far the loveliest of all the beautiful Government stations in British East Africa.—Mrs. Osa Johnson, in "I Married Adventure."

The British Government is very generous to us German missionaries in Katibunga.—Father Xaverius Osa, Katibunga Mission, Northern Rhodesia.

The standard of driving on Uganda roads has much improved during the past few years.—Mr. J. J. Cannon, M.L.C., speaking in Legislative Council.

I believe that after this war we shall see a policy of decentralisation throughout the British Empire.—The Hon. Mr. Sir Small Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance.

A vigilance committee can keep a member in the closest touch with the feelings and thought of his constituency.—Captain H. H. W. Beadle, M.P., speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Droughts occur more often during the rains than in the dry season. During 20 years in East Africa I have only heard of a drought on a single occasion.—Mrs. Cleland Scott, in "Lions on Trust."

It is not the Englishman that I think the black man has the least chance of progress, and will receive the fairest minded treatment while he is doing it.—Mr. Nedra Eason, in "Behind God's Back."

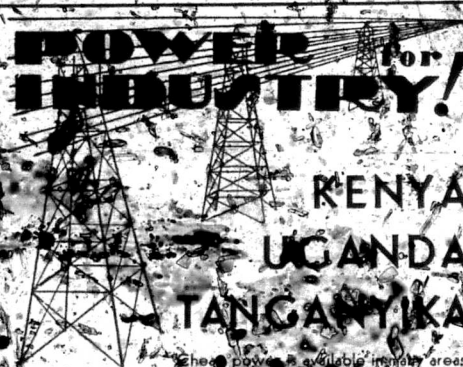
At the outbreak of war, having apparently a little more foresight than those in high places, I bought myself a Thompson sub-machine gun, to be used in defence of my district.—Mr. George Anderson, of the Gully Mine, Southern Rhodesia.

The Kenya Government still appears to be suffering from economic ailments to an alarming extent, and to lack imagination and drive. . . . You will never judge the Government out of its peace time routine unless its Excellency agrees with tradition and appoints his Executive Council of persons or persons who are not too refined, who have never seen the Colonial Office, whose only use for red tape is to string the high ladies' garters, and who realise that a file could be an instrument for sharpening other instruments.—Kenya Weekly News.

### Mails from the Near East

Delay in delivery of mails from troops in Egypt and the Near East was discussed in the House of Commons last week by Colonel Wedgwood, who asked whether alternative routes through Odessa and Murmansk or a sender ship through the Mediterranean had been considered.

Captain Waterhouse replied that owing to the interruption of normal routes, the time of transmission of mails from Egypt and the Near East had been considerably increased, but that all possible steps were being taken to improve the service. The possibility of using a route via Russia had been borne in mind, but had not been found practicable. The U.S.A.R. sent mails to the United Kingdom via Siberia and the U.S.A.



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