

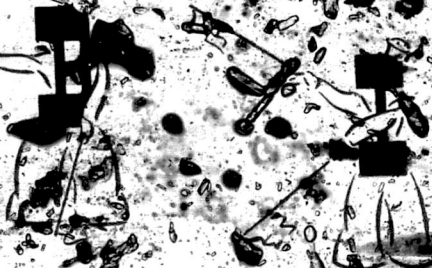
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 31, 1940
Volume 39 (New Series) No. 441

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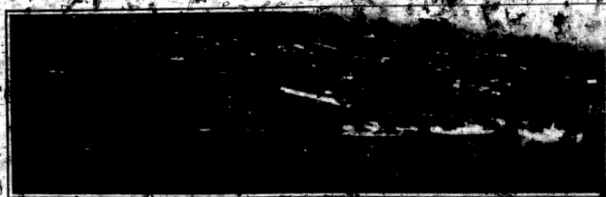
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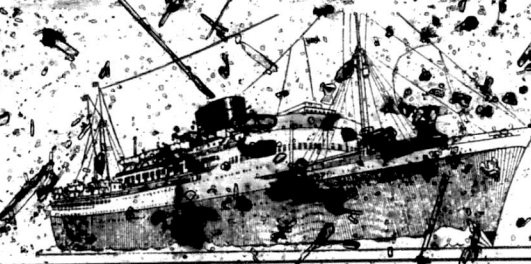
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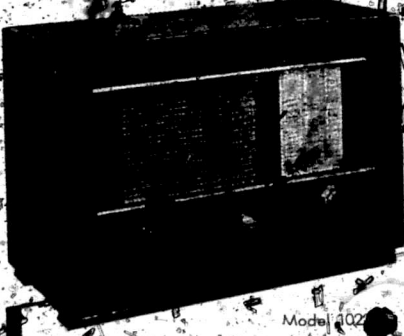
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Friday, October 31, 1940

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Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	131	Personalia	138
The War in East Africa	134	French and Belgian Africa	139
Background to the War	136	Latest Mining News	141

MATTERS OF MOMENT

SINCE WE WROTE LAST WEEK of the immense importance, by no means least to East Africa, of what we termed a War Equipment Council for the British lands bordering and beyond the Indian Ocean, the Viceroy has officially welcomed at Delhi the representatives of eleven British territories in the Eastern Hemisphere, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain has sent them a stirring message of good will in their endeavours "to build up a new world of armed strength to redress the balance of the old." For the sake of convenience this epoch-making gathering is now generally known as the Eastern Group Conference. A few, sadly few, newspapers have discussed its aims and potentialities with understanding and at considerable length, but the full significance of the meeting is certainly better appreciated by the Nazi hierarchy than by the British Press as a whole, for daily newspapers read by millions of Britons have almost entirely ignored this striking instance of Empire solidarity. Once again the verdict must be that the Ministry of Information has failed dismally to seize an outstanding opportunity of publicising a great piece of constructive Imperial statesmanship. If any reader doubts that charge, let him ask himself what Goebbels—free for once to continue his propaganda to the truth—would have made of such an occasion. It can safely be said that he would have taken steps to assure his massive, heroic convention that emphatic and heartening acknowledg-

ment came from the Mother Country to her daughter nations overseas.

As we have already suggested in these columns, the Eastern Group Conference is the counterpart in its own sphere of that great Empire Air Training Scheme now in process of development in Canada. **New Treacheries of Dictators Foreseen**, Canada is already a western arsenal of Great Britain, so India must not become the eastern arsenal of British Africa and British Asia, and to a lesser degree of Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain also. The purpose of the Delhi Conference is to make the participating countries quickly self-supporting as a group in all or almost all their war requirements. Their spokesmen will disclose the strengths and weaknesses of each State, and then, in full knowledge of the facts, plan for the swiftest concentration upon those projects calculated to contribute most quickly and effectively to the common cause. As the Viceroy has emphasised, speed is an essential of victory. Recognition of that truth has driven Hitler into Rumania and into Poland, and they hope to dominate the Eastern Mediterranean to British undoing. But their treacheries were foreseen. It is the author of this Eastern Group Conference which bears the heavy and honourable responsibility of so ordering affairs that reinforcements of men and materials for the threatened Middle

East may at need be drawn from British Africa and British Asia.

It is to the Middle East theatres of war that all thoughts turn in present circumstances. Before these words appear in print Greece and Turkey may be allied with us against Hitler and his little Italian accomplice.

Enemy Plans Dislocated. Ministers of the British Empire in their splendid broadcast appeal to the people of France. They say: "During the last year at this juncture, it is a confession that the projected invasion of Great Britain has not gone according to plan, thanks to the dramatic defeat of the *Italia* by the gallant men of the Royal Air Force in their battering of the invasion ports across the English Channel." The Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy have likewise inflicted upon the Italians in North and East Africa far greater punishment than the Fascists even anticipated, the consequence being the gradual, though not yet desperate, destruction, especially in Eritrea and Ethiopia, of irreplaceable supplies of petrol, aircraft, motor vehicles, ammunition, submarines, and other implements of war. While large-scale movements into the Sudan by the highly mechanised Italian forces in East Africa were prevented by the rainy season, this material attrition proceeded systematically. Cessation of the rains would have permitted an advance several weeks ago, but it has been postponed to synchronise with action by Graziani's great Libyan force, which is well behind the Axis timetable. The result is that the position of the Italians in East Africa has grown progressively more unfavourable, for our air forces, British, South African, and Rhodesian, have been alert to attack; the Navy has kept open the sea for ourselves and closed them to the foe, and military reinforcements have continued to arrive in the Sudan and in Kenya at ever greater tempo. Thus before leaving Khartoum a few days ago on retirement, Sir Stewart Symes could say publicly: "The Sudan can resist all enemy attacks." Not many weeks ago, the Governor-General would assuredly not have committed himself to so exultant an affirmation.

But successful resistance of attack is no adequate substitute for victory. What the crusaders for freedom require is swift and unmistakable victory against the Italians in East Africa, in order to remove a serious threat to the Sudan, a secondary threat to Kenya, and to release the armies now in Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan for service in the Battle

of Egypt, and that having been won, for participation in the great campaigns which must follow for control of North Africa and perhaps of other Mediterranean lands. Meantime Italian East Africans in no sense a minor theatre of war. And large forces in men and materials which Mussolini has been accumulating for years have a major part to play in his plans, which it is the more essential to impede. Apart from the activities, the opportunities of frustration by frontal attack upon a numerically superior force are necessarily restricted, though they have overcome every skilful raid by our forces: disproportionate in numbers, in strength and morale. While the scale of the conflict is limited, the employment of the full scale would be the fruit of successful propaganda among the Abyssinians, and so we plead again for persistent exploitation of European abhorrence of the Italians, whose rape of the country is not forgotten, and whose tenure of it is precarious. There are, we repeat, within the Empire modern Lawrences of Arabia who would leap at the chance of instituting attack upon that vulnerability by encouraging our wings behind the Italian front, thus endangering so gravely the Army's lines of communication with its Italian bases that they would have to be heavily reinforced by men withdrawn from the striking columns.

Though it is true that cohesion was not a characteristic of Ethiopia before the Italian invasion, there can be no doubt that all the tribes entertain a common enmity towards their present rulers, and that given arms and a reasonable opportunity, hundreds of thousands of fighting men would rise in revolt. They remember Italy's use of poison gas and bombs during the war of aggression, the massacre of innocent men, women and children in Addis Ababa when an attempt was made on Graziani's life, and many other brutal acts of which the outer world has not heard. In the European States enslaved by Hitler the machinery of the Gestapo prevents counter-action by the bitterly disaffected. In Italian East Africa similar measures of ruthless oppression can have but trifling efficacy. Thus, whereas in Europe down-trodden civilian populations will be capable of defying the invader only when the tide of battle has turned and British arms are victorious on Continental soil, in Africa it should be perfectly practicable to promote outbreaks in the present circumstances. That ought, we profoundly believe, to be a first aim of our strategy.

Ethiopian Rebellion Should Be Promoted.

The objection has been made that we should be inciting Africans to kill Italians *en masse*. But that is exactly what we are at this moment given to do in defending Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan with African troops under European command against the invading enemy. Morally, then, that argument against organised insurrection falls to the ground, especially as East Africa has been organised on a military basis. What would not be possible would be to incite revolt in such a way that could be promptly suppressed with a loss of many thousands of African lives. In other words, the plan and the means are in the hands of the enemy, and it is our duty to see to it that the ends, on a military basis, must be the result of a firm determination to

smash the Italian hold on the country, not a substitute for military action. That we have the ethical right to accept Italian assistance in the cause which we are fighting is a just and indisputable fact. The Italian presence was obliterated from the scene, and their country is now a part of the British Empire, not merely a part of the British Dependencies, but a part of the Middle East. Beneath the surface of the Empire live non-British peoples who know that their fate, faith and freedom are bound upon a British victory. Let us not discipline in the European sense, but let us rather, they are the inflammatory material which may flare into a conflagration. In their ignorance and disregard of our resources, the Italians are dropping sparks. It is our task to fan them into flames.

Press Campaigns Against Italians

Press Campaigns Against Italians Begin a Week Hence

NOVEMBER 21, 1940. The press campaign against the enemy in the East, for the Muhammadan fasting month of Ramadhan ends this year on November 1 (tomorrow), and is immediately followed by the five-day festival of Bairam.

Having deferred the anticipated advance during Ramadhan, though not, of course, from deference to the religious susceptibilities of their Moslem subjects—

Italy may well feel that it would be wise to wait until the short period of joyous rejoicing with which the Moslems celebrate the passing of the solemn month in which the faithful abstain from food from dawn till sunset.

Italian Destroyer Sunk in Red Sea

Just after our last issue had closed for press the Admiralty announced:

"During the night of October 20-21 one of our convoys in the Red Sea was attacked by two Italian destroyers, who fired torpedoes at the escorting vessels and shelled the convoy. Our escorting vessels immediately opened fire on the enemy and gave chase. Contact was temporarily lost but H.M.S. KIMBERLEY (Lieutenant-Commander J. S. M. Richardson, R.N.) regained touch at daylight and engaged one enemy destroyer, identified as the FRANCESCO NULLO. After an action lasting 40 minutes, the Italian destroyer, having been heavily damaged, ran ashore and was blown up by a torpedo fired from the KIMBERLEY.

The KIMBERLEY came under the fire of a shore battery of three guns and received one hit splinter from which damaged a steam pipe and reduced her speed. The KIMBERLEY succeeded, however, in sinking two of the three shore guns. It was splintered and the KIMBERLEY sustained three wounded. The rest of the convoy, informed as soon as possible of the other ships, either escorted the vessel or in any case received any damage.

The Italian High Command has previously made the most exaggerated claims. Its propaganda said:

"On the night of October 21 our torpedo-boats set out to make contact with a very large British convoy in the southern Red Sea, which was escorted by cruisers and destroyers. The presence of this convoy had been detected by our reconnaissance machines. One section of our torpedo-boats found the British convoy and carried out a decisive attack, sinking several ships with

torpedoes in spite of the violent fire from the British warships. A short time after the first attack another section of torpedo-boats launched an attack on the convoy, also hitting some ships with torpedoes.

After this action a fierce engagement took place between our ships and the predominant British naval force, the engagement lasting until dawn. By this time one of the British cruisers—a class of the SYDNEY class—was hit by one of our shore batteries on the Red Sea Islands. It was soon hit by the aircraft. The cruiser, after being repeatedly struck, withdrew at a very slow pace. She subsequently came to a standstill, while other British ships came to her aid.

"During the action six British ships were sunk and others were damaged in spite of the fierce battle, only one of our ships was lost, and this ship, although she had suffered serious damage, managed to get within range of our shore batteries and thus to safety. The losses among the crew of this torpedo-boat were slight. The convoy was again attacked by our aircraft, which engaged the enemy fighters, shooting down a Gloster fighter.

A day later Rome admitted the loss of the FRANCESCO NULLO, though claiming that she was scuttled by order of her captain, who went down with his ship.

British Bombers Add to Their Successes

At about the same time one of our bombers scored a direct hit on an enemy destroyer in the Red Sea. The Air Ministry News Service statement added:

In Eritrea several raids were carried out by R.A.F. bombers on Asmara and Gulet Tank near work shops were hit, and other bombs fell on buildings, starting fires. Two raids were made on Bahar Dar (Lake Tana) in Italian East Africa. Bombs fell on the wharf, also on two large sheds on the aerodrome, causing three explosions. At Tesseney direct hits were registered on buildings.

An S.79 was intercepted over the Red Sea by R.A.F. aircraft and chased for 30 miles. The enemy bomber was last seen losing height rapidly and emitting thick black smoke from his fuselage.

In a recent engagement over the Kenya-Abyssinia frontier a fighter aircraft of the South African Air Force shot down an Italian bomber (Caproni), the crew of which was taken prisoner.

October 21.—G.H.O., Cairo, stated: "On October 20 one of our motorised patrols in the Kassala sector surprised and attacked at close range, from the rear, a party of approximately 1,000 of the enemy, inflicting very heavy casualties. Our casualties were nil." Reports from other sources put the Italian losses at about 1,000 dead and 400 wounded.

The Italians stated that their planes had bombed military works on the island of Perim, in the Red Sea, and heavy British detachments near El Dakana. They admitted that the R.A.F. had raided nine localities in Abyssinia.

October 20.—R.A.F. bombers again attacked Asmara, Gura, and other enemy camps in Abyssinia. At Asmara several aircraft dispersed on the ground were seen, two being probably destroyed. At Alomata, one of the enemy aircraft was probably damaged by a British plane. An Italian fighter attempted to intercept the British formation, and the leading pilot immediately engaged it and forced it to the ground and subsequently machine-gunned it. At Gura store dumps were set ablaze, two of the fires being followed by violent explosions. Another low-level attack was made on an enemy camp and stores at Azozo, near Gondar. Here, too, a series of explosions followed the outbreak of fire among the dumps. Other aircraft also bombed troop concentrations near Kassala.

Patrol Activity near Kassala.

G.H.O., Cairo, announced: "On October 25 a British patrol outside Kassala again successfully engaged a party of the enemy, who sustained casualties before withdrawing."

Messengers from Khartoum amplified the report of an earlier engagement between a Sudanese armoured patrol and an Italian Battalion which, it had been discovered, was lying in ambush astride the road from Kassala to Tesseney. The British therefore took the enemy in the rear and on both flanks, and, without suffering a single casualty, inflicted losses conservatively estimated at from 400 to 600.

October 26.—Rome admitted that slight damage had been caused by an R.A.F. raid on Assab, asserted that Decanare had been unsuccessfully bombed, and claimed to have attacked the aeroplane of Malindi on the Kenya coast. G.H.O., Nairobi, announced that bombs had been dropped at Malindi and Garissa, but that slight damage only had been caused.

October 27.—The Italians reported raids by the R.A.F. on Kassala, Assab, Metemma and Buna, but gave no details. G.H.O., Cairo, said merely that our fighting patrols had again been active in the Sudan and Kenya.

October 28.—The Middle East communiqué stated that many fires had been started by further air raids on Kassala, and that at Assab one ship had been damaged and the naval headquarters and barracks had been hit.

A communiqué from British G.H.O., Cairo, stated:

"On October 26 our patrols, supported by air action, caused a precipitous withdrawal of strong enemy reconnaissance parties operating on the left bank of the Blue Nile, in the Khor Offattarea. The pursuit was successfully continued on the 27th, causing the enemy casualties."

C-in-C in Middle East Promoted General

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Officer Commanding the Forces in the Middle East, was last week promoted General.

Awards gazetted last week-end for gallantry and devotion to duty in air operations in the Middle East included the award of the D.F.C. to Acting Wing Commander D. S. Radford, Squadron Leader A. McD. Bowman, and Flight-Lieutenant J. F. Roniston, and the D.F.M. to Sergeant R. S. Turner and Acting Sergeant W. McRobbie.

Pilot-Officer Hattersley, who was born in Kampala, where his parents lived for many years, was being awarded the D.F.C. for gallantry in action.

Lieutenant-Commander H. Hoar Browne, R.N., who has been killed in action; was formerly a torpedo officer in a cruiser on the East Indies Station.

Mr. A. H. Bibby, formerly of Hoey's Bridge, Kenya Colony, is now a pilot officer in the R.A.F.

A number of Nyasaland residents recently underwent an intensive training course in Bulawayo with the object of acting as instructors to the Nyasaland Defence Force. These concerned were Messrs. I. B. Moir, H. H. Morgan, F. M. Withers, L. D. Warren, G. F. Pavetta, V. E. Roberts, E. C. Petricus, C. A. R. Barton, S. J. Pegler, and C. T. Hardwick.

The local rank of captain is now borne by Mr. R. Samuels, M.M., who was recently commissioned in the Royal Artillery.

A big game hunter widely known throughout East Africa, who is now back in the Army, is Major Peter Gethin. He is serving with the B.A. in the Service Corps.

Mr. H. J. Allsop, who retired some months ago from the Administrative Service of Tanganyika, is now on Government duty in Lancashire. Mrs. Allsop is serving in the Mechanical Transport Corps.

Defence Force Appointments

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. G. Stratton is Commandant of the Nairobi District, Kenya Defence Force. His section commanders are Captain A. C. Feast, Mr. A. Lawrie, Major K. A. Brown, Captain A. B. Sands, Mr. P. R. Ryall, Captain R. M. Farr, Captain A. J. Sinclair, Captain E. Barrett, Major J. W. Milligan, Mr. S. H. Sayer, and Mr. M. K. Mitchell.

The full list of Defence Force districts in Northern Rhodesia, with their commanders, is as follows: Livingstone, Captain K. Morgan; Lusaka, Major H. K. McKee; Broken Hill, Captain N. O. Earl Spurr; Ndola, 2nd Lieutenant (Acting Captain) D. C. Goodfellow; Luanshya, Major D. Kynoch; Kitwe, Captain C. O. Fricker; Mufuhira, Lieutenant (Acting Captain) H. Shillito; Chingola, Major W. A. Pope; Fort Jameson, Captain F. B. Robertson.

Air raids precautions executive committees have been set up in Salisbury and Bulawayo. In the former city Mr. O. P. Wheeler is the Chairman, the other members being Colonel D. McDonald and Messrs. C. H. V. Baskerville, L. B. Fereday, M.P., C. Olley and E. P. Vernal, M.P. In Bulawayo the committee comprises the Mayor and Messrs. T. A. E. Holdengaarde, H. R. Barbour, E. J. Davies, P. B. Fletcher, M.P., D. Macintyre, M.P., A. Sanders, and W. P. K. Skillicom.

Five Bulawayo women have arrived in Kenya to join Lady Farrar's contingent of the Women's Transport Service. They are Mrs. M. Moss and the Misses J. O. Brown, J. D. Sheock, H. E. Verney, B. Brownlee-Walker, and Evelyn Mitchell.

Major Spence, clerk to the Nakuru Municipal Council, is also chief air-raid warden in that town.

Funds for Military Aircraft

The Uganda War Office has just sent a further £10,000 to the Minister for Aircraft Production for the purchase of fighter aircraft, bringing Uganda's total contribution for this purpose to £60,000, which, after paying for one fighter flight, leaves £10,000 towards the completion of an Uganda squadron. The Acting Governor of Uganda has suggested that the machines of the first Uganda Fighter Flight should be named: Ankole, Buganda, Busoga, Entebbe, Inja, Kampala, Ruwenzori, Teso and Mbale. He has added that the people of the Protectorate wish the flight every good fortune and triumph in the air, and will follow its exploits with pride. Until, in the New Year, it is joined by a second flight to establish a full Uganda squadron. But surely there are three flights in each squadron.

The Northern Rhodesia Speed Aeroplane Fund has passed the £34,000 mark.

Asking the public of Zanzibar to subscribe to the purchase of a fighter squadron for the R.A.F., the Appeal Committee points out that for many years Great Britain has defended Zanzibar without asking or receiving a penny in return. There was, however, an error in the statement that about £40,000 is required to equip a Zanzibar squadron; that sum barely suffices to pay for a flight of nine fighters. Government officials and others in receipt of monthly salaries are asked to contribute voluntarily one day's pay per month. In other words, "to work one day for the victory."

The Southern Rhodesia Tobacco and Dusty Aeroplane and Munitions Fund has followed its recent gift of £7,500 to the Imperial Government with a second cheque for £2,700. Viscount Cranborne, Dominions Secretary, has notified the High Commissioner in London that this second gift, like the previous one, has been equally divided between the Ministry for Aircraft Production, and the Ministry of Supply, it being felt that this allocation will meet the wishes of the donors, to whom an expression of the appreciation of His Majesty's Government has been sent by both Departments.

The *Echo du Katanga*, a daily newspaper published in Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, has started a "Speed Aeroplane Fund" with the object of presenting to the R.A.F. a plane to be named Katanga. The final paragraph of the appeal reads: "Join with us in rendering this supreme homage to those who are fighting our battles, dying in order that the rest of us may remain free."

Basutoland, of which Mr. E. C. Richards, formerly of Tanganyika, is Resident Commissioner, has given £150,000 to Great Britain for the purchase of fighter aircraft.

N. Rhodesia's £700,000 Reserve

Mr. Roy Wolosky, M.L.C., recently suggested to members of the Broken Hill Political Association that Northern Rhodesia's reserve of some £700,000 should be lent to the Imperial Government free of interest for the duration of the war.

The *War Effort*, a weekly newspaper produced in Southern Rhodesia, devotes all its profits to the National War Fund. It is well supported by local advertisers.

A War Relief Fund has been established in the Sudan. The patrons include the Governor-General, Sir Ali el Mirghani, Sir Abdel Rahman el Mandi Pasha, Sherif Yousif el Hindi, Mr. D. Newbold, and Ibrahim Amer Pasha. The fund will be used to alleviate the suffering of individuals caused by enemy action in the Sudan.

Shareholders of the Kenya Building Society recently voted £500 to purchase an ambulance for A.R.P. purposes, and agreed that £750 should be presented to the Controller of the *Exchequer*.

Employees of the Rhodesian Colliery Mines, Ltd., of Selkwe, Southern Rhodesia, have raised funds to provide 100 rifles with two Bren-guns, costing £235 each. In addition, £500 was contributed to the Speed Aeroplane Fund.

The Donlop Rubber Company, which has extensive East and Central African interests, contributed £50,000 to the Birmingham War Weapons Week, and the Chairman of the company, Sir George Beharrell, gave £5,000. The company had already deposited £500,000 with the Government free of interest.

Help for Air Raid Victims

Recent contributions to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund include: Government and people of Uganda, £5,000; Salisbury and Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, £1,200 and £1,379; Wankie branch of Rhodesian Women's National Service League, £500; Luminyi, N. Rhodesia, £500; N. Rhodesia Central War Fund, £800; Sir Philip and Lady Richardson, £200; Dalgety and Co., £200; Pauling and Co., £157 10s.; staff of Pauling and Co. on Tete railway

construction, P.E.A., £125; Broken Hill, Rhodesia, £100; Kenya War Welfare Fund, 50/-.

Lady Brooke Popham, who is secretary of the fund in Kenya, appeals for warm clothing, shoes and vegetables, toys and picture books for boys and girls between the ages of two and five years who have been rescued from bombed London areas. Gifts should be sent to the Colchester House, 18, St. Thomas Street, Brackley, Northamptonshire.

Mr. A. M. Nandossah has lent £205 to the Red Cross Fund from the Sudan.

Mail delays make it impossible to give the latest figures, but to the end of July nearly £2,000 had been collected for the Seychelles War Fund and £1,000 for the Red Cross. This is from an adult population of 10 more than 15,000 people, four-fifths of whom earn less than Rs. 10 monthly. Among the first contributors to the War Fund were Dr. J. T. Bradley, Mr. P. V. Hunt, Mrs. P. V. Hunt, Mr. Lemarchand, Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. Sorabji Olla, Mr. N. Harner, Mr. J. Lightage, Mr. George, and Mrs. George, Mr. Bradley (Rs. 1,000 each), and H.E. The Governor (Rs. 200). The cosmopolitan character of the Seychelles is shown by the nationality of the members of the Help the War Committee. They include an Englishman, an Irishman, a descendant of one of the oldest French families, an Indian merchant, and a Chinaman. Dr. John T. Bradley is President, Mr. P. V. Hunt the honorary secretary and treasurer, and Messrs. Marcel Lemarchand, Jean Stevenson, Sorabji Olla, and Low Nava are the other members.

A completely equipped ambulance has been presented to the East African Forces by the Free State community in Kenya.

Military Labour Corps in Kenya

Compulsorily recruited Military Labour Corps has been advocated by the Nyanza Committee under a senior official, appointed by the Governor of Kenya to report on the Native Labour position, with special reference to the requirements of the armed forces and to the maintenance of production in the Colony. The Committee suggests that pay should start at 12s. per month, rising by three monthly increments of 1s. 4 to 15s. per month, that quarters, rations, clothing, gratuities in respect of disablement, compensation in the event of death, and medical facilities should be provided, and that the officers should be persons with experience of the Natives concerned. An immediate propaganda campaign was suggested in connection with compulsory recruitment for the Corps and for the maintenance of production and essential services. The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. Peter Harrold, the members being Messrs. P. A. Harrold, A. C. Hamp, A. C. Hoey, C. M. Taylor, and Mr. P. A. Harrold, an arch-deacon W. E. Owen.

The British Bomber Command war, though he seldom lacked comforts, might well envy the Rhodesian soldier of today. The dining room, Railway branch of the Women's National Service League, Mrs. A. H. Hill, said recently that the British soldier was to see that no man left active service without being handed a parcel containing at least a pullover, scarf, socks, handkerchiefs, housewife, and 50 cigarettes. Rhodesian airmen were given their cigarettes by the Rhodesian Tobacco Growers' Association, when that supply was exhausted airmen received a box of 50 cigarettes from a Bulawayo resident who remains anonymous. Each airman also found in his parcel a packet of razor blades from Mrs. Hodgins's working party. Men going into training near Bulawayo are given a small pillow by the Bulawayo branch, and parcels are sent to Native troops outside the Colony.

Background to the

Why Grazing Heaters?
 Black soldiers conscripted in Libya hold the front at Sidr Bamrani. One of the reasons is composed of old soldiers. Others are generally conscripted in the same way as the men of the Italian army. The trouble, however, is that the common Native soldiers in the desert are the same as the grandfather serving with the two sons in the same regiment. These men refuse to go forward. As members of the Senussi tribe they decline to strike their own clansmen in Egypt. As Moslems they will not further violate the holy territory of Moslem Egypt. General Galleni, the Abyssinian veteran who organised the first Italian advance, has been displaced now by General Galleni, who has tried to overcome this passive resistance by repeating again and again to his men, "I am a Britisher, you are fighting for me, you will find a single Egyptian soldier in Egypt." That is too much for the Libyans to believe, and they are doubly angered because, through this holy month of Ramadan, the Italians are refusing to allow them to fast. Fasting till sunset every day would weaken them on the desert marches, and their Fascist officers are imposing punishment on those who will not eat at day break and at noon as well. This does not mean, however, that the Libyans are at the verge of revolt. It is merely one explanation of why General Graziani has not made his expected second advance into Egypt; and in any case the Libyans are outnumbered by thousands of well-equipped and well-trained white Italian troops. —*Times*, Egyptian correspondent.

The Home Guard.—“There is need to hold fast to the idea that the Home Guards are essential for local defence near to their homes or places of work. A still more urgent need is to give detailed interpretation to the general task. The Home Guard has suffered from general phrases and slogans. The idea of static defence particularly needs elaboration. It is great strategically, but tactically most misleading. Each island of defence may cover quite a considerable area, perhaps up to several miles either way. Home Guard detachments must be trained to move over this area, to know every fence and field of ground in the country, every passage and corner among buildings, to move into and retire from alternative posts, by dark as well as by daylight, individually as well as under orders. Here is the need for imaginative planning and expert guidance.” —Sir George Schuster, M.P.

Bombing of Cities.—“London and the cities of Britain, like Berlin and the industrial centres of Germany, will probably remain amongst the chief battlefields of the war until its end. It would be the height of unpatriotic and irresponsible negligence to dismiss this night-bombing as a temporary inconvenience which, if cheerfully faced for three or four weeks, will give place to something less harassing. The fact is that for the present the only effective means of defence is superior counter-offensive attack. Anti-aircraft fire certainly has its very great value. First, with the balloon barrage, it tends to keep hostile aircraft high, thus helping to prevent accurate bombing of vital strategic points; secondly, it sends a good many aircraft back badly damaged; thirdly, it inflicts a distinct number of fatal casualties to men and machines. The most serious consideration is that in Britain a large proportion of our population is concentrated in great cities within easy bombing range from enemy bases. Out of a total population of around 45 million, 14 million live in London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Edinburgh, Bristol and Hull, which are the 10 largest cities of England, Scotland and Wales. This represents 31% of our total population. In Germany, out of a total population of 80 millions, 10 million only live in the 10 largest cities, or only 12% of the total population (Vienna is excluded owing to its very great distance from Britain). —Imperial Policy Group memorandum.

Tanks and The Army.—“The army which we send abroad in the future must be not so much an army provided with tanks as a concentration of tanks provided with an army. Can we say that the French army was unprovided with tanks? Not at all, it possessed 2,000 tanks in May, and even at the battle of the Somme had still over 1,000. The mistake made by the French was to use them in buckets instead of in compact formations. If we are to produce an army of the sort required, we cannot too soon begin the rigid technical training that its type involves. We have ordered 4,000 tanks from the United States, but we must have more than that, and, more important still, we shall need prolonged training in their use and in perfect liaison with aeroplanes.” —“Stratagem,” in *The Spectator*.

True Farming Policy.—“One cannot treat the land like a spinning factory, able to work three shifts at will and then shut down when necessity no longer prevails, and so-called economics set again in the ascendant. The main crop of our land should be healthy families, not only earning a living but satisfied by their flourishing way of life. This cannot be done by turning the land into a factory and reducing it into a proletariat. In the long run the land is our master, and from it we must learn our lessons. It will not stand for specialisation, and as it is living matter it cannot work on the three-shift system. Only by giving shall we receive; only by understanding shall we be able to give wisely. The soil will not brook waste. It will not respond to indefinite monoculture, and, being alive, it must be treated organically. In fact, we need a policy of husbandry for land and man, instead of factory planning and Government overseers as a politics. Mixed cropping and mixed stocking will ensure fertility and a high crop of human beings. Some land is now sick, some trampled, and some dead through mechanised cereal, rape, etc., and much is derelict through neglectful husbandry. If the family is to survive, and there is to be health in what we grow, the village must remain with all its ancillary industries and opportunities. The true mixed farming with a balance between live stock, arable and pasture, with equal attention to the woodland, osier beds, flax mill and the grinding mill, wheel, mill and turnery, will restore the true main crop and provide for that decentralisation of industry of which war has taught us the bitter necessity.” —Lord Lymington.

Buy and Store.—“Is the policy of ‘save and lend’ not based on a misunderstanding of economic facts? If I lend £1, the interest will have to be paid, say, 5% interest. If I buy a coat instead, the shopkeeper gets the £1 and, after having paid, say, 6s. in tax, the cloth lends 1s. Therefore, the Government still gets the 5s., but they need only repay 1s. Are the limitations of supplies orders not creating higher prices, and therefore, inflation? Consumption should be curtailed but production encouraged. Industry should be urged to produce to capacity while labour is available, wages are still low, and factories in fact. The public should be urged to ‘buy and store.’” —Mr. Eric W. Pasold.

o the War News

Opinions Epitomised—Spain wants to stay out of the war. Spain's attitude is the same as Argentina.

We open the Borneo Road, and then supply Japan with oil to bomb it. —Mr. F. L. Noon

Much of the secrecy of our War Staff does not make sense. —Mr. A. J. C. Cunningham

In April the Baltic trade reached its highest level since 1909. —Sir Clive Baillieu

Mr. Churchill is the first of genius to have become Prime Minister since Disraeli. —Mr. Robert Lynd

The civil population is being built up magnificently to the aerial bombardment. —Field Marshal Sir Cyril DeVereux

Lord Gow's offence in Mr. H. C. Wells' eyes is that he has dared to confess himself a Christian. —Earl Winterton, M.P.

During air raids it is essential that both passenger and freight trains should continue to run. —The Minister of Transport

Canada is shipping to Great Britain 400 motor vehicles a day and 200,000 shells a month. —The Canadian Minister of Munitions

British air power is outnumbered probably by four to one by the Germans. —Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary to the Navy

Mussolini has taken a personal decision to create a special Italian air force to take part in the bombing of London. —*Giornale d'Italia*

It is the apparently inevitable weakness of democracy that it never finds sufficient money for self-defence until the eleventh hour. —Mr. Hugh Selwyn

The strategic centre of the British Empire is Egypt, the strength in Egypt may well be in the Balkans and the Levant. —*The Round Table*

There would be no United States of America had Mexico permits been required when the MAYFLOW left our shores in 1620. —Mr. Oswald Peake, M.P.

The future historian, seeing the whole thing in perspective, will presumably regard August 8-18 as witnessing one of the decisive battles of history. —Mr. Hilary Bell

The danger to the Anglo-American empires lies in a loss of sentiment to the far-voyaging trade in a spate of speeches of the hands-across-the-ocean type. —Sir Charles Balfour

300 planes have been reported to Britain, more than twice that number in the hands of the British representatives in America. —*New York Herald Tribune*

The Transport Passenger Board proposes to provide a food shelter for the 200,000 people who regularly shelter in the Tube. —Lord Woolton, Minister of Food

For Night after night, Danesmen and Belgians creep out into the darkness and cut the telephone wires from the German listening-posts and the V.A. cables. —Mr. Hector Denner

The French naval officers' opinion of their own gigantic submarine service after some months of experience with it was quite printable in any language. —Mr. H. C. Ferraby

Marshal Pétain may yet vindicate his personal honour by making a clean break with the traitors who brought his country low, and with it his own former honoured name. —*The Daily Mail*

Great Britain has agreed to purchase at the Baltimore lumber places which one of the largest U.S.A. aeroplane plants can make between now and the end of 1941. —Mr. Robert Waitman

An average of one new Gramman fighter a day is now being handed over to Britain. The machine is one of the fastest and deadliest fighter aeroplanes turned out in America. —Mr. F. C. Layton

It is the fact of the superiority of the force of the many religions in India over the force of the one, is understood and realised by Britain. Britain, the true situation in India will not be recognised. —Mr. T. H. Worgan

For centuries Egypt was the major prize for conquerors and aggressors, the Lebensraum of the Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Ottoman Turks all treated it as such. —Mr. A. Alexander

So long as Britain's crown security is assured, and Gibraltar, Alexandria, Aden, and Singapore are firmly in our hands, the whole world can come against us and we shall shock them. —Captain Bernard Aoworth

Although our own plane production, not counting the aeroplanes coming from the U.S.A., is now greater than that of the enemy and is gaining with increasing speed, we cannot expect to overhaul his lead in bombers for another eight or 10 months. —*Sunday Times* air correspondent

If Britain succumbs the ship-building capacity already under the dictators' control, plus that of the British, would be six times more than ours. —Mr. William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador in Paris speaking in Chicago

To blame the farmer for the present state of English farming (which successive Governments have neglected) is about as logical as forcibly to strip a man of his clothing and then cast him in prison for indecent behaviour. —Mr. G. R. Maundrell

Three German fighters flying low over a South Coast town crossed a recreation ground where about 30 children were playing, and opened fire with their machine-guns, but they showed such poor marksmanship that not one child was killed. —Mr. Cecil Walsh

Our five-year-old Hurricane fighter is faster and better armed than the latest German fighter, the Pöcke-Wulf F.W. 187, just out of the factory. We have many new types of fighter and bomber in production that will revolutionise aerial warfare. —Mr. Noel Monk

The Germans are the laughing stock of Colombia for in July the Hamburg-America Line opened a special office to sell return trips to Germany for this autumn, and spent much money on advertising the attractions of a visit to victorious Germany. —*New York Times*

From 1935 to 1938 Captain Cunningham Reid, M.P., voted only 82 times out of a possible 983 in the House of Commons. In the 12 anxious months before the war and for the first six months of the war he voted only 40 times out of a possible 389. —Councillor D. L. O'Hara, St. Marylebone Conservative Union

Only if we save our lives and ourselves will we be able to do the tasks of war, can we survive the ordeal and gain the victory which will save our people from deplorable servitude. And in this service, the farming community, the heart through the centuries of bold and independent men, is called to play a vital part. Today the farms of Britain are the front line of freedom. —The Prime Minister

Never before have the citizens of a democracy, men, women, and their children, displayed such courage, such unity, such strength of purpose under appalling attacks. Their homes, schools, churches, and national shrines are being destroyed, but there is one mighty structure, more enduring than marbles, more strong than all that man has built, and that is the structure of democratic faith. —President Roosevelt

PERSONALIA

Mr. H. E. G. Milstead has been appointed Deputy Commissioner for Income Tax in Zanzibar.

Mr. H. R. E. Charnley has been elected President of the Mazoe Farmers' Association of Southern Rhodesia.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Governor of Kenya, was received by the King on Monday last week.

Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal, has been honoured with the degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford.

Canon P. O'Brien Gibson has been appointed Archdeacon of the Southern Sudan, where he has worked for the past 23 years.

Captain H. H. Wood, Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts in Uganda, was recently awarded the high Scout award of the Silver Aconit.

Mr. W. S. Honnay has been elected President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, with Major W. W. Higgins as Vice-President.

Mr. Edmund Sharpe is among other officials re-appointed to the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service. He retired in 1933.

Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Dominions, addressed the National Defence Public Interest Committee in London yesterday.

The Sultan of Zanzibar conferred the Second Class Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar on Sir Philip J. Tester before his departure for Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. T. Brown has been elected President of the Mombasa Branch of the British Legion. He succeeds Mr. H. Pontie, and Major E. J. G. Gibb has been elected Vice-President.

The Rev. H. M. Grace, former headmaster of the School, Fudo, Uganda, has been appointed secretary of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

Miss M. Jones, who had served as a nurse with the P.M.C.A. in Nyasaland for 20 years, has arrived home on retirement. Since 1928 she had been in charge of the leper colony at Likweni.

Mr. E. O. D'Arcy Cooper, who was a member of the Bechuanaland Commission to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is visiting the United States on behalf of the Export Council to investigate trade possibilities.

The engagement is announced between General Derrick Bailey, son of the late Sir Abe Bailey, and of the Hon. Lady Bailey, and Miss Vivienne Keegan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Keegan, of Johannesburg.

Mr. C. V. White, proprietor of the Tudor House Hotel, Mombasa, met with a serious accident recently while bathing. After diving into the water he suffered injury to his spine, but was brought ashore and taken to hospital.

The engagement is announced between Mr. N. Phocas, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Labour, Athens, and Miss Heno Maria Constantinides, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Constantinides, formerly of Khartoum.

Mr. P. J. Greenway, botanist at the Amery Research Station, has revised his "Swahili Dictionary of Plant Names." Over 1,400 Swahili names have been added, and a new edition, now in the press, gives English botanical Swahili names as well as the Swahili botanical-English.

PAULINE HARMER - Miss Pauline Harmer, daughter of Mr. J. D. Harmer, of Canterbury, and Lady Warren, late of Capri, to marry Campbell, only daughter of Mrs. J. D. Harmer, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., M.D., and Mrs. Harmer, late of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. S. Warren, son of Sir Norcott and Lady Warren, and Miss Audrey Harmer, only daughter of Mr. J. D. Harmer, F.R.C.S., who was Surgeon-General in Northern Rhodesia until his retirement last year, and Mrs. Harmer, were married last week in England.

Mr. G. C. G. Under, M.P., who visited East Africa as a member of the Hilton Young Commission, and who rendered splendid service to the Sudan as Financial Secretary, has been appointed a member of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is to investigate the conduct of Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

Captain H. B. Williams, Director of the Sudan Veterinary Service, who left recently on retirement after 20 years service, was chiefly responsible for the institution in 1935 of the post-secondary Veterinary School at Khartoum, which was organised to provide a full professional course of instruction for Sudanese students.

The three new members of the Southern Rhodesia Parliament, Messrs. W. M. Laggate, G. H. Mackwell, and L. W. Wilson, recently elected for Hartley, Lomagundi and Central North respectively, took their seats at the adjourned session was resumed in Salisbury last week. Business transacted includes motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the work and management of all Government departments.

Secretary of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

Mrs. P. S. Race, whose retirement from the secretaryship of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) was recently announced, and who has settled in the Cotswolds, was born in China to missionary parents, educated in England, and began his career with the York City and County Banking Company; afterwards amalgamated with the London and South Bank and transferred later to the London and County Banking Co., of which he became financial manager, and towards the end of 1907 he was appointed London manager of the Colonial Bank, of which he was made secretary two years later. When, in 1926, this institution amalgamated with the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and the National Bank of South Africa, and assumed the name of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Mr. Race was entrusted with the responsibilities of first secretary. He has been succeeded by Mr. H. H. Egerton, who served for many years at some and other banks with the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and who has been assistant secretary of Barclays (D.C. & O.) since 1934.

Obituary

Mr. W. H. Ball, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, died recently.

Mr. Alfred Barclay Buxton, a former missionary in Ethiopia, died suddenly last week.

The death in Capri of an uncle, Mr. R. A. Tait, solicitor of Bulawayo, is announced.

Mr. C. H. De Haan, Principal of the University of Rhodesia, died on Oct. 21, 1940, at Pretoria. He was born in Cape Town, former Assistant Governor of Tanganyika, died in the early part of this month.

We regret to announce the death in Hampshire of Mrs. E. J. Kelly, Chairman of Messrs. Messrs. Gooch & Co. Ltd., who have extensive East African interests.

His many business friends in East Africa and in Rhodesia will learn with deep regret of the death of an old and well-known business man, the late Mr. William Cooper of Meats, Dairies and Butchery, Ltd.

Mr. J. D. Harmer, of Canterbury, and Mrs. Harmer, late of Northern Rhodesia, were married last week in England. Mr. Harmer is the only son of Mr. J. D. Harmer, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., M.D., and Mrs. Harmer, late of Northern Rhodesia.

French and Belgian Africa Rallying to The Allied Cause

During the past week further steps have been taken to rally French and Belgian Africa to the Allied cause. M. F. Pirot, the Belgian Prime Minister, and M. Spaak, Foreign Minister, managed to escape from Belgium and fly to London to join M. Gutt, Finance Minister, and M. de Vleeschauer, Colonial Minister—who in a broadcast talk in Flemish, said that the Belgian army in the Congo was ready and complete. M. Gutt stated again that the resources of the Belgian Congo were wholly at Allied disposal.

On Saturday night General de Gaulle, broadcasting from Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, said:

In view of the fact that henceforward the Free French forces represent the only resort of the Fatherland, I, this morn'g, have today decided to appoint a Council of Defence of the Empire. This Council, on behalf of France, will perform all the duties of a War Government of all French territories which are fighting on or will fight on French soil. French soldiers, French citizens, and few infamous politicians are detaching up the Empire of France. Be prepared! Stand to your arms!

General de Gaulle also announced his first Order, which read as follows:

On behalf of the French people and of the French Empire, we, General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French Forces, order the following: As long as the French Government and a representation of the French people do not exist normally and independently from the enemy, powers formerly performed by the Chief of State and by the Council of Ministers, will be exercised by the leader of the Free French Forces, assisted by the Council of Defence. These powers will be exercised in conformity with the laws existing in France on June 23, 1940.

According to a report from Vichy, which has not yet been confirmed from other sources, troops under the orders of General de Gaulle, and commanded by General de Larminat, are advancing across 300 miles of forest and brush-wood country from the Congo Valley, and have practically surrounded the village and fortress of Cambarade, in the Gabon district of French Equatorial Africa.

Mr. Ward Prices Again

Mr. G. Ward Price, the special correspondent to whose writings so much prominent issue has been by the *Daily Mail*, visited East Africa some weeks ago, and his knowledge of conditions and the general economic inverse ratio to himself assured.

Last week we quoted some words of his to show what he is under the Germans in possession that German officers remain at least in Kenyan Territory, and ready to do this or that, when Hitler and Mussolini have surprised Egypt and the Sudan—or the other at least. The fact of course is that Germans in Tanganyika were not so immediately on the break of war.

On Sunday, in another pessimistic article, Mr. Ward writes: "If we are content just to sit tight while Hitler and Mussolini lead their forces all round the Mediterranean, our only hope might have to be another successful evacuation to Bombay or Durban."

If that sentence means anything, it can suggest only the possibility of evacuation to the coasts in Egypt, the Sudan, and Durban or Bombay. Such an evacuation would be worth anything, because a great deal of money is being paid by millions of people—by a newspaper and a writer who, he is remembered, were not only in Italy in their judgment of Hitler and

Seychelles and the War Governor Talks of Attack

The period is extended by the matter of the Government in the Seychelles, for the Governor of these islands, situated in the middle of the Indian Ocean, and nearly 1,000 miles from Madagascar, has told his Legislative Council:

"The possibility of enemy raids in our direction has become very real and very real since the entry of Italy into the war. It is a campaign on the cards that a strongly armed enemy might strike at us, stubbornly resisted."

But I have heard that the enemy's entire demobilization of the expeditionary force is in comparison with the objective of the war. We have no right to consider that the enemy's force is a cooperation with cost. We must be ready to meet them in any case, long as we have a ready-made force, which is the only ally of our Defence force. That we must aim at a minimum of the time and the cost of a crew, and the maximum of the war put into the field."

The Governor added, however, even under the best conditions, such anything like a full food supply for our present population. We are faced with the possibility of having to subsist without ships, for many months at a time, and unless anybody who has had cultivated food crops, the Colony will stand in danger of famine in the event of a long continued interruption of shipping communications. Every odd space between houses or lawns, flower beds should be planted with food crops. The major part of Government lands grounds has been parcelled out to persons and institutions ready to help themselves in the matter.

Sir Arthur Grimble concluded by referring to the financial help that he had offered to the Imperial Government. A large sum had been offered from the Colony's surplus funds, but as at that time the sterling balance in England was only slightly more than £7,000, the Colonial Secretary has not felt it wise to accept the offer.

War Supplies Board Formed

A War Supplies Board has just been established in Nairobi, to coordinate all the East African colonies with a view to supervising the purchase and distribution of these supplies, for price control, and for the inspection of contracts.

The Chairman is Sir Philip Mitchell, with Financial Secretary of Kenya as Deputy Chairman. The other members of the Board are Sir Godfrey Rhodes, general manager of the Kenya-Uganda Railways, Major W. H. Scopham, a member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, and Mr. G. T. D. Director of Agriculture in Uganda.

The Board will coordinate the Army supplies Commission orders for military supplies from East African resources, and will follow the general policy of Great Britain in the purchase of goods or products, organizations, and the distribution of these goods. Another of its duties will be to advise the military authorities about imports.

The East African basis of the Commission will be widely appreciated, and other steps beyond these considerations in connexion with the war effort.

African Society Proposed

The Royal African Society has proposed to the Admiralty that names of future destroyers of the Royal class should include Basuto, Bechuana, Swazi, Barotsi, and Zulu, and Galla. These have been suggested as "some recognition of the loyalty and good will of these African peoples and their contributions to the Empire's war effort." The names, Basuto, and Bechuana, supplied to the Admiralty, with most of the

Sudan Governor-Generalship

The resignation of Sir Stewart Symes from the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan was announced at question time in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Stokes, who asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to have a statement to make.

Mr. E. A. Bone, replying that Sir Stewart Symes was due to retire at the end of 1940 and the Governor-General of the Sudan, on the recommendation of the British Government, appointed Sir Bernard Hodgson to succeed him as Governor-General. In view of the war, however, the King of Egypt subsequently approved an extension of the term of office of Sir Stewart Symes, who had now retired. Hereupon the King appointed Sir Bernard Hodgson to the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan. It was pointed out that Sir Stewart Symes had, on his recommendation, appointed Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Hodgson as Governor-General of the Sudan, and that Sir Bernard Hodgson would be moving to Nigeria to take up the post.

Mr. Stokes asked if it not understood that Sir Stewart Symes was to take on again the Governor-Generalship and that he was to continue until the end of the war and will the Under-Secretary give any assurance that there was no disagreement of policy between Sir Stewart Symes and the Government in relation to his resignation?

Mr. Bone said he can only say that Sir Stewart Symes retired. It was a personal decision of an officer with special local knowledge and military experience to take up the post of Governor-General of the Sudan for the duration of the war.

Mr. Hathorn Has Promoted

Mr. John Hathorn, British Resident in Zanzibar, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Aden in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond Kelly. Mr. Hathorn, who is 46 years of age, served in Egypt and in the Middle Eastern Department of the Colonial Office before being appointed British Resident in Zanzibar in 1935 and had therefore an experience of Arab peoples before going to Zanzibar where he has followed the practice of his predecessors of maintaining friendly relations with the public.

Sir Bernard Kelly is to join the Middle East Department of the Colonial Office. His resignation was announced in Aden by Mr. W. H. Hargraves, who served in Aden some years ago.

Mr. George Balfour Stooke, who recently returned to Zanzibar from Nairobi to assume the duties of the combined post of Chief and Financial Secretary, thus becomes Acting Resident very much as he served with the Royal Navy from 1914 to 1919, then for six years under the Government of Sarawak, and in 1927 was appointed to Kenya as a trade commissioner. After he went to Mauritius as Assistant Treasurer. In 1936 he returned to Kenya as Deputy Treasurer, and towards the end of 1938 he was promoted Deputy Chief Secretary of the Government of Kenya.

Books for Sale

Books for sale, including a collection of contributions for the book "The East African Yearbook of International Law", containing interesting papers, essays, photographs, verses, amusing puzzles, etc. Most of the books are available at a special price. If you are interested, please apply to the Editor of the "East African" at the following address: The Editor, "East African", P.O. Box 12, Nairobi. This scheme is being run by the East African Book Club, which will be happy to supply you with a copy of the book and the price that they

Essence of the Empire

Mr. H. V. Hanson said in the course of a recent broadcast talk from London:

By its response to attack, by its adaptation in great and small things to new circumstances and new problems, by its healthy absorption of blood transfusions in the shape of supplies from the New World, by its ability to weld together with other similar political tissues the British Commonwealth has shown itself to be a living organism.

Like other living creatures, it is capable of growth and change and infinite adaptability. Much the process is going on within the British Commonwealth—the rise of India to self-government, the speed with which she is assimilating the ideas of the British Commonwealth. Contrast it with the constant breaking down in Nazi-controlled Europe, the degeneration of country after country from independence to slavery, the steady advance of death and death.

The British Commonwealth is still growing in volume as a whole and in its machinery, but this reason alone is its lack of precise and rigid machinery for the conduct of its own affairs is perhaps an advantage. But after the war, to the great detriment of reconstruction and security that must follow, the British Commonwealth will certainly have to seek means of organising itself for peace as effectively as it has organised itself for war. The test of our health, however, is not likely to be able to do so, though never before, perhaps, by means of elaborate machinery of government, but rather by tackling each problem as it arises.

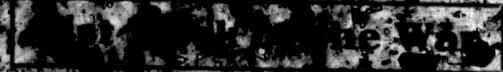
In the Colonial Empire we are applying in all the territories under our charge the same general principle as world opinion has now shown to be incorporated in the machinery of the British Commonwealth.

The British Commonwealth are of many different races, languages and of different religions. It might well be thought that this diversity would be a hindrance to their cohesion, and to the continued existence of the Commonwealth as such. But it is not so. The minor weaknesses of common institutions and common laws. The common law throws out of its own nature the best for individual men and the best for nations.

The common law will in respect, the machinery for cooperation and co-operation is in the experience of the British Commonwealth of minor importance. Some machinery there must be, but the essentials are like-mindedness, national and individual freedom, and enough strength to defend these things. The machinery, as necessary for any political society, as they have been for the Society of British Nations.

Kenya in Assam

A number of Kenyan officers and men of education are being appointed as assistant collectors in Assam. In his latest report the Commissioner of Prisons writes that their rank and experience is that of a senior officer. Doubts were expressed as to the suitability of this rank and experience for the duties of men of long service and experienced in the duties of prisoners, but no ill effects have been noticed. The staff are welcoming their new duties and are doing their best to do them well. They are also being given the opportunity to do so. It is a pity that the assistance has not been sent to district prisons, which are still in the process of administrative, or police, and the staff are doing their best to do so. It is possible, supposing that the staff are not trusted with the duties of the rank and experience of a senior officer.



LATEST MINING

Roan Antelope's Report

The directors of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. state in their annual report for the year ended June 30, 1940, that it is contrary to the normal interest to publish information relating to production and the progress of the undertaking, and the general manager's survey of operations is therefore included in the report.

The operating surplus for the year was £1,833,419, and after including London administration and salary expenses, the net surplus was £1,562,577. After transferring £201,134 to replacements and obsolescence reserves, there remains a net profit for the year, subject to taxation, of £1,361,443, which, with £27,492 brought forward, makes a total of £1,388,935.

No less than £800,000 (or almost exactly one-third the net profit) has to be appropriated to taxation reserve, and the general reserve is increased by £100,000. After deducting the £399,433 distributed by way of interim dividend on May 20, there remains a balance of £578,502, from which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 6d. per unit of stock, less tax, absorbing £370,507, and leaving £207,995 to be carried forward.

Capital expenditure on development and equipment of properties during the year amounted to £247,061.

Tribute is paid to Mr. Frank Ayer, general manager of the company for eight years, who resigns his appointment as from today, but whose services are being partially retained in the capacity of consulting engineer. His successor is Mr. R.M. Peterson, for 10 years mine superintendent and assistant manager of the company which he left in 1938 to become manager of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.

A statement by the Chairman, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, reveals that £500,000 has been paid to the Treasury

£500,000 as a loan free of interest, and £200,000 as an advance against income tax.

The paid-up capital is £3,000,000, the general reserve is £1,048,869, total current assets appear at £2,709,015, including £1,950,413 in cash; and fixed assets are £5,614,980, though investments (apart from Wagon and mining leases and grants in Northern Rhodesia) have been written down to £1 each.

Copper sales totalled £2,825,974, against £3,012,354 less operating expenses, these from £1,287,211 to £1,241,664 though the costs of realisation fell from £124,205 to £37,006.

The annual meeting is to be held in London on Tuesday next.

Latest London Share Prices

Current values of East African and Rhodesian mining shares on the London Stock Exchange are: British South Africa Company, 17 3/4s.; Bushbuck, 6s. 8d.; Cam and Morro, £1. 5s.; Elliott Allannah, 6s.; Gabaite, 4d.; Globe and Phoenix, 22s. 6d.; Gold Fields Rhodesian, 4s. 6d.; KVRifond, 3d.; Kenton, 2s. 6d.; Kenya Consol., 3d.; Kenya Gold, 2s.; London and Rhodesian, 2s. 6d.; Lonely Reef, 3s.; Nchanga, 18s. 6d.; Pioneer, 3s. 3d.; Rezebe, 6s.; Rhodesia British, 2s. 3d.; Rhodesia Katanga, 1s.; Rhodesia Minerals Concession, 6d.; Rhodesian Anglo American, 8s. 9d.; Rhodesian Corp., 9d.; Rhodesia Selection Trust, 8s. 9d.; RhoKana, £7. 5s.; Roan Antelope, 10s.; Battersman, 2s. 6d.; Selection Trust, 4s. 6d.; Silverwood, 5s.; 2s. 6d.; Tanamu, 4d.; Tanganyika Central, 2s. 6d.; Tanganyika Concessions, ordinary, 2s. preference, 1s. 9d.; Tanganyika Minerals, 4d.; Tati Goldfields, 1s. 9d.; Tlosetle-Etha, 3s. 6d.; Wanderer, 13s.; Wankie Colliery, 8s. 6d.; Watende, 6d.; Willoughby's Consolidated, 2s. 6d.; and Zambesia Exploration, 2s. 6d.

Consolidated African Selection Trust

The directors of the Consolidated African Selection Trust announce their report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1940, and they will be ready until the end of November.

Further mining news on page 142.



Parson's manufacture steel chains for every industrial purpose. LIFTING—LASHING—HAULING—POVING, etc. Parson's exclusive automatic control system ensures perfect welding and eliminates the errors and weaknesses that occur in ordinary methods. Parson's Steel Chain has great resistance to stress, elongation and shock and does not have to be heat treated. The same high quality chain used for industrial purposes is also used in Parson's Non-Skid Tyre Chains, which Parson's invented over 40 years ago. There is a type and size of chain for every type of industrial vehicle to provide safe and certain motoring under all conditions (on snow, mud, ice, sand or grass). Parson's chains are the strongest, better for longer, safer service.



PARSON'S PATENT REINFORCED NON-SKID TYRE CHAINS. Shows close-up view of the reinforced cross chain which gives low wear and extra grip. PARSON'S LASHING PATTERN NON-SKID also supplied with Bar-Reinforced cross chains.

Parson's Zig-Zag Pattern Non-Skid.

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Agents: Messrs. P. Phillips & Co., P.O. Box 588, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Major Mart Exchange, P.O., Box 479, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. (Agents for East Africa and Southern Rhodesia) Messrs. Youden & Glencorse Ltd., Box No. 1102, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Chains for every industrial purpose and Non-Skid Tyre Chains.

Education In Its Best Sense Government Pays Insurance

Since many East African and Rhodesian children who would normally have been sent to England to school must now remain in Africa, parents may care to be reassured. The Parents' Union School, which was founded 30 years ago by Miss Charlotte Mason at Ambleside, Westmorland, in connexion with her Training College for Teachers, on principles so sound that they have stood the test of time.

Suitable for children between the age of 7 and 18, they are applicable both to schools and to instruction at home. The aim is not at the cramming of youth but at inculcating education in its true sense, by instilling a love of nature, a delight in books, an appreciation of art, an eagerness for knowledge on its own, and in short at the training of character, spiritual and mental growth.

Two schools conducted on these principles are already at work in Kenya, one at Nairobi, and the other in Naivasha, and P.U. schools and classrooms are at work in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

The director of the Parents' Union School, Miss Kitching—a sister of Bishop Kitching, still so well remembered in Uganda—from whom further particulars are obtainable on request. Her address is Ambleside, Westmorland.

The Kenya Sugar Board (Coffee Control) has arranged insurance of all coffee agreements and ordinary transit risks from the time the crop enters the pulping shed and while in the ordinary course of preparation and transit, including reasonable storage for short periods whilst making up a consignment. Planters therefore cancel any privately arranged insurance policies connected with their crop.

The Southern Rhodesia Legislative Council has approved the adoption of a scheme whereby the insurance policies of (a) men on active service may be taken over by the Government, if the men are killed during the war, on the following conditions: (b) premiums to be paid by Government; (c) policies to be delivered to Government; (d) in the event of death, the proceeds of the policies and bonuses paid, without interest, to be paid to the holder of the policy-holder; (e) policies to be redeemable by the holder within the years of the determination of the war by payment of arrears of premiums without interest up to the end of three years as a basis of settlement in respect of outstanding policies to be decided in the light of the extent of such outstanding, due regard being given to disablement, lack of employment, or other such circumstances of the policy holder.

New African Air Connections

The Belgian Sabena company has now organised three new services linking the West Coast of Africa with the Cape to Cairo services. The first of these services, which began a month ago, extends the Belgian Kivu-Trumu line to Entebbe, a second connects Takoradi (Gold Coast) with Stanleyville, and a third line runs from Stanleyville to Egypt.

Lizard Kills Cobra

How a lizard killed a spotted cobra in Southern Rhodesia is related in *The Spectator* by Sir Miles in Beach Thomas, who writes:

The lizard, which was only four inches long, lay in front of the cobra. At the same time the snake struck, the lizard moved like lightning and bit it behind the head. After a moment the cobra had collapsed. The lizard then walked back, coiled round it, and nipped it and so on. Evidently Sir Miles thought that the cobra was dead at its own way of slithering, of consequence had killed the snake, which was in fact 7 inches long, was killed in less than 10 minutes.

Liberties with a Crocodile

Lutembe, Uganda's famous crocodile, is in the news again. Captain C. S. Pitman, the Game Warden, has issued a public notice advising the public not to encourage Lutembe's keeper to sit on the crocodile's back or to take other foolhardy liberties. "On a recent Sunday," he says, "the keeper was endeavouring to coil Lutembe into a good pose for a picture when the crocodile took fright, knocked his keeper into the water, and snapped his arm, causing a nasty, but fortunately superficial, wound. We all wish to preserve Lutembe, one of our local sights, and should regret it if she became a man-eater through bad management and had to be destroyed."

German Doctors for Africa

A six-weeks course of colonial training for doctors and nurses has just been completed at the Tropical Institute of Hamburg. A genial announcement in the German Press says: "The opening up of the Black Continent has led to increased danger from infectious diseases and the health of the white and black populations will suffer from the fact that German doctors in Africa are kept behind barred gates by the English, with the result that much reconstruction will have to be done. But before these black doctors can practice in Africa one little preliminary remains to be completed by their masters—that of capturing the coveted African territories. It may well be, however, that the preparatory course is not unconnected with the situation in North Africa."



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EBU THY
KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA

Choice power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer our proposals to one of the Companies' offices.

Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to small groups in the Territories.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 115 and 230 volts.
Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 110 and 220 volts and 140 and 220 volt Direct Current.

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THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret.
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.
THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.
THE DAR ES SALAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Moshi, Zanzibar.

LONDON OFFICE: 60, Queen Street, E.C.4.

To Prevent Post-War Slumps India Seeks E. A. Business

Mr. Price asked in the House of Commons last week whether the Minister of Economic Warfare could approach the Governments of the Dominion of the United States of America and the South American Republics with a view to forming a price equalisation corporation to buy the surplus raw materials of the war in bulk, and unload them gradually after the war in order to prevent violent slumps.

Mr. Hugh Dalton replied that the Government was already in touch with the Governments of the Dominions and was considering the problem of surpluses of raw materials and commodities. Further, a mission headed by Lord Winterton was now visiting South America to discuss commercial questions of common concern. It would also be recalled that the Prime Minister had stated that the British Government would do its best to encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world, for a shelter of the countries of Europe, once they had been freed of German forces and had regained their freedom.

Asked by Mr. Price if the British and Dutch Colonial Empires had been consulted about the scheme, Mr. Dalton said that he was anxious to make the project as comprehensive as possible within the Empire and Allied zones. There has been certain contact with the Dutch and other representatives, but at this stage it was not possible to make a full statement on the matter.

Zimbabwe Profits Last Year

The Commission for Zimbabwe announces that profits earned in 1945 amounted to £121,059, compared with £88,000 during the preceding 12 months. One per cent. of the profits (£6,053) is placed in a reserve fund. Further 21% (£25,622) is carried to the credit of the Government, £24,871 is charged for amortisation, and the remainder of £104,109 is placed in the property and rights acquired by the unit. The annual meeting will be held in Lisbon on November 4.

Aswan Road to Be Constructed

Work is to be constructed to connect Aswan with Wadi Halfa. Work will begin immediately and is present for the Sudan, traversing the river from Aswan five miles south of Aswan, through some 270 miles of desert to Wadi Halfa, the starting point of the railway to Khartoum. The peace the river, transit took 24 hours, but lately the time has been considerably longer. Completion of the new road will therefore be of great military and economic importance.

Rhodesia's Expenditure

Supplementary estimates of Southern Rhodesia's ordinary annual expenditure for 1946, which will end on March 31, 1946, were submitted to Parliament in Salisbury last week. They show the total expenditure from revenue and other funds for the current financial year to more than £1,000,000. The 1945-46 total will be met from loans. War expenditure from revenue has increased by £499,771, the principal item being £314,484 to cover the training of the military forces.

Employment After the War

Replying to a question in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary recently said that the Government, local authorities, banks, and Rhodesia Railways had guaranteed to keep open the posts of those of their permanent servants who joined His Majesty's Forces with the permission. The mining companies had given similar guarantees subject to the proviso that their operations after the war are on a scale which permits such persons to be employed, and that the individuals concerned are capable of continuing in their previous employment.

In proof of the increased manufacturing capacity of India, to which editorial reference was made in a recent issue, and of the deeper interest being taken by Indian firms in that country in the East African markets, the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in East Africa has issued a pamphlet listing, from manufacturers of cotton, glass, stoneware pipes, coal-burn cooking ranges and heaters, edible oil, and medicinal oils, electric bulbs and insulators, sanitary fittings, and so on, to soda, enamel, glass, school desks and benches, surgical instruments, and cutlery, a list of manufacturers of these articles with a form trade commission with East Africa.

U.S.A. Coffee Imports

East Africa sent 180,974 bags of coffee to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1940, compared with 180,432 bags during the preceding 12 months, and 431,748 bags during the 12 months ended June 30, 1938. Coffee exports from Ethiopia to the U.S.A. for the year ended June 30, 1940, tallied 100 bags, against 1,954 bags for the previous 12 months.

Bilharzia Research

Dr. H. H. Hensley of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who is conducting research work in Southern Rhodesia on bilharzia, said recently that, if experiments now being carried out prove effective, another two years of effort to stamp out the disease would considerably improve the position for Natives and certainly provide protection for Europeans. Experiments suggest that methods of eliminating the bilharzia-carrying water snails can be applied cheaply, and he hopes that something simple and easy will be found. The fruit of the *Acacia drepanolobium* tree, for instance, has been found to be highly poisonous to the bilharzia snail, and is now being tried.

Mombasa Customs Frauds

Recommendations of the Commission which inquired into Customs frauds in Kenya include the appointment for at least a year of an officer to study the Customs Department from within and advise on desirable changes; a suggestion that all recent frauds considered provable and not yet dealt with should be the subject of prosecutions; and the proposal that the *Traders' Licensing Ordinance* should be amended to permit of the enforcement and cancellation of licences of persons convicted of Customs frauds. Sir Charles Belcher was Chairman of the Commission, and other members of the panel were Messrs. W. G. Nicol, M.L.C., A. S. Folkes, and J. B. Pandya, M.L.C. There is a general demand for prompt publication of the report.

Further Mining News

Kenya Reefs

A receiver has been appointed for Kenya Reefs, Ltd. Territorial Output of mineral output from the reef during August was as follows: gold, unrefined, 100 oz.; tin ore, 49 long tons.

Chino District

The Rio Tinto Company, which is interested in the Northern Rhodesian copper industry, announces the payment of the current half-year's dividend of 24% on the preference shares.

Company Progress Report

Northman. During September 1940 tons of ore crushed yielded 2,003 oz. of free gold, valued at £16,825. Working expenditures: £5,938. Depreciation: £2,108. Estimated surplus: £8,784. Capital expenditure: £579.

Securing Empire Copper

It was stated in the House of Commons last week that no copper will in future be available for export from Canada except to British Empire countries, or possibly to the United States, where it may be needed for the completion of a number of munition contracts. Mr. Noel Baker asked that the copper of the territories of Colonial Territories in the future should be so designated.

News Items Briefly

Petrol rationing in the Sudan now allows approximately 15 miles per month per vehicle.

A Negro has for the first time been promoted in the rank of general in the United States Army.

The school for European children in Southern Rhodesia has been transferred to Bulawayo.

The driver and fireman of a goods train which was recently derailed near Machipanda, P. T. A., were killed in the accident.

The new radio broadcasting station of the Beira Aero Club has been opened by the Governor, Admiral Marhal, having a capacity for 500 people is about to be built at a cost of between £15,000 and £20,000.

Jubilee stamps sold in Southern Rhodesia this year to mark the 125th anniversary of the Colony's foundation realised £21,500.

Tenders have been invited for the purchase of the goodwill and stock of Messrs. A. H. Wardle & Co. (Uganda) Ltd. (Incorporated).

The Colonial Department of the University of London Institute of Education is now known as Livingstone House, Broadway, London, E. C. 1.

Three new Lockheed aeroplanes built in the U.S.A. were recently ordered by V.D. de Almeida, a Portuguese company operating air services in East Africa.

The Federation of East African Chambers of Commerce in Kenya has set up an Economic Section to study the economic problems of all British East African territories.

A motion picture on the Livingstone Institute in Northern Rhodesia should be closed down for the duration of the war was recently withdrawn in the Legislative Council.

The animals in the late Mr. Abdul Wahid's zoo in Nairobi were shot at the age of account of the danger which might arise in the event of serious air raids in the vicinity.

Receipts of Beira Works Ltd. for August were £59,059, against £50,047 for August, 1939. In the first five months of the current financial year the total receipts were £274,006, against £231,392.

The financial results of the Kenya and Uganda Railways Administration during the first half of the year reveal that the position has materially improved, and that the revenue closely approximated to the estimates.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways during August were £512,448, and for the 11 months ended August £4,928,676. Approximate gross receipts of the Beira-Umali section for August were £85,336, and for the first 11 months £832,782.

The Oilt Cross for Gallantry was recently presented to two Boy Scouts in Zanzibar, Felidas Chumali and Labshankar Bhargava, who rescued two Swahilis from drowning in the harbor when applied artificial respiration. The medals were presented by the British Resident.

The United Kingdom Flax Control has been invited to send a Kenya trader competent to trade flax on the spot on behalf of the Ministry of Supply. The Kenya Flax Board has asked the local Government to provide £10,000 to be placed in the hands of individual and syndicates of producers to enable them to erect flax factories to deal with their output.

The Theatre Royal, Nairobi, is being reconstructed, and will shortly be opened for the entertainment of troops and for war charities. The cost is being borne by anonymous donors and Mr. Medicks, the proprietor, has offered the free use of the theatre for shows for war purposes. The theatre will be run by a small committee, composed of Mr. Medicks, Miss Helena Davies, Mrs. Grace Lawson, Mr. Epstein, Mr. Isherwood, and the anonymous donor.

Statements Worth Noting

"Ye shall walk in all ways which the Lord your God hath commanded you, that ye may live, and that ye may be well with you, and that ye may prolong your days in the land which ye shall possess." — Deuteronomy 5: 1.

Elephants love water, says Mrs. Maudie Johnson in "A Married Adventure".

When sick with rinderpest a buffalo may charge, provoked. — Mr. Gleanderson in "Lions and Ants".

Tobacco has brought £17,500,000 of new money into the Colony this year. — The Minister of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia.

"In the present war Southern Rhodesia is going, as she gave in the last, the power of her manhood, without counting the cost." — Sir Herbert Stanley.

The Sauerdale aerodrome near Bulawayo will probably be the finest aerodrome in Southern Rhodesia. — Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lucas Guest, Minister for Air.

The Buloko of Bulawayo is not a House of Commons, with an elected assembly. It is a Native House of Lords. — Mr. Nedley Bunting in "Behind the Scenes".

After the war there cannot be a relapse into the diversities of interests, policies, and practices which for too long have kept the East African territories apart. — Sir Philip Mitchell, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.

"More plant nutrients are lost to the land, even a relatively small amount of surface erosion than by the removal in the crop or by the grazing animal." — Mr. Gethin-Jones, Kenya Chemist, in a broadcast talk.

"Why should a man on a active service continue to draw his official pay? Why should he be in any different position from a bricklayer, a carpenter, a clerk, or anyone else?" — Right Lieutenant W. H. Eastwood, M.P., addressing the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

"When the Battle of Britain has been fought and won, the battle of the Empire will begin, for it is only by the resources and resolution of a united Empire that this conflict will be brought to its ultimate victorious conclusion." — Mr. J. S. Ahern, M.P., Secretary of State for India.

"The fauna and flora of Lakes Tanganyika and Nyasa are very different: 75% of the species which make up the fauna of Lake Tanganyika are peculiar to that lake, whereas the majority of species in Nyasa are common to other African lakes." — Mr. R. S. A. Beauchamp, in "Nature".

Messrs. Pincher, Johnson and Co., Ltd., who do extensive printing and publishing in East Africa and the Indies, have declared an interim dividend of 24% on their ordinary shares, against 20% last year. Output, sales and profits increased during the six months ended June 30 last, but the directors believe the right policy to be that of conserving the cash resources of the company.

Messrs. Davidson and Co., Ltd., have issued a new illustrated publication, entitled "The Wheel of Progress," which sets out in concise manner the various types of tea machinery manufactured. Tea planters generally recognise the high standard of "Siro" tea separating machinery. Copies of the booklet are available on application to the company, 4, The Siro Engineering Works, Boston, Norfolk, England.

Messrs. A. Crabtree & Co., Ltd., the largest electrical equipment manufacturers in East Africa, have just published a new art book, "The World of Progress: Round the World" (No. 1119), a copy of which is obtainable on application to the Siro Engineering Works, Boston, Norfolk, England. It would be a most valuable production at any time, for the whole layout, the hundreds of illustrations, so splendidly reproduced, there runs through the book an appreciation of export problems, and the printer is a good art-painter in a colour sense. It is, in short, a fine piece of commercial publicity, the more so after a year of war.

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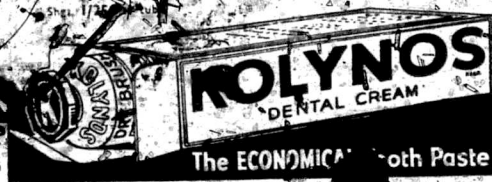
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Delay makes matters worse—just so long as the kidneys fail to filter the blood properly you cannot hope to be well. Stimulate your kidneys to renewed activity with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

This special Kidney tonic has achieved great success throughout the world. "Thanks to Doan's Pills all my kidney troubles have vanished," "I wish I had found them earlier," "I know how that much of my rheumatism was needless, are violent uricetes to the success of Doan's Pills in relieving arthritic pains, backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neural dropsy and gravel."



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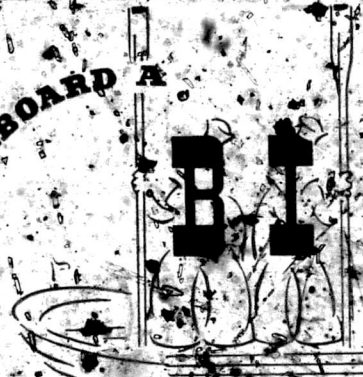
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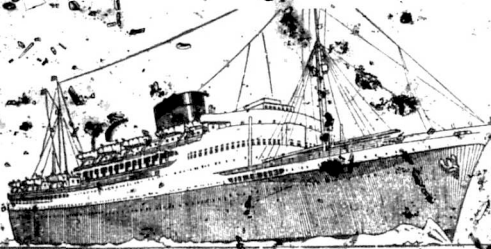
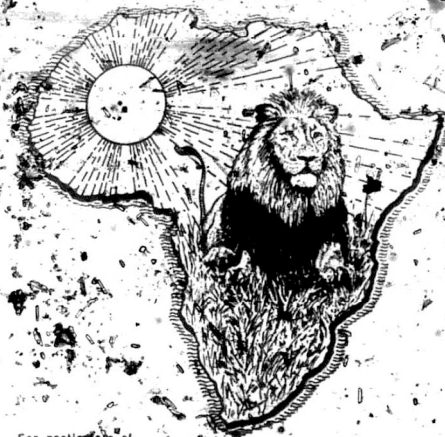
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Principal Contents

	PAGE	PAGE	
Matters of Moment	147	Personalia	154
The War in East Africa	149	Mr. Huggins on Native Policy	155
Background to the War in New Guinea	152	Latest Mining News	156
		Letters to the Editor	157

MATTERS OF MOMENT

STRIKING PROOF of the immense importance of the Eastern African theatres of war—and also of British control of the skies outside the immediate European areas ravaged by Germany—has been afforded by the meeting in Khartoum of General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, and Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for War in Great Britain. For some weeks we have known, but could obviously not report, that General Smuts had made it his mind to visit the Springbok troops in East Africa, and there will be general satisfaction that this robust leader of his people has now had the dual opportunity of examining on the spot the scene for still greater South African participation and of discussing plans with a representative of the British Cabinet, who will return to London with a new and deeper appreciation of the Empire's needs and prospects in the Middle East Command—which stretches from Palestine in the east to the Libyan frontier in the west and through the Sudan to Kenya and Uganda in the South. It is good news that Mr. Eden made the second tour of Sudan frontier posts for the experience of such visits will have done more than dozens of dispatches to clarify the demands of the situation.

Throughout his whole career, political and military, General Smuts has been upborne by

boldness, and it may safely be assumed that having been convinced of the pressing requirements of the moment, he will have resolved to do everything in his power to supply them to the limits of the capacity of his country, and that his convictions will be expressed with urgency and emphasis to the Governments of Great Britain, of India, and of the sister Dominions. Apart from Mr. Churchill, no British statesman wields greater authority throughout the Commonwealth than General Smuts, whose visit to Kenya and the Sudan has therefore far more than a South and East African significance. Though he flew north primarily to inspect South African troops at their war stations, he was an observer, and a highly skilled military observer at that, for the whole Empire of which our armies in the Middle East are a true microcosm. There, under General Wavell, are to be found South Africans, Rhodesians, East Africans, Sudanese, Gurkhas, Australians, New Zealanders, Indians, Palestinians, and, of course, men from all parts of the British Isles. Contemplation of such an assemblage of the King's subjects can bring small comfort to Hitler, Goering, Ribbentrop, and the other self-deceived German leaders, who, like the Kaiser and his equally dubious advisers a quarter of a century ago, foolishly declared for all the world to hear that the British Dominions and Colonies would surely seek safety in abstinence from the Mother Country's wars.

The eagerly awaited turn for large-scale action by these fine Empire troops may come at any moment. They await with a confidence heightened by recent reinforcements of men, machines and material, and by the unexpected, and almost inexplicable, hesitancy of the Italians, whose continued caution has conduced greatly to our advantage by permitting substantial increase in our aerial, naval and military strength. Nor can Mussolini's cynical invasion of Greece prove in the long run to be other than unprofitable to his commanders in North and East Africa, who are likely to be disillusioned if they have hastily calculated on the removal from their path of British units essential to the successful defence of Egypt and the Sudan. They would be more prudent to anticipate a new and sustained offensive by air and sea against Italian naval, military and munition bases, as the result of which Marshal Graziani will find his communications interrupted and his difficulties aggravated. From well-selected places in the Grecian islands the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy will now proceed to present Mussolini with striking and un concealable manifestations that his latest act of unprovoked aggression will accelerate his doom by bringing British power much closer to Italy, thereby enhancing enormously our capacity of attack.

Throughout Eastern and Southern Africa large numbers of Greeks are engaged in agriculture, commerce, industry, and other kinds of various kinds and hundreds of them have for years been neighbours of many of our readers who are aware of the intense patriotism of these people. In Egypt, the Sudan, and Ethiopia are tens of thousands of Greek subjects, many of them men of influence and affluence. Prejudging developments, British territories months ago, and others are now doubtless making their way by stealth to the Ethiopian front. A number of them should be able to give most useful help in planning that arising of Native inhabitants behind the Italian East African fronts which we have advocated time and again. It is significant that we have not yet received a single letter antagonistic to that policy, which, on the other hand, has attracted the encouragement of some exceptionally influential and experienced public men. The plan has, we know, been recommended in the highest quarters, and may, we trust, derive new support from Mr. Eden's up-to-date re-

port. Sight must never be lost of the fact that the old ideas of orthodox war are have been swept away by Germany's totalitarian doctrines and practices. Without for a moment proposing that a Christian Empire should descend to the emulations of their abominable conduct, we must recognise that Africa dare not disregard the refusal of the Axis Powers to distinguish between combatants and non-combatants, babes in arms, children playing in parks, women engaged in shopping, and congregations at prayers are their frequent objects of deliberate attack. It can be no part of British policy to retaliate in kind to such baseness, but we can, and must, rally those forces now under enemy domination which will fight with us for freedom. Nowhere could a beginning be more favourably made than in Ethiopia, is, we urge, both legitimate and wise to encourage Abyssinian tribesmen to revolt against their hated Italian oppressors.

That step is the measure of the contrast between the present war in East Africa against Italians (supported by German allies) and the campaign begun by von Lettow in 1914.

Even then the Germans did not attempt to incite the Africans of East Africa against their British rulers, as was proved by German documents from which *East Africa and Rhodesia* has quoted in the past. In those days, Germany's war was not having reached the depths of totalitarian degradation, such manoeuvres were so generally condemned that there could be no thought of British reprisals. Apart from the abortive Chelenwe rising, the Prussian plot miscarried miserably, and it was promptly dismissed from the mind of the authorities. Why? Because they were at war with Germany in Europe, and therefore with Germany in Africa, but not specifically in conflict with German African administration, however displeasing some aspects of it were to British ideas of fair play. Now, however, fundamental ideals of life are at stake. Failure to maintain British rule—and that involves the elimination of Italian administration in East Africa—would mean the collapse of freedom and the reign of tyranny, as has been experienced by the Abyssinians in recent years, would be paid by comparison with the travail of many millions of Africans, whose fate hangs on the success of British arms. As never before we are, in truth, the protectors of these people.

With love we send
 Hearty Christmas Greetings
 to our readers overseas.

Gen. Smuts and Mr. Eden Meet in Khartoum

Hold Important Discussion of Eastern African War Problems

THE BEST NEWS OF THE WEEK for the African and Abyssinians is that General Smuts and the British Secretary of War have met in the Sudan, thus publicly testifying to the recognition of the Governments of Great Britain and South Africa of the great importance of that theatre of war.

Mr. Eden returned to Cairo from Khartoum on completing his tour of inspection. In the Sudan he visited Port Sudan and Gedaref and other places along the frontier. He has now visited every theatre of war in the Middle East in which British troops are engaged, except Kenya, but during his Khartoum visit conferred with general Dickenson, then G.O.C. in Kenya, and other senior officers commanding in that area. On his return to England he will thus be able to give a comprehensive report to the Cabinet based on first-hand knowledge.

The latest communiqué reported in our last issue referred to the precipitate withdrawal of strong enemy reconnaissance parties which had been operating north of Kurmuk along the Khat Obat tributary of the Blue Nile. There had been the previous news of an attempted Italian advance in that area, some 200 miles south of the Semna Dam.

On the same day, October 29, British patrols were reported to be active in the Kassala region, and it is learnt that South African Air Force planes had bombed and machine-gunned a military campment at Maji, causing fires and a large explosion. Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, the attack was pressed home. All our machines returned safely.

Patrol Activity in the Sudan

October 31.—G.H.O. Cairo announced that in the Sudan on October 27-28 our fighting patrols were again active in the Kassala area. On the latter day a party of the enemy was successfully ambushed, leaving 15 dead and six prisoners in our hands, while two mechanical transport vehicles were destroyed. Our casualties were nil.

A Nairobi communiqué said: "Aircraft of the South African Air Force attacked the military camp at Lugh Fernando, in Italian Somaliland, on Tuesday, bombs being dropped among buildings in the target area. Other units of the S.A.A.F. carried out reconnaissance flights. All our aircraft returned safely."

The Air Ministry News Service reported that a raid on Tecleran, in Entrea, had resulted in a number of lives being started among military buildings, and that at Massawa warehouses were heavily bombed. The military camp and railway compound at Kezen, in Entrea, were also raided. Bombs were dropped on the camp, and the railway compound was straddled by bombs, causing considerable damage.

Kezen is a railway centre half-way between Asmara and Agordat, an important supply base for the Kassala force.

November 1.—Colonel Deneys Reitz, Deputy Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, announced that General Smuts, the Prime Minister, was visiting South African troops in East Africa.

G.H.O. Cairo stated: "Sudan.—Active patrolling continues. On October 28 in the Kassala sector a British patrol destroyed the contents of a small camel convoy, capturing one prisoner. In the Blue Nile sector enemy reconnaissance parties, who were first successfully engaged on October 25, are continuing their withdrawal."

November 2.—The R.A.F. communiqué said: "Two raids were carried out on Chilga, north of Lake Tana, where there was a considerable concentration of

enemy motor transport. Bombs fell close to the target, which was attacked by machine-gun fire.

Mercha, Chai-el-Gemal, Karora, and Agordat were also raided. In each case bombs fell in the target area causing damage, the full extent of which it was not possible to assess.

One enemy aircraft dropped a number of bombs on Perim Island in the Red Sea, causing damage.

Between Khartoum and Dire Dawa attacks on our enemy stations, namely, Duaille, Atele, Aisca and Ada Galla. In each place bombs fell on buildings and across the railway track, causing damage. From all operations our aircraft returned safely.

November 3.—British mechanised patrols continued their activity in the Kassala sector.

Successes in the Kassala Sector

The Cairo correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed:—

The whole of the Middle East Command is enthusiastic over the dash and efficiency shown by mechanised detachments of the Sudan Frontier Force during recent patrol actions on the Sudan frontier. Everywhere that they have encountered the Italians they have immediately established an ascendancy and inflicted heavy casualties with little or no loss to themselves. Among their most recent successes has been the complete defeat of Italian detachments which attempted a thrust down the Blue Nile.

Details are not available of another brilliant operation which was carried out to the east of Kassala last week. A Sudanese patrol got right behind the Italian positions at Bassala and removed nearly three-quarters of the enemy stores and poles along the road from Bassala towards Saldarat. The Italians substituted a military cable line, but this was also removed on the following night. The patrol then moved five miles eastward towards Sabdera and laid an ambush, and one large and two smaller lorries, loaded with troops, fell into the trap. Caught in the machine-gun fire of the Sudanese, 14 enemy, including two Italian officers, were killed and 50 taken prisoners. Two lorries were destroyed.

These successes combined with the systematic and destructive raids by the R.A.F. on Italian aerodromes and supply depots in East Africa are having a weakening effect on the Abyssinians, who are now becoming confident of a British victory. These repeated blows at the Italians are certainly reducing their strength for offensive action, and probably also for defence.

General Smuts's Tour in East Africa

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* sent a most interesting telegraphic dispatch, saying:—

General Smuts's visit to East Africa, announced in South Africa on Friday, had been a closely kept secret. He arrived by air, accompanied by Sir Pierre Ruyveid, Chief of the South African General Staff, and spent three crowded days visiting Union military training camps and forward areas. He travelled down to dusk by road and air, and walked many miles across country with brisk, confident stride. He was exceptionally fit and showed the keenest interest in every phase of the war preparations.

His welcome by the South African troops had the warmth of a family meeting; they felt that his presence made South Africa less remote. All arms of the Service, including the South African Air Force, were inspected, and hundreds of South African officers were presented. General Smuts met his own sons, Ian, a subaltern in the Engineer Corps, in the front line, and was able to hand over to him parcels from home. He spoke with scores of men of all ranks including pilots, and found time to visit

the Women's Auxiliary Service headquarters, casualty clearing stations, hospitals, and canteens.

The tour disclosed how rapidly in recent months not only men but vast and increasing quantities of material and equipment have arrived from the Union. In all his speeches General Smuts was moved to stress the pride in this effort and his confidence in the future and the opportunities it would provide.

South Africa's Honourable Opportunity

"I have every confidence in you," he said, "and that you will uphold the honour of South Africa here as your fathers and forefathers have upheld it in days gone by. You are going to uphold the honour and defend the interests of South Africa, not within the borders of the Union, but far away. Here you are deciding the issue. Your fathers fought under me a generation ago in this country and kept the enemy very far from the Union. You are going to do the same. I believe you are going to do more. You are not only going to protect South Africa, but you will lay the foundations here for something much bigger. You are going to kindle a light which will shine far beyond the boundaries of South Africa."

In another speech General Smuts paid tribute to the courage of the ordinary men and women in London who had answered the charge that we had been living too softly.

"I am proud to think that we are taking our part. Nothing would make me more ashamed than if we on this continent had stood aside. It would have shown that we were not worthy. But all over Africa the British and Dutch, and all races have come forward, not because there is something vital at stake. Thank God we are answering to this. We cannot fail."

Never Thanked for Great Services

Addressing Union troops at the headquarters mess, General Smuts said:

"I have been tremendously heartened by all I have seen in the last couple of days. You are visiting practically every point in this war line. I am sure I cannot be with you. Many years ago I saw a notice in the *Government Gazette* stating: Lieutenant-General J. C. Smuts is put on the reserve. I was never consulted. I was never thanked for past efforts. But the home fires must be kept burning, so I have the consolation that I am still doing my bit. We are going to stand firm for South Africa. In this area we shall defend to the last, and I am sure, in the interests of our Homeland."

General Smuts referred also to building a greater South Africa which would ultimately stand foremost in a United States of Africa. He said he hoped he might visit the troops periodically, and in all his speeches assured them that the Union's fullest resources were behind their effort.

General Smuts returned by air to the Union in a South African Airways Tiger which had already established a record by linking Johannesburg and Nairobi between dawn and dusk.

November 4.—It has been known that the best pilots trained in Southern Rhodesia under the Empire air training scheme had passed out at Cranborne Camp, Salisbury, on Saturday. Most of the men had been sent from Great Britain for instruction, but some Rhodesians were among those now qualified.

Speaking in Pretoria, General Smuts declared that South Africa would be in great danger if she did not send north every man who could be spared, for if Britain's East African outposts fell the Union would be well within range of enemy bombs. The new American-built Martin bomber, in use by the Union, could, he declared, leave Pretoria in the morning with a full load of bombs and be over Pretoria soon after lunch-time.

An official communiqué issued in Khartoum on Mr. Bledsoe's visit to the Sudan.

During the past few days Mr. Bledsoe has made an extensive visit to many parts of the Sudan and held conferences with the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, the Air Officer Commanding, Middle East, and the Major-General Commanding the Troops. During his stay, Mr. Bledsoe inspected the troops and units of the Sudan Defence Force, the Sudan Port Sudan, the Gadafai area, and other parts of the Eastern frontier.

Italian Airmen Prisoners in Kenya

Telegram from Nairobi reported that 14 Italian airmen, members of the crews of two Savoia planes shot down a few days ago and of a Caproni shot down near Garissa the week before last, have been taken prisoner in Kenya. Their successes are to be credited to the S.A.A.F.

A despatch issued by the Air Ministry on 27th October concerning the recent air battle over Mersa Matruh, in which eight Italian aircraft were shot down in flames, contained this paragraph:

"A Rhodesian pilot, belonging to a Squadron which has now brought down between 30 and 40 Italian aircraft, spoke of a 30-mile chase with a C.R.42. 'When I first saw it,' he said, 'I thought it was a Gladiator. I went down to investigate and followed him round. He kept on leading me, turning steep turns, but in my faster aircraft I was a head kept outside him. This went on for 10 minutes or more, and then I let him have three bursts, and as he went down I followed and put a fourth into him; he then dived straight into the desert. When he first saw him I was at 11,000 ft., and when I finally put him down we were dangerously near the ground. As I came back towards our base I could see other Italian aircraft being shot down, who had a grand view, cheered and threw their hats in the air.'"

Sickness among South African troops serving in Kenya is reported to be astonishing, owing to careful safeguards. Special courses in tropical health problems were taken by doctors and nurses in South Africa before leaving for service in the field, and regular lectures are given to the men in East Africa on the precautions necessary to avoid illness.

There is no sign of outbreaks of dysentery among the British troops at Kassala, where 10% of some units have already required treatment in hospital.

Pictures of anti-aircraft guns in action in northern Kenya were included in last week's British news reels.

Another Rhodesian Flying School

A further flying school is in process of establishment in Southern Rhodesia under the Empire air training scheme.

Forty air crew personnel are to be sent monthly from Australia to Southern Rhodesia for training under the Empire air training scheme. The first batch of trainees will probably leave for Africa before the end of next month.

A few days ago *The Times* published the astonishing statement that between 600 and 700 Italian bomber and fighter aircraft are based on Addis Ababa. We believe these figures to be entirely erroneous. If, as would be surprising if not that number is now in service in the whole of Italian East Africa.

Practically all the Junker aircraft hitherto used on civilian air routes in South Africa have been converted into bombers.

The United States Government has agreed that its Embassy in Rome shall extend to British interests in Italian East Africa such protection as is feasible at so great a distance.

Lieutenant E. T. G. J. Mathias, R.N., who has been killed on active service, served in R.M.S. Grosvenor in the East Indies Squadron in 1938.

Squadron Leader W. Duffin, who has been killed in action some time in the Middle East. Command troops are now on the Sudan and East Africa.

Captain B. V. O'Connell, who was killed during a recent air raid on London, was formerly a soldier in Southern Rhodesia, and later joined the personal staff of Sir Cecil Rowley, the then Governor. Since returning to London six years ago he had held an appointment at the War Office. His little son, aged four, was killed in the Blitz, and his wife was seriously injured.

Captain L. H. Wattershill, formerly of the Southern Rhodesian staff of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company, has been wounded while serving in the Middle East.

Second lieutenant Gerald E. Schlüter, son of Mr. G. Schlüter, who is so well known to East African growers, is now serving with a battalion of the K.A.R. who were recently wounded.

Among those recently reported wounded in East Africa are Lieutenant G. M. Paterson, R.A.R., and Captain W. P. B. Wright, and Second Lieutenant J. H. Rufford, Nigeria Regiment.

New G.O.C. for East Africa

Major General A. G. Cunningham, who arrived in Kenya last week as supreme commander of the Forces in East Africa, is a former officer, who won the D.S.O. and M.C. in France during the last war, and then spent some two years in the Straits Settlements. Later he became Instructor at the Netheravon Wing of the Staff Arms School and C.R.A., Aldershot Command.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hubert Jervoise Huddleston, who has succeeded Sir Stewart Symes as Governor-General of the Sudan, was received by King Farouk as he passed through Cairo last week on his way to Khartoum.

The new Governor-General's career began with three failures to pass the entry examination for Sandhurst. Determined, nevertheless, on an Army career, he enlisted in the Constabulary as a private, won a commission in the field during the Boer War, and then spent most of his service in Egypt and the Sudan. In the last war he commanded a battalion of the Camel Corps, and when Sir Lee Stack, the Governor-General of the Sudan, was assassinated in 1924, General Huddleston's own personal courage reduced to small dimensions what might have been a wholesale mutiny of Egyptian troops in the Sudan, of which he was G.O.C. until 1930, when he moved on to India. He was Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, at the time of the outbreak of the present war, but was sent to Northern Ireland to take command of the troops in Ulster.

General Legentilhomme, former commander of the French Forces in Somaliland, who recently arrived in England to place himself at the disposal of General de Gaulle, was a passenger in the Lusitania, which was bombed and sunk. He was rescued after spending several hours in an open boat.

Squadron Leader A. G. Malan, who was recently awarded a bar to the D.F.C., was formerly an officer in the M.V. WINCHESTER CASTLE.

Captain H. L. Kirkpatrick, R.N. (retired), who has been associated with the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association in Northern Rhodesia, has been called up for active service.

Councillor H. W. Priest, Mayor of Livingstone, is now serving with the Forces. He is the first mayor in two Rhodesias to join for active service.

Sir Roderick Mackenzie, of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Station Southern Rhodesia, has joined the Forces.

Mr. H. P. Smith, of Molo, has resigned from the Molo District Council on joining the Kenya Regiment.

Mr. E. H. Bailey has been gazetted lieutenant in the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force, and Messrs. D. M. Reid, N. M. Smee, J. Thomson, Charles Miller and V. Motion have been appointed second lieutenants.

From N. Rhodesia to Australia to Join

Mr. Bill Watkins, a young Northern Rhodesian fighter, has at last succeeded in joining the Forces. After leaving Australia, which was broken out he left the Copperbelt of the Cape to join the Navy, but he was unsuccessful. So he worked his passage home in the ship *U. S. van Caster*, but in England the naval authorities again rejected him. Nothing daunted, he signed on as a member of the crew of a ship sailing to New Zealand and America. He jumped the vessel at Sydney and was at last accepted for service in the Australian Army. He is one of six and six Portuguese volunteers, recently left Leopoldville, in the Belgian Congo, for Kenya, in order to join the British Forces.

Reinforcements of South African troops, which recently arrived in Kenya, included eight of the South African Women's Auxiliary Army Service.

Ten administrative officers have been released by the Kenyan Government for military service, two more are on duty with the South African forces, two have been awarded for their war work, and another has been offered for release to the Navy.

Foreign nationalities not engaged in work of national importance, and whose applications are approved by the military authorities, can now be accepted for service with the East African Forces.

A number of carefully selected resident glaucoma to be absorbed into the military medical services of Southern Rhodesia.

A mounted unit for home defence is being formed in Southern Rhodesia. Captain C. J. Dryden, of Salisbury, has explained the scheme to all district commanders in the Colony in order to ascertain the number of men and horses available. The Rhodesian Light Horse will be officially recognised and established as a mounted military unit if sufficient support is coming.

Services for the Troops

Troops arriving in Nairobi for week-end leave are provided with hot drinks on the station platform by members of the Salvation Army, who also provides refreshment for departing soldiers.

A packet of cigarettes is being sent by an anonymous donor to each Nyasaland *askari* serving in East Africa.

To enable Service men in training in the vicinity of the capital of Southern Rhodesia to visit the city more easily, the Municipality has sold the local Air Force authorities three motor buses at £1 each.

The Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation has formed a Military Liaison Committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. S. H. La Fontaine, and including representatives of the Imperial and Southern African Forces, to ensure co-operation between members of the public wishing to make suggestions for the welfare of the troops and the military authorities, by whose wish the committee was set up.

The War Office issued an appeal to the public last week to see that every man serving in the Middle East is provided with a Christmas gift. Gifts should be sent once to the Army Comforts Depot, Reading. It was suggested that sun goggles, metal shaving mirrors, enamel buttons, razors and razor blades, soap, shaving brushes, and writing pads would be the most acceptable presents.

The Central War Comforts Depot in Northern Rhodesia has organised a scheme for sending a special Christmas parcel to every European soldier with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and auxiliary units. Each parcel will contain a pair of socks, a khaki handkerchief, a packet of cigarettes, a slab of chocolate, a Penguin book, and a box of matches.

Background to the

Foundations For the Future

The great effort of a civilised mankind, which the British Commonwealth is fighting today, is to overcome racial and nationalistic social and political dogmatism, the claim that one race and one State should dominate all others. No international structure worth being can be built on such foundations. The British Commonwealth is the exact opposite. It is founded not on domination but on co-operation. Moreover, the status and powers of the different parts of the Commonwealth are fixed and fixed for all time, but flexible and amenable to change with new instances and with the changing social and political machinery of the constituent peoples. These constituent parts are living creatures, not an inanimate machine. Here is another lesson for the builders of a new international order—not to build so rigidly that there is no room for internal progress and promotion. The essence of the Commonwealth is a belief in the common weal, a readiness of the members to make sacrifices for the good of the community to which they belong and, therefore, in the end, for the good of themselves. This presupposes a certain like-mindedness, which in turn must be based on the twin principles of human freedom and of submission to a common authority. It presupposes a common sense, a common will, and the rule of law among the constituent nations and to the society of individuals. And in these the British Commonwealth sets an example to the world. —Britannicus in *The Evening Standard*.

The Air Power Race.—There is a race going on between the British, American, German and Italian war plane makers to be the first to produce a type of machine which was not anticipated when the war began. This is a very fast, single-seat torpedo boat of the air, for day-time attacks deep into enemy territory. The gun power, efficiency and speed of Britain's new offensive and defensive aerial war machines have shown both the R.A.F. and the Luftwaffe—and will shortly show the Regia Aeronautica—that day attacks by medium and heavy bombers accompanied by fighters are out of the question. Bombers escorted by fighters cannot break through if the opposition is tough. It is certain that Britain's inner developing offensive will have to raid Germany by day as well as by night. Day-time raiding will wake up next spring and summer for the reduction in night-bombing that the shorter nights will impose on the R.A.F. —Mr. Robert Walling, in *The Evening Standard*.

Italy's New Danger.—The battles of Greece and Egypt are inseparable. Our strongest military service to Greece will be rendered by breaking the Italians in Italy and the Sudan. If by our combined arms we enable our Allies to hold the island, we can free the Molins which assign. With a little certainty we could then ensure the final liberation of Greece and independence on mainland as well, and with the same certainty we could gain the historic place of British power in the eastern Mediterranean. For instance, the great island of Crete, with its martial population, strategic position, and endless possibilities of development, is as surely the jewel of Greece as Britain is the jewel of the world. If they can stand out long enough on the mainland, knowing that nearly all the islands are secured by British aid, the Greek people may turn the fortunes of the world.

Mussolini has made a fundamental mistake. Of all European nations Italy is the most vulnerable to an air power of the magnitude that Britain will wield in a few months are out. The fact of France being a Soviet disadvantage. The Fascist Dictator has forgotten to respect the military operations of the British. Throughout the whole of Italy we have lacked a war since the Nazi conquest of France. By his island conquests, Mussolini himself has been good enough to provide them. That consequence is unlikely to cut his own thin British air bases on the Greek mainland and islands will be British power, and from the Alps in the Equator, the military vitality of the Fascist Empire—the sprawling, disconnected and artificial earth. —Mr. J. T. Garvin, *Observer*.

Aerial Needs.—The air force is only bigger than the conventional Italian air forces together, but only capable of defending this country, but also undertaking gigantic and continuous offensive operations in Europe and the East. The fighters, heavy armament, strong armour, and these are major needs, and with them there is the need for the introduction of new types and new methods—such as take-off exhaust-driven superchargers, daylight flying formations, new forms of advanced air base, for use of air-craft specially adapted to the... —Major Oliver Stewart.

Life Boats.—The life boats called life boats are not fitted with self-righting, self-heating, and immunity from swamping devices, which would save the lives of many people floating a sinking ship. These are the term so-called life boats because I notice that the term life-boat is often used of any small or large ship with passengers, though alas, it is often a contrary name would be appropriate. One reads frequently of boats capsizing and remaining bottom upwards, of boats being swamped and sinking, of wretched people sitting for hours up to their waists in ice-cold water. None of these things would happen if real life boats... —Captain Basil Hall.

Crete and Russia.—Crete less than half the distance from London to Naples, will enable us to bomb southern Italy just as regularly as we bomb Hamburg or Hanover. It will give our naval units a stronghold over the route to Livorno. But the possibilities extend further. We should hope to inflict a further bombing of the Rumanian oil fields, with their mass of derrick and highly inflammable product, and to target one of the most vulnerable of the Axis. And upon the Rumanian oil supply the entire mechanised war effort of the Axis Power may very soon depend. Germany's exploitation of that supply to the exclusion of the Allies would be the destruction of it at the source, an incalculably swifter way of ending the war than the bombing scattered oil tanks. —*The Sunday Times*.

The German Mentality.—Although a real enthusiasm is absent in Germany, it would be wrong to conclude that there is any spirit of capitulation or defeatism. The German has a perversity tendency to submit and enjoy privation, to obey without question. Obedience gives him a good conscience, whether he is serving a useful purpose or not. These feelings have been cultivated by the Nazi regime, which tried at the same time exploited his proneness to a sort of philosophical idealism. The State is for the German something of intrinsic value, almost a mystic personality. It is the god Moloch, entitled to require everything from his citizens without the obligation to give anything in return. Because of the German's peculiar mentality it is impossible to predict how he will react to the coming winter. There must be a somewhere beyond which he will not surrender. Where is it? —A neutral correspondent writing in *The Times*.

o the War News

Opinions compromised. — In six months we have passed from a state of military stasis and guns. — Mr. Erskine, M.P., Minister of Labour.

All our great leaders in the last war were very religious men. — Major-General Sir Gerald Kitson.

Plans are being made for the first military offensive by the Nazis. — Mr. J. Griffiths, M.P.

I did not know any city could take what London has taken. — The United States Ambassador.

Every available tank should go to the Middle East. — Major-General F. C. Fuller.

In war there must be secrets, but there ought not to be mysteries. — "Publius" in *The Spectator*.

Rich and poor rub shoulders more intimately in Greece than in any other country I know. — Mr. H. W. Morton.

The most influential of all educational factors is the conversation in a child's home. — The Archbishop of York.

Great Britain will soon be importing 1,000 planes a month from the U.S.A. and Canada. — *Evening Standard* air correspondent.

Within eight days of the Nazi occupation the general cost of living in Rumania rose nearly 100%. — *Daily Mail* special correspondent.

Only diplomatic journalists, medical people, and the Nazi big shots may frequent the only night club open in Berlin. — Mr. Ernest R. Pease.

On our performances in Egypt, the Sudan and the Eastern Mediterranean generally the most vital issues depend. — Field Marshal Sir Cyril Deverell.

The output of United States victories is now almost 10% greater than at the peak in 1929. — The highest level ever reached. — President Roosevelt.

To kill a German soldier in Germany is worth a hundred times as much as killing a German soldier in Holland, Belgium or France. — Lord Trenchard.

We have set aside very large quantities of tonnage for the reinforcement and maintenance of our troops in the Middle East. — The Minister of Shipping.

This is the cycle year for influenza. Now we have to be prepared to deal with it in most unfavourable conditions — crowded shelters, and stuffy blacked-out offices and factories, with resistance lowered by war strain. — Mr. Ritchie Calder.

Farms exist for the rearing of bunnies, healthy and happy Englishmen and Englishwomen. — Not letters ruin the market, but the scope of economics. — Sir Arthur Reith.

Officers and men who turned the artillery bombardments of the last war and the aerial bombing of the present into wars, they prefer the latter. — *Table*.

It is not the realist who spreads alarm and despondency, but the wishful thinker who booms the utterance of false hopes doomed to heart-rending disappointment. — *Truth*.

A characteristic of the Nazi race is to carry out a brutal act by surprise and then follow it up by more or less amiable offers of compensation. — *New Statesman and Nation*.

We are still importing goods to this country at the rate of about £80,000,000 worth a month, and a corresponding state of affairs. — Mr. J. Alexander.

If we place the slightest value on the future peace of the world, these vandals (the German navy) must be left with no ships, no aeroplanes, and no explosives. — Mr. H. S. Souttar.

Our enemies cannot consolidate their gains so long as we hold the fortresses and naval bases that command the Narrows of Dover, Gibraltar, Aden and Singapore. — Captain Bernard Acworth, R.N.

We can best fortify ourselves against the horrors of war by seeking all possible relief in the things of the spirit — literature, music, the fine arts, and the sciences of the country. — Mr. Thomas Bodkin.

The appeal was never failed to arouse the almost unanimous enthusiasm of the German people as a means to an end, but as an end in itself. — Mr. C. R. Robin.

By declaring war on Greece, Italy has had herself open to attack by sea and air. — Air is only 100 miles from the naval port of Brindisi. A week previously we had no naval air bases nearer than Egypt. — *News Chronicle*.

The German Consul General in New York told the five years ago that it war occurred they would time German air raids on Britain for the moment when America was engaged in her Presidential elections. — Mr. Ralph Ingersoll.

It cost about \$800,000 to kill a man in the Napoleonic wars, and \$200,000 during the first world war. In the present war it may cost no less than \$50,000 for each man killed. — Senator H. T. Borah.

Unless effective measures are promptly taken we can cope with the approach of winter, a state of affairs in respect of infectious and contagious diseases which may prove more devastating than the Black Plague. — *Flourish*.

It has touched me so much in inspecting American destroyed handed over to Britain as spoils of war, the silverware, medals, uniforms, Navy, and the library books of the wardrobe. — Mr. Mackenzie King, British Minister of Canada.

It is in our power to publish such a collection of gross falsehoods sent out by the Nazis both to the people and the world during the last war that a man must indeed wish to be spotted as wanting in plain language not fall from the eyes. — Viscount Maughan.

If there is any paramount influence in the United States, it is the same one. The Press, though not as seriously by most of us, has actually comparatively little influence. Radio commentators have a good deal more influence than lead writers in the U.S.A. — Imperial Policy Group, memorandum.

Recently I questioned 400 children and found that only about 25% were getting their proper ration of sleep. — Only 27% slept in shelters and the rest in their houses. Three-quarters of the children did not, as a normal practice, get to bed early enough to keep the proper number of hours. — The headmaster of a school in Yorkshire.

The submarine is still our greatest danger, and Germany and Italy have not yet developed their full submarine effort. Our anti-submarine measures must therefore be increased until we can not only sink all war materials and our food to sea, but assure ourselves of freedom to operate ships in every sea, however narrow. — Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Chatfield.

Whereas our offensive laid into Germany aim at hitting the enemy in their vital military, naval and industrial spots so as to cripple their war effort, the German aim is to break the morale of our civil population. Just so long as they neglect our military objectives, concentrate on these methods, just so long will they be battering uselessly against the unbreakable spirit of our people. — Captain Harold Balfour, M.P.

PERSONALIA

Mr. T. Goddard, the Abercorn settler, was shot by his first lion.

Mr. Justice B. A. K. McRoberts has arrived back in Durban, Salama from leave.

Mr. M. Harris has assumed the duties of British Consul in Elisabethville, Belgian Congo.

Lord Meston, who formerly served in the Sudan, has been ordered complete rest for three weeks.

Colonel A. Mackenzie, head of the British Military Mission to the Belgian Congo, recently visited Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, recently sustained a slight injury to his spine in a motor-riding accident.

Mr. J. K. Michie, of Messrs. Standard Bank of India, Ltd., has joined the board of directors of the National Bank of India, Ltd.

Mr. R. Y. Gibbs, superintendent of the Bulawayo swimming bath, recently saved the life of a young swimmer who was in extreme difficulties.

Sir John Settle, former Chairman of the Central Airways, on whom the King recently conferred a barony, has taken the title of Baron Reith of Stonehaven in the county of Kincardine.

Mr. Neville Livingston, who is now engaged on similar work somewhere on the South Coast, was recently married to the widow of the late Frank Chapman of Male, Kenya.

M. Baudouin, until recently Foreign Minister in the Vichy Government, was the Tibuti at monopoly which Free Frenchmen are suggesting as one reason for his anxiety to placate the Italians.

Captain A. F. Coombe, R.E., and Miss Jocelyn Anna Harrington, younger daughter of Mr. Walter Harrington, K.C., Attorney-General, Kenya Colony, and Mr. Harrington, were recently married in Nairobi.

On the occasion of the tenth birthday of the Wanderer Mine Boxing Club, Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, presented it with a silver cup in recognition of its services in promoting amateur boxing in the Colony.

Mr. J. Rooney is acting as general manager in Rhodesia of the British South Africa Corporation in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Ellis Roberts, who is attending the Delhi Conference as a member of the Southern Rhodesia delegation.

The engagement has been announced between Flying Officer Paul Holdengarde, elder son of Mr. T. A. E. Holdengarde, former Mayor of Bulawayo, and Mrs. Holdengarde, and Miss Eva Le Sueur, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. le Sueur, of Salisbury.

Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, who served for many years in the Administration in Uganda, and who has been Deputy Divisional Food Officer in the London area since the outbreak of war, has been appointed Divisional Food Officer for the South-Eastern area, with headquarters in Tunbridge Wells.

Mr. R. Page has been re-elected Chairman of the North-Eastern Rhodesian Agricultural and Commercial Association, with Captain F. B. Robertson as Vice-Chairman. The committee comprises Major Hankin, Commander Tiggs, Messrs. Peile, Noakes and Pronk with the Hon. T. S. Page as honorary secretary.

Mr. R. C. Stock, proprietor of the hotel near the Birchenough Bridge, Southern Rhodesia, was badly mauled by a wounded lioness recently. He had fired at the animal, which charged, knocked him down, bit his forearm and clawed his back and chest. A Native with Mr. Stock was struck by the animal's tail as it sprang; at the first opportunity the African fired and hit the lioness, which then made off. Mr. Stock was taken to Umtali hospital.

Obituary

Mr. Jack Milver, who had been engaged in the mining industry in Southern Rhodesia for some 30 years, died recently in Bulawayo.

Mr. J. J. Hoffman, who had died in Umtali at the age of 61, was among the first Pioneers of Southern Rhodesia. He lived in Chipinge for many years.

Mr. Hendrik M. Ferrel, who first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1892, and was later engaged in erecting the telegraph line from Tuli to Salisbury, died recently in Umtali.

We regret to announce the death at the age of 71 of Major-General Sir Cecil Lowther, a younger brother of Field-Marshal Sir Cecil, before the Great War. Sir Cecil was a distinguished sportsman and had visited many parts of East Africa.

We regret to report the death in Umtali last week of Mrs. Hilka Matheson, O.B.E., who acted as London secretary to the African Research Survey led by Lord Hailey. She was for some years on the staff of the Department of Education of the B.F.C. and had acted as broadcasting correspondent of a leading Sunday newspaper.

Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, who died in County Donegal last week at the age of 91, had served for 37 years in India, where he assumed the office of Commissioner of Lands in East Africa in 1906. He retired four years later, and returned to Kenya in 1916 as British Red Cross Commissioner, and remained in East Africa until the middle of 1919. One of his daughters is the wife of Sir Shenton Thomas, former Governor of Nyasaland.

The Indian community in Zanzibar and Tanganyika has lost one of its most prominent members by the death at the age of 65 years of Seth M. Gammadali Alibhai Ramjee Jivanjee, senior partner in the well-known East African firm of Karimjee Jivanjee & Co., which was established in Zanzibar as long ago as 1825, and which has long been one of the leading Indian enterprises in East Africa. The deceased was of a most generous nature, and his death will be regretted by Europeans and Indians.

Conscientious Objectors

Mr. Thomas Wilson, Director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute, Northern Rhodesia, recently applied for exemption from military service on conscientious grounds. He also expressed the view that the war, which he has engaged in of the greatest importance, and that he should not be removed. Mr. J. D. Clark, secretary-treasurer of the same Institute, also applied for exemption on religious grounds. Mr. L. V. Phillips, representative in Northern Rhodesia of the Watch Tower Movement, applied for exemption from compulsory military service at the same time.

BOYRIL
lightens the
heaviest day

Mr. Huggins on Native Policy

The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, surveyed the effects of the Native policy of the Colony in a recent speech to the Native Welfare Society of Matabeleland.

"Conditions," he said, "were improving in Native locations near the towns, and many now considered quite favourably with conditions under which people are still living in England. Profits from the location scheme should be urged, not because for the building of houses in the locations unless there was no other use for the money, but building work or steel, then the rent should accrue wholly to Native welfare funds."

"I do not regard the house boy as a permanent feature of the social system of Southern Rhodesia," continued Mr. Huggins. "It has got to go, though it will not be in my lifetime. We should do more to provide facilities for the training of Native women and clubs for them to live in while engaged in domestic service."

"Most people forget that Southern Rhodesia is probably the only so far as its development has been carried out, a percent of at least 50% by hand labour that does not live in the country at all. That hired labour comes from Nyasaland, Mozambique, Rhodesia and to a certain extent from T.E.A. Had it not been for this alien labour, the general size of the Colony's industry would be 50% smaller. Industries are opening up in these other Colonies, and we have to face the fact that what in the past has merely been a shortage of Native labour is going to be increasingly large and permanent unless we remodel our methods of using those Natives who are available for work."

"For the rural Native, the Government has not spent nearly enough on surveying areas to find their carrying capacity. We have several million acres in seven reserves, and we know roughly the carrying capacity of those areas on the present basis, but the present basis must go. We cannot do in this Colony what is not done anywhere else. We cannot accommodate a peasantry who are trying at the same time to be ranchers. No country is big enough to do it. We must therefore limit reducing the number of scrub cattle held by these people, we must continue our experiments in getting them to produce larger quantities in smaller areas. It can be done. The Native must have better animals, and an area which he can work with two or three oxen."

Homage from the Eastern Group

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, which he has conveyed to the Prime Minister:

"The representatives of India, Australia, New Zealand, Southern Africa, the Ministry of Supply, Malaya, Singapore, the East African Colonies, Malaya, Palestine and Hong-kong, assembled in the Eastern Group Conference, have received with their warmest pleasure your kind message through His Excellency the Viceroy, and in reply would like to express their admiration for the fortitude with which the people of the British Isles are facing the violent and inhuman attacks of the enemy and their pride and confidence in your leadership. They assure you of their determination to do all they can to formulate a coordinated plan for the most efficient utilisation of the sources of supply and potential production capacity of the Empire east of Suez, with the sole object of strengthening the Empire's effort so as to bring the war to an early and successful conclusion."

"Rhodesian citrus fruits are realising higher prices, but only about three-quarters of the normal exports can be shipped. Whereas last year some 210,000 cases were shipped, shipping space this year will be available only for 165,000 cases."

"Windsor Castle's" Escape

The latest German lie is a claim that the well-known African liner WINDSOR CASTLE had been attacked and so damaged that she was doing little. The truth is that the ship skilfully evaded her attackers, suffered no casualties and reached port under her own steam.

Free French Defence Council

A Defence Council set up by General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French Forces, is composed of General Catroux, former Governor of Indo-China; Vice-Admiral Muselier, in C. of the Free French Navy and Air Force; General de Larminat, Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa; M. Eboué, Governor of the Chad Territory; M. Sautal, Governor of the French Establishments in the Pacific; General de Gaulle, Army Medical Corps in Africa; Professor René Cassin, former President of the Ex-Servicemen's Association; the Rev. Father d'Argenlieu; and Colonel Leclerc, Commander of the French Cameroons.

No Treating in S. Rhodesia

The No-Treating Order now in force in Southern Rhodesia permits a person to buy a drink for any member of his family and for any other guest at a meal on licensed premises. Apart from these legal exceptions, a fine not exceeding £25 or a maximum of three months' imprisonment, may be imposed not only upon anyone who "sells" to anybody else on licensed premises, but upon any person attempting to treat by the use of any "device" or "contrivance" in order to evade the regulations. Sun-bowling parties in private homes are not affected by the order.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Interterritorial View
Where is Kenya's Fighter Squadron?

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia
SIR— I have been struck by the way in which you regard East Africa and the Rhodesias as one great unit. For instance, instead of wondering to the astonishment and paternal people who might expect to find a page or two (more or less) devoted to each of the territories you write, you treat the news you gather from a broader and more useful standpoint. That is the way to unite and strengthen an Eastern African solidarity upon which to build that which is the Kenya of the future which you have pleaded for. I do not know how many years past.

There is a brief reference in one of the columns I read the other day when some other ex-territories with whom I was in touch, your news suggested that it would be desirable to pick out the terms "British India" and "British Africa" without waiting through a number of columns to find some satisfaction to you to know that the terms were agreed that you have selected the way.

You may also care to know that we were unanimous that Kenya has not yet done herself credit in her gifts for war purposes. Under energetic leadership that generous Colony and Protectorate would assuredly re-act with alacrity, and it is greatly to be hoped that a further impetus will be quickly provided. I should have thought that Kenya's own squadron of fighter aircraft would long ago have been purchased and presented to the Imperial Government for which is the duty of a country with so many well-to-do men.

Your paper was, I think, the very first to suggest many, many months ago—that the Colonies should present aircraft to the Mother Country, and it must be a great satisfaction to you to note the success of that proposal.

East India & Sports Club. Yours faithfully,
London, S.W.1. AFRICANUS.

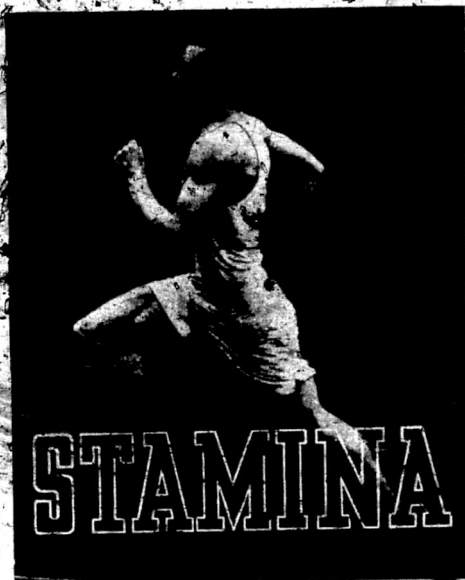
Points from Letters

Salt in the Tropics

Extra salt rations issued to British troops in India have, according to one of your recent paragraphs, proved beneficial to their general health in hot weather. It is curious to note that in an official report on the health of the Army in India the suggestion should be advanced, as though it were novel, that salt is helpful in reducing the effects of heat. Everyone with experience of tropical and sub-tropical Africa knows the avidity with which salt is demanded by natives everywhere, and this has been noted since the days of the early African explorers. That official authorities in India should only now take note of salt in this way is surprising.

Coffee Board Funds

Your suggestion that the coffee growers of East Africa should give whatever Coffee Board funds they can spare to the war effort of the Empire and rely upon increased Imperial preference, instead of upon their advertising to increase consumption after the war, is both practical and sound. It would be folly to underestimate the power of advertising in the modern world, or to doubt that public habits can be changed if enough money is spent in the right way. There comes the sub-that the Coffee Board of Kenya cannot hope to set aside more than a very modest sum for advertising. It has done some very useful propaganda, mostly, I believe, in supplying showcards and other material to growers, but lately Indian coffee has been brought much more prominently to public notice in this country, not only through advertisements to growers, but by advertising in the daily newspapers. Growers in India appear much more ready than those in East Africa to spend money in this way, and hence the war the people in charge of the interests of British coffee growers were likewise free-spending. Kenya, in fact, was being outdistanced. These facts are not revealed by many coffee planters in Kenya.



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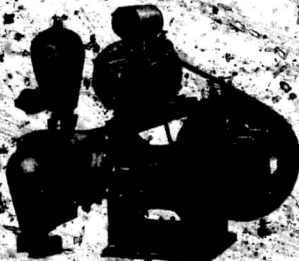
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Funds for War Purposes

Over £16,030 has been raised in Southern Rhodesia for air raid victims in Great Britain. The people of Salisbury gave more than £9,000, and Bulawayo contributed £7,000. Mr. Poskel, proprietor of popular tea-rooms in Salisbury, offered to give to the fund £200 takings from 2 p.m. one day. The result was a cheque for more than £25.

The Sudan War Relief Fund, organised for Sudanese victims of the war, was opened with a contribution of £250 from Sir Stewart Symes, at that time Governor-General. Over £E3,000 was quickly raised in the Sudan for a Fighter Plane Fund, which is still active.

Surprisingly high sums have been contributed to the Nyasa Central War Fund by Local Native Councils. When the last mail left East Africa, South Nyeri had sent £200, Embu £1,600, Fort Hall £2,370, Meru £2,420, and Machakos £2,500, the sum representing 25% of that Council's funds. The wish of the chiefs and councils is that the richer one of which they have set themselves to subscribe the best shall be named Kikuyu-Kamba-Meru.

The Giriama Local Native Council of the coastal area has given £1,000; the Nalla tribe is collecting cattle to sell for war funds; and the Nyanga District Council has lent £1,000 free of interest. What may well have been the greatest sacrifice of all was a gift of 5s. made to the local District Commissioner by a Rabai tribesman.

Over £500 was recently raised in Nairobi for the Kenya War Fund by a raffle for a diamond bracelet presented by the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville. The winner was a man on active service with the East African Army Service Corps.

With police permission, Zanzibar has organised a lottery in aid of its Fighter Fund. Tickets cost 1s. each. The first prize is to be 75% of the total income, there will be two second prizes amounting to 25%; 10 third prizes of 5s., and 15% divided into consolation prizes of 10s. and 20s. In other words, 20% of the receipts will accrue to the Fund.

Native cattle owners in eastern Ankole recently met to discuss the Omukwabe's appeal for the Uganda War Fund, and it was quickly agreed that the richer owners should give one beast each, to help George kill Hitler. Then came the protest of an old man that: "It is not fitting that we should give one beast. It is fitting that we should give two beasts."

The Beira British War Charities Committee has sent a further contribution of £742 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund, bringing Beira's total donation to £1,586. The Southern Rhodesia National War Fund has sent a further contribution of £167, making a total donation to date of £427.

Women in the Lupa goldfields of Tanganyika Territory have organised a War Fund Committee, with Mrs. Briggs as Chairman, Mrs. Gibbons as honorary treasurer, and Mrs. Lewis as honorary secretary. The other members are Mrs. Pienaar, representing the South African Dutch community, Mrs. Harris, representing the Greek community, Mrs. MacNagh, and Mrs. Darheim. Girl Guides of Northern Rhodesia have sent eight cases, containing 654 articles of R.P. 1 Cross and other comforts to the London headquarters of the movement. The articles included nightgowns, bed jackets, operation stockings, bed socks, balalaikas, helmets, socks, children's clothing, and blankets. Rhodesia Railways and the shipping companies carried the cases free of charge.

Within a few hours of the Italian attack upon their native land, Greeks in Dar es Salaam had given nearly £2,000 for transmission of Greek Metaxas for war purposes. Many Greeks promptly volunteered to join the Forces either in Greece or in East Africa.

Loans for Planters

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has authorised the continuance of the scheme for the issue of Government loans to tobacco planters in Nyasaland for the current season. The total sum available is £5,000. Loans will be made through the local banks, the crop will be sold by Tobacco Auctions (Nyasaland) Ltd., and the purchase money paid to the bank by that company, with interest at 4%, any balance being transferred to the planter. Recipients of loans must follow the advice and instructions of the Director of Agriculture.

Native Rations

Common sense and the Rationing of African Labourers is the title of a pamphlet produced by the Health Department of Northern Rhodesia. Written for the farmer and small employer, it suggests various ration scales and seeks to show that if the employer feeds his labourers on one of the proposed scales he will be able to reduce his labour force at least sufficiently to save the extra cost of the rations. The pamphlet has been widely distributed to employers by the Labour Commissioner.

Ivory Auctions

Only two and three-quarter tons of ivory were offered at the recent auction in London. There were 28 cwts. from Mombasa and 12½ cwts. from Mozambique. Demand was so restricted that only 23 cwts. were sold, large tusks were completely neglected. In the soft ivory category only the smaller tusks found buyers, and they at somewhat irregular prices which were slightly lower on average; sound tusks, 68 lbs., sold on the basis of £65 per cwt. and wide cervical loops of 6 lbs. on that of £14. On the hard ivory were eight and marked an advance of £6 to £10 all round, tusks of 43 lbs. realising 148 per cwt., and of 47 lbs. from £45 to £46. Rhinoceros horns sold at 14s. per lb.

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News Items in Brief

Over 200 Europeans visited Nyasaland during August.

Thirty-eight settlers entered Southern Rhodesia, last week, under the auspices of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association.

Leavours are being made to form a Federation of Farmers' Associations in the Eastern District of Southern Rhodesia.

The Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, station broadcasts daily at 12.55 p.m. (local time) on 14.97 metres and at 8.55 p.m. on 29.67 metres.

Broadcasts in Nyania are now included in programmes radiated from the new broadcasting station in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

A 40-year-old European youth employed by the Nchanga mine, Northern Rhodesia, was recently killed by a crocodile while bathing in the Kafue River.

The centenary of David Livingstone's departure for Africa on December 8, 1840, is to be celebrated in various parts of Scotland by meetings in town halls and churches.

It is surprising to discover that the capital city of Southern Rhodesia has hitherto not possessed an official motor-car for the use of the mayor. That lack has now been made good.

European births in Southern Rhodesia in the first half of this year totalled 839, and deaths in the same period numbered only 257, leaving a clear net average gain of nearly 100 per month.

Civil aircraft flying over Northern Rhodesia must now normally fly between 1,000 and 3,000 ft., and must always be clearly visible from the ground. Civil aircraft may not be flown at night.

The Theatre Royal, Nairobi, which has been reopened for concerts and shows for charitable purposes, primarily those for war purposes, has been appropriately named the Garrison Theatre.

The sale of the Scriptures in the Sudan during 1939 amounted to 24,450 volumes, compared with 9,611 in 1938 and 7,034 in 1937. This fact is revealed in the annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Before the war a scheme was started for the training in England of Rhodesian girls wishing to become teachers. Transport difficulties have not hindered continuation of the scheme, and girls are now being sent to training colleges in South Africa.

Statements Worth Noting

"Let us not be weary in well doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."—Galatians vi., v. 9.

"The Shagga represent advancing Africa."—Mr. Ngeley Earson, in "Behind God's Back."

"Lion will tackle a young buffalo or a baby rhino if they are sufficiently hard pressed for a meal."—Mr. Cleland Scott, in "Lions on Trust."

"It is not merely co-ordination that we need but co-ordinated action."—Sir Philip Mitchell, Deputy Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference.

"During the past two years the record of the Kenya Government has been one of unaided vacillation and procrastination."—Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., of Mombasa.

"Overstocking is a symptom or a result of a fundamental unsoundness in the African's social system."—From a Memorandum of the Kenya Stockowners' Association.

"Far less use than might be expected is made of the facilities offered by the library at the Agricultural Research Station, Amanzi."—Mr. A. G. Hill, Director of the Research Station.

"The present opportunity of plucking the flower-advancing seed from the brittle detritalisation should not be allowed to slip past us."—Mr. C. J. Oppel, Education Officer in Northern Rhodesia.

"The Editor of the (a Government) produced paper for Natives in Northern Rhodesia is our hole through which we may peep into the Government."—A Native student writing to *Mufende*.

"Anyone who cannot change his mind when there is fresh evidence of new circumstances must belong to the vegetable kingdom or be extremely obstinate."—The Hon. G. M. Huggins, F.R.C.S., M.P.

"The Air Force has an unpleasant habit of applying for a certain number of bodies. We more respectfully describe them as troops."—The Minister of Defence of Southern Rhodesia, addressing Parliament.

"We must be prepared to reduce our standard of living to the simplest possible terms. No man who spends money on personal luxuries has a right to claim that he is contributing all he can to war funds."—The Governor of the Seychelles.

"What is an emergency? One man, if he heard the Indians had Kordofan, would reach for his rifle; another would say it would be their Waterloo; a third would ask if it was infectious; and a fourth would say it served them right."—*The New Rhodesia*.

"I have always had one great ambition—to emulate the achievement of a brother officer in G. M. who was able to boast that any letters he received before noon on any one day answered that same day."—Mr. G. M. Rendall, Chief Secretary in Kenya.

"The greatest achievement of the Shirley Institute, Disbury, has in part been the British Cotton Industry Research Association during the past year is the successful imitation of the Association in Manchester."—Sir Robert Pickard, speaking at the annual meeting of the Association in Manchester.

"Part of the post-war order which I can see taking place is the way in which closer links are being forged between South Africa and the northern African States, with which the Union of South Africa is already co-operating on a common cause."—Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Union Minister of Defence and Education.

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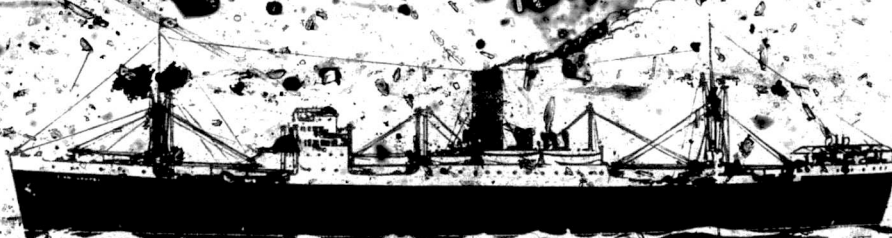
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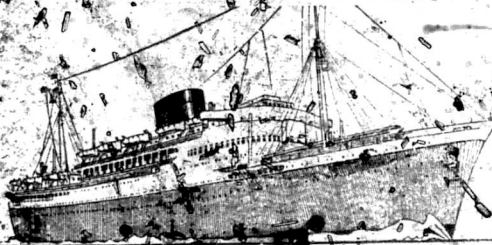
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