

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHETHER GALLABAT is or is not in British hands at the moment is of less importance than the now obvious fact that the initiative in that area of the Sudan, and in the Kassala sector further north, has passed from the enemy to the British. Having continued to emphasise the desirability of depriving the Italians of the power of setting the pace there and when they willed, we warmly welcome the evidence of much greater British patrol activity, which, apart from inflicting considerable reverses, has probably had the even more necessary result of dislocating the Axis plans for heavy thrusts against vital points in the Sudan. The enemy's predicament is far from enviable, and can be rendered desperate by the exercise of pressure by British troops in front and by Ethiopian tribesmen in the rear—and Native revolts will be best stimulated and fanned by news of defeats inflicted upon the Italian columns which, with a great flourish of trumpets, seized bridgeheads in the Sudan some months ago. Too many British propagandists then declared, quite erroneously and recklessly, that Kassala and Gallabat were unimportant. That was not the case, but, even if they had been, it would still be deplorable to leave the enemy in undis-

puted possession of only because that state of affairs was a barrier to that rising of Abyssinia which Fascism fears and which can so swiftly transform the whole outlook in the Eastern African theatres of war. It is, we repeat, within the power of East Africa to give the Axis a first blow of such weight as to shatter its schemes of assault from Ethiopia, and that country may instead be made the grave of the Tropical African dreams of the dictators.

TRIBAL NAMES are already in use by the

Royal Navy for one class of destroyer, among such vessels now in commission being the ASHANTI, BEDOUIN, MASTONA, MATA-

BELE, NUBIAN, SOMALI and ZULU. As we recently recorded, the Royal African Society has

suggested to the Admiralty that when opportunity occurs additional ships of this class should bear the names ANGONY, BAILI, BEMBA, BAROTSE, BASUTO and SWAZI. Even a cursory glance at these facts, which we believe to cover the whole subject from the East African and Rhodesian standpoint, reveals some very interesting points, of which the most striking is that no tribe from Kenya or Uganda is either represented or proposed to be

represented, and that Tanganyika is also excluded except that the Angoni, a predominantly Nyasaland tribe, have overflowed into the Songea district of the Mandated Territory (where they are generally known either as the Angoni or the Wangoni, which indicates that it was the Nyasaland connexion which was in the mind of Authority). There is, then, an overwhelming case for some tribal names from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to be considered simultaneously with the Royal African Society's proposals, and to prefer them.

No fewer than three of the six new names proposed are from Northern Rhodesia, and it would clearly be unreasonable to leave the other much more populous territories in the Eastern African group, quite un-

Allocate Names By Territories.

represented while three of the main Northern Rhodesian tribes were all selected for honour. Our columns have been eloquent and repeated witness in recent months to the persistent determination of the tribes of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to contribute most generously to the Empire's war effort, and this is an excellent way of recognising their practical patriotism. It is obvious, of course, that not an even or best-known tribal name can be used - not only rate, unless and unless the immense expansion of our destroyer class at which the Prime Minister has hinted, but meaning it would be just and prudent to sack to balance territorial claims so far as possible. Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan are already represented by two ships each and Somaliland by one, and we suggest that Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Zanzibar should each be allocated one vessel before there is any thought of appropriating a second or third name from any one of the Dependencies.

While earnestly pleading for the adoption of this general principle, we admit that we do not envy those upon whom must rest the responsibility of final selection. In the case of Uganda the Nyasaland must presumably be BAGANDA, but we can see distinct possibilities of contest between KAVIRONDO and

Difficulties To Be Faced.

KAVIRONDO for Kenya's name selection while Tanganyika offers manifest material for differences of opinion. If this appeared for preference, it would be suggested that the

Masai would also be covered (a thought which perhaps provides another small argument for the abandonment of the present inter-territorial boundaries!) and admirers of the Sakuma, the Naimwezi, and the like would all support the claims of those people.

Which brings us to the point that there is no uniformity in the present or the proposed names. Some appear in the singular, some in the plural, and there is disagreement as to the form of African plurals. The Royal African Society, for instance,

The Question Of Plurals.

has suggested BAILA - doubtless forgetful that if Dr. Edwin Smith, the former editor of its journal, and for long a missionary among that tribe, had been in England instead of in the United States of America, he would have argued in favour of ILA, without the Bantu prefix. That prefix must, of course, be maintained where custom has so firmly established a name, such as Baganda, that change would not be reasonable, but it is a moot point whether Ngosi would not be better than Agosi, and among the Kenyans would be preferred instead of WAKIKUYU, the form an agent to BAI.

BAILA, as Dr. Smith would assuredly concede is not a happy choice from the standpoint of Jack Her and his friends, who have certainly never heard of that doubtless excellent tribe and would never give the ship her true designation if left to

Blue-jackets' Pronunciation.

establish their own pronunciation of those five mystic letters. Even ILA might come to grief under such treatment, and blue-jackets posted to the Agoni might quite promptly dub her the "Agony"! This aspect of the matter does not appear to have been considered with the care which is due both to the African territories concerned and to the men of the Navy who will man these hunters of enemy submarines and protectors of all friendly shipping. Perhaps it should be added that we have not overlooked the welcome action of the Imperial Government in giving the names KENYA and UGANDA to two new cruisers. That, however, is no argument for originating from the tribal destroyer class names originating in Kenya and Uganda.

14th Week of the War

Good News From The Sudan

How the British Position Has Been Strengthened

CONFIDENCE IN THE EMPIRE'S growing strength in the Middle East was the keynote of the Prime Minister's statement to the House of Commons last week. Mr. Churchill said:

"During these past few months, the invasion threats, so near and so deadly, we have never failed to reinforce our armies in Egypt, almost to the limits of our shipping capacity, not only with men, but with precious weapons which it was a wrench to take from our forces here. Scores of thousands of troops have left the island month after month, or have been drawn from other parts of the Empire for the Middle East. These troops have been streaming away from this island during the months when some of those who now talk so glibly about the 'invasion scare' were 'scared' stiff themselves. (Laughter.)

"The Italian Army in Libya, which some months ago outnumbered the British and Imperial forces around Egypt, seemed likely to roll forward, possibly upon the Nile Valley and the Sudan. It is unthinkable to be able to assure the House that the balance of forces on the frontiers of Egypt and the Sudan is far less unfavourable than it was at the time of the French collapse.

"I can certainly not prophesy to the House about battles which have yet to be fought. I can only say that at the beginning of July the House would have been very glad to be assured that on November 9, we should still be holding in large numbers every position of any importance.

Far Better Off Than A Few Months Ago

"We have not had any serious collisions with the Italian forces, but we have every reason to be content with the results of the skirmishes and forays which have taken place on the ground and in the air. Up to the end of September the Italians, officially published casualties for the fighting in Libya amounted to 800 killed, 1,700 wounded, and 866 missing. Our casualties for the same period, and in the same theatre were 66 killed, wounded, and missing—a scale approaching something like 70 to 1. At the same time we have ceased to strengthen the front in the Eastern Mediterranean, and we are ready at any time to engage the Italian army in a general action. I do not think it can be denied that we are far better off in the Middle East theatre than any one would have ventured to predict a year or five months ago.

"In the Upper House, Lord Halifax said that Mr. Eden had been able to assure the Egyptian Government that nothing that was humanly possible was being left in the way of maintaining the security of Egypt, the Sudan, and the Sudan, and that, as opportunity offered, we should engage and sink the Italian forces operating on the frontiers of these lands. Mr. Eden had expressed great satisfaction with all that he had seen in Egypt. The Sudanese military leader, Lord Halifax added, had been distinguishing themselves in some very useful encounters and that greatly superior Italian strength in the foreign theatre expressed the hope that the liberation of this country of the Prime Minister and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Belgium would lead to the fullest organisation of Free Belgians in assistance to our common enemy.

Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P., Secretary of State for War, returned to London from his visit to the Middle East. His comprehensive tour exceeded 12,000 miles. As already reported, he met General Smuts in Khartoum, and in the Sudan he also had the opportunity of a long talk with Emperor Haile Selassie.

General Smuts's Confidence

General Smuts, broadcasting from Johannesburg last week on his visit to Egypt and the Sudan, also gave a hopeful account of the British position. He said:

"As Mr. Eden was visiting North Africa at the same time, and as we were both desirous to have an exchange of views over the military situation, my visit to the north afforded an opportunity for this meeting.

"Accordingly, Mr. Eden, General Sir Archibald Wavell, G.O.C., the Middle East, and I met in Khartoum, and at several conferences every aspect of the military situation in North Africa and the Middle East was carefully reviewed.

"Now that Hitler's plan to again invade Britain has been foiled, and another attack could only be repeated at even less chance of success, the tide of his flow towards the Middle East, towards Near East, Asia and North Africa, and the problem has to be taken into account that some of the decisive phases of the war may be fought out in countries of the Mediterranean basin.

"I cannot go into details, but I may here say that, in general, I carried away a reassuring impression of the situation as a whole. British sea power and rapidly growing war effort, the offensive spirit which British strategy is developing, the strange lack of enterprise and initiative on the part of Italy, and the enemy's ever-lengthening land communications through hostile countries as he moves to Africa and Asia, are in our favour. The enemy moves away from the West. In view of these and other considerations, I look forward hopefully to the developments of the coming year.

Tank Among Men

The Prime Minister of the Union said when referring to the South African troops in Kenya that he had heard a British general call them "tanks among men" on account of their high altitude height and breadth. General Smuts' mention that he had seen every South African platoon in the colony.

"Almost immediately after the broadcast talk came the official announcement from Nairobi that Springfield troops in Kenya had created a new empire record by a record march of 300 miles in 12 hours more or less. The previous record for that period had been set by a British reconnaissance column which covered 200 miles. Only two of the 100 South African participants failed to finish the course, which was across difficult country. An aircraft fell from the sky and crashed at 4 a.m. was interrupted for 15 minutes each hour with breakfast, and during the night of the day there was a halt for three hours. Camp was reached at 8:30 p.m. 30

Companions of the Week

November 9, 1940. CAPT. announced: Our reconnaissance patrols have again been active in the Kassala sector of the Sudan, where casualties were inflicted on a party of the enemy, who hastily withdrew on turning our fire.

W.A.F. communique said that over Meteran, Abyssinia, South African fighters had engaged four enemy aircraft, one of which was shot down, the pilot escaping by parachute. Attacks were also made by bombers on the camp and military buildings at Keren, half way between Asmara and Agordat, causing a number of fires. An enemy bomber encountered by one of our aircraft on patrol over the Red Sea was severely damaged. In addition to extensive reconnaissances over Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland, Neghelli was visited by our bombers for the eighth time, and direct hits were

scored the target area from all these operations our aircraft bombed said.

November 7.—Late in the day C.M.O., Cairo announced: "Early this morning a British column, supported by units of the A.F., surprised and captured Gallabat, taking a number of prisoners. An enemy counter-attack was repulsed, followed by two heavy Italian air attacks."

In the Kassala sector a British mobile force is continuing to apply pressure on an enemy detachment in the Jebel Mandel area.

The official Italian version said: "British troops attacked the Italian positions at Gallabat. The British troops were repulsed with heavy losses. The British attack is still in progress. Italian aeroplanes participated in the fighting by a series of attacks on the column, which six British planes in the Glocster type shot down."

A non-official quarters it became known that the attack was made chiefly by Sudanese and Indian troops, and that the Italian garrison had numbered about a battalion, supported by two other battalions in close proximity.

Fierce Fighting at Gallabat

November 9.—A British communiqué stated: "Operations in the Gallabat area are continuing. From prisoners' reports it is confirmed that the Italian battalion which held Gallabat and the two battalions which conducted the immediate counter-attack on November 6 suffered serious casualties. In the Kassala sector operations are still proceeding. Enemy prisoners taken number about 250. A large quantity of arms and stores have been captured or destroyed."

It was also announced that an Italian officer and 130 other ranks had been captured in the ally Ladi area, some 35 miles north-east of Kassala.

November 10.—The Italian communiqué stated: "Fierce fighting took place in the zone of Gallabat. The Italian garrison at Gallabat was driven out by numerically superior enemy forces and retired in the direction of Gedama. An Italian counter-attack was carried out on the following day but failed. Yesterday (October 10) a renewed counter-attack completely broke the resistance of the British troops, and Gallabat was re-occupied. The Italian Air Force participated in the counter-attack by machine gunning British troops. Three British tanks were set on fire. During an air raid on Gedama a big fire was caused."

November 11.—The Cairo communiqué said: "Yesterday our fighting patrols were active in the area east of Gallabat, which remains in our hands. In the Kassala sector operations continue."

The Italians broadcast a reiterated claim to the capture of Gallabat, declaring that British aeroplanes had bombed the town on Sunday, and asserting that their air force had bombed British positions at Montegani, west of Gallabat.

November 12.—C.M.O., Cairo, stated that British troops from Gallabat had on the previous day inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy at little loss to ourselves, and that our artillery had set fire to petrol and ration stores in the Italian camp at Metemma.

South African Airmen's Exploit

To the press report given last week of the capture in Kenya of 11 Italian airmen, further details can now be added. A Ministry of Information statement says:—

Two South African Air Force fighters were patrolling over the Metema wilderness when they saw three Savoia bombers flying in arrow-head formation. One of the South Africans put a burst into the leading Savoia and then attacked another. Meanwhile, the second South African attacked the third bomber. The leading Italian lost the life of his engine and crashed a couple of miles away. The wireless operator was the only survivor of the crash. The second bomber, although still

under control, was out of action, and crashed into a dry river bed 20 miles from the scene of the fight. All the crew were uninjured, and were taken prisoner. It is considered improbable that the third bomber was able to reach its base.

Three Capronis were spotted at Garissa, going home at dusk at a height of 2,000 ft. Two South African fighters. Their presence was only detected by reason of the report of bombs they dropped, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were kept in sight in the fading light, but the machine dropping the bombs was found ultimately and attacked. Three assaults upon it resulted in its guns being silenced, and later it crashed. The officer in charge and the crew of four were taken prisoner, but none of the South Africans suffered any casualty.

Casualties and Awards

The eighth East African casualty list, issued last week, shows that the British and two African soldiers had been killed in action, and that three British and four African soldiers were wounded.

At the same time a third list of East African casualties issued in the office was published. It stated that Second Lieutenant J. F. Purse, K.A.R., was missing, believed killed, and that Sergeant Wilton East, African Light Infantry, previously listed as missing, was now known to have died.

Lieutenant-Commander E. Peter Ross, R.N., who has been killed in action in H.M.S. LIVERPOOL, served on that ship when she was in East African waters three years ago.

Two pupil pilots from England were recently killed in a flying accident near Salisbury. They were Sergeant E. E. Vingo and Sergeant G. Walker, both of whom were learning to fly under the Rhodesian part of the Empire Air Training Scheme.

Brigadier C. F. Burney, of the West African Frontier Force, who served with the Nigerian Regiment in the East African Campaign of the last war, is now a prisoner in enemy hands.

Sergeant H. A. Daxay, of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, who was recently reported missing, believed killed, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Pilot Officer H. C. Mayers, son of the late Mr. George R. Mayers, founder of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company, was recently awarded the D.F.C. for conspicuous bravery in action. He has no fewer than seven enemy machines to his credit.

The first decoration in this war to a member of the 1st Battalion the Northern Rhodesia Regiment is the award of the Military Medal to Sergeant D. Hunt for conspicuous gallantry in the campaign in British Somaliland.

Lieutenant R. J. De Desfontaines, of the Rhodesia Regiment, attached Somaliland Camel Corps, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in action. He had lived in the capital of Southern Rhodesia, and been for nine years a member of the 1st Battalion The Rhodesia Regiment. He is 28 years of age.

2,000 Airmen Annually from S. Rhodesia

The Rhodesian section of the Empire Air Training scheme is expected to reach its peak output by the middle of next year, said Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lucas Guest, M.P., Air Minister, in a broadcast from Salisbury last week. When the scheme is in full operation some 2,000 pilots, air gunners and observers will be turned out annually.

Mr. W. J. Roper is now camp commandant of the Nyasaland Internment Camp.

Mr. Ian Ormiston, a former Southern Rhodesian settler, is now a pilot officer in the R.A.F.

Major E. K. Day, of the Permanent Staff Corps in Southern Rhodesia, has been promoted temporary lieutenant-colonel. Major C. V. Thornton, of the Territorial Force, has also been gazetted to the same rank.

Messrs. M. E. Leslie, K. W. Switzer, C. A. S. Parker and C. W. Benson, all of Nyasaland, have been appointed 2nd Lieutenants in the K.A.R. Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant John Molteno, who before the war was Chairman of the Diggers' Association on the Luppa Gold field, is on intelligence duties in the Turukana Province of northern Kenya.

Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, former general manager of Tanganyika Railways, who after his retirement settled in Southern Rhodesia to take up the duties of Chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Commission, is now on active service "somewhere in Africa."

Mr. Mervyn W. Hill is acting as Timber Controller for Eastern Africa during the absence in India of Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentink.

When recently inspecting the Uganda Volunteer Reserve, Mr. J. E. S. Merrick, the Acting Governor, said that for the first time the Kampala, Jinja and Entebbe units had combined forces for tactical exercises. He mentioned that the reserve numbers some 250 men.

Mr. Karl Nuki, an Estonian who was living in Kenya when Russia invaded Finland, has returned to the Colony after an adventurous absence of some months. When fighting started in Finland he flew to England, offered his services, and reached Finland a few days before peace was declared. Then he made for Norway, and with some companions managed to reach Tromso, only to find that hostilities had just ended. Taking passage for America on a tramp steamer, he re-embarked for Kenya. Now his aim is to join the East African Forces.

How the Territories Are Helping

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed to the Northern Rhodesian Government gratefully accepting on behalf of the Imperial Government the offer to loan a further sum of £200,000 from surplus balances for the duration of the war, free of interest. Contributions made by way of gifts and loans by the Northern Rhodesian Government during the current year now total £500,000.

The Mfulirā Mine Recreation Club has given more than £5,000 for the purchase of fighter aircraft for the R.A.F. The original donation was £4,260, and there have been subsequent gifts representing two-thirds of the club's monthly profits for July, August and September.

Nyasaland's Win the War Fund has passed £12,000.

Nyasaland Natives are showing great generosity in their contributions. Cash donations exceed £4,000. One chief in the Fort Stanstair area has presented five tons of maize to the R.A.R. training camps in Nyasaland, another African gave 1½ tons for the same purpose, and at one village the female chief and her women provided cooked food for the band of the 6th K.A.R. which was making a recruiting march and for the newly-enlisted recruits. Many chiefs and headmen took an active part in helping recruiting; one chief set the example of joining and becoming a recruiting sergeant.

European tobacco growers in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia have contributed nearly £700 to war funds. Certain Native growers in Nyasaland gave two bales of leaf, which sold for £20 bs.

Uganda's War Fund has practically reached £50,000.

The Kenya Daisy Chain Fund, organised by pyrethrum growers, has passed £5,000.

The Mau-Molo-Turi Fighter Fund in Kenya has passed the £4,000 mark early last month.

The Nairobi auction sale organised for the Kenya Central War Fund realised approximately £1,100.

Members of the Luo tribe in Central Kavirondo, Kenya, have contributed about £850 in cash to war funds. Contributions have ranged from a few cents to

The British Charities Fund in Kenya exceeds £4,000.

Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., has contributed £2,500 to the Sudan Warplanes Fund.

The commander of H.M.S. KENYA has thanked the Rhodesian Tobacco Association for the gift of Rhodesian cigarettes for the ship's company, and the commander of H.M.S. REPULSE has also expressed gratitude for a first consignment of 10,000 cigarettes, which is to be followed by a further nine similar consignments.

Gifts of Ambulances and Aircraft

Major John Boyes, Commandant of the Legion of Frontiersmen in East Africa, has received a cable from Mr. William Ruxton, of the British-American Ambulance Corps of New York City, reading: "Can send ambulances and drivers to Kenya for service with Army. Men of officer material. Will you use them? Will you furnish petrol and rations?" Major Boyes has transmitted the offer to the G.O.C. in East Africa.

Two ambulances, named "Nelson" and "Batian," after the twin peaks of Mount Kenya, have been presented by residents in the Nairobi district. The ambulances were built in Nairobi at a cost of £450 each.

Nakuru, by the device of a mile of pennies, raised over £200 for a Kenya Red Cross ambulance, in 3½ hours. Mr. Crates organised this excellent effort.

The congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury has presented an ambulance to the Southern Rhodesian Government.

The offer of the Aero Club of Nyasaland to present their two machings to the Nyasaland Government has been accepted, and also the generous offer of Mr. M. W. Bannister of a private plane and a cheque for £250 for maintenance.

Rhodesian Hospitals in Kenya

More nurses and orderlies are being sent from Southern Rhodesia to augment the staff at the Southern Rhodesia General Hospital in Nairobi. This hospital, exclusively staffed from Southern Rhodesia, is equipped with the latest medical apparatus, including an X-ray apparatus presented by the people of Concepcion at a cost of £1,000. The hospital has eight wards, with accommodation for just over 200 patients. Southern Rhodesia is soon to have another base hospital in Nairobi, the Prince of Wales School having been given over for this purpose.

Hospitals are to be established near Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth for casualties and invalids from British forces operating in the Middle East.

A communiqué issued in East Africa states that binoculars, prismatic compasses, revolvers of .32, .45, or .455 calibre, and automatic pistols of a calibre of not less than .32 and ammunition for same would be welcome as gifts from private persons, or would be bought at valuation. People possessing such articles are invited to hand them to the nearest police officer.

Letters may be sent to prisoners of war without charge if the envelopes, marked "Prisoner of War East" on the top left-hand corner, bear the Navy, Army or Air Force number, rank, initials and name of the prisoner, the camp number, place and country of internment. The name and address of the sender must appear on the outside flap of the envelope. Members of the Forces may not give their own addresses, but must substitute that of a relative or friend.

Condemnation of Italy's aggression in Greece was expressed by Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament last week. He said the Colony was disgusted at the unprovoked attack by Italy, and that numerous Rhodesian-born Greeks were fighting in the Colony's Forces.

Background to the

The Vital Middle East.—The Middle Eastern situation is vital, and Herr Hitler knows it; so does the rest of the world, not least the Americans. They should hold the Eastern Mediterranean would not only deal us out of shooting in the very deep, but a passive military action can be taken, but adversely affect our position throughout the whole world. It would be a maximum of our policy to hold our Middle Eastern position at all costs, an achievement which might have been made far easier by the launching of an offensive action in advance of the enemy. . . . If we allowed military affairs in the Middle East to drift, and settled down to mire or less aimless bombing in the West, many of our present friends in Europe, looking upon the war as purely destructive, and fearful of the outcome, might join those who have chosen to recognise the 'new order'. Perhaps more than in any war, the means by which we prosecute this one matters greatly. So does our ability to reach a capacity to reach positive results within a limited period. . . . The very peoples in Europe, whose fate we have borne so responsibly because they have not yet seen the light of victory will be achieved within a reasonable period, and under tolerable conditions. Some are nevertheless already half afraid of three things. First, that the war may drag on indefinitely while everyone gets steadily weaker; secondly, lest the doctrine sometimes preached, that Britain should stir up revolutions everywhere, be accepted; and, thirdly, that when the war is won we shall reintroduce the weak and vacillating system, the gradual collapse of which has led to the outbreak of a second world war. Our observers are agreed that, so far as the revolutionary business is concerned, it is thoroughly unpopular in Europe. It was fear of red revolution which brought Mussolini to power in Italy, Hitler in Germany, and Franco in Spain, and which has so profoundly influenced many of the smaller nations. There are any number of middle-aged men in the Balkan countries who have been mobilised two and three times between the close of the Great War and the outbreak of this one, not because their frontiers were threatened by a foreign Power, but in order to resist revolutionary forces. If there is one subject more unpopular than another, it is the suggestion that this card should be played to overcome Germany. Advocacy of that policy does more to help Hitler's propagandists than any other single factor. — Imperial Policy Group memorandum.

Prussianism.—The barbarous idea of making war upon the civil population of any country with which Germany is at war is not an afterthought of the Nazi creed. It has been taught for a century in the Prussian Staff College and practised by the Prussian General Staff in every campaign since 1814. It is, in fact, a complete delusion to suppose that the German Officers' Corps is, or ever was, a corps of perfect, gentle knights who view with distaste the atrocities practised by the Gestapo. Professional jealousy, not moral detaste, is the true explanation of such antipathy. In peace time a German officer enjoyed exclusively the prerogative of cutting down with his sword any unarmed civilian, and he considered himself affronted, and in war time of ordering his men to shoot, under pain of being shot themselves, any civilian who did not flee. In 1814 the rapacity and brutality of the Prussian officers on French soil filled Wellington with disgust; in 1871 their conduct in suppressing a constitutional agitation in Prussia, Poland excited horror and dismay among the impotent liberals all over Germany; in 1870-71 their savage treatment of the 'Home Guards' in France became a by-word in Europe. In 1914-1915 their butchery of civilians, in order to terrorise the Belgian Army into surrender, were freely admitted in the official German White Book itself. The explanation of Nazi brutality is very simple. The Nazis learnt their methods in the school of the German Army. Murder, lying, treachery, bribery and fifth column methods were expressly recommended and were justified by the amazing argument that, as international law did not explicitly forbid them, it must be taken to have implicitly sanctioned them. General J. H. Morgan, K.C., writing in *The Daily Telegraph*.

Shelters Essential.—I was asked what I consider the most formidable task now confronting the War Cabinet in the tactical field. I should reply:—The provision of adequate shelter arrangements for the troops (once called the civilian population) of London. It is ceaselessly proclaimed that the civilian in a great city is a front-line soldier. Any corps commander, divisional or brigadier commander who left his troops in the disorganised state in which the civilian population are now left to cope with the problems of their passive defence, would be shot after trial by court martial. — Commander S. King-Hall, M.P.

Command of the Mediterranean.—By one enterprise after another Admiral Cunningham has shown the moral dominance that he has established over the Italian fleet. It would be a grave mistake to imagine that that fleet will never accept the challenge to battle. Materially it is not at its most powerful. There is reason to believe that the two new battleships, *Littorio* and *Littorio Veneto*, though completed and in commission, were not regarded as ripe for the front line until their complements had thoroughly shaken down. This is a process common to all navies. The Italian commander-in-chief has therefore had only some 50% of his battle-strength available in the opening months of war. The fact that we have sent reinforcements of the newest and most powerful units to the Mediterranean recently is evidence that the Admiralty does not underestimate the potential threat of the Italian navy. Admiral Cunningham has brilliantly seized the initiative while the chance was open to him. He has made it clear to the entire world that if Italy wants freedom of movement in the Mediterranean she must fight for it. And by his constant sorties in force he has seriously disorganised the programme of supply for Marshal Graziani's troops in North Africa. — Mr. H. C. Ferraby, in *The Nineteenth Century*.

Greeks' Fine Example.—The Italian crash attack has petered out into an affair of outposts. Italian tanks cannot move off the roads, and the roads into Greece are only two in number. Ten yards off the roads every tank or lorry will stick irremediably in the notorious Balkan mud that has engulphed better soldiers than Italy ever produced. . . . If Koritsa is taken by the Greeks the whole northern Italian plan of campaign goes awry, for there is no nearer alternative base than Ebanan, 60 miles to the north-east, while the Ebanan-Koritsa road is dangerously open to flank attack from Greece. Indeed, the fall of Koritsa would probably mean the end of the Italian campaign as a whole, and a resulting stalemate for Italy in Albania. The consequences might be even more disastrous. Greece, with a spirit and drive which exceeds the successes of all her victories in the Balkan wars or in the Great War, has set a brilliant example of firm opposition and counter-attack to Axis aggression that will put new life into all the civilized world. — Stanley Casson, in *The Observer*.

to the War News

Opinions epitomised. Never was a land so vulnerable as Italy to attack from sea. — Mr. J. Horsfield, M.P.

A good slogan for this country would be "Sink The Wop." — Sir A. Southey, M.P.

Neglect of land should be treated as a crime. — Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P.

Bureaucracy easily becomes stifling to free personality. — The Archbishop of York.

Tradition is priceless, because there is no substitute for it. — Sir William Bragg, O.M.

The United States has a good 30% of people with German blood. — Mr. M. W. Fitzsimmons, M.P.

Mr. Wendell Wilkie looks upon his fellowmen as people, rather than as problems. — Mr. Denys Smith.

Names of approximately 44,000 British prisoners of war in Germany have been received. — Sir Edward Glegg, M.P.

Some 750,000 Rumanians ate to be washed and incorporated in the German Army. — General Hansen, of Rumania.

The behaviour of women in London during an air raid is indeed a splendid sight. — Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P.

Egypt has a virtual monopoly of long staple cotton, a vital raw material for many armament purposes. — Mr. A. Alexander.

Everywhere in London there is the calm and casual courage that takes your breath away in admiration. — Mr. Ralph Ingersoll.

Many of the Italian prisoners taken by the Greeks are native *ashari* from Ethiopia. — Greek Government announcement.

An Englishman thinks, seated a Frenchman strolling, an American pacing, and an Irishman afterwards. — Mr. Austin O'Malley.

If we lost the Suez Canal, our Imperial backbone, we should be afflicted with a nature of the same. — Major-General J. F. C. Fuller.

The Ministry of Information has shown an unwavering contempt for public opinion whenever it has manifested itself. — Mr. Quinton Hoag, M.P.

Circumstances today are far more favourable to a rapprochement with Russia than they have been since the war began. — Mr. A. Bevan, M.P.

When the generals, admirals and air marshals are said to have fallen short of expectations, but they go. The politicians merely have a game of puss-in-the-corner. — Truth.

foreign affairs return to Lord Halifax a world of unparaphrasable would be the problem of theology to the average engineer. — Mr. P. Conwell-Evans.

Our settled purpose must be to produce the maximum of goods usually to consume the minimum. — Capt. Crookshank, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

An English republican, such as Mr. H. G. Wells, is no more popular in the United States than an American socialist would be in this country. — Earl Winterton, M.P.

India is the geographical and economic pivot of by far the most populous part of the British Empire within the Eastern Hemisphere. — The Secretary of State for India.

A Swiss friend of ours lately returning to Basle from Hamburg had to change trains 57 times during the activities of the R.A.F. Brigadiers-General Gilbert Frith.

The Germans have now lost 5,600 airmen in the Battle of Britain. Four thousand of them are dead, 6,000 are prisoners. — Noel Mosses, *Daily Mail* air correspondent.

On the basis of a 10,000,000 acre dietary, it would take 75,000,000 acres to feed our 45,000,000 population. The present acreage under cultivation is 30,000,000. — Sir John Russell.

Grötesquely unsuited to it, the fast single-seat Messerschmidt 109 fighter is being forced to carry bombs. It is like moving the furniture in a racing motor car. — Major Oliver Stewart.

Surely the way to rebuild London is to get out the plans that Christopher Wren made after the Great Fire and to put them into execution without alteration. — Mr. R. Glynn Grylls.

I have a machine-gun bullet which fell in London and showed traces of left-hand rifling. The only country in Europe that has adopted such rifling is Italy. This bullet fell four or five weeks ago. — Colonel W. Potekhin.

The Indian Government is now raising an army of nearly 500,000 men of all arms, trained, equipped and mechanised according to modern requirements. — Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance member of Viceroy's Council.

So long as the writings of Dahnmann and Hauser, of Droysen and Sybel, and above all of Treitschke, remain the classics of German historiography, so long will the German people remain a menace to the world. — Professor F. J. Hearnshaw.

... is now being punched every day from Canadian ships by the majority of the vessels being mine-sweepers and patrol boats of a useful type. — *The Naval Staff*.

American journalists in Germany get food and assurances more plentiful and free than the average German. They are classed as "harmless" along with ditch-diggers and "scooters." — Mr. Ernest Hope.

Unless effective measures are promptly taken, we can foresee with the approach of winter, a state of affairs in respect of contagious and infectious diseases which may prove more devastating than the *Flu*. — *British Medical Journal*.

Two London churches have been destroyed or rendered unusable as the result of air raids. One has been seriously damaged, and many more have been less seriously damaged. Between 450 and 500 church buildings have suffered. — The Bishop of London.

The weekly average of killed and seriously wounded by air raids over this country for September was 4,500 and for October 3,500. In the first week of intense bombardment in September there were 6,000 casualties. In the last week of October only 2,000. — *The Paine*.

Prisoners in Egypt include British, Australian, New Zealand, Cypriot, Indian, Czech and Chinese units. Their work organisation is impressive. It is their equipment, which was recently reinforced by the latest types of present-day war machines. — *New York Times* Cairo correspondent.

It is thought to be possible for the Government, in conjunction with the Government of Eire, to produce a formula which would preserve the sense of nationality and allow the Forces of the Crown, which also the Crown of Southern Ireland, the use of Irish harbours. — Mr. A. J. Sorell, M.P.

Germany has won all her campaigns because she has used the time factor to the best advantage. Imagine what would have happened had she found herself opposed to Poland, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Norway at the same moment without the support of Italy! — Captain Cyril Falls.

Production efficiency per labour unit is higher in farming in Great Britain than anywhere on the Continent. Approximately 1,000,000 farmers and farm workers provide some 40% of the food of about 45,000,000 people. One labour unit feeds about 18 people. In other European countries, it is 50% showings. — Sir A. J. Russell.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. H. Mews has been elected a member of the Molo-Mo Han Summit ward of the Nakuru District Council.

Dr. H. M. Cumpston, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Tukuyu.

A new Hindu mosque has been opened in Bulawayo by Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Sir James McDonald is expected to arrive home shortly from Rhodesia on one of his periodical visits to this country.

A lioness prowling round the centre of the Roan Antelope mine township in Northern Rhodesia recently was shot by Mr. George Cirovitch.

Sir Joseph Sheridan, Chief Justice in Kenya, has arrived back in the colony from leave. Lady Sheridan remains in Darban for the present.

Mr. J. Ellman Brown, a 70-year-old Bulawayo golfer, recently won the Mitchell Cup and Rhodes Cup competitions, both of them 36-hole events.

T. R. H. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, both of whom have many friends in East Africa, last week celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage.

The engagement is announced between Miss Anna Skerrett, daughter of the Hon. P. W. Skerrett and Skerrett, of Blantyre, and Mr. R. Spencer Parker, of Natal.

Mr. A. W. Redfern, M.P., has been appointed Chairman of the Conditions of Service Board in Southern Rhodesia, in succession to Major R. H. Brown, who has resigned.

Mr. Stanley Christopherson, a director of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company, Ltd., and for many years identified with Rhodesian affairs, has just celebrated his 79th birthday.

Mr. Peter Evans, and Miss Margaret Mary Bell, younger daughter of Sir Robert Bell, who visited Nyasaland before the war as a special Financial Commissioner, were married in Farenham last week.

Dr. Adrian Attiman, who has served with the White Father's Mission in Karema, Tanganyika Territory, for the past 51 years, appears in the current journal of the Mission for surgical supplies of all kinds.

The Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador in Washington, and former secretary of the Rhodes Trust, had an audience with the King one day last week, and was invested with the insignia of a Knight of The Thistle.

Cardinal Hinsley, for several years Apostolic Delegate in Africa, and now Archbishop of Westminster, is resting until Christmas on the orders of his medical advisers. Friends are requested to reduce their correspondence to a minimum.

Mr. E. T. ... who has served in Southern Rhodesia for 25 years, and who was until recently Native Commissioner in Welvo, has been appointed Assistant Chief Fire Commissioner in the Colony, in succession to Mr. D. D. Simmons, who was recently promoted C.N.C.

Mrs. J. Prescott, now the oldest woman pioneer in Southern Rhodesia, recently celebrated her 74th birthday. She trekked up to the Colony in 1893, and during the Matabele Rebellion had to walk 47 miles to the nearest European after the Natives had burnt her home. She still enjoys good health, and has a vivid memory of the hardships of the early days.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister until six months ago, who died on Saturday at the age of 72, paid a short visit to East Africa a few years back, and had repeatedly asserted his opinion that Tanganyika Territory should be united with Kenya and Uganda. As a young man he had for seven years managed a West Indian sisal plantation owned by his father, Joseph Chamberlain.

French Colonial Policy

FRANCE follows Rome's example and binds her colonial people to herself by giving them the privileges of citizenship," writes the Rev. A. M. O'Griffin in *The Spectator*. He continues:

"In fact, the residuary legacy of ancient Rome in everything that concerns her Colonies. Like Rome, she extends her citizenship to certain chosen individuals or groups of her Colonies, selecting them in much the same way and for much the same reasons as in Britain we select our Justices of the Peace. Once they have obtained citizenship, the path of advancement, either in France or elsewhere in the Empire, is open before them.

Whatever their colour, they are entitled to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by those born and brought up in France proper. They can vote at elections or stand for posts of public honour and emolument. On the other side, they are required to conform to certain standards. They and their families are expected to use the French language, wear French-style clothes, live in a French home, and generally adopt French practices. They must abandon tribal customs, break with their ancestral heritage, and exchange local patriotism for loyalty to the French Republic. They must, in a word, learn to be Frenchmen; in the Great War approximately a million of them fought on French soil.

The building of roads, also a legacy from Rome, is another parcel of this policy. In part they are built for military and commercial ends, but their main purpose is cultural. The French know that roads have a civilising influence, that along them ideas as well as commodities pass and repass. No one familiar with the French Colonies will have any doubt about the important part roads play in France's deliberate attempt to spread her culture throughout her empire.

An even clearer example of the French attitude to her Colonies is found in the field of education, where once again French aims are fundamentally different from the British. In the British Empire the aim of education is to teach Africans to be as good Africans as possible, while in the French the aim is to teach Africans to be as good Frenchmen as possible.

A favourite saying with the French is that, when the Portuguese colonised, they built churches; when the British colonised, they built trading centres; when the French colonised, they built schools.

"The aim of British Colonial policy is to give each territory a constantly increasing measure of responsibility until the goal of complete self-government is reached and control from London is at an end. This centrifugal movement leads to a family or commonwealth of nations; held together by the firmest of constitutional bonds." The aim of French Colonial policy on the other hand, is to strengthen the bonds constitutional, commercial and cultural, that bind the colonies to the Mother Country.

"A blow like the one which France has lately suffered, that knocks out the Mother Country, leaves the Colonies like the dangling limbs of a stunned and broken man. Independence on their part is now the commonly difficult. It is hardly likely that any of them will set up on its own; and less likely that any will become the rallying centre for some new attempt to rehabilitate France and set the Empire on its feet again unless there is some adequate assurance of support from outside.

Tribute to "E.A. & R."

A Brigadier-General writes: "East Africa and Rhodesia maintains such a high standard of interesting reading, and such a healthy Imperial outlook, that I cannot do without it."

N. Rhodesia and The War Africans & Nazi Propaganda

"THE FIGHTING FORCES NEED OUR SUPPORT, and we must supply them," said Sir John Maybini, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, when opening a fete at Ndaba last month. "Everyone engaged in producing copper must feel that he is helping the men who are doing the fighting and those who are standing up bravely to attack from the air. In producing copper we are doing a duty which will help to win the war."

"If you ever get restless, bored and feel that you want to be in the fighting, I can remember we are all members of a team and we must not let down the people at home."

"We must see that every man who can be spared is released. So far over 600 Europeans have gone to the Forces. I go down every Tuesday to see them off, and they are a fine lot. Above that number, I have been very glad to see among those leaving a lot of fine fellows from the Belgian Congo. They are the best fellows from every sort of country."

"We have our ambulances, A.C. and field ambulance, in which both Europeans and Africans have shown the spirit of the Territory. Our 1st Battalion fought magnificently, they must stand in Somalia, which will be added to the final long achievements of the Regiment."

"I am proud of the Defence Force, which has had difficulty to meet and overcome. The instructors' School is doing excellent work, and the supply of equipment is being accelerated, some of it from local sources. Some of the names of the Defence Force may seem dull, but they are very necessary."

"The collection of money for war purposes and charities has been left to local initiative. Their work has been really fine, and that and the generosity of everyone has created a record of which they may well be proud."

"On the economic side we must try to keep down the cost of living, as that affects the cost of production, and a rise in costs again leads to a further rise in the cost of living—a vicious circle which did a lot of harm in the last war. One method of doing this is to cut down consumption of non-essentials; we must make our living as simple as we can. The money saved can be used both to help during the war and to see us in a position after it."

Secondary Industries

"The most promising secondary industries are those such as cold storage works, founded on primary industries, and, like the steel works, founded on mining. I believe the time has arrived for power alcohol to take the place of life, founded on sugar growing." — Mr. G. Arthur Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Brown and Blackwater

prompt intramuscular administration of atabrin in blackwater fever cases has proved most successful in Northern Rhodesia. Dr. J. H. Haslam, Director of Medical Services, says in his annual report that the medical officer in Broken Hill treated 18 successive cases without a death. Dr. Haslam adds: "When I was interviewed by the Colonial Office Medical Advisory Committee, much scepticism was expressed by some members about the outcome in these cases having been seen in any way affected by the atabrin. It suggests that the atabrin was beneficial mainly in combating sepsis as to the process of haem destruction in blackwater, but it is important to see that the medical officer in question is a clinician of great ability and experience, and his advocacy of the use of atabrin in blackwater cases rests not merely on the fact that his cases have not died, but also on his observations of the course of the illness."

"Freedom," says *The Rhodes Table*, "is something very tangible to Africans, for its opposite, slavery, is a thing of only yesterday."

Nowhere is the brazen voice of German propaganda heard with more derision than when it calls our African fellow-workers "slaves." They are the only free, sullen, scornful British exploiters. Such a grim picture does not square with their own knowledge and experience. They know that it was Britain who, almost single-handed, destroyed the slave trade and thereby cut the roots of slavery. They remember W. Denham and Livingstone. They know too that such a variant of slavery as forced labour is now forbidden, except to a very limited extent for public purposes and with proper pay.

They know that British rule means everywhere the rule of law, and that increasingly it is their own law they can appeal for administered by their own courts. Nor is it only, so to speak, a negative freedom they enjoy. Except in the most backward areas, or where progress is obstructed by the complicating factor of white settlement, they see the forms of local self-government, known as indirect administration, operating every day. And those who can read the newspapers and, of course, there are many, can see African newspapers written and printed and published by Africans—are aware that the British people regard this measure of self-government as a means of training for more of it.

British Rule in the Sudan

"Ownership of the Nile may decide the future of the world," said Wenworth Day in *The Daily Telegraph* last week.

The prophecy of the pyramids is about to be fulfilled within sight of their immense stones. Khartoum, the jewel of the Sudan, is now among the prizes, for he who wins Khartoum holds the southern key to Egypt, even as he who takes Alexandria has the key to the north. Egypt is the guardian of the Suez Canal, and the nation which straddles the canal has its foot upon the vertebrae of the British Empire.

Lord Ritchener, in 1910 prophesied that by 1960 Khartoum would be the greatest city in Africa, provider of all the cotton that Lancashire can need, mighty market of wheat, sugar, tea, gum, arabic, rubber, hides and oil. That prophecy is well on the way to fulfilment. Today the governmental city of Khartoum proper has a population of 40,676. Khartoum north of it, of 107,720, and Omdurman, across the river, 210,959—a total of more than 265,000 people.

The city proper is a genuinely modern, clean and well-planned. Its hotels are comfortable, its street broad, its shops good, its traffic excellent, and sanitation above reproach. What was in the days of the Mahdi a squalid, mud-walled town, stinking of cruelty and corruption, is today one of the world's model cities, a shining tribute to British rule. Khartoum is young, splendid and eager.

It is only 42 years since this whole land of the Sudan was a slave State under the bloody heel of that mad Khalifa in whose brief reign of 13 years a population of eight and a half millions was reduced by famine, disease and battle to one and a half millions. Today the Sudan has a population of 9,342,477, of whom only 52,625 are non-Native. Could any more eloquent testimony be given to the beneficence of British rule than a jump in the population of nearly five millions in 40 years?

D. C. Sweeney, who had served on the lake steamer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways since 1921, died recently in Nakvasagali.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Luiri Reconstruction

The proposed capital reorganisation of Luiri Gold Areas, Ltd., was approved at a meeting of shareholders last week. Capital to the extent of £38,853, which was considered lost or misrepresented by available assets, will be cancelled by reducing the nominal value of the shares from 2s. to 1s.; each of the 222,807 cancelled shares will be divided into two shares of 1s. each; and the authorised capital of the company will be brought back to its original figure of £100,000 by the creation of 773,103 new shares of 1s. These unissued and newly-created shares will be cumulative participating preference shares entitled firstly to the payment of a cumulative preferential dividend of 20% per annum, and secondly to share in the rateably with the ordinary shares in any surplus profits remaining.

Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick, president of the annual meeting, said that during the year the company had continued to search for ore-bodies at the fourth level with satisfactory results. The mine manager estimated that the ore averages between 4 and 5 dwts. per ton, which, when mined without interruption, is expected to give a satisfactory return. This average includes the best or second-grade ore-body, which is of low but probable grade, and the intention is to use this as the main supply and merely to bring up the general average value by judicious mixture of high grade ore from the old ore-body, the value of which was estimated at 12 dwts.

Despite the difficulties encountered, and the disappointing results so far obtained, Mr. Kirkpatrick said that nothing had transpired to shake the board's confidence in the mine itself. At the last meeting, Mr. H. L. Krause had said that there was ample evidence of a continuous ore-body of gold content which was well above the payable limit, and that the ore-position must be regarded with optimism.

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LONDON OFFICE: 6, Queen's...

Company Progress Reports

Kagera—During October output was as follows: Gold, 22.5 oz.; gem concentrates, 274 tons.

Wankie Colliery—Coal was in October amounted to 10,327 tons. Coke sales were 4,330 tons.

Rhodesian Corporation—During October 5,300 tons were crushed at the deep mine. Profit, £150.

Kenton Gold Area—Production from the Gela reef during October totaled 252 oz. gold from 7,614 tons milled.

Wanzer Consolidated—During October 30,600 tons were crushed, for a recovery of 7,466 oz. gold. Profit, £20,812.

Ca and Motor—Results for October: Tons milled, 26,600; revenue, £2,615; costs, £24,430; royalty, £2,481; sundry expenses, £1,000. Profit, £22,867.

Deerwood Starr—During October 8,500 tons were milled, revenue amounting to £8,476. Costs, £7,803; royalty, £500; sundry revenue, £300; profit, £1,404.

Reverend—October report states that 47,800 tons were milled during the month, the revenue totalling £28,320. Costs, £24,000; sundry revenue, £300; profit, £5,509.

Lonely Reef—October report states that 10,000 tons were milled during the month, and 14,500 tons of accumulated slimes were treated for a recovery of 1,081 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit for month, £308.

Bushy Park—During October 16,900 tons were milled yielding 2,252 oz. fine gold. Revenue, £23,006; profit, £7,700. In addition, 2,032 tons from the Evehine and Woolwing mines were milled at an estimated profit to Bushy Park Mines of £1,000.

Langaria Central—Report for the quarter ended June 30 states that 7,809 tons were milled yielding 2,577 oz. fine gold. Capital expenditure, £1,200. Value of gold produced, £17,430; working costs, £15,642; profit, £4,317.

Development—22 ft. sampled, 287 ft., payable 65 ft.; av. value, 7 dwts. av. width, 97 inches. Level No. 6: Win, 653 ft. was sunk to a total of 100 ft. av. 7.3 dwts. over 84 ins. At 100 ft. main level drives N and S were started and advanced 79 ft. and 79 ft. over 79 ins. and 435 ft. av. 11 dwts. av. width, 27 ft. the reef was pinched and broken being replaced by sheared oxide. Sixty ft. of hanging was carried out on this level and 106 ft. of intermediate level driving without disclosing any payable values. No. 4 level from 153 ft. of hanging and 16 ft. of cross cutting no payable values were exposed. No. 5 Shaft: N. drive was adv. 103 ft. to 219 ft., but only broken stringers were encountered. At 84 ft. and west of this drive a parallel drive N. was started and advanced 68 ft. without encountering payable values.

Globe and Phoenix Interim

Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company has declared a second interim dividend of 1s. per share (20%) in respect of 1940, making 50% to date.

Kafue Development

The annual report of the Kafue Development Company Ltd. for the year ended June 30, 1940, states that in Northern Rhodesia the concession held by the company comprises 100 sq. miles of land carrying mineral and land rights within the boundaries of which are located the Silver King, Sable Antelope, Crystal Jacket and other copper propositions, situated 110 miles from Broken Hill, and two farms covering 6,000 acres on the Kafue river. No opportunity occurred during the year to develop these assets.

Territorial Outputs

For the first eight months of this year mineral production in Southern Rhodesia was valued at £6,045,220, or nearly £1,000,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1939. Base metal production during August amounted to £197,079, or nearly £40,000 better than in August, 1939. For the eight months of the current year base metal output was valued at £1,419,680, or some £200,000 more than during the corresponding period of last year.

Details of gold production in Kenya during May and June have just been issued. During May the output totalled 6,076 oz. of real gold, made up as follows: Kakamega, 3,568 oz.; Areas 1 and 2, 4,447 oz.; Masai Province, 177 oz.; Areas 3, 4, and 5, 864 oz.; and, in addition, 87 oz. of alluvial gold from Kakamega. The total value of the gold production during the month was £51,610. During June 6,243 oz. were produced, made up as follows: Kakamega, 3,568 oz.; Areas 1 and 2, 1,618 oz.; Masai Province, 177 oz.; Areas 3, 4, and 5, 2,881 oz.; and, in addition, 114 oz. of alluvial from Kakamega. The value of the output for the month was £63,426, bringing the total production for the first half of this year to £322,224.

Some Problems of Amani — Combating Soil Erosion

The annual report of the East African Agricultural Research Institute for Amani is better than usual, but it is not so brilliant as of late.

Dr. A. Gordon Hill, the Director, who recalls that the staff consists of 100 employees, recommends annually two first-class scientific workers for each department, records the conferences of East African Governors approved proposals for an augmented coffee research programme, and that the individual Government later declined to finance the scheme, and reveals proposals of his own for the improvement of the Native food crops, selection of breeding and introduction from other countries. He mentions that the number of subscribers outside the Empire to the *East African Agricultural Journal* exceeds 120, as though that were an achievement; surely it is a matter of regret that a publication of such quality and low a subscription rate should have so small a circulation in the wider world.

Dr. H. H. Stone, the plant pathologist, admits, by way of example of failure in the liaison between Amani and the Agricultural Departments, that reports frequently write of "bacterial disease," as if there were only one important virus disease of cassava. "I have tried," he adds, "to emphasise the importance of brown rot, but your attendance and personal visits to the stations where cassava investigations are in progress, but the value of these visits has often been lost by changes of personnel."

Dr. W. Kirkpatrick, the entomologist, is disappointed that his work of this one-man show "has not yet succeeded in elucidating the causes of occasional violent fluctuations in the population of leaf-miners attacking coffee."

Blue Sisal Leaf Production

At Amani, the soil chemist, who was on leave for 10 months in the year; Dr. R. J. Watman, the plant physiologist, is able to report that a clove tree in the very early stages of "sudden death" disease can now for the first time be recognised as attacked; and Mr. L. B. Doughty, the geneticist, gives the news that a considerable deceleration in the rate of leaf production in blue sisal has become noticeable, that at the fourteenth cutting there was a much lower yield than with ordinary sisal, and that the total leaf yields from the cuttings to date now show no significant difference.

Mr. P. J. Greenway, the systematic botanist, has been engaged on an examination of the indigenous plants used as vegetables by the Natives of East Africa; and Mr. R. F. Meisner, the secretary and librarian, has in collaboration with Mr. R. H. W. Pakenham, of Zanibar, studied the same vertebrates of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mafia. Mr. F. Meisner, superintendent of plantations, mentions experiments with inarching and approach-grafting of cloves on guava and vice versa, whereas 25 out of 30 grafts were successful on guava, only two of 48 succeeded with rose apples.

The revenue of Amani for the year was £20,198. Apart from local sales, realising £17, the income was derived from a grant of £2,000 from the Imperial Treasury and contributions of a curious uneven character from the Eastern African Dependencies, namely, £7,592 from Tanganyika, £2,278 from Uganda, £2,152 from Kenya, £1,200 from Zanzibar, and £100 each from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Maintenance expenditure totalled £16,072, of which £14,841 went in personal emoluments, pensions, contributions, and passages, and a further £1,055 in travelling expenses.

The Tanganyika Blue Book will not be printed during the war.

The United States Government is planning an expedition to East Africa as described by Mr. U. V. DePuy, Deputy Director of the Imperial Bureau of Soil Science, Harpenden, in the journal of the London Chamber of Commerce.

After emphasising that the hazards of failure by individual agencies are great, and that in America the Agricultural Conservation Service gives financial aid to the farmer, he suggests that co-operation of the various nations is essential.

By far the most important form of erosion in the District is that caused by the soil conservation Districts, first organised by the Government, responsibility for carrying out anti-erosion programmes was then passed on to the people secured, so that the District cannot be formed unless a majority of the landholders demand it.

The Agricultural Conservation Service acts as adviser in drawing up a plan of land utilisation. The boundaries of a district are drawn in accordance with natural boundaries, in such a way that all the land within the district can be treated as a unit for anti-erosion planning. A valley or catchment area, or a plateau makes a good unit.

When a district has been formed, all landholders within it are legally bound to work their farms according to a plan laid down to give the best security to and to build up the highest fertility in the soils of the whole district. The main principle is that each piece of land should be used for the purpose for which it is best adapted. One farmer may be required to plough some of his land, another to change over from arable to pasture, another to continue to plough terraces on his own land. The committee of five local residents administers the district, and decides regarding land utilisation according to the whole community. In the whole district the most suitable for each piece of land can always be applied.

A man's land remains his own, but what he does with it is a matter to be decided by and in the interests of the whole community.

Native Iron

A recent addition to the East African part of the Imperial Institute is an exhibit illustrating methods employed in Tanganyika for iron melting and the fabrication of Native hoes and spearheads. Photographs show the transport of the ore as dead loads from pits to the blacksmiths but a furnace of slabs of hill earth with walls of broken pottery, separated by mud, and five tuyeres, the top tuyere inserted at regular intervals, a bit of bellows hinged out of a single piece of wood covered with soft cow-skin, and operated by sticks tied in the centre of each tuyere, and Native artisans using a stone hammer to shape the iron in an anvil of granite.

Africa's Reliance on Britain

No one can say that the memorandum of the Imperial Conference, which measures the dangerous repercussions which might follow the sudden collapse of Britain's administration in East and Africa. There is no country in the world which could repair or replace it, even in a score of years of intensive effort. Long before then chaos would reign. Such a prospect is alarming indeed, even to some of the most hardy Europeans. Yet in Britain who are for a single moment to believe that that danger exists, because we are quite confident that we shall not be defeated and be amused by all this. Somehow naturally, however, German and Japanese partners take the possibility of our defeat into account, and we may be assuming that this point is an important part of their calculations.

Attack on Windsor Castle

The R.M.V. Windsor Castle, which, as we reported last week, had been captured by a German claimant, has sunk her, successfully, at sea, by an enemy pilot some miles west of Ireland. — Captain Brown, commander of the ship, which he reached a British port. Some miles west of Ireland we saw, flying parallel to us, a four-engine Fokker-Wolff Gendör machine. After getting three miles ahead of the ship, the aircraft banked and dived to make a head-on attack. I ordered course to starboard, the machine to make an attack from below. Our guns were in action. The aeroplane, in a low attack, dropped a bomb which fell into the sea, and afterwards attacked from the quarter, dropping another bomb. The third and fourth attacks were both made from ahead. The conduct of the enemy was exemplary, and everyone had his duty with all his might.

Chief Officer Clarke, a naval man, who was in charge of the ship's jacks, anti-aircraft gun, command light, and gun hit the plane from which, as we saw, the smoke was seen to be pouring.

Statements Worth Noting

"If ye will diligently keep all this commandment which I command you, to do it, to love the Lord your God, to walk in all His ways, and to cleave unto Him, then will the Lord drive out all these nations from before you, and ye shall possess nations greater and mightier than yourselves." — Deuteronomy xi.

General Simuts has in one year created an army of over 100,000 men. — Colonel W. J. Merck.

"The maintenance of any system of agriculture is the first condition of any system of agriculture." — Sir Albert Howard.

"There is no question of self-satisfaction or complacency on the part of the Kenya Government." — Mr. G. M. Rennie, Chief Secretary.

"What use will money be to us if we lose our King through our failure to help him?" — An African chief, responding to the Speed The Planes Fund.

"Livingstone was one of the keenest-eyed and most reliable observers of Nature that the world has ever seen." — The Rev. James I. Macnair, in *Livingstone the Liberator*.

"In hunting lions, the one thing you must do is to watch the other game on the plain. When a lion is present every buck in the herd will stand still and face it." — Mr. Negley Barton, in *Behind God's Back*.

"I could fill pages with instances of faithfulness, kindness, courage and courtesy on the part of African mission boys. During my last period of residence in Southern Rhodesia I carefully gave preference to those who were Christians." — Colonel Frank Johnson, in *Great Days*.

"Senior officials can make all the difference in our work, and one who is against it can undo the work of years. Fortunately, we are amazingly blessed. No one with an intimate knowledge of our Civil Service can have anything but the highest praise for them." — The Bishop of Uganda, writing in the *Uganda Church Review*.

"There is not a single regular soldier in this Colony who has not pressed him to release him for service in the field. Every single one of these men has approached dangerously near to the point of insubordination. My efforts to obtain release for service in a more active capacity." — The Minister of Defence, addressing the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Of Commercial Concern

with an African Ltd. being a voluntary company, the United States and America reported values at \$6,774,000 from Eastern Africa.

Brooke Bond & Co. Ltd. has extended its growing interests in Kenya, which has received a dividend of 3%.

The import of aluminium from Southern Rhodesia is prohibited except under licence. The Director of Supplies urges the strict economy in the use of aluminium and aluminium ware.

The Meat Control section of the Kenya Supply Board announces new prices for African grade slaughter cattle as follows: first grade, 28½ cents per lb.; second grade, 24½ cents per lb.; third grade, 20½ cents per lb.

Customs receipts of the Port of Beira during April, May and June amounted to £29,349, £36,886 and £36,410 respectively, compared with £27,715, £35,546 and £34,692 during the corresponding periods of 1933.

Imports of Southern Rhodesia during the first half of this year totalled £1,224,000, compared with £1,760,000 during the corresponding period of 1933. Exports showed the great increase from £5,554,000 to £7,489,000.

Bromine Rubber Plantations Ltd. who have interests in Northern Tanganyika, have declared a final dividend of 5% less tax in respect of the financial year ended June 30, 1934, making a total distribution of 15% for 1934. The date of the annual meeting will be announced later.

The Companhia de Mozaambique announces that, as it was not possible to hold the general meeting in Lisbon on November 4, the meeting has again been convened for November 11, and will take place whatever may be the amount of capital represented by shareholders present and whatever the number of those shareholders.

Memoranda Service Canteen

The Services Canteen in Mombasa is doing excellent work for troops passing through the port. Articles are sold at only a fraction over their cost, and reading and writing rooms, table tennis, indoor games and smoking rooms are available free. The committee responsible for the work is headed by the Hon. W. G. Nicol as Chairman, the Rev. V. Cribb as hon. secretary, and Mr. A. E. M. Grep as hon. treasurer. Mrs. J. Macintyre is Chairman of the Ladies' sub-committee, Miss Ruth Gozzetti is in charge of the entertainments side, while the Services are represented by Major L. Notcutt, Commander A. M. Lewis, R.N., Lieutenant G. C. Mills, Captain S. E. P. Harrison, Captain R. G. Sargeant, Mr. H. Pontin, and Mr. V. Gordon Small.

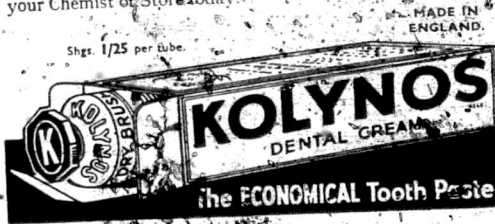
Register of East Africans Doing National Work

Many East Africans engaged in national work of one kind or another in Eastern Africa, and Mr. Neville Lavington, who formerly practised as a solicitor in Kenya, has conceived the excellent idea of compiling a register of their names and present addresses, their last East African address, their previous occupation, and a bank, club, or other permanent English address which would find them in the country. The use of such a record East Africans could establish touch with one another in Europe, the Middle East, and elsewhere. Mr. Lavington is ready to name not merely the work of compilation, but to give East African mailers news of the whereabouts of their friends. All who are willing to assist him in this most useful piece of work are urged to contribute to him as soon as possible. 10, Dolphin Court, Regent Water Gardens, Mombasa, giving in their letters particulars concerning themselves and any other particulars of whom they possess up-to-date news.



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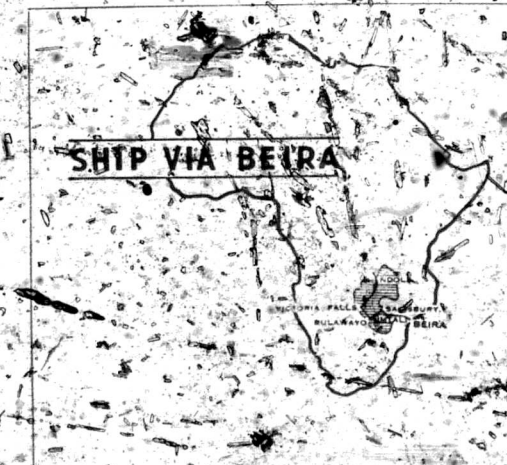
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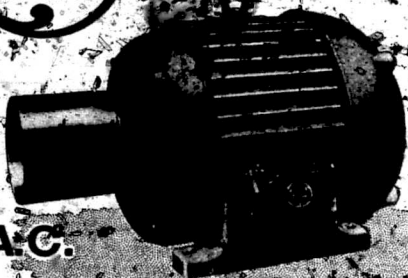
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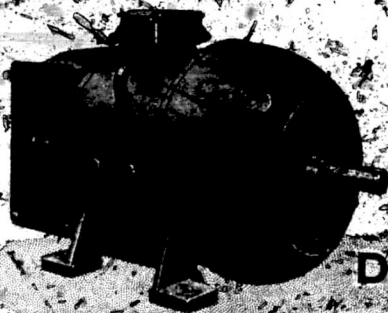


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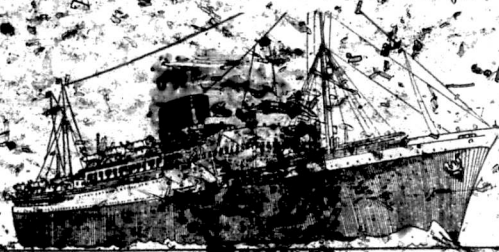
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ITALIANS in East Africa are beginning to receive that measure of punishment and perplexity which it is so essential to inflict upon them, and of which the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force have during the past ten days delivered splendid samples on Mussolini's very doorstep. So long as the initiative continued to lie with the enemy, his heavily superior forces constituted most serious threats to Egypt and the Sudan, which were probably saved from disaster only by the miscalculation which brought the Duce into the field against us months ago, and ready to strike from Libya and Abyssinia. (The occupation of British Somaliland was, after all, a minor tactical rather than a strategic success. The unexpected procrastination of the self-proclaimed modern Caesar gave the British an invaluable opportunity of so greatly reinforcing itself in the Middle East that the task, dangerous resulting from the defection of France, have now been reduced to manageable proportions. With the enemy hesitant to strike, it was clearly good policy to harry him for months that could be done in the Eastern African theatre only by our naval and air forces, which acquitted themselves magnificently. Now the turn of the Army has come.

It is in the Kassala and Gallabat areas, from which the Duce counted on making his own mechanised advances, which could not be stemmed by the available British troops, that the position has changed markedly. The Italians have been dislodged from Gallabat with heavy losses, and it seems quite possible that the neighbouring positions at Metemma, to which they have retired, and in which they have been reinforced, may prove untenable. Gondar, about one hundred miles to the east, is their nearest major base, a serious threat to which should inflame a Native population unprejudiced to the despised and indifferent Italian rule. Two hundred miles to the north, in the Kassala region, the enemy is in much greater strength, in country long accustomed to his administration, nearer to his supply dumps, better provided with mechanised equipment, and closer to vital objectives in the Sudan. Though Gallabat has been more prominently in the news of late, Kassala thus demands still greater vigilance, for from it might come a much more serious thrust. There can be little doubt that the Italians calculated on an easy and quick advance from Kassala whenever they wished, and the batterings they have suffered there from the R.A.F. and the forerunners of action with our ground patrols can have been little to their liking.

Recent operations in the Kassala and Galla-
 ra sectors which all British military comman-
 ders have described as designed for the pur-
 pose of compelling the Italians to waste their
 strength on attempts at
Operations with recapture, as they read by
A Dual Purpose. East Africans as well as
 another and even more im-
 portant result—that of maintaining and
 accelerating widespread tribal revolts behind the
 enemy lines. The fighting in Greece has quickly
 shown that Italian movements not at a high level,
 and it is unlikely to be more robust in Eritrea
 and Ethiopia, which, apart from the influence
 of the climate upon troops suffering various
 areas of debilitation, can expect no supply of
 ment of petrol, oil, artillery, ammunition and
 other indispensable items of equipment. Con-
 tinuous trouble in front and at the rear in
 such circumstances, be more than ordinarily
 efficacious, and to create that dual problem is
 manifestly desirable. One of the best ways of
 stimulating Abyssinian resistance would be to
 deliver smashing blows on the enemy at
 Kassala and Metemma, and if such chastise-
 ment can be inflicted it may well prove to be as
 important from the strategic point of view in
 East Africa as last week's magnificent move-
 ment in Tarento harbour into the from that of
 the naval base in the eastern Mediterranean.

A STRONG PLEA for a clear pronouncement
 by His Majesty's Government in regard to
 the future of Tanganyika *vis-à-vis* Kenya and
 Uganda has been made by the Central Develop-
 ment Committee set up by the
Tanganyika Governor of that Territory
Appeals under the chairmanship of a
Imperial senior official. In the extracts
Government. published on another page are
 statements which may at first
 sight appear regretfully paradoxical, but which,
 read in their proper context, constitute forceful
 arguments in favour of that closer union of
 East African Dependencies which we have
 advocated from the foundation of this news-
 paper in 1924. Then the policy was by no means
 assured of general support, which has
 however, grown steadily until it has become
 overwhelming. The Colonial Office has, never-
 theless, allowed year after year to pass without
 serious examination of any of the forms of
 union proposed, and without advancing con-
 vincing reasons for its adherence to a system
 which modern methods of communication have
 rendered anachronistic. There can be no doubt

that a united East Africa would have been far
 better able to grapple with its problems in both
 peace and war—as is proved by the constantly
 increasing number of inter-territorial bodies
 which have had to be established for specific
 purposes, and almost all of which have amply
 and usually promptly effected their creation.
 It is obvious that such a cooperation between
 Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika would have
 been more fruitful if it had been continuous and
 within the framework of a settled plan, instead
 of being spasmodic and partial.

Most significant of these many tripartite
 bodies is the recently formed East African
 Economic Council, the idea and particular care
 of Sir Philip Mitchell, whose steady support of
 the policy of union led him
The Promotion to the self-sacrificing and
operation. patriotic step of resigning
 the Governorship of Uganda
 in order to devote himself to the work of the
 East African Governors' Conference as its day-
 to-day head and Deputy Chairman for the
 period of the war. As he has himself empha-
 sised, his main responsibility is not merely to
 plan and co-ordinate, but to
 ensure co-ordinated action. Few people know
 better than he how these two desiderata—
 which should have been one and the same thing
 —have often been separated by an artificial
 gulf, which was kept unspanned by quite in-
 justifiable small-mindedness, inertia, jealousy,
 or some other unpleasant motives. Again and
 again the Governors' Conference has considered
 some subject, come to a unanimous conclusion,
 and passed to the next item on the agenda in the
 understanding that action would be promptly
 taken by each participating Government, one
 or other of which has, however, soon managed
 to find some excuse for inaction or for action
 quite contrary to that agreed. It is to
 be assumed that repetition of such parochialism
 will not be so lightly attempted nowadays,
 partly because war within the borders of East
 Africa is a very potent argument for unity,
 partly because Lord Boyd is not the Secretary
 of State to encourage parochialism, partly
 because Sir Philip Mitchell's personal
 personality and rank in the Colonial Service bring
 to the Secretariat of the Governors' Conference
 a greatly enhanced status, and partly, it is to be
 hoped, because the individual Governors now
 in office are determined to promote co-operation
 and to discourage those of their advisers who
 have persistently sought to postpone it.

... the top may be almost powerful factor, particularly in a Service which hardly could encourage individualistic tendencies, and the widespread knowledge that Lord Lloyd has for years favoured the union of the British African Dependencies cannot fail to exert a strong and beneficial influence. Not since Mr. Amery sat in the Secretary of State's chair was the Colonial Empire had at its head a forceful personality, or so self-confessed a friend of union. At present considerations directly governing the war effort of the Dependencies must

be the chief and urgent concern of Lord Lloyd, who may be trusted to be able in due course to grapple with this great East African problem. It they could be so content that he would not be moved to some other Department of State, East Africans would regard the issue in this respect without misgiving. It is the Government's thought that he may be asked to resign some time in the future. It is to be hoped that his efforts will be succeeded at the Colonial Office by someone of his own experience, convictions, and forcefulness, which keeps this matter in the forefront of the mind of those most concerned for the future of East Africa.

Harassing The Italians in East Africa

R.A.F., Navy and Army Are All Active

DURING THE PAST WEEK the Italians in East Africa have been repeatedly bombed by British aircraft, hammered by artillery, harassed by mechanised patrols, pressed by ground troops, and subject to naval bombardment of the coast of Somaliland. Not since Mussolini's declaration of war has the pressure been so general.

November 13.—Messages from Egypt and the Sudan foreshadowed the development of operations near Gallabat and Metemma, a neighbourly village on the Abyssinian side of the frontier, which the Italians are known to be reinforcing by evicting transport to Gondar. Metemma, having become the centre of enemy concentrations on that part of the front, was repeatedly bombed and shelled.

Massawa, the principal port of Eritrea, was also bombed, the main quays and the destroyer base being directly hit.

November 14.—A communiqué issued from Cairo said: "In the Kassala and Gallabat areas the situation remains unchanged, although our fighting patrols continue actively to engage the enemy, who is also suffering casualties from our artillery."

Attacks on Railway

November 15.—The Air Ministry announced: "In Italian East Africa on the night of November 12-13 attacks were made on the fuel depot at Gura and a fire was started which burnt out four buildings. At Keren the railway station was bombed and one tank derailed and damaged. The railway station at Agordat was also attacked, bombs burning in the target area. At Dire-dawa a night raid was carried out and objectives hit."

November 16.—C.H.O. also announced: "In the Gallabat area our mechanised patrols have again been active, and our artillery has successfully continued harassing fire on Italian positions in Metemma. On Metemma landing ground our artillery destroyed one and seriously damaged another enemy aircraft."

Dire-dawa was reported from Aden to have been bombed by the R.A.F. on Thursday night and three times on Friday night. The town is now one of the chief bases in Italian East Africa and is also an important railway centre on the Jibuti-Addis Ababa line. The railway and a large base of supplies have been badly damaged. Strong anti-aircraft defence protects the town and locality, but low-level bombing was so effective that it was carried out by the attacker.

November 17.—The Admiralty issued a communiqué stating: "British light forces have carried out a naval bombardment of Mogadishu, the main port of Italian

Somaliland. Hits were scored on the shore and on shipping lying in the port. The Italian batteries replied, but their fire was ineffectual. No damage or casualties were sustained by our forces."

The Italians admitted British bombing attacks on Massawa, Asmara, and Decaia.

Heavy Enemy Losses

A special correspondent of the London Telegraph, writing from Gallabat, reported that on Gallabat one Italian battalion had been practically destroyed and a second annihilated. Heavy losses were extraordinarily high. The Italian Air Force attacked our Metemma headquarters in the middle of the frontier, throwing a mass of bombs and that combined bombing and shelling had made the effect of our heavy artillery almost certain not to be able to continue holding it.

November 18.—Telegrams from Kenya duplicated an official statement issued in Rome that British forces in two columns of armoured cars, supported by aircraft, advanced towards the frontier of Italian Somaliland and were met and having some losses, including the death of one column. The column that was from South Africa acquired cars, accompanied by five armed staffs, made combats, making a reconnaissance of some six miles, had been ambushed and attacked with machine-guns and fire from rifles, machine-guns and mortars, and one motorcycle had been burnt. One boy in the rear of the passenger car was badly wounded in the leg. While one boy on the road apparently dead, the other proceeded in an armoured car, proceeded quickly picked up the second man, and the patrol was completed without further casualties. Not till several hours later did an aircraft pass the spot, and the reconnaissance was so much to the truth of the Italian claims.

Second Naval Bombardment

November 18.—The Admiralty announced that the small port of Hargeisa, in the north of Italian Somaliland, had been bombarded by British light forces, which were believed to have badly damaged oil tanks, petrol and other supplies, and the landing pier. There were no British casualties or other losses.

It was reported to have been attacked again by the R.A.F. on Friday night, when one large building was set on fire. Railway sidings at Agordat, an important supply base for the Kassala force, were also hit and big fires started.

Captain Peter W. Sargent, V.C., R.N., whose gallantry in 1939 and in the merchant cruiser Persis Bay has won widespread praise, was executive officer of H.M.S.

REVALD on the East London Station shortly before the outbreak of war. He had visited East African ports.

Commander A. D. George, R.N., who has died in Creatham, returned to the outbreak of war after leaving the service for 17 years. During the last war he was executive and gunnery officer in the cruiser Grampus, which was the flagship of the Grey and Red Sea Division.

Flight Lieutenant A. E. Jackson, who has been killed in action, was trained with the A.F.M.C. in 1931 and afterwards did much flying in the East African and East Africa.

Mr. Victor Burnett, who during the war was the air correspondent of a London newspaper and who joined the R.A.F. some time ago, has been killed in a flying accident in southern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant J. O. M. Jackson, who was attached to the Somaliland Camel Corps and was previously reported missing, believed to have been killed in a prisoner of war in Italian hands. He is the son of Major O. E. Jackson, of the A.F.M.C.

Mr. William A. H. Moorhead, R.N., the swimmer of the famous Moonstone, who was awarded the D.S.C. a few months ago for daring and enterprise in capturing an Italian submarine in the Red Sea, has been specially selected to take command with a view to his promotion to the rank of naval lieutenant. The MOONSTONE, it will be remembered, was on patrol in the Gulf of Aden when she sighted the submarine. Brought to the surface by depth charges, the submarine engaged the trawler with her main gun, consisting of torpedoes, two 4-inch guns and a Lewis gun. The trawler replied with her 4-inch gun and a Lewis gun, and scored so many hits that the submarine surrendered. She was brought into Aden as a prize.

Mr. Malcolm H. Smith, of the Beira branch of the

Standard Bank of South Africa, is working with the Forces in Nyasaland.

African Gifts for Fighter Planes

Uganda has sent £2,000 to the British Government for the purchase of fighter aircraft, together with a further gift of £3,000 from the general war fund, which now totals more than £21,000. It was originally intended to collect money in order to purchase one fighter aircraft by the end of October, but it is now enough money for two. The contributions are still being accepted. The 5,000,000 Natives of the territory have contributed most generously to the fund.

Tribe-men in Kenya who have contributed eagerly for the purchase of fighter planes have asked to be told if the aircraft bought with their money should be shot down, in order that they may be able to replace the machine.

The Governor of Kenya has accepted an offer of £1,000 by the Kiambu Local Council as a further contribution towards the purchase of fighter aircraft. It is hoped to purchase two such machines.

A Canteen Depot has been started by the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation. The objects are to provide a canteen house for comfort food sent to troops on active service in forward areas, and to facilitate their distribution. All parcels addressed to the depot will be carried free on the railway, but not through the post.

Small parcels of tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes weighing not less than 4 oz. may now be sent by post free of U.K. duty to members of H.M. Forces serving abroad.

Buttons with the letters "N.S." (National Service) are to be issued to all Europeans in Kenya exempted from serving with the forces.

The British Consulate in Cape Town has been entrusted with the protection of German interests in Northern Rhodesia.

War Problems of The Colonial Office

The Importance of Sympathy and Flexibility of Mind

"WE ALL HAVE MOMENTS when we curse Government Departments and feel that they are an arid desert in which all blades of grass endeavour push forward but to fade and fall. In our more reasonable moments we can, if we choose, recover in their activities a most creative and fascinating field of human effort," said Lord Illingworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a broadcast on the last week.

No neat formula can assess the problems provoked by the limitless and vigorous diversity of Africa in the Colonial Empire. Those who wield authority in those countries need to have, and maintain, if they can, a wide human sympathy and an imaginative flexibility of mind. The smell of curfew must never be allowed to harden. All the more so in war time, when the telegraph wires are hot with the problems which they carry day and night into the Colonial Office. The slow incubation of a decision at peace time pace will no longer serve. The radio dispatch, with its pithy phrase, must give place to the quick telegram. Prompt improvisation must replace the deliberation which proceeds down from conference to conference.

In the Colonies, as at home, man-power must be promptly and fully mobilised to form new armies for the land, new fortress or home defence, command and control has to be organised, dockyard work expanded, aerodromes built. There is, too, the huge field of productive effort, the supply of foodstuffs for our people and of raw materials for war industries.

All these products, with their special problems of labour, of transport by land and sea, come under the daily purview of the Colonial Office. And this emer-

gency work can no way relieve it of its normal but not ceasing administrative duties, for law and order, medical and social services have to be kept to be maintained and administered.

In our African Colonies there are forty millions of our fellow men. I say sure that the impact of Europe on them has been fruitful in the arts of peace. In a short space of time, as Africa moved forward a leap into modernity, we have endeavoured to provide the means of a good life for its peoples. For slavery and repression we have substituted order and good government. A man may travel in safety from one side of the continent to the other. Everywhere he will see prosperous farmers, schools presided over by Native teachers, doctors trained in modern ideas replacing the medicine man and the witch doctor. Great colleges have sprung up where the African can learn all that is best in English and African culture. All this must continue, war or no war.

For the moment the war inevitably overshadows other things. From East to West across the tropical belt the battalions are being marshalled and the guns moved into place. In this warlike effort there is a risk to be laggard. Heed all his peoples have been quick to realise the meaning of the issue and the stakes. They show with their sympathies like, and they have displayed a passionate eagerness to serve the common cause.

But total war is not all marching and drilling and training of troops. It is deeply rooted in economic effort, and the side which stays the course longest in this sphere will prove the victor. It is here that our Colonial Empire helps us most and is of such

...and authority for success. The staff of the Colonial Office... to act as a link between Government Departments in this country and the Colonies.

Thus when the Ministry of Air Production wanted increased supplies of aluminium, we were able to look for bauxite in the Colonies.

We also advise the Ministries of Food and Supply on raw materials and food products available in the Colonies. It is a good thought what a difference it makes if we have access to the vast variety of these products in our own country. Without iron, steel, molybdenum, manganese and chrome, our steel industries would be paralysed and practically all the iron derived from the Colonial Empire. There are also bauxite, industrial diamonds, cotton, and...

More important than tea and cocoa are the stores of vegetable oil, seeds and nuts from the Colonies. Some are familiar in their natural form, such as peanuts and coconuts. Tens of thousands of tons of peanuts—they are called groundnuts in the trade—and of coconuts are imported into this country every year. They are crushed in great mills, producing a very valuable oil, one of the chief ingredients in cooking fats, margarine and soap. The residue is the basis of all the central feeding-stuffs for cattle and sheep.

The shell of the coconut turned into charcoal is one of the most valuable materials used as an air filter in gasmasks. The husk on the outside is our fibre, the coarser fibres are used to make brushes, and the finer fibres are used in their natural state to stuff mattresses or can be spun into yarn and woven into coconut matting.

Imperial Assistance for Colonial Producers

Before the war these products from the Colonial Empire were sold to the world. Germany was not prevented from buying anything she wanted. In fact she bought large quantities of cocoa, palm kernels and other products. On the outbreak of war we took prompt steps to stop this trade, and as other Continental countries fell under the control of Germany, more and more trade has been away. It would be unthinkable that these valuable products should be allowed to fall into the hands of our enemies, but the task of providing alternative markets for well over 100,000 tons of cocoa and hundreds of thousands of tons of oils and nuts is one of the main problems of the Colonial Office today.

The Governments are not voluntarily taken the whole risk of certain goods; secondly, we are trying to find new markets for some of the products of which we have too much, and at last we are having some success. The people of Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Scandinavia who bought Colonial products before the war are doing without them only because they have no, and they are suffering grave disquiet in consequence. One thing is certain: that when the war is over to a victorious end, we shall have a market in Europe on our hands. The products which are surplus to our needs will be badly wanted then, and the Governments are bound to make more of certain commodities available to us with the idea of storing them again for the future.

In my room in the Colonial Office I have a reporting globe. Often as I look at it I am reminded vividly of the phrase used by the Prime Minister in this island: "We are in good heart." As well we may be, within the borders of our Empire we have a population of great heart and powerful resources, no less strong than any field of the Colonial Empire.

...amendment introduced to the New Zealand Legislative Council to the European Office of Persons Ordinance provides for payment to the dependents of an officer who dies in transit to or from the Protectorate as a result of enemy action.

**Passing of Mr. W. J. W. Nicol
Doyen of East African Traders**

WITH DEEP REGRET we report the death of Mr. William James White Nicol, the age of 70 years, of Mr. William James White Nicol, Doyen of East African business men, who was for 40 years actively connected with the firm of S. M. Mackenzie & Company.

It was only in 1887 that he first reached Zanzibar to take up duties as assistant to that pioneer trading concern, which at the time was acting as agent for Stanley and Pasha Relief Expedition. Mr. Nicol, then 23 years of age, made his first voyage to East Africa in the company of H. M. Stanley, undertook the task of receiving, copying and transmitting his dispatches when they arrived from the interior, and was in Bagamoyo to meet the expedition when it returned to the coast with Emin. He was one of the 34 people present at that fateful dinner held in the little coastal township in December, 1889, following which Emin met with an accident which has been the subject of so much discussion. The half-blind man fell some 14 ft. from a first-storey balcony to the street below, remained unconscious until early the next day, and was then found to have badly fractured the base of the skull.

In the following year Mr. Nicol was made a partner of the firm, for which he had established an office on Mombasa Island, where there were at the time no European residents. His practice was to spend about a month at a time in Zanzibar and then a similar period at the new Mombasa branch, rotating periods of duty with Mr. J. W. Buchanan. In 1892, when the first Chamber of Commerce in East Africa has formed, Zanzibar, Mr. Nicol was elected its first Chairman.

Mr. Nicol's Modesty

He was a man of great modesty, who, if only he could have overcome his ingrained reticence, might have left us some valuable sidelights upon the early history of British commerce, settlement and administration in East Africa. But no arguments could prevail against his shyness, and so his own great part in the development of great enterprises has gone unrecorded, even when his company published its excellent records of 60 years of activity. He insisted on the barest references to himself.

Yet the extent to which he had stamped his personality, even at a young man, upon the business is evident from the fact, unknown to the present generation of East Africans, that the British-India Line, with the East African services of which he was so closely associated, was widely known on the coast in the early days as the Nicol Line.

Three of Mr. Nicol's greatest satisfactions, in recent years, were, first, the appointment of his son, Mr. W. G. Nicol, to be a partner of his old firm; second, his appointment to be managing director in East Africa when in 1936 the firm was registered in Kenya as a limited liability company; and, third, Mr. George Nicol's election to the Legislative Council of Kenya as member for Mombasa.

News of the death of Mr. Nicol reached us too late for reference to be made to any of the few of his old East African associates who are still alive but to whom it is able to publish tributes from some of them next week. Meantime the sympathy of East Africans will go out to the family of one who did so much to establish British prestige on the East African coast in days of great difficulty.

64th Week of the War

Overcoming Air Blockade.—It is the air blockade off the coast of Ireland which is our most serious menace. The threat from America is now a more essential factor to us than ever, is threatened as present our only means of combating the danger is by heavy escorts of our ships and by bombing the enemy's bases. The first course is difficult because of lack of escort ships, the second is not wholly satisfactory in stopping a bomber fleet even if they are along. Some of the raiders used are biplanes which have a range of more than 2,000 miles with a useful load of bombs. What we need more than ever is a great number of fast long-range bombers, heavily armed, to escort work in daylight attacks of the future and for night fighting over Great Britain. A two-motor, two-seat fighter of the same general design would also meet the requirements for a long-range interceptor off the Irish coast. The long-range fighter, which to be effective when it can appear in numbers, must have a top speed of more than 400 m.p.h., a range of 2,000 miles at a slower cruising speed, and a heavy armament of cannon and machine-guns combined—perhaps four cannon and eight machine-guns, with some protection to the rear. Such an aeroplane is within the scope of our present designing powers. It should be given the same priority as the Spitfire, and Hurricanes were given when London was in jeopardy. —*Sunday Times* air correspondent.

German Use of Aircraft.—It is the German way to be prodigal of types of aeroplane which have served their purpose. The Junkers 87 dive-bomber was invaluable in Poland and France, but when France submitted that type lost most of its value. Accordingly, dive-bombers were sacrificed with some recklessness in attacks on British convoys in the Channel. The Messerschmitt 109 has now pretty well out of its usefulness as a fighter, but there are still a good many of the type in hand, and therefore it seemed to the authorities of the Luftwaffe quite legitimate to use them in nuisance bombing. Heavy bombers, on the other hand, are no longer to be jeopardised in large numbers. If the Axis pressure is to be shifted from Great Britain to the Balkans and the Mediterranean, then obviously it would be foolish to litter Kent and Sussex with the carcasses of Junkers 88, Dorniers 17, or even Heinkels 111. They will be work for them elsewhere. —Major F. A. de V. Robertson, in *The Nineteenth Century*.

Stalin's Policy.—Stalin and Molotov know that German forces are like Dead Sea fruit that tempt the eye but turn to ashes on the lips. They are offered a combination of isolation. If the Kremlin deals with the British Empire, America, China, and the majority of civilisation, the Soviet would be at the mercy of Germany and Japan. The Russian dictator cannot desire to increase the relative power of either, much less of both. Stalin pursues a steady and cold-blooded game based upon a calculation of interests. If the military war in Europe has not gone as he hoped at the outset, he modifies his political tactics without changing the strategy. Above all, he plays for time, determined not to stake himself until certain of the issue. At a pinch the Turks, like the Greeks, will take their lives in their hands and fight for their destinies as though Kemal were alive. Nothing seems less probable than an engagement by the Kremlin to countenance a German march through Turkey or an Italian control of Syria. We do not believe that Russia will break with Britain and antagonise America. The Berlin-Moscow compact, like the former, is more likely to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope. —Mr. J. L. Garvin, in *The Observer*.

The Road to Victory.—If you do not believe we can do our maximum effort in work, in national service, and in saving, I would reply: Be discontented, be angry, be intolerant. Cultivate the offensive spirit in industry. We must be discontented with our own efforts of yesterday and today, just because we are riled at not being able to achieve all we had hoped. Be angry, because the smallest sign of complacency is at once a sign of danger. Let us be rebellious against waste and inefficiency. Be intolerant, because soft words, too much consideration for one's own or the other man's weakness, the possibility of smiling in order to make the moment more pleasant—all these are weaknesses. Only by being stirred against anything they might—including oneself—only by this will we get where we want to, and where we trust, in order to secure victory over the threat that faces us and the rest of the world. —Captain Herbert Balfour, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Background to the

Strategically Important.—The Axis Powers secured possession of Egypt, Palestine, and the Mediterranean, they would be on the main axis of attack in all parts of the Empire, Asia, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific. It is not merely that the loss of the Canal would mean the closing of the Mediterranean route to the East, but that of vital importance so long as the Cape route can be used. Much more serious would be the opening of a gigantic bridgehead to the Axis Powers. The Italian Army in Ethiopia would no longer be isolated. Instead, isolation would be the fate of the British East African territories and Aden. From the Gulf of Aden naval forces might harass the main force of the East and also escort supplies for Axis armies moving through Southern Asia. Egypt and the Canal zone are therefore the main vital line of defence of the eastern half of the Empire. —Major General Sir Charles Gwynne.

The Rumanian Oilfields.—The Germans can only increase all production in Rumania. The few flowing wells are opened wide. But after a few weeks, dropping the production will decrease. Unless, therefore, the Rumanian oil industry can suddenly produce successful imitations of American oilfield machinery, there is likely to be a steady decline in production. Even if the Germans manage to increase production, it is not clear that the question of quality is such inferior to the American product. Until last year, American oil companies did not bring waste by selling high quality lubricating oil in Rumania. Petrol from Rumania used oil has been produced with the assistance of "dead" dope sold with an octane rating up to 80, but few Rumanian refineries are equipped to produce petrol of high enough grade for aviation spirit. The Axis industry is being adjured to use bombers to attack the Rumanian oilfields. The bombing of wells, a large area of only a few square feet and scattered at intervals of from 25 to 500 yards in a thickly wooded area 50 miles long in the Carpathian foothills, seems an absurd waste of energy. Refiners' roundabouts with one large plant at Campina are perfect targets, large concentrations at Girgiu, the Danubian oil grain port, would also deserve attention, but alas the knowing Rumanian well knows how a few flights of heavy bombers might stop all but a trickle of oil reaching Germany this winter when the Danube is frozen.

—A correspondent of *The Times*.

PERSONALIA

Dr. Byers, of Bulawayo, has resigned from the Tanganyika Territory.

A son was born in Nairobi last week to Dr. and Mrs. S. R. ...

Mr. J. D. ... has resigned from the Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. D. ... has resigned from the Tanganyika Territory.

Lord Baden Powell, the Chief Scout, is reported to be ill at his home in Nyeri. He is 81 years of age and has lived in Kenya for the past three years.

Mr. R. ... Jeffreys, formerly a resident magistrate in Northern Rhodesia, who was recently appointed a judge of the High Court in Nigeria, has taken up his new office.

Mr. Anthony Swann, only son of Sir ... and Lady Swann, and Miss Jean Stuart, ... and Mrs. Stuart, of Nairobi, are to be ... in the Kenya capital on November 28.

The engagement is announced between ... R. K. Bourne, of the R.A.F., and Miss Rosalie Von Broembsen, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Von Broembsen, of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. J. Austin, a nominee of the Labour Party, has been selected as National candidate for the Fort Victoria constituency of Southern Rhodesia, to fill the vacancy created by the absence of Mr. A. E. Williams on active service.

Sir Arthur Hill, Director of the ... Botanic Gardens, Kew, who has always been a keen and successful agriculturist in British Africa, has just received the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's George Robert White medal.

Among those nominated as sheriffs last week were Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, of Messrs. Matheson & Company, who was nominated for the County of London, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Loder, ... for Sussex, who has done much big game shooting in East Africa.

Mr. H. M. Sparrow, who has worked for many years in Nyasaland, has been appointed general superintendent of the Seventh Day Adventist Missions in Tanganyika Territory. Mr. Sparrow and he are to be spending a six months' holiday in South Africa, after which they will leave for Musoma.

Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, addressed the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday on "Southern Rhodesia and the War." Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, presided. Mr. O'Keefe will give a broadcast talk in the B.B.C. 9 o'clock News Bulletin on Saturday evening on the part which Southern Rhodesia is playing in the war effort.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya until the outbreak of war, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Far East, and reached Singapore last week to take up his newly-created office. All East Africans will have learnt of his promotion with the greatest pleasure, and the British Press has warmly welcomed the appointment. Defence of the Singapore naval base is the first function of British forces in the Far East, and it will be one of Sir Robert's main duties to ensure that all the British and Dominion forces available at any given time for this purpose shall operate on carefully dove-tailed plans. Sir Robert has had a longer service career with the R.A.F. than any other officer now serving. He is the sole survivor of the 1912 air battalion which was the forerunner of the R.F.C.

Mrs. Hilda Matheson

Mrs. Hilda Matheson, who worked with her husband, Hilda Matheson, on the ... survey in East Africa.

Mrs. Hilda Matheson, whose untimely death took place ... played an important part in the preparation of Lord Hailey's African Survey. She was secretary to the African Research Society, and it was largely owing to her gift for organization that Lord Hailey was able to deal so effectively with the mass of material which came into his hands.

Her part in the survey went far further than that of an organization. She was deeply interested in the social problems of Africa, and her fine judgment in such matters was of inestimable value to Lord Hailey at times when his experience abroad added to her responsibilities. For her part in the African Survey she was awarded the O.B.E. She maintained her interest in Africa when she became Director of the Joint Broadcasting Committee.

Apart from her outstanding gifts of mind, Mrs. Matheson had great womanly charm and the rare gift of so unobtrusively assisting and so getting the best work out of her colleagues. She will be sorely missed by her many friends.

Other Obituaries

Mr. Edgar D. Theunissen, former Superintendent of Police in Kenya, died recently.

The death has occurred of ... Mrs. Edith Hart, widow of ...

Mr. B. M. ... of the ... died in New Zealand last week at the age of 81.

Mr. G. J. Wilkerson, who was for 40 years a missionary in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, died suddenly at Little Chalfont last week.

Mr. Jack Barnato Joel, who was a director of Rhodesia Anglo American Ltd., died in St. Albans last week at the age of 78. He was a partner in the firm of Barnato & Co., a well-known financier, and a prominent owner of racehorses.

We regret to report the death in Salisbury of the age of 71 of Mr. ... who was well known in Rhodesian business circles. Before the last war he was manager of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, was President of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines from 1912 to 1915, and Deputy Mayor of Salisbury from 1912 to 1917. He was a partner in the accountancy firm of Pulbrook and Wright, and in 1922 became a member of the board of directors of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Southern Rhodesia, from which he resigned in 1927.

Few pioneers even of the Rhodesias could surpass the adventurous record of Mr. C. T. Eriksson, who recently died in Bulawayo at the age of 67. He reached South Africa from Finland in 1889 at the age of 15, and nine years later set off with some companions on bicycles for the new Southern Rhodesia, where he established a business in Salisbury. In 1899 he went up to Northern Rhodesia and the Congo with Mr. George ... expedition, and became a big game hunter, shooting specimens for museums. He returned south to fight in the Boer War, after which he decided to forsake the continent of Siberia. After a few years he went back to Southern Rhodesia, and served with Northey's Column in the East African Campaign. When peace came he set up an electrical engineering business in Bulawayo, and returned a few years ago to his farm near Insiza. His collection of pictures of early days in the Rhodesias and the Congo was said to be unique, and a few years ago he wrote a book called "My Africa," written in Swedish and published in Finland.

Union in East Africa

As Seen from Tanganyika

ECONOMIC UNION of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory cannot go hand-in-hand with political and administrative separation. That is the very emphatic assertion of the Central Development Committee of Tanganyika, of which the Financial Secretary to the Government was Chairman. Of the four other members two were senior officials—the General Manager of the Railways and the Director of Agriculture. Altogetherably two of the ablest public servants in the Territory at the time.

These important facts need to be borne in mind in reading the following significant passages extracted from the report of the Committee.

We have mentioned political uncertainty arising out of the mandated status of this Territory as one of the causes of retarded development of non-Native enterprise in Tanganyika.

Plea for a Government Statement

Another matter upon which a clear pronouncement of His Majesty's Government seems to us essential is the position of Tanganyika in relation to other East African territories. It is clear that the slowness of development of Tanganyika regarded as a separate entity are different from those of a territory forming part of a united East Africa.

At the present time the East African territories are separate administrative units, but the movements between them of produce and other goods are free of customs barrier restrictions. There can be no doubt in our view that Tanganyika enterprise and Tanganyika revenues are being seriously undermined by the existence of the customs agreements with Kenya and Uganda.

The fact that there is free trade over the territory's northern boundary means that residents in the Northern and Lake Provinces, both important producing areas can obtain supplies imported through the Mombasa entrepôt without using the Tanganyika Transportation system and export from these areas can be effected through Mombasa without hindrance at the territorial boundary. Money spent on the development of these areas results in a benefit which is shared by Kenya, Tanganyika and other East African interests, but does not accrue solely to the benefit of Tanganyika merchants or Tanganyika railway revenue.

Effects of the Customs Agreements

Moreover, the customs agreements which are designed to encourage commerce to look upon Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika as one commercial entity, have the result, which follows from circumstances such as climate and the greater intensity of European settlement in Kenya, that the head offices of firms established in East Africa, tend to be centred in Kenya from which further commercial policy is increasingly controlled. These circumstances undoubtedly militate against the consolidation of an independent trade position in the Territory; they make it difficult for a resident in the Territory to look upon his local agent as his main source of supplies and coupled with the effect of free trade over the northern boundary, they tend to displace business from local merchants or local branches.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, treated one political and administrative unit as well as one economic unit, had one Government and one transportation system operating East African railways and roads, we should expect commercial development to take place mainly on present lines, but in that event there would be no serious financial problem confronting the Government of what is now Tanganyika, or the management of what are now Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services, and there would be no burden upon the taxpayers

that was once Tanganyika territory, and on the railway system.

The Tanganyika Railways

In present circumstances the taxpayers of Tanganyika are under obligation to maintain the solvency of transportation system which could be assured if it carried Tanganyika produce and consequential imports, but which now sees a large part of the Tanganyika traffic available carried over another system. Large sums of money are paid out annually by Tanganyika for services rendered by the Kenya and Uganda Railways. The amount for 1937 was approximately £148,000 in 1937, £127,000 in 1938, and £130,000 in 1939.

If all the traffic involved had been carried by the Tanganyika Railways, the net revenues of those railways would have been increased by about £100,000 per annum, which would be sufficient to put them on a present-day paying basis and would remove from them the continual fear of deficits. The problem then would be to decide what proportion of railway revenue should be set aside for replacement of assets and what proportion should be devoted to the reduction of rates. Some reduction of rates would certainly be possible, though we realise that some time might elapse before complete parity with Kenya and Uganda Railway rates would be achieved.

Another aspect of the matter arises in the development of secondary industries. Secondary industries are at present being established in Kenya and Uganda to a far greater extent than in Tanganyika; development of this kind in Tanganyika has undoubtedly been hampered by political uncertainty, and the existence of free trade in the customs agreement area has worked to the scales

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Self-Denial in Buying Buy Within the Sterling Area

AN APPEAL to the Colonies and Dominions to fight their bet was made last week by Lord Stamp, Chief Economic Adviser to the Government. Speaking in Stoke-on-Trent, he said:

It is not such good our saving the effort of workers in this country in making the things we can do without if we obtain the same workers making the things we export for the rest of the world. We can equally do without. Moreover, and what we may make to avert the demand upon dollars is really a matter of our brethren in the rest of the Empire are doing the same thing and making the same effort.

I have had news items recently from the Dominions which, in the nature of their advertisements, but still more in the sheer bulk of newsprint, costing valuable dollars that the Empire itself is still using, indicate that a great deal remains to be done within the sterling area for equality of effort in this respect. Reference to the increased production of the war efforts everywhere magnificent, but it is not so clear to us that responses abroad have been equally emphatic, or even on our own scale for decreased consumption. The new way of life is wanted.

The members of the Sterling Area ought to be equally sensitive: if things must be bought they should be bought within the sterling area whenever possible, rather than make a claim upon dollars, and also rather than involve shipping, etc. Every expert is not necessarily a good thing, or at any rate the best thing, and close and careful thought needs to be given both by the exporting country and the importing country whether a thing is necessary at all under the new way of life, and, if it is necessary, how best the need can be met. This is

the sort of two-sided and joint scrutiny. It all calls for much closer examination and co-operation, with good will on both sides.

One can only hope that we shall soon arrive at the stage when the Empire as in all parts of the Empire will vie with the other both in productive increase and in the consumption of resources that they both preach and practise. I think there is very little public consciousness of the absolutely vital ideals, and no Imperial machinery for helping a concerted policy to become effective.

The occupied countries are suffering a reduction of their standard of life with nothing to show for their battle-fighting. We ought to be ready to suffer a parallel privation when we see it such to gain. I have heard this described as "strength through misery." Better a little misery now, which we can be proud, than much greater misery later because we had not the pluck of self-control to oppose it. A little misery now can secure us a larger strength that will be the strength through which we shall ultimately get the day that we wish for the morning.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told Mr. Cocks that the French Overseas Territories which had so far joined General de Gaulle were French Equatorial Africa, the French Cameroons, the French establishments in India, New Caledonia, French Oceania (Tahiti), and the French administration of the New Hebrides.

Sir Ralph Gynn asked whether any steps to improve postal and telegraphic communication with British forces in Egypt had been taken; why the special cable rate available to British troops in the Dominions and Colonies was not available to men serving in Egypt; and whether the Postmaster-General had consulted the Foreign Office with a view to the necessary representations being made to the Egyptian Government.

Mr. W. S. Morrison replied that he was in close touch with the Ministry of Shipping and the Service Departments to ensure that every possible outlet was used for the dispatch of mails to British forces in Egypt. He was glad to say that the special telegraphic rate for telegrams from this country to members of the Forces in Egypt was now available.

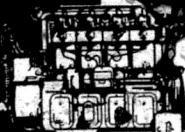
Kenya Co-operative Creamery

Membership of the Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Ltd., increased from 680 to 725 during the year ended June 30 last, according to the annual report, and the butter-fat output showed an increase of nearly 1,000 lb. to 2,813,380 lb.; the manufacture of butter rose from 2,287,052 lb. to 3,311,938 lb. London was the chief buyer, heading the list with 1,489,371 lb.; ships stores acquired for 100,000 lb.; Mombasa took 103,248 lb.; and Southern Rhodesia 103,600 lb. During the year the total output of cheese was 209,683 lb.

Educational Hospitality

The decision of the Southern Rhodesian Government to discontinue the practice of admitting European children from neighbouring territories to Southern Rhodesian schools on the same terms as Rhodesian children has been amended. In future children from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be accepted in primary and secondary schools in the Colony on payment of the boarding fees only; no charge will be made for tuition. Boarding costs amount to £65 a year, and the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments are arranging to assist parents who find difficulty in meeting this charge.

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Keeping Lions As Pets

By Lt. Col. Frank Johnson

With his lion hanging down and his whole body shaking, he presents a far from noble and dignified picture. Then comes the inevitable, "being carried about," or "being carried about," and he stands with his feet planted on the ground and his hands on his hips, insisting on looking for trouble, then tells me to let him go, for it is his own fault from the position chosen by himself. Once a battle is joined, one of two things must happen: man or lion must die. He will stand a great deal more than one would ever believe, like Great Britain, but the twisting of the lion's tail is a game that must not be played to excess. In brief, one must know when to stop.

The writer's opinion is very clear from the start that one should own a lion, but treats him as an equal, and that lions will not be appreciated by those who insist on being master of the animal. Mr. Scott takes them a little better or worse, deals with them as individuals, likes them in spite of their faults, and generally regards them as the wise men who look upon his canine friend.

Raising Seven Cubs at a Time

The seven cubs he caught one day after long, painstaking and disappointing search, were about six months old, and of the size of cocker spaniels, but far heavier; some were kept for more than two years, having them in to teach, taking them for walks, "doctoring" them, as though they were monstrous children, and studying their moods and habits with understanding patience. Though all the lions and lionesses dislike children, they were at home with their host and hostess, the latter being, in the words of the dedication, "as crazy about lions as I am."

Sudden movements with lions is rash, for they instinctively unsheathe their claws. They are clumsy, and to lie down in their presence is to be regarded as a "kill," and to invite an earnest chewing. Yet they can be gentle. Julian, though full grown, still nibbles gently at the lobe of her hostess's ear without ever hurting her. Her real idea of fun, however, is to jump on Mr. Scott's back, take his neck in her jaws, and nuzzle it gently. Not everyone will find his vocation in providing diversion for even the King of beasts.

Lions, we are told, are "entirely just," have a great capacity for yawning, and like being stared at, and, contrary to general belief, are unaffected by the taste of human blood; the author has often allowed them to lick his blood after they have accidentally scratched him. No, does he believe that raw meat brings out the savage in a lion.

The Lion As Emblem

A very interesting passage reads thus:—
The more I know of lions the more convinced I am of their suitability as an emblem for Great Britain. The British nation and the lion have a great deal in common. Both are admirable in many respects, but both are far from perfect. Both are the natural bluffers, and both at times act in what may be regarded as to be a cowardly manner.

A good enough parallel is to be seen by Great Britain's action at Munda's in 1893, and the actions of many lions at any time. In 1893 Great Britain was not so ready, so she seemed to sacrifice principles, and another small nation, and it looked as though her power was so feeble that it need not further be considered, and that her bid spirit had gone.

Meet many a lion on the road, and he will try to avoid you. Disturb him on his way, and he will nearly always retreat. Chase him, and he will go on doing so. He is mostly carrying out his age-old policy of "live and let live," and is not looking for trouble—the "live and let live" applying only to anything he does not

with his tail hanging down, and his whole body shaking, he presents a far from noble and dignified picture. Then comes the inevitable, "being carried about," or "being carried about," and he stands with his feet planted on the ground and his hands on his hips, insisting on looking for trouble, then tells me to let him go, for it is his own fault from the position chosen by himself. Once a battle is joined, one of two things must happen: man or lion must die. He will stand a great deal more than one would ever believe, like Great Britain, but the twisting of the lion's tail is a game that must not be played to excess. In brief, one must know when to stop.

The book is illustrated by a number of really splendid photographs, which are appended rather fatuously captions. They might well be changed in any future edition.

An obvious error is the statement that there has been only one really bad outbreak of man-eating on the part of lions in East Africa—that at Savo during the building of the Kenya Uganda Railway. Mr. Scott will read some of the reports used in recent years by the Game Departments of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory; to say the least, reliable evidence from other quarters, he will find ample cause to correct that opinion.

This is a most readable, modest, and human book, which extenuates nothing, tells us as much as could be expected about the daily life of lions, and includes facts and opinions about big and small game generally, white hunters and their clients, and the photography and cinematography of wild life. Mr. Scott is deservedly severe in his strictures on makers of African films.

F. S. J.

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FRANK JOHNSON
the man who, at 24, organized and led
the expedition which founded Rhodesia

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writes the Hon. G. MARTIN HUGGINS
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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhokana and Rho-Anglo

Rhokana Corporation is to pay a final dividend of 15% of 38 per share, less tax, in respect of the year ended June 30. Thus the total distribution for the year will be 40% against 50% last year. Profits are estimated at £2,549,000, but this figure is subject to the completion of the audit. In addition, the Corporation has received £177,600 by way of dividend from its holding in Mafela Copper Mines, Ltd. Large provisions have had to be made for income tax and E.P.T., which have resulted in the decision of the directors to reduce the amount of the final dividend.

The directors of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. have decided to recommend to the forthcoming ordinary general meeting a final dividend for the year ended June 30, 1940 of 6d. per share, less tax, which, added to the dividend of 6d. per share declared in April, makes a total distribution of 12d. per share less tax, for the year compared with 1s. 11d. per share for 1938-39. Profit for the year, before charging amount written off investments of £100,000, income tax and directors' additional remuneration, was approximately £250,000, compared with £267,000 last year. Dividends for the final dividend will be posted about December 19, 1940. Members registered on November 23, 1940, are entitled to a dividend, which was caused by the reduction of the dividend, since the company's most important revenue-producing asset is its holding in Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., which has accounted above, has lowered its dividend for the past year from 6d. to 4d., thus involving Rhodesian Anglo American in a loss of revenue of about £134,000 gross. For some curious reason the market had, however, not expected a lower distribution by Rhokana.

Mining Personalia

Mr. W. W. Dell has taken over the Edward Mine in the Phabusi area of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. R. Cope Morgan, M.I.M., has returned to Southern Rhodesia from the Straits Settlements.

Mr. J. P. Pease has reopened the Old Grant Mine in the Mafela district of Southern Rhodesia. It had not been worked for over 25 years.

Captain G. C. B. Craig, known to many of our readers in the mining industry of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, is now serving with the East African Engineers.



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Company Progress Reports

Goldfields.—Milled in October, 4,570 tons; profit,

Lorley Reef.—During the quarter ended September 30 development totaled 14,490 ft., sample 1,044 ft., payable 335 ft., and 7.6 dwt. over 36 ins.

Sherwood Starr.—During the quarter ended September 30 development totaled 287,000 ft., sample milled, £5,400; yield, 4,872 fine oz.; working expenses, £154s. per fine oz.; 22,000 working days; £2,220 less Government royalty; £1,057; add sundry earnings, £125; working profit, £6,702.

Globe and Phoenix.—During October, 4,300 tons were milled, yielding 4,010 fine oz. fine gold. Profit, £18,057. Development, 27,100 ft. level—5th level driven 174 ft., 3 dwt.; 4th level driven 60 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 3rd level driven 31 ft., av. 3.7 dwt.; 2nd level driven 90 ft., av. 4.4 dwt.; 1st level driven 54 ft., av. 4.1 dwt.

Cam Spu. Reefs.—The quarterly report to September 30 gives the following development details: Cam Spu. Reefs, 1st level drive N. at 395 ft. W. co-ordinate was advanced to 172 ft., 7.8 dwt. over 33 ins., for 80 ft. payable; 2nd level, No. 15 level, sub-level drives on the footwall 'A' reef were adv. to 476 ft., av. 6.6 dwt. over 36 ins. for 25 ft. payable. No. 36 level, zinc at 634 ft. W. co-ordinate on the footwall 'A' reef was sunk to 133 ft., av. 7.8 dwt. over 42 ins.

Phoenix Prince.—During the quarter ended September 30 the mill crushed 27,100 tons of ore, recovered 2,000 fine oz.; revenue, £38,667; working costs, £24,811; profit, £13,854. Development: No. 10 shaft sunk 58 ft., No. 1 shaft, No. 2 level drive W., 51 ft., av. 2.8 dwt. over 70 ins. in shaft; No. 3 level drive E., 253 ft., av. 4.2 dwt. over 70 ins.; No. 7 level raise, 15 ft., av. 5.4 dwt. over 61 ins.; No. 7 level raise, 33 ft., 3.1 dwt. over 57 ins.; No. 9 level drive W., first 55 ft., av. 6.3 dwt. over 63 ins., last 10 ft., av. 2.3 dwt. over 60 ins.

Rosterman.—During October 4,400 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 2,200 oz. fine gold, against a cost of £18,867. Working expenditure, £6,630; development, £2,415; estimated surplus, £7,832. Capital expenditure, £307.

The engineers' September development report supplies the following information: Main shaft sunk 17 ft. to 1,251 ft., No. 13 level, Main N. crosscut intersected No. 1, Footwall reef at 150 ft.; E. drive started on the reef and extended 30 ft., av. 2.8 dwt. over 33 ins.; W. drive 45 ft., av. 3.7 dwt. over 33 ins.; No. 2 level drive on No. 1 Footwall reef extended 60 ft. for 21 ft., av. 1.1 dwt. over 40 ins.; W. drive encountered dolerite dyke; reef exposed in a crosscut beyond dyke av. 30 dwt. over 28 ins.; Rise 215 ft. W. ad. to 475 ft., av. 2.6 dwt. over 43 ins.; Rise started on branch reef 125 ft. W. extended 75 ft., av. 1.7 dwt. over 22 ins.

Wanderer Consolidated.

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mine announce payment of a final dividend of 61% making 12% for the year ended June 30 last. Net profit, before providing for taxation, worked out at £128,333, compared with £126,232 for 1938-39.

Consolidated Gold Fields

The directors of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., which has mining interests in the Rhodesia, recommend a final dividend of 3s. 3d. a share, less tax, making 2s. per share (20%) for the year ended June 30. Last year the distribution was 16s. 6d. The report and accounts will be posted on November 26 and the meeting held on December 5.

Sherwood Starr Prospects.

Mr. Robert Southwell, Chairman of the Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Company, said at the recent annual meeting of the company in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, that the reserves were now five years ahead of the mill owing to the increased mineralised tonnage. The improved financial position of the company, he said, foreshadowed the declaration of a moderate dividend in December.

Latest Share Prices

Several East African and Rhodesian shares have shown improvement on the London Stock Exchange during the past week. Latest prices are: British South Africa Company, 17s. 6d.; Bushbuck Mines, 6s. 3d.; Cam. and Moter, 26s. 6d.; Ekers Abanah, 10s.; Globe and Phoenix, 21s. 3d.; Gold Fields Rhodesia, 2s. 6d.; KwaZulu, 10s.; Kenton, 2s. 6d.; Kenya Consolidated, 2s. 6d.; Kenya and Mining, 7s.; London and Rhodesia, 2s. 6d.; Phoenix Reef, 12s.; Lurr, 3d.; Nchanga, 21s.; Phoenix Prince, 10s.; Rizezeze Mines, 7s.; Rhodesia Mining, 2s. 6d.; Risedisi, Katanga, 3d.; Rhodesia Mining, 2s. 6d.; Rhodesian Anglo American, 7s.; Rhodesian Corporation, 1s.; Rhodesian Selection Trust, 10s.; Rosterman, 10s.; Sherwood Starr, 25s.; Wanderer Consolidated, 10s.; West African Gold, 11s. 6d.; Tanganyika Electric Supply, 11s. 6d.; Teli Goldfields, 10s.; Tuli, 10s.; Union, 10s.; W. African Consolidated, 10s.; and Zambia Exploring, 5s.

Union in East Africa (Concluded from Page 187)

against setting new secondary industry in this Mandated Territory. The result is that Tanganyika loses a considerable amount of customs duty on articles manufactured in Kenya and Uganda which would otherwise be dutiable on importation from overseas, and at the same time receives no benefit from the circulation of wealth or of the profits associated with the industry.

Moreover, the establishment of secondary industries in Kenya or Uganda leads to the detriment of similar enterprise in Tanganyika by reason of the customs agreements, and while loss of customs revenue is certain, whether the enterprise operates in Tanganyika or in Kenya or Uganda, there is no countervailing benefit to a territory in which the industry is not sited.

Secondary Industries

Let us take one instance. We welcome the manufacture of cheap boots and shoes in East Africa. We think it is desirable that this industry should develop, particularly in the Native interest. But if boots and shoes are manufactured in Kenya for the Tanganyika market in displacement of imports, the Tanganyika Government loses the revenue previously obtained on importation, acquires no benefit from the circulation of wealth engendered by East African manufacture, and is unable through direct taxation to take to revenue a part of the profits made, while at the same time a position has been created in which enterprise of the same kind in Tanganyika can only begin under active competition from an established factory over the border.

More than one of the memoranda submitted for our consideration referred to the amalgamation of the East African territories into one unit. We have thought it necessary to consider the economic position of Tanganyika as it is affected to-day by the customs agreements and other incidents of joint action with the neighbouring Dependencies, but we do not feel called upon to examine the arguments put forward on the subject of amalgamation of the territories, which we regard as falling outside our terms of reference.

We agree that confidence in the future of the Territory depends upon the conviction that Tanganyika will for all time be administered under the Crown, and that its present status as a Mandated Territory operates to some extent adversely to the promotion of British settlement, as Britons appear to treat with reserve, if not with suspicion, the term "Mandated Territory," which is comparatively new to them; but we do not feel that a restoration of confidence in the political future of the Territory, vitally important as it is to all development, can only be achieved by amalgamation with Kenya and Uganda. Amalgamation is a separate issue, and consideration of the important problems connected with it lie outside our purview.

Floundering in a Middle Course

We are, however, driven to the conclusion that economic union cannot go hand in hand with political and administrative separation.

We are at present floundering on a middle course, and the present state of affairs is highly inimical to Tanganyika's interests. Tanganyika does not get its full share of the benefits which it can neither control nor influence. Local enterprise is hampered by the fact that the tariff is fully consistent with free trade in the Empire but wholly inconsistent with the maintenance of a separate administrative and fiscal system. The present position is being developed in accordance with trade interests in Kenya and Uganda which at the same time impeding Tanganyika's development and throwing an undue burden on to Tanganyika taxpayers.

Beyond all doubt, if the policy of political and economic amalgamation of the East African territories is adopted, Tanganyika is an essential part of the unified territory; on the other hand, if Tanganyika is to be treated as a completely independent unit of the Empire, without customs agreements with territories to the north, it will become a "straggling entity." We press for a statement of His Majesty's Government's policy in this matter, but have been unable to obtain recommendations we make in this report on conditions as we find them.

A Editorial presented to this subject will be found under Matters of Moment.

Statements Worth Noting

If the foundations be destroyed what can the righteous do? The Lord is in His holy temple, the Lord, His throne is in heaven; His eyes behold, His eyelids try, the children of men. The Lord trieth the righteous: But the wicked and him that loveth violence His soul hateth. —Psalm, III, 3-5. (R.V.)

You lose a lot to Africa if you count with either rifle or camera. —Mr. Negley Farson, in "Behind God's Back."

The soil is so fertile to grow plants for us, in turn we must grow plants for the soil. —Mr. G. Milne, soil chemist, Amani.

Many articles produced in Southern Rhodesia today are as good as the imported article. —The Hon. J. H. Smith, Minister of Finance.

Two-thirds of the total area of Northern Rhodesia is covered by tree growth. —Director of Agriculture, Northern Rhodesia, in his annual report.

It is a quite fallacious idea that the road to leadership is through politics. —Mr. G. Martin Huggins, M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Few men have lived who could do so many things well and so long as I. —All as David Livingstone. —The Rev. James I. Macnair, in "Livingstone the Liberator."

The Colonial Office, like the view-finder in a camera, reflects in small space the activities of men and women in every part of the earth. —Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Soil erosion spreads like an infectious disease, and merely patching up the sores on the diseased body without treating the cause of the disease does not effect a cure. —Mr. G. V. Jacks, of the Imperial Bureau of Soil Science.

It seems a pity that greater efforts are not made to establish dairies in Southern Rhodesia. It is one of the best leguminous restorative plants known in India. The seed, known as pulse, is widely used there for human consumption. —"The New Rhodesia."

Until Government medical officers can spend at least half of every month touring rural areas, it will be difficult for them to become vital factors in the healthy development of the population. —Director of Medical Services, Nyasaland, in his annual report.

Some people in England might feel that it would be more in accordance with the wishes of their departed friends and relations if their memorials took the form of gifts for the building up of the Church in the mission field instead of the too-frequent memorial plaques which cover the walls of churches in England. —The Bishop of Masasi, writing in the journal of the U.M.C.A.

Mrs. Clara Abrahamson, of Shamva, Southern Rhodesia, has offered to visit Women's Institutes throughout the Colony to demonstrate the spinning of wool. It is believed that locally spun wool could be reeled at about 3s. 6d. a lb. Large areas in the Eastern District are suitable for sheep farming.

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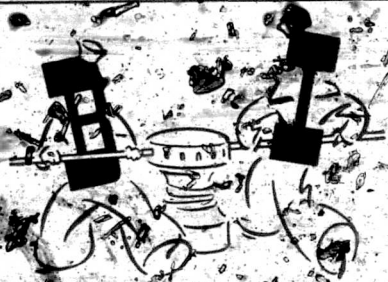
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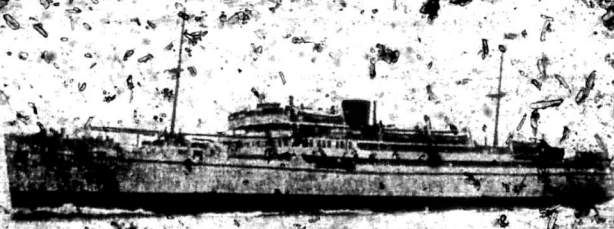
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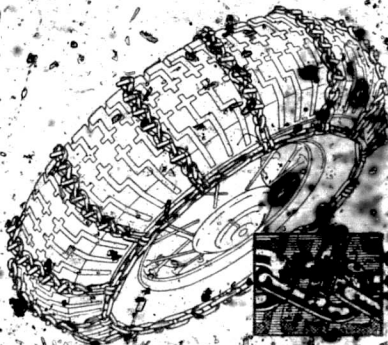


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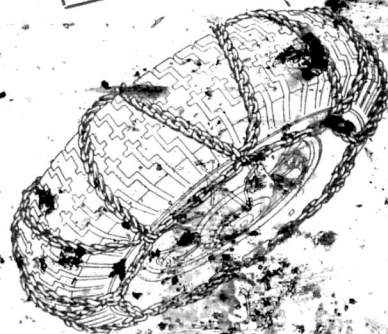
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRODIGIOUS AFFLUENCE of the public leaders of this country to recognise adequately and to utilise the mounting eagerness of the Colonial Dependencies and of India—to contribute their maximum in service and in sacrifice has **No Credit To The Commons.** No one of the surprises of the past year, and it was emphasised again last week, the sixty-fourth of the war, when the House of Commons spared just a part of the very last afternoon of the session for reviews by Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, and Sir George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and for the comments of a few other speakers, of whom the only one to show real knowledge and vision was Earl Winterton. It was to his persistent pressure, not to the initiative of the Government itself, that the debate was due, and then, as he noted, few members were sufficiently concerned to attend. When, all too infrequently in recent years, Colonial affairs have been considered by the Commons, the spokesmen for the Government of the day have often warmed themselves with a mantle of complacency and an outer elbark of redundant verbiage. Scarcely, there was any prickle or presence of this kind to be discerned in the Ministerial statements of last week. We did not, of course, expect Mr. Amery to appear in the garment of satisfaction, still less of self-satisfaction; he is much too much of a realist to play party politics while hundreds of millions of men are faced with the imperative need of turn-

ing from their normal life to their share in doing with the gangsters in most places, populous and predatory nations.

When Mr. Amery confined himself to showing that the great problem of equipment governs the raising of the new armies which are necessary, and to stressing the duty which India must discharge in providing munitions for the **The Need For Great Armies From Africa** British Commonwealth, Mr. Hall recapitulated the effort of the Colonial Empire. He erred badly in stating that the Colonies participating in the Delhi Conference have been represented mainly by their chiefs, but no wide private member of the House was sufficiently informed even on that elementary matter to correct the Under-Secretary. While deservedly recalling the spontaneity and magnitude of the Colonial contribution, Mr. Hall did not seize the occasion to depict the immensely greater help in manpower which the Colonies wish to give, and must, we believe, be allowed to give, but Earl Winterton, a stalwart Imperialist with a sure touch on these matters, demanded the enlistment of Colonial armies totalling half a million men to fight in due course beside a field army of some three millions from Great Britain and the Dominions, and another force of half that strength from India and Burma.

None who knows the Colonies could question their eagerness or their ability to do their full part in such a scheme. The member for Horsham and Worthing said bluntly that since they entered into office in the summer of 1939, Mr. Amery and Lord Lloyd had done infinitely more to permit expression of the war-enthusiasm of the Colonies than had been done by their predecessors in the first eight months of the war. Little though it is realised, that is the indisputable truth. How different the position would have been if in those months of desperate peace in Africa scores of new battalions had been raised in East, Central and West Africa by those of us who then pleaded publicly for that course to be adopted were counted as extravagant pessimists. Authority preferred the argument that it would be absurd to raise so many African battalions as were needed in the East African Campaign of the last war, for officialdom comforted itself with the conviction that Mussolini would, of course, keep out of trouble. To the reply that to hope for the best but prepare for the worst was manifest wisdom came the lame retort that the labour requirements of Colonial industry must not be upset. The awakening was all too belated, and made the ruler by the collapse of violence hard upon Mussolini's stiletto stroke in her back. Then, and only then, did the new Imperial Government show signs of really understanding the will and power of the dependent Empire to give and not to count the cost.

BY A HAPPY COINCIDENCE the amazingly creditable war effort of Southern Rhodesia has been simultaneously outlined by the High Commissioner in London, who can now voice the proud claims that S. Rhodesians were the first in the Empire to be on active service abroad, and the war expenditure of this self-governing Colony equals 67% of her total pre-war revenue, and that she will probably exceed her splendid record of the last war, when 68% of her adult male European population fought overseas—a percentage un-equaled by any other part of the Commonwealth. Those were the highlights in a picture which would have rejoiced the heart of Rhodes, and would, if they understood it, chill Hitler, Ribbentrop and Goering, who, to their undoing, imagined that the autonomous overseas communities of the British Crown would leave the Mother Country to fight alone. Mr. O'Keefe made a timely appeal for his country to be given fuller information by the Dominions Office, yearly, at the next Constitutional meeting, by depriving the absent Rhodesian member of the Empire team of full information may hinder the development of the most co-operation. Another good little understood point made by Mr. O'Keefe was that Southern Rhodesia, far from being the ancient heritage of peaceful peasants, as propagandists so often suggest, had a generation been the stepping-ground of tribesmen who lived by war and plunder, whose subjection to law and order was for the common weal.

Italians' Driven Out Of Metemma

Supporting Bases Being Hammered by the R.A.F.

THAT THE ITALIAN POSITIONS AT METEMMA might prove untenable was suggested last week. That anticipation has been quickly justified, and now the enemy, having lost valuable stores and positions considered to be impregnable against the forces likely to be encountered, has had to take to the surrounding hills. The achievements of the British troops are considerable, for they may have completely dislocated the Italian plans on that part of the Sudan front. Now the R.A.F. is hammering enemy supply bases on the road to Metemma from which reinforcements of men and material must come.

November 20.—An Italian air raid on Aden early on the morning of November 19 caused no damage and no casualties.

November 21.—G.H.Q. Cairo announced: "In the Gallabat area of the Sudan a British patrol encountered and inflicted serious loss upon a numerically superior enemy patrol."

November 22.—The Reuters News Agency announced that Air Marshal O. T. S. ... had been taken prisoner while on his way from ... to assume his new duties as Deputy to the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Middle East. It was stated that a large, plane of the Wellington type, ... was surrounded by

Italian fighters and forced to land. Some newspapers stated that the British aircraft burst into flames and was destroyed, but that with Air Marshal Boyd were six other persons, including a major and three junior officers. It was only on the previous Monday that the announcement was made in London that Air Marshal Boyd was to become deputy to Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore.

Telegrams from Aden stated that a colonel, a lieutenant and a wireless operator had been taken prisoner when an Italian bomber was brought down by a British fighter.

November 23.—The Italian communiqué claimed: "On the Sudan front patrol activity continues, our detachments inflicting many casualties on the enemy at little loss to ourselves."

November 24.—Rome announced that British forces which attacked in northern Kenya had been repulsed with loss. The truth, according to a statement issued by G.H.Q. Cairo, was that a numerically superior Italian force had been driven off with casualties by a British mechanised patrol which the enemy had tried to intercept.

The same communiqué said: "Sudan.—As a result of continued aggressive action by our patrols and artillery,

Metemma (opposite Gallabat) on the Sudan Abyssinian frontier) has now to a great extent and purposes been evacuated by the Italians, whose patrols venture into the area from the surrounding heights only at night. So much for the Italian claims that Gallabat still remains in their hands.

November 20.—It was officially reported that our harassing operations in the area east of Gallabat continue.

The R.A.F. was stated to have severely attacked Assab on the previous day, starting an immense fire in a transport yard and bombing a ship in the harbour of what is one of the main enemy base depots in East Africa. Other aircraft fired on barracks at Asosa, a military station near Gondar, from which Metemma is reinforced, and yet further fires were started in the camp at Saleva.

November 20.—The R.A.F. communiqué issued in Cairo stated: "Attacks were made on a large motor transport yard near Assab. A large fire was started which emitted clouds of black smoke visible from 50 miles away. This was close to the site of a fire started on the previous day. Photographs confirm the extent of the damage done."

British patrols continued their activity to the east of Gallabat and to the north-east of Massala.

Fatal Air Crash at Nairobi Aerodrome

Seven men were killed in an air crash shortly after taking off from Nairobi aerodrome one day last week. The machine was destroyed. Those killed were Squadron Leader H. C. B. Davis and Squadron Leader London, both of the R.A.F.; Major Copstake, of the Royal Tank Regiment; Captain A. D. Knox-Perkins of the South African Air Force, who was piloting the machine; Captain J. J. Van Noolhoys, an Intelligence Liaison Officer attached to the S.A.A.F.; Lieutenant J. G. Keen, of Defence Headquarters, Pretoria; and Air Mechanic D. M. S. Cotton, of the S.A.A.F. Captain Van Noolhoys had been married in Nairobi only two days previously to a Bloemfontein girl, and with the East African Women's Transport Unit Captain Knox-Perkins had flown thousands of miles in South Africa in command of air liners.

Brigadier G. T. Burney, M.C., who has died as a prisoner of war in Germany, served with the V.R.A.F.F. during the East African Campaign of the last year.

Lieutenant W. L. B. Chapman, of the South African Air Force, has been wounded in action in East Africa.

Awards for Gallantry

Major Robert Preller, of the South African Air Force, has been awarded the D.F.C. for gallantry in raids on Abyssinia. After making a forced landing in Ethiopia in June some 50 miles from the Kenya frontier, and his two companions spent a week trekking back towards the British positions before they reached a water-hole. Major Preller therefore decided to leave his companions there and make an effort to find help. Later he met some friendly Somalis, who walked 25 miles to fetch water, and then a Native chief brought him a camel, and with a number of Natives he set out again for the frontier. They were spotted by a passing British plane, and a lorry was sent to meet them. The companions were rescued later. Altogether the party had been missing for 13 days.

Midshipman M. J. Hunter, R.N.R., of H.M.S. MOONSTONE, was last week awarded the D.S.C. for daring enterprise and skill in capturing an Italian submarine in the Red Sea. It will be remembered that the enemy vessel was later brought into Aden by the crew of the MOONSTONE. Acting Petty Officer C. R. Ellis and Able Seaman T. Brown have been awarded the D.C.M. for their part in the exploit.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, A.O.C. The Middle East, recently paid another flying visit to Kenya.

Mr. C. Sturrock, South African Minister of Railways last week made a tour of the Empire air training schools in Southern Rhodesia. He emphasised that co-operation in air training between the South African and Southern Rhodesian Governments would be mutually helpful.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry Greenwood, D.S.O., M.C., who has for many years been associated with the late Sir Robert Williams's group of West and Central African mining companies, is now serving with a Pioneer battalion in this country.

Gifts for War Purposes

The Uganda War Fund passed the £30,000 mark several weeks ago. Over £700 was raised by a garden fête held in the grounds of Government House, Entebbe, and Mrs. E. M. Persse raised nearly £100 by an exhibition of her paintings.

The Lukiko (Native Council) of Buganda resolved not to celebrate the Kabaka's birthday on November 19 on account of the war. £100 thus saved has been presented to the Uganda War Fund.

The Northern Rhodesia Civil War Charities Fund has sent a further contribution of £25 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund, making a total gift of £1,325.

Northern Rhodesia's Speed the Plane Fund now exceeds £40,000.

Of Nyasaland's first £12,000 for the Win the War Fund, £1,580 was given by Africans.

Zanzibar's Fighter Fund, which includes contributions from Pemba, amounted to £4,000 in mail week. Over £2,500 has also been raised for war charities.

Lord Lloyd has also telegraphed his thanks to Mauritius for the gift of £3,000 for a Spitfire. The amount collected was 67,000 francs of which no less than Rs. 57,000 were collected by prominent sportsmen and the racing community.

The Secretary of Staffs for the Colonies has gratefully accepted an offer by the Kiambu Local Native Council of £1,600 as a further contribution towards the purchase of a fighter.

Funds are being raised in Nyasaland for the purchase of a mobile canteen for the service of air raid sufferers in Great Britain.

Gifts to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund include £1,250 from Messrs. Blyth & Moore, of S. Rhodesia; £500 from the East African Sugar Association; £200 from Sir Philip and Lady Richardson; £100 from Mr. R. O. Cobbett, of Southern Rhodesia; and £50 from the children of St. George's Sunday School, Luanfya, Northern Rhodesia.

Nyasaland's New Defence Force

Criticisms are being made of the Nyasaland Defence Force Ordinance on the ground that, instead of assuring compensation to officers or men disabled during training or on active service, it provides merely that the Governor may award such gratuity or pension as may seem to him desirable. It has been emphasised that legal claims of pensioners have been laid down in Southern Rhodesia, in East Africa, and elsewhere, and that it is inequitable to depart from this practice in the case of Nyasaland.

Under the new Bill all British subjects, both of whose parents are Europeans, are liable for service between the ages of 18 and 35 years if physically fit and not specifically exempted. There is provision for the enrolment of other male persons with the consent of the Governor, thus providing an opportunity of service to men in exempted categories and to friendly non-Britons.

The Uganda Volunteer Reserve has by proclamation been called out for active service. This must not be confused with mobilisation; part-time military duties are being undertaken by the Reserve, and the order has been issued to regularise the position.

Southern Rhodesia and The War

The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe on The Colony's Contributions

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S High Commissioner in London, the Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, C.B.E., broadcast in the B.B.C. national programme on Saturday night and addressed the Royal Empire Society earlier in the week.

In his broadcast talk, which must have been heard by many millions of people, Mr. O'Keefe said:

"During the last war Southern Rhodesia, the youngest self-governing country in the Empire, was tied to the benevolent apron-strings of the British South Africa Company. She had no money of her own, and consequently all she could do was to contribute her man-power, leaving the financial cost of her war contribution to others; she did not, however, do so badly, for 68% of her adult male population proceeded overseas and fought with the bravery expected of them.

"This percentage of service was the highest in the whole Empire; this time we will probably exceed it and most certainly will if the need arises.

"Today the position is quite different. Seventeen years ago we were granted the privilege of self-government, and, having our own money to spend, we are able to jump into the struggle with both feet; believe me, we are doing it.

Rhodesians on Active Service

Rhodesians were the first in the Empire to be on active service. On September 3 her Air Force was flying 1,000 miles from her border, and before the war was a few weeks old her highly-trained young men were taking an active part in the struggle in no less than nine different African Colonies, thousands of miles from their own country. Since then we have been in the thick of it in Kenya, the Middle East and here at home, where our lads have joined the Army and Air Force, and they are fighting with the distinction expected of worthy sons of worthy fathers. Our air squadrons are fighting gallantly in East Africa, and, in conjunction with the Imperial Government, we are far advanced in the construction of nine flying training schools. Some of them are already in being, and it will not be long before a steady stream amounts to some thousand a year, of highly-qualified young pilots and gunners will be here.

"As regards money, we are in it up to the neck; already our war contribution per annum equals something like 87% of our total pre-war revenue, and if more is required we will find it. In addition to the actual war donation, many thousands of pounds have been individually subscribed for the welfare of our men wherever they may be serving—also for Sentires, the Red Cross, the Navy League, the mine-sweepers, and the Air Raid Distress Fund.

"There are, however, two fronts in a war—the fighting front and the economic front—and while we are providing all the men we possibly can, we are also endeavouring to keep up our supply of asbestos, chrome, gold, maize and tobacco—all essential to the Mother Country.

"It can also be truly said that every Rhodesian woman is doing something to help. Work committees have been set up, even in tiny remote villages, and everyone is working hard to produce articles useful for the comfort of our men and others.

"Now a word about our very large and ever-increasing African population and their reaction to this war. We have always been proud of our African brethren—law-abiding, justice-loving, cheerful and prosperous, and filled with an intense loyalty to His



MR. O'KEEFE

Majesty. At their own request we are forming two African regiments, and I am certain they will acquire themselves as bravely and as bravely as their fathers did in East Africa during the last war. One of the most gratifying of our war-time experiences is the spontaneous and generous donations we have received in money and in kind from Africans all over Southern Rhodesia.

"Rhodesia is in this war until it ends in the only way that is complete and final victory.

Handicap of a Constitutional Nicety

Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, at the High Commissioner's complimentary presentation to the Royal Empire Society meeting, at which Mr. O'Keefe seized his opportunity to make a timely public speech in Southern Rhodesia. He said:

"The only way to win a war is by team-work, and if it is a team, it is essential that everyone in the team is thoroughly conversant with the captain's policy. The other day Lord Caldecote dealt with the proposal to form an Imperial War Council. In opposing the idea, he explained how the various British Ministers of the self-governing parts of the Empire were kept in constant touch with the war position by the contact between their representatives in London and the Dominions Office. He described how the High Commissioners were in daily, and-sometimes hourly, touch with the Secretary of State for the Dominions; that they were always consulted about war policy; that no Cabinet decision was taken without their knowledge; and that, in addition to the daily cables which the High Commissioners were thus enabled to send to their respective Prime Ministers, two cables a day were dispatched by the Dominions Office.

"Southern Rhodesia is unfortunately, although a full partner in this fight, still subject to what might be called perhaps a Constitutional handicap, and for that reason when Lord Caldecote referred to the intimate connexion between the High Commissioners, their respective Prime Ministers and the Dominions Office, he did not, of course, mean to include the representative in London of Southern Rhodesia. We are often told that this is a war in which the Empire is fighting for its very existence, and I trust Lord Cranborne will allow me to say it is a pity that such little things should be allowed to stand in the way and cause this weakness of information so essential for each member of the team."

Progress of Half a Century

Earlier in his address he had said: "It is only 50 years since a small pioneer column tracked 1,000 miles and planted the British flag in what is now the capital of Southern Rhodesia. What right had we to enter another man's country? The answer is that it was a no-man's land, for the then occupiers—sweeping as he did with fire, rapine and murder from Natal to Matabeleland and Mashonaland—had been in foreign occupation for only something like a generation. We found a depressed and exhausted population, living in caves and subjected to perpetual fear of raids on their property and lives. Ever since our arrival this is all changed. The Natives of Matabeleland and Mashonaland are a happy and prosperous people secure in their lives and intensely loyal to their British connexion.

"In those 50 years we have been afflicted with almost every infantile complaint imaginable, and at times even the most optimistic thought the bottle had fallen out of everything.

"It is only 50 years since we began the hard battle for self-government. We had to contend with vested interests and grave doubts of the Imperial Government, which even now are not dispelled, that we were incapable

of fair treatment and fair judgment to our large Native population. The rôle desired for us by the powers that be in Whitehall was incorporation in the Union of South Africa, and so the fight went on for a long three years. Only 17 years ago the resistance here broke down, and we were promised a modified form of self-government. The main bar to our entry into the Paradise of free responsible government was the belief that we were too small, and perhaps too responsible to deal fairly and justly with our Native population, and it was laid down that all Native legislation passed in the House of Parliament had to be referred to Downing Street before becoming law.

"The Empire has lasted for 41 years. We have passed many Acts dealing with our Natives, but no one has been allowed a referendum as to whether we would enter the Union was insisted upon; by a two-to-one vote we decided to run our own show. Even the land we stood on did not belong to us, and nearly every important asset in the country—the railway, coal, chrome, asbestos—were either directly or indirectly the property of the British South Africa Company. Our position was not made easier by the Imperial Government's insistence that we should pay them £2,000,000 for the land we were to have responsible government for. I think this is the only instance of the kind in the history of the Empire."

"We took our destiny in our hands, and have never looked back. We built roads and telephones, purchased the mineral rights from the B.S.A. Company for £2,000,000, developed our farms and mines, commenced an ambitious electrical grid system, and we now have a thoroughly up-to-date country in every respect. Although our beginning coincided with the great world depression, we successfully balanced our budget all through the ten years, being the only country in the Empire to do so. All this has been done without any grants or subsidies, any loans raised in the City of

London on our own responsibility, and today at a minimum."

"The very foundations of Rhodesia were laid on loyalty to the Empire. We have never discussed the ethics of loyalty; we have taken it for granted. As Mr. Higgins, our wonderful Prime Minister, put it at a coronation banquet in London, 'England was at our wars without any argument.'

"One of the first things we did under responsible government was to pass in a conscription Act, under which our young men were compelled to undergo certain military training from the age of 18. So keen were they to do this service to their country that the Act has never had to be enforced. Many of these lads went much further with their training than they had to, with the result that we had two regiments of very highly-trained men when war broke out—the 1st and 2nd Rhodesia Regiments. We also had a small but very efficient Air Force. We were able therefore right from the start to give valuable assistance to the Mother Country; we were the first of the whole Empire to be on active service. In addition, we have been able to send strong contingents of infantry, artillery and airmen to Kenya and the Middle East, and a very high proportion of our population between the ages of 19 and 20 are undergoing training for service which the Empire can use them."

"In this country some hundreds of young Rhodesians are undergoing training as frontiersmen, and a number of Rhodesians came here at the beginning of the war to join up independently in the A.I.F., the Army and the Navy. Many have been in the thick of the fighting."

"The amount we are already contributing towards the cost of the war is something like 187 per annum per head of the population, including the women and children. In addition, the people have subscribed many thousands of pounds for war charities."

War Contributions of The Colonies

Described by the Under-Secretary of State

THE SHEDDEN RE-ORIENTATION OF BRITISH PLANS which had to be made in the East African theatres of war when Italy declared war and peace asked for an armistice was described in the House of Commons last week by Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He said, after

the counter possible Italian intervention, it was decided at the outbreak of hostilities to give effect to plans approved in peace-time for a considerable expansion of the military forces available in East Africa and the corresponding expansion in West Africa to provide reinforcements for the East. Within six months of the outbreak of war the forces in East Africa had increased threefold and in West Africa nearly twofold. That was the limit of expansion for which equipment could then be made available. The expansion was such that when the Italians' intention to enter the war became clear it was possible to send well-equipped forces to East Africa to help in the defence of Kenya.

But Italian intervention was immediately followed by the complete collapse, not only of France, but what could hardly have been foreseen, of the French Colonial Empire. That altered the whole strategic situation. The threat to Egypt was doubled because the Italians had not to maintain a front against Tunis in Somalia and the defeat of Jibuti left the British Forces isolated in a bad strategic position, and in West Africa also a host of new problems were raised.

Plans were immediately put into effect to meet the new situation. Despite our losses of equipment at Dunkirk, the expansion of output and increasing supplies

from America made it possible to plan great increases in our African combatant units. As a set-off to the defeat of French West Africa, the intervention of Belgium has brought to our side the Belgian Congo with its man-power and supplies.

"But this is a war of mechanised forces and we do not intend to fall into the mistake of training masses of African soldiers lightly armed and without adequate artillery to enable them to withstand modern mechanised forces. We know our forces have the will, spirit and courage to win this war, and they must have an abundance of the best equipment. Just as an anti-aircraft battery or a squadron of fighters in the right place at the right time may be worth the striking power of a large number of infantry, so the mechanised unit in these days of automatic weapons is of direct ratio to the efficiency of the weapons with which we equip our soldiers. They must have the best equipment and this for this nation to see that they get it."

"You will not expect me to state the degree of expansion at which we now stand or the progress which has already been made towards its achievements, but, great as are the demands on African man-power for combatant units, they are all being met willingly and with enthusiasm."

Paying tribute to the Colonies for the way in which they have rallied to the cause, Mr. Hall continued:

"The Colonies were the first to start Spitfire funds. Now they are contributing large sums for the purchase of mobile canteens for those who have suffered from air

(Concluded on page 308)

Dark ground to the

Mussolini's Defeat.—“No little nation ever won a more brilliant victory over the blind arrogance and trampling brutality of a Great Power than Greece over Italy. The moral effects in the world are immense and the practical effects will be strong. There has been no more vivid signal to the spirit of national liberty in the world since Spain's revolt against Napoleon. As we now know, that was a turning-point in its epoch. The Greek defiance may be remembered as the turning-point in ours. The Fascist dictator has suffered no minor reverse, but a major defeat of European consequence. The spell of Mussolini's prestige is broken at home and abroad. At this late season the weather among the mountains of northern Greece becomes rigorous and pitiless. It looks as though the Italian operations had been so completely broken up that there can be no solid reorganisation on the Albanian basis until next spring. By spring Greece would be far more efficiently armed and fortified. By then the aid of British sea power, air power and military power would be far stronger both for the defence of Greece and for the offensive against Italy at all points. Henceforth Mussolini is more dependent on his German overlord than upon the Italian people. It is a miserable change already. The sequel will be worse. Hitler will no doubt come to the rescue of Mussolini, whom he no longer regards as anything like an equal. An early German foray by arrangement through Bulgaria to Salonika seems the more probable course. We believe that Turkey for its own sake will stand firmly across the path of these designs, that Yugo-Slavia will not see their doom sealed without a fight, and that the spreading inspiration of Greek resistance will ruin both German and Fascist schemes in the Balkans.”—Mr. J. L. Garvin, in *The Observer*.

Hitler's Dilemma.—“Mussolini may or may not be able to retrieve the situation in Albania, but nothing he can do can wipe out this blot on his Imperial escutcheon. He had expected the Greek citadel to fall flat without a fight at the first blast of his trumpets and had made no adequate plans against the possibility of resistance. It was an almost incredible repetition of the mistake he made in regard to ourselves when he stabbed France in the back last June. Hitler is placed in a dilemma for to offer help would be to inflict an additional humiliation on Mussolini, while to withhold it is to weaken the whole Axis position in the Mediterranean.”—*The Daily Telegraph*.

... Fine... time is short... have found our... the air... defence... in all the air... in... day operations... against us... by... they should be able to cope with any... as effectively as the Mark... IV... Hurricanes... also strengthen our fighter forces... they are faster... climbing... and they can be more heavily armed... The first stage of technical battle... will be placed in all fields... improvement of our night defences as the dominant need.”—Major Oliver Stewart.

Requirements of Night Fighters.—“Effective means of stopping the night bomber are at hand. The problem is that of bringing them into action. Practical difficulties in high speed production are great, and although we can look for some gradual relief we cannot expect the complete solution to be reached this winter. The problem is one of combined defence, just as our fighters have saved Great Britain from daylight assaults, so must they be the main instrument in saving our cities from the night bomber. The main requirements of the night fighter are: (1) A means of locating the enemy; (2) disposition of pilot and gunners so that, once located, the enemy can be seen and shot at; (3) long duration to make possible long patrols; (4) high speed to catch and kill the fighter-bomber; (5) ease of control and slow landing speed.”—Air-correspondent, *Sunday Times*.

Hitler.—“Hitler's favours are reserved for cowards and traitors. It is natural enough. No one can give what he has not got. Hitler dare not permit himself moment's decency, for it would diminish him. Could but a single ray of sunshine or goodness penetrate his dark works, it would burst like a cheap balloon, there would be nothing left. Hitler knows it, and that is why he proclaims that goodness and decency are the characteristics of the weak, and decadent virtues, and that the world belongs to the strong. He is ignorant of the fact that the only real and lasting force is to know how to make oneself beloved.”—A Free Frenchman, writing in *The Nineteenth Century*.

Norway Under Nazism.—“Besides a strong German presence in Norway there are now German troops, or something like one German to every five Norwegians. If the signs are trustworthy, the Germans are preparing for a permanent stay. They are building barracks, roads which are obviously of primary military importance, and constructing aerodromes and fortifications on a scale almost to warrant the rumour that the Nazis are preparing the Norwegian mountains and fjords as a retreat when thrown out of Germany. But their efforts to establish friendly relations with the Norwegian people have so far failed, and they have to face the fact that they are despised and hated intruders in a hostile land. The preparations for an avulsion of England have been stopped. Thousands of small fishing smacks, equipped with extra bunks, were taken out to sea again and again, and the troops, in full war equipment, often with horses, were ordered to swim ashore. The ruthlessness with which this drilling was carried through broke the spirit of thousands of German troops. Many mutinied and were shot, others killed themselves.”—A Norwegian correspondent of *The Times*.

Ireland.—“Mr. De Valera having said that he wants to lay hands on the sword in order to neutralise it, may we hope that his friends will cease suggesting that it would aid the cause of Great Britain and freedom if Northern Ireland were forced under his yoke? May we hope also that after the war weak-minded sentimentalists and those who would rather be bombed than ragged will not again let themselves be drawn into the campaign against Ulster? The Prime Minister has pointed out the difficulties of defence without bases in Eire. What would he say if the difficulties were the three Services to be deprived of their foothold in Northern Ireland? And would those difficulties be less 20 years hence?”—Capt. C. Falls.

Post-War India.—“If India does all of which she is capable in material effort, the political problem may solve itself on different lines from those laid down in 1917, for India will emerge from the war a far greater industrial nation, with new employments for its people, with the great problem of work for its highly educated minority solved, and with a real conception that they constitute one people who have to find the way to live and work together and to govern themselves for the good of all.”—Sir Alfred Watson.

o the War News

Opinions Epitomised:—"Man is made for happiness, not for wealth."—Mr. Eric Gill.

"Over 100 M.P.'s are serving with the Forces."—Major V. Cazale, M.P.

"Without the predominance of the spirit, no material struggle can exist for last."—General Metaxas.

"In no other Army than the British is typhoid immunisation not universal."—Mrs. R. K. Law, M.P.

"The Home Guard has been a miracle of improvisation."—Mr. Eden, M.P., Secretary of State for War.

"The Home Guard is five or six times as large as the peace-time Territorial Army."—Sir Edward Glegg, M.P.

"The decline of the birth-rate is a long-term danger to the British Empire and to democracy."—Sir F. Fremantle, M.P.

"The bombed Temple Hall in London should be preserved as a glorious ruin."—Colonel Joseph Edgewood, M.P.

"I feel that the key to Egyptian peace is in the Arab proverb: 'Follow the har to the threshold.'"—Mr. A. Alexander.

"Prince Bandini, an Italian subject resident in Italy, bears the Scottish title of Earl of Newburgh."—Mr. A. Davidson, M.P.

"The medical, surgical and pathological work in our voluntary hospitals is the best in the world."—Dr. A. Morgan, M.P.

"Greek peasants are a stout, hardy lot, and as good personnel for military service as any in Europe."—Major-General John Duncan.

"British despair, or a sly and sinister ambition may win Germany a few Quislings, but she can never acquire a Garibaldi."—*The Times*.

"Ought we not now to make it plain that we are resolved to restore the freedom and integrity of Albania?"—Mr. Noel Baker, M.P.

"People sheltering in air raids should carry whistles to assist the demolition squad in case they have to be dug out."—Miss E. Kishbone, M.P.

"One squadron of Britain's giant new bombers will be able to carry more bombs than eight squadrons of Wellington bombers."—Mr. Noel Monks.

"Not since the time of Sir Christopher Wren have finer buildings presented themselves to the rebuilding of London."—Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

"The pensions of £10 and £5 awarded to recipients of the V.C. and bar respectively may in cases of need be increased to £75 in all."—The Prime Minister.

"It is not in Great Assemblies that the fire from heaven is kindled, but where two or three are gathered together in the name of Christ."—Lord Eussace Peto.

"We are fighting an enemy six times stronger numerically, with abundant material at his command, and, above all, great air forces."—M. Nicoloudis, Greek Minister of the Press.

"Over 70% of the youth of Manchester between the ages of 14 and 25 are untouched by church, party, voluntary organisation, club or night school."—*Christian News Letter*.

"For the rest of the war and for some time afterwards Britain will have to live on fewer eggs, probably not more than half the usual number."—*Times* agricultural correspondent.

"A direct result of our close association with the Ionian Islands after the Napoleonic Wars is to be found in Cuffu, where cricket is a popular sport."—Mr. H. G. Cuff Fletcher.

"The whole of our economy, finance, organisation, and science should be directed, to give social security to the community as a whole."—Mr. Ernest Benn, M.P., Minister of Labour.

"Between 50 and 100 highly placed officers of the Italian Army, attacking Greece have been mainly removed from their posts on Mussolini's orders."—*Daily Mail* diplomatic correspondent.

"Up to the present the enemy has not provided the building material of this country with the equivalent of anything like 12 months' work."—Sir Geoffrey Clarke, President, London Chamber of Commerce.

"It is possible for the British Empire to hand over bases to America then it is possible without any loss of prestige for Ireland to give us back the bases which we have here."—Mr. J. Hore-Belisha, M.P.

"Because it is costly to maintain an unhealthy nation the fine effort of the Minister of Food to bring and other protective foods to the reach of the press is the act of a statesman."—Sir William Stagg.

"Cairo and Alexandria possess the world's most splendid beaches. Instead of the horrific, dirge-like scream heard in London, these sirens emit a gentle rising and falling wail. It is almost soothing."—*Times* Cairo correspondent.

"It has always been a part of Hitler's tactics to sever the limbs of his intended victims before the body is thrown to the wolves."—*The Nineteenth Century*.

"The Fighter Command includes the 20 A.G. guns and searchlights, which, though provided by the War Office and manned by soldiers, work under the orders of the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Fighter Command of the R.A.F."—Major F. A. de V. Robertson.

"It is a profound mistake to permit the Army to requisition cinemas, as has been done in some districts. These cinemas should be at once returned to their normal use to relieve the soul-destroying tedium to which the civilian population in many of these areas is now subjected."—*Vigilant for Victory*, G. 500 up bulletin.

"The new method of psychological warfare, so successful elsewhere, has failed and will fail in England. The simple, rich, individualistic and disciplined British mentality is proof against it all, it is at the base of your greatness as a people and as an Empire."—General Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland.

"It is plain that the activities of the German Government in the United States are not devoted solely to propaganda of so-called military espionage. Rather, the German Government has engaged in a long-sighted policy of penetrating the social structures of the United States and of Central and South America over a period of years."—*Dies Report on German Activities in America*.

"Sir Charles Bressy visualised the conversion of the Gaiety Theatre and adjacent properties into a fine arena. Let us mark the divisions between an industrial and financial East and a residential and social West, each planned according to its functions. The Strand is destined to be the most important thoroughfare in New London. Let it completely fulfil its destiny in the aesthetic and administrative senses as well."—Sir Harry Brittain.

"In June, July and August, when military objectives were mainly sought by the German bombers, the civilian death toll in Great Britain was 836, 285, and 1,077. In September, when indiscriminate night bombing began on a large scale, 6,000 civilians were killed and 40,000 seriously injured. Of these killed 3,077 were men, 4,188 women, and 604 children under 16. Hitler has therefore the unique distinction among soldiers and statesmen in history that in the war against Britain he has killed more women than men."—*Our Country*.

SONALIA

Mr. John L. ... been elected this year's Chairman of the Bulawayo Colonial Society.

A full-grown buffalo was recently shot within seven miles of Bulawayo by C. H. Brebner.

Sir Lionel Smith, Chairman of Arusha Plantations, Ltd., last week celebrated his first birthday.

Mr. J. C. Muir, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, has been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. G. Holbech, and Miss Joan Eckard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eckard, of Bulawayo, were married in Bulawayo last week.

A son was born in Torquay last week to Mrs. Diana Palmer, wife of Captain G. M. Palmer, R.A., of the Sudan Defence Force.

Mr. A. R. Simpson, of the Kenya Administrative Service, now serving with the R.A.F., and Miss R. M. Henderson, were married last week in Kabete.

Dr. J. R. McGregor, son of Mrs. and Mrs. W. G. McGregor, of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, who recently qualified, is now in practice in Sunderland.

Miss Margery Perham, Professor W. M. Macmillan, and Lady Harris have joined the general committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society.

During the absence of the Hon. J. B. Pandya from Kenya, the Hon. A. B. Patel was appointed a temporary unofficial member of the Kenya Executive Council.

Mr. Denys Thornton, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department, and Mr. R. J. Mason, of the Education Department, have returned to the Territory from leave.

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. P. Fitzgerald, and Miss Pamela Sara Knollys, daughter of Mr. A. C. Knollys, formerly of Uganda, and Mrs. Knollys.

Mr. Duncan Macgregor, M.L.C., of Uganda, has been appointed a member of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council, with the Hon. H. A. Cannon as his alternate.

Mr. E. C. Allen, who was acting Treasurer of British Somaliland before the evacuation, and Mr. A. V. Davis, who was Assistant Treasurer there, have been appointed to the Treasury Department of Tanganyika.

Lord Baden Powell, the Chief Scout, who has been suffering from recurrent heart attacks at his home in Nyeri, Kenya, has improved so much in the last few days that further bulletins are not expected to be issued.

Admiral Sir Martin Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, since 1938, and previously in command of the East Indies Station, is to relinquish his present appointment on May 1 next. He has recently visited East Africa.

Sir Ronald Campbell, formerly British Ambassador in Paris, has been appointed to Lisbon to succeed Sir Watford Selby. It will, of course, be his duty to deal with East African questions which concern both the British and Portuguese Governments.

The engagement is announced between Captain Lord Sudeley, Royal Horse Guards, and Miss Elizabeth Mary Bromley, third daughter of Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley, Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to the Colonial Office, and Mrs. Bromley.

On Occupation Day, November 4, Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, unveiled the *indaba* plaque set in the face of the tower of Bulawayo's new Town Hall, and Mrs. E. L. Wynne unveiled the four bells constituting the chiming of the Town Hall clock which she had presented to the city as a jubilee gift.

65th Week of the War

Captain B. Whitehouse, R.N.

Early residents in East Africa will learn with regret of the death in Sudbury last week of Captain Benjamin Whitehouse, R.N. (retired), who had been in ill-health for some time.

He first went to East Africa in 1897, when, with his brother, Mr. (now Sir) George Whitehouse, he was engaged in the construction of the Uganda Railway. Captain Whitehouse remained in Kenya for nine years, re-visited it in 1908-09, and always retained the happiest memories of his connexion with the Colony and his interest in its welfare.

He was a valued correspondent of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, to which he had often contributed interesting letters on many subjects. When, for instance, discussion arose as to the possessor of the first motor-car in East Africa, he recalled that the first such vehicle had arrived in 1897 or 1898. "About that time," he wrote, "H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar sent a car to Mr. George Whitehouse, then chief engineer of the Uganda Railway, asking that it might be put in order for him. It was turned over to Mr. T. A. White, chief storekeeper of the railway, and he has told me it was an old Panhard two-cylinder car with tube ignition, and that it looked very dangerous to run. He put it in order and after about two months it was returned in running order to Zanzibar."

"I remember too," the motor-launch "Humming Bird," which was sent out from England early in 1908 for work in the survey of the Victoria Nyanza. She ran on kerosene and also had tube ignition, which was probably the best. She developed 10 h.p., could run in good weather from 9 to 10 m.p.h., and tow a loaded whaler at about 5 m.p.h. The three ignition tubes were heated by a primus stove placed under them. She ran thousands of miles with me up to the latter part of 1906."

In another letter he mentioned that when he reached East Africa in 1897 there were along the route followed especially by the Uganda Railway only five white people (excluding those settled between the Bahai mission station 12 miles from the coast and Victoria Nyanza).

Some years ago Captain Whitehouse settled in the international settlement at Tangier, from which he made at least one visit each year to England. So keen was he on maintaining the British position in that part of North Africa that he once contemplated purchasing a local newspaper in the English language.

When East Africa loses another of those who took an active part in laying the foundations of what is now the Colony.

(Continued on page 208)

very notable new book

LT. COL.

FRANK JOHNSON'S

autobiography, *Great Days*

The Hon. G. Martin Higgins "a very remarkable life of action."

The Times: "This autobiography is exceptional. Col. Johnson was connected with a generation with all the more important movements through which the British Empire expanded in South Africa."

Illustrated 18/- net. A Bell Book

War Efforts of The Colonies (Concluded from Page 130)

... among the children sent to the colonies were some who were sent for by the parents. These children were the gifts of children of Missions of the children of London.

Mr. Hall had opened the review of the Colonial Empire, the first to be held in London since the outbreak of the war, by the presence of the children of Missions of loyalty manifested in the manner of their gift. One gift was for the first time a soldier killed in France. Another gift was a soldier killed in action. Christmas presents for the children of men killed in action. The gifts given to the Government for the conduct of the war and for war casualties had already reached the value of £11,000,000.

British Colonial Policy

Our Colonial policy has been criticised on a number of grounds, but this at least can be said: that in the eyes of the Colonial peoples our rule is identified with the possibility of every kind of development, economic, social, and political. Many people are impatient with our rate of advancement towards that goal, but this feeling vanishes at the threat of a German victory. It is not necessary to convince the Colonial peoples of this. Hitler's own references to them, which do little credit to his humanity, make our most effective propaganda.

Before the war Colonial export trade was directed to nearly every country in the world, including Germany, and the territories now temporarily under German control. When war broke out Governments of Colonies introduced rapidly a series of regulations designed to put Colonial trade on a war-time footing, to prevent goods from reaching the enemy, to provide essential supplies of Colonial products for this country and its Allies, to maintain our foreign exchange resources by securing foreign exchange in return for exports, by the limitation of exports which would have to be paid for in foreign exchange, and by the prevention of the transfer of capital into foreign countries. The hardships and dislocations caused by Colonial traders have been to some extent mitigated by our policy of buying at fair prices quantities of Colonial products.

The Importance of Colonial Produce

The Colonies had provided great sources of copper, tin and bauxite. When the French supply of bauxite was closed to us, the Colonies had quickly met Great Britain's full demands. There were also mineral oils, iron ore, manganese, pyrites, potash and other essential raw materials: rubber, timber, fibres and other agricultural products essential for munition production; tea, nearly all our cocoa, and about half our reduced quantities of sugar came from the Colonial Empire, together with much the greater part of the oil-seeds and vegetable oils which were absolutely indispensable.

Not less important, the United States was buying very large quantities of Colonial rubber, tin, cocoa and other commodities, the dollar proceeds of such sales permitting essential war purchases in America. But, said Mr. Hall, ours is no robber economy; there is no question of taking these products and not paying for them. What we receive from the Colonial Empire we pay for at a fair price and we are on occasions prepared to do even more than that.

As to man-power, in no sphere of activity have the Colonies shown more clearly their desire to offer their persons and services without stint. Nevertheless, compulsory service measures were introduced in certain Colonies, not because there was any deficiency of volunteers, but to make possible a more rational utilisation of the man-power available and to ensure that the needs of the situation were fully met. Reports

from one Colony indicate that at least half the Empire population between 18 and 25 have already entered compulsory service and that the supply of labour for industrial services

Compulsory service applies to Europeans only. There is no need to appeal to Natives, the trouble is that we cannot take all the offers of services.

Before the war local Defence Forces were increased and new forces established. Thus, at the outbreak of war the local forces in East Africa, Hong Kong and Malaya were approximately three times their strength in 1914. In October, 1939, it was decided that for the duration of the war British subjects from the Colonies and British-protected persons, whether of pure European descent or not, should be placed for the purpose of voluntary entry into the Forces in the United Kingdom on the same footing as other British subjects. For the Air Force there is a steady and increasing flow of recruits from the Colonies for training as pilots, observers, gunners and technicians.

Finally, there is the question of using Colonial power for our combatant units. The limiting factor is not the availability, still less the quality of Colonial troops, but our ability to supply them with necessary equipment. They are getting their share of new equipment on the basis of a well-balanced programme of expansion.

Views of Earl Winterton and Mr. Amery

Earl Winterton began with a reference to the poor attendance of M.P.s, adding that the House was always infinitely more interested in domestic issues than in great questions of Imperial policy. He urged the raising of vast Indian and Colonial armies, trained in their countries of origin, and the establishment of schools of instruction in those countries for officers and N.C.O.s. Munition factories should be built in Africa to supply equipment to the new armies. Let the Colonial Governments act as agents for the British Government in putting up the factories, and raise some of the money for them by local loans and subscriptions. . . We should devise a plan for one, two or three years, or even longer, to get rid of the dangerous idea that this is going to be a short war.

"We are a most valiant nation in action, but our most dimorous in thought. We dislike grand conceptions and anything which looks like the German idea of *kolossal*. We dislike grandeur, but we have to think and plan on a vast scale to win this war. Let us not be afraid of supporting openly and wholeheartedly the principle of the mobilisation of the human and material resources of one-fifth of the world's population and one-quarter of its surface to defeat Nazi Germany and her miserable accomplice finally and completely.

Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, said that for the moment equipment governed everything, and it was upon the equipment situation that the expansion of India's war effort must depend. The mechanical transport of the Indian Army had been raised from 5,000 to 20,000 vehicles, and that figure would be doubled next year. The Indian Army was being expanded to something like 500,000 men of all arms, trained, equipped and mechanised on the modern scale. Indian troops had won well-deserved praise for their gallantry in Somaliland, and had recently played a leading part in the operations at Gallabat.

In co-operation with Dominions and Colonies east and south of Suez, India was aiming at meeting all the needs of our armies in the Middle and Far East.

India is geographically at the centre of that greater part of the British Empire—greater in area and far greater in population—which, from the Cape to New Zealand, lies on a vast semi-circle round the Southern Ocean. It was clear to me at the outset that in large measure the defence of the Empire east and south of Suez, as well as of the Middle East, would have to rest upon its own resources.

Economics of The Empire Post-War Colonial Development

PROFESSOR W. K. ROBERTS, Professor of History at Birmingham University, said in a paper recently addressing the Royal Empire Society on "The Future Economic Prospect in the British Empire" that the notion of Imperial self-sufficiency had proved a harmful illusion.

At the end of the last war an influential body called the Empire Resources Development Committee had conceived the Colonies to be a vast estate awaiting development for the profit of the British people; and it had suggested that the Colonies, properly developed, would pay off the whole of the British war debt, and that they would provide a six-hour working day and a month's annual paid holiday for the working classes of Great Britain. That was perverted patriotism.

Easy money and vast profits were not to be collected in the dependent Empire. Financial collaboration from outside, especially from the U.S.A., would be needed. It would be sound morals, sound politics, and sound business to fit British Colonial policy after the war into the Lugard framework, and there was a great opportunity to work out the economic implications of the Dual Mandate.

He doubted whether, when the war was over, Great Britain would have the funds to spare for all the work of urgent development in the Colonial Dependencies. Empire economic affairs would require to be cleared to world collaboration, and it was very significant that we had turned towards this world collaboration in partnership with the United States. The great productive capacity of the Empire could be satisfied with nothing less than world markets. The world must buy our exports; there was the saying of a Canadian, for instance, that the wheat problem of the Dominion would be solved if only everyone in Europe would eat an extra slice of bread a day.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada, disagreed with most of the lecturer's suggestions, emphasising that they could be either an international economy or an Imperial economy, and that internationalism, a notion which almost everybody favoured had been impossible because the outside world had refused to refrain from heavy tariffs, which had led the Empire to seek to promote the interests of its own lands.

The High Commissioner for India and other speakers expressed the same point of view.

Questions in Parliament

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons last week that the report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Copperbelt disturbances would be published in Northern Rhodesia shortly, and that copies would be placed in the lobby of the House. Delay in publication had been caused as a result of communications between the Government and the Colonial Office.

Mr. Creech-Jones inquired about recent negotiations between the Northern Rhodesian Government and the Northern Charterland Exploration Company for the purchase of the Government of unalienated land owned by the company.

Mr. Will replied that the Northern Rhodesian Government had long desired to acquire certain areas of land in the North Charterland concession which could be set aside as additional Native reserves and thus relieve existing congestion; that earlier negotiations had proved unsatisfactory owing to inability to arrive at an agreed price for the land; but that negotiations had now been resumed, and it was hoped that they would have a satisfactory outcome.

Mr. Jones also asked whether the recent report of the officer in charge of the Soil Conservation Service in Kenya was being studied by the Colonial Office with a view to appointing a special educational officer and a suitable grant for the development and conservation of the resources of the Colony, with particular reference to soil erosion.

George Hall replied that the war in Africa had created serious difficulties, but that mainly as a result of study of the report and the recommendations of the Government thereon a free grant from the Colonial Development Fund had been approved in February, before the war had extended to Africa, of £50,000 for anti-erosion work in the European areas of Kenya during the next six years.

That was to be part only of a general or coordinated plan of soil conservation for the whole Colony. Generally speaking, it was considered that the most effective progress would be made if the European farms could be made large-scale soil conservation models for Africa to observe. The scheme was, however, unhappily abandoned owing to the absence of military service of large numbers of European occupiers of farms. In their absence, the services of a special education officer and the separate teams of workers essential to the scheme could not be used to advantage. In any case, with the calling up of large numbers of persons for military service, it was unlikely that either an education officer or team workers with the requisite qualifications and experience could be found.

Asked by Mr. Jones whether the Nyasaland Government was taking steps to exploit the deposits of bauxite discovered on Mlango mountain, Mr. Hall replied that the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. had proved the existence of commercial deposits of bauxite there, and was actively investigating the possibility of exploiting them, though meantime there were many difficulties to be overcome.

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MY MOUTH
FEELS" —**



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Tribal-Class Destroyers
Need to Standardise African Plurals**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR, East Africans and Rhodesians as a community will be grateful to you for the leading article in which you have advanced very convincing arguments against the suggestions made to the Admiralty by the Royal African Society in connexion with the naming of new tribal-class destroyers.

There can be no question of the desirability of representing as many Colonial Dependencies as possible, rather than duplicating or triplicating the representation of one or more Colonies while others of equal importance are disregarded.

The further questions you have raised of the standardisation of tribal plurals and of the difficulty of pronouncing certain names are very vital. It is important that the names of Her Majesty's ships should be correctly rendered by those serving them and by the general public, the more so when their names are those of groups of the King's subjects.

You have referred in the past to the question of African plurals, and it is regrettable that your lead in this matter has not been followed by the East African Government, the Colonial Office, the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal African Society, and other bodies of similar standing. It is quite a common thing still for two departments of the same local Government to follow contradictory practices in this matter, and, if I recollect aright, you have quoted cases of official documents which have begun with one rendering of a tribal name, lapsed into a variant, and then reverted to the first form.

It is absurd, to take a case mentioned in your leading article, that Ngoni, Angoni and Wangoni should all be in regular use as a tribal name. There can be no possible obstacle in the way of standardisation—though, as you have conceded, it is too late for logic to dictate when common practice is so firmly established as with, for instance, the word Bagania.

Oceanic Club,
London, S.W.1

Yours faithfully,
EX EAST AFRICA

(Captain Keith Caldwell suggests Swahili as suitable for the name of an early new tribal destroyer, since that word would be appreciated over most parts of East Africa and would be particularly welcomed in Zanzibar and on the coast as a whole.—Ed. "E.A. & R.")

London Zoo and Air Raids

How have the animals in the London Zoo fared during the Blitzkrieg? Mr. Julian Huxley, secretary of the Zoological Society, writes in *The Spectator*—

"Many of the ruminants seem scared at the whistle of descending bombs, and start running about, and the explosions themselves startle some of the more nervous. Others react with defiance, one dog, for instance, brayed violently. Once the bombs have fallen, some animals show a mild interest. A congregation of old and sniffs at a newly-made crater made a peculiar picture one morning.

Some people might ask why, if, as happened, a zebra could escape, might not lions and tigers be liberated to seek prey in Albert Road or back in the scrubberies of Regent's Park? The Zoo authorities have naturally given much thought to this problem, and feel that after consulting the most highly placed A.R.P. experts, that their precautions are water-tight. All the really dangerous animals, notably the large cats, the polar bears, and the full-grown apes, are shut up every night in such a way that it would take not one but two

bombs to let them out into the gardens, and so their sleeping den and one on the bars of a penitentiary. And the experts assure us that the mathematical improbability of this is so astronomically high that it can be disregarded. Whether Zoo animals, if they did get out, could most probably be coaxed back by experienced keepers; and if they could not, and showed any signs of being dangerous, they would be shot by the trained riflemen who form part of the Zoo's A.R.P. personnel.


One good was done, high into the air, to fall dead into a bomb crater, was a young giraffe was scared by a bomb falling near. Those, and the only casualties, poisonous snakes, spiders and scorpions were all destroyed shortly after war broke out.

Damage done to the Zoo includes a direct hit on the zebra house, but without killing even one beast; Monkey Hill also received a direct hit, but the monkeys were in their shelters inside the hill and did not exhibit even a trace of shock the next morning. Incendiary bombs have been remarkably ineffective, one falling on the bakery, another burning a kiosk, and a third destroying the upper story of another building.

Moslem Centre for London

The British Government is to present a site for the establishment of a mosque and Islamic cultural centre in London. Answering a question in Parliament last week, Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that a committee of distinguished Moslems had approached the Government, which had now decided to mark their sympathy with, and interest in, this important project by affording assistance. An early opportunity would be taken in the next Parliament to vote the necessary funds, the amount of which had been fixed at £100,000.

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MINING NEWS

Tanganyika Concessions

The capitulation of Belgium is reflected in the annual report for the year ended July 31 last of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. The company holds considerable interests in Union Mines, Katanga, a Belgian company operating in the Congo. Profits of the company rose to £2,240,000 in 1938 to no less than £3,363,947 in 1939, but though it was anticipated that a dividend of £1,150,000 per share would be made, no dividend has yet been declared by Tanganyika Concessions owing to the German occupation.

The accounts of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. show a loss of £24,700 compared with a profit of £139,480 for 1938-39, and, after deducting £9,028 brought in, there is a debit balance of £15,672 which is written off in the reserve account. The directors recommend that in existing conditions and since no dividend has been received from the Union Mines shareholding they cannot recommend payment of a dividend on the preference stock. Since the reason of Belgium's market quotation of the Union Mines shares has been available, but the Tanganyika directors are of the opinion that the value of these holdings is not more than £14,585, the figure at which they are recorded in the balance sheet.

The managing director's report states that the Union Mines' output of copper was about 11,000 metric tons, compared with 12,000 metric tons in 1938, and that the value of the copper was £9,000,000, and that the output and operations continue to be carried on in Katanga.

Gross operating receipts of the Portuguese Railway Company at £366,228 increased by £5,150, but operating expenditure at £227,839 increased by £24,473. After charging Lisbon and London expenses and creating a £65,000 reserve account, the excess of receipts over expenditure was £50,779, and that amount was set aside for the redemption of debentures. Net railway receipts for the first six months of 1940 showed a decrease of £3,300 compared with the corresponding period of 1939.

The Rhodesia holding in Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., Tanganyika Concessions has a considerable interest in the Geita Gold Mining Company, operating in Tanganyika. It is reported that during the year to June 30, 1940, the latter company produced 48,870 tons of ore, from which 55,312 oz. fine gold was recovered during the four months July-October, 1940. The mill treated 30,342 tons of ore for a recovery of 13,264 oz. fine gold. The reserves on June 30, 1940, showed a total of 937,874 tons of an average grade of 5.4 dwt. per ton, against 860,000 tons averaging 5 dwt. on June 30, 1939. These reserves do not include any ore from Prospect 2, which is worked on the ore-body at Prospect 3, but has since then been abandoned, the depth being opened up by two shafts of level approximately 300 ft. and 300 ft. below the surface of the outcrop. The ore-body outcropped at the surface consists of extensive horizons of No. 1 level, but is represented by two ironing ore-shannels in the banded ironstone series which have been intersected by three cross-cuts at approximately 100 ft. intervals. A small cross-cutting is now proceeding on No. 2 level.

The bulk of the plant to increase the capacity of the mill to 100 tons per day has been installed in the mine. The No. 2 unit of the electric power plant has been in satisfactory operation for six months. Subject to possible delays in delivery and transit risks, the proposed milling plant should be in full operation by March next. The capacity of the Ridge 8-C powerpew has been increased from 10 tons to 15 tons per hour.

Prospecting by the Saragura Development Company, Ltd., has been completed, and the company now holds 10 claims which cover occurrences of promise. Development work has been curtailed to economise supplies.

The Rhodesia-Katanga Company, in which Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., hold rather more than a third interest, report that expenditure on the Kansanshi copper mine has been reduced to a minimum, and the mine is being retained at a very small cost in the hope that later it may be possible to develop it profitably. As plant and machinery there are somewhat out-of-date, the company has decided to dispose of as much as possible.

As there seems little prospect for some years of raising the monies necessary to bring the Kilembie mine, Uganda, into production, it has been decided to surrender the mine, transferring the mine and its extensions.

The annual meeting is to be held in London on Tuesday, November 28.

Mining Personnel

Mr. E. A. Loring, a director of several East African mining companies, has been appointed managing director of Dominion Mines (Klerkecorp), Ltd.

Wanderer's Good Year

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., state in their annual report for the year ended June 30 that the mine working profit after the year ends £150,791, from which office expenses of £6,082, mainly £36,912, London expenses £3,190, plant repairs £1,508, and sundry receipts (£870), fell to be deducted, leaving a credit balance of £128,963, which with £18,359 brought forward made an available total of £310,822.

Allocations include provision for taxation £28,500, final dividend paid December 30, 1939 (£37,500), interim dividend paid April 23, 1940 (£37,500), directors' additional remuneration (£3,000), and prospecting (£3,000), leaving £96,915, from which the directors recommend payment of a final dividend of 10s. per share (6 1/2%), less £1,000, making a total for the year of 12 1/2%. The balance of £108,915 is to be carried forward.

Ore reserves in the Wanderer section on June 30, 1940, were calculated at 300,000 tons, averaging 2.4 dwt. compared with 270,000 tons, averaging 2.6 dwt. on June 30, 1939. In addition, ore reserve in the Surprise section on June 30, 1940, was estimated at 39,000 tons, averaging 3.7 dwt., compared with 34,000 tons, averaging 4.8 dwt. on June 30, 1939.

Development, excluding the Surprise section, totalled 25,770 ft. against 19,099 ft. during the previous year. The distance sampled was 21,020 ft., of which 2,560 ft. proved payable at an average of 2.3 dwt. per ton. In the Surprise section development amounted to 775 ft., of which 110 ft. were sampled, 813 ft. proving payable at an average of 3.6 dwt. over 36.9 ins. Development results indicate that the material extension of the main ore-shoots is limited in depth, work is therefore being concentrated on the marginal section between the 11th and 12th levels, and in this zone the No. 10 level, where there exists a large tonnage of ore.

During the year 479,500 tons of ore yielded 3,045 oz. fine gold, the total value amounting to £288,540. Working costs were slightly higher at 10s. 9.55d. per ton million, on account of an increase in the costs of stores as a result of the war.

Bushतिक's Good Progress

Presiding at a mining meeting in Bulawayo, Bushतिक Mines (1934), Ltd., the Hon. J. Moffat, C.M.G., Chairman of the company, said that the last year had shown a satisfactory improvement on the previous one. Profits amounted to £97,800, compared with £70,000 in an interim dividend of 3 1/2% had been paid. Reserves had increased from 400,000 tons, averaging 3.8 dwt., to 500,000 tons, averaging 3.2 dwt. Ore reserves of the Evline and Woolwinter mines were hearing exhaustion, but the tonnage now being obtained from that source would be supplied from the Bushतिक mine, and the total profit should be maintained.

Development was proceeding on the 11th and 12th levels of the Warwick section, and showed the following results for the first four months of the current financial year. 11th level drive E. advanced 228 ft., and in one averaging from 860 ft. to 1,000 ft. east of Warwick subvertical shaft 3.4 dwt. ore, 65 inches, and thence to 1,120 ft. east 8.4 dwt. over 10 ins. In 12th level drives eastward, a total advance of 346 ft. was recorded. The drive east appeared to be approaching the water limit of the main ore-shoot, sporadic values having been exposed from 620 ft. east to 660 ft. east of the subvertical shaft.

During September Uganda exported 353 oz. unrefined gold and 99 long tons of the ore.

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Company Progress Reports

Ngiga Mining Company.—During September the Ntchamal mill treated 1,177 tons of ore, for a recovery by amalgamation of 29 oz. fine gold. The Kahancha mill treated 473 tons of ore during August, yielding 87 oz. sponge gold.

Edzawa Ridge Mining.—During September 20 tons of crushed yielded 233 oz. unrefined gold; in addition 102 tons of sands were cyanided for a recovery of 20 oz. fine gold. Development: No. 5 level, main crosscut to reef adv. 1,000 ft. to 20 ft. Stopping on 4 level: 592 tons of ore were mined from No. 4 level, av. 9.85 dwt. over 38 ins.

Rezende Mine.—Quarterly development report to September 30 states: Rezende Section—No. 18 level, No. 1 W. winze sunk 79 ft., av. 8.5 dwt. over 63 ins. throughout. Reef not fully exposed. A drive E. from the No. 2 E. winze was driven 194 ft., av. 3.5 dwt. over 63 ins. throughout. Reef not fully exposed. A driving wall crosscut from the No. 2 E. winze was put in 23 ft., payable reef was encountered at 8 ft. on the west side and averaged 19.3 dwt. over 54 in. A drive E. from the No. 2 E. winze was driven 107 ft., av. 7.5 dwt. over 55 ins. throughout. Reef not fully exposed. Liverpool section.—On No. 5 level a main drive E. was driven 135 ft. to 202 ft., av. 8.8 dwt. over 14 ins. On haulage section.—On No. 11 level a drive W. from the crosscut S. 70 ft. was driven 121 ft., av. 4.5 dwt., gold and 145 dwt. silver over 42 ins. A drive E. from the crosscut N. at 572 ft. was driven 39 ft., av. 7.3 dwt. gold and 42 dwt. silver over 36 ins. On West mine.—On No. 3 level the main drive E. was driven 191 ft., av. 2.03 dwt. over 73 ins. throughout; reef not fully exposed.

Kavironda Gold.—During September 914 tons were crushed in Kakamega, producing 370 oz. fine gold, and 201 tons crushed at Chausu yielded 210 oz. fine gold. Total output: 580 oz. fine gold.

Development at Kakamega.—On the 4th level, at Koa Mulim drive S. adv. 4 ft. to 189 ft. No. 1 rise N. adv. 3 ft. to 25 ft. On the first 20 ft. the lode was 17 ins. wide, worth 8 oz. per ton; assays of the remainder not yet available. No. 2 rise S. adv. 32 ft. to 66 ft. No. 3 rise S. adv. 22 ft. to 66 ft.; sub-drive from No. 1 rise N. adv. southwards 10 ft. to total 56 ft. Stopping was continued on the 2d level, and begun from the 4th level.

At Turnbull West drive N. adv. 18 ft. to 137 ft., lode worth 27.5 oz. over a width of 26 ins. has been found beyond the fault; No. 1 rise N. adv. 10 ft. to total 20 ft. No. 2 rise N. began adv. 20 ft. From the new air shaft the crosscut at depth of 81 ft. was adv. 17 ft., total of 31 ft., and cut the lode of good value at 29 ft. On Manyasa vein stopping was suspended, as the quartz proved to be narrow and of poor value. At Mudgeon South, Kawinga rise No. 1 S. adv. 4 ft. to total of 77 ft., and rise No. 1 N. adv. 4 ft. to total of 31 ft.; a sub-drive for stopping was adv. 63 ft. to total of 63 ft., and stopping was started. In the Wytche section 17 tons of alluvial gold were won by tributary.

In No. 2 Area developments on the 2d level at Chausu were: No. 5 trough winze sunk 20 ft. to 150 ft. below 1st level; No. 1 rise adv. 11 ft. and holed to 1st level at 86 ft. on strong quartz of good value; No. 2 rise on footwall vein adv. 5 ft. to total of 40 ft. on narrow quartz of fair value; a rise on footwall vein adv. 33 ft. to total of 113 ft. on narrow quartz of good value. From No. 1 vertical shaft some minor exploratory work was also done.

Magnetite in S. Rhodesia

Magnetite deposits recently discovered near Gama have been found to cover a much wider area, according to the mining correspondent of the Salisbury Sunday News. Dr. J. A. Bancroft has been investigating these deposits, and it appears that the strikes may be broader within the limits of a commercial enterprise. An experimental shipment has been sent to this country.

Share Movements

Shares of Wanderer Consolidated rose 2s. 4d. to 15s. 6d. on the London Stock Exchange last week, and those of the British South Africa Company were asked 9d. to 13s. 3d. Gold Fields Rhodesia rose 1d. to 4s. 10d. Share declines were shown by Phoenix Prince (now 3s. 6d.), Rhodesia Broker (4s. 2s. 3d.), Rhodesian Anglo American (13s. 6d.), East Anglo (13s. 9d.), and Selection Trust (8s. 9d.).

Gold from the Congo

An ordinance issued in the Belgian Congo provides for the purchase by the Colonial Government of all gold produced in the Congo. Under the measure, no gold may be exported unless it is destined for Bank Rhodesia Ltd., at Georgetown, South Africa, to be delivered after repatriation to the Bank of Rhodesia. The Bank is agent of the Banque de Congo. The Colony will pay for gold thus delivered on the basis of 2,300 C.F. Congolese francs per kilogram of fine gold. A similar ordinance provides for disposition of gold from Burundi-Urundi in the same way.

Control of Agriculture

The agricultural industry of Kenya has been brought virtually under Government control by regulations which empower the Director of Agriculture, in consultation with the Settlement and Production Board, to require any person to plant such crops or breed such livestock or cease to plant crops or breed stock, as may be specified. There is an implied undertaking that when any person has been required to undertake certain plantings or to breed specified livestock, the crops or stock so planted or bred, when ready for sale, be paid for at not less than the current market price.

The Director may, after consulting the Board, require any person in possession of agricultural machinery to place it at the disposal of any person specified; where the machinery requires the services of a skilled operator, he may require the owner to place his own services or those of another operator at the disposal of the person named. The consideration to be paid is to be arranged between the owner and the Director, failing agreement, the matter is to be referred to the Compensation Board.

Where the Director of Agriculture considers it necessary to transfer livestock from one place to another, he may so direct.

Any person who has entered into a contract with a labourer now in the Forces to supervise his farm may not employ such employment except with the permission of the Director of Man-Power.

Failure to comply with any order of the Director of Agriculture under these regulations will render the person concerned liable to a fine not exceeding £500, or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

E.S.A. Co. & Rhodesia Railways

A London Stock Exchange rumour which will interest Rhodesians was reported last week by the *Financial Times* which stated: "There is a rumour that the British South Africa Company may not prove averse from selling its holding in Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd. which it controls. It is to this possibility, says the rumour, that the recent rise in Chartered shares is due. There seems nothing inherently unlikely in the impression that the Southern Rhodesian Government may desire to acquire Rhodesia Railways Trust shares, in order to obtain possession of the railway."

Last week Chartered shares on the London market rose 9d. to 18s. 2d.

At a meeting of the Kenya Elected Members' Organisation, a resolution was recently passed deploring the delay in floating a War Loan in East Africa, and urging that arrangements should be expedited to enable the public of all races to invest money in an East African loan for the prosecution of the war.

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Obituary

The death of a young man, Ireland, is reported of Mrs. Isabel Margach Numan, wife of Dr. Patrick F. Numan, formerly of the Colonial Medical Service in Kenya.

We are sorry to record the death in Chelmsford last week of Mr. J. E. M. Tritton, director of Barclays Bank (S. C. & G.) Ltd., London, who was also president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, a director of Barclays Bank, and Chairman of the London Board of the Bank of New South Wales, visited East Africa a few years ago on a tour of branches of Barclays Bank (S. C. & G.).

We refer to record the sudden death in Uganda, at the age of 70 of Mrs. C. Margach, of Masindi. With his two brothers, P. and J. G., he left South Africa in 1916 to settle in Uganda, where they became known as coffee planters and farmers. Mr. Margach was almost wholly self-made, and a wide circle of friends and sympathy with Mrs. Margach and his brothers on his passing.

His many friends will learn with sorrow of the death through enemy action at his home in Kent of Mr. A. J. Speed-Anderson, who joined the staff of the Natal Bank in 1914 and transferred to the Standard Bank of South Africa when the two institutions amalgamated. He was organising secretary of the Historical Society formed by the London group, was a professional actor, and was one of the founders of the English Dramatic Society.

The death in Mombasa at the age of 80 is announced of Mr. E. M. Cornwall, who had lived in Kenya for the past three decades, and who for nearly 20 years had been the chief East African agent of a well-known South African insurance company, for which he had built up a large connection. He first reached Kenya as a member of the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa, which he left to join the staff of W. B. Clark & Company, and when that concern went into liquidation he struck out in business on his own account. A man of generous nature, he will be long remembered by a host of friends in East Africa.

Importance of Buying British

Rhodesians should hesitate no longer, while before they see an article that is not British, said Mr. W. B. B. British Trade Commissioner in a recent broadcast to talk from Salisbury. 'British must buy some raw materials in foreign countries and must pay for them, and every Rhodesian who buys a British instead of a foreign-made article is to the extent of the first cost of that article helping Britain to pay. Although Southern Rhodesia is not controlling imports at the Crown Colonies are doing, there is no reason why the individual should not do voluntarily what residents in other parts of the Empire are compelled to do.'

E.A. Service Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include:

Colonial Medical Service.—Mr. J. W. Markislian, M.R.C.S., Medical Officer, Beaufortland, to Medical Officer, Uganda.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss A. M. Abbott, Nursing Sister, Hong Kong, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Colonial Police Service.—Mr. J. S. Sweeney, Inspector of Police, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland. Mr. E. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be Superintendent of Police, Nyasaland.

Colonial Veterinary Service.—Mr. W. L. Gray, Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Veterinary Officer, Nyasaland.

Other Branches.—Mr. L. C. Paul, Medical Department, Uganda, to be Storekeeper and Acting Chemist, Nigeria. Mr. M. J. Coburn, Tanganyika Railways, to be Chief Engineer, Gray and Works, East African Railways. Mr. J. T. Ferguson, Assistant Accountant, to be Accounting Officer, Kenya. Mr. A. T. L. Linnam, Assistant Inspector of Taxes, to be Inspector of Police, Nyasaland. Mr. C. G. Somers, Civil and General Officer, Zanzibar, to be Port Captain, Mombasa. J. B. Wimerick, Public Works Department, of the Local Government, Inspector, Kenya.

Mr. E. Wilkinson, formerly of the Public Works Department, Kenya, has been re-appointed as Inspector in the Public Works Department, Nyasaland.

First appointments embrace:

Colonial Agricultural Service.—Mr. P. R. Schenck, Agricultural Officer, Nyasaland.

Colonial Audit Service.—Mr. T. D. Toward, Assistant Auditor, Kenya.

Colonial Geological Survey Service.—Mr. S. Harris, Geologist, Uganda.

News Items in Brief

A correspondent writes that the maize harvest in the Sonhom district of Kenya has been extremely good. Mini-Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Estates Ltd. announce payment of a final dividend of 10% compared with 6% last year. The total distribution for the year is thus 18% against 12%.

The Mozambique Commercial and Commercial Company is to be wound-up voluntarily. The company, formed in 1945, owns a large grower's land in the Zambezi district. The share capital of £25,826 is owned by the Mozambique Company.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce recently approved a resolution in support of Government's need for agreement by the Government that the whole trade system should be re-examined at the earliest opportunity. The motion was opposed by Mr. W. G. Ashley, seconded by Mr. G. C. Comp.

So far as the cotton trade is concerned, there will be no need to slacken the Export Board said Mr. E. Raymond Street, Chairman of the Cotton Board, last week. He was referring to the suggestion of the President of the Board of Trade that, although this country's export policy is not to be changed, restrictions on imports to Empire countries might be increased.

A maize conference was opened in Lusaka last week to investigate the local and export markets for the product in the light of present circumstances. Among those who attended were representatives of the Belgian Congo Government and commerce and delegates from Northern and Southern Rhodesia and from the Southern and Northern Rhodesia Maize Control Boards. The Financial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, the Hon. K. R. Tucker, presided.



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