

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 14, 1941

Volume 17, Part 1, No. 2

Ed. Weekly 30. Yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

P. S. Fogson

Registered Office:

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Emergent Office:

60, East Street, Clifton, Taunton, Somerset.

Principal Contents

	PAGE	PAGE	
Matters of Moment	351	Personalities	458
The War in East Africa	352	Letters to the Editor	459
Background to the War	353	Questions in Parliament	460
News	356	Latest Morning News	463

MATTERS OF MOMENT

CAN ITALIAN RESISTANCE IN EAST AFRICA be broken before movement on the plateaux of Ethiopia and Eritrea is seriously hampered by heavy rain? That is the question uppermost in the mind of all who realise the immense importance of securing the early release of man-power, aircraft, ships, guns, and other material for service further north in the Middle East, where reinforcements of all kinds are manifestly required to meet the further instalment of the *Drang nach Osten* which Hitler now threatens, and of which Germany has dreamt for generations.

The rains have already started in southern Abyssinia, and on the great Abyssinian plateau rain to be expected from the end of March onwards, though the heaviest falls come between July and September inclusive. There is thus still time for the wonderfully swift progress already made by our columns to be carried much farther, and since General Smuts declared on 12th, after his recent conferences with General Wavell and General Cunningham that he does not anticipate a prolonged campaign in Italian East Africa, the Prime Minister of South Africa is evidently satisfied that there are good prospects of overtaking the enemy before climatic conditions combine with a respite of several months. This anticipation, though universal, may in fact have lost its validity for a new factor, advantageous to our standpoint and detrimental

from that of the Italians, has been introduced by their own great activity and proactivity in the building of all-weather roads. Even at the height of the rains their existence will permit large-scale movement along the main routes, which would previously have been impassable for heavy traffic at that season.

Another important consideration is that when the big battles to be expected at a few positions of great natural strength have been fought and won by our troops, they will be the work of mopping up.

Grim Prospects for the Enemy. It is immensely difficult operation in African conditions, as von Lettow showed a quarter of a century ago—can be left largely to the Abyssinians. Indeed, the spread of patriot activities to the central province of Shoa, even to the outskirts of Addis Ababa, the capital, emphasises anew the fate in store for all but strong enemy detachments in well-prepared positions and adequately supplied with food and water. This increasing insurrection of warlike but oppressed peoples must profoundly affect the military dispositions of the Duke of Aosta. For instance, in the last few days there has come news of a patriot advance almost to Debra Markos, which is not much more than a hundred miles from Addis Ababa, but to the rear of which is the great ravine through which rushes the Blue Nile. Paths down the precipitous cliffs and up to the opposite heights are so few and so readily de-

possible that a small company of stout-hearted men could hold up many times their number. It, however, revolt blazes between this great natural obstacle and the capital, as it may well do with the support of ceaseless attack by our aircraft, the Italians may be driven to abandon this almost impenetrable area, though to do so will be to invite machine-gunning and bombing as they travel the weary road to Addis Ababa, which will likewise be the object of constant attack. British Somaliland will certainly have to be evacuated still more quickly. Other than the East, West and South African troops advancing from Mogadishu upon Harar and the South-Sudan-Shaba railway will cut the communications of the Italians in that British dependency, the re-occupation of which will greatly simplify our problems of supply. When the forces on the Harar Front can be recalled through Berbera, instead of through Mogadishu, General Cunningham's lines of communication will have been reduced to a quarter of their present length. These foregoing words were written Berbera has been retaken, obviously for the purpose suggested above. Probably the enemy has already lost fully one-fifth of his effectives, another fifth is being heavily pressed at Keret, and yet a further fifth is being brought to book in the Harar sector. There may be large surrenders in the near future, for now that he has almost complete command of the air the outlook for the Italians is indeed grim.

Capital of British Somaliland Retaken

Military and Political Importance of the Re-occupation

BERBERA, capital of British Somaliland, which was evacuated seven months ago under pressure from an Italian force from seven to ten times as large as the five British battalions defending the Protectorate, was re-occupied on Sunday by an operation in which the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy co-operated most successfully with our military landing parties. Our casualties were slight.

Fierce and long-sustained attacks upon enemy aerodromes in and behind British Somaliland, including in particular the important airfield at Dire Dawa, freed the re-occupation from interference from the air, and the shelling from our warships soon reduced the resistance of shore batteries and machine-gun posts near Berbera.

To avoid the serious risk of being trapped, the enemy must quickly fall back from British territory via Bergeisa in the direction of Jijiga and Harar, thus removing his pressure from the French Somaliland front at Jibuti, the point of departure for the only railway to the Abyssinian highlands.

While the moral advantage of re-taking British Somaliland will be considerable, the chief military gain will be an immense shortening of our lines of communication.

Politically, this operation will further encourage Free French resistance. General Legendhomme, former G.O.C. in French Somaliland, who threw up his command rather than submit to Vichy, is understood to be

WHO FIRST PROPOSED the preservation of military aircraft to the Imperial Government? On the same day last week we read the statement in two different publications that a Jamaican was

Who First Proposed the originator of the Planes for Britain? Amovment, and one of the journals, adds that the first appeal of this kind was made soon after Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister. East Africa and Rhodesia had in fact advocated a plan eight or nine months earlier—in the third week of the war to be precise; and we should be interested to hear from any reader who can give details of any public reference to this subject before Oct. 11, our own leading article of September 1, 1939, and the contributions which the East African and Rhodesian territories might make to the common cause, we threw out the suggestion that they should take the form of squadrons of aeroplanes, or of single machines, or the use of small Dependencies, or of the smaller naval services used by the mine-sweeping and anti-submarine services. To the best of our knowledge and belief, this newspaper is entitled to claim that it was the originator of a project which has won widespread approval and which has brought most valuable support to the Empire's cause.

with the large French column on the outskirts of Keret. His successor, General Ayme, is believed to be wholly abservient to Vichy; but the Governor of the Colony, M. Noualhetas, an ex-naval officer, is regarded as an admirer of British resistance, and as unlikely to resist in public renouncing the Italian reverse. Developments in French Somaliland may thus prove most interesting in the immediate future.

It is possible that large numbers of Italians will seek sanctuary in that Colony in order to escape from the net which British forces are now drawing tighter from separate directions. Since the food supplies of French Somaliland have caused anxiety for some time, however, such a plan may be rejected by the authorities.

It is worth recalling that when Berbera was taken last August, Rome announced grandiloquently that Aden will soon fall. Mussolini will swoop on the Sudan, the Libyan, the Egyptian, the Egyptian and Spanish, and will strike at the Mediterranean. It has been agreed with the British that we shall have a free hand throughout the next six or only seven months. It is now our duty to be on the boat for the Dardanelles, these decided

March 18. The official British communiqué issued Cairo said: "The Italian forces in British Somaliland, continuing their advance, our troops occupied Daga, Bur, 600 miles north of Mogadishu (and 240 miles inside Abyssinia) on

March 10. Enemy losses sustained since our crossing of the Juba river are now estimated at over 11,000. In the sectors our troops are continuing the pursuit of Italian forces retreating towards the Abyssinian frontier.

Abyssinia.—Operations by Imperial and patriot forces are successfully developing in all areas.

Enemy motor transport on the road between Larang and Harisa, on the Juba-Larar road (Abyssinia) was machine-gunned from the air. An Italian bomber on Juba aerodrome was shot down by aircraft of the South African Air Force. The aerodrome appeared deserted. Fighter aircraft gave our advancing troops air protection. Further air attacks were made on the railway in Brito.

The column advancing from Mogadishu has thus covered 600 miles in 19 days, the last 100 miles in one day, thanks to the excellent road built by the enemy from the capital of Italian Somaliland via Djibouti. Here, the second largest town in Abyssinia, Graziani has now reached. The Ogaden plateau, which Graziani had some hard fighting to do just five years ago. It was from Jijiga aerodrome that many of the Italian air raids on Aden started. Harar stands on the edge of an escarpment some 6,000 ft. above sea-level. In the neighbourhood is some of the best agriculture found in the country.

Yavello Seized by Patriot Forces

March 13.—The official bulletins state that our advance continues in all sectors from Italian Somaliland. It is now confirmed that patriot forces have occupied Yavello, 200 miles north of Mogadishu, just over the Kenya-Abyssinia border. The patriots are following up the enemy's retreat in co-operation with our forces from Dolo. In Italian Somaliland our forces surprised the enemy at Wagga Bur, a post 100 miles south of Jijiga and captured some prisoners and lorries in which they were preparing to leave.

An Arab dhow which approached Mogadishu yesterday with a cargo for the Italians attempted to escape when it was realised that the port was in British hands. With the co-operation of the African force it was quickly intercepted and captured.

British.—On March 11 South African fighter aircraft carried out a number of machine-gun attacks against ground targets. Enemy aircraft in the aerodrome at Ashara hangers at Dekamere and a number of petrol dumps in the area were among the objects attacked. Goods trains on the Keru-Ashara line were machine-gunned and damaged. Bomber aircraft of the R.A.F. also attacked military objectives.

Strait of Babel-Mandeb Outlined

The Admiralty declared the small Strait of Babel-Mandeb dangerous to navigation, and warned shipping passing between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden that vessels should use only the large Strait.

The straits of Babel-Mandeb, which form the southern entrance to the Red Sea, are divided by the British island of Perim. The small Strait, which is only 1 1/2 sea miles wide, is the passage normally used by ships between Perim and the Arabian coast; the Arabian side being also British territory as a part of the Aden Protectorate. The large Strait, on the African side, is 4 miles wide and presents no navigational difficulty.

March 14.—British G.H.Q., Cairo, announced:

Abyssinia.—Our troops have occupied Asosat and are now advancing along the Meidi road. After their successful advance from Buray, during which they have continued to inflict serious casualties on the retreating enemy, patriot forces have reached the vicinity of Dabr Markos. **Italian Somaliland.**—Yavello has been occupied by patriots, who are following the Italian withdrawal towards Negelli, in conjunction with Imperial forces operating from the Dolo area.

The Italian force in the Debra Markos sector was preliminarily estimated at 20,000 men.

Nairobi communique stated that operations in Abyssinia continue according to plan. Mopping up operations in Italian Somaliland are rapidly ending with the capture of all but the last remnants of the enemy. Since the advent of the topsies and stouch haves of our Imperial troops, fresh confidence has been inspired in many of the Native inhabitants and conditions throughout the occupied territory are rapidly becoming normal.

An R.A.F. bulletin issued by the Middle East Command said that in Brito there was considerable air activity in aid around Keru, where motor transport, railway and road bridges and enemy troops and gun positions were bombed by machine-gunned. In Abyssinia aircraft of the South African Air Force continue to give support to the advancing troops.

March 15.—It was officially announced that Abyssinian patriot operations, in co-operation with Imperial troops, continued to develop successfully in the western, northern and central areas of Ethiopia.

Heavy Air Activity Near Keru

The R.A.F. communique said:—Our aircraft gave active support to our advancing ground troops. Fighters of a South African squadron machine-gunned and destroyed a number of transport vehicles in the Keru-Ashara area, and an R.A.F. bomber attacked enemy positions in the same area on Thursday. South African fighters also intercepted and shot down one bomber in the neighbourhood of Wagga Bur.

The British have an Italian bulletin admitted the wide British advance along the Wagga Bur road, which the enemy claimed to have bombed and machine-gunned.

Broadcasting from Cairo, General Smuts said:—On the ground and in the air our men in East Africa have a heritage of high military tradition, of South African and British, and we continue to do so to a victorious end. Our British forces in East Africa have shown the same gallantry of spirit and endurance which has so greatly enhanced the military reputation of all the African forces. Between all the forces in this theatre of operations—British, as well as other Africans and British—there has been a delightful spirit of co-operation and selfless help and cheering, which must surely form a good foundation for continued co-operation and good feeling in the years that will follow after this war. The sense of comradeship and understanding will be one of the most beneficent after-effects of this co-operation in the field.

March 16.—Official communiques issued in Cairo and Nairobi said:

Abyssinia.—In the operations leading up to our recent capture of Asosa, Belgian troops fought side by side with our Imperial forces. In southern Abyssinia our forces, operating from Italian Somaliland, continue their advance in all sectors. They have penetrated far on the road to Jijiga and along the Sarda Regie from Mogadishu to Adala Abba via Negelli, the scene of one of Marshal Graziani's triumphs during the Abyssinian war.

Eight Enemy Aircraft Destroyed

There was considerable air activity in the Keru region of Brito yesterday and on the previous night. Enemy troops in garrison positions were machine-gunned while motor transport on the Keru-Ashara road was harassed by air attack that it was compelled to halt. A train on the road to Keru was machine-gunned and set on fire. It was burning here yesterday. The train was moving towards the Keru aerodrome. Eight enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters. One of the eight Italian aircraft at Direkwa yesterday morning. Three enemy fighters were shot down in the air, while two S.70 and three No.37 aircraft were damaged on the ground as a result of machine-gun attacks. Direkwa

was bombed by S.A.F. aircraft on the night of March 11 in Fash.

The Italian Command reported that British and Allied forces again carried out a violent attack on Saturday along the whole Keran front, and claimed that the attacking troops were repulsed, heavy losses inflicted, and a British plane shot down by the fire.

Messages from Cairo stated that Italian officials captured in Somaliland had declared that their askari had not justified the confidence placed in them. It appeared, however, that many of these "Native" troops had not been paid for months, were poorly fed and equipped, and had been badly shaken by the intensity and accuracy of our attacks from the air.

Fear was also said to be very strained between Regular Army officers and the Fascists, who are in command, a fact which further reduced the fighting efficiency of the enemy. But the principal factor in the success of General Cunningham's column has been the rapidity of its advance, the mobility of our mechanised troops and the Italian soldiers, who had never expected such a lightning blow. They had, in fact, assumed that there would be no large-scale attack from Kenya until after the rains and that the use of the tuba were practically impracticable.

British Flag Hoisted over Berbera

March 14.—The communiqués issued in Cairo and Nairobi said:—

Eritrea.—British and Indian troops have captured important heights in positions covering Keren. **Abyssinia.**—The general advance of Imperial and patriot forces continues in all sectors. **British Somaliland.**—The British flag again flies over Berbera, which was yesterday captured after our troops had made a successful landing in co-operation with units of the Royal Air Force.

Very heavy air attacks were carried out on enemy positions in and round Keren both yesterday and on the previous day. Our aircraft bombed and machine-gunned motor transport and troop concentrations as well as railway and roads. It is now reported that in a very successful attack on Diradawa airdrome on March 15, in which the enemy lost eight aircraft, two of our aircraft did not return. The pilot of one, however, is safe.

Further reports of operations in eastern Abyssinia in which S.A.A.F. fighters were engaged show that severe losses were inflicted on the Italians. On March 13 a South African pilot shot down an S.W. north-east of Daga, Bur. On the same day two Cr.42's were attacked by our fighters and both shot down. One Italian pilot escaped by parachute and was taken prisoner. The other was killed. On the morning of March 15 at Beredawa the enemy lost one Cr.42. Two S.79's were shot down, and three Ro.37's and two S.79's were attacked on the ground and burned out. On the same day there was a second operation by S.A.A.F. fighters and seven more enemy aircraft were damaged. From these operations two of our aircraft did not return. One of our pilots made a forced landing. Another landed under artillery fire and picked up his fellow-pilot, who flew the single-seater home while seated in the other pilot's lap.

A German bomber, abandoned in Mogadishu by the Italians, was reported to have been brought down at Nairobi by a British pilot.

Peace Fighting near Keren

Rome radio, evidently preparing the public for unimportant news, spoke of the resumption of a violent fighting in the Keren sector. Claims, of course, that British attacks had been repulsed everywhere, when the truth is that the Italians succeeded in capturing several important heights.

March 15.—The G.O.C. of our forces announced:—

Eritrea.—The Italian garrisons held a series of difficult and costly defensive positions, we have recently captured. They were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses. In the night our light prisoner-carrying battalions were able to silence the enemy's heavy machine-guns, mortar and anti-aircraft batteries by means of our incendiary and phosphorus bombs. The Italian garrison at over 100,000 men, and the Italian life-line troops are extending an area of their occupation to British Somaliland. The general advance into southern Abyssinia of Imperial forces, operating from a number of bases in Italian Somaliland is continuing.

Rome admitted "considerable" losses near Keren and that General Lorenzini had been killed. At the head of his battalions.

R.A.F. communiqué issued in Cairo and Nairobi stated:—**Eritrea.**—There was continued activity by fighter and bomber aircraft of the R.A.F. in the Keren area yesterday. Troops and gun positions on Mount Sanchit were destroyed and machine-gunned, and the railway south-east of the hill was also attacked. During these operations an Italian Cr.42 was intercepted by our aircraft and shot down in Abyssinia. Enemy troops and motor transport trucks in the Harar-Jijiga area were attacked by machine-gun fire of the S.A.A.F.

It is now established that on March 13 and March 15 the S.A.A.F. destroyed 13 and damaged eight Italian aircraft in eastern Abyssinia. On March 13 one S.79 and two Cr.42's were shot down. On March 15 four S.79's and one Cr.42 and five Ro.37's or Cr.32's were either shot down or captured, or destroyed on the ground at Beredawa, while three S.79's and five Ro.37's or Cr.42's were damaged. The Cr.134 machine-gunner at Jijiga on March 10 was completely burned out.

It became known that armoured cars of the R.A.F. had co-operated in the capture of Berbera.

New Berbera Was Captured

The Ministry of Information released a telegram from London reading:—

"At about midnight of Saturday the liberating fleet crept darkly and silently towards the Somaliland coast. The night was calm and the moon, sometimes obscured by clouds, dimly showed the long, low line of the forested shore with a mass of mountains beyond. The convoys of troops were protected by warships. Obviously, our aircraft had photographed the whole area, revealing the Italian plan of defence. The Italian plan was skillfully planned to force the Italian to attack the British and/or demoralised forces, and the success of this plan was most successful.

Two landings were to be made at places most inaccessible for the defenders. The western one was entrusted to picked Indian regiments supported by engineers and artillery, while the eastern one was to be carried out by a force of Somalis and Arabs specially raised for the purpose at Aden and under English officers.

Just before zero hours one of our warships crept in as near to the coast as possible and lowered a tiny skiff in the skiff were three men under a lieutenant. Their job was to search a landing beach without being detected by the enemy, and after what seemed an age a signal flashed the success of this operation.

Suddenly the dim peace of land and water was shattered by the thunder of naval gun-fire. Away on the right the west wing force went into the assault, and the way had been paved for the Somali force to land and advance along the shore towards Berbera about two miles distant. It was learned later that the greater part of the Italian forces had left the town under cover of darkness just before our approach. It left us enough numbers to make it necessary for us to crush them with force. Machine-guns and field guns tried to hold up the advance of the Somali force, but the accuracy of our naval gunners in the night, with

outsun on a small plane to give them their aim, was in remarkable.

The Somalis' job here was now advancing, conscious that they were helping to free Somali soil from the aggressor. They came news of the success of the night attack on the west wing. By 9.20 the operation was completely successful, and it was all over. Berbera was once more in British hands. Our casualties were negligible. The enemy had taken more than 100 prisoners.

Even during the bombardment the inhabitants of Berbera had some rumbling to meet our forces. They came carrying Union Jacks and Somaliland flags, which they had stolen from the Italian authorities against this great day.

Berbera bears the scars of war, but within a few hours of its recapture transport and stores were being landed. The living prisoners seemed drab, and their clothes and equipment were miserable. Some had not seen their families for four or five years. None had been able to remit money for months.

March 19.—News telegrams reported that the fighting near Keila on Sunday and Monday had been the fiercest yet experienced in East Africa. R.A.F. dive-bombers leading the attack were quickly followed by tanks, armoured cars, and British, Indian, Sudanese and Free French infantry, who took important strategic points.

How a home-made bomb and an old plane were used to smash an Italian fort in Abyssinia has been described by a member of the Kenya Defence Force in a letter to his brother in this country. The old plane, used as a flying ambulance, had a maximum speed of 40 m.p.h. The pilot and his wireless operator, during the adventure, filled a 40-gallon oil drum with explosive, attached a fuse, and set off in a private bombing raid. The plane was a draughty old machine, so the pair kept a cigarette going to make sure they had a light with which to start the fuse. Arriving low over an Italian fort, they lit the fuse and pushed out the bomb, which fell just where they hoped it would, exploding and flattening the whole place to the ground. But the pilot was wounded in the leg and had to report to hospital, so depriving in purely private jaunt of its unofficial character.

The Price of Peace and Freedom

Sir Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in a recent address to the Salisbury Rotary Club that this war could have been avoided if the average Briton had taken more interest in world affairs. Even in the House of Commons much time is wasted on purely local matters when Parliament's task was to manage our fifth of the world. If the new world was to be a success, it would not be a world of ease for anybody; there would probably be a greater division of wealth, but the English-speaking peoples must be prepared to shoulder their burdens. Unless the more peaceful peoples are prepared to take a little more trouble and seriously consider their relations with the rest of the world, there will be no brave new world.

Large-scale production of a new type of practice air bomb is shortly to begin in Southern Rhodesia.

Scrap metal, including old motor-car engines, axles, plough parts and springs, is wanted by the Southern Rhodesian Government for use in the new ordnance factory near Bulawayo.

Registration of the 46-55 age group in Southern Rhodesia has been completed.

The black-out was lifted in Nairobi last week.

Captain George Sherston, R.N., the well-known Kenya settler, who left the Colony shortly after the outbreak of war to return to the Service, and who came to England later and served in northern waters, has now taken up a responsible naval appointment on the West Coast of Africa.

was in the Air Force, Dismantling of South Africa has been promised to be used to be tank or captain for Galantry and Aviation Cadet.

Pilot Officer R. J. Haarer, R.A.F.V.R., who formerly served in Tanganyika, has been promoted Flying Officer.

Gifts for War Purposes

The annual settlement of Kenya's Central War Fund that ran from June 15 to November 30 last year the people of the Colony contributed £42,337, while the Kenya War Welfare Fund raised a further £30,000 during the 12 months ended November 30. Payments by the War Fund include £40,118 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Disbursements by the Kenya War Welfare Fund covered a very wide field, the donations including £26,734 for overseas and £16,358 for local organizations.

22 Squadron has raised £30,000 for the purchase of fighter planes for the R.A.F. A splendid effort.

A further contribution of £2,000 has been received by the British Treasury as an interest-free loan from the general public and Native Treasuries of Tanganyika. This brings the total so sent by Tanganyika to £26,400. A sum of £5 2s. 6d. collected by the Ongino Leprosy Colony in Uganda has been sent to the War Fund of the British Empire.

Several churches in Nyasaland have recently requested the Governor to increase the rate of hut tax as a means of enabling the people to give more help to win the war.

Donations to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John's Fund are announced from the Bar of Salaam and the Nyanja Gymkhana Clubs and the Beira Golf Club. The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has sent a first instalment of £200, a second instalment of £500 from the Imperial Bank of India and the Beira British Charities Fund has sent an eighth donation of £300.

A Red Cross depot in Kampala soon showed a profit of over £100. The articles sold include jams, pickles, chutneys, children's clothes, etc., all given by well-wishers.

Mobile Canteens

The mobile canteen presented by the people of Tanganyika Territory to Swansea had a very busy time when the South Wales town was badly raided by the German bombers for three nights in succession.

The receipt announced of £250 for air raid distress in this country from readers of the Nairobi Standard.

Settlers in the Fort Jameson district have presented a noble contribution to anti-aircraft gunners in this country. The cinema was handed over last week to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Cole, G.C., in C. Anti-Aircraft Command, by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd., of Nairobi, has generously presented four mobile canteens to the local forces in Kenya.

Further supplies of Kenya coffee have been sent to H.M.S. Kenya by the Kenya Coffee Board.

The Greek community in Tanganyika has resolved to send monthly contributions to Greece during the war and for six months after peace. The Greek Consulate in Dar es Salaam has already sent to the War Minister in Athens a first donation of £3,500. Greeks in Uganda quickly collected £1,600.

Fire Marching

Mr. S. Murray has recalled in a letter to *The Daily Telegraph* that during the East African Campaign of the last war a Nyasaland detachment of the K.A.R. marched 89 miles from Fort Johnston to Zomba in 47 hours, dragging a 7-pounder gun over rough country in the rainy season. This march followed immediately upon an uncomfortable trip in a small steamer for 300 miles from Karonga, at the north end of Lake Nyasa.

Background to the

Nearing the Crisis. — It is hard at times to think of the German army as having let us not forget that at the close of the last one the army was in full control as far south as the eastern frontier of Egypt, as far east as Mosul, of Belgium in the west, and of the whole of Poland and much of western Russia, and of the whole of the Balkans except a fringe of Greece. We are nearing the crisis of the war; and events tend to take on the appearance of the grotesque and gigantic. But we have weathered many heavy storms, and we are well equipped to come through this. The enemy would never indulge in such complicated movements east and west, if he were perfectly confident of defeating us in a straight fight. He is very formidable and he possesses the value of shock and surprise. We are certain to defeat him again, as we did last time, if he does not eventually, we present a cool head and a stout heart. — 'A Student of War,' in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Rumanian Targets. — Rumania's active refinery capacity is chiefly located around Ploesti, 35 miles north of Bucharest. If these few plants were put out of action the whole Rumanian refining industry would be crippled. In the neighbourhood of Ploesti, moreover, there are a host of storage tanks which may now be presumed to be full; if these were ignited the work of destruction would be facilitated. Another place almost as important a target as Ploesti is the Danubian ports of Giurgiu. Here are loaded most of the tank barges which carry the oil to Germany; if its loading facilities, storage accommodation, and pumping plant were destroyed, well-directed bombing raids, by German supply lines would be to a great extent disrupted. — Mr. E. S. ...

Russia's Strategy. — Russia seems to have given Turkey an assurance that she has no intention of fear from her in defending her frontiers; but she did not give any assurance that, if there should be war in Thrace or Asia Minor, she would not seek some strategic gain in Persia, or even Iran. When Germany defeated Poland, Russia occupied half that country. When Germany occupied Norway, Russia entered the Baltic States. When Germany put pressure on Rumania to make her give up territory to Bulgaria and Hungary, Russia seized Bessarabia. Germany has never enlarged her sphere of influence without giving to Russia, or Russia finding herself, compensation for her acquiescence in German aggression. — Mr. V. ... (then, former Rumanian Minister in London).

Great Greece. — To the north from Bulgaria and Greece, the Germans must descend the narrow defiles of the Rhodope Mountains. There is only one good road available for troop movements; the others are narrow and difficult. At the beginning of operations, then, the Germans would not be able to use armoured divisions. They would still have their dive bombers, but the R.A.F. fighters and bombers now operating in Albania will be able to cope with them. They would also have scope for the use of massed infantry formations. Small bodies of infantry must bear the brunt of the initial attack through the mountains. If the Greeks fight with the same valour against the invading Germans as they have done against the Italians, they should hold their mountain frontiers and inflict heavy losses on the enemy. When the Turks fulfil their engagements, the Greeks will have immediate support of a first class fighting army, excellently equipped, supported then for land fighting in their own country in their own gallant way, with R.A.F. bombers protecting them in the air, and the British Navy behind them in the Aegean. Both Greece and Britain can face the Balkan situation with confidence. — Field Marshal Lord Milne.

Finding Aerodromes. — More than half of the British Isles is covered in heath, moor, and grass, which is in places suitable for aerodromes, and the land we have to use for aerodromes, which has to be level and well-drained, and of a kind which will produce quickly a hard grass surface, is also, because of these very same qualities, likely to be good agricultural land. In the better parts of the country, broad, straight roads, and the provision of aerodromes, 3,000 miles of electric grid have to be erected, and avoided with a wide safety margin. It is not mention canals and railways, smoke from industrial areas, balloon barrages, and other obstacles. An aerodrome, to be safe, must be 100 feet above sea level, whether it may be in the clouds for considerable periods. Moreover, the development of aircraft tends towards a longer range, so that our aerodromes now being built are bigger than ever before. Heavy numbers and tight formations of aeroplanes cannot be used unless there is the assurance of a nearby landing field. In addition to all this, the aerodrome neutralises the effect of the 100 miles around it, and so avoid congestion of the air spaces. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.

President Roosevelt's Stirring Speech. — Although Prussian autocracy was bad enough in the past war, Nazism is a far greater evil in this. The Nazi forces are not seeking more territory in colonial maps or in minor European boundaries. They openly seek the destruction of all effective systems of government on every Continent, in their own name. They seek to establish systems of government based on the degeneration of all human beings by a handful of individual rulers who seized power by force. These men and their hypnotized followers call this a new order. It is not new, and it is not order. Humanity will never permanently accept a system imposed by conquest and based on slavery. These modern tyrants find it necessary for their plans to eliminate all democracies one by one. Nations did not appreciate that purpose. But we do now. The process of the elimination of the European nations proceeded according to plan through 1939 and well into 1940, until the schedule was shot to pieces by the unbeatable defenders of Britain. There are millions in Britain and elsewhere bravely shielded, the great flame of democracy from the black out of barbarism. It is not enough for us merely to trim the wick and polish the glass. We must provide the fuel in ever increasing amounts to keep the flame alight. The British are stronger than ever in the magnificent struggle that has enabled them to endure all the dark days and the bitterest nights of the past 10 months. In this historic crisis Britain is blessed with a brilliant and great leader. His stirring words are not alone his stirring words are vibrant deeds that give the British their great morale. The essence of that morale is in the masses of British people, who are completely clear in their minds about the one central fact that they would rather die as free men than live as slaves. We believe that the rallying cry of the dictators, their boasting about the master race, will prove to be all stuff and nonsense. There never has been a race of men, and never will be any race of people fit to serve as masters over their fellow-men. The world has no use for any nation which, in the name of its race or because of its military might, asserts the right to go on step to world power, and the bodies of other nations and other races. — President Roosevelt.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rationing of Native Labour
The Question of Meat in the Diet

White Edition of the Rhodesian Herald
We are interested in an article which appeared in your paper on September 10, 1945, under the heading "Diet and Meat" written by Mr. J. G. Wilson.
Our rationing programme is greatly interesting to our readers and to us.

Most of the diseases which prevail among Western nations may have their origin in excessive meat diet. In the case of vegetables, both cooked and raw, the disease is therefore, to educate the natives to the higher standards of European gastronomy.

The present Office Director of Medical Services in Rhodesia is not to impose compulsory diet to be followed by non-white employers for their labour amongst other things, meat is not, and although many medical men in actual daily practice are opposed to this idea, the Government is not in his theory.

Those of our readers who have been employed of native labour or many years past are probably of the opinion that any compulsory alteration in the food supply will not have the beneficial effect that the Director suggests, and we wish to inquire whether you are expressing the views to which we refer as a matter of medical views of the medical fraternity, or whether they represent the views of the writer only.

You will excuse our difficulty in obtaining information on this point and any assistance you can give us will be greatly appreciated.

Maybe you could put us in touch with the proper authority who can advise us on the point raised?

Yours faithfully,

M. H. TILBROOK,

Secretary.

INDIAN AND EUROPEAN PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Indian and European Planters' Association might welcome correspondence and enquiries during the past couple of years and arrangements concerning Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and also address enquiries to the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Commerce, 115, Victoria Road, Harare.

Coffee As A Beverage
Supplies Adequately Dispersed?

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Sir, Your weekly column in your letter from a correspondent who mentioned that coffee supplies in Great Britain are equal to about three years' consumption at the normal rate, and who expressed the belief that the request of the Ministry of Food that the public should where possible now substitute coffee for tea as a breakfast drink, might raise the post-war level of coffee consumption considerably above the pre-war standard.

It seems to me that several points which were not mentioned may materially influence the trend of events. First, the main stocks of coffee are apparently still held in central warehouses, which are vulnerable in the case of widespread bombing. Thus a combination of inopportune accidents might within a few days very greatly reduce the stocks. They ought, I suggest, to be dispersed over the globe, in a possible number of places of storage, and to be that grocers and restaurants are being opened up to carry the more than their normal supplies. Secondly, some means has to be found of increasing the funds for payment of the duty of delivery, but at the same time consumption. The use of long royalties to reserve stocks from possible hoarding and speculation is the only possible policy.

Another point which occurs to me is whether the Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, Dutchmen and Greeks in uniform in our midst, all of them coffee drinkers (and perhaps also Czechs, Poles and others about whom I dare not dogmatise), are using their coffee rations. They would appreciate it, I am sure, and they were given good quality African coffee instead of the usual inferior goods from other sources hitherto, generally bought in their own countries. They would after this be inclined to demand better blends, and so perhaps help to create larger markets for the excellent coffees grown in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Yours faithfully,

Major G. G. ...

LIONEL ...

Points from Letters

East Africa and Rhodesia gives a fuller view of the situation in Africa than any other newspaper.

Idea of Planters

It is amusing to read that the recent broadcast by Major L. M. Hastings, a well-known tobacco grower in Northern Rhodesia, insisted that he was a tobacco farmer, not a planter, which would be said, producer in the mind of the hearer a picture of an elegant figure in a spotless frock coat riding breeches leaning against a palm tree and nonchalantly supervising his serfs! But there is something in his insistence, for there are still far too many people to whom a tropical planter is a feudal baron, using it over wage-slaves, to use the jargon of the extreme left. I doubt whether it is a deliberate movement based on such reasoning, but something has in recent years led East Africa to a growing disuse of the word "planter". Not so many years ago it was customary to talk of coffee planters, sisal planters, and many people called themselves "maize planters", now it is much more usual to talk of "coffee growers", "sisal growers", and "maize farmers". Tea planters remain.

LESLIE & ANDERSON
LTD.

14, Billiter Street, LONDON, E.C.3

and at
KAMPALA, MUMBAI, NAIROBI
ZANZIBAR

EAST AFRICAN EXPORTS
and IMPORTS

LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi), Ltd.
NAIROBI

Specialists in Kenya and Tanganyika Arabica
Coffees

Supply Standard Blends to Roasters
Requirements

Under Supervision of London-Trained Tasters

London Agents
R.D.M. SCHLUTER & CO.
24, Mark Lane, E.C.3

Questions in Parliament

Report of the Copperbelt Commission

All the House of Commons, Mr. S. D. Griffiths inquired whether any arrangements had yet been made for consultation between managements of the mines and representatives of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union with regard to the extension of opportunities to African workers to advance to positions not now open to them.

Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that it had been indicated in the statement by the Government of Northern Rhodesia on the recommendations of the recent Commission that the Government hoped to initiate discussions on the question. He could ask the Local Government not to delay those negotiations.

Mr. Creech Jones: "Will the Government throw the whole of their weight against colour discrimination and the practice of the colour bar in this area?"

Mr. Hall: "I think it is necessary to make it quite clear that the Colonial Office and the Government do not stand for the colour bar either in this country or in any of the Colonies."

● Recalling that the Copperbelt Commission had recommended that shade trees should be planted in mining compounds and that facilities should be afforded to African workers for gardening in their leisure hours, Mr. Creech Jones asked whether any steps were being taken to implement those suggestions. Mr. Hall replied that the views of the Governor were being sought, and that further consideration would then be given to the matter.

Mr. A. S. E. Jones: "I understand that when you have a new mine..."

Mr. Hall: "I do not think so, but to make quite sure, perhaps the hon. member will put a question down."

FOR WHITER BRIGHTER TEETH



Brush your teeth with KOLYNOS every day. It is a pleasant habit and most economical, but best of all it protects your teeth for the years to come. Start using KOLYNOS now and prove it for yourself. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

Colonial Government in the Colonies

On the 20th June 1946, the Hon. Mr. S. D. Griffiths, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was asked by Mr. Sorensen, who was in the Chamber, whether they had the right to demand that the same should be established in the Colonies, and whether the Colonial Secretary was dealing with the question of internment.

Mr. Hall: "I am sorry that approximately 340 German nationals who were in the Colonies claimed to possess anti-Nazi sympathies. As to discrimination between anti-Nazi refugees and Nazi sympathisers, Colonial Governments were aware of the policy adopted by the United Kingdom, and so far as was practicable, such discrimination was made. Internees could appeal against their internment, but some Colonial Governments had no facilities. In view of the special circumstances, it was decided to adopt a policy of release similar to that adopted in the United Kingdom. This was taken into consideration in the handling of the case."

Imperial War Council

Lord E. B. Hale as tabled a motion in the House of Lords suggesting the establishment of an Imperial War Council. He proposed that in addition to the Prime Ministers of the Dominion, the Council should include the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia or his representative, a representative of the Colonies and Protectorates, and a representative of India.

Loughborough's Comet

A member of the staff of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, has drawn attention to the curious coincidence that a comet which is stated to have been watched with awe by natives in East Africa bears the name of Cunningham. It is of course not named after General Cunningham, but after the discoverer, who belongs to the Royal Observatory.

History of E.A. Campaign

Colonel C. Horden, who for over three years has been in charge of the compilation of the official history of the East African Campaign of the last war, has recently left the Historical Section (Military Branch) of the Committee of Imperial Defence. The late Major Stickle began to write the official account of the Campaign some three years ago, and a couple of years later he was joined by Mr. Horden, who was formerly of the King's African Rifles. The book, which originally consisted of 10 volumes, has since been condensed and entirely rewritten during the past year, is now in the hands of the printers.

Natives' superstition

An unpleasant feature of the persistence of superstition in Uganda is revealed in the annual report for 1940 of the Church Missionary Society. It says: "The Government of Uganda have decided to erect a memorial pillar in Busoga, a spot where Bishop Hannington was murdered. The natives are disturbed by the proposal, and are convinced that if any calamity, great or small, befalls the district in years to come, it will be due to this pillar. They have offered therefore not to carry stone or wood any part in the building of the memorial pillar. Copies of the report, which contains a record of the work of the Society in Central Africa, may be obtained from G. Salisbury Square, London."

81st Week of the War

Questions in Parliament Report of the Copperbelt Commission

In the House of Commons Mr. Cunningham asked whether any arrangements had yet been made for consultation between managements of the mines and representatives of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union with regard to the extension of opportunities to African workers to advance to positions not now open to them.

Mr. George Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that it had been indicated in the statement by the Government of Northern Rhodesia on the recommendations of the recent Commission that the Government hoped to initiate discussions on the question. He could ask the Government not to delay those negotiations.

Mr. Creech Jones: "Will the Government throw the whole of their weight against colour discrimination and the practice of the colour bar in this area?"

Mr. Hall: "I think it is necessary to make it quite clear that the Colonial Office and the Government do not stand for the colour bar either in this country or in any of the Colonies."

● Recalling that the Commission recommended that shade trees should be planted in mining compounds and that facilities should be afforded to African workers for gardening in their leisure hours, Mr. Cotton asked what steps were being taken to implement those suggestions. Mr. Hall replied that the views of the Governor were being sought, and a further consideration would then be given to the matter.

Mr. Meade: "I understand that when a mine is live it is a good thing."

Mr. Hall: "I do not think so, but, to make quite sure, perhaps the hon. member will put a question down."

● The Commission's report on the Nazi oppression of the African people in the Colonies was asked by Mr. Sorensen whether any discrimination was made between the various Colonies, whether they had the same system, and whether the Colonial Secretary was satisfied with the conditions of internment.

Mr. Hall: "I think that approximately 340 German nationals were interned in the Colonies, claimed to possess anti-Nazi sympathies. As to discrimination between the various Colonies and Nazi sympathisers, Colonial Governments were aware of the policy adopted in the United Kingdom, and, in so far as was practicable, such discrimination was made. Internees could appeal against their internment but some Colonial Governments tend to deny it, on the view of the social circumstances. It is not adopted a policy of release similar to that adopted in the United Kingdom. Due care was taken to insure the hardships involved in internment."

● The Imperial War Council Lord Elibank has tabled a Motion in the House of Lords suggesting the establishment of an Imperial War Council. He proposes that in addition to the Prime Minister of the Dominion of India, the Council should include the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia or his representative, a representative of the Colonies and Protectorate, and a representative of India.

Cunningham's Comet

A member of the staff of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, has drawn attention to the curious coincidence that a comet was reported to have been watched with awe by natives in East Africa bears the name of Cunningham. It is, of course, not named after General Cunningham, but after the discoverer, who belongs to Harvard Observatory.

History of E.A. Campaign

Colonel C. Hordev, who for over three years has been in charge of the compilation of the official history of the East African Campaign of the last war, has recently left the Historical Section (Military Branch) of the Committee of Imperial Defence. The late Major Stacke began to write the official account of the campaign some 18 years ago and a couple of years later he was joined by Major G. S. F. Middleton, formerly of the King's African Rifles, who died quite recently. It is probable that the manuscript was entirely rewritten during the past few years, now in the hands of the printers.

Natives' Superstition

An amusing instance of the persistence of superstition in Uganda is given in the annual report for 1940 of the Church Missionary Society. It says: "The Government of Uganda have decided to erect a memorial pillar in Busoga, a spot where Bishop Hannington was murdered. The natives are disturbed by the proposal, and are convinced that if any calamity, great or small, befalls the district in years to come, it will be due to this pillar. They have therefore not to carry stone to take any part in the building of the memorial." Copies of the report, which contains a record of the work of the Society in Central Africa, may be obtained from 6, Salisbury Square, London.

FOR WHITER BRIGHTER TEETH



Brush your teeth with KOLYNOS every day. It is a pleasant habit and most economical, but best of all it protects your teeth for the years to come. Start using KOLYNOS now and prove it for yourself. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

81st Week of the War

Nazis and Africans

Hitler, whose work describes the "semitic races" and who therefore declares that "protection of the educational facilities is as unnatural as straining the neck" still dreams of establishing his sway over the rest of the African continent. And the Nazis themselves continue to express their hopes and pumped public some of the new "slave" colonies which the *Herrenrasse* plan to establish.

The official *Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte* has recently stated that Africans, who will be conscripted to work on plantations for a certain period after their return to their tribes, will be forced to wear German clothing. European clothing is unseemly for such beings—who are to be barred from urban occupations—who are to be paid only in kind for the labour which they perform, and of whom only a limited number are to be given just sufficient elementary education to fit them for minor posts in the administration—merely of course for the convenience of the German administrators.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* summarises Nazi ideas in the statement that "the Native must be handled firmly; he must feel a strong hand in control, and nothing must be conceded to him even out of kindness."

African Gramophone Records

New gramophone records of certain East African languages have been added during the past year to the Phonetics Department of the School of Oriental and African Studies, and the latest annual report states that Dr. A. N. Tucker has prepared gramophone courses in the Maanja and Dinka tongues. The former, consisting of 16 double-sided records, was recorded by Chid Mwase, who had been selected by the Nyasaland Government for the purpose of Dr. Tucker's researches. For Dinka, Southern Sudan, the opportunity was taken of the visit of an English and educated Dinka who was working with Archdeacon Shaw for a new translation of the New Testament. Dr. Tucker also published in his work, as the dialects of the dialect and the original are concerned. The report of the N. C. Ashton has prepared with Mr. W. H. Harrison at Zanzibar, a gramophone course in Swahili on 16 double-sided records.

Appealing for funds for the Government Boys' Home in Woking, Mr. Martin East, Governor of the Equatorial Province of the Sudan, says that British people "do not earn their daily bread by life and work in the Sudan, do so only because General Gordon lived, worked and died there." Yet in 1935 the list of subscribers to the Home contained not one name connected with the Sudan.

News Items in Brief

Not fewer than 700 European farms in Kenya are being run by women who their men are on a long service.

The Synod of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia is examining the possibility of training adolescent African girls as domestic servants.

The month-long general strike of the League of Coloured Peoples will be held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, April 6, in the Memorial Hall, London.

The Prisoners' Aid Society of Southern Rhodesia has requested that the Government should appoint a psychiatrist to deal with prisoners and juvenile delinquents.

Tea planters in Eastern Africa will be interested to learn that Great Britain has agreed to purchase £3,000,000 of tea from the Highlands East Indies during 1941. The quantity exceeds that of the 1940 contract by 20%.

Gwelo Municipal Council having ratified the Midlands Hotel, Gwelo, at £102,000 for suitable purposes, the owners, the Thomas Melkie Trust, appealed to the Southern Rhodesian court to reduce that the figure ought to be reduced.

Endeavour to be benefited by a meal consisting of one part white soya bean flour, four parts rye flour, and two parts whole wheat flour, the latter being mixed with white wheat flour. A little sugar and salt are added. The bread, close grained and yellow in colour, is described as very palatable.

An agricultural show is to be held in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, early in 1941, under the auspices of the Abercorn Agricultural and Industrial Society, which has recently elected Mr. B. Turner as President. The proceeds of the show are to be given to welfare funds. Other officers elected at the recent annual meeting of the society included Mr. J. Moffat as honorary treasurer, Mrs. W. Maddin as honorary secretary, and Mrs. Draper, Mr. K. Francis, Mr. H. Croad and Mr. R. P. Kidd as members of the Committee.

Patricia, in Bulawayo, and Mrs. R. Bronckhorst, in Lusaka, Mr. R. R. Kiser, Financial Secretary to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, advised shoppers (1) to buy only local goods, (2) to buy local (Rhodesian or South African) produce first, and (3) to buy goods from British Empire countries in sterling currencies. He stated that there would shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council a system of import control under which a brake would be put on the importation from overseas of goods of a luxury and non-essential nature, and that an effort would be made to divert other commerce from non-sterling channels to sterling sources.

EXPORTERS (BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. GOVERNMENT)

Exporters of: Waterbark, Native-grown Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Glycerine, Waxes, Goatskins, etc.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Branches at: Mombasa, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Kisumu, Malindi, Mombasa, Bukoba.

Importers of: Earthenware and Building Materials, Sunning, Wines and Spirits, Specialists in Cotton piece goods for Native trade.

IMPORTERS

BRANCHES IN KENYA

NAIROBI and KILIMANJARO

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO. LTD.

MILLERS OF EAST AFRICAN and CONGO COFFEES

Example from S. Rhodesia

Stockowners in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias will be interested in the following extract from a letter of Sir Albert Howard to the *Sunday Times*, which has published a good deal of correspondence concerning the policy of the Rhodesia Agricultural Board in slaughtering animals affected by foot and mouth disease:—

"Farmers and stockowners are determined to bring to an end the Board's bankrupt policy of slaughter, and put in its place the restoration of soil fertility."

The real prophylactic for disease, including the virus group to which foot and mouth disease belongs, is a fertile soil. It is impossible to set forth in a letter the growing range of results which are obtained, but I may refer to one. At Chipolzi, in Southern Rhodesia, Sir Alan Moore found that the restoration of the fertility of his estate by means of Indore compost was followed by a fall in the mortality of his calves from about 30% to less than 2%. This confirms some earlier results obtained in 1935 by the late Sir Bernard Greenwell at March Park. Summary evidence of this nature is much too striking to be overlooked."

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS

Prospectus last week's annual results of Bovril Ltd. Lord Luke emphasised the concentration on the production of Bovril, saying that it takes 40 lb. of fresh beef to produce 1 lb. of the essential salt which is contained in the product. Literally millions of cups of Bovril had given warmth and encouragement to those who might after night uncomplainingly suffered the discomfort of long hours in a raid shelter.

Messrs. Bosch and John Brown Ltd., who are expanding their business activities in East Africa and the Rhodesias, announce the payment of a final dividend of 61% free of tax (making 121% free of tax on the ordinary shares) for 1939 (against 117% tax free for 1939). Net profits, after providing for interest, depreciation, taxation, deferred shares, war damage contributions and contingencies, amounted to £230,222 compared with £508,459.

POWER for INDUSTRY!



**KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA**

Power is available in many areas. Before erecting factories or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to sisal growers in the Tanga area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.

In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts for 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret.

Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Dares Salaam and Tanga.

THE DANES SAGAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Dares Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilima, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 25, Queen Street, E.C.4.

The Outlook for Coffee

Crop prospects of the different coffee producing countries are remarkable for their diversity this season. Some blessings from Mother Nature are to be seen in their monthly reviews.

While Guatemala, Ecuador and Nicaragua report smaller coffee crops due to excessive rains, Kenya's crop has suffered gravely—though happily not quite totally—from drought. These latter coffees have enjoyed a wide spread distribution in different outlets this season, and we feel convinced that they stand to benefit in the future from the wider appreciation of their outstanding merits.

Brazil expects her current bumper crop to be followed by a small one owing to drought, and strange to say everybody seems to be pleased at the prospect. It is such a peculiar attitude that rejoices at the destruction of Nature as the result of man's effort, yet ever the eye can remember frosts, drought or any other *contertemps* which reduce the Brazil coffee crop were always hailed with delight.

The wider geographical expansion of coffee cultivation in Brazil in recent years perhaps mitigates the worst effects of crop reductions due to natural causes, so that Brazil may still have to adopt some more dependable means to comply with the law of supply and demand if she prefers higher prices to bigger crops. Up to now the output of old plantations going out of existence has been compensated by the vigour of new ones elsewhere, though quality seems to have suffered.

The London market is firm. Fresh offerings of attractive coffee are practically nil, and buyers are now competing keenly for even the most unacceptably qualities at firm rates. Second-hand supplies still seem to be available to the trade, however, at comparatively reasonable prices. Coffee essence manufacturers announce their inability to continue their supply to the public on the former scale, owing to sugar rationing. Hence the increase in the consumption of real coffee. All coffee merchants hope that the taste of the public is now being educated to appreciate the real thing.

Of Commercial Concern

The Tobacco Company of Rhodesia has declared a dividend of 5%.

The Government of India has decided that the territory covered by the Indian Trade Commissioner at Mombasa shall be extended to include the Protectorate of Zanzibar.

Southern Rhodesia's milk production in 1940 has been estimated at about 7,000,000 gallons, or 25% more gallons higher than in 1936, the best year of the preceding decade, and 1,500,000 gallons higher than in 1939.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways during December were £460,036, and for the quarter £1,436,259. Approximate gross receipts of the Beira-Umfoli section for the month were £63,037, and for the three months, £200,000.

We reported recently that shipping space would be made available this year for the carriage of 7,500 tons of coffee from East Africa. Space has been allotted *pro rata* to the territorial quotas for coffee exports to the United Kingdom, the basis being: Kenya, 4,520 tons; Tanganyika, 1,730 tons; and Uganda, 1,250 tons.

Biscuits, cakes, breakfast foods and similar cereal preparations, fruit jellies and table jellies, jams and marmalades are among articles which may not be exported from Great Britain to any destination without an export licence. Details of the Order are given in the Export of Goods (Control) (No. 5) Order, 1941, which further amends the Export of Goods (Control) (No. 38) Order, 1940.

MINES AND MINING

Chunya Goldfield

CHUNYA GOLDMINE, Ltd. gave in their fourth annual report for the year ended March 31, 1940, that the response to the invitation to shareholders last year to subscribe £200,000 fresh working capital yielded only £3,850, provided by directors and their friends, and as subsequently the company's creditors insisted on payment it became necessary to cease operations and to instruct the mine manager to sell existing assets to meet the demands of creditors. The directors are endeavoring to retain the company's extensive prospecting licence in the hope that after the war fresh money may be raised to restart operations.

During the year ended March 31, 1940, gold recovered after deducting royalties and selling expenses amounted to 1,000 oz. Working expenditure exclusive of prospecting and development, £125,000, less £100,000 for a balance of £25,000 to the credit of working account.

The balance sheet shows the paid-up share capital at £200,000, credits at £2,774 and bank overdraft at £1,172. On the assets side prospecting licences and options valued at £25,000 and cost of development and mine development of £1,000, both items being in the origin of the mine, and process of their real values. Plant and machinery amounted to £2,377, buildings at £465, motor vehicles at £127, and furniture, etc., at £93. Gold in hand amounted to £220, stores to £386, debtors to £385, investments (at market value) to £1,962, and cash to £29. The debit balance of profit and loss account now totals £13,000.

Minerals Separation

Minerals Separation Ltd., which is interested in the Northern Rhodesian copper mining industry, announces payment of a year dividend of 25% making 45% for 1940, compared with 50% for the last year. Profit, subject to taxation and directors' additional remuneration, amounted to £411,213, compared with £315,448 for the preceding 12 months.

Anglo-American Corporation

The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. which has interests in Rhodesian mining companies, has declared a dividend of 20% for the year ended December 31, 1940. Profit for the year, before providing for taxation, amounted to £866,000, compared with £1,100 for the preceding 12 months.

Consolidated Mines Selection

Consolidated Mines Selection Ltd., which has interests in Northern Rhodesian copper mining, reports net profits of £38,978 for 1940, compared with £7,000 for the 12 months. The directors have recommended a dividend of 10% and have written £400,000 off investments. The dividend for the year is unchanged at 10% and £20,670 is carried forward. Dividends for 1940 in the balance sheet, less amounts written off against the market value on December 31, 1940, last was £1,000,000.

World's Gold Production

Owing to the increasing difficulty of obtaining reliable figures for the gold production of certain countries and delays in collection of statistics, it is not yet possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the gold output of 1940. The Union Corporation, Ltd. however, has prepared a provisional estimate which places production at the major "core" level of 24,000,000 oz., having a value of £340,000,000 at the current price of gold. The leading producing countries was South Africa, with 14,045,000 oz., Canada being second with an output of 5,275,000 oz., and the U.S.A. third with 4,650,000 oz. The British Empire produced approximately 24,000,000 oz., representing 59.3% of the world output.

Mining Personalities

We regret to learn of the death by enemy action in London at the age of 85 years of Mr. W. F. Macdonald, M.B.E., associated as technical director of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd. He had visited the mine several times, and three years ago, died, his manager of the mine during the absence of the general manager. Mr. Macdonald was also a director of the Italia Romagnola Petroleum Syndicate, Ltd. He had been and had had exceptionally wide experience of the industry in many countries. In 1904 he was employed on a mercury mine in the Caucasus and after a short spell in the U.S.A. he returned to the U.K. Government to carry out investigations on the gold fields in the U.S.A. and to make a geological survey of certain areas. In the last war he was awarded the M.B.E., Civil Division, and after the Armistice he managed the fields in Burma and Borneo. He began his business on his own account as a consulting mining engineer in 1932.

Company Magnets Reports

Dalrymple. February output of 2,000 tons were milled, yielding 2,000 oz. fine gold. Profit, £1,076.

Rhodesian Corporation. February output of 2,000 tons milled, yielding 2,000 tons working profit, £2,100. Total output of 15,000 tons of accumulated fines created for an output of 1,080 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit, £1,812. Reserve includes 90% in reserve at the end of February.

Roseman Gold Mines. During February 4,820 tons were crushed, yielding 2,604 oz. fine gold, with an estimated surplus of £2,382. Working expenditure £2,100. Development, £2,382. Estimated surplus, £2,761. Capital expenditure, £2,761.

Wauchope. During February 10,357 tons were milled, yielding 2,000 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £2,100. Working costs, £13,300. Profit, £7,170. In addition 215 tons from the Evelyn and Woodwider mines yielded a profit of £80.

Globe and Phoenix. February output of 1,000 tons treated, yielding 2,730 oz. fine gold, profit £1,628. Maximum level driven 101 ft. at 4 dwt., 5th level raised 22 ft. at 14th level driven 100 ft. at 14 dwt., 14th level sunk 37 ft. at 1 dwt., 4th level driven 73 ft. at 14 dwt.

Iron in S. Rhodesia

An iron field, of which ore samples assay nearly 94% pure iron, has been discovered at Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia. Sixty claims have been pegged.

Kenya Magnesite

Kenya Magnesite, Ltd. has been registered in the Colony to operate a deposit of magnesite in the Mt. Kenya area. It is reported that a trial consisting of 500 tons was recently exported to the country.

New School for Native Children

Mr. R. W. Hammond, for many years headmaster of Plumtree School, has been appointed to take charge of the Shabanie Jubilee Mine School, one of the first schools for Natives in Southern Rhodesia. The school, established a few months ago by the Shabanie Mine on an independent basis, is for the children of Africans working on the mine. Mr. Hammond will act as a staff of Government-paid Native teachers.



Kelvin Diesel

MARINE ENGINES

10 H.P. to 121 to 132 H.P.

Kelvin Diesel Marine Engines are full Diesel engines of the four-cylinder type, and comply with the requirements of Lloyd's and the Board of Trade.

They are made in ten models from 21 h.p. to 132 h.p. All running parts are enclosed, yet accessibility is so good that any repair may be carried out without lifting the engine from its seat.

Prices cover complete marine equipment, including propeller, shaft, stuffing boxes, tanks and fittings, and hull connections.

Write for catalogue to the Makers.

The Bergius Company Ltd
DOBBIE'S LOAN GLASGOW, C.A.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA
 KENYA TANGANYIKA UGANDA ZAMBIA
 PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA NORTH WEST AFRICA
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH WEST INDIES
 BRITISH GUIANA MAURITIUS EGYPT SUDAN
 PALESTINE SIERRA LEONE GIBRALTAR CYPRUS
 LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER
 NEW YORK Agency

London Offices:
 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON W. 1. C. 2.
 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3.
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1.

HEAD OFFICE 54, LOMBARD STREET LONDON, E.C. 3.

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT
 AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy and
 comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves, the excellent
 fishing rivers, on to the inland seas, and for tourists going over
 the world there are through connections with the South
 and the Eastern Congo.

WHEN you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa the
 Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming
 areas.

A Railway Dining Saloon.



BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the
 Railways tell you how they can ease your
 journeying.

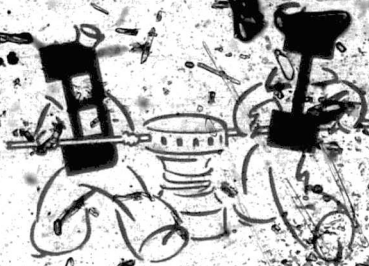
THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

The East African Railways, Nairobi, or
 to any travel agency.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 27, 1941
Volume 17 (New Series) No. 862

Weekly, 10s. Yearly post free
Registered at the G.P.O.



TRAVEL
IS One long round OF
PLEASURE

Tickets interchangeable with Union-Castle, Blue Funnel, Shaw Savill, John & Service, Elder, and Bucknall, Holland Africa Lijn and K. M., also with Imperial Airways.

REGULAR FOUR WEEKLY
SAILINGS FROM LONDON
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

Your "voyage" is sure to be "bon"
if you travel B.I. No trouble is spared
to ensure your comfort and enjoyment
from the moment you come aboard.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

OFFICE: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1, 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS:
Messrs. G. & Co., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Gentry, Hanky & Co. Ltd., Dock House, Billerica Quay,
MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, White & Co. Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wack & Shepherd, Ltd.

The Jofie Waters of Kings - since 1790

Schwepes

ODA WATER
DRY GINGER ALE
SPARKLING GRAPE FRUIT
ETC

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSE, OLDS
LEADING CLUBS, HOTELS & STEAMSHIP LINES

SISAL & RUBBER TRUCKS
MOTOR VEHICLES
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ALL BEARING WHEELS & AXLES

ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED

SALETRUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW FANE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN and CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Tottenham St., Westminster, S.W.1

ROBIN LINE

EAST REGULAR CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM, BEIRA,
 LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH,
 CAPE TOWN
 (AND) NAIROBI, JULIABA, (including Rhodesia) AND
NORTH AMERICA
 THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR
 NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS,
 BOSTON and TRINIDAD

Outward from	DATE	NEW YORK	Return to	Price
S.S. ROBIN LOCKSLEY	March 15	March 15	S.S. GREYLOCK	End March
S.S. SEATTLE SPIRIT	March 15	March 21	S.S. ROBIN ADA	Early April
S.S. ROBIN HOOD	March 20	March 21	S.S. ROBIN GOODWILL	Late April
S.S. ELDENA	March 20	April 3	S.S. ROBIN LOCKSLEY	Early May
S.S. ROBIN DONCASTER	April 3	April 10	S.S. ROBIN HOOD	Mid-May

For further particulars apply to principal Agents
LONDON—MITCHELL COTTS & Co. Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2
 Telephone—LONDON WALL 4731
MOMBASA AND NAIROBI—MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (E.A.) LTD.
CAPE TOWN—MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (S.A.) LTD. **DURBAN—MITCHELL COTTS & Co. LTD.**
HEAD OFFICE: ROBIN LINE, 39, CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.



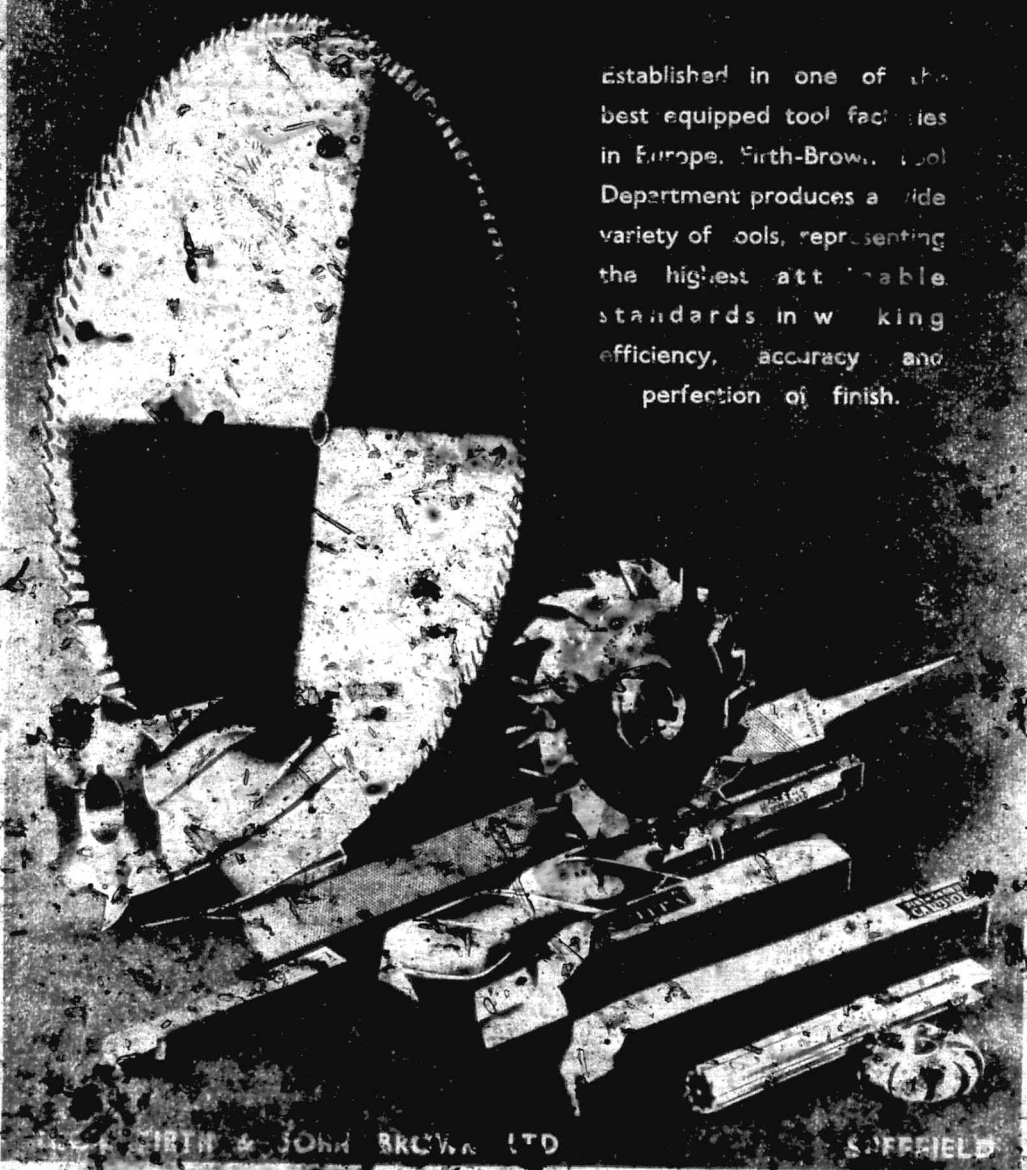
But your exploring need not be done in the same way as the pioneers. You can now travel in fully comfortable trains with sleeping and dining cars which run to Rhodesia from all South African Ports and from Beira, the journey from Cape Town to Bulawayo taking 47 hours and that from Beira to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, 23 hours.

RHODESIA RAILWAYS Ltd.

ASK ANY TOURIST AGENCY FOR FULL PARTICULARS
 1, London Wall Buildings
 London E.C. 2

Tell Our Advertisers you saw it in "East Africa and Rhodesia"

FIRTH-BROWN ENGINEERS TOOLS



established in one of the best equipped tool factories in Europe. Firth-Brown Tool Department produces a wide variety of tools, representing the highest attainable standards in working efficiency, accuracy and perfection of finish.

FIRTH & JOHN BROWN LTD

SHEFFIELD

African Mercantile Co. Ltd.
 10, Market Street, Durban

Messrs. Baldwins (South Africa) Ltd.
 P.O. Box 440, Bulawayo

UNION CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA

MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

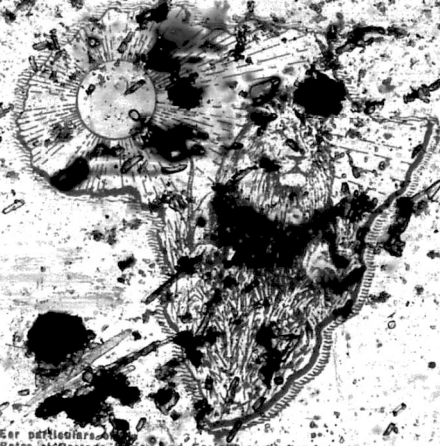
London, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban

INTERCONTINENTAL SERVICE TO

WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Especially to West, Bay, South African Ports (including Mossel Bay), Lourenço Marques, Beira, and East African Ports to Mombasa

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa



For particulars, rates of passage, fares, and freight apply to:
Head Office: 37 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

West End Passenger Agency: 105, BALDWIN STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1
Branches: Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester, and at the town of Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Mombasa, Mozambique, Beira, Mafuco, and Mombasa.
Agents at Middleburg: BULMER & CO.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED)

Bankers to the Colonial Government in South Africa and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate

Head Office: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 65, London Wall, E.C. 4 **WEST END BRANCH: 8, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2**
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67, Wall Street

The Bank has Branches in
KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA

The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 27, 1941

Volume 17 (New Series) No. 962

41 Weeks, 30s. Yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Editor and Publisher
F. S. Johnson

Redeem Office:
11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4
Emergency Address:
100, East Street, Chambers, Dover, Kent

Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Letter of Moment	187	Background	473
Enemy Driven from British Somaliland	468	War News	474
Italian Non-Infm. Patents (B. I. S.)	23	Obituary	475
Reply	11	Preserving Africa Fauna	476
		Questions in Parliament	477

MATTERS OF MOMENT

PATIENCE AND SPEED may appear to appear incompatible as aspects of military policy, but these two elements have been General Wavell's strategy against Italian East Africa. **The Fruits of Patience.** With patience he bore for months the constant and dire threat of attack by immensely superior enemy forces, particularly against the Sudan. With patience he prepared his counter-measures, including the assembly and reinforcement, the training of Abyssinian patriots in the Sudan and elsewhere, and the active encouragement of insurgent forces behind the Italian and German lines. With patience he set his own forces to sweep the Italian and German lines of the sky and smash them on the ground. The very patience of these preparations has been rewarded by successes far surpassing in swiftness the anticipations of even the best-informed authorities. None would have dared to prophesy that the numerically superior Italian and German forces in East Africa could be mastered so soon and so completely, that the numerous Italian submarines in East African waters would fail so signally, that Italy's excellent prospects of securing Khartoum and Addis Ababa would be shattered away by prodigious means, that, setting aside their ancient and great Abyssinian enemies, would cooperate so quickly and so loyally in revolt, nor, finally, that the British forces at last set to attack

Italian East Africa could cover such distances in such short periods.

The very speed of these achievements has tended to blur the public memory, and to obliterate the anxiety which a few short weeks ago sustained the days and nights of those who knew most of the situation.

The Enemy's Dilemma

Success transcending the most optimistic hopes now awaits the confidence of the British and is not far away. Herein lies the danger that one of the critical phases of the campaign, probably the longest and most costly, is that now being fought outside Keren, an exceptionally strong natural position of which the enemy has taken full advantage, but from which he may be unable to withdraw his considerable force—estimated at not less than 30,000 men and possibly numbering some 40,000. Now that the R.A.F. has won almost complete command of the air in that sector, any withdrawal of the Italian divisions would present mass targets to our airmen, who could be counted upon to inflict crushing casualties. Another large-scale action may at any moment be joined in the Harar province, to which we can now rush reinforcements by the short and good road from Berbera and Hargeisa, instead of sending them four times as far, by road from Addis Ababa. We may hope, the

enemy is decisively defeated in both these areas, his morale will receive a shattering blow, and Abyssinia will, already of high importance, will flame still more fiercely. Within a few weeks for Keren, which has been marked by the hardest fighting of the campaign, should soon give us control of Eritrea and Abyssinia, though much larger in area, would not then long endure Italian rule. It is in these circum-

stances that His Majesty's Government has made it clear that there can be no suspension of hostilities in order to permit the evacuation of Italian civilians. The responsibility for their protection devolves upon the Italian High Command, which, in case of need, must accept the obligation to surrender unconditionally for the sake of the large number of Italian non-combatants in the Colonies.

Enemy Driven from British Somaliland

Ceaseless Attacks in Abyssinia and Eritrea by British Aircraft

HEAVY PRESSURE has been maintained against the Italians in the Keren and Jijiga sectors. British Somaliland has been cleared of the enemy, and ceaseless attacks have been made by our aircraft on Italian planes, positions, communications and supplies.

March 19.—The Army and R.A.F. communiqués issued in Cairo stated:—*Eritrea*.—Pressure by Abyssinian patriot forces is developing against Debra Markos. On March 17 our troops occupied the town of Jijiga, an important centre of communications in south-east Abyssinia. In other sectors our general advance is proceeding. *Eritrea*.—Further important positions south of Keren have been captured, and Italian counter-attacks have again been repulsed with serious losses to the enemy. The situation is developing favourably. *Africa*.—By aircraft of the R.A.F. supporting our operations in Abyssinia and Somaliland continued unabated today. In the Keren area troops held gun positions on the hills around the town were heavily bombed and machine-gunned. A direct hit was obtained on enemy mechanical transport on roads in the vicinity of Dolo Rodok. In the southern theatre of operations enemy defences in the Marda Pass were bombed by aircraft of the S.A.A.F. In our transport on the Harar road was successfully attacked, and a train proceeding in the direction of Wash was machine-gunned and brought to a standstill.

Faulty Official Geography

To find Jijiga officially described as an important centre in "south-east Abyssinia" is surprising. It is, of course, in east central Abyssinia, and not far to the south of a direct line drawn from Addis Ababa to

Readers of the *British* were also told, on the authority of an R.A.F. communiqué telegraphed from Nairobi, that "the S.A.A.F. on Monday attacked and machine-gunned the aerodrome at Ausac, 100 miles east of Addis Ababa. On the same day a train running towards Ausac was machine-gunned from the air and forced to stop. Enemy road transport near Jijiga was bombed. On Tuesday the S.A.A.F. bombed and machine-gunned enemy positions near Jijiga."

The two references to "Ausac" should presumably have been to Awacha point on the railway about 100 miles east of Addis Ababa.

March 20.—The Service communiqués from Cairo and Nairobi read:—*Eritrea*.—In spite of heavy enemy counter-attacks our forces are steadily making headway towards Keren. During Wednesday's fighting the heaviest casualties were particularly heavy. *Abyssinia*.—Sixteen and over 200 prisoners, including 13 Italian officers, were captured at Berbera. In the areas of southern Abyssinia our forward movement is continuing satisfactorily.

The occupation of Jijiga was carried out without difficulty, some prisoners were taken. By the capture of this important centre new routes have been opened up

running east to Berbera and west to Dire Dawa, where the road meets the through railway from Jibuti. Our patrols have now made contact with the enemy in difficult mountainous country surrounding the Marda Pass, 8 miles west of Jijiga. Yavello was occupied by our Regular troops. In the Negelli area operations continue according to plan.

Intense activity on the part of the R.A.F. continues in Eritrea, particularly in the Keren-Asmara area. Enemy positions in the hills around Keren were repeatedly dive-bombed and machine-gunned by our aircraft and enemy motor transport on the road between Keren and Asmara was also attacked. During a heavy raid on Asmara bombs were dropped on the telegraph office and the Fiat works, while another formation bombed the railway station. Dessie aerodrome was also heavily attacked and severely damaged.

Banda Glad to Surrender

A message from Nairobi recounted the circumstances of the surrender of a number of enemy auxiliaries at Hbbok. Our troops, cautious of the offer of surrender, approached the meeting place in armoured cars. The precaution proved unnecessary for the chief of the *Banda* appeared with the boys and their rifles already in a sack. A straggling band of about 200 men then appeared with their rifles and machine-guns, claiming that they no longer wanted to fight. The Italians who had conscripted them against their will. They had had no water or food for days, and were completely worn out and some ill. When we came against them here, they said, "We will not resist, we are only too glad to be with you."

March 21.—It was officially stated in Nairobi that Hargeisa, 120 miles to the south of the north-western corner of British Somaliland, and near the Abyssinian frontier, had been occupied on Thursday morning. Since the announcement added that "operations too close up with our forces from Berbera are proceeding," the township was evidently taken by members of the column which had advanced from Mogadishu to Jijiga.

R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced:—Enemy troops and positions in and around Keren were heavily attacked by aircraft of the R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. throughout yesterday and the previous day. Many tons of bombs were dropped during numerous raids, the enemy being given little respite. All our own aircraft returned safely.

Now that Mogadishu, Kismayu and other ports on the Italian Somaliland coast are in our hands, it is possible (said the Air Ministry News Service) to reveal the many occasions upon which the South African Air Force have co-operated with the Navy in a ceaseless watch on enemy shipping and in naval bombardments of the Somaliland coast.

One of the heaviest of these bombardments was at Modon, a small town about four miles inland from the port of Brava. As soon as the target was registered by

aircraft bombardment from the sea began. The first attack directed the first two salvos, after which further destruction was caused by salvos from the sea. When the Italians discovered that a South African aircraft was directing the bombardment two Cr. 12s started to attack it by diving simultaneously from astern. The rear gunner in the South African aircraft repeatedly hit one of them, which dived away and landed. The second fighter was completely beaten for speed by the South African, who at once resumed his co-operation with the Navy, indicating Italian aerodromes as the target.

On another occasion a reconnaissance aircraft of the S.A.A.F. spotted for the Navy, who were engaged in the bombardment of enemy troop encampments near Brava at the main road junction leading to Mogadishu. Spotting was extremely accurate, and most of the salvos fell among tents. From the air the fortified Italian troops could be seen running from the tents and taking cover in the bush.

For months past the airmen have been engaged in a constant watch on enemy shipping, which they often attacked, especially on all movements in Kismayu and Mogadishu harbours. Defences and harbours had also constantly been reconnoitred and photographed.

Air Attacks on the Railway

March 22.—R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced:—*Sudan*.—Our enemy bombers were destroyed at Tokar. *Eritrea*.—Enemy positions in and around Keren were again heavily bombed yesterday by aircraft of the R.A.F. In addition, the railway was bombed and damaged. Further south our aircraft made attacks on Assab, where supply depots were the principal objective. *Abyssinia*.—The railway between Addis Ababa and Dire-dawa was attacked with considerable success. Many bombs were dropped on the station at Dire-dawa, while three trains travelling between Awash and Dire-dawa were extensively machine-gunned. Motor transport on the road was also attacked. In the Biyo Kaba area a fuel dump was machine-gunned and set on fire. At the same time aircraft of the S.A.A.F. dive-bombed and machine-gunned military objectives at Hawar. Direct hits were registered on barracks and on the wireless station. An enemy fighter attempted to intercept our bombers, but was badly damaged and beaten off. Trains in the station at Orso a few miles west of Dire-dawa were bombarded and direct hits were registered. At Gondar several fires were started among stores and buildings when a military camp was raided.

A message from Nairobi stated that two Savoia bombers were machine-gunned on Dire-dawa aerodrome, and that one of two Cr. 12s which attacked our bombers was believed to have been shot down.

Press correspondents before Keren reported fierce Italian counter-attacks, especially by the Alpini, who were beaten back in hand-to-hand fighting by Highlanders, a Madras regiment and Indian infantry. One jet captured from the Italians was occupied by a Yorkshire unit which fought continuously without sleep for more than 180 hours. A Scottish sergeant, suddenly faced by an Italian officer who tried to make him prisoner, swiftly hit a half-nelson on the enemy and ran him down to the British lines. His sergeant, also taken prisoner, wore three rows of military ribbons, including the British Military Medal and the French and Belgian Croix de Guerre. Of 800 prisoners taken in one day, 300 were Italians and the rest Africans.

March 23.—The Service communiqués from Cairo said:—*Eritrea*.—In the Keren area fighting continues. Yesterday our troops registered a number of local successes, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and taking a further 100 prisoners. *Abyssinia*.—The important town of Negelli has been occupied. Operations in all other areas continue to develop to our advantage. Intense aerial activity continues in support of Army

operations. In the Keren area enemy positions were repeatedly attacked by R.A.F. bomber and fighter aircraft. A railway station was subjected to a heavy attack yesterday, and during the raid our fighters destroyed a number of Cr. 12s and shot down two in flames. Three other Cr. 12s were destroyed in the same area as the previous day by the same squadron. In the Gondar area fires were started among buildings following a bombing attack by R.A.F. bomber aircraft on barracks and warehouses.

Attacks were made on trains in the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway by bombers of the S.A.A.F., resulting in the destruction of at least one train, which burned out after receiving direct hits from a salvo of bombs.

A formation of R.A.F. bombers also attacked trains at Adem and Gota with machine-gun fire, and bombed and machine-gunned a large concentration of enemy motor transport on the road between Ume and Awash. Enemy positions in the Marda Pass area were similarly attacked.

With the capture of Negelli the Italians lose their former principal air base in southern Abyssinia. When Graziani was raised to the peerage in 1935 for his services in the Abyssinian war, he chose the title Marquis of Negelli.

Free French and British Hand Fighting near Keren

Press correspondents before Keren reported steady progress despite heavy Italian gun-fire and fierce counter-attacks, especially against Fort Dologorodok, which is now in our hands. During one attack the colonel and his staff resisted with their revolvers, while clerks and cooks used revolvers and bayonets. Enemy losses are described as "very heavy"; every gorge is strewn with bodies. Prisoners exceed 1,000, including several hundred swines. Two battalions are believed to have been annihilated when waves of R.A.F. bombers swept down upon them near the town.

A Free French and British column several miles north-east of Keren is overcoming stubborn resistance on a 7,000 ft peak.

It became known that some 1,900 political prisoners interned in a camp called Danang were released by the British after the capture of Mogadishu. About 1,000 were Abyssinians, most of whom had been kept for five years or more in appalling conditions; the rest were mainly Arab British traders and Somali. They had incurred Italian fines and, except for some, were almost all scars taken from ships sunk by German raiders in the Indian Ocean. The prisoners had been lodged in tormented iron sheds, in which the heat was intolerable; their only drinking water was from a leakish well near the beach; and bathing was permitted only once a week, twice a week, and the daily ration of food consisted of two cups of inferior rice, two cups of beans, one ounce of sugar, and one-third of an ounce of tea. Conditions were worst among the Abyssinians, and disease is stated to have been endemic in the camp.

March 24.—Service communiqués issued in Cairo and Nairobi stated:—*Eritrea*.—After successfully beating off seven counter-attacks, in which the enemy sustained serious losses, our troops at Keren are again making headway in *Abyssinia*. Patriot activities continue to develop satisfactorily. Further south our general advance into Abyssinia is progressing. Our forward troops carried out an attack against strong enemy positions holding the Marda Pass, just west of Ujiga. The attack was successful, and after strong opposition certain vital tactical features were captured. Our casualties were slight. Operations are continuing further west, after encountering some opposition. A column of West African troops, occupying Negelli, Patrols by East and West African troops are being carried out in rear areas in this sector, and the remnants

of the enemy are being cleaned up. Some prisoners and rifles have been captured.

Outlying centres of administration, some of which are 400 miles from our lines of communication, are being taken over by air-borne troops accompanied by political officers. Some sick wounded and children have already been evacuated.

British Somaliland is now under the control of our forces and the road from Hargeisa to Berbera is open.

Aircraft of the S.A.A.F. continued to prepare the way for our advancing troops. Enemy road and rail communications between Dire Dawa and Awash were heavily attacked. At Urso many bombs hit a supply train going towards Dire Dawa. Other trains were attacked at Miesso and Awash. In one case several trucks were left or returned on the railway bank. Twenty trucks and some troops at Metahara, near Addis Ababa, were machine-gunned. Fires were seen at Awash after mechanical transport had been attacked. At Zeila (British Somaliland) pilots reported a large number of Native carrying white bags, and Union Jacks could be seen flying from the buildings.

Large German Merchantman Captured

March 25.—The Admiralty stated that the C.-in-C., East Indies had reported that the German merchant ship OMA, 6,576 tons, had been intercepted by H.M. sloop SHORRA (Commander R. E. Sunbridge, R.N.R.) while endeavouring to escape from Massawa. The Service communiqué from Cairo reads:

Eritrea. Our troops repulsed another counter-attack, spite of heavy enemy inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. *Abyssinia*.—A number of prisoners and quantities of equipment were taken during and following the action of Marda Baga and our forces are now approaching Harar. Operations in north-west Negh continued to develop successfully.

Enemy base positions at Keren were bombed continuously throughout March 23. Over 10 tons of bombs were dropped, the attack lasting from dawn to dusk. Further south bombers of the S.A.A.F. continued attacks on the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway between Dire Dawa and Awash. Bombs straddled a train at Arba station, a few miles east of Awash, causing considerable damage.

Sub-Lieutenant G. A. Johnston, R.N., who has died on active service, served for a time in H.M.S. LIVERPOOL in the East Indies Squadron.

Aircraftman J. P. King, R.A.F., who has died from wounds, hailed from Chipinga, Southern Rhodesia.

Corporal Pedro, Italy, best stunt pilot in East Africa, who earned his nickname from the way in which he has dodged in and out of the clouds, has been captured. When two S.A.A.F. pilots attacked his machine Pedro and his companion baled out.

BRAITHWAITE

PRESSED STEEL TANKS

for every form of Liquid Storage

BRAITHWAITE & Co., ENGINEERS Ltd.

Manufacturers of
Badges, Biers, Jakes, Steel Buildings,
Screwcrete Piles and Cylinders, Pressed
and Traughing, Pressed Steel Tanks

London Office: Temporary Address:
27 KINGS HOUSE, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Telephone: WH1 2093. Telegrams: Braithwaite-Phon

The D.S.O. has been awarded to Squadron-Leader J. R. Gordon-Figglyson, who recently received the D.F.C. for services in the Middle East. The citation says: "This officer has completed over 100 operational sorties by day and night. Throughout these operations, most of which have been carried out in exceptionally difficult conditions, he has displayed outstanding leadership and skill, and by his splendid example of courage and determination has contributed materially to the successes achieved by his squadron."

Captain S. F. B. Theron, of the S.A.A., has been awarded the D.F.C. One day this month he shot down an enemy aircraft near Daggabur. Later the same day he destroyed one of two Italian Cr.42s which attempted to attack the aerodrome at that place. Two days later in an attack by our fighters on Dire Dawa aerodrome he shot down a Cr.42 and destroyed four Savoia-bombers on the ground. In these engagements Captain Theron displayed the greatest skill, determination and courage.

Rear-Admiral R. H. C. Hallifax, C.B., who has been appointed senior officer, Red Sea Force, formerly commanded the Home Fleet destroyer, will be responsible for the safety of convoys.

Lieutenant E. J. Wayland, C.B.E., R.C.S., former Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, has returned to this country from Gwatar.

Commander David Blunt, R.N., lately, who was commanding the Kenya R.N.V.R. at the time of the outbreak of war, has returned to England and engaged on special duties.

General Wavell Congratulates Congo Troops

General Wavell has sent a telegram to General Ermens, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Belgian Congo, reading: "I congratulate you on the admirable conduct of the Belgian battalions in its first action, at Asosa, in co-operation with the British Imperial troops."

General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, replying to questions by nationalist members in the House of Assembly last week, said that the Government had not decided to allow South African troops to serve outside the continent of Africa.

Major-General C. C. Clarke, Director of Economy at the War Office, whose many East Africans have known as a Director of the Uganda Government, broadcast an interesting talk a few days ago about the elimination of waste in the Army.

The s.s. CLAN MANNAN (6,000 tons), owned by Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., has been torpedoed by a submarine about 100 miles north of Santo Antao, one of the Cape Verde islands. Thirty British troops have landed at the island of Sao Nicolau, in the Azores, and 25 Indians. They reported that four more boats with survivors had left the ship, but their fate is not yet known.

All but four of the 39 German missionaries in Northern Rhodesia have been confined to their mission stations. The remaining four are subject to supervision by instructions of their movements.

owing to "difficulties in forwarding," all mail posted recently in Italy to addresses in Italian East Africa is being returned to the senders.

Casualties in Africa

Lord Croft stated in the House of Lords on Tuesday that British casualties on all African fronts to February 23 had numbered 2,025, including only 604 killed, whereas those of the enemy had exceeded 200,000, of whom some 180,000 had been captured.

82nd Week of the War

Italian Non-Combatants British Reply to the Vatican

With reference to Mr. R. A. Butler's reply on behalf of the Government to a Parliamentary question concerning the safety of Italian non-combatants in East Africa, it has been authoritatively stated in London that the Vatican has for some time shown an active interest in this question, which it has thus raised with the British Government.

The Vatican has been informed that the responsibility for the protection of non-combatants behind the Italian lines rests with the Italian High Command, and that there can be no question of the suspension of our military operations.

At the same time the British forces engaged in East Africa, whose consideration of conditions in occupied enemy territory has been twice recognised with approval by the Vatican, will naturally continue to observe the laws of civilised warfare, as is their custom.

The British High Command has also made representations on this matter to the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, since there is obviously some risk of reprisals for the barbarous treatment of the Ethiopian population at Addis Ababa and elsewhere in 1936, as the event of a general collapse of Italian authority. The Emperor at once gave an assurance that he would do his utmost to see that the forces under his control respect non-combatants in the territories which he may occupy, and the news of this assurance has been received by the Vatican.

It is understood that a request from the Italians for a suspension of hostilities to enable them to remove non-combatants would not be entertained. A general safe conduct for such persons would be granted only if it formed part of an Italian request for a general armistice. Until then the Italian High Command, which may or may not have taken appropriate measures for the protection of Italian non-combatants and those of other nationalities in the territory which it controls, must shoulder all responsibility for their safety.

The Free French Colonies

The British Government has signed with General De Gaulle a series of important agreements with the Council of Defence of the Free French Colonies.

The first agreement provides for the credits necessary to finance the war effort as waged by the Free French in their fight against the common enemy. The second deals with financial relations and foreign exchange questions between the British Empire and the territories of the French Empire which refused to accept the armistice. In particular it fixes the rate of exchange between the French Colonial Franc and the pound ster-

ling at 100:62½, which was the parity of the franc against the pound before the Franco-German armistice.

Each colony of the Free French Empire may freely dispose of the foreign exchange proceeds of its exports and gold production under the control of the Council of Defence of the French Empire, which, if necessary, will be in a position to use the surplus exchange resources of one colony to meet the deficit of another or the needs of the Free French forces as a whole and in the common cause of the Allies.

The arrangement is complementary to the economic agreements which have been signed recently or are about to be signed, and which secure for the produce of the Free French Colonies the market which it has lacked since the loss of the French metropolitan market.

Gallantry in Somaliland

News of heroism on the part of the British forces which held British Somaliland before its evacuation seven months ago are coming to light.

Second Lieutenant Purse, son of a member of the staff of the Somaliland Railway, remained to oppose the retreat of his platoon, hand-grenading the enemy until they were within 25 yards, when he was killed. Lieutenant McCallinan, son of a Kenya settler, being unable to withdraw with his mortars, buried them, but after nightfall he led a party through the Italian lines, dug up the mortars, and brought them back.

Captain Watson and Lieutenant Palmer, both Kenya settlers, remained on a hill to cover the retreat of their company in face of a heavy attack. Captain Watson hurling hand-grenades at the enemy and his comrade firing a machine-gun. Lieutenant Palmer's gun broke down, but although the enemy was within 100 yards and grenades were falling on a bandolier lying nearby, he calmly set to and repaired it. Both escaped.

Lieutenant Smith, another Kenya settler, was cut off with his platoon at night, but managed to break through the Italian lines. Next day he was again cut off, but held large numbers of Italians by personally using his Bren gun from a ridge. He was eventually rescued from the ridge by very heavy shelling, but only after having silenced two enemy machine-gun posts.

Second Lieutenant C. W. Belleney, of the Gold Coast Regiment, who received the M.C. for gallantry during the attack on El Wak, was in charge of a detachment of the Gold Coast Field Company, under the leading attacking rifle company. One of his men carrying a Bangalore torpedo, ready to drop it among the leading attacking troops, and the fuse began to burn. Lieutenant Belleney ran forward without hesitation, picked up the torpedo, cut the wire, and before he had had time to move back more than 10 yards.

THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Cable and Telegraphic Address: MANROJAR

LONDON OFFICE:
St. Bona's Chambers,
Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

THE LEADING STEAMSHIP

AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING

AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

BEIRA
P.O. BOX 1

SALISBURY
P.O. BOX 1

LOBITO
P.O. BOX 1

Incredible but True!—I am thunderstruck at the German textbooks and readers still used in English schools. A very great number describe Germany as the best and most beautiful country in the world; they include the most attractive photos of the Fuehrer, sharp attacks against England, and sentences such as: "The Hitler youth is basically nothing else than the Boy Scouts of England," "Hitler always underlined how much the Germans love peace." "The situation improved only in Germany when Adolf Hitler became Chancellor." Other books containing extracts—without any comment whatsoever—from such books as "Mein Kampf," "Hitler Youth," "New Youth," "The Nazi Party's Program," "Germany's Greatness," "The Work of the Fuehrer," and so forth. Incredible as it may seem, some of these books were even published after the outbreak of war.—Mr. P. P. Weiner.

Agricultural Policy.—"The indispensable dietetic requirements of man and beast are milk and cheese, wheat or potatoes, and various legumes, eggs, bacon and beef. Milk is admittedly the most important. The view has been promulgated from the Ministry of Agriculture that the richer the pasture the more essential it is that it be ploughed up, and the land sown down to cereals or potatoes. It is no doubt true that the tuff of at least half of Britain's pastures composed as it is largely of non-nutritious weeds, cannot only be replaced advantageously by these crops, but, by being ploughed in, will provide them with much needed humus and chemical fertilisation without any cost to the farmer. The value of this stored up fertility is lost within two years. What there cannot be true economy in the long run, although temporarily spectacular, to turn England's rich pastures, such as are found in Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Somerset, and the Vale of the Severn—incompatible throughout the world for fattening bullocks or producing high quality milk and cheese—into a medium for feeding a large number of sheep. Scientific experts are unanimous in repudiating the claims of the hen as an egg producer, to a due quota of imported feeding-stuffs above those of the fattening bullock or steer. The Government should create every municipality and urban authority to organise the collection of domestic food waste within its administrative area for feeding pigs or poultry. With the additional food now wickedly wasted but thus saved and distributed, there is no reason why the normal pig and poultry populations of Britain should not be maintained in their entirety.—Lord Bledisloe.

Resources of Free Man.—Today just the honour and dignity of the English people to man the bridgehead of humanity's hope. It is their privilege to stand against ruthless and powerful dictators who would despoil the lessons of 2,000 years of history. It is your destiny to say to them: "Here you shall not pass." You have said so little. You have done so much. Never in any struggle between barbarism and civilisation has so much been at stake. Nazism is called into question every tenet in the faith of civilized man. It has refused to recognize the dignity of man as a human individual. It has deliberately and ruthlessly denied man freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and equality before the law. The world has known tyranny before, but never a tyranny more cruel and absolute of its relentlessly organized. For Nazism has stolen and run amok with the great inventions of free and inquiring minds, and has seized upon using them not to liberate but to enslave the human spirit. Peace-loving peoples are slow to believe that others are plotting their destruction and the obliteration of everything they hold dear. But once aroused to the dangers, tolerance and peace-loving peoples have within them latent, resourcefulness, energy and fortitude that tyranny can neither match nor master.—Mr. Warrant, U.S. Ambassador in London.

Dangers of Careless Talk.—More should be done to withhold information from the enemy. Here is something that happened quite recently. Information refers to arrangements for a move of some considerable importance, not many weeks ago. It may have been a coincidence that these ships happened in the sequence in which they did, but it is singular that a week before a large quantity of stores was assembled to be loaded into special trains whose stores were blitzed. Was it pure coincidence that before the ships were sent for loading on to the ships was blitzed, and the ships bombed? Was it a pure coincidence that the personnel, when they moved a fortnight later to a totally different port in a totally different part of the country, found that the ships of which they were to embark had been blitzed? There is still a considerable distance between information which becomes known far and wide. In moving work there are far too many people who know what moves are in progress.—Captain Poole, M.P.

Background to the

Enemy Air Tactics.—The enemy has many reconnaissance aircraft out over the Atlantic. They are to find out when and where each convoy will dock. The attacks are concentrated against the ports to which convoys might be expected to arrive. Hull, Glasgow, Liverpool, Swansea, Cardiff, Bristol, Plymouth, Southampton, London bear witness to this method. Such artillery preparation from the air, so reminiscent of the spirit and methods of the last war, is intended to destroy not merely the cargoes in the port, but to make the ports themselves incapable of handling the goods. This fact gives particular point to the remark attributed by an American writer to Mr. Ronald Cross, Minister for Shipping, that Great Britain badly needs a great number of fast little ships. Their very smallness may be a matter of the first importance with the principal docks under constant attack. For there are dozens of smaller harbours where the little ships could unload. From another aspect the ports are the most difficult objectives with the destruction of which the bombers have even been charged. The quays are usually little bigger than railways. Cranes, as targets, are little better than towers. Warehouses can do without if transport arrangements are good. Our own concentrated short-range attacks on the invasion ports have proved these facts as long as a piece of a ship or machine remains a ship, can probably be up to us. Thus the business of handling inland port traffic so short a coast line as Great Britain's has to be far beyond the capacity of even an expanded London. What is needed is to establish the manner of command over the Atlantic as complete as that which we have established over the Mediterranean. Then, having brought our convoys safe to our shores, we need to be able to load and them while they are loaded. There is no answer to this task. The solution lies in striking hard at the centre of the German war effort, in gradually reducing her command of sea beyond the coasts of Great Britain, in focusing our attention on technical development as well as production, and in pushing forward with the assurance against the night bombers, which are now giving so much encouragement.—Sunday Times correspondent.

o the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—Hitler's 'New Order' is nothing but the revival of the principles of pagan Rome, that reduces all rights and all law to the will of the Caesar. —The Prime Minister of the Netherlands.

The rationing of oats for one race-course would provide the daily grain meal for 10 hens. —Mr. J. Frankland West.

We have more bombs than there are Englishmen, and we shall know how to use them. —Lay, German labour leader.

The world production of minerals other than precious metals is three times the value of gold production. —Mr. T. Pryor.

Contributions to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and the John Bull Fund have now passed the £5,000,000 mark. —Lord Hoffe.

It is dangerous doctrine to convert Parliament, the proper citadel of criticism, into a place of functions, ares and ves-men. —The Spectator.

Six-sevenths of the globe is covered by the sea, and the command of the seas is in the hands of Britain and the United States. —Mr. L. S. Avery.

In peace I would allow more responsibility to my farm bailiff than I would trust to anyone less than a corps commander in the British Army. —Major Turpin, M.P.

Western business leaders feel it is probably inevitable that the United States will enter the war. —Mr. George E. Colleson, manager, Denver Chamber of Commerce.

We must not be lulled after a war was our fault after the last war, and stimulate the development of civil aviation. —Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Minister for Air.

The coal shortage next summer and winter will be serious. The nation will have to produce more steel, while more are taken from the industry. —Mr. Ernest Bevan, M.P.

We shall be in active participation in the European war within 60 to 90 days. Our navy will take part in the battle of the Atlantic. —The President of the University of Florida.

The spirit of the times is spurting action. I think of the thousands of many groping their way in a black-out of opinion, they have themselves created and imposed. —Mr. William Mabane, M.P.

Speeds of 400 m.p.h., heights of 30,000 ft. and 40,000 ft., and ranges of 2,000 and 4,000 miles are the requirements of British military aircraft of the present day. —Daily Telegraph air correspondent.

About £1,500,000 has been expended from the Red Cross and St. John War Fund for food and comforts for prisoners of war. —Major Arthur Abraham.

Unless all on the last work, all they are worthy, we may next winter hear a child say: 'Mummy, I'm hungry. That is no figure of speech, but stark reality.' —Mr. Robert Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.

American Labour is in favour of sending every additional 100 to Great Britain, short of actually sending men across the ocean. —Mr. James A. Bevan, secretary, Colorado State Federation of Labour.

From September last to the end of February, 23,960 civilians were killed in air raids on this country, and 33,636 were seriously injured; the number of those less seriously injured is probably more than three times the total. —Mr. C. Masters.

In 1917 there were 1,000 race-horses in training, each receiving 1 lb. of oats per diem. What justification can be given for being at this moment 2,300 horses in training, receiving a bigger ration than their successful predecessors. —Mr. Gilbert Johnston.

When I visited an aerodrome in Libya, the flying officer in charge said there was an Irishman, his former gunner a Canadian, his rear gunner an Australian, his second pilot a Scot, and his navigator a New Zealander. —Mr. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

No one is invited to the microphone who has taken part in public agitation against the national war effort. Beyond this line-limit, the British Broadcasting Corporation is jealous to preserve British broadcasting in the name of freedom and democracy. —The Statesman.

German-American is a hyphenated phrase and hyphenated fact has practically ceased to exist. The World War did much for other things, —George, among German-descended Americans is the Middle East for the Parthians. The rule of Hitler substantially covered the process. —Mr. Allan.

A letter which I have been reading of the Persians, who in the midst of his early triumphs, the Byzantine Emperor Heraclius reads the epistle from Hitler to Mr. Churchill. It begins: 'Khosro, greatest of gods and master of the whole earth, to Heraclius, his slave and miserable slave. —Professor J. H. Hearnshaw.

I asked a former official who has been in close contact with Sir Oswald Wittell if he was the best man we had. He replied: 'Not at all, there are at least three others quite as good.' —Alan Brooke, Dill and Smith (particular emphasis). —The Spectator. —Sir Fredericka Pitt-Rivers, in C. Anti-Aircraft Command. —Janus, in The Spectator.

To speculate on the probabilities of invasion is about as helpful as consulting a clergyman about what will win the Derby. All one can say with any sureness is that, if we relax our vigilance, it will come at once. —Howe maintain unwearingly, watch and constantly overhaul and perfect our defences, it may not be long. —Commander Fletcher, M.P.

In December 40,000 inventions were received by the War Ministry. One invention was received for counteracting the night-bomber was that a pilot should be taken up in every fighter aircraft, and as the engine could see in the dark, wherever you were looking you could aim your gun and you were certain to bring down the machine. —Colonel J. Lewell, M.P.

Manufacturers of searchlights have come over large, so making extinguishers and baton manufacturers are making splints, tennis rackets and fishing, the manufacturers of searchlights, canvas, lanterns, and put-through cord rollers. —Aske, manufacturers are making safety belt buckles and radio telephone manufacturers are making bomb-tail units and aircraft radio receivers. —The President of the Board of Trade.

The mentality and methods of the C.I.V. Service are essentially those of the police. Its purpose is to control, restrain, restrict and prohibit. Circumlocution, red tape, hesitation, lack of responsibility, lack of initiative, all these things are proper to the police. —The whole Service, all its machinery were never designed to accomplish anything constructive, and the present attempt to make it perform the functions of the business classes is unnatural. —Sir Ernest Benn.

Let us free the National Day of Prayer from any false ideas that prayer is a kind of magic, or that we turn to God only when we are at our wits' end. To be truly observed the Day of Prayer must mean a dedication of ourselves through days of toil into a more quiet and happier days of victory in the future for which we long, when the prayers of another kind may come to us. —The Rev. Sidney M. Berry and the Rev. S. W. Higgs, J. Deputy Moderator and Secretary, Free Church Federal Council.

PERSONALIA

Mr. R. B. Fisher has joined the board of Baddagass Ltd.

Mr. John P. Soames and Mrs. Ronald Morrison were recently married in Nanyuki.

Mr. Robert Samel has resigned his appointment as Controller and Consultant to the Over-sea League Club.

Mr. A. A. Snelb has been appointed honorary responsible secretary for Uganda of the Royal Empire Society.

Cadet Sergeant R. Kenneth Brown and Miss Rosalie von Brodenzen, daughter of the Civil Commissioner of Swaziland, were recently married in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Nigeria and Governor of Uganda, recently visited Brazzaville, the capital of French Equatorial Africa.

Mr. H. M. Taylor, who died recently, and who was buried in the Church of St. Bartholomew, O., left a large estate valued at £21,150.

Richard G. Jones and Miss Suzanne G. Jones, daughter of Major-General Sir Allan G. Jones, of Nairobi, were married in the Kenya capital last week.

Mr. R. S. Lawrie, of Durban, Miss E. Grant, Major-General daughter of Sir George Grant, late of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. G. Grant, who is married shortly in Oxford.

Sir Eric MacIntyre, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominions Affairs, and Miss Neill-Findlay, wife of Major-General the Rt Hon. Sir Lovick Findlay, were married on Saturday.

Mr. D. N. Priddy, of York, North Hammersmith, who declared that the people of this country want a people's party, with Germany as a member of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee.

The engagement is announced between Captain John Schuster, R.A., and Miss George Sir George and the Hon. Peter Schuster, and the Hon. Larba Hermon Hooge, second daughter of the late Sir John Hooge.

Mr. G. S. Weston, who visited East Africa some years ago, appeared at the Bankruptcy Court last week for his own examination. He failed last January, and retained assets at £1,500, with assets of £2,000.

An informal luncheon was given in London last week by the South African High Commissioner, Mr. S. F. Waterston, in honour of Lord Harlech, who is shortly taking up the post of British High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa and High Commissioner for Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland. Among the other guests were Mr. L. S. Amery, Mr. S. A. L. O'Keefe, Admiral Sir Edward Jellicoe, Sir Edward Wilshaw, Sir Vernon Thomson, Colonel Malcolm M. Robertson F. Gibb, and Mr. J. G. G. G. G.

Major Lewis Hastings will broadcast a programme on the B.B.C. World Service at 8.15 p.m. on Tuesday, April 14, entitled "Scaling Africa". On the same day, also at 8.15 p.m., G.M.T., a programme entitled "Long Time in the East" will be broadcast for South African and Rhodesian forces.

Prince Destach, Prince and Princess, son and grandson of the Emperor of Ethiopia, who are both scholars at King's College, recently showed good showing in their forms and in the sports fields. Both speak excellent English. Some time ago the Emperor presented his two silver cups and sports trophies. They bear the royal arms of Ethiopia.

Major H. Bown, former Commander of the 1st Battalion and now a Deputy Judge Advocate General in Great Britain, was the guest last week at a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil of the Overseas League. He discussed the progress of British development in East Africa. He testified to the loyalty of all classes of the community and to the progress made by Africans under British rule. The inhabitants of Tanganyika Territory were, he said, disappointed that their country should not go back to German hands. He praised the work of the missions. Major Bown said that religion was the most important civilising influence in Africa today. The Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia was among the present.

Graziani, the Butcher

Marshal Graziani, former Viceroy of Italian East Africa, is reported by the official Rome wireless to have resigned from his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army in Libya. Having served for many years in Durea, he succeeded Marshal Badoglio as Viceroy of Abyssinia in 1936, and narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown at him in Addis Ababa. He promptly ordered a massacre of Abyssinians in the town and neighbourhood, and it was believed that about 10,000 perished in a few hours.

Progress for the African

Sir Haans Usher, who was the guest of the League of Coloured Peoples and meeting in London last week, said that he regarded the high honours recently conferred upon him, the first such honours to be awarded to the Director of African Education, as a recognition of the enormous strides made in the education of the African. Most of the universities in Great Britain have Africans among their students today, he said, and many of them were doing brilliantly well. There was an increasing number of African professional men, medical officers, lawyers, agriculturists, and others successfully discharging responsible functions.

Ambulances for Ethiopia

These ambulances presented to Ethiopia by friends in America will shortly reach a African port. They will be used under the auspices of the Ethiopian Women's Work Association, and in an appeal for funds to maintain the ambulance service in Addis Ababa. Lady Barton, wife of the former British Minister in Addis Ababa, writes: "The generous gift is of the greatest value now that there are roads in Abyssinia, but our association, without funds, is the upkeep of the ambulances, and it is so urgent that we should use them. It is hoped to raise £4,000 for this worthy object. Donations, which should be made payable to the Ethiopian Women's Work Association, may be sent to Lady Barton at 15, Beville Street, London, S.W."

Active Service

JOELSON, The Royal Air Force Officers' Hospital on Sunday, March 23. Son of Major S. Joelson, M.C. late of Field Company, Buffers. Aged 46 years. Third son of General Joelson and the late Mrs. Joelson, and beloved husband of Doris.

BOVRIL
 within gives
 strength to win

Mr. Campbell B. Hausburg

We deeply regret we report the sudden death of Mr. Campbell B. Hausburg in Harar of a cerebral thrombosis which nobody has a better claim to the credit of as the pioneer of sisal growing in Kenya. After the Germans had brought Bulbils from Italy and established the first plantation in the region of what was then German East Africa, Hausburg, with his friends, Sir and Ruthven Ford, drew on that source for the planting material for an estate which they created at Punda Miba, near Malindi. When, too late to achieve their purpose in rendering the growing of sisal in the neighbouring British territory, the Germans banned the export of bulbils, Hausburg and his partners could and did supply the needs of the other early planters in Kenya.

After working for years at Punda Miba, he was actively concerned after the last war in the formation of Teitelton Concessions, Ltd., and in the development of their Mwatate Estate, near Voi, the largest fibre producer in Kenya. He was a director of that company and Secretary of the Ford & Co., Ltd.

For many years he had been a familiar figure in London commercial circles—as a member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, as a Vice-Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, as a former Chairman of the Sisal Sub-Section of this Chamber, as a member of the Council of the Sisal Growers' Association, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Associated Producers of East Africa until the dissolution of that body. In fact, any movement calculated to benefit East Africa was assured of his support. Essentially modest, he did much good for its wealth.

In company with Mr. (now Sir) Harold Mackinder, he made the first ascent of Mount Kenya in 1899, and was largely responsible for financing that notable venture.

He had first-hand knowledge of almost every Kenyan industry, and his advice was often sought in the City of London, especially in connection with sisal matters. He had also been a pioneer of experiments in Kenya with the cultivation of silk-worms, which he had sent for from France.

A great lover of animals, he more than once sacrificed to bring to back men and beasts to their domestic creature, and though he was normally the quietly spoken one, he could be very direct when his anger was rightly aroused.

He enjoyed the respect and affection of all who knew him, for he was a genuinely sincere and kindly man.

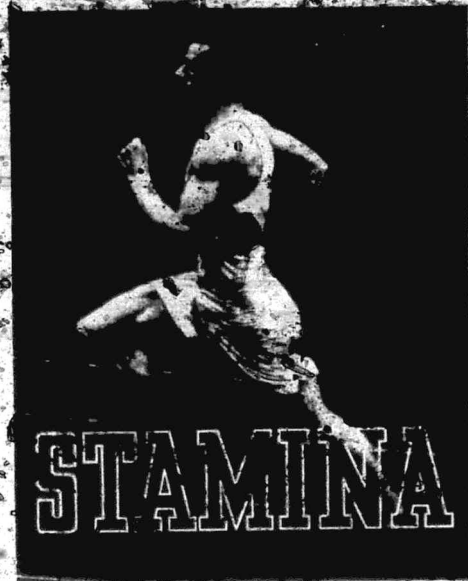
His wide circle of friends will deeply sympathise with Mrs. Hausburg in her bereavement.

Mr. W. E. Poulton

We regret to announce the death in Mombasa of a long residence of Mr. W. E. (Bobby) Poulton, former Director and Veterinary Surgeon in Uganda.

Mr. Poulton, who retired barely five years ago, first went to Uganda in 1914, was at first Veterinary Officer until 1918, and rejoined the Veterinary Department after the war. Soon after his appointment as Director of that Department in 1924, he established the Uga S. S. Farm, an institution which has become an object-lesson of the improvement possible in native livestock. It was his conviction that a good stock of African stock was necessary before importing European breeds into Uganda, and his ideas, at first viewed with scepticism, were later proved to be right.

Poulton was a fine horse player, and always had a keen interest in athletics generally. Since his retirement he had served with the Staff on Mines Research Board near Buxton.



The gun they're off!! The first fifty yards sees the runner launch. But distance weeds them out, some give up, others hang on... but now there's only three men in the race. The last lap... third man is coming up... he passes the man ahead... he's level with the leader... ten yards to go... he sprints... he's won! What a race! What stamina! Like runners, paints look much alike at the start, but where the going's heavy... the struggle keen... it's stamina that counts! That is why if you are finding corrosion prevention a problem you should employ Atlas Ruskill's Paints. Being tough and tenacious, they offer stubborn resistance to the corrosive action of weathering, steam, moisture and industrial fumes. They are elastic, and consequently do not crack under vibration or rapid changes in temperature. Capable of giving real protection and long service, these sturdy coverings will bring your painting costs down to bare essentials. They are available in Black, White, Red, Green and many colours.

ATLAS RUSKILL'S

PAINTS AND STEEL PRESERVATIVE PAINTS
the Paint of Stamina!

Particulate and Suppliers of Atlas Ruskill's Paints

CAPE TOWN	South African Paint Co. Ltd.	Phone: 116
DELRAY	South African Paint Co. Ltd.	Phone: 2033
BELLEVILLE	South African Paint Co. Ltd.	P.O. Box 508
PORT ELIZABETH	Taylor & Gibson Ltd.	Phone: 2841
PORT JACOBS	Taylor & Gibson Ltd.	P.O. Box 100
PORT VICTORIA	Stekles, Ltd.	Phone: 211
SELBY	Stekles, Ltd.	Phone: 33
WINDHOLE	Stekles, Ltd.	Phone: 130
WINDHOLE	Stekles, Ltd.	Phone: 33

SOLE AGENTS: ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD., ERITH, SEASIDE, ENGLAND

Preserving Africa's Fauna

By C. W. Hobley, Secretary of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire

THE WILD NATURE of Africa has not survived here. The animals following the coming of the springs up after the rains and carnivores to the herbivores, surviving on a diet of appetite and opportunity dictate. The young are more vigorous and to survive, and the old are steadily becoming the victims. Thus, deprived of all natural means, they choose between the chase and the course of death.

Mr. C. W. Hobley, former secretary of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, in a paper read before the Society of Arts on Tuesday, 17th, March, 1931, discussed the state of the Wild Life Conservation in its wide aspects.

Other points from Mr. Hobley's interesting address were—

In Kenya Colony, during a period of severe drought, led to a great increase in poaching. Large numbers of Natives armed with poisoned arrows crossed over into the Southern Game Reserve, and killed many animals. But this phase of poaching is the same population as before.

A more regrettable fact is that, in spite of promises and signed conventions, the Italian territory to the north of Kenya continued to be an open market for ivory and rhino horn illicitly obtained in Kenya. There is evidence that this traffic was encouraged for several months of 1928-1929. In that year, rhino horns representing about 200 animals, and about five tons of ivory, representing say, 400 elephants, were shipped to Italy from Kisumu, accompanied by official papers of export, and the shippers only received these on giving an undertaking to import to Kisumu foodstuffs equal in

value. As the territory for foodstuffs is limited, it is not possible to export an elephant or rhino horn, and some explanation is required.

The increase in the plains game (including zebra and bushbuck) is due to the extensive killing of the greater carnivores—partly owing to the sportsmen, but mainly owing to the need to protect the game reserves. The future has been bright, but our balanced population produces over-stocking, and the game is scarce in the winter season, and the great herds migrate to the lowlands, depriving valuable domestic stock of food. It is necessary to break down fences and do much damage. A year or so ago this became so bad in the Lower District of Kenya that the Game Warden had to order the men to reduce their number and 1,700 conscripts were killed, the best being zebras.

Future of the Elephant

The future of the elephant is a serious matter. During the next few years, the population of the elephant is likely to be a most productive one, but perhaps the most consistent of any animal. Unfortunately they have a group sense, which is a habit of many herds where persistence of some of the older animals, the shooting of a number of the young bulls during the seasons, results in the cessation of new herds, and does therefore mean that it leaves upon the remainder of the particular area, and is avoided. This is a habit of the elephant which is a habit of the elephant, but the elephant cannot give any to those of an elephant, and is a habit of the elephant which he has not planned.

The proposal for a great National Park for Kenya is unfortunately held up by the want of interest in it, not lagged. The great Southern Game Reserve of Kenya is in considerable danger for reasons which are unanticipated. Much of this great stretch of game country is now poached over by the Masai, and their cattle herds are being made by the administrative and territorial officers to reduce the Masai to pasture, and the most fertile valleys, and also to ranch their cattle by forcing them out at night, instead of penning them.

Danger of Native Poaching

If this change is not widespread, it will seal the door of most of the Southern Game Reserve for poaching, with of necessity, a gradual liquidation of the lions, leopards, and rhinos. Great increases in the poaching animals will ensue, and overstocking generally result in epidemics and other diseases. Both game and the cattle will become undernourished, and as they progress socially, the Masai will undoubtedly demand that Government shall reduce the numbers of game animals. The game reserves of the Southern Game Reserve of Kenya are probably a matter of comparatively few years. The same difficulties occur in the great Serengeti Plains in Tanganyika.

VIROL
BUILDERS FOR LIFE

Weekly gain
2.6 oz.
while on
VIROL

1.0 oz.
while on
Best Liver Oil
(and milt)

1.0 oz.
while on
Liver Oil

0.3 oz.
while nothing was
added to usual meals



Results of scientific investigation
Recently published in "The Medical Officer"

It is only on Virol that the children reach the ideal
growth rate for their age. Put your child on Virol now.
Virol also builds new strength and vitality after illness.

Obtainable in all Stores
Virol Ltd., 10, Strand, London, W.C.2

DO YOU BUY
PAPER?

With every
description of Writings,
Printing Cards,
Covers, & Tinted Papers.

MARSHALL & CO
11, UPPER THAMES STREET,
LONDON E.C.4

These conditions are not an excuse in explanation of these men and their actions. In Uganda the violent population is likely to be a pest, and again the buffalo after the same difficulties. In Tanganyika European farming has been so highly developed as in Kenya, but Native cultivation is in some parts so intense and a conflict is bound to arise sooner or later, especially if Government succeeded in securing large areas from the deadened forest. Curiously enough, the presence of this lion which has helped to preserve game, for some is inquiring and man with his domestic work avoids the fly-infested areas.

In Southern Rhodesia there is a good stock of big game, and a few years ago the Government took the step of appointing a game warden, but it was reported that he had revealed to other duties. There are also too many guns in Native hands to run off that country.

In Southern Rhodesia throughout the settlement areas and Native reserves the big game has been well nigh exterminated, but in the country bordering the Zambezi Valley a fair amount survives. However, the Game Control Department hopes some time to win back more and more of this game for cultivation and the service of the game than in other regions their side of the river. Game areas between Bulawayo and the Victoria Falls at times contain a good many animals, but the region is so malaria that the presence of much of the game is only seasonal. The local Government has declared a reserve in this region for the purpose of how to attract settlement.

Tribute to Lord Lloyd

A fine tribute to the late Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, appears in the current *Nation Review*, which says—

"The British nation and Empire has suffered a cruel blow in the death of Lord Lloyd. He was the best of our public men—wise and thoughtful, firm and who spoke as he thought without fear. On any public issue we have had to take, he has listened to us and we should not have entered a claim to our rights in our history, or with an Empire shaken by the Indian Home Rule. He was a great Imperialist, but he understood the Empire and knew what it meant as far as of our public men we have done."

"In the last thirty years there have only been two other men who saw the Empire as it is and saw it whole. They were Lord Chamberlain and Alfred Milner. They were Imperialists, but they were democrats. All the things we have advanced, all the things we have done in politics, but all three, saw things as they are, and put first things first, as men of judgment are bound to do."

DIAMINE

WRITING INKS

INK POWDERS

GUMS PASTES TYPEWRITER CARTRIDGES

MARRING PASTES ESSENCE INKS

Have a World Wide Reputation for Excellence of Quality

Change your writing ink, pens, nibs, and ballpoint pen nibs to Diamine and you will find it all.

Solely available through Mercantile agents.

W. H. SMITH & SON

LONDON AND BRISTOL

Roll Death Inquiry

The inquiry into the shooting near Nairobi on January 21 of the Earl of Erroll, 39-year-old Hereditary Earl of Erroll of Scotland, and an elected member of the Legislative Council, continues in Nairobi.

Sir Delves Broughton, M.P., who is charged with murder, is alleged to have told the police that he had received three letters concerning his liaison between his wife and the Earl, who had stayed together at a house at Nyeri, and to have stated that after the tragedy that his wife had informed him a fortnight previously that she and Lord Erroll were in love with one another; the accused added that he and his wife had made a pact to part if either desired it, and that he had subsequently told her that she could have his things outside Nairobi while he went to Seylon. Denying all knowledge of the case of Lord Erroll's death, Sir Delves Broughton said he attended the funeral and laid on the coffin a farewell note from his wife.

Evidence was given that the accused had made a big bonfire in his garden on the day following the tragedy, and Chief Inspector Elliott testified that Sir Delves Broughton had asked: "If you came home one day and discovered your wife smilingly with another man and you shot him, would you be charged with murder and hanged?" The inspector had replied that a capital sentence would be unlikely, but that it would depend upon the circumstances. Later the inspector had been asked: "Are Europeans hanged for murder in this country?" Mr. Elliott had replied that the revolver which killed Lord Erroll had not been found, the accused had remarked: "The police would have difficulty in finding it if it has been buried in Africa."

Further evidence was given by Commander J. B. Soames, Lady Delamere, Mrs. Carberry, Mrs. Phyllis Barkas, and a motor-mechanic.

SMITH'S

will send you
or an absent friend
A NOVEL A MONTH
FOR 36 MONTHS

The books will be sent to you and returned by W. H. Smith & Son from whom they have been in good demand. Their circulating library are dispatched on the first day of each month and remain, of course, the customer's own property.

ANNUAL RATES (including postage)

1 novel monthly, 36/	4 novels monthly, 72/
2 novels monthly, 60/	5 novels monthly, 150/
3 novels monthly, 90/	

Your books that are to be addressed to members of the Forces, and to be served in the field (at 10% extra on the annual rates listed)

W. H. SMITH & SON

Newspapers • Blank Books • Stationery • Ballpoint Pens • Automatic Pens

500 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Head Office: W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., 15, Abchurch Lane (Dept. 73), Portugal Street, London, W.C.

How to Develop the Empire

John Wardlaw Milne, M.P., speaking on "The Essentials of a New Economic Policy" before the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday said *inter alia*—

"The war has taught us that there is no limit to the amount of money which can be raised in a country if the right policy can be raised to bring it in any way. A majority of people believes now that it is not possible to raise all the money we require for progressive development within the Empire. At the same time we have the units of the Empire by which we can have the money we require. All this is being done."

"The development of Empire production and consumption must follow the war. This means a programme to develop the enormous resources of production assets which exist in the Dominions and Colonies. The present extent of production and consumption can be done only by a Board of Empire Investment composed of business men from home Empire lands who will have material capital behind them. This must be done in the closest accord with the production plan and finance the huge development with the people and necessary."

"If such a Board were set up now, it would not be a matter of time before a full inquiry and examination would be made. Can anyone believe today that we can afford to set aside £2,000,000, for example, as the initial capital for such an enterprise? Can we afford not to do so? I have no doubt that such a national enterprise would be a great dividend."

Statements Worth Noting

"Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."—Revelations ii.

"I say they are just as good opportunities awaiting young men who want to get on in Africa as they were ten years ago."—Sir Frank Johnson in a speech at the Conference on the Dutch East Indies, Johannesburg, becoming a member of our coffee growers' association being up to the replacement of rubber.

"I am Schuster to you."

"So far as education in Zanzibar is concerned, the Government has been a pioneering pioneering period in the policy."—The Hon. R. S. Foster, speaking in the Legislature.

"Italy is somewhat confused, not to say unworthy concept of Empire, in its attitude towards the whole colonial world. The problem that calls for clear and courageous thinking is to be done in the post-war world."—The Times, 11th February.

"The strength of the feeling which has been aroused in sexual co-operation in disintegrated nations is more than that attaching to the breach of other social rules. They would probably in general be more severely condemned."—Dr. L. H. Mair, in "Native Marriage in East Africa."

"There is a health chain running through nature, it starts with the soil, runs through the crop, through the animal that eats the crop, and finally to the man. If serious diseases arise among human populations, the first thing to trace where the break in Nature's round has occurred."—Sir Albert Howard, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.

"Some 70% of the land in the Mazoe District, formerly known as the granary of Rhodesia, has been severely affected from soil-erosion. Protection work has now been put in on about half the arable land, much of it rather neglected, but the rest is still pending to be protected and there is too much poor farming."—Rhodesia Herald Agricultural Department.



Head for life

The valve becomes part of a piping line and need never be removed. The paraphraser alone wears in time, and is quickly replaced. A big saving in money, time and trouble in valve maintenance each year. See today for free trial valve illustrated handbook to

SAUNDERS & ROBERTS, Ltd., P.O. Box 17, Nairobi, Kenya or nearest office.
 FRID WATSON, Ltd., P.O. Box 150, Harare, N. Rhodesia.
 STEWARTS & WOODS OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd., P.O. Box 784, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, or P.O. Box 318, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.



Latest Mining News

Union Corporation
 Earnings of the Union Corporation, Ltd., which has interests in the North Rhodesian Copper Mining Companies, worked out at £1,812 during the quarter ended December 31. The dividend was maintained at the same rate of 4% and the share price forward is coveted from £21.60 to £22.150.

Bushtion Progress Report
 Bushtion.—During the quarter ended December 31 the mill crushed 51,395 tons for a yield of 508 1/2 fine gold. Working expense, £64,811; working costs, £4,558; working profit, £22,543; total profit, £24,451. Development, 2,240 ft. of reef, 823 ft.; samples, 1,220 ft.; payable reef disclosed. Length, 490 ft.; width, 71 in.; value 46 d.

Surprise Mining and Finance
 Surprise Mining and Finance Co. Ltd. states in its annual report for 1940 that it has a net profit for the year amounted to £8,996, which, added to the balance of £2,243 brought forward makes a total credit of £8,351. A dividend of 3% per share is recommended, absorbing £2,408 and £2,943 is to be carried forward, subject to directors' percentage of profit.

Mining Personalities
 Mr. C. H. F. Taylor, M. Inst. C.E.M., will shortly leave England for Tanganyika.
 We regret to record the death of Mr. E. S. Taylor, consulting partner of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, managers and consulting engineers of Kavarondo Gold Mines, Ltd. Mr. Taylor, who has been senior partner of that well-known firm for 20 years, was known to mining men throughout the Empire, and also in engineering circles as one of the best scientific and constructional engineers of waterworks.

CONTROL APPARATUS *for*
LARGE GENERATING STATIONS



METROPOLITAN
Vickers

ELECTRICAL
TRAFFORD PARK MANCHESTER



The Control room at a large Generating Station, showing the panels and generator control desk. The panels control the Metrovick 6,600 volt duplicate bus. Metal-clad Switchgear installed in this station.

FX/201



Master tyre of the Dunlop range, and greatest tyre in the world, the Fort designed for extra durability, extra speed and extra security.

Fit
DUNLOP
FORT

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD
155, F. D'ALMEIDA ROAD, SINGAPORE

Question in Parliament

Mr. E. Brocklebank asked whether any action had been taken by the Italian Government as a result of the Prime Minister's announcement in January 21 concerning the safety of Italian combatants in Abyssinia, Eritrea and Somaliland.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that no suggestion for securing the safety of these persons could have come from the Italian Government or from its commanders on the spot. No such suggestion had reached the British Government. In any case, it would be clear that while operations were being conducted His Majesty's Forces could do nothing to protect non-combatants behind the enemy's lines, who, in the particular circumstances, were in a very vulnerable position. It was the duty of the British Government to ensure the protection of such persons.

Mr. Maender: Is it not the fact that the murder of women and children is absolutely abhorrent to the feelings and traditions of the Abyssinian nation, and that the Emperor issued a proclamation on the subject?

Mr. Butler: Yes, Sir.

Democracy and the Colonies

Mr. Maender asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether in view of the need for the teaching of the virtues of liberty and democracy, he contemplated taking steps to get such education into the schools in the Colonies; and whether he would consult the educational authorities in the Colonies and the Ministry of Information on the matter, and consider combining such instruction with the teaching of the English tongue.

Mr. George Hall replied that since colonial people

varied greatly in race, language, traditions and civilization their educational systems must be framed with regard to these differences. But the virtues of liberty and democracy were not lamental cover-tions which men under all British systems of education and his motto assure the House that the atmosphere of instruction in the Colonies was infused with those ideas. The teaching of the English language was fostered as a general policy and was itself designed to unlock for the Colonial peoples, through the teaching of literature and history, the storehouse of those political ideas which were part and parcel of the British heritage. He felt there was no need to take the specific steps indicated in the question when the whole course of day-to-day administration was set in the direction which Colonel Wedgwood desired.

Asked if a small departmental committee could be set up to consider the subject, Mr. Hall said that the matter was constantly receiving the attention of the Education Advisory Committee for the Colonies, but as the question had been raised in the House he thought they would give further consideration to the point.

Regulating Cotton Imports

New cotton imports to Liverpool are henceforth to be dealt with by a company formed by members of the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations, and the Liverpool cotton futures market is to close at the end of this month. Members of the Liverpool Cotton Association have protested against the decision, which they consider unnecessary and against the best interests of the cotton industry generally.

Aviation in Rhodesia

Rhodesian and Nyalandair Airways, Ltd. (known as R.N.A.A.) was taken over by the Government and renamed Rhodesia Air Services (Communication Division) its services may have been considerably expanded. Weekly scheduled services show an increase of 512 miles compared with 1949, and a considerable increase in charter flights for military purposes. Flights to the East Cape, Swaziland, Malawi, Natal, R.A.N. etc.

British Rates

British Rates, Ltd., large customs rate Eastern African seal, state in their annual report that after providing for F.P.T. and charging £118,000 for income tax, the net profits for 1940 worked out at £231,921 (against £267,959 for 1939). A final dividend of 7 1/2% is recommended on the ordinary shares for the year. £11,562 is transferred to general reserve, £20,000 is placed to war damage insurance reserve and £188,525 is carried forward. Last year ordinary shareholders received a cash dividend of 25% and a capital bonus of 100%.

Beira Railway Report

Net earnings of the Beira Railway Company for the year ended September 30 last amounted to £452,005, compared with £198,039 during the preceding 12 months. Profits amounted to £126,749 (against £178,127). The directors recommend payment of a dividend of 2s per share, less tax, absorbing £100,000 and £20,000 is again to be transferred to dividend equalisation reserve. The carry forward profits to £48,584. The report states that there was a decrease in gross revenue for the year of £65,071, due to the decline in export traffic owing to war conditions. The export traffic was well maintained. The annual meeting will be held in London on April 1.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways during January were £101,762, and for the four months ended January, £1,928,021.



Electricity for KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Cheep power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to steel growers in the Kenya area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase, 50 cycle, 230 and 240 volts. In Tanganyika—3 phase, 50 cycle, 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volt filament circuit.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA:
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
 Kenya: Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret.
 Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.
THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar es Salaam and Tanga.
THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Mchhi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 LAMU
 LINDI

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD
 Head Office: 10, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3
 Telephone: 4680 (9 Lines)
 Agents for:
 British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 Johnnie Walker

CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS
 You Want the Best Service
 WE GIVE IT

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1908 and incorporated in India
 Established in Calcutta 26th September 1875

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA
 Subscribed Capital: £1,000,000
 Paid-up Capital: £750,000
 Reserve Fund: £2,100,000

Board of Directors:
 R. LANGRISH, Chairman
 S. R. CHAKRAVARTY, J. K. H. PILLAY, E. W. SHAKESPEARE, A. STUART
 Sir J. P. HEWETT, Sir H. B. ...
 E. H. LAWRENCE, Esq.
 General Manager: E. H. LAWRENCE, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2

BRANCHES:
 CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, KANACHI, CHITTANONG, AMRITSAR
 CANNOPRE, DELHI, LAHORE, TUTICORIN, COCHIN, RANGOON
 MANMADRA, COLOMBO, KANDY, NUWARA ELIYA, ADEN
 STEAMER POINT, ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, NAIROBI, NAKURU, KISUMU
 ENTebbe, KAMPALA, JINJA, TANGA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, MWANZA

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented, issues and collects bills of exchange, collects Pay, Dividends, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking Business.
 Current Accounts are opened and Deposits are received for fixed periods, not exceeding one year. At interest to be obtained on application.
 Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques available throughout the World are issued to Constituents of the Head Office and Branches.
 Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken.

Buy Advertised Goods; They Have Been Proved By Use.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA
 KENYA - TANZANIA - UGANDA - NYASALAND
 PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA - SOUTH WEST AFRICA
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA - BRITISH WEST INDIES
 BRITISH-GUIANA - MAURITIUS - EGYPT - SUDAN
 PALESTINE - MALTA - GIBRALTAR - CYPRUS
 LONDON - LIVERPOOL - MANCHESTER
 NEW YORK (Agency)

London Offices:
 100 MARK LANE, LONDON WALL, E.C. 3
 100 FLEET STREET, E.C. 4
 OCEANIC HOUSE, COCKSPIT STREET, S.W. 1

HEAD OFFICE: 100 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3

DUNGEY

... LIMITED

PRODUCED ... with ...

... ROSE

... SHIPPING

... EAST AFRICAN BRANCH

Hamilton House, ...

SUB-BRANCH

... REPRESENTATIVE

... HEADQUARTERS STREET

... LONDON

... NEW ZEALAND

BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way of Building Materials or Hardware you will find the African Mercantile Company will supply you at the lowest prices at

... Dar es Salaam
 ... Nairobi
 ... Mombasa
 ... Kisumu

AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY LIMITED
 110, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, W. 1

... IN KENYA

... THE EAST

... CONTINUED

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 3, 1941

Volume 17 (New Series) No. 863

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly Post Free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



Tickets interchangeable with United
Blue Funnel, Shaw, Savill Joint Service,
Ellerman and Bucknall, Holland-Africa Line
and K.P.M., also with Imperial Airways.

HORNPIPER on a B.I. ship

REGULAR FOUR WEEKLY
SAILINGS FROM LONDON
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

That is to say, not for the crew, who must
always be standing by ready to minister
to the needs of passengers. Passengers
can hornpipe if they like—in fact they can
do just anything they please within
reasonably conventional bounds.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14 Cockspur Street, W.1, 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. AUSTRALIA HOUSE, 100, BROADWAY, LONDON, E.C.4. AGENTS:
Clyde, Hooper & Co., 132 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Colclough, Harker & Co. Ltd., 100, Broad Street, Birmingham, B.2.
MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Weck & Shepherd, Ltd.

AFRICAN MARINE AND GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, LTD. MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of
machinery and spares for steel, sugar and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD. GENERAL MANAGERS

London Office: 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. (Phone: Avenue 2042)

BOOKS Well Worth Buying

MIXED FARMING IN EAST AFRICA By G. B. Mathon. The fruit of 10 years' practical experience. 14s. post free.

COFFEE GROWING By J. C. McDonald. The standard work on the subject. 22s. 6d. post free.

ELEPHANT By E. Comman and D. H. Hunt. A new edition. The standard work on elephant. 14s. post free.

IN LIGHTEST AFRICA AND DARKEST EUROPE By the late Capt. P. C. Williams. A volume of travel with illustrations. 12s. post free.

EASTERN AFRICA TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW The leading authorities discuss the main East African problems. 27s. 6d. 9s. post free.

KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE, TANGANYIKA WITHOUT PREJUDICE, NYASALAND WITHOUT PREJUDICE, SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA. Can be confidently recommended. 3s. 6d. post free each.

RHYMES OF THE OLD PLATEAU—African bush-life in verse. 4s. 6d. post free.

*All these books are obtainable from the Publishers: East Africa and Rhodesia, 60, East Street Chambers, Launceston, Somerset.

LEADING BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

ARE REPRESENTED BY

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

LIMITED

- BULWORTH
- SALISBURY
- CATOOMA
- NDOLA
- BEIRA

ESTABLISHED 1897

TRANS-ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA

AND

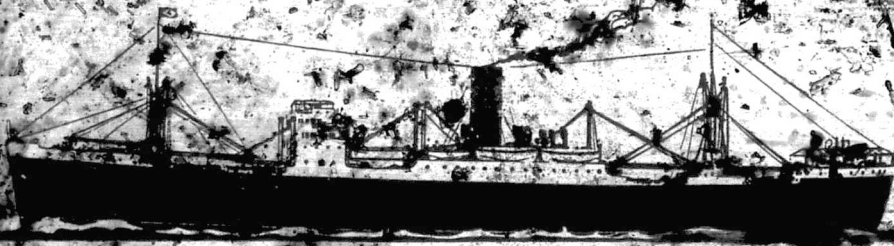
NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

Passenger trains leave Beira Mondays and Thursdays. Coast-bound trains leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays.

RETURN FIRST-CLASS TOURIST TICKETS AVAILABLE THREE MONTHS FOR SINGLE FARE

London Office: 8, Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C. 3



MACHINERY

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

All Enquiries apply to the Managers of The Clan Line Steamers Ltd. GAYZER, IRVINE & CO. LTD. LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW

The African Mercantile Co. Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, is the sole agent for Beira, Lourenco Marques, Tanga and Zanzibar. The Zambesi Trading Co. Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, is the sole agent for Mombasa.

PRODUCE

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

CLAN



LINE

Tell Our Advertisers you saw it in East Africa and Rhodesia.



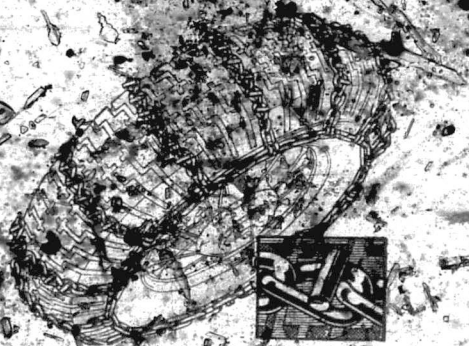
★ Parsons manufacture Steel Chains for every industrial purpose. Lifting, Hoisting, Hauling & Towing. Parsons exclusive automatic control system ensures perfect welding and eliminates the errors and weaknesses that occur in ordinary methods.

Parsons Steel Chain has greater resistance to stress, elongation and shock, and does not have to be periodically annealed. The same high quality chain used for industrial purposes is also used in Parsons Non-Skid Tyre Chains which Parsons invented over 40 years ago.

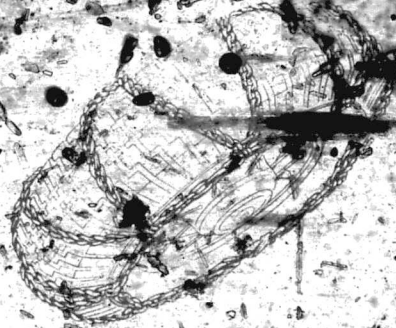
There is a type and size of chain for every passenger and commercial vehicle to give safe and certain motoring under every motoring condition (on snow, mud, ice, sand or grass). In fact at Parsons, the stronger, better chains for longer, safer service.

PARSONS CHAINS

Chains for every industrial purpose and Non-Skid Tyre Chains



PARSONS BAR-REINFORCED NON-SKID. Inset shows close up view of the new bar-reinforced cross chain, which gives extra wear and extra grip. Parsons Ladder Pattern Non-Skid also supplied without Bar Reinforced Cross Chains.



PARSONS ZIG-ZAG PATTERN NON-SKID

PARSONS SLING CHAIN.

Prices and full particulars sent on request to:

PARSONS CHAIN CO. LTD., STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

East Africa
(Exclusive Distributor)
South Africa

(Agent) Messrs. H. Phillips & Co., P.O. Box 588, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
Motor Vehicle Exchange, P.O. Box 1102, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
(Agent) Messrs. Scudlden & Gleadow Ltd., Box No. 1102, Johannesburg.



UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA

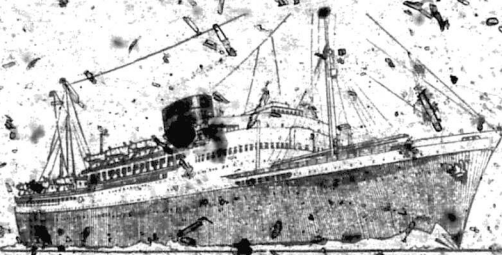
MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE TO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Lobito, Walvis Bay, South African Ports (including Mossel Bay), Lourenco Marques, Beira, and East African Ports to Zombasa.

Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa.



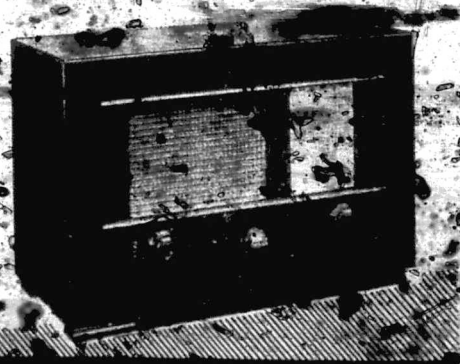
For particulars of Rates of Passage Money and Freight apply to:
Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
 Telephone: Maitland House 2550
 West End Passenger Agents: **125, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1**
 Telephone: Whitehall 1911
 Agents at Cape Town: **BULMER & CO., LTD.**

For WORLD-WIDE LISTENING - with a New Thrill...

HIS MASTER'S VOICE—ever renowned for beauty and realism in the reproduction of music—have introduced in the "High Q" receivers all the fruits of unrivalled past experience in radio as well as the results of the most advanced technical knowledge and research. These models incorporate many features that are truly revolutionary in radio development. They include super-sensitive valves that ensure a world-wide catch of broadcasting, a tuning system that is a revelation for the eye and precision output stages that ensure reproduction of a new brilliance. The cabinets are distinguished by all the beauty and artistry in craftsmanship that is traditional of His Master's Voice. Apart from being tropic-proofed to the top, these models possess the attributes of complete perfection and unflinching enjoyment for years—inbuilt reliability.

See and hear the full range of "High Q" receivers at your local His Master's Voice dealer and choose your model right away.

Model D224 as shown is a new pattern receiver for A.C. Mains. Three bands; extra large floodlit Tuning Scale. Tropic-proofed Walnut cabinet. There are similar models for A.C. or D.C. or a C.I.C. operation, also an ultra-sensitive version for D.C.



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" High Q RADIO

THE GRAMOPHONE CO. LTD. HAYES, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 17, 1941

Volume 1 (New Series) No. 833

6d Weekly, 30d Yearly, Post Free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor

F. S. Jeffries

Registered Office

21, Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Emergency Address

50, East Street, Chamberlain, Taunton, Somerset

Editorial Board

Editor

188

East

4

the

4

4

4

Editorial Board

Editorial Board

Editorial Board

Editorial Board

Editorial Board

Editorial Board

Editorial Board

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MUCH MORE THAN THE LIBERATION of Italian East Africa is already in British hands.

It is an achievement which nobody would have dared to expect. Let alone prophesy, three months ago. Hope, all too

Half Italian often lead to an event in **East Africa** but in this case, despite **in Our Hands**, the immense advantages

removed by the enemy, British progress has far outdistanced prognosis. Even

the man General Staff contemptuous of its Italian ally cannot have prepared itself, and its

prepar for such a swift succession of successes in territories the vastness of which

presents no major problems for the attacker, the more so. Duce declined to

enter the war until he had assembled in East Africa a great numerical superiority in men,

aircraft, artillery, and military trucks and stores of all kinds, and seemingly adequate

stores of petrol and lubricants. At the Germans counted confidently last summer on

swEEPING THE ROYAL AIR FORCE from the skies of southern England preparatory to invasion

by their Fascist partners. They persuaded that they could quickly overthrow British power in

Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine, and Arabia, and then deal at their leisure with Kenya, Uganda

and such other parts of British Eastern Africa as they wished. That conceit has crashed.

The fall of Kerén and Italy on the same day—the day on which a patriotic *coup d'état* in Yugoslavia saved that country from the abyss prepared for it by the Axis—was indeed

heartening news. Even a few days before it had been said that the fall

The Fall of Kerén would hold out for some time for the Italians, who

had the benefit of numbers and powerful positions, were plentifully supplied with their

military needs, and courageously led. But the virtual control of the air established by the Royal Air Force and

the South African Air Force—splendidly supported by the British, Indian, and African

infantry—subjected the enemy to so searching and ceaseless a test that the Duke of Aosta, who

had been pouring reinforcements from Abyssinia into the Kerén position, was found

necessary to withdraw completely from the town of Asmara. His losses in killed, wounded

and prisoners must have run into thousands, and further heavy casualties have assuredly

been inflicted upon his retreating columns, which are aircraft have continually bombed and

machine-gunned. Since the above was written, and just as this issue must close for press

presses of splendid news of the surrender of Asmara, which means that the Italian military

and naval forces in Massawa are now cut off from Abyssinia, and that the largest enemy force in East Africa must soon

Nevertheless, it may be unduly optimistic to assume, as so many British newspapers have done, that further resistance from the Eritrean forces is practically out of the question. The bulk of it is still intact.

Retreat towards Addis Ababa Possibility.

and, so far as is known, in possession of its guns and other essential equipment. It will, of course, no longer fight with the zeal and hope displayed during February and March, and its withdrawals will become increasingly difficult and dangerous as it is. Nevertheless, prudent to bear in mind the possibility of a general retreat from Asmara to Addis Ababa, for those two capitals are connected by excellent motor roads, and despite the numerous attacks upon their motor transport, the Italians have probably adequate numbers of vehicles still in service. The road running due south of Asmara for some 100 miles to Dekemare (which has been frequently bombed by our aircraft) is, as it were, the handle of a three-pronged fork. The right prong passes through Tseloni and Adi Giris (threatened by the British column which came in through Barente and Arress); the short middle prong runs to Aini, and the left through more mountainous country to Sugaqiti, Adi Kaie, and Adigrat. There an east-west road to Adua offers the choice of two converging lines of withdrawal southwards across the northern plateau of Eritrea via Dessie to Addis Ababa.

We take these contingencies into account because the latest developments may point to an intention to make the final stand in the region

of Addis Ababa. It is highly significant, for instance, that the strong importance of these troops known to be held in that town and the Campaign.

between it and Dire Dawa were not drawn upon for reinforcements for the Marja Pass, Jijiga and Harar, but that those key positions covering Dire Dawa and the railway were evacuated without compelling the attackers to exert all possible pressure. The Italians have thus suffered the interruption of railway communications, with the loss at Dire Dawa of their best aircraft workshops in Ethiopia and their main railway repair shops, and at Harar of the second largest town in the whole country, and much of the area devoted to white settlement. By rail and road they have retreated westwards upon the Awash river, where severe resistance can still be offered, for that watercourse runs through a generally sheer-sided defile, hundreds of feet or more deep, crossed by few (and easily destructible) bridges, and faced by an unbroken and largely waterless plain. The advance of our mechanised vehicles might thus be effectively hindered, but our command of the air may gain so high an altitude that seemingly impregnable positions will fall fairly easily. The concentration of enemy columns will also offer better targets to our aircraft, which, operating from abandoned Italian aerodromes, will have only short distances to traverse before reaching their objectives. Our bombers and fighters, which have contributed so wonderfully to this amazing campaign, just wait for an early end. That is sincerely to be hoped for, for it is our intention to free the bulk of our men and materiel for service elsewhere in the Middle East.

Keren, Asmara & Dire Dawa in Our Hands

Italians Casually Carried in Land and Air

KEREN, ASMARÁ, HARAR and DIREDAWA have all fallen into British hands during the past week, which has thus brought much nearer the date on which Italian East Africa will cease to exist.

March 26.—The communications from British Cairo, and the R.A.F. Headquarters Middle East, stated:—"Eritrea.—Our troops have gained the positions covering Keren. Yet another heavy counter-attack has been repulsed, leaving many prisoners and equipment in our hands. Abyssinia.—Operations continue to develop successfully in all sections.

In support of successful military operations in Eritrea and Abyssinia yesterday, aircraft of the R.A.F. carried out numerous raids on enemy positions. Keren was again persistently attacked, several tons of bombs being dropped during the course of the day. Heavy bombing was carried out between Asmara and Dire Dawa, and railway stations, bridges, trains, railway stations and bridges were damaged. Water transport on the road was also bombed and

machine-gunned. In the Asmara area a large anti-aircraft enclosure 20 miles north of the town was raided by aircraft of a Free French squadron. Bombs fell among buildings and transports.

Press correspondents reported from Kharoum that well over 3,000 of the enemy had been killed in recent operations outside Keren, and that there was strong evidence that the Duke of Aosta was inside all his hold on holding out in Eritrea even when Addis Ababa fell.

March 27.—A special communication from Cairo at night announced the fall of both Keren and Harar.

Earlier in the day the following bulletins had been made public in Cairo:—"Eritrea.—The situation in Keren continues to develop satisfactorily. Our troops have made further important gains, beating off several counter-attacks and capturing a number of prisoners, including a complete brigade headquarters. Operations in the last 48 hours have exposed heavy losses before. Abyssinia.—African and Italian troops in cooperation have captured Gambela, thus causing

the Baro salient and enemy forces. In southern Abyssinia our pursuit of the retreating Italian forces is continuing in all sectors.

Formations of the S.A.A.F. and S.E.A.F. bomber aircraft continued to carry out severe attacks on the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway yesterday, causing heavy damage to the track, rolling stock, and bridges. Between Misso and Awash fire trains were bombed and machine-gunned, and trucks and motor cars on fire by machine-gunning, which also attacked and severely damaged a large number of enemy motor transport vehicles. A train in the station at Biked was dive-bombed and hit repeatedly, and a train on a cutting was machine-gunned. Hits were observed on the station building and on a railway bridge 10 miles west of Gode. South African bomber aircraft heavily bombed three trains at Awash and another west of the town. Direct hits were obtained causing considerable damage. The station also suffered severely from the attack.

Strength in the Marfa Pass

General Platt has made an official statement that: "Our Mountain and regular companies have occupied several peaks and ridges of the range in one of which 100 of the enemy surrendered with assistance. The morale of the enemy troops engaged over the whole of this sector is reported to be very low. Operations between Jijiga and Harar, which are being carried out over the most difficult country, are proceeding apace to place an enemy position on the Marfa Pass was forced by our West African troops. The position, in addition to its main strength, had been strongly reinforced by the Italians with defences and log traps, and in some cases tunnels had been dug through the hills. Numbers were taken. Operations are proceeding.

General Platt broadcast as a postscript to the above that he was the sole witness to the attack on the Marfa Pass. The reporter, a South African, described the advance of 14 East African armoured cars, separated by gaps of some 200 yards, under heavy and accurate enemy fire, which nevertheless failed to stop them. Some came troop-carriers with Nigerians, who did not advance steadily on the bare hill under withering machine-gun fire, the sources of which, however, were quickly marked for our artillery and aircraft. So close were the tanks in an engagement lasting some 20 minutes that during the night they attacked what was considered to be the attack described as the situation had been reversed. The enemy blew up the road and hills, but great waters were swiftly made negotiable by our engineers.

Force Fighting on Keren Sector

Correspondents reported that for 11 days the Keren sector had been the scene of some of the fiercest fighting ever undertaken in Africa, and that no part of the campaign in Libya exceeded such fierce clashes. Tribute was paid to our courage and the bravery of the Italian officers and men.

The climax in the battle for Keren came on the Tuesday night when British paratroopers landed to the north of Keren at a place called Dolosrodon, established a new line, beat off heavy counter-attacks, and captured the commander and staff of a Bersaglieri regiment and a complete mortar detachment. In the days preceding our victory a dozen violent counter-attacks were smashed, the enemy casualties running into thousands.

South African aircraft landed at Roba Littoro (Italian Somaliland) to evacuate enemy civilians. The landing had no connexion with earlier British offers of such facilities, which met with no response from Mussolini. In consequence the British have received frantic appeals from Italian officials and farmers who, with their wives, fear rough treatment at the hands of the natives. The Ogaden tribe, which predominates in this region, had long resented the restrictions placed

by the Italians upon its nomadic habits. In the present confined situation many of them are looting farms; unrest is likely to be only transient.

March 28.—The communications from British G.H.Q. and R.A.F. Headquarters, Cairo, read: "Following our occupation of Keren, our troops are pursuing the Italian forces withdrawing towards Asmara. The number of prisoners taken at Keren has not yet been counted, but our precipitate retreat the Italians left large quantities of material in our hands. In all sectors in Abyssinia the situation continues to develop to our advantage.

During the final stages of our operations in the capture of Keren the Italian garrison was supported by the Army by bringing enemy troops to the mountainous ground around the town. The Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway was again heavily attacked by our bombers. Twenty miles to the east of Addis Ababa a troop train was machine-gunned and damaged. A train of the S.A.A.F. successfully bombed an enemy camp, administrative buildings, and encampments north of Lake Rudolf.

From Mekele it was reported that the flag had been hoisted at Harar at 3.20 p.m. on Wednesday, and that the town had then been occupied.

The King was stated to have telegraphed the victory and the victory at Keren in the face of heavy odds had added fresh laurels to Italy's military renown. The King, C. in India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, announced receipt of a cable from General Wavell extolling the bravery of the Indian troops.

How Keren Was Taken

A special correspondent of *The Times*, telegraphing from Kharouba, said:

Keren collapsed with surprising suddenness after a grim battle. Three nights ago Scottish and Indian troops fought their way out from Happy Valley on the right flank of Keren Pass, and grabbed positions right among the enemy on Dog-Tooth Hill. In a vain effort, under constant shell fire and greatly outnumbered, they hoisted themselves up from rock to rock until they had a clear view of the wrecked road below and the great 6,000 ft. stronghold of the enemy, Sanchil, on the other side of the valley. Scenes of terrible destruction filled the gap between the two armies.

General Platt decided that the moment had come for a full attack. First the ruined roadway, where the Italians had once poured down in 200 yards of track, had to be repaired, and General Platt sent sappers down in the darkness. Late on Wednesday night they reported it clear. With the first light of yesterday morning our armoured vehicles surged forward, swept the opposition away, and spun out fanwise round the mountain on either side of the pass.

Infantry meantime worked around behind the Italian positions and surged out of the railway tunnel facing Sanchil. Sanchil fell as defenders lying trapped among the rocks by the infantry coming at them from all sides. Dog-Tooth Hill went the same way, and in a few hours Mussolini's strongest bastion in Africa, which had held us up for a month, was in British hands. The Duke of Aosta's men, numbering possibly 10,000, were either captured or in flight back to Keren, or straggling hopelessly over the hills.

In London it was suggested that several British and Indian regiments would almost certainly be entitled to add Keren to their battle honours. The warning was given that our casualties must be expected to be considerable in the heavy fighting of the last fortnight. General Wavell was stated to have raised the Keren front just before the town fell.

March 29.—The Middle East communique of the R.A.F. said: "R.A.F. operations yesterday continued southwards from Keren; motor transport and troops on

The Asmara town were heavily bombed and many buildings destroyed. At least 50 vehicles were damaged severely and many casualties inflicted. Several prisoners were obtained from Keren. Several machine-guns were obtained on military buildings. In the Asmara area gun emplacements and a bridge were bombed. Near Adi Uga and Adua a convoy of troop-carrying vehicles was machine-gunned.

There was further heavy bombing of the Addis Ababa railway. South African bomber aircraft obtained direct hits on three trains and a fourth was set on fire by near misses. Bombs dropped at Miesso struck a warehouse and started a big fire among the station buildings. Artillery shells hit railway buildings on a light motor transport between Dire-dawa and Awash and the motor transport park in the same area was heavily attacked, salvos of bombs being observed to fall among the vehicles.

March 30.—The Italian High Command announced that the Harar and the Italian troops evacuated Dire-dawa, and are retreating in order to positions in the west.

British G.H.C. Cairo and the R.A.F. Middle East stated: "Eritrea.—Our advance towards Asmara is steadily progressing. As yet we have captured 100 prisoners, including 20 officers, together with a number of guns. *Abi-Ghina*.—Advancing from Harar, our troops are now on the way to Dire-dawa. Resistance *en route* is being brushed aside and a number of prisoners, with equipment, has been taken. In other areas pressure on the withdrawing enemy is being maintained."

Heavy Attacks by British Aircraft

There was further intense activity by the R.A.F. in the Asmara area yesterday. In the town itself the main station buildings, trucks on sidings, and motor transport park were repeatedly hit and severely damaged, motor transport, a factory, and a stores yard were set on fire. Motor transport and troops on roads in the same area were heavily bombed and machine-gunned, many of the vehicles being destroyed and others damaged. Aircraft of the Free French Squadron took part in a raid on an enemy encampment between Gondar and Asmara where military buildings were demolished by direct hits. North of Dessie and in the Awash a considerable damage was done to a large concentration of motor vehicles. When these were bombed and machine-gunned the railway station at Meta Hari was also hit. Bombers and the railway line damaged. Aircraft of the S.A.A. carried out successful bombing and machine-gun attacks on motor transport and buildings in the Nagi area. Near Dire-dawa motor transport vehicles were overturned and many of the vehicles were observed to be damaged or a machine-gun took from the air.

To intercept the Italians retreating on Asmara, a Free French column made a forced march of 25 miles across difficult mountain country in 24 hours. Although they missed the main column, our allies took a number of prisoners.

March 31.—Communicés issued in Cairo and Nairobi stated: "Eritrea.—Our advance towards Asmara is continuing. *Abyssinia*.—Dire-dawa was occupied on Saturday afternoon by South African troops, who are again advancing westward. In other sectors our general forward movement is developing. The number of prisoners is steadily mounting, while guns and other war material abandoned by the enemy, as his withdrawal are being collected in large quantities. Extensive demolitions of the main road from Harar to Dire-dawa have been cleared, and there is a possibility of a further advance. The enemy has been more active in the air recently, but without affecting our advance, which continues."

North of Lake Rudolf our troops have penetrated

far into southern Abyssinia, and operations in the Negelli area are proceeding to our advantage. The opposition being met. Our advance on Lake Rudolf is proceeding apace.

The following prisoners and munitions were captured during the last three days: 13 Europeans, 31 Africans, 17 machine-guns, three field guns, 9 machine-guns, three rifles, 10 lorries, and a considerable quantity of assorted war material.

Yesterday (Sunday) a Supermarine operations R.A.F. Bomber aircraft bombed the machine-gunned large concentrations of enemy motor transport in the Dessie and Alomata areas. Many vehicles were set on fire. Enemy aircraft attempted to raid the aerodrome at Jijiga. Two Cr.42's were shot down.

The Duke of Aosta was reported to have flown back to Addis Ababa from Asmara, accompanied by senior staff officers.

Capture of Asmara, Capital of Eritrea

April 1.—It was officially announced in Cairo at night that Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, was in British hands within five days of the fall of Keren.

Asmara, a town with many fine buildings, stands 2,500 feet above sea-level, and is a busy commercial and agricultural centre. The normal population is about 25,000, but latterly about double that number of people have been resident there.

Official bulletins issued in Cairo stated: "Eritrea.—In spite of adverse conditions on the main road to Asmara, our advance is continuing. During the last 48 hours a further 800 prisoners have been taken, including another brigade commander. *Abyssinia*.—Although in this area also communications have been extensively damaged by the retreating Italian forces, our advance from Dire-dawa astride the railway and road to Addis Ababa is making rapid progress. In all other sectors penetration into southern Abyssinia is enlarging. Particularly notable north of Lake Rudolf."

Eritrea yesterday R.A.F. Bomber aircraft made heavy attacks on enemy positions north of Teklesan and on the railway station at Asmara, causing several fires. In the Dessie-Assab area a large number of motor transport vehicles were damaged by bomb and machine-gun attacks, and a deposit of ammunitions and petrol dumps north-east of Dessie were also bombed. South African aircraft bombed troop quarters and started fires among military buildings in villages in southern Abyssinia.

Messages from Nairobi stated: "Eritrea.—British troops to the Dire-dawa area only just in time to prevent a major breakthrough by a large band of armed Natives, mainly deserters from the Italian forces. A panic had been caused by the order could be re-established."

Emperor's Proclamation to His People

The text of a proclamation issued to the people of Abyssinia some time ago by Emperor Haile Selassie was announced in Parliament last night. It reads:

"In the previous Proclamation I implored you of my return, and that we have obtained the assistance of Great Britain to liberate our country. You will get the fruits of which you are so much in need. The powerful British Air Force is destroying the fortifications of the enemy."

In the second Proclamation I have notified the Italian Emperor in Ethiopia that they have now been completely encircled, that they should deliver themselves up to our authorities so as to save themselves from a mass execution. Therefore I charge you solemnly to cease firing, and to protect those Italians who may surrender with or without their arms. Do not retaliate for the cruelty which they have inflicted on our people, but show yourselves honourable and humane soldiers.

Do not forget that when the valiant Ethiopians

made the Germans capture in the hands of the British hand-to-hand to their troops, who did not then attempt to control the British honour and good name from R.A.F. Squadron, and the East.

The four squadrons has been stationed in the Sudan, and in that time it has bombed all the tracks of flying and maintaining aircraft in dusty desolate country, and in the state entered the war it has been hammering at her camp. Its aircraft, day and night and day and have been in operations against the enemy. The squadron dropped more than 50 tons of high explosives, and it has bombed Abyssinia, and thousands of miles of air and dumps and military buildings.

Their chief has been in Abyssinia, and they have given in a number of the military operations. The famous flight was a British officer, and a pilot chief in order that an important conference might be held with the heads of the Emperor's troops, was made by a pilot and observer from the squadron. The difficulties overcome in the flight, the landing on a 3,000 ft. high plateau, and the pilot was awarded the D.F.C. for his actions, and supplies have been dropped for patriots from aircraft of this squadron, which has moved relentlessly after the retreating Italian, smashing their lines of communications, stores, troop positions, and aerodromes.

The squadron has now earned three D.F.C.'s, and three D.F.M.'s. One of the D.F.M.'s, a sergeant air gunner, continued to fire his gun at the enemy with coolness and accuracy after he had been wounded five times. On another occasion he shot down an Italian fighter.

Casualties, Awards and Appointments

Rear-Admiral G. W. Halifax, who has been killed in an accident in South Africa, was Secretary to Lord Clarendon during his Governor-Generalship of South Africa, and continued in a similar capacity under Sir Patrick Duncan. On the outbreak of war he became Director of Naval Defence in the Union Defence Force.

Lieutenant Peter Scales Turner, R.A., has been killed in East Africa.

Lieutenant T. H. Kershaw, of the S.A.A.F., has been awarded the D.S.O. One day in March, 1941, in the course of a flight of Hurricanes engaged an attack on the aerodrome at Direidava. During the engagement his flight commander had to make a forced landing on a satellite aerodrome in the vicinity. Lieutenant Kershaw landed his aircraft under heavy artillery fire and picked up his flight commander, who flew the aircraft back to base while sitting on Lieutenant Kershaw's knees.

Lieutenant A. Duncan, son of the Governor-General of South Africa, has been awarded the D.F.C. The citation reads: "One day in February, 1941, he was detailed to carry out an offensive reconnaissance operation, piloted by another aircraft. On alighting at an advanced landing ground to refuel, his aircraft was damaged and rendered unserviceable. He immediately took over the other aircraft and flew on alone for more than 100 miles to his objective, where he machine-gunned the aerodrome, set fire to a large mail plane, and blew up its hangar. A few days earlier, during an attack on an enemy aerodrome, his commanding officer's aircraft was attacked from behind by an enemy fighter. Lieutenant Duncan went to his aid and shot down the attacker. He has been one of the greatest heroes to engage the enemy at all times."

Flying Officer M. A. Johnson, of the R.A.F.V.R., flying with No. 287 (Rhodesia) Squadron, has also been awarded the D.F.C. for gallantry in flying operations against the enemy, and Sergeant J. G. P. Gurl, of the same Squadron, receives the D.F.M. They were

shot down, respectively, in an aircraft which had been shot down, and on the 11th of February, 1941, three C-133's, and a result of the attack, the aircraft was forced down and crashed on landing. Flying Officer Johnson's aircraft was then attacked by three Italian fighters, and Sergeant Gurl was wounded in the hand. In spite of this he returned to the cockpit, and the aircraft to break away. The pilot of the Johnson's aircraft was so severely wounded that, in attempting to land his aircraft crashed, and he was rendered unconscious. He was extricated from the wreckage by Sergeant Gurl, and then he had recovered they both set off on foot to avoid capture. After travelling a few miles over difficult country they were met by some Natives, who assisted them to a friendly camp.

Major-General Lord Loch, who won his D.S.O. in the Boer War, has been appointed an area commander of the Rhodesia. General Sir Hart Gough, who has long been interested in East African affairs, has been appointed a zone commander of the Home Guard, with the rank of colonel. He is now in the States of Orange.

The Lord Mayor of Bristol has received £5 from members of the staff of the Imperial Tobacco Company in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for air raid distress purposes in Bristol.

Uganda has now sent 20,000 towards the purchase of a Rhodesia squadron of fighter aircraft.

Three contributions from the Rhodesias have been received by the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund during the past week. The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia has donated a further sum of £7,500 from the proceeds of the Colony (residents of Salisbury having raised £4,000 of this gift), the Northern Rhodesian Central Electricity Fund sent £320, and the staff of the Central African Mining Company remitted another £210.

The Lord Mayor of Bristol has received £5 from members of the staff of the Imperial Tobacco Company in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for air raid distress purposes in Bristol.



Use KOLYNOS twice a day and your teeth will gleam with new lustre. KOLYNOS is the refreshing tooth paste, cleans thoroughly and safeguards your teeth for the future to come. Of all Chemists and Grocers. Shes 1/25 per tube. MADE IN ENGLAND.



Background to the

Export Restriction Essential.

The whole Empire should act as one unit in restricting consumption. It is not of more avail if one part of the Commonwealth cuts down its consumption of hewsprint and another continues its 16-page sports specials, or if one petrol rationing at our end has no counterpart at the other. The proportion of petrol given in the British Press to the consumption contribution to the war effort compared with production and fighting man-power effort has not been reached yet in the Empire Press, where references to economy, etc. are only occasional.

The great gesture of the United States in sending us munitions without dollar payments has put us on our honour to be more careful of dollars than ever. When trade or investment puts us in possession of dollars, we must claim on those dollars for the purchase of essential purchases of munitions, leaving America to raise credit for her bill and to pay for the balance we owe in dollars, thus we can do without leaving the munitions which America has so generously and so abundantly given us.

Imports and Port Facilities.

In normal times we import 55% of our meat, 85% of our wheat and flour, 90% of our sugar, 85% of our butter, and large quantities of other essential foods. We are only self-sufficient in the production of green vegetables, potatoes, milk and fish. For safety we depend upon the arrival of our ports, storage and satisfactory distribution of over 20 million tons of imported food annually.

Upon our shipping and harbour facilities we also depend for the importation in normal times of ores and metals essential for heavy industries, shipbuilding, and munitions—about 12 million tons annually, of which iron ore, copper, tin, lead, zinc and manganese form the greater part. In war our requirements are much higher.

The organisation of port facilities in peacetime conditions is of supreme importance. Our ports have been developed on specialised lines, namely to deal with certain classes of traffic which cannot be handled about indiscriminately. Ordinarily, the Port of London plays far too outstanding a part in the framework of our reception and distribution systems. The seven docks under the Port of London Authority normally deal with 70% of our meat imports, 88% of our butter, 27% of our wood and timber, 50% of our wool, 50% of our sugar, and a third of our oil. Imperial

Policy Committee memorandum

Redressing Germany's Advantage.

Before the barbarian eruption of the brazen hordes began in Europe, the production of steel ingots was in France and Great Britain about 20 million tons annually. The production of Germany was at that time 22 million tons, i.e. roughly a parity with the other two nations.

Czechoslovakia, Poland, France, Belgium, and the other European countries under the economic domination of Germany, were in this starting phase of the war producing an output of steel ingots of 10 million tons, while that of Great Britain is 15 million. In other words, in respect of this one vital test the balance has shifted in Germany's favour from a rough parity to a preponderance of three to one. The output, however, of the U.S.A. in steel ingots is 83 million tons per year, nearly double the total controlled European output of Germany. Not only does and must the New World of democratic steel ingots come to redress the balance of the old—the ingots must come in large quantities.

Irish Neutrality.

Mr. Rennie Smith, in *The Central European Observer*, writes: "Censorship, stricter than its British counterpart, sees to it that nothing is published in Ireland which might annoy any belligerent. Its newspapers devote their leading articles to such safe topics as the Lillager or 'Petrol' Restrictions. No one tells us of the evil things Britain fights—the exploitation of conquered nations, the cold cruelty, the contempt for spiritual values. No one tells us of the might be 'unneutral' of Poland under the Nazi lash, of the forced labour, the closing of schools, universities and churches, appropriation on a scale that recalls Cromwell's famous alternative, 'Hell or Connaught' or the murder of priests and compulsory suspension of the sacraments. Such a story might strike Irish and awaken inconvenient anger. This for four-fifths of our people this is just another of England's many wars, presumably a move in the old game of power politics, and, anyway, no affair of ours." Mrs. Huth, a law, in *The Daily Telegraph*.

During the crisis the part played by the Patriarch of the Serb Orthodox Church recalls that of the Bishops of Medieval England when the Church directed the King's policy and kept his conscience. Belgrade correspondent of *The Times*.

Another Quisling.

Poland was conquered in three weeks. Holland in five days, Belgium in 17. Even France broke down after a campaign less than six weeks. Norway fell in response to the fight for two months because she succumbed, and the result until the moment she was won over by the Germans in the land battle of the present was the conquest of Narvik, fought by Norwegian and Allied forces under the leadership of a Norwegian general, Fleischer. Apart from Quisling, very few traitors can be pointed out in Norway. The worst of them was the commander at Narvik, Colonel Sundlo, who refused to obey the order of his superior, General Fleischer, and allowed the Germans to land their troops without offering resistance. He was suspected before hand, but there were no proofs against him, and his country governed by law he could not be punished without proof. After the surrender of Narvik he was for a while arrested by his troops, but later he became a great man with the Germans. Now this traitor has been appointed as Chief of the Norwegian State Police." Dr. Halvdan Koht, former Norwegian Foreign Minister.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

At least 200 cases in Ireland, not one of the many often used for the examination of any experimental stations was ever attacked by foot and mouth disease, although the cattle of the countryside round were often affected. I have even seen some of my animals rubbing noses with foot and mouth cases.

I have fully done this immunity to three things—the selection of oxen to suit the locality, production of their food from fertile soil, and suitable methods of housing and management. I have also seen affected animals completely cured simply by not ample dry bedding, and nourishing food. This experience suggests that the cure of foot and mouth disease is not in slaughter of the infected animals, but in a critical examination of methods of agriculture. For example, suitable farm in County could be placed in charge of a local live-wire, with a general directive that he must first raise the fertility of the soil to the highest possible means of freshly irrigated fields, and at the same time, to the best improved methods of housing and management. It is safe to predict that in five years such a plan would be in a condition to produce a final result which would render the cattle practically immune to foot and mouth disease. Sir Albert Howard.

the War News

Opinions epitomised.—Life to us is worthless if the principles in which it is built are to be destroyed. —Lord Halifax.

Nearly 20,000 college youths in the U.S.A. are learning to fly. —Mr. Alex. H. Haas.

Parliament of the shareholders' protection committee of Great Britain. —Mr. W. J. Brown.

German troops in Bulgaria feel all unquietude, they are bored in Africa. —Times correspondent.

Hitler's air raids on this country have cost him over 9,000 aeroplanes, with their crews. —General J. H. Booth.

One-third of the land of the country is already in public or semi-public ownership. —The "Round Table".

We fight this war not against the Nazis but against the German love for war and aggression. —Herr F. Weinger.

Well over a quarter of a million acres of agricultural land have been taken for aerodromes. —Lord Apsley, M.P.

A farm horse has to work on a daily oats ration of 7 lb. —Mr. Q. Morgan, Burrows.

Latest figures of civilians killed in air raids on Britain are 28,859, and seriously wounded 49,166. —Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P.

At any given moment you can prove Lord Beaverbrook wrong, but in the end he has a terrific habit of being right. —Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

The last six months have been a time of stern trials faced with a fortitude and a united spirit unmatched in our island story. —Cardinal Haskley.

A Government of professing Christians may be a bad Government, and a Government of non-Christians a very good Government. —Professor Karl Barth.

Everyone is in duty-bound to spend as little and lend as much to the nation as possible. Selfish spending can only weaken our war effort. —The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Today there is only one form of British propaganda worth a boot among the neutrals. It is the theme of Britain's relentless and ruthless and growing might. —Mr. Frank Owen.

The Jugo-Slav comp. deal changed what Hitler fondly imagined to be a diplomatic victory into the most serious diplomatic defeat he has yet suffered. —Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty.

We will bring to England a revolution of blood and tears, which as a punishment will reduce the British population to degradation and poverty. —Fichtelerscher, Reichsleiter.

The poet and artist are important precisely because they are not average men, because in sensibility, intelligence, and power of invention they far exceed the average. —Sir Kenneth Clark.

The Government is taking fresh steps to ensure that every member of the population carries, practices with, and is in every respect familiar with the use of his gasmask. —Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

There should be an open piazza leading from Chancery to Guildhall, and round St. Paul's a clearance to free the Cathedral from its jostling neighbours and provide a close worthy of Wren's masterpiece. —Mr. W. H. Ansell.

The school-leaving age in Germany has been reduced to 13. When these children grow up they will be doomed to suffer either in the slum or the pit of all things. —Mr. H. Ramsbotham, M.P., President of the Board of Education.

Except for our Navy, we are a long way from being ready to start shooting war. With the powers now at the President's command, he can make us just as effective at this stage of the game without shooting. —General Hugh Johnson (U.S.A.).

Lipstick, in greater use than ever before, is a mere fashion, copied from the film-stars, who had to use it for technical purposes. Is there any reason why its production and sale should not in war time be confined to export? —"Scrutator" in the Sunday Times.

It cannot be too often repeated that it is by strength of spirit, not by strength of men or ships or machines or munitions that in the last resort this war will be lost or won. How do we seek it? The simplest answer is by prayer. —The Archbishop of Canterbury.

If 100% of excess profits is to be taken in taxation, it is all the more important that the standard period used as the basis for calculating such profits should be a fair one, which it is not in many cases at present. —Mr. W. C. Lusk, German, British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.

Shareholders of the L.M.S. have received only an average return of 3 1/8% on their capital in the 18 years since amalgamation in 1921, or a shortage of £107,500,000 below the amount contemplated by Parliament as a reasonable return on the capital employed. —Lord Stamp.

Hitler will never sue for peace. Only a modern King Charles of Sweden will prefer to retire to the regions of eastern Russia and Central Asia with the remains of his armies which remain faithful to him, and establish there a warrior kingdom in the lines of those founded by the Normans. —Dr. Hermann Anschütz.

Net profits of one of the Big Five Banks for 1940 were £1,525,000, representing a little more than 1% of the total funds held. Had the interest on the advances of £197,000,000 been reduced only by 1%, the whole of the profit would have disappeared and a loss would have been incurred. —Mr. A. E. Pearn.

The Jugo-Slav Air Force has a total strength of about 3,000 aircraft, of which some 450 would be available and suitable for operation at any moment. It is probably a match for the Italian Air Force, and may give the Germans much to think about. The Luftwaffe may be in for as big a shock in the Balkans as it had over the Channel. —Sunday Times air correspondent.

What is the position of the Japanese Ambassador in London, an Ambassador and his staff have many opportunities for reporting matters of interest to our enemies. I see no reason why we should wear lead gloves, and tolerate what are presumably hostile observers in our midst when we are fighting the enemy with bare fists and knuckle-dusters. —Lieutenant Colonel R. Fletcher, M.P.

Marshal Graziani, so far as I know, arriving in Lisbon, is now called Marshal Disgraziati by the Italian man in the street. When at last each of us has some wireless announces the day's feats, people in the streets murmur. The day's deeds. And after hearing of the large number of tanks and guns captured by Wavell's men, people passed round the little riddle: "What is Italy? The arsenal of the democracies." —France, the Free French newspaper.

The broad strategy of Britain would seem to be an active defence of the home front, which, of course, includes raids by air and by sea on Germany and German-occupied territory, while our Army of the Middle East, reinforced up to the limits imposed by the security of the home front, and assisted by the Greeks, and later by the Turks, will come from the south with the necessary strength in men and tanks and heavy guns to engage the Germans on equal terms in battle on land. —Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Brownrigg.

PERSONALIA

Dr. Arthur Casson and Miss Clarice Cook were married in Kampala last week.

Lord Willingdon has accepted the Chairmanship of the Overseas League in succession to Lord Goschen. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Marshall Hale was recently taken ill suddenly, and is now in a London nursing home.

Second Lieutenant C. B. Sanford, of the K.A.R., and Miss Cynthia Young were recently married in Mombasa.

Mr. D. K. Burns of the Uganda Administrative Service, and Miss Maude Sloper, Church, of Headcorn, are to be married on March 11.

Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Dominions, was the guest of honour at an Overseas League luncheon in London last week.

Mr. J. B. Davies and Miss J. A. S. Bhrm, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bhrm, formerly of Nyasaland, are to be married shortly.

Colonel (Temporary Major-General) Robert de Wurt, V.C., who has served in East Africa, has been appointed Colonel of the 47th Royal Deacon Guards.

Mr. J. H. Webster, of Dar es Salaam, and Miss Mary Stanger, younger daughter of the Chancellor of Lincoln and Mrs. Stanley, were married in Fort Portal, Uganda, last week.

Miss Mabel Shaw, of Mbereshi, Northern Rhodesia, is to address a conference of the British Commonwealth League in London today on "Conditions on the Northern Rhodesian Mines."

The marriage will take place quietly on April 5 between Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Webster, R.M., son of Sir Lawrence Wallace, former Administrator of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Wallace, and Miss Anne Aldrich, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Aldrich, of Ilkley.

General Italo Gariboldi, who has been appointed Governor of Libya and Commander of the Italian forces in North Africa, served throughout the Abyssinian war of 1935-6, and in 1937 was promoted to the rank of Army Corps General and attached to the Ministry of Italian Africa. He succeeds Marshal Graziani.

Sir Herbert Stanley's Term Extended

Much pleasure will be felt in Southern Rhodesia at the announcement by the Dominions Office that the King has been pleased to approve of the term of office of Sir Herbert Stanley as Governor of Southern Rhodesia being extended until October, 1941.

Major Percy S. Inskipp

We deeply regret to report the death in Canada on March 21 of Major Percy S. Inskipp, O.B.E., who served as a trooper in A Troop of the Pioneer Column which occupied Mashonaland in 1890 and was military secretary to Rhodes during the Matabele Rebellion six years later.

After the hostilities were over at Salisbury in 1890, Dr. Jameson put him in charge of the supply and transport services of the British South Africa Company, and he was later acting secretary and then secretary to the Administration. When the commercial and administrative activities of the company were separated, he became manager of the commercial branch, and was thus responsible for measures designed to increase white settlement. He reorganised central farms in various parts of the country, was largely concerned with the promotion of the first co-operative creamery in Bulawayo, the first tobacco warehouse at Salisbury, and the Salisbury bacon factory, and undertook the planting of the Embury Forest near Bulawayo.

Being in England on leave in 1914, he immediately joined the army, serving until the end of the war, for part of the time a senior staff officer of the 49th division. After the Armistice he was elected to the board of the Chartered Company and a member of its Executive Committee. While on a visit to Southern Rhodesia three years later he was invited to remain there as general manager, and he held that post until 1928. For some years he has lived in the South of France.

B.M.S. Criticises Labour Conditions

The conditions under which agricultural labour is employed in Northern Rhodesia are, in my opinion, generally unsatisfactory with respect to wages, sanitation, rations and medical care," writes the Director of Medical Services in his latest annual report. "It had been hoped to have a special study made on these things in the Lusaka area during 1937. This proved impossible because the limited Government housing accommodation in Lusaka has been so allotted that a health inspector, who had been on the Lusaka establishment for 15 years, has had to be eliminated, his house having been allotted to some other officer, presumably more important. His anti-malaria work was done by the board, and the proposed area of investigation has not been possible—a most regrettable state of affairs when financial stringency does not exist."

Conditions in Ethiopia

At a meeting in London last week, General Sir John Gort, who was of Council Sandford, who has for years been a prominent name in Abyssinian affairs, described how in the latter part of 1939, before Italy's final attack, was the Itabar outpost system in the Gojjam region of Ethiopia had been virtually isolated, so that the garrisons had to be provisioned by aeroplane. The Rev. John Sarskey reminded the audience that Christianity had been introduced into Ethiopia in the fourth century, 200 years before St. Augustinus visited England, and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst stressed that the Abyssinians would probably be the first people to be freed in the world when that victory was attained. It should not be snatched away by the diplomats. Even before 1905 the Emperor had been seeking the advice of specialists for the development of his Empire. Those present included the Empress Mary of Teck, Professor Jevons, Lady Barton, and Lady Layton.

HOWARDS

BRITISH

QUININE

THE BEST

OVER 100 YEARS' REPUTATION

Howards & Sons, Ltd. (Estr.) 1897, Mfod, London

83rd Week of the War

Mr. Campbell Hausburg

Tributes to the Man and His Work

FRANCIS HUTCHCOCK, Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association, writes:—

The death of Mr. Campbell H. Hausburg in his seventy-first year removed from the ranks of the sisal growers an outstanding figure, who commanded the respect and affection of his colleagues. He was born at Penzance, Kent, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. As a young man his adventurous spirit took him on an exploring expedition to East Africa, when he was accompanied by Sir Halford Mackinder, and constituted a record by climbing Mount Kenya.

Debt to the Pioneers

In 1906, accompanied by his partner, Mr. E. D. Rutherford, Mr. Hausburg visited Kanga and the Pongani districts. On the strength of what they saw there, they decided to start a sisal industry in the Kenya Highlands, and succeeded in getting some bulbs from German East Africa before the embargo on their export. The so-called experts of the day, free by no means optimistic as to the success of the venture, their criticism being that on the rich soil of Kenya the growth would be so strong that the fibre would be weak and of no commercial value. But they carried on, and in three years were able to cut and weigh a ton of leaves, the fibre of which they beat out on a bag of wool, washed in their bath, and hung up on a clothes-line to dry. Lord Cranworth refers to the early days in his book 'Kenya Chronicles' and to the debt which East Africa and indeed the Empire owe to Mr. Hausburg and his two partners.

The life of a sisal planter in those days was a hard one, and the story of his rare visits with his colleague Rutherford to Nairobi turns on their joint possession of a bicycle, each taking turns to ride and walk alternately. Those of us who have later become associated with the industry sometimes fail to appreciate our debt to these early pioneers.

Hausburg remained in harness to the end. In his later years he tended his garden in Sussex with the devotion and interest which he threw into all his activities. He remained a steady and wise counsellor in the affairs of the sisal industry, was a member of the Council of the Sisal Growers' Association, and until the war was Chairman of the Finance Committee of growers and merchants. Only a day or so before his death he came to London to have a hasty talk with the Chairman of the Association concerning the future of the industry.

He was utterly sincere, and we miss him not only as a kindly and all too modest colleague, but as a well-tried friend.

Lord Cranworth's Tribute

From LORD CRANWORTH has come the following tribute:—

It was with the greatest sorrow that I have learnt of the death of Mr. Campbell Hausburg, a well-known pioneer. He was one of Kenya's earliest settlers (from pioneers) and one of the fathers of her sisal industry. Indeed, in partnership with Mr. E. D. Rutherford, he started the first plantation in the colony at Punda Mba in 1906. From the experience and enterprise of these pioneers every success we draw inspiration. As a next-door neighbour, I can testify to their rugged generosity, with which their knowledge was always at the disposal of newcomers.

Though Mr. Hausburg comparatively soon became a bird of passage, he remained a very regular visitor to Kenya, and he would have served at one time or another in any of our bodies in England that strove to further

the prosperity of the country of his adoption. The amount of devoted and voluntary work which he put in on behalf of sisal was astonishing, and far exceeded that of any other individual. Yet such were his modesty and self-effacement that he never received the tributes that were his due; but by all of us who worked with him those efforts will be remembered with affectionate gratitude. Sisal apart, he never relaxed his efforts on Kenya's behalf wherever an opportunity arose to help her in his own unobtrusive way. He was a loyal, true-hearted friend of a most lovable nature. Kenya has indeed lost one of her most devoted supporters.

SIR HUMPHREY LEECHETT writes:—

By the passing of Campbell Hausburg—still in full mental and physical vigour—we lose another of the men who have helped ever and truly to lay the foundations of British East African economic history.

He was one of a type so vitally essential to the early stages in the development of an entirely new country (John G. Grey stands out in my mind as another, and as a contemporary in East African history) to whom has not only been given true vision, but also the sound judgment in the selection of an objective, and the thoroughness and perseverance with which to see it through to permanent success, and, in true devotion to his purpose, eschewing all limelight and superficialities, I refer particularly, of course, to Hausburg's work for the sisal industry, of which, with the collaboration of his friends, Messrs. Swift and Rutherford, and Lord Cranworth, he was in truth the father.

He was I believe the first European to achieve the ascent of Mount Kenya—a stupendous feat of pluck and endurance—in company with his friend Professor (now Sir) Halford Mackinder, still happily with us. It illustrates the absence of 'advertisement' of both for these men, that some years later Mr. Mackinder found himself seated at dinner beside a lady (a stranger to him and he to her) who had just returned from a globe-trotting expedition, including East Africa, and who, expatiating on the scenery, as so forth, added: 'It is said out there that two men, named Mackinder and Hausburg, actually got to the top of Mount Kenya, but, of course, no one here believes that!'

An Acknowledged Master of His Subject

At that period the chief economic problem in British East Africa (now Kenya) was to find and develop for export a product. Campbell Hausburg, noting the success of the sisal plantations in German East Africa, formed the opinion that this was a product well suited to the British territory. How he and his friends obtained from German territory a small number of bulbs is a romance in itself, that they chose and established a nursery on their property not far from Nairobi is part of the development history of East Africa. From this beginning grew up an industry that yields an average of £500,000 annually to the income of Kenya. Hausburg devoted his life to watching over and assisting its interests from his home in England, with visits to Kenya to keep touch with progress and the problems that arose. His thoroughness and sound judgment made him an acknowledged master of his subject. Often consulted, he was generous in giving freely to others the benefits of his experience and advice.

Outside his special attention to the sisal industry, Hausburg followed closely and with sympathetic interest the progress of European settlement in East Africa in all its forms and all its vicissitudes. He had unbounded faith in the future of Kenya, but in those darker and stormy days when so much was necessarily experienced he never let his heart run away with his head.

Seeking for public office, he took an unobtrusive but highly important part in the work of such bodies as

the Joint East African Board, the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Advisory Committee of the office (now in abeyance) of the Commissioner in London for His Majesty's East African Affairs, the Admiralty, and the Industrial Board. It is an office of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, and is now but always to the point, were listened to with respect and advantage.

By his personal charm, modesty, and helpfulness, Campbell FitzGerald was a man who never made an enemy and never lost a friend. His name remains prominently the friend to the end of the war.

By JAMES DOUGLASS WATSON.

Campbell FitzGerald was a fine man in every sense of the word, and, like so many of his fine mould, he gave his strength and vitality without rest, and of his generous heart with two-handed gesture. His outstanding qualities were singleness of purpose, sweet composure which flows from innate serenity, and a life illumined by truth. As one among a host of friends, I know I am the better for seeing what he had to give, especially his readiness to help fellow-men and a fine sense of toleration. He was a splendid gentleman.

War Drums

By FLORIAN, 1941

War drums beating!

They are sounding in the south,
Where the word they are repeating
Has been passed from mouth to mouth,
Down the mountain-valleys calling
That the land shall be released,
For the wrath of God is falling
On the servants of the Beast.

War drums beating!

And the message that they bring
Is a watchword and a greeting
From the greatest Christian King,
That the tyrant shall be smitten,
That the fighting men shall feast,
And the day of doom be written,
For the servants of the Beast.

War drums beating!

For as the hour of doom there has rolled
Royal Armies to the meeting,
As it did in time of old,
For the blood that brings oppression
Shall be mightily increased,
And be heir to proud possession
At the passing of the Beast.

War drums beating!

While the easters range aglowed,
Daybreak's messenger came fleeting—
On a milk-white ass he rode,
And the word was swiftly spoken,
That the town would be released,
For the wrath of God had broken
On the servants of the Beast.

War drums beating!

We have warred with waspish gnat,
Till affliction, fast retreating,
Hears them sweating from the Nile;
For the rightful Ras is coming,
He is holed and riding East,
Ah, the death-song in the drumming
For the Empire of the Beast!

By G. D. MARTINEAU.

The evacuation of Kassala was communicated in this manner.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To Promote Mixed Farming in Kenya's Agricultural School

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—It is excellent news that an agricultural school in Njoro is now training young Kenya boys between the ages of 12 and 16 a two years' grounding in the theory and practice of mixed farming, for upon its success and expansion the welfare of white settlement in the Colony largely depends. That may, I shall now be accepted as a truism.

Whereas a start is quite naturally to be made with youth, this should be so hoped that when the war ends training will become available for adults, large numbers of whom will have to begin farming in East Africa. After the last war, soldier settlement was not well handled; let us not make the same mistake again.

Incoming settlers will fall broadly into two groups: (a) men who have served during the war in East Africa and are willing to make it their future home; and (b) men who have served elsewhere, who are not inclined to come back into sedentary occupations, and who have been attracted by hearsay or by literature to East Africa. The great majority in both categories will need training in the land, even though this may have been engaged in farming or some other country work. Kenya can do this, and herself a great service by planning in advance for proper courses of instruction.

A large class of migrants who may be numerous from Great Britain will be middle-aged people whose means will provide them with much greater amenities in East Africa in Rhodesia than in Great Britain, burdened as they must inevitably be with very heavy taxation. But these will be residential settlers, rather than active producers, though in some cases they will doubtless be accompanied by children anxious to go on the land.

Cheltenham, Glos. 1941

No Thanks For Past Services

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—You recently quoted General Smuts as having said during his visit to Kenya: "Many years ago I saw notice in the *Government Gazette* that I was named General. C. Smuts is put on the record. I was never consulted. I was never thanked for past efforts."

Surprising as that revelation must have seemed to many readers in the case of a man of such outstanding eminence, there have, unhappily, been too many cases of the same kind in the history of East Africa since the last war.

It is an open secret that there have been Governors who have had to carry out most uncongenial policies, who, when the time came for them to retire, were neither summoned by the Secretary of State to receive a parting word of thanks nor even sent a letter of appreciation. But it is not Governors only who have sometimes been so shabby treated; other senior officials have had the same experience. No, all such ill doubtless be comforted by the thought that, after all, they are in the good company of General Smuts.

Still, in a well-ordered administration, these things should not happen.

The other side of the case, of course, is that quite undeserved decorations have far too frequently been awarded to men of little capacity and less initiative. That, too, should not happen in a well-ordered administration.

Royal Empire Society, Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 1.

EX-EAST AFRICAN.

Germans and The Colonies

Incidents Recalled by Major L. M. Hastings

MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS, M.C., the well-known Southern Rhodesian, said in a broadcast to Africa a few days ago:

These people have their whole mumbo-jumbo of myths and ritual from African tribes; they owe their faith in Britain, they say, to a parachute troop from David Russia; and any good thing in their youth movement was slavishly copied from Czechs and Poles, and the root philosophy of National Socialism is the perversion of the doctrine of an French *Dieu, Mon Roi, Mon Dieu*.

Haw-Haw used a priceless phrase the other day: "America will pounce like a vulture on the British Empire." Whatever a vulture can do in the air, he can do on the ground. The movements of this bald-headed scavenger on setting near a corpse are those of clumsily sensibly afflicted with lunacy—in short, remarkably like Mussolini.

Now the Nazi propaganda machine has been switched on to Portugal, which is warned that her Colonies will be seized by Britain. For 50 years Germany has been trying to steal the Portuguese Colonies, and to persuade Great Britain to acquiesce in the theft. Before the last war the Kaiser's Government made an infamous proposal for a bargain over these Colonies to Lord Curzon—a proposal that was naturally turned down.

When I was in D Squadron of the Imperial Light Horse in the South-West African desert in 1914, attacks to MacKenzie's Column, a troop of ours was ordered to explore the dunes. The enemy's side of the Schauksib, a desert post which we christened by the much handsomer title of Henry-Koo. We were held up by a German advance party with a machine gun.

Years afterwards, on board a Dutch boat in the South Ocean, I met the Hun who had been in that machine gun line. At this time he had become a man to consider the importance in his own mind of his interests in South America and Africa, and he had intimate relations with the Kaiser, who had been a Portuguese Colonies coveted.

For a German, Schneider—the name was an agreeable and reasonable sound, but I am not doubly partly done the fact that he is a Jew—was of the sort German vermouth which his Islands drank as a sun-downer. He talked parties and of the question of German *Lebensraum* and I remember precisely what he said.

"I know in Berlin that you will not give us back Tanganyika. It's a question of your strategic defence. You English want to keep the Indian Ocean. Britain take *Macht nicht*, that we really want is Angola and Mozambique, particularly Angola. South-West Africa should come back to us, and with Angola we shall have one big German territory to develop. That won't interfere with British interests."


"But," I said, "Angola and Mozambique are Portuguese. They are not ours at Barga." "If we wanted," he said, "they are not ours at Barga and roar with laughter."

Some years before this war, when there happened to be a considerable surplus of good Dutch tobacco, I went to the Continent on behalf of the industry to try and dispose of it. I met representatives of the Dutch and German and other national interests in Rotterdam and Hamburg. The question of exchange arose, and a meeting was arranged for me with Bohle, who was head of the *Auslandorganisation* in the Netherlands, and a thoroughly disagreeable piece of work, as people in Berlin and Cape Town well remember.

At the same time I met Bohle's private secretary, a very different sort of person, who had been transferred from the Foreign Office in the Wilhelmstrasse. After my talk with Bohle, his man tackled me in the adjoining room, under the mistaken impression, I think, that I had something to do with officialdom. Once again the question of Colonies was dragged up. He was quite pettish about it this time. "Can't England understand, he said, that all we want to settle the matter is the reversion of the Portuguese Colonies to us. Not like that. International affairs reduced to a sort of thieves' kitchen, in which the gangsters were to divide their booty in accordance."

A Book of Remembrance to be placed in All Saints Church, Kampala, will contain the names of all men and women connected with Uganda who are on active service. It is proposed to include the names of sons and daughters of Uganda residents and the names of former residents.

POWER FOR INDUSTRY!



**KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA**

Electric power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory, site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Company's offices.

Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to sugar growers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles, 415 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycle, 400 and 230 volts or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA:
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Rohrer, Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kericho.
— Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.
THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

THE DAR ES SALAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Momba, Tabora, Kigoma, Mochi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

Keep fit with FORGAN GOLF CLUBS

and put a swing into life

Ask your broker or dealer for information on the FORGAN range.

ROBERT FORGAN & SON, LTD., ST. ANDREWS

Rosierman Gold Mines

The directors of Rosierman, the property of Rosierman Gold Mines, Ltd., in the development of the mine, which was started in 1927, and the estimated surplus of 49,845, the estimated surplus of 49,845, the estimated surplus of 49,845.

Development of the mine, which was started in 1927, and the estimated surplus of 49,845, the estimated surplus of 49,845, the estimated surplus of 49,845.

The mine, which was started in 1927, and the estimated surplus of 49,845, the estimated surplus of 49,845, the estimated surplus of 49,845.

Development of the mine, which was started in 1927, and the estimated surplus of 49,845, the estimated surplus of 49,845, the estimated surplus of 49,845.

Miners' Personalities

G. Anderson is now secretary of Rosierman Gold Mines, Ltd.

New Bulawayo Syndicate

New Bulawayo Syndicate, Ltd. announces payment of an ordinary dividend of 5%.

African Land and Investment

The African Land and Investment Company announces payment of a dividend of 6% for the half-year ending March 31.

Rosierman Gold Mines

Dividend warrants for the year ending March 31, 1932, of 5% were posted to the shareholders of Rosierman Gold Mines.

Minerals Separation

Speaking at the annual meeting of Minerals Separation, Ltd., Mr. Charles L. Gibbs, the Chairman, referred to their substantial interest in Nchanaga Consolidated Mines, Ltd. He said that owing to the international situation the installation of the full-scale treatment plant at the mine had had to be postponed. A trial plant had been in operation since August, 1931, from which valuable data had been obtained as to the best metallurgical methods to be adopted. This information would be of great assistance in circumstances which justified the increase of the plant to the larger scale contemplated.

The transparency of the Otto Beit Bridge, as a contribution to one showing the Burchenough Bridge, has been added to the Southern Rhodesia Court of the Imperial Institute.

Of Commercial Concern

The financial position of the tobacco industry in the Royal Empire is a matter of some concern in the House of Representatives. The Bill to ratify the trade agreement with Rhodesia has been introduced in the House of Representatives. The Bill to ratify the trade agreement with Rhodesia has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

The financial position of the tobacco industry in the Royal Empire is a matter of some concern in the House of Representatives. The Bill to ratify the trade agreement with Rhodesia has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

The financial position of the tobacco industry in the Royal Empire is a matter of some concern in the House of Representatives. The Bill to ratify the trade agreement with Rhodesia has been introduced in the House of Representatives.



Why be Rheumatic

WHEN YOU ARE rheumatic be slow to suspect the kidneys. Excess uric acid and other wastes in the blood by weak or sluggish kidney action can easily lay you out for weeks.

The joints may become stiff, painful and swollen, or you may have pain in the arms, of the back, bladder trouble, and swollen limbs be nerve pain. These symptoms will disappear when you have promoted the cause by taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This time-proven remedy acts especially upon the kidneys. Besides being cathartic it stimulates and strengthens the kidneys and urinary system. The reports of thousands of grateful users of Doan's Pills in all parts of the world may convince you for once of a genuine cure. Why not stop needless pain? Why not take Doan's Pills now?

POWER PUMPS

WITH FORGED STEEL CRANKS AND
CONCRETE PISTONS
PUMPING TO ALLY ENCLOSED
(BUCKET TYPE)

FIG. 678
THE
"CULWELL"
QUADRUPLE
ACTING
POWER PUMP

FIG. 876
THE
"CULWELL"
DOUBLE-ACTING
POWER PUMP

WRITE FOR LIST NO. 136

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS

(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
Culwell Works, Wolverhampton, England

Cables: Evans, Wolverhampton
LONDON OFFICE: KERN HOUSE, 28, KINGSWAY, W.C.2.

Questions in Parliament - B.S.A. Company's Report

East Africa and Rhodesia suggested in a recent article that Italian prisoners of war in East Africa might advantageously be employed on road construction work in the territories. Last week Mr. Creech Jones raised the subject in the House of Commons, asking whether consideration had been given to the proposal.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies replied: "Yes, since it is proposed to employ Italian prisoners of war on the improvement of roads in East Africa, it has been considered by the local Commandants, the Commandant-in-Chief, Middle East, and the War Office."

Mr. Woodton Davies asked for details of the terms of the contracts of the Liverpool Cotton Association, which is engaged in their leasing to Junction for the duration of the war.

The Home Office Under-Secretary for the Colonies replied: "The Government has not considered it necessary for the Government to become the importer and the exporter of cotton. Arrangements have been made with the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations to form a company which, by using the merchants' services, would act as the Government's agents for this purpose."

Increased Price of Coffee

Mr. Creech Jones asked if the attention of the Food Ministry had been drawn to a rise in the price of coffee. Major Lloyd George replied that he recalled the reference was to the wholesale price of coffee when sold by auction. Enforcement of the Food Order, he added, was difficult in a commodity subject to such variations in quality and varieties was sold by auction, and he understood that for much of the coffee put up to auction in recent weeks there was no increase to comparable values under the Order.

Fascism in the African

The Italian Colonial Review, vigorously made an immoderately frank confession of the Fascist creed regarding Africa when it wrote: "Our attitude towards the Natives will be determined exclusively by what we expect from them. Humanitarian principles are out of place. Native institutions will be preserved only so long as they tend to strengthen productive power. That they will be rigorously reformed in any directions that are detrimental to our prestige."

The need for Native schools arises in the big towns. It will be in order to train interpreters, craftsmen, and assistants for the Native army.

The annual report of the British South Africa Company for the year ended September 30, 1940, states that net profits for the 12 months, including the balance of profit on realisation of investments, and after writing off £27,241 in respect of certain investments, was £403,307. After adding £578,927 brought forward, there is an available total of £982,234. The directors recommend a dividend of 1s. per share and a bonus of 8d. per share, less tax, absorbing £364,112, and leaving £618,122 to be carried forward.

The book value of investments on September 30 amounted to £2,355,831, of which £706,420 represented investments for which no published quotations are available. The book value of quoted investments exceeded their market values on September 30 last by £1,792,006, but on February 28 this excess had been reduced to £1,428,418.

Revenue from Royalties

General mining revenue from royalties or other sources during the year was £300,611, or £63,572 more than the previous year's total. The report states that December 31, 1940, was the date at which, under the agreements with Rhokapa Corporation, Ltd., and Rhodesia Minerals Concession, Ltd., the exclusive prospecting and mining rights of these companies expired. Those areas have now been thrown open to public prospecting, except for the areas covered by the mining properties retained by Rhokapa Corporation and Rhodesia Minerals Concession Ltd.

Operations of the Chartered Company Estates resulted in a profit of £17,101. Outstanding loans of the Rhodesia Land Bank, Ltd., the whole of whose share capital is held by the B.S.A. Company, amounted to £418,504 on September 30, 1940, of which £360,390 was secured by town properties. The bank paid a dividend of 3 1/2% for 1939.

Regret is expressed at the death of Lord Lloyd, a director of the company from 1932 to 1940, and congratulations are offered to Mr. Percy J. Baird, secretary of the company, on the C.B.E. conferred on him in January last.

News of our Advertisers

Reference to the expanding activities of Messrs. Thomas Firth and John Brown, Ltd., was made at the annual meeting of the company last week by the Chairman, Lord Abercromby, who said that the company's engineering works had assumed very large proportions; that Mr. S. W. Rawson had been appointed a director and been placed in charge of their sales; and that they had their products sold themselves these days, the company must prepare for a rainy day and build a sales organisation which would be of the very latest and most select type.

BRANCHES IN KENYA
NAIROBI and KILINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO., LTD.

MILLEN
EAST AFRICAN
COFFEE CURING CO.

EXPORTERS 110, BISHOPS LONDON, E.C. 4

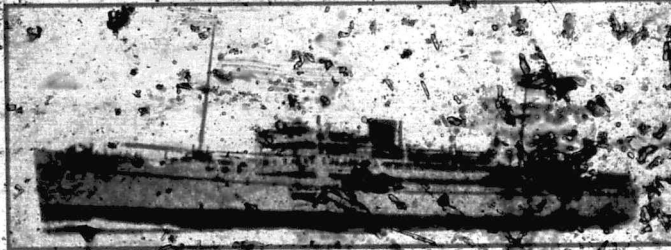
Exporters of Watchwork, Native-Grown Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Quatskins, etc.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Importers of Hardware and Building Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits. Specialists in Cotton piece goods for Native trade.

IMPORTERS

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE



M.V. "ISIPINGO," "LINCHANGA," "LINDONATI"

For full particulars of Freight, Passages, etc., apply to

ANDREW WEIR & CO'S
Baltic Exchange Building
21, Bury Street
LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS COOK & SOHN, ETC.
Passenger Agents

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

BY THE NEW TWIN-SCREW LUXURIOUS MOTOR LINERS

BETWEEN

LONDON, CALCUTTA, PANAMA, COLOMBO, AND SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Excellent Passenger Accommodation
Doctor and Cabin Steward carried

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA.

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves; to the excellent fishing rivers; to the inland seas—and for tourists going even further afield there are through connexions with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE if you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa the Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming areas.

A Railway's Dining Saloon.



BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the Railways tell you how they can ease your journeyings.

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Write for details to

The East African Railways, Nairobi, or to any Travel Agency.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA
 KENYA TANGANYIKA UGANDA NYASALAND
 PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA SOUTH WEST AFRICA
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH WEST INDIES
 BRITISH GUIANA MAURITIUS EGYPT SUDAN
 PALESTINE MALTA GIBRALTAR CYPRUS
 LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER
 NEW YORK (Agency)

London Office
 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.3
 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

BRECO ROPEWAYS



BRITISH ROPEWAY ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

P.O. BOX 100, BIRFIELD

Telephone No. 2100
 Telegrams: Borehouse 2200

SISAC PRODUCTS (East Africa)

LIMITED

RURU, KENYA COLONY

Manufacturers of Sisaltex Sacks,
 Hessian Cloths, Matting, Ropes and
 Twines.

Exporters of Carded Flume Tows and
 Carded Undergrade Fibres.

Enquiries may be made to

OR

our Agents for

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar:

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

(All Branches in East Africa)

THE KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION (Co-operative) LTD.

(All Branches in East Africa)