



# NYASALAND

"Diamond Africa in Europe's Mood"

BEAUTIFUL LAKE  
AND  
MOUNTAIN SCENERY  
GOOD ROADS



## THE TOURISTS' PARADISE

Full information and free Brochure from  
The Publicity Office, Blantyre, Nyasaland, or the Nyasaland  
Representative, Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

## LEADING BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

ARE REPRESENTED BY

## JOHNSON & FLETCHER

LIMITED

- BULAWAYO
- SALISBURY
- CATSON
- BDOVA
- BEIRA

ESTABLISHED 1897

SISAL & SUGAR  
TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS  
OF ALL TYPES



BALL-BEARING  
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & ELECTRIC  
LOCOMOTIVES

## ROBERT HUDSON

LIMITED

RALETRUX  
HOUSE

LEEDS

MEADOW  
LANE

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

## TRANS-ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA

AND

## NYASALAND RAILWAYS

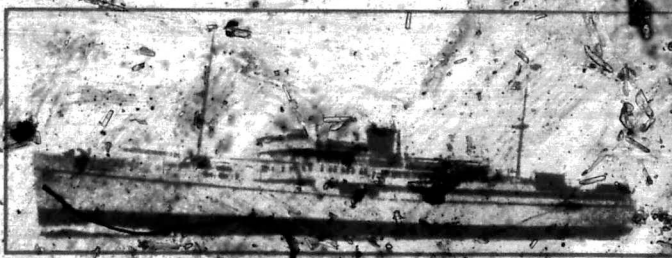
THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

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: 3, Threadneedle House, Queen St. Place, E.C.2.

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE



For full particulars of Freight  
Rates

ANDREW WEIR & CO.  
Baltic Exchange Buildings  
21, Bury Street  
LONDON, E.C.3

THOMAS COOK & SON, LTD.  
1, Princes Street, London, W.C.2

T.S.M.V. "ISIFINCO" "INGHANGW" "INGOMATI"

## REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

BY THE NEW TWIN SCREW LUXURIOUS MOTOR LINERS  
BETWEEN

RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, AND  
SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Excellent Passenger Accommodation  
Doctor and Stewardess carried

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





EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

# UNION-CASTLE LINE

**SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA**

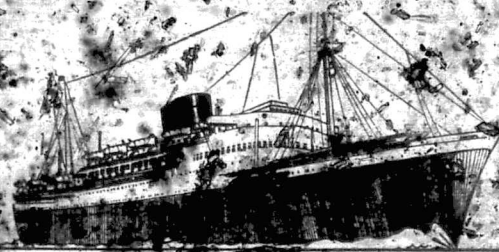
**MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS**

Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban.

**INTERMEDIATE SERVICE TO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA**

Aden, Welles Bay, South African Ports (including Moss Bay), Lourenço Marques, Beira, and East African Ports to Mombasa.

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



For particulars of Rates of Passage, Freight and Freight Agents, apply to:

**HEAD OFFICE: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3**

Telephone: MANAGER House 2000

**West End Passenger Agency: 125, Pall Mall, LONDON, S.W.1**

Telephone: WHITCHAM 1971

Branches at: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and Freetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa.

Agents at Middlebrough: HULLMER & CO. LTD.

## Plantation Owners! Transport Operators!

Help Your Empire and

- ① INCREASE WORK CAPACITY
- ② GUARD AGAINST FRAUDS AND LOSS

EXPORT TRADE is the lifeblood of our Mother Country and Democracy. It keeps the British industry going at full speed and so helps the Union Jack to fly in its own inimitable way. The Bell Punch System has been used universally for more than 70 years and we are pleased to say it is going strong and helping the export market in a small manner. This system can be adopted to any requirements and is fast, flexible and absolutely reliable. Write for details to:

**BELL PUNCH Co. Ltd.**  
39, St. James Street, LONDON, S.W.1



**PLANTATION OWNERS** here is a new ticket system that is essential for management. It automatically controls and checks out the receipts, discharges, ensures full production and full control of the estate in a foolproof and fraudproof manner.

**TRANSPORT OPERATORS** will find the Bell Punch system of tickets and receipts a most valuable and profitable addition to your business. It is a simple and effective method of controlling and checking out your receipts and receipts.

# BELL PUNCH

THE UNIVERSAL SYSTEM OF REVENUE COLLECTION AND CONTROL



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 15, 1941

Volume 7 (New Series), No. 209

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free

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

Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Jones

Registered Offices:

Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1

Emergency Address:

60, East Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

## Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	579	Objections in Parliament	587
Haile Selassie Outlines His Policy	580	Michael Curtiz	38
The War in East Africa	581	Latest Foreign News	590
Background of the War News	584	Pyrenean Question	591
Personalia	588		

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**CHRISTIAN STATEMANSHIP** trans-  
cended the Emperor Haile Selassie's first  
address to his people on his return last week to  
the capital from which he was driven by the  
Italians five years ago. The  
**Haile Selassie** words of the African ruler  
**and** which are reported on another  
**The Dictators.** page of this issue, are as elo-  
quent at their best as they are in conflict  
with the ravings of Hitler and the rodomontade of  
Mussolini. As those dictators have delibe-  
rately debased thought, language and action, so  
the first of the long succession of sovereigns to  
be thrust by the Axis from their thrones, and  
the first to be restored, has with just prece-  
dation given utterance to the highest moral con-  
ceptions. His first public act was to return  
thanks to God. His second was to enjoin upon  
his people a magnanimity which, however un-  
comprehensible to the fanatical devotees of  
Nazism and Fascism, is a magnificent founda-  
tion on which to build the new Ethiopia. In  
the words of its enlightened leader, the State  
is to be founded on Christian ethics in  
government, liberty of conscience, and demo-  
cratic institutions. The Emperor continued:  
"Let us rejoice, but in the spirit of Christ,  
and promptly passing from precept to prac-  
tice, he added: "Do not reward evil for evil."

No national leader could set out on a new and  
difficult path with higher aims, and he would  
venture to state them so candidly, even in a  
land in which liberal traditions have long pre-  
vailed. Their enunciation by  
**The Challenge** the Emperor in the hour of  
**to Britain.** his triumphant restoration to a  
Society still feudal in outlook  
and hitherto largely inclined to obstruct his  
progressive policy, is most significant. In both  
the speech itself and the complementary inter-  
view with British journalists in Addis Ababa  
constitute a splendid augury for the new  
régime. Its objectives are clear. As the  
Emperor has declared with significant  
emphasis, they can be achieved only by British  
co-operation, which must not be restrained by  
purely political hesitations freed of the thought  
that the honesty of our intentions may be sus-  
pect in some countries—which will in any event  
give us little credit for good faith. There has  
been and can be no idea of shifting territorially  
at the expense of Ethiopia, or of establishing  
through British advisers a virtual protectorate  
over that country, but the prospect that such  
false charges will be made should not be allowed  
to deprive the Emperor of whatever measure of  
British assistance he may request and we be  
able to afford. Ethiopia must constitute a new  
test of British honesty and British capacity,  
and neither of these qualities can be expressed  
by a resolution.

# Haile Selassie Outlines His Policy

*The New Ethiopia to be Based on Christian Ethics and British Aid*

ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT ENTOTO, above Addis Ababa, in the magnificent church of the Virgin Mary, Haile Selassie yesterday gave thanks to God for the moment of Monday, May 5, for his return to Ethiopia. Tears welled in his eyes as he was laying the first stone for the flag of day. Outside this sacred shrine, the Duke of Harar affectionately passed his arm round his father's shoulders as he walked down the steps to the crowded courtyard of the famous mountain church.

Foreigners, and common people bowed in front of the Emperor, kissing Haile Selassie's boots and the feet of Ethiopians on which he was treaded after five years in exile. Many children dressed in costumes of gay peacock colours passed before him ringing and waving palm fronds.

### His People's Welcome

The Emperor was escorted by richly dressed chiefs, under silken and gold-fringed umbrellas of gorgeous samson, blue and mauve. The sacristan, with a halo like a lion's mane, entrusted with the whip of maintenance, was nominally but not really enforcing religious discipline, as near the old stone gate of the church a glooming arch spanned the road, beside the pillars of which stood, like statues, two leopards wearing gold crowns and glowing raiment.

The hearts of Ethiopia swelled to welcome the Emperor with fervent and touching religious sincerity and rich splendour. An inborn longing for religion is one of the deepest links in the Ethiopians' national character, and on the mountain-top Haile Selassie again became head of his people and the fount of their inspiration. The mountain ceremony and the ensuing stream of the wild, clop-tared, war-pot patriots, riding on mules, and the great and weeping crowds of white-clad singing women and children winding down the steps of the mountain to the terraces of the eucalyptus groves, as far as the real centre of today's triumphant and touching entry of the exiled ruler.

To preserve for all time a wonderful picture of the procession, headed by East African armoured cars, followed by a British colonel on a white Arab horse leading the escort of an Ethiopian battalion, in front of which marched two British officers, one a South African Rhodes scholar, the other an East African, working alike in their field uniforms.

### The Emperor's Encouragement

Ethiopian police in khaki uniforms with white trousers, and riding on white chargers, preceded the Emperor. He rode in an open car with the commander of the local forces. The car was driven by a picturesque major, whose transport at the beginning of the Gojjam campaign was one of the romances of the Ethiopian struggle for liberty. A brigadier, famous as the leader of the British mission which organised the resistance of the Patriots, was also in the entourage with the Crown Prince and the Duke of Harar. The faithful Ras Kassa and the indomitable Ras Abeba Aragi occupied places of honour, and the troops included representatives of the Sudan Frontier Force, and guards of honour of South African, East African, and West African troops were drawn up at various points on the route.

The procession passed under a gay cloud of green, gold, and red Ethiopian flags. The thrilling voices of the women, and the deep boom of drums, storms of handclapping, and the notes of mutes and zithers filled the air, while flowers were dropped into the Emperor's car from the roadside.

*We are indebted to "The Times" for the excellent report telegraphed by its special correspondent in Addis Ababa.*

On the balcony of Menelik's royal palace was the scene of the official ceremony, and, after being welcomed by General Cunningham, the Emperor stood down on the vast cheering crowd and the forest of Ethiopian and British flags beneath the drifting smoke of the salute of 21 guns, and from a local artillery with Italian ammunition.

The proclamation of the Emperor stood to make a speech in Amharic. After recalling that it was five years since the Fascist forces entered the city, he said:

### Call to Ethiopians

It is with a sense of deep thankfulness to Almighty God that I stand today in my palace from which the Italian forces have fled. It is my firm purpose to merit the blessings I have received, first, by showing my gratitude to my allies the British for my return and for the benefits I have received by the release of Imperial troops from warfarer in other fronts and by my applying them with armed forces wherever they may need them; secondly, by establishing in Ethiopia Christian ethics in government, liberty of conscience, and democratic institutions.

It is my joy, but in the spirit of Christ, "Do not reward evil for evil." Do not indulge in the unfruitful animosities which the enemy, even in these last days, has been accustomed to practise against us. Do not share Ethiopia by a cess-worthy of our enemies. I shall see that they are disarmed and given a safe passage to the place from which they came.

The Emperor called on the Ethiopians to live in perfect friendship and amity with Great Britain to the detriment of Godless brutality which was assailing the world.

Then, wearing the khaki field uniform of a general of his army, he entered the palace, where, seated on an ornate green, gold, and red throne, he received the British officers. There General Cunningham drank to the future peace, prosperity, and health of the Emperor and his family.

When I left, the Emperor was again alone, with his people, as I had seen him a few hours earlier on the mountain top. Soldiers and people together were coming towards him, bowing low and joyfully kissing each other and kissing the Emperor's feet.

While the Italians under British protection and safe in the hands of the townsmen, were streaming in their own horses to the revived spirit of freed Ethiopia, the conquering Lion of Judah, the first victim of the Axis to be restored by the British and their Allies in this way for human freedom, was triumphantly reinstated among his rejoicing people. Tonight his patriots are feasting on raw meat in the hills.

Haile Selassie remembers that his country is still at war, and that the war is the grim background of his return. To final victory he will bend all his energies and his indomitable spirit with the support of his people.

### Policy of the New Ethiopia

After the Emperor received British journalists, he asked them what he considered his aim at war with Germany as well as with Italy, the Emperor said: "The enemies of Great Britain are the enemies of Ethiopia. I am prepared to attack both Fascism and Nazism. Emphasising his desire for collaboration with the British, he said: "I hope to open roads between the Sudan and Ethiopia, and to develop trade between the two countries."

Referring to Jibuti, in peace-time Ethiopia's link with the outside world, he made an important declaration: "If Jibuti is entirely in the hands of the Italians, I hope



Amba will be able to get Jibuti. There is a treaty between Ethiopia and France which says that if France attempts to invade Jibuti, she will not cede it to anyone except Ethiopia.

Outline of African policy, he said. "I have already expressed my desire to collaborate with the British Government and people, and I wish to do the same with the British territories in Africa. I have requested the British Government for the assistance of advisers to help me carry out my work in Ethiopia. If the same privilege could be granted for British territory in Africa I would welcome the idea."

The Emperor assured me that, if he did not meet any obstacles, he intended to open a democratic Parliament as soon as possible. He had already decided to elect for the members of the first Cabinet. When the progress of education was sufficiently advanced, women would be granted votes.

He mentioned that during day and night of

education, agricultural development, and social welfare, for unless these things are carried out, the country, the independence of Ethiopia, would be only nominal.

He appealed to the American Red Cross for help to set up his public health services. He also expressed the hope that the British Government would provide a loan, in order to repay the loan, he intended to develop the mineral resources of the country, including gold.

Recalling that before the Italian invasion he had started to build up a regular army for the purpose of breaking down feudalism, the Emperor said that he was now organising police and military forces. He announced that the Ethiopian regular army would take over from the British forces, but hoped that British officers and instructors would help him train the army.

Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment'.

## Prime Minister on War in Middle East

### General Will Now Command Half a Million Men

THE PRIME MINISTER, speaking in the House of Commons last week in the debate on the situation in the Middle East, said that the Empire is determined to defend to the death its position in the Middle East. He said:

"I notice a tendency in some quarters, especially abroad, to talk about the Middle East as if we could afford to lose our position there and yet carry on the war to victory on the oceans and in the air. It is not as a matter of tactic and strategic cast, that may be true, but do let anyone undertake the gravest of the issues which are being fought for in the Middle East."

"The loss of the Nile valley and the Sudan, and the loss of our position in the Middle East, as well as the loss of Malta would be the heaviest blows which we could sustain. We are determined to fight for them with all the resources of the British Empire, and we have every reason to believe that we shall be successful. General Wavell has under his orders at the present moment nearly 500,000 men. A continual flow of equipment has been in progress from the country during the last months, and, now that the Italian resistance in Abyssinia, East Africa, and the Somali lands is collapsing, a steady concentration northwards of all these forces is possible, and, indeed, it has been for many weeks rapidly proceeding, and General Smuts has ordered the splendid South African Army to march to the Mediterranean shores. Let there be no feather-headed or defeatist talk about cutting our losses in the Middle East."

### Pressure upon Amba Alagi

The week's communications have shown steady progress in Ethiopia.

May 1.—British G.H.C., C.A.F., and R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced:

"Our converging movements upon Amba Alagi are progressing satisfactorily. While pressure from the north is increasing, Imperial troops have occupied Quoram, which is only 30 miles south of the main Italian position. In this operation a number of prisoners have been taken, including one general. In the southern area our troops have engaged the enemy holding a strong position at Wodera, 30 miles north of Negelli. This operation is also continuing favourably. On the north-east coastal sector of Italian Somaliland we have occupied Bender Hassan, capturing 100 Italian prisoners and a quantity of war material."

In Abyssinia, the remnants of the Italian force were bombed and machine-gunned persistently by aircraft of the R.A.F. in Rhodesia, in a quarter of the S.A.A.F.

May 3.—The official statement made in Cairo read:

"Further positions covering the approach from the north to Amba Alagi have been captured and a number of prisoners taken. In all other areas operations continue satisfactorily."

"Defensive positions and positions of strategic importance in Gondar and other areas attacked by the French aircraft and enemy planes in other areas have been held with success."

### Generosity of Indian Troops

Press messages from Simla reported that an attack by a Indian mechanised cavalry regiment in northern Abyssinia had resulted in the capture of a prominent feature named Wireess Hill, while on the previous day Indian infantry co-operated with picked British troops in taking another important objective. These actions were part of the constant patrol activity in which Indian troops are now engaged in the mountainous country south of Makale. In the cavalry action the troops had to fight their way to the precipitous sides of a 9,000 ft. mountain in the face of artillery, machine-gun, mortar, and rifle fire, but the ridge was taken at the point of the bayonet.

May 9.—Cairo announced that the following operations in all theatres of the war are proceeding well. Aircraft of the R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. and a Free French fighter carried out highly successful raids on enemy positions.

An Italian spokesman in London said that the enemy's ration strength in Abyssinia, which was 40,000 Italians and 60,000 Africans, a few weeks ago, had fallen to between 30,000 and 33,000 Italians, and that the native force had been much more substantially reduced by desertions. The Duke of Aosta had now concentrated his remaining troops in three or four inaccessible and easily defended regions, which would make the final part of the campaign a good deal more difficult than the early stages.

### German Commerce Raider Sunk in Indian Ocean

An Admiralty communiqué stated: "A German armed merchant cruiser acting as a commerce raider in the Indian Ocean, has been intercepted and sunk by H.M.S. CORNWALL (Captain P. C. W. Manwaring, R.N.). Twenty-seven British merchant seamen, held on board the raider as prisoners, have been rescued. Fifty-three of the German crew of the raider survived and arms and stores of war. H.M.S. CORNWALL sustained

superficial damage, but her fighting efficiency was in no way impaired.

The raider is believed to have been an ex-Holland, one of some 15,000 tons and carrying 1,500 tons, armed with guns and torpedoes, and carrying radio tubes, and mine-layers. She is believed to have been built in South Africa and now Z. She has undoubtedly been laid by such ships. Most of the superficial damage to the CORNWALL shows that the enemy was successful in a few places. Some of the indications seemed to point to more than one captured raider being at large, but whether they are off or have succeeded in returning to a German-occupied port is not known.

U.S.A. Start Service to Red Sea

The Maritime Commission of the U.S.A. has announced that American ships were to start a service to the Red Sea. Details were not given, less they should prove harmful to British interests.

May 10.—The official communiqué from Cairo

... forces advancing both from the north and from the south upon Amba Alagi have made further progress. Many prisoners and inflicted casualties upon the enemy. In the eastern Gijjama our troops killed and wounded 100 of the enemy garrison retreating from Debra Magera. In the south, after heavy fighting spread over some days, the enemy has been ejected from strongly fortified positions, one of which was eight miles in depth.

A particularly heavy attack was made on Fort Amba Alagi by a combined force of aircraft of the R.A.F. and of Rhodesian squadrons. Many direct hits were obtained. South African aircraft carried out a series of attacks, mainly in the hilly and precipitous areas. Italian troops are still holding on. Most of the tanks were on motor transport and captured troops. A Nairobi communiqué says rather less than it said:—

In the south, the Italians have been resisting with determination. Our troops, although considerably harassed by the rains, succeeded, after heavy fighting spread over several days, in forcing the enemy from their positions. One of the positions of which was eight miles deep, had been prepared for some time, and, as full use had been made of the hilly and precipitous country, they proved a formidable proposition. It was at one of these points that the Italians were held up and defeated by the Abyssinians in 1936. Our leading troops in these areas are now approaching Adola, 45 miles north of Negelli, and Algehe, 45 north of Negello.

Another message from Addis Ababa described how a young officer went from Addis Ababa to a place about 100 miles southwest to see three friendly chiefs. His name of the incident is thus:—

Rallying the Patriots

... out runners to announce my coming, and the people just packed together. By 11 o'clock next morning about 5,000 had gathered and I loaded out my 800 men. There was quite a fight to the last, but everybody laughed. We started at 1 p.m. and the day grew like a snowfall. At the following day we were met by an Italian officer. Our army was not 1,000 strong. I had to make a reconnaissance and went forward on horseback with my men. After we had covered about three miles the guide warned me to go no further without disguise, since the villagers were pro-Italian. I put a white Abyssinian shawl round my neck and we went on to get a good view of the Italian positions. We met an Abyssinian who had escaped from the Italians. He pointed out all their guns to me. I returned our force split up into three groups and the day I saw of them they were making their way to join the different Italian routes.

The offices there returned to Addis Ababa to resume their normal duties.

The Admiralty announced that a German merchant vessel which had been acting as a supply ship for a raider, and a Norwegian tanker which had been captured by the raider, have been intercepted in the Indian Ocean by H.M.A.S. CANBERRA (Captain H. B. Farncomb, M.V.O., R.N.), and H.M.S. LEADER (Captain R. H. Bevan, R.N.), a cruiser of the New Zealand Squadron. The German supply ship was the 400-ton COBURG, and the captured Norwegian tanker was the 7,000-ton KETTY BROVIG. A number of Norwegian and Chinese were rescued. Fifteen German officers and 17 German ratings were captured and are prisoners of war.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Army Minister, announced that a prize crew had been placed in charge of the raider.

May 11.—The Cairo bulletin stated:

Indian troops advancing from the north have captured two further important features in the Amba Alagi sector, taking 150 prisoners. Meanwhile our column advancing from the south has again made important headway, inflicting serious casualties on the Italian defenders. Further south operations are continuing satisfactorily in every sector.

Both fighter and bomber aircraft of the S.A.A.F. continued to support our troops in founding up the ruins of the Italian East African Army.

May 12.—British C.H.O., Cairo, and R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced:—

Advancing in the north our light Indian troops have again made important progress, capturing Gumsa, and taking four pack guns, together with quantities of other war material. Meanwhile South African troops are continuing their advance northwards on Amba Alagi. In the southern areas operations are proceeding well.

Aircraft of the S.A.A.F. and Rhodesian squadron, and of the R.A.F., continued to harass the Italians in Abyssinia at Jimma, Shashamanna, Adera, and Arag.

It was learned in London that the enemy had withdrawn from positions astride the road north of Wacala and that our troops have surrounded a position held by the enemy rearguard.

Colonel Konovaloff

The special correspondent in Addis Ababa of the Times telegraphed:—

No one watches the British vice closing on Amba Alagi with more interest than the White Russian Colonel Konovaloff, who was the Emperor's minister of war five years ago when the Italians smashed through the defences he had prepared at Amba Arata and the Tembien, poured across the Amba Alagi mountains, and shattered Haile Selassie's final hope of resistance at Mai Chew.

Konovaloff was at the Emperor's side there, watching from a dug-out as Mussolini's sons drop bombs on the champions of the greatest spot in the world. He watched Italian aircraft spray yperite on our men, as though it were locust poison. After the defeat Konovaloff rode off on the sad road with Haile Selassie. Five years ago today in Addis Ababa, he heard King Emperor Emmanuel formally proclaimed Emperor of Ethiopia.

A colourful character even in the north-eastern horn of Africa, which for centuries has attracted the world's fortune-hunters, rogues, and sagabondes, Konovaloff is the son of a Russian engineer and general and has followed in his father's footsteps. Exiled from Russia, he strayed from Constantinople to Egypt and, accompanied by his wife, was guided into Ethiopia in search of gold. He helped to build the Emperor's grand road to Jimma, just as later under the Italians





# Background to

**Germany and Russia.** Ever since the last war have there been so many reports between the Germans and the British on both sides of the Romanian and Polish frontiers. The British Government is willing, if necessary, to make far-reaching concessions on any active clash, but it is scarcely conceivable that this will be extended to giving Germany the control of the corn of the Ukraine and the oil of Baku. In the war against Finland geography played a great part. On a broader front the Red Army may be a serious obstacle even to the Germans if only by sheer weight of numbers—but the complexity not only of military but also of political and diplomatic factors, robs all speculations of its basis. Travellers say that the Germans could not find any foothold in the Ukraine, as arrangements have been taken, and any success removed. Spring operations would be bound to forestall cultivation and the prospects of the harvest. Unquestionably a war against the Russians would be popular in Germany. But the Germans may realize that by invading Russia instead of England, Hitler abandons his faith in complete victory and henceforward plays merely for a stalemate. —Times Stockholm correspondent.

**The Balkan Campaign.** In the Middle East the R.A.F. outnumbered two to one, have destroyed half the Italian Air Force and the Navy have reduced the fighting strength of the Italian Navy by very nearly half. The Greeks destroyed 10 Italian divisions in Albania, and, with us, shot down, it is said, 300 Italian aircraft, and sunk Italian submarines and transport. Who doubts that Hitler must have lost two or three divisions in Yugoslavia, at least the same number in Greece, and a great many tanks? Two armoured divisions were so badly damaged that it may be months before their combat value is restored. General Simoytov tells us that the Danube has been blocked, probably for several months. The great railway bridge at Belgrade, 3,000 yards long, is completely destroyed. There are 18 other railway bridges from Belgrade to Athens. I wonder how many of them survived. That railway is lost to Hitler. The railways through Rumania and Hungary are very bad, and the bridges on the railway from Bulgaria past Adrianople down to Istanbul have been destroyed and it will take six months to build them up again. The Corinth Canal has been blocked. As a military operation, the campaign has been humiliated to our advantage. —P. Noel-Baker.

**The Position in Spain.** Few people, besides the exiles, Balanagists, the remnants of the Red Army, and demobilized N.C.O.'s of the Nationalist Army, want Spain to intervene in the war. All those, however, who favour intervention want Spain to join Germany. The Reds think that this would be the best way of getting back into normal life, and demobilized N.C.O.'s hope they would find relief from their incredibly boring job in the Civil Service of home unemployment. All think they would find themselves in splendid uniforms, drawing good salaries, and having the authority for which they long. This tendency is encouraged by some high officers, as, for example, Generals Yague, Muros and Balliyo. All this may prove decisive in a crisis. The army is very loyal to General Franco. The most distinguished of the other officers, like General Alonzo and Admiral Acosta, are in the rear, and mainly after the war. They, like the rest, will be much influenced by the course of events in Africa, and by the internal situation in Spain. He could not successfully resist German troops if a passage was demanded. One thing which may save Spain from becoming involved is the virus epidemic which is threatening. If this should break out on a big scale, Germany might be reluctant to send her armies to the Peninsula, even with Gibraltar as the prize. Two or three weeks ago there were already 300 cases in Madrid, with every sign that an epidemic was about to break out. Scarcity of raw materials, food, and general widespread distress constitute the predominant influence. Spain's desperate plight will determine her policy in the next weeks and months, more than all the political divisions and aspirations put together. The fact that the ration of bread is half a pound daily for a people to whom bread is a principal food transcends in importance the ambition of political factions. Meat is practically unobtainable, and fish is incredibly expensive. One pound of butter costs 40 pesetas (equivalent to £1). Many people are already starving in one of the most naturally productive countries in the world. The Government is taking steps to deal with the scarcity of raw materials, food, and transport supplies by the rationing of the remnants are now being dealt by the scarcity of raw materials. Policy Group members.

**How Paratroops Work.** A normal parachute drop goes like this: Reconnaissance craft select a landing place, and drop a parachute with a red flag, which he puts conspicuously in the ground. Messerschmitts dive and bombard, sweep over the position in force and lay down an intense barrage of a half-mile radius round the flag. With machine-guns and low-level attacks this barrage can be made to do the little job of driving the troops out of the barrage. As soon as the barrage begins, the troop carriers pour men into the neutral zone round the red flag. Ground troops have the greatest difficulty in penetrating the barrage to get at them, or even to see them through the barrage. Light motor ammunition and supplies, packed in bales of cotton wool, are sent to paratroopers and dropped in the paratroops, who form up in reinforced positions. (Such an attack as this did not altogether succeed at Crete, partly because some men fell in the canal, and partly because other troops were only 20 ft. and were injured. British M.O.'s attended 40 Germans with legs broken in the thigh. Major Moorehead, in the Daily Express, has a lot of explaining. Why, in a country in full ballance with us, whose supreme strategic and economic importance was manifest, and whose political instability was common knowledge, has enemy propaganda been allowed to do so well till a coup threatening our whole position in the Middle East was engineered? Against our present Ambassador at Baghdad, Mr. Keith Harcourt, no such criticism can be directed, for he has only just taken up his appointment. At last, moreover, a diplomat with extensive knowledge of the Arab and Moslem world represents us in one of the most important Arab Moslem countries in the world. Why, only at last? Immediate and complete success in Iraq is imperative, and risks must if necessary be taken to achieve it. India is the natural source of reinforcements, and it may be India must be temporarily stripped to provide them. Failure in Iraq would be an incalculable disaster. Syria is a more complicated problem. But here too, out of offensive Wichy must be kept from taking the most drastic action to prevent Syrian territory and Syrian airports from falling into Nazi hands. What we need as much as Germany is pilots with drive, and we possess far too few of them. —The Economist.



# The War News

Opinion is criticised. A good built on the quicksand of illusion never yet led to victory. — Mr. Leonard George, M.P.

M.A.S. — the information in the book is misleading. — Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

The mistake made in the last war was that the Allies did not march on Berlin. — Lord Halifax.

Our Ministry of Information lacks drive, vigor, and imagination. — Sir Henry Morris-Jones, M.P.

Without a mediating and moderating spirit great ends cannot be achieved in human affairs. — Mr. S. Amery, M.P.

I cannot remember any Minister who has inspired such confidence and enthusiasm as our present Minister. — Prof. Savory.

The free circulation of news and a correct understanding of it are essential to free countries, because they are the lifeblood of democracy. — Major J. F. Astor, M.P.

If we had refused to go into Greece we could have been legitimately subtitled 'The Great Britain which all the world works for.' — Mr. R. G. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister.

The word 'billion' has different alternative meanings on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. For all practical financial purposes a billion represents one thousand millions. — The Prime Minister.

Until the diplomatic and consular services are amalgamated, as is the case in all other countries, of any importance it may well happen that the best posts will not be filled by the best men. — Sir Edward Crowe.

I hope that our Government will send a special ordnance mission to Abyssinia to help General Wavell to sort out, classify, and to distribute the vast stores of arms which have been captured there. — Mr. P. Noel-Baker, M.P.

The organization of maximum production is a job for people who have learnt and practised it in normal times. Here, in the present war, we have attempted it on Civil Service and military lines. — Mr. H. Mansforth.

If we help Britain to the limit, we may become involved in hostilities.

If we do not help her at all, she will never become involved in hostilities. If we do not help her to such extent that she survives, it is my judgment that we shall inevitably be drawn into the war. — Wendell Wilkie.

War-weariness and sentimental dreaming have nothing to do with the 'family.' — Dr. J. H. Oldham.

In a war for the very survival of soul and body, our people can take anything if they are told fact and truth. — Captain H. H. Balfour, M.P.

In France it was the brushing aside of Parliament and the muting of the Press which were the unstable and soporific preliminaries to the destruction of the independence of that nation. — Mr. Horne Belisha, M.P.

The Ministry of Information is rather like an elderly aunt of Belted Anglo-Indian descent, living in Mallock, and making busts for pin money which nobody buys. — Mr. C. E. Rotherick, M.P.

At the beginning of the war there was a tendency in America to look on us here to regard this war as a conflict of imperialistic ambitions. We have a right to reply to any such insinuation. Look at what we did in Greece. — Lord Cecil.

Clemenceau used to say that a century hence we should know whether we were going. President Roosevelt, embodying the spirit and power of America, intends so much within himself as any man in history has ever meditated. — Mr. J. N. Garvin.

The German people have a duality in their nature which can combine love for the Ninth Symphony with condoning or committing every imaginable evil if commanded to do so in the supposed interests of the German race. — Herr Otto Zarek.

I wish I were again France Member in India so that I might have the opportunity of handing in my resignation, and offering to serve as Under-Secretary under some of the Indians I can think of, who could so well fulfil that role. — Sir George Schuster, M.P.

In London 63 Congregational churches have been slightly damaged, 22 badly damaged, and 28 completely destroyed. In other parts of the country 77 have been slightly damaged, 50 badly damaged, and 33 completely destroyed. — Mr. Sidney M. Berry.

Our foe have been so well trained to find that our young generation is so superior in fighting efficiency to the German, is of better physique, because it comes from better homes, more intelligent, because it is better educated, and more gallant, as we have shown. — Admiral Lord C. Field.

... an Army lorry hit my car, and broke a head lamp glass, of which the replacement was £65. The other day a lieutenant driven by a private drove 125 miles to deliver this letter. At 30 a mile it cost the taxpayer £23s. 9d. (car expenses), and £14s. 6d. (man's time). — Mr. T. R. Lindsay.

That one part of the British Empire remains neutral is probably the worst of the true independence of our Dominions. However much we suffer from it, and do so, disastrously, we suffer from it, we respect the independence of our and allow her to remain neutral while we fight for our lives. — Duff Cooper, M.P.

Private Nationalist Party members of the South African Parliament are now apparently minded either to put South Africa on a democracy or a pure South African authoritarianism, with the proviso that the latter is as offensive as the former to Great Britain but must have an attitude of benevolent non-belligerence towards Hitler. — Times Cape Town correspondent.

We do not want to find ourselves that all the sacrifices made in industry under the stress of war are being used as stepping-stones to the imposition of some form of central control, without reference to elected representatives. If our Government want nationalisation, it can get it through the power of private enterprise to go, it runs according to the market, and in a different way. — Sir Ronald Matthews.

There has been no suggestion whatever regarding the eventual use of ports or bases on Portuguese coasts or islands by any belligerent power. The Portuguese Government in order to affirm their sovereignty in terms of power to resist any attack, however unlikely, are concerning themselves with the defence of the three Atlantic archipelagos and reinforcing the existing garrisons. — Dr. Salazar, Portuguese Prime Minister.

Between 1938 and 1940 the national wage bill increased by £660 million, or 6%. During the same period, profits and interest showed an increase of only £230 million, the reduction of N.D.C. awards to shareholders and the recipients of profit incomes was £268 million, an increase of 22%, as compared with the 34% increase in wages. These figures show clearly how fantastic is the argument that labour, as such, is contributing its proportionate financial sacrifice to the war effort. — The Investors' Review.

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. ...

The Rev. Percy Libotla has been elected President of the Southern Rhodesia Prisoners' Aid Society.

Mr. Gustav S. Garbur, M.B., who has lived in Kenya for the past 10 years, has retired, and now lives in Durban.

Mrs. Emily Lachauer, widow of the late Mr. David Landauer, has estate valued at £60,000 personal property (see 437).

Mr. L. W. Howday, a managing director of Messrs. John Green, Jourdain & Co. (Natal) (last personality, ES 200).

Dr. W. F. Kaunitz, Director of Medical Services in Uganda, and Mr. Norman H. F. Whittier, the Chief Justice, are on leave.

Among those recently elected to the Trans-Nzoia District Council were Mr. J. J. Mack, Captain D. A. Vaughan-Phillips, and Messrs. H. Rowley and E. N. Valpy.

Mr. A. G. Maxwell, who frequently visited the Rhodesia in the war years, and who is now Tobacco Controller in the United States, has returned from a visit to the United States.

Sir George Wiggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Colonel E. Lucas, C.B., Minister for Air, recently paid a flying visit to Southern Rhodesia to confer with General Smuts.

Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder and Secretary of the Overseas League, who has been visiting America with Eady Wrench, will visit Australia and New Zealand before returning to London.

Mr. A. M. Campbell, of the Union-Castle Company, renewed acquaintance with many of his friends when he recently visited Mombasa from Cape Town as chief agent for the company.

Flying Officer Wilfolla Guest, elder son of Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. W. L. Guest, M.P., and Mrs. Guest, of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Mary Hustler, were married in the above ceremony.

Mrs. E. M. Rowcroft, daughter of the late Sir Edward Mills, who left estate valued at £2,138,000, deceased, bequeathed £2,000 to the Sudan Inland Mission and £1,000 to the Africa Inland Mission.

The engagement, announced in Nairobi, between Captain S. D. Whitham, son of the late Colonel Whitham and Mrs. Whitham, and Miss Bibbie Burrell, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. Burrell, of Swambu.

The appointment of the following Labour Officers in Tanganyika was recently confirmed in the Official Gazette: Messrs. J. Scarth, and Messrs. J. Dickson, A. O. Donno, R. C. Gerard, H. W. Wilson, and S. Platts.

Captain A. A. Smith, reported as a replacement in the Northern Rhodesia Police Force Council, recently had his resignation accepted from the Police Force on the basis of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia.

MARRIAGE

MORDECAI ... married on April 30, 1951, at St. Augustine's, Queens Gate, London, S.W. 7. Lieutenant Dean A. O. ... eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. ... and Tahanyika, to Jean Michel, only daughter of Colonel F. Lathau, R.S., and Mrs. Batham, of ...

Mr. J. Wilson has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council for the improvement of the mining working population.

Major H. W. Cavendish Bentinck has been invited to discuss matters concerning the population and agriculture in East Africa, and afterwards made a flying visit to South Africa and the Rhodesia, accompanied by Mr. H. Leachman.

Members of the Uganda Landing Staff Committee are: Mr. H. R. Fraser (Chairman), H. A. ... R. G. Dakin, S. Colker, P. ... G. C. ... J. ... and ...

Mr. O. Morgan, formerly of Kenya, has been asked to see out an error, and are happy to do so. The East African friends that Mr. Morgan is in and add in the best of health.

Rear Admiral Sir Basil Brooke, who accompanied the King and Queen when as Duke and Duchess of York they visited East Africa, has been appointed a Lieutenant Colonel of the Home Guard. At present he commands the 1st Royal Tank Regiment.

Mr. J. Gerald Shaw, of the American South Africa Line, is visiting East Africa to investigate the possibilities of building up tourist traffic from the U.S.A. His company is now building a number of new vessels to operate between the United States and Eastern Africa.

The African Education Advisory Board of Northern Rhodesia now includes the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Wolnik, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Flynn, Ven. Archdeacon A. H. Smith, Rev. J. G. Spulsky, Father Pailoux, Rev. A. M. Jones, Mr. R. M. More, Mr. J. E. Stokes, Miss C. M. Irvine, Miss D. H. Brown, Mr. E. Engl, Rev. G. C. Cato, Rev. G. Quirk, Rev. R. Casson, Rev. C. R. Fraser, and the Rev. J. C. C. Paine.

The following have been appointed to the Kenya Settlement and Production Board for 1951: Major H. W. Cavendish Bentinck (Chairman), Captain J. O. P. Wilson (Deputy Chairman), Mr. D. L. Blair, Mr. W. K. Bastard, Captain H. B. Barclay, Captain G. E. Burton, Mr. W. A. C. Fowler, Mr. R. Daubney, Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Griffiths, Mr. F. C. Pierce, Major G. E. Hunter, Major A. G. Keyser, Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Mr. J. E. A. Wolryche Whitmore, and Captain E. H. Wright.

Obituary

Mr. J. D. Mackenzie, formerly of the African Lakes Corporation in Nyasaland, died recently in London.

Mr. A. C. ... who had been in the East African Air Force since 1912, served in the East African Campaign of the last war, and for a short time represented Mombasa in the Legislative Council, died recently in Nairobi.

The circle of friends in Kenya will learn with regret of the death at the age of 57 of Commander L. O. Buckler, who served for many years with the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and was for some time the Senior Marine Officer. He retired in 1947.

Mr. D. A. Saunders, vice-principal of Prince Edward School, Southern Rhodesia, who died recently in London during the last war, and was a member of Prince Edward School in 1920, had been its principal for 10 years.

Mr. D. A. Saunders, vice-principal of Prince Edward School, Southern Rhodesia, who died recently in London during the last war, and was a member of Prince Edward School in 1920, had been its principal for 10 years. He was well-known in the Central and Eastern African and East African and ... of the ... Sir James ... who passed away in ... last year ... of his ... His ... of anthropology and ... and profoundly influenced the modern attitude ... of belief in the supernatural and ... long an anthropological manual.



## Friends of Ethiopia

Friends of Ethiopia held a rally at Livingstone House, Wellington, last Saturday to celebrate the recent repatriation of the Emperor. For all these people had supported the Emperor's cause through apparently hopeless failure, by a series of speeches and a new "four founded hog". Now they had their reward.

What of the future? asked Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who presided. The Emperor had explicitly asked for the co-operation of the restoration of his country, particularly in the intellectual and economic fields. Well, and good, but as Miss Pankhurst, emphatically, at the end of the war, must see to it that the future of Ethiopia is not hampered by international politicians who could do nothing that has been achieved.

The Emperor's international co-operation in Ethiopia is free to decide her own policy and to carry it out, whether of peace. There must be no secret agencies or agents behind her back, no counting out to her any advantages.

Solesis, Emperor, is not fit to rule by himself, and he must have a strong executive. After six he had landed in England with his fiancee, Esala, his two sons, and the cardinal was, as he had, and to his ideas, demonstrating extreme in misfortune, undaunted courage and patience, and great faith in the triumph of good over evil.

Miss Pankhurst said that the Ethiopian patriots had had to arm themselves for the enemy. One method was to let loose swarms of bees upon the Italians; then, while they were thrown into confusion by the vicious insects, the Ethiopians raided rifles.

A swarm tribute was paid to Captain Arnold Wierholt, who served in East Africa during the last war and had now lost his life in the Ethiopian cause. During the Italian campaign he had done great work for the Ethiopian Red Cross. After the Italian conquest he returned home to Australia, but when the present war broke out he went to Jibuti, and then to Ethiopia, dying in the cause.

## E. A. Service Appointments

Recent appointments and promotions announced by the Colonial Office include:—

Colonial Legal Service.—Mr. C. C. Francis, Puisne Judge, Uganda, to be Puisne Judge, Nigeria; Mr. C. E. Purchase, Assistant Administrator-General, to be Resident Magistrate, Uganda.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss E. Kemp to be Senior Health Visitor, Tanganyika; Miss A. S. Kemp to be Senior Nursing Sister, Tanganyika.

Other Branches.—Mr. D. W. Boulton, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, to be District Traffic Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours; Mr. C. B. Hoggan, Senior Pilot, K. U. R., to be Port and Customs Officer, Zanzibar; Mr. W. H. McLuckie, Assistant Director of Public Works, Tanganyika, to be Director of Public Works, Northern Rhodesia.

Re-Appointments.—Mr. R. S. E. M. Hickson-Mahony, former Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, to be Labour Commissioner, Tanganyika.

First appointments include:—

Colonial Medical Service.—Mr. C. W. Davies, M.R.C.S., Medical Officer, Kenya; Mr. N. Kenrick, M.R.C.S., Medical Officer, Uganda; Mr. D. H. Lawson-Bahr, M.R.C.S., Medical Officer, Kenya; Dr. J. Walker, M.B., Medical Officer, Kenya.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss P. M. Green, Nursing Sister, Uganda; Miss M. J. Neave, Nursing Sister, Tanganyika.

## Colonial Welfare Office

The newly constituted Colonial Office has appointed Mr. J. H. Kent to the newly created post of Welfare Officer in the Colonial Office. Mr. G. Curnutt has been appointed as assistant.

Mr. Kent will be concerned primarily with the welfare of our people in the United Kingdom, of whom there are considerable numbers in many of the large towns. Some are permanently resident in this country, and others (e.g. students here to complete their education at universities or other institutions and seafarers from various parts of Colonial Empire) remain for longer or shorter periods. The number of these temporary residents has recently been increased by the arrival of men for service in the armed forces or for employment as skilled workers in munition and other war factories. It will be the Welfare Officer's duty to co-operate with all existing agencies, whether governmental or otherwise, which are concerned with the welfare of the various classes of Colonial residents, and to endeavour to arrange for these activities to be supplemented where necessary.

Mr. Kent served in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia for 18 years, and after assisting Lord Hailey in the preparation of the "African Survey" joined the Social Services Department of the Colonial Office in 1931.

Mr. Cunnings comes from Sierra Leone, and has been secretary of Aggrey House for the last seven years. Arrangements are being made to enable this institution (now primarily concerned with African and West Indian students resident in or visiting London) to provide hostel accommodation and social facilities for other classes of Colonial residents, particularly members of the forces and those engaged in other forms of war work.

## Governors' Blunt Words

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy indulged in some straight speaking when he addressed the Nyasaland Convention of Associations recently.

Obviously referring to sections of the Native community, the Governor said there were in Nyasaland far too many persons who had not yet realised that the whole of their reserves in man-power must be mobilised before the end of the war.

The continued lack of response of certain portions of the population to the call to work must be fought with all the weapons in our armory. The peaceful apathy of some is thrown into sharp relief by the wonderful response we have seen in most parts of the country for soldiers, for increased production, and for harder work.

We are now rapidly approaching the point at which we shall be able to differentiate between those who have deserved His Majesty's protection and those who sit idle in the sun or loaf along our streets and lanes, their comfort and safety secured by the efforts of their more adventurous and loyal fellow-countrymen. I am thinking out means whereby the latter duty can be made, not without discomfort, to appreciate the efforts of the former and to emulate them.

Mr. E. H. Keeling, M.P., has proposed in the Press that the senior diplomatic, consular and advisory posts in the Moslem countries of the Middle East—Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine, Syria, Transjordan, Arabia, Iran, the Persian Gulf, Aden and Zanzibar—should normally be filled from a cadre of men with special knowledge, that cadre being recruited and appointments made by a committee representing the Foreign, Colonial, and India Offices and the Sudan Government.

## Questions in Parliament

Mr. Crech Jones asked whether the attention of the Colonial Office had been drawn to the reversal of labour policy as shown by the introduction of the Defence (Discipline of Native Personnel) Regulations, 1941, which increased penal sanctions and applied to private employment; whether the attention of the Colonial Secretary would be necessary for changes in the regulations; and why the scope of the 1941 Regulations had been made wider than that of 1940.

Mr. George Hall replied that Mr. Jones was under a misapprehension. The regulations mentioned were complementary to, and not a substitution for, the Defence (Native Personnel) Regulations, 1940. The earlier regulations provided for the recruitment of Natives for the East Africa Military Labour Service and for specific duties in connexion with work of a military character. Members of the Labour Service were subject to military discipline, and the new regulations were designed to provide for the discipline of Natives recruited for personal service in connexion with the prosecution of the war but not enrolled in military units. There was no suggestion of a reversal of policy, nor did the new regulations apply to private employment. The consent of the Secretary of State was not required before defence regulations were made or amended by the Governor.

Mr. Jones asked if the Under-Secretary would look at the regulations again, because the drafting of the *penalties* which come under them is very wide, and can be interpreted to apply to all kinds of employment. He added that there had been an enormous increase in penal actions under the regulations, and that that seemed to have a grade up.

Mr. Hall said he had gone into the regulations carefully, and was satisfied that Mr. Jones's apprehension were not justified. He was quite prepared to discuss them with him.

Questions on soil conservation and afforestation were raised by Mr. Jones, who asked whether attention could be given in Kenya to the extension of the soil conservation service and the extension of the timber replanting programme, in view of the serious continued loss of soil and trees; and whether the Government was considering the problems that would arise in Kenya after the war, with a view to afforestation, better farming methods and the encouragement of village industries.

Mr. Hall replied that the position in regard to soil erosion had not changed since the matter had been referred to in the House on 14 November 20. He had no up-to-date information regarding the tree-planting programme, but added he could not hold out any great hopes of extension in present circumstances. The reply to the last part of the question was in the affirmative.

### The Newmark Inquiry

Some time ago allegations concerning Councillor Newmark, a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council, were published in the Nairobi *Sunday Post*. A Commission of Inquiry followed, and its recommendations have since been considered by the General Purposes Committee, which, according to the same newspaper, has accepted the findings of the Commission: (a) that the allegations were "true in substance and in fact"; (b) that Councillor Newmark had not only that he had asked for a commission of 10% and Municipal order; (c) that he knew that he had no right to demand this commission; and (d) that he knew also that in doing so he was abusing his position as a Councillor. The resolution of the General Purposes Committee also proposes that the Council should unreservedly condemn Councillor Newmark's action and that, having no power to compel him to resign, it should nevertheless record the opinion that he should resign forthwith.

## News Items in Brief

A census of European residents in Southern Rhodesia was taken in the Colony last week.

Southern Rhodesia now exempts from Income Tax money spent by farmers on soil conservation work.

A centre for industrial trained Natives within industrial service has been established in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Europeans and Africans in Northern Rhodesia possessing any Watch Tower literature have been ordered to surrender it within two months.

Two consignments of 10, 20, and 30 cents postage stamps sent from this country to East Africa were lost en route owing to enemy action.

War savings certificates are to be sold in Northern Rhodesia. They will be offered under the same terms and conditions as those issued in Great Britain.

A Keswick Conference is to be held at the Kimaru Girls' School from September 22 to 25. Particulars may be had from the Honorary Secretary at P.O. Box 300, Nairobi.

A special meeting of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland was held yesterday at Government House, Zomba, on the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of Nyasaland as a British Protectorate.

At the recent Annual Congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, it was pointed out that Rhodesians could telephone to New York, and before the war to Moscow, but still not to Beira. The Southern Rhodesian Government was also urged to consider the appointment of a permanent accredited representative in Beira.

A living inquiry was recently undertaken in Northern Rhodesia by the Statistical Department of Southern Rhodesia. Taking 100 as the figure for August, 1939, the index number for Capetown towns in December, 1940, ranged from 104.1 in Luanshya to 105.6 in Mufulira. In Broken Hill the figure was 109.4, in Lusaka 104.7, and in Eryman 104.7.

New currency restrictions have been announced in Northern Rhodesia. While anyone leaving for Southern Rhodesia or Nyasaland may take with him Northern Rhodesian or foreign currency to any amount, those leaving for East Africa, South Africa, or the United Kingdom may take Northern Rhodesian or foreign currency up to a maximum of £25, and those bound for any other destination may not take more than £10.

### Honouring the Pioneers

Five new roads in Beira have been named after pioneers, called Walter Howard Road, David Carnegie Road, Vere Stent Road, Helen Road, and Prestage Road. (Replying to a criticism that it was inadvisable to use two names, the Mayor contended that that was necessary; for instance, the Colony had had many Howards, but only one Walter Howard. Prestage said she added was named after a Roman Catholic Bishop who was among their pioneers.)

### European Education in N. Rhodesia

European pupils attending schools in Northern Rhodesia in 1940 numbered 1,714, compared with 1,482 in 1939; in addition, 200 children were receiving education outside the territory, 75 were being educated privately and by correspondence, and 30 children of school age were receiving no education. These facts are given in the annual report of the Director of Education, who stated that the Legislative Council recently approved that within the respect of the existing range of education of European children in the country should be abolished as from January 1941.



COMPANY MEETING

**Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd.**

**Mr. Alexander Hamilton's Statement**

**POSITION FULLY MAINTAINED**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS & COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Monday last, May 12, 1941, at Winchester House, Bullock, E.C.

The statement of the Chairman, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, which had been circulated with the report and accounts, read as follows:—

It is expected that few shareholders will be able to attend, and in consequence no speech will be delivered by the Chairman. The directors' report and the balance sheet and accounts will be submitted and the ordinary business transacted.

Shareholders will not, under to-day's conditions, expect from me a detailed statement such as I have given in previous years, but I put the following remarks which will be of interest.

**Trading Profit**

On reference to the accounts it will be seen that the profit and loss account shows trading profits of £139,343, from which are deducted directors' fees, £500, and provision for taxation £60,000, leaving a balance of £78,843.

The preferred dividend absorbed £5,368, which left £73,475 available for reserve and ordinary dividends. The directors propose to transfer to General Reserve £20,000, and to staff provident fund £5,000, making a total of £25,000.

It will be remembered that we declared and paid an interim dividend of 4% (less tax) in July last, and a final dividend was declared at the annual general meeting held in December, and has since been paid. This was 9% (less tax), and made a total for the year of 13% against 12% for the previous year. These dividends together absorb £42,897, leaving £30,578 of the year's profit to be added to the balance carried forward, which will now stand at £43,607.

The increased provision for taxation will cause shareholders no surprise, being brought about by the increase in profits and the higher rates now in force.

**Excess Profits Tax**

As regards the excess profits tax, I am not able to give any final estimate, or forecast upon your company, but it will be recalled that at the annual general meeting in December, 1939, I stated that the various computations necessary to establish our standard profits were of considerable complexity, and I can now add that progress has been made with the negotiations with the Inland Revenue, and although the final figure has yet been agreed, the indications are that our standard profits will be satisfactory. It is estimated that the present charge for taxation in the accounts under review is adequate to cover the company's liabilities under this heading.

We have continued the practice of inserting comparative figures in the accounts and thus the changes can be easily seen, and only add to the small addition to issued capital—due to the acquisition of the few remaining shares in Cotts, Dyer & Company, Limited. Since the date of the accounts, bank overdrafts have been materially reduced owing to repayments by subsidiary companies of amounts advanced to them.

In the present circumstances the directors do not propose to submit a consolidated balance sheet on this occasion. You will observe, however, from the profit and loss account that the total net assets of the subsidiaries is in excess of the cost of the shares, and we only add that the margin is satisfactory.

In view of the amount of the debt between the

of the accounts and their presentation, it may be helpful to state that during the current year we have fully maintained our position, and have every reason to expect that the accounts for the year to June, 1941, will not be less satisfactory than those now before the shareholders.

**Triputs to Staff**

In conclusion, I should like to record that our happy relations with our numerous connexions at home, and overseas still continue.

Many members of our home and overseas staff are serving with the armed Forces, others are trained and participating in civil defence duties.

In this connexion the board have lost for the time being the co-operation and help of Mr. R. Orichton Mitchell Cotts (son of the founder of the firm, Sir William D. Mitchell Cotts, B.C.) and Mr. A. F. Procter, owing to these gentlemen finding that their military duties were preventing their giving as much attention to the affairs of the company as they would have wished. The board have, therefore, accepted their resignations, but with sincere regret, and in the hope that they may be able to welcome these former esteemed colleagues back to the board after the termination of hostilities.

I am sure shareholders will wish to have conveyed to the staff both at home and abroad an expression of appreciation of their efforts during the past year, often under conditions of great difficulty, and of thanks for their continued support and loyalty in these strenuous times.

**Rhodesian-Australian Trade**

Details of the trade agreement recently concluded between Southern Rhodesia and Australia have been issued in Salisbury. The chief features are that: (a) S. Rhodesian tobacco will enjoy a preferential tariff in Australia, the duty being reduced from 8s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.; (b) raw asbestos and chrome ore from S. Rhodesia will be admitted to Australia without primage which is reckoned at 2% in the case of asbestos and 3% in chrome; (c) the duty on Australian wheat entering S. Rhodesia will be reduced from 1s. 2d. to 9d. per 100 lb.; and (d) many articles exported from Australia to S. Rhodesia in future be admitted to the Colonies at the same duties as now apply to the U.K. The consumption of raw tobacco in Australia is approximately 220,000,000 lb. per annum, of which about 7,800,000 lb. is home-grown. S. Rhodesian exports to Australia during 1940 were valued at approximately £225,000, while S. Rhodesian imports from the Dominion were valued at about £150,000, leaving a balance of trade in favour of S. Rhodesia of about £75,000. Owing to these conditions, however, Rhodesian exports to Australia in 1940 were greatly above those of previous years.

**Labour Party for N. Rhodesia Proposed**

Proposing the formation of a Labour Party in Northern Rhodesia in a speech in Broken Hill, Mr. Roy Welensky, M.P., expressed that he did not seek to introduce party politics into the country, but sought to secure greater common thought and action among elected members of the Legislature by having Labour members among them subject to party discipline. He suggested that the party's main programme should be: (1) amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia; (2) action in regard to post-war settlement; and (3) a statement from the British Government regarding the White Paper policy of the Government towards the Native. He stated that the Native of Southern Rhodesia was better treated by the Government of Sir Geoffrey Higgins than by the Colonial Office Government of Northern Rhodesia, and urged that the main need at the moment was the amalgamation of the two countries.





## Pyrethrum Over-Production — Coffee Control in Kenya

REPEATEDLY for the past year, the pyrethrum growers of Kenya have been warned of the dangers of over-production. The Pyrethrum Board, which, in line with legal authority to restrict output but which such powers have never been exercised, has counselled, in itself with the foreboding of dire consequences, but not otherwise controlling their operations in their mutual interest. For two years at least it has been a vain endeavour to contend the continued failure to introduce effective controls, while it was known that the market for the high grade Kenya product was limited to about 10,000 tons annually, and perhaps to not more than 2,000 tons. It was obvious that the area under the crop in the Colony far exceeded such limits. At the end of it was reported that the acreage under these daisies in Kenya sufficed to produce some 100,000 tons of flowers under normal climatic conditions, and though drought has meantime reduced the output somewhat sharply, thereby minimising what would otherwise have been a most serious embarrassment, there is every indication that the growers are destined to severe disappointment this year as a direct result of this attitude of *dolce far niente*.

### No Salt in New York

Cable news reaching London from New York reports pyrethrum to be unobtainable in the U.S.A. whose insecticide manufacturers, the world's principal consumers, are carrying large stocks of the raw and manufactured material, and are said to be much concerned at the competition of the synthetic substitutes which established themselves firmly during the pyrethrum boom. The gravity of the situation is evident from the simple fact that the Japanese have been unsuccessfully offering pyrethrum in the States at £65 per ton, not for their anxiety to attract business due to the fact that their last year's crop, which was exceptionally large, is said to have failed, while this year's crop is due to be harvested this month and next. Kenya flowers, in an indisputably better quality, and generally preferred by buyers at a price approximately 25% higher than that of the Japanese product, as has been noted in New York at about £22/10. It being said that the Pyrethrum Board has undertaken not to sell more cheaply for at least another three months. Even allowing for the normal and substantial premium in favour of the East African product, the prices represent a margin in Japan's favour of approximately a further £28 per ton, and in the face of the numerous orders which reach the market during the coming months must automatically be diverted from Kenya which may also be assumed to have a considerable quantity awaiting sale. The present predicament would admittedly not have been completely avoided by a reasonable measure of restriction in Kenya, for it results largely from the closing of the European markets and an increased exportable surplus in Japan.

### Japan Enters the War

If, however, the adventure is now apparently in control of Japanese policy should draw their country into war with the U.S.A., the immediate result would be to give East African pyrethrum growers almost a monopoly of the American market. Even if that clash in the Far East is avoided, as must fervently be hoped, the outlook is by no means the satisfactory, taking the long view, for there is sound reason for confidence that, given adequate attention to the requirements of the quality of the planting seed to marketing, Kenya will ultimately establish herself as the principal source of world supply. The form of Kenya pyrethrum, grown in the right attitude and under careful methods of husbandry and preparation, is much superior to the Japanese, the yield

The EXECUTIVES of the Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa has advised that the present Kenya coffee control should be abolished, that the inter-territorial conference and joint meetings of Producers and Traders' Committees be of little value, and that the present inter-territorial coffee problems, and those of the two communities, should therefore be dissolved, and that a proper representative Eastern African Coffee Board of Traders and Producers, with equal representation and under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Governors' Conference, should be formed to collate crop statistics, regulate the volume to be made available for sale, publish sale prices, and market reports, collaborate with shipping companies, allocate quotas for essential markets, and co-operate with the authorities in regard to the issue of licences for the export of coffee to countries in which restrictions have been imposed.

Having received recommendations from each of its branches that the Supply Board of Kenya should be ordered to discontinue its coffee activities at the earliest date, and that a judicial inquiry should be instituted into its past operations, the Association supports such proposals. It urges that a East African Coffee Board be immediately formed, with two trade members from each of the three territories, nominated by the Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa, and two producer members nominated by each of the three Coffee Boards, with an independent Chairman, who should be an officer of the Governors' Conference. That would make a Board of 13 members.

### Control Policy "Disastrous"

A memorandum prepared by the Executive and subsequently adopted by the Association goes into some detail to analyse transactions by the Kenya Coffee Control, the marketing policy of which is declared to have been responsible for a loss to planters of between £42,000 and £50,000.

The Coffee Section of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture has asserted in a memorandum that the selling side of the Kenya Coffee Control for the season 1940-1941 has been most unsatisfactory in many ways to both traders and producers, and that the coffee has not been sold to the best advantage to the grower. The document concludes: "We consider the policy of the Control has undoubtedly proved to be disastrous to the coffee industry of Kenya. It is apparent that the members of the Kenya Board of Coffee Control Sub-Committee lack the necessary knowledge to market a specialised commodity such as Kenya coffee, and the whole scheme needs independent investigation."

Our last air mail from Nairobi suggests that an investigation may be made by Mr. Charles Becher and Mr. Angus Lawrie, whose joint judgment would certainly be regarded as sound and sound.

(Concluded from previous column)

per acre is far higher, and the cost of production is so low that Japan, in which coffee is grown so steadily, may in time find it impossible to compete. That is the consolation for the future.

For the present prices are none the less at a level which would still give the grower a good profit, but according to the latest telegraphic advices, they are impossible. It would be very optimistic to assume that even present prices will rule when buying starts again.

89th Week of the War





**LESLIE & ANDERSON**  
 LTD.  
 21, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4  
 Agents at  
 KAMPALA, MOMBASA, NAIROBI  
 ZANZIBAR

**EAST AFRICAN EXPORTS  
 and IMPORTS**

---

**LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi), Ltd.**  
 NAIROBI

Specialists in Kenya and Tanganyika  
 Coffees

Supply Standard Blends to Roasters  
 Requirements

Under Supervision of London-Trained Biquorers

London Agents:  
**EDMUND SCHULTER & CO.**  
 20, Mark Lane, E.C. 3

**DALGETY**  
 COMPANY LIMITED

Business handled on commission with liberal  
 discount pending sale

**MERCHANTS** - Every requirement  
 supplied from stock or on indent

**SHIPPING** - All classes under-  
 taken and passage arranged by  
 Messrs. A. & C. S. P. & Co.

**INSURANCE** - Fire, Marine, Life and  
 Accident Insurance Transacted

**LIVESTOCK** - Importers and Salesmen

**LAND AND ESTATE**  
 Agency business

**EAST AFRICAN BRANCH**  
 Hamilton House, Elliot Street, Nairobi

**SUE BRANCH**  
 Mombasa

**REPRESENTATION AT**  
 Dar es Salaam, Kitale and Tanganyika

Head Office  
 55-58, **LEADENHALL STREET,**  
 LONDON, E.C. 3

Telephone  
 Dalgety, Fen, London

Branches throughout  
**AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND**

**DO YOU BUY  
 PAPER?**

For all your  
 descriptive writings,  
 Printings, Boards,  
 Covers, Tinted Papers

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

Telephone  
 Central 474

*How clean  
 my mouth  
 feels -*



**DIAMINE**  
 WRITING INKS  
 INK POWDERS

GUNS, NOTES, CARTRIDGES, BARRONS  
 MARKING PASTES, BALL INKS

Have a World Wide Reputation for Excellence of Quality

Largest Range of Writing Ink Powders in the World  
 in packets and tins two ounces (fluid) up to  
 10 lbs. (net weight)


Wholesale through Messrs. J. & F. W. Carter

**T. WEBSTER & CO. LTD.**  
 Diamine Works, Liverpool 5, England

So all enjoy clearing your teeth with  
**KOLYNOS** - it's so delightfully refreshing.  
 Moreover it will make them whiter and  
 brighter than ever before. Sold by all  
 Chemists and Grocers. **KOLYNOS** is worthy  
 of a trial.

**MADE IN ENGLAND**

Net 1/6 per tube



**KOLYNOS**  
 DENTAL CREAM

The **ECONOMICAL** Tooth Paste

Buy Advertised Goods: They Have Been Proved By Use.

# BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

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

LONDON OFFICE  
 CIRCULARS LONDON WALL, E.C.2.  
 25 ABchurch STREET, E.C.3.  
 OCEANIC HOUSE, CANNISBURY STREET, S.W.1.

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOEBARD 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, to the excellent fishing rivers, on to the inland seas—and for tourists going even further afield there are through connexions with the Sudan, the South of the Congo, Congo.

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



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.



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 22, 1941

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly postage free

Volume 12 (New Series) No. 870

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

THE GREAT  
HORNPIPE

## HORNPIPES on a B.I. ship

This is not for the type 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 reasonable conventional bounds.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY  
SAILINGS FROM LONDON  
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1, 140 Cannon Street, E.C. 4, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 48 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. FREIGHT: Gallahy, Hanky & Co., Ltd., De Witt House, Billiter Street, E.C. 4. MOMBASA AGENTS: Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Messrs. Wack & Shephard, Ltd.

John Waterbury & Co. Ltd. Sole Importers since 1790



**Schweppe's**

SODA WATER  
DRY GINGER ALE  
SPARKLING FRUIT  
ETC.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD & LEADING CLUBS, HOTELS & STEAMSHIPS

ASBESTOS SUGAR TRUCKS ALL TYPES



RAIL-BEARING WHEELS & AXLES STEAM & DIESEL COMOTIVES

**ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED**

SALEFRUM HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

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

# ROBIN LINE

FAST REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

## EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA,  
LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH,  
CAPE TOWN

(LINE MIKINDANI, REPUBLIC OF INDUSTRY, GREAT AND

## NORTH AMERICA

THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, NEWARK,  
BOSTON and FLORIDA

Ship	Outward from	Return to	Home Office	Next Departure
S.S. "ALBION"	May 16	May 23	100, Broad St., N.Y.	Mid-May
S.S. "ROBIN GRAY"	May 26	May 31	100, Broad St., N.Y.	End May
S.S. "ROBIN WALTERS"	June 5	June 12	100, Broad St., N.Y.	Mid-June
S.S. "CLYDE LOCK"	June 15	June 22	100, Broad St., N.Y.	Early July
STEAMER	June 18	June 25	100, Broad St., N.Y.	Mid-July

For further particulars apply to principal agents

LONDON—MITCHELL COTTS & Co. Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, EC 2

Telephone—LONDON Wall 6783

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, CORNHILL STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.



But your exploring need not be done in the same way as the pioneers. You can now travel in fast comfortable trains with sleeping accommodation and fully equipped 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

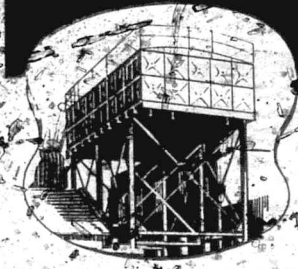
Ltd., 100, Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

SOLE TOURIST AGENCY  
FOR ALL PARTICULARS

Tell Our Advertisers you saw them in East Africa and Rhodesia



# word about TANKS



THE use of the tank has completely revolutionised the strategy of modern warfare. This truly formidable weapon, now vastly improved in speed and armament, and capable of traversing seemingly impassable country, has clearly demonstrated its immense striking power in the present conflict.

No less outstanding in the field of liquid storage is the Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank. The unit method of construction ensures that this type of tank can be readily duplicated or enlarged whenever increased

capacity is required. Braithwaite Tanks provide a satisfactory solution to every liquid storage problem and are specified for important Government, municipal and industrial undertakings, at home and overseas.

*Responsible executives are invited to write for a copy of the latest Braithwaite brochure.*

**BRAITHWAITE  
PRESSED STEEL TANKS**

BRAITHWAITE ENGINEERS LTD. 27 KINGS HOUSE, 10 HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.1.  
BRIDGE BEAMS, DEFENCE WORKS BUILDINGS, SCREWDRIVE PILES & CYLINDERS, PRESSED STEEL TANKS

# UNION-CASTLE LINE

## SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA

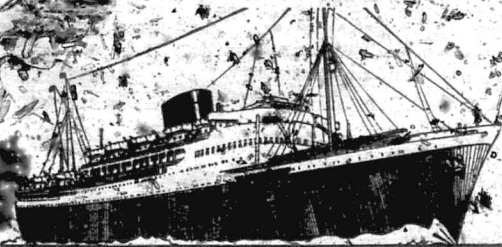
### MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban.

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE TO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

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

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



For particulars of Rates of Passage, Cargo and Freight apply to

Head Office: 3, BENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone: 514 (London) 2000

West End Passenger Agency: 125, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1

Telephone: 2327 (London) 1951

Branches at: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester. And at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, and Beira.

Agents at Middlesbrough: T. A. BULMER & CO., LTD.

## THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(With which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED.)

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

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

Telegraphic address: SAFCORON, London.

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 68, London Wall, E.C.2.

WEST END BRANCH: 8, North Street, London, W.1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 60 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, etc.

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

DR & PH: GIBSON, London Managers



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 22, 1941  
Volume 17 (New Series) No. 876

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly, post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor  
P. S. Joelson

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

Emergency Address  
60, East Street, Chambers, Brighton, Somerset.

## Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	596	Personalities	602
Italy, Jola Aosta, and Berbera	597	Announcements	600
Background to the War News	600	Reviews and Journals	600
		Latest Fighting News	608

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DUKE OF AOSTA, Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of Italian East Africa, has entered with his forces on Mount Alagi Monday, four months from the day of the British re-occupation of Kassala. Despite the urgent orders of Mussolini to fight to the last in order to retain British troops and material which can now be moved to Egypt, Libya or Palestine, the Duke was at last constrained to spare the remnant of the forces under his personal command from further losses, which could have had no effect upon the campaign. His troops have fought bravely when their supreme commander has been present to inspire their resolution, particularly at Keren, Dessie, and Amba Alagi, but since recently in operations under his immediate control they have flagrantly violated the whole law. Requiring food for only the British Command in the Middle East has nevertheless granted the full honours of war to the Duke, the one Italian military leader who has shown cowardice. But why did the Duke throw away his life and the opportunity of invaliding the almost invincible Sudan in the early months of the war, and of bombing Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and other objectives well within the range of his aircraft? The honour of this campaign clearly rests with Generals Wavell, Cunningham and Platt, the officers and

men under their leadership, the magnificent airmen of the Royal and South African Air Forces, and the Rhodesian Squadron who have done so much to clear the way for the ground forces, and the Royal Navy, whose vigorous attack upon enemy submarines immediately Mussolini declared war was of immense importance, by smashing a real threat to our communications, and whose evacuation of the troops from Berbera saved the land forces heavy casualties. Outnumbered on land and in the air, faced by forces far better equipped, British arms have triumphed through superior strategy, magnificent tactics, and dauntless determination. Never in the history of tropical campaigning has there been so swiftly successful a series of military operations. It may be asserted that no responsible East African would have dared predict such quick progress over most difficult country defended by arms which, given the will, could have held out for years. The two remaining foci of resistance in the Gondar and Jimma areas, which are being steadily pressed, will be disheartened to hear that their supreme commander has laid down his arms, if they may still hold out, for they have the troops and supplies and good natural defences. Whether they resist, the will to fight or remains to be seen. In any event they cannot, under the early truce, else some of the seasoned warriors whose capture of Amba Alagi has fittingly crowned a wonderful record of military prowess and persistence.

**PRESERVATION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES**

of the British African Dependencies has increasingly engaged the concern of thoughtful and forethoughtful members of the public.

**The Preservation of Natural Resources.**

If the swift spread of soil erosion and the marked diminution in the wonderful fauna of many areas of these territories have, quite naturally, attracted the greatest measure of attention, there has been a growing realisation of the urgent importance of conserving not only other natural resources of all kinds, including bird and fish life, landscapes and scenery, but also ancient monuments of historic appeal. One outstanding fact is that non-official public opinion has been much more active in seeking to safeguard these heritages than the Governments, some of which have sinned ceaselessly, and apparently unrepentantly, over a period of decades, not in ignorance, but despite the repeated reminders contained in reports of commissions and committees, which, though appointed by themselves, were relegated to forgetfulness because their findings were inconvenient. Kenya, for instance, which in recent years has shown sporadic signs of alarm at the extending destruction of soil and the spread of desiccation, though still dealing parsimoniously with a problem requiring bold finance, had been warned, times without number by the British Government, with authority, but because the long-range matter, which promised little in the way of immediate results, each Governor left the solution to his successor, though he could not but realize that his procrastination inevitably aggravated the evil. In varying degrees this has also been broadly true of the other British territories in East and Central Africa. All have sinned, and, sinning, brought upon themselves and their inhabitants troubles which are at last recognised to require urgent action.

Remembering these facts, the warmest welcome must be accorded to the Natural Resources Bill to be laid by the Minister of Agriculture before the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia. During its passage through Parliament, amendments will doubtless be made to the draft provisions, but even in its present form this measure represents a great step forward, and as such merits the most careful study of all who seek to promote the welfare of the King's subjects in any part of Africa. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern

Rhodesia, has given innumerable proofs of his awareness of these problems and of his anxiety for their solution, not dictatorially by the abuse of the Executive, but in free and full co-operation with an understanding people. Acting in that spirit, his Cabinet now proposes to create a Natural Resources Board, consisting of a Chairman and at least three other members, all suitably remunerated, and enjoined to exercise general supervision over the natural resources of the Colony, to stimulate by propaganda and other means a public interest in their conservation and improvement, and to recommend to the Government legislative measures necessary to such ends. Two important provisions are that the Chairman of the Board shall have direct access to any Minister, and that no expenditure exceeding £5,000 shall be made upon any project for soil or water conservation without the approval of the Board, which also possesses the powers of a magistrate's court to summon witnesses, take evidence by oath and call for the production of documents. Its annual reports is to be laid before Parliament, and it will have power to appoint conservation officers to assist in the execution of its duties, which are defined in the broadest terms. These tasks of immense importance offer boundless scope to the initiative of able men of high public spirit, and it is greatly to be hoped that persons of such calibre will be ready to accept the invitation to serve on the Board. If it is constituted, it should become one of the leading organs of progress in the Colony.

**R.E.S. Heavily Hit by Huns**

The Royal Empire Society's new headquarters building at Northumberland Avenue, off Trafalgar Square, was severely damaged in a recent air raid on London. A large bomb burst obliquely through one floor and penetrated to another, and the result was considerable damage to the interior, most of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth floors being gutted. On the first floor the research rooms, containing 15,000 volumes of the law library, and the newspaper room, containing files of the chief newspapers published throughout the Empire, were destroyed, about 35,000 volumes are estimated to have been lost and others damaged by water. But the bulk of the Society's fine library of 200,000 volumes has been saved. Of the Council Chamber on the fourth floor there remain only two marble pillars given by Malta.

The parts of the building which escaped with only minor damage were a section of the first floor, the ground floor, the billiard room, basement and the fine assembly hall. On the Clayton Street side of the building nearly everything is intact, including the kitchen and service rooms on the top floor.

One member of the staff, Mr. C. Vernon Barker, was killed by blast in the corridor on the second floor.



# Surrender of Italian Viceroy and C-in-C

## Enemy Forces in Amba Alagi Sector Lay Down their Arms

THE SURRENDER of the Duke of Aosta, Italian Commander-in-Chief in Ethiopia, and the whole of his force in the Amba Alagi sector removes the principal remaining obstacle to the final British, British troops, aircraft and materiel will be sent to the Gulf of the Red Sea. Though our reasons may be those of the Duke and his staff, they will be of substantial importance. The Duke's decision to resist no longer will be a great blow to our morale and the Italian people, and a disappointment to Hitler.

### Italians Searched for

May 14. — Wash. G. O., Calif. Staff. — In spite of road obstruction and other tactical difficulties, our forces converging on Amba Alagi are making satisfactory progress. In the lakes area south of Addis Ababa, further success has been gained by the capture of a strongly defended enemy position. Prisoners taken number 200, together with two batteries of artillery, five light tanks, and one anti-tank gun. Our troops have also occupied Algi, an important post north of Yavello. On the Negelli-Dalle road pursuit of the enemy continues. In an action on May 12 with an enemy rearguard, which was driven back with heavy losses, our troops captured over 100 prisoners.

The Times correspondent in southern Abyssinia telegraphed:

Our forces are making a search for the enemy wherever he can be found, and the K.A.M. are working in close co-operation with Abyssinian scouts over a wide range of area. There is a delightful story of one African stretcher-bearer who, having been threatened by an Italian, swung his stretcher and gave the Italian a crack on the head which laid him out; he then called on an African colleague to bring a bandage, and, after bandaging the broken head, opened up the stretcher and carried the Italian off.

The battle of Mount Fike was a nice piece of work. We captured a battery of light artillery, 16 light machine-guns, two Bredas, and 10 medium and heavy machine-guns. Ten Italians and 27 Natives are known to have been killed, 12 Italians and 10 Natives wounded, and 87 Europeans, including a major and 130 Natives, captured. Mount Fike was a credit to the King's African Rifles.

### Warning to Red Sea Shipping

A warning to all ships entering the Red Sea broadcast by Germany said: "Every ship entering these waters, which have become danger zones, runs the risk of destruction by mines or other weapons of war." The German Government therefore urgently warns all ships not to sail in these dangerous areas, which are bounded as follows:—The northern part of the Red Sea, including the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Akaba, as far as the Tropics of Cancer. The territorial waters of Saudi Arabia will be excluded from the danger zone. Stipulations concerning pilgrim ships specially marked as such intending to sail in the dangerous areas, will be issued later.

This, of course, is the German reply to President Roosevelt's recent announcement that U.S.A. vessels may now re-enter the Red Sea. The policy then fore-shadowed is evidently to be implemented with speed and energy. For the Pan American Commission has now called upon the United States American inter-coastal steamship lines to re-open about 10 of their large 2,000-ton vessels, carrying 311 passengers, to the 2,000,000-ton shipping tonnage. It is understood that the President's urgent order is being complied with, and that the United States is opening up ports in the Red Sea via

the Cape of Good Hope, and that they will carry war necessities for Great Britain and her allies in the Middle East.

### Air Activity Continued

May 15. — R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East. — Enemy positions at Jimma, Wadaw, Amba Alagi, and the Lake Tana area were raided by our combined air forces, consisting of South Africans, Rhodesians, British, and members of the R.A.F. At Chilga the base was both bombed and machine-gunned. Several direct hits were obtained and fires started. Several direct hits were scored on hangars at Gondar aerodrome, which was also machine-gunned.

Four hundred and fifty Italian officers captured in Abyssinia were reported to have landed in Bombay, making a total of more than 3,000 enemy officers now interned in India.

May 15. — The official bulletins stated:— On May 12 South African troops, with Patriots acting in co-operation, captured two further important positions covering Amba Alagi. During the day the prisoners taken numbered 24 Italian officers, 375 Italian other ranks, and 32 Colonial other ranks. The advance is continuing. Further south operations are proceeding successfully on all fronts. As a result of engagements in the lakes area south of Addis Ababa on May 13, nine light tanks were captured.

R.A.F. and S.A.A. bombers and fighters were active on May 12; direct hits on the fort at Amba Alagi were scored and enemy positions were machine-gunned. Troops hiding in woods near Sheshamanna were bombed and machine-gunned, and an enemy camp was also attacked. Motor transport and aircraft on a landing-ground in the Lékemti area were machine-gunned. Free French aircraft successfully bombed and machine-gunned the aerodrome at Gondar on Tuesday.

### Ethiopia Murdered by Italian Police Officer

Telegrams from Addis Ababa reported that the murder trial held there under British military jurisdiction had resulted in the conviction and death sentence on an Italian police lieutenant named Veneruzzo Garzeo, whose crime was described as one of unspeakable brutality. On the night on which Imperial Forces entered Addis Ababa, Garzeo was still commanding a posse of about 150 police which was patrolling the Ethiopian quarter. He found a crowd of Abyssinians in and around a bar at 7 o'clock, asked why they were not obeying the curfew, and then ordered the posse to open fire with a tommy gun, killing seven Abyssinians and wounding 14. He was under British military jurisdiction in Addis Ababa on that date and also admitted that he was obeying orders, but brought no supporting evidence.

Messages from Johannesburg said that, acknowledging a message from Mr. Fadden, the Acting Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government and people of Australia, which expressed grateful appreciation of South Africa's most effective contribution to the successful operations in East Africa, General Smuts had replied that "the comradeship now being cemented in war will outlast this conflict and knit our peoples of the Commonwealth nations more firmly together than ever before."

May 10. — British C.H. Air Service, R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced that, in further progress was made in our advance on Amba Alagi, the southern part of an important pass of Sheshamanna has been occupied and further prisoners have been taken.

In an attack on Amba Alagi aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron carried out a series of raids. The fort at Toselli was attacked, and 10 direct hits were registered. Air support was also given to our troops operating in central Abyssinia. Gondar aerodrome was bombed by Free French aircraft, and some enemy fighters on the ground were severely damaged.

It became known in England that Amba Alagi had become almost encircled by British, South African, Italian, Indian and Abyssinian troops, and its fall was said to be a matter of a few days only. Indian troops, veterans of Keren, were reported to have undertaken a brilliant night operation, silently occupying a ridge to the enemy's rear and capturing seven Italian officers and 100 other ranks. The headquarters above Amba Alagi of the Duke of Aosta and General Ftusci were heavily hit.

May 17.—British G.H.O., Cairo, announced:—

Further progress has again been made by Indian troops from the north and by South African troops advancing from the south against the Italian forces holding Amba Alagi. The latter are now practically surrounded. In the southern areas we have captured Giabissire, 12 miles north of Alaga. In other areas our advance is continuing. Our troops have captured the important port of Danto in north-east Italian Somaliland.

The R.A.F. communique said merely:—

"Air operations in Abyssinia have been mainly confined to reconnaissance flights, to harassing the enemy by machine-gun attacks, and to bombing enemy positions."

**Duke of Aosta Offers Terms**

May 18.—British G.H.O., Cairo, announced:—

"As the result of a series of brilliant operations carried out by Indian and South African troops, closely supported by the R.A.F., Amba Alagi is now surrounded, and the Duke of Aosta has sent emissaries to seek terms of surrender for the whole of the Italian forces in the area. In the southern areas of Abyssinia operations continue to progress successfully."

The Italians, hearing their public for bad news, announced:—

"The Italian forces which are still holding out at Amba Alagi under the Duke of Aosta, continued their heroic resistance, in spite of conditions which shortly become more difficult on account of scarcity of material and losses suffered, and the impossibility of removing and caring for the wounded. In the Gala Sidamo area an enemy attack was repulsed."

Press messages indicated that the enemy had been driven from the neighbouring mountains to the base of Mount Alagi, of which *The Times* correspondent telegraphed:—

"It is a veritable fortress, where the Italians have funnelled galleries into the cliff faces and cut ramparts out of the rock. Machine-guns and anti-aircraft fire from the narrow mouths of caverns where they are immune from anything except by direct hit. There is one weakness in this almost impregnable stronghold. The defences, long ago prepared, were intended to meet an attack from the north, and the South Africans are now piercing the vulnerable southern side. Yet even here nature has provided immense ramparts on which the human attacks seem as small as flies. Against these ramparts the full weight of the South African attack has been thrown."

On May 13, the Transvaalers, after an approach of several miles across the most difficult broken country, fought their way up the mountain slopes and got a firm grip of the successive ridges leading towards the summit called Triangle Peak. At dawn next day they reached the edge of the ravine. On the slope beyond hundreds of Italians were dug in. The Transvaalers after three hours of concentrated mortar fire, blasted the

enemy from the dug-outs. The British had 200 of their own machine-guns and the machine-guns of the Italian had 100 more machine-guns. The British were engaged to carry the Italian prisoners to the rear.

It is a source of regret that has made the caves where the Italian forces were holed out the refuge of the Duke of Aosta's Army. It is a source of regret that the Duke of Aosta has not made a last ditch stand for the security of our lines. Some are not so lucky.

**Three Cases of Italian Treachery**

The same observer declared that he had personal knowledge of three occasions on which Italian had hoisted the white flag and then hunted our troops at our troops. The first was at Telib, when a Natal battalion suffered; the second was in the last week of this month when the K.A.F. attacked south Italy, and the third was at Amba Alagi.

Here a company of Indians moving up a slope of the mountain side opened a devastating machine-gun fire on enemy entrenchments until a white flag appeared. The Indians ceased fire, moved forward, and were within 20 yards when the Italians stood up and showered hand grenades, and then leapt out of the trenches in a counter-attack. The Indians withdrew from this very difficult situation, but suffered casualties. They and the entire force are harbouring a fierce resentment, and are anxious for revenge on the cowardly enemy.

May 19.—British G.H.O., Cairo, announced:—

"After allowing the Italian forces at Amba Alagi a full day in which to collect the wounded, formal surrender of the whole of the forces in the area is taking place today (Monday). It is estimated that prisoners will number 7,000, together with considerable quantities of guns and material. It has further been arranged, in compliance with his recent request that he should be left to leave, that the Duke of Aosta, accompanied by General Lezzani and all the Duke's personal staff officers, will surrender at 12 noon tomorrow."

Units of the Sudan District Force, assisted by Pathans, have captured an important position in the Gondar sector inflicting serious casualties on the enemy. Operations are proceeding satisfactorily. In the southern area our troops captured Daber, an important road junction, 25 miles south of Shashama, on May 16. As a result of this successful operation we captured 800 prisoners, including two colonels, a number of staff officers, two guns, and two armoured cars. In other sectors our general advance is continuing at a white hot tempo.

It was stated in Nairobi that as the result of the withdrawal of the 21st and 24th Italian Divisions, if they escape at all, could do so only at night.

**Enemy Account of Surrender**

The Italian communique said:—

"The Italian troops at Amba Alagi, which had held out to the last, received orders to cease fighting on account of scarcity of food and water and the impossibility of caring for the wounded."

During the battle at Amba Alagi the following regiments distinguished themselves: The Carabiniere group, the 1st shock company, No. 31 mortar company of the Savoy Grenadiers, the machine-gun company of the 10th regiment of the Savoy Grenadiers, the second and third group of the 66th artillery regiment of the Savoy Grenadiers, the 43rd group of Colonial artillery, and the 24th group of the 70th artillery.

In recognition of the valour of our troops the enemy has allowed them to retain their arms. Officers will be allowed to retain their pistols, and when our garrison leaves will march past the British units, who will render them military honours. The Duke of Aosta remained with his troops.



Resistance continues in the Jimma and Gondar region.

It was stated by the Italian News Agency that the bulk of Duce's last message to Mussolini had read:

**Duce and Duce Exchange Messages**

Duce, faced with the impossibility of accommodation and in view of the continual deterioration of the situation, which would only permit of brief resistance with very heavy losses, I have decided to ask the enemy for honorable surrender. My request has been granted.

At this sad moment, I am comforted by the conviction that I have done everything that it was, under any possible conditions, possible to do. I am, therefore, resigning my command and thank you, Duce, for having during a year's hard struggle, always accorded me the support of your approval and your confidence. The war is not over. We shall soon return to this soil once more, enriched with Italian blood for the glory of our country.

Mussolini's reply ran:

Yes, unceasingly you and your soldiers have fought heroically and have resisted beyond the limits of the possible. The Italian people will watch you, have admired you, and share your grief for the future.

At the headquarters of the British, it is stated: "In Abyssinia our aircraft continued to keep our troops in a hopping-up operation. Attacks were mainly confined to the motor transport, creating a chaos on the roads."

It is reported that the German liner Zeyher, which was carrying a complete detachment of the British American Ambulance Corps for service in the Near East, was in the Middle East, but being barred by the South Atlantic, presumably by a German surface vessel, among the many American passengers on this neutral vessel were 24 American doctors and male nurses belonging to the ambulance, and 10 adults and seven children of the American Ambulance Mission bound for Kenya and the Belgian Congo. After the Germans admitted the sinking, but claimed that all the passengers were prisoners.

May 20.—The military communiqué from Cairo said:

At Amba Alagi arrangements are proceeding to complete the surrender of the Italian forces. In the southern and essential regions are temporary interfering with the progress of our operations.

**Casualties and Appointments**

Latest Rhodesian casualties include Lance Corporal V. J. Emission, killed in action; Sergeant J. R. Edwards, died on active service; and Rifleman C. R. Ault, wounded.

Mr. A. C. A. Bruce, of the Sudan Political Service, was killed in action in Eritrea recently while serving with the Sudan Defence Force. He had served in the Sudan for the past four years.

Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Mackenzie has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Rhodesian Air Training Group in the Southern Rhodesian Territorial Force.

Second Lieutenant E. H. Truscott, who has been serving with the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force. Sergeant Robert Nash, son of Quartermaster Sergeant R. Nash, of the K.A.R. in Zambia, and of Mrs. Nash of Blantyre, has qualified as a pilot in the R.A.F.

Among British administrative officers now assisting in the administration of former Italian territory in East Africa are Major W. E. H. Scupham, who has been granted the military rank of brigadier, and Mr. J. F. G. Troughton, who has been appointed lieutenant colonel. Mr. J. C. Rubin, formerly of the Administrative Service in Uganda, is now Consul in Zanzibar.

The South African war train, which has been topping the Union to demonstrate the extent of the Union's war effort, is also to join Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

**War in Ethiopia  
British and Italian Tables**

The following table has been issued in London to illustrate the comparative rates of advance of the British forces in Ethiopia during the past few months and of the Italians in 1935-36, when their armies were led by Generals de Bono and Badoglio.

It is shown that Imperial forces have covered some 1,000 miles in 95 days in the face of superior and strongly armed adversaries, whereas the Italians took seven months to traverse the 125 miles to Addis Ababa, though opposed only by poorly armed Abyssinians.

The time-tables of the advances to Amba Alagi and Addis Ababa are as follows:

Rate of advance miles/day	Place	Date	Distance
	Kismayu	Feb. 12	
	Juba crossed	Feb. 20	
	Brava	Feb. 25	
23 (50)	Mogadishu	Feb. 28	250 miles
31	Gabr Durre	March 9	370
25	Jirga	March 17	490
30	Harar	March 26	60
5	Dire Dawa	March 31	30
	Established at Awash	April 3	140
	Addis Ababa	April 7	410
	Dessie	April 27	200
	Amba Alagi	May 19	150
		94 days	1,000 miles

Place	Date by Occupation	Distance Covered
Adigrat	October 31, 1935	50 miles
Metelle	November 8, 1935	100 miles
Amba Alagi	January 16, 1936	200 miles
Harar	February 20, 1936	300 miles
Moram	April 15, 1936	400 miles
Addis Ababa	May 1, 1936	425 miles
	7 months	

**Gifts for War Purposes**

The Union Line, which maintains a regular steamship service between the U.S.A. and East Africa, has presented the South African Army with an 80,000 mobile field hospital of four vehicles for use in East Africa and the Middle East. The hospital is equipped with an operating theatre, X-ray and sterilising rooms.

The Nyasaland and Zambian Governments have sent £1,000 and £500 respectively to the C.A.S. in Africa, as a contribution to the welfare of the troops to provide amenities for the troops.

Mrs. Ruth Ansell, of Luanshya, has presented His Majesty's Government with £100 for the duration of the war.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia has sent a further £4,175 to the Lord Moyers Personal Air Race Relief Fund, of which £2,768 is earmarked for war purposes. Gifts of £800 from the women of Southern Rhodesia and £432 from the Bulawayo War Guild were for mobile canteens.

The Beira British Committee Fund has sent a further £600 to the Lord Moyers Personal Air Race Relief Fund, making their total contribution £1,100.

The many contributions of a Imperial Government employees of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company and of the Rhodesia Railway Co. subscribed by them to that date, £1,111.

Girl Guides in Northern Rhodesia are collecting funds for the purchase of a mobile canteen for service in the field of war in this country.

# Background to the

Solving the Indian problem. I believe we should make another effort to get the backbone of the Indian people to a small body of men to discuss the constitution. All the work has been done on the part of the Government. But the demand for a more representative Government of India is not even in the air. But the cabinet is an immense consumption. There are things that ought to be done at once. The two supreme and important immediate needs are first, to get a more representative Government for the Government of India. Secondly, to make the whole of India appreciate the urgent danger in which she herself stands, and the supreme opportunity which mobilising her own war effort would give her. We have had the first, we could secure the second, and in securing it we might create an entirely new atmosphere in India. Our operation is a common task of which the urgent and the opportunity were appreciated might arouse an enthusiasm in which political and communal quarrels might be forgotten and pacifist prejudices come to appear so unpractical to reality that both the doctrine and the preachers would fade into insignificance. We must appeal to India's best interests to bring their gifts to the common need. We want the best possible Government for India. I should like to get such men as some of the Provincial Premiers (including some who have now resigned) some Princes, some wise Dewans of States. I deliberately mention no names. If some of these men could not actually take posts in the Executive Council, let us have a War Advisory Council that they could join. If a War Council carries great prestige were associated with Government, that in itself might change the whole atmosphere and encourage eminent men, who might otherwise have hesitated, to join the Executive Council. Can India's full effort be sustained except on the basis of national enthusiasm? It is to put her whole heart into this effort; must that not be an Indian effort led by Indians, preached to the country by leading Indians at great public meetings? And what a story could be told! Here is India's chance to make herself strong enough to stand equal to all the great countries of the Commonwealth, including Britain, to build herself up as a great industrial power. Can such a story be told effectively by the present small unrepresentative official Government? If our Prime Minister were to speak to India now at this crisis—that might have a transforming effect. He need only tell the truth. — Sir George Schuster, M.P., in *The Spectator*.

Russia and India. The main purpose of the settlement of India to the post-war Soviet Government have not any meaning, his going to attack British interests in the Middle East and India. It is possible in a few months to go in this direction. He undoubtedly rendered considerable help to Hitler in subjugating the Balkans, to prevent Turkey from assisting Greece and Yugoslavia, by concluding the pact with Japan, he precipitates war in the Far East. He anticipated a quarrel with the U.S. he would have to get to establish an understanding with Britain and America. But no progress for Anglo-Soviet negotiations has been made for the past 12 months, and Soviet-American relations are speedily deteriorating. For many years Stalin has cherished the idea of promoting Communist revolution in India. Now his chance has come. Soviet armies may soon reach India, where Communist agents will provoke civil war. — Mr. A. V. Balkaloff, in the *Weekly Review*.

Flying at Great Heights. At 35,000 ft. the temperature is minus 57 degrees centigrade and the density of the air is only about one-quarter of that at sea level. Oxygen is necessary to maintain life above 20,000 ft. Should a pilot in a parachute at 35,000 ft. open his parachute at once, he will take ten minutes to descend to 20,000 ft., by which time he will be dead for want of oxygen. Even if he delays pulling his rip cord he will take about 10 minutes to escape from his machine and to fall freely to 20,000 ft. In those two minutes he may lose consciousness, though he may revive in the 60 seconds before he hits the ground. Another trouble of high flying is that petrol feed pipes and controls become brittle and shrink, and failures are likely to occur. This is probably more important for bombers than fighters, as the bombers are no longer exposed to the cold in this direction. American aid is proving extraordinarily valuable. The big four-motor Boeing Fortress bombers now reaching this country by air from America are designed to cruise normally at 30,000 ft. At that height with a load of two tons of bombs, they have a range of 2,500 miles at 245 m.p.h. No other aeroplane in the world can equal this performance. It is obtained by the use of exhaust-driven turbo-superchargers, in which the energy in the exhaust gases from the motor is used to compress the rarified air into the cylinders. — *Sunday Times*.

The Real Germany. Our conflict with Germany is not merely one with Hitlerism or Nazism. It may claim some knowledge of Germany and the German people, that Germany is a very deeply educated and cultured country. The Diplomatic Secretary of the British Embassy in Berlin stayed in Germany in 1894 and was astonished by the civility and courtesy of the people. He first believed that Germany in 1894 amounted to a mass of savagery, but he was entirely wrong. They made no disguise of their hatred towards us, not personally, for they were civil enough to me — nationally. They felt that the Napoleonic wars Germany had to bear the brunt of the fight with France, but whereas during those wars and in the eighteenth century and earlier, amassed a large section of the vacant space in the earth, Germany got nothing. The best pieces on the earth were taken up by the English, Canada, South Africa, East and West Africa, the West Indies, Malaya, Australia, India, New Zealand came under the British flag, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean were dominated by the British. Only our influence extended over the Persian Gulf, and, as if that were not enough, an English-speaking race dominated the whole of North America. And so the Germans hated us with a bitter hatred and still do. The idea of casting us certainly does not emanate from Hitler. It was as strong in Germany 50 years ago as it is today. — The Earl of Onslow.

Hitler, the Butcher Bird. The first time we hold in our hands a live Nazi of great importance we are sloppy and sentimental. Let us get a correct picture of Hess. This is his responsibility. He was carried out of the Reichstag in Berlin by Nazi storm troopers. Together with Hitler and his gang, Rudolf Hess carried out the merciless extermination of some of the best men and women in Germany, Holland, and Czechoslovakia. He it was who agreed to the savagery against the Polish people. Hess is responsible for educating the youth of Germany in murder and robbery against all who are not Aryans and Nazis. Hess and Himmler and Streicher are all responsible for the tortures in the concentration camps. In addition, Hess is one of the many butcher-birds from Germany who has been feeding on the blood of millions of innocent and innocent human beings. — Mr. R. Graville.



# News

Spain... Hottomised... All... uniform... should be immediately shot... Daily Express

Mr. L. D... Portugal... special envoy... With a... respecting... Mr. Hamilton... Mr. Roosevelt is probably... Mr. E. B. C...

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Mr. E. B. C... The Germans are... which they... Mr. Anthony... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.

Sept... 400... were... seek... Britain... M.P.





## The Future of Ethiopia

A HIGHLY VETTERED CORRESPONDENT writes:  
 I think you are mistaken in your interpretation of Mr. Eden's statement in the House of Commons on February 10 regarding the assistance to be given to the Emperor of Abyssinia. He said that it should be the subject of international arrangements at the conclusion of peace. You appear to interpret it as meaning that the British Government is in favour of substituting a body of international advisers for British guidance.  
 The all-important point is to distinguish what takes place during the period in which there is an military occupation of a territory, and what happens when peace is declared some time in the future. For the duration of the war Great Britain alone is responsible to the world under the Hague Convention of 1907, but when peace is declared—which may be a long time hence, and possibly, as I hope, after an intervening period of armistice—it will be necessary to decide what is to be done with conquered territories, including Abyssinia, Libya and the Somaliland. At the conference on the allies (including the United States, Greece and Turkey), and probably the Governments of the territories at present occupied by Germany, will have a voice. Mr. Eden's declaration rightly referred to that Peace Conference. Meanwhile, probably for several years, the Emperor will have had the guidance and assistance only of the Power in military occupation, especially in those parts of the territory in which troops are quartered.

Since His Majesty's Government has rightly asserted that we have no territorial ambitions, it would in my opinion be a mistake to claim the sole right to advise the Emperor, for this would in effect be a

Virtual Protectorate. I should like to see the Emperor returned to his independence, which, if enjoyed by the Italian aggression which ever power which he is to be so appointed its own protector. The British Government has no right to advise the Emperor, and the Emperor has no right to accept his own advisers, for that is the British Government's policy. It is the most important, the more so that it is the whole policy of the country, which has been laid out for the basis of the Emperor's administration and occupation. There would be nothing to object to in the presence of advisers from the United States, Poland, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries, and this, as you point out, would be a very good policy which His Majesty's Government have adopted. I look forward to the substitution of control of the Emperor by educated British advisers (not by the Emperor's advisers) under the supervision of the Emperor's advisers.

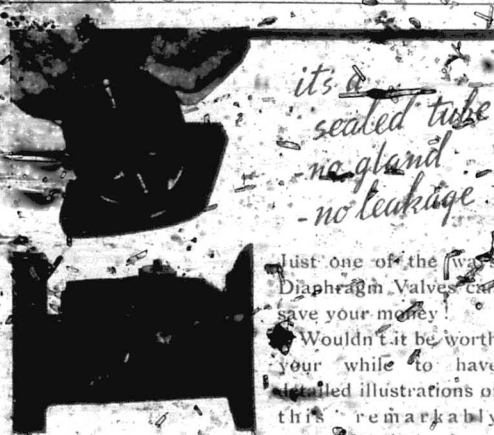
### No Policy of Selfishness

There is nothing in that statement which we disagree. Our leading article to which reference is made said that no realist, and no idealist, can doubt the wisdom of determining any territorial ambitions by the British in Ethiopia, of planning for the creation of an independent Ethiopia under the leadership of the Emperor, and of promising British cooperation in the solution of the immense problems with which his Government will be confronted. It is in another passage: "No time is to be wasted in planning for a policy of national selfishness or exclusiveness. We do not intend that it is neither right nor wise to seek to dissuade the Emperor from the employment of wholly or mainly British advisers if that is clearly the best, he is convinced that that course would bring the greatest benefit to his country."

If he has concluded that a wholly or predominantly British team of collaborators would best serve to uplift his people, what justification can there be to impede fulfilment of his plans? If, as we trust, the Emperor's advisers until the conclusion of peace are exclusively British—and they have been frequent proposals in the British Press of late for the appointment of non-Britons—the future can with fair confidence be left to take care of itself so long as the meantime the main lines of progress will be laid out and truly laid by the Emperor and his people. It is not had to oppose a family of judging the case of their advisers, and will be likely to wish to substitute them by men of other nationalities unless in each case such change gives outstanding promise of gain to Ethiopia, and in such an event that independent State would have every right and reason to protect its best interests in that manner.

### Legislative Council Changes

Following recommendations by a Select Committee changes have been made in the composition of the Northern Rhodesia. The present Ndola and Nkana constituencies are to be abolished, and in their place will be three constituencies: (1) the Nkana and Nohanga districts, (2) the Luanshya and Mufulira districts, and (3) the Ndola, Mwinilonga, Kasempa, Fort Rosebery and Kanyambwa districts, and those parts of the present northern electoral area which are mainly of an agricultural nature are to be transferred (with the exception of the Serenje and Mkushi districts) to the Eastern electoral area. The number of unofficial members of the Legislature will be increased from seven to eight, and provision will simultaneously be made for an additional official member in order to bring the present basis of numerical equality between the official and unofficial members.



it's a sealed tube  
 no gland  
 no leakage

Just one of the few Diaphragm Valves can save your money!

Wouldn't it be worth your while to have detailed illustrations of this remarkably successful design?

Write to-day or for free trial valve if you prefer, to GAINAY & ROBERTS, Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi Kenya, or nearest branch.

WILFRID WATSON, Ltd., P.O. Box 150, Ndola, N. Rhodesia.

STEWART & LLOYDS, of SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd., P.O. Box 784, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, or P.O. Box 325, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.

Advertisement of The Saunders Valve Co., Ltd. of Warrington, Lancashire, England.



90th Week of the War

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 29, 1941  
Volume 47 (New Series) No. 871

6d Weekly, 30s. Yearly post-free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY  
SAILINGS FROM LONDON  
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

Everything on board a B.I. ship is arranged to create a really restful atmosphere. Each voyage constitutes for the passenger a fun and pleasant holiday.

*Ships*  
Take the  
**STRAIN**  
OUT OF

*Travel*

Tickets interchangeable with Union-Castle, Anglo-Siam, South Joint Office, Ellerman and Bucknall, Holland-Africa Line and K.L.M. also with Imperial Airways.

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1. 150 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Hawes & Co., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Cellatly, Hankey & Co. Ltd, Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wack & 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 sisal, sugar and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD. GENERAL MANAGERS

London Office: 12 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. (Phone: Avenue 4680.)



**BOOKS Well Worth Buying**

**MIXED FARMING IN EAST AFRICA.**—By G. H. Morrison. The fruit of 5 years' practical experience. 44s. post free.

**COFFEE GROWING.**—By J. H. McDonald. The standard work on the subject. 28s. 6d. post free.

**ELEPHANT.**—By Commande D. T. Blügel, R.N. (retired). The standard work on elephant. 19s. post free.

**IN LIGHTEST AFRICA AND DARKEST EUROPE.**—By the late Capt P. B. Williams. A rollicking story vividly related. 14s. post free.

**EASTERN AFRICA TODAY AND TOMORROW.**—46 leading authorities discuss the main East African problems. 376 p.p. 6s. post free.

**KENYA WITHOUT PREJUDICE. TANGANYIKA WITHOUT PREJUDICE. NYASALAND WITHOUT PREJUDICE. SUNSHINE AND RAIN IN UGANDA.** Can be confidently recommended. 5s. 9d. post free, each.

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

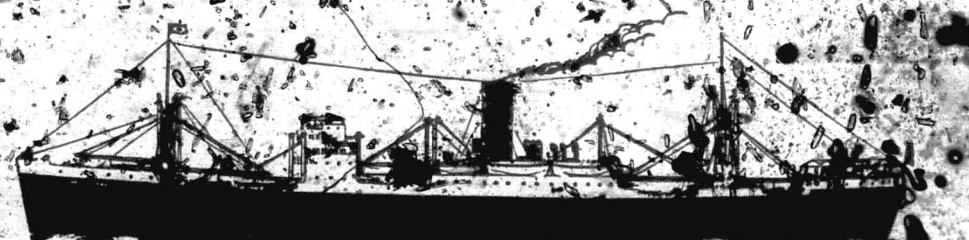
All these books are obtainable from the Publishers: East Africa and Rhodesia, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

**JOHNSON & FLETCHER ENGINEERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS**

BULAWAYO, LISISSBURG, GATOOMA, NOCIE, BEIRA

**TRANS ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA AND NYASALAND RAILWAY**

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: 3, Thames House, Queen's Place, E.C.



**MACHINERY PRODUCTS**

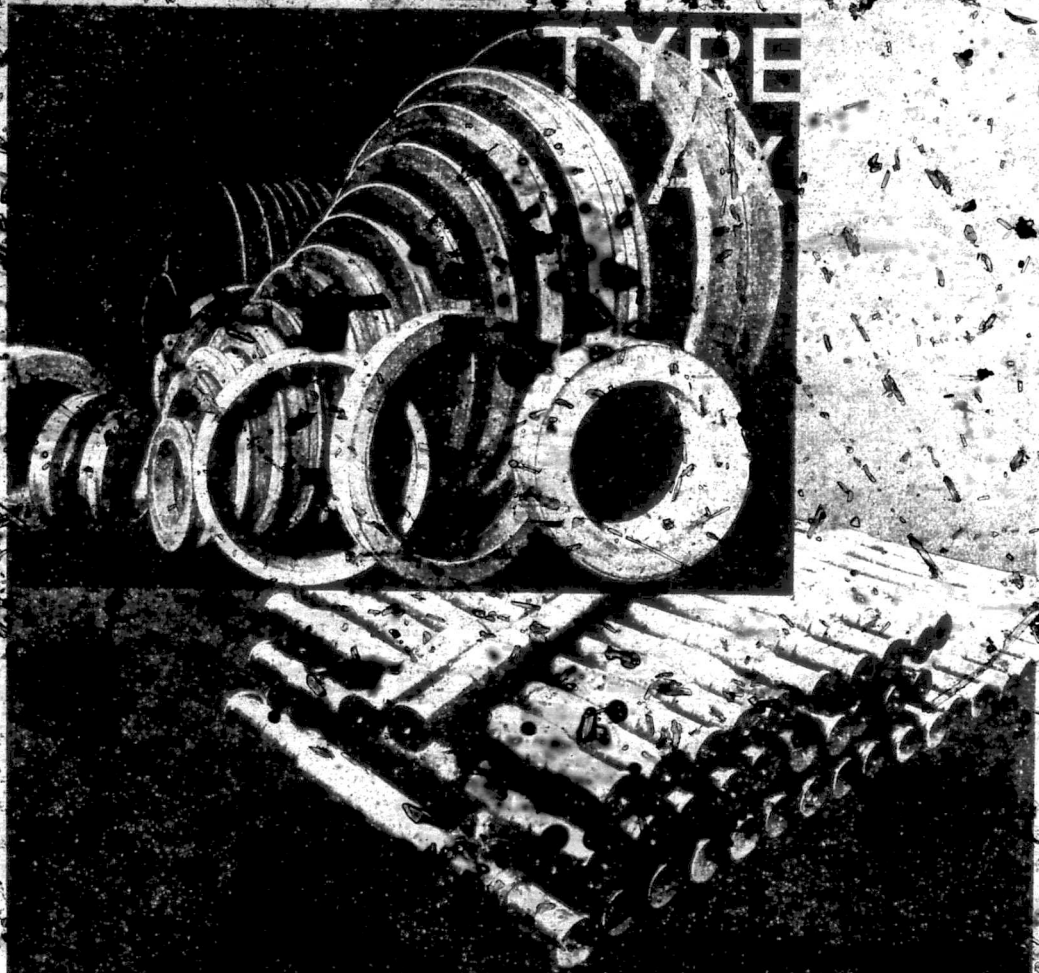
Regular express cargo services are run from the United Kingdom to Durban, Gourenco, Lourenco and Beira, also via Suez to Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. The vessels are specially equipped for dealing with all classes of cargo and have derricks capable of dealing with lifts ranging up to 120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

For all particulars apply to the Managers of The Clan Line Steamers Ltd., GAYZER, IRVINE & CO. LTD. LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW  
 The African Mercantile Co. Ltd., at Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa and Zanzibar. The Matica Trading Co. Ltd., at Beira.

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



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



# TYPE

Railway engineers know full well that the firmest reliance can be placed on Firth-Brown Tyres and Axles - not merely because of many years of experience in their manufacture but mainly owing to the unceasing research, scientific production control, and scrupulous inspection that guides their making, and above all a reputation for steel-craft that is world wide.

**THOS. FIRTH & JOHN BROWN LTD**

**SHEFFIELD**

African and Middle East Co. Ltd.

100, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. 4

Messrs. Baldwin (South Africa) Ltd.

P.O. Box 440, Durban





# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 29, 1941

(Plans 17s. 6d. per year) No. 67

Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Joelson

Registered Offices:  
11, Essex Street, London, W.1.

Emergency Address:  
The Editors, Teinton, Somerset.

Vol. 1, No. 30, Yearly price

Registered at the G.P.O.

Printed and Published by

10, Essex Street, London, W.1.

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**FIELD-MARSHAL SMUTS**—last Saturday, the twenty-first, Arthur's Field Day, Empire Day, the formal title of South Africa's Prime Minister, who, however, characteristically, announced it as a surprise, was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal.

General, the rank he has held for four decades. He is the first man born in a Dominion to achieve the highest station in the British Army, and never before has there been a British field-marshal who had fought against Great Britain, as Smuts did during the South African War. Seldom, if ever, can there have been a field-marshal whose achievements, undeniably brilliant in war, have been still more outstanding in the realm of political affairs. Despite this truth, the special honour conferred by the King is, in its own right, not only, but the contrary, a well-merited recognition of the military services of a leader who, having held supreme command of the British troops in East Africa in 1916-17, has in this war rallied South Africa to the honourable discharge of her duties, equipped her troops in a way which made possible their magnificent performances in Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia, and almost certainly deserves to share personally with Generals Wavell and Cunningham in the credit for the strategic plans which have succeeded so amazingly. In his public life this great statesman has been the target of

bitter criticism in both peace and war, and if he has attained the heights, he has also had far more than his share of disappointments, which he has borne, particularly in recent years, with equanimity and magnanimity. Even when his leadership in his own Dominion was criticized for years at a time he was it could be said, looking out the Empire as a long its best interests, not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word, but a philosopher in action for the good of his fellows, a far-seeing, far-seeing, far-seeing lawyer determined to bring better than he found.

British Africa owes him great debts, not only as a honorary lieutenant-governor, but as a commander the forces opposed to von Lettow in East Africa twenty-two years ago, the brought to that task.

**His Great Services**—needed in terms of a final to British Africa, which brooked no opposition. He made mistakes, but since war and peace are inseparable, he pushed ahead much more swiftly than the Germans had thought possible, and if you think of ordinary men, he might have shorted the campaign by a year or more. It was one of those who fought stoutly at Versailles for the return of Germany to the overseas possessions which he knew she would never recover.



future military purposes. Peace signed, he endeavoured to bring Southern Rhodesia into the Union. But he found that the stalwart settlers were not going to be preferred to embark upon a self-government, especially the strong presence of the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Bledsoe, in Whitehall. Who now deny that his inclination to return to Southern Rhodesia in 1923, among some 26000 men, women and children, was a direct result of the men and are today in the Ministers of Great Britain and South Africa were wrong. Field-Marshal Smuts, who had offered generous terms, accepted that, in friendly understanding, and the years have passed his interests. The Rhodesias and East Africa has grown and the views of them have been frequently that of the policies.

he now only in the interest of the British Empire, the settlement of the Rhodesias, and in this aspect, he was a powerful supporter of those who struggled for years to frustrate the Colonial aims and claims of a militaristic Reich determined to plunge the world into renewed bloodshed. It has been the voice which has awakened South Africa to the fundamental nature of her present and future. Seeing Africa as one indivisible whole, Marshal Smuts thinks in the broadest terms. It was, for instance, who proposed the great African survey which Lord Hailey undertook with such success. His promotion in all these respects is a source of gratification to the whole of British Africa.

## Italians Surrender in Tens of Thousands

*Battle of the Lakes follows the Battle for Amba Alagi*

TENS OF THOUSANDS prisoners are being taken in Ethiopia, where the swift and great increase in their number must present a problem to the British military authorities. There are many indications that enemy morale is now bad, and that the end of the campaign is in sight.

The progress of the past week has been considerable, as is clear from the communications.

May 21.—British G.H.Q., Cairo, announced: "The Duke of Aosta, accompanied by five generals and a number of senior staff officers, formally surrendered yesterday (Tuesday) after the handing over of all equipment in the Amba Alagi area. The total number of prisoners taken during and since the battle in this area amounts to between 16,000 and 19,000."

"In the Battle of the Lakes south of Addis Ababa, which is now proceeding, our troops are rapidly closing in on an enemy force consisting of the remnants of two Divisions. Yesterday our forward troops advanced from the south, after a sharp engagement with the enemy rearguard, captured an Italian brigadier and a number of prisoners."

"In the north-east corner of Somaliland some hundreds of Italians who had taken refuge in the town of Tehen have been captured."

May 22.—The official communications stated:—

"All quiet in Amba Alagi area. In the Gondar area units of the Sudan Defence Force are closely engaged with the enemy in the vicinity of Chelga. So far over 100 Italian prisoners have been captured."

"In the Battle of the Lakes operations are proceeding satisfactorily against two enemy divisions which have now been trapped between our forces advancing from the north and from the south. West of Shashamanna our troops successfully attacked the main enemy positions. An Italian counter-attack with tanks was repulsed, and considerable damage was inflicted by our artillery on the retreating enemy. In this action the enemy left over 100 dead on the field, and our tanks include 600 prisoners, 10 guns, and five medium tanks. Our casualties were slight. Earlier in the week our advance guards overwhelmed a complete rear guard consisting of brigade headquarters and the Colonial battalions."

Captures in this area so far amount to over 1400

prisoners, of whom a large proportion are Italians, together with 32 tanks and 10 tanks.

"At night our three French flights bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops on the plain near Chelga. On May 20 attacks were made on Deberech, where bombs fell among a convoy and buildings, and at Merdi a camp was bombed. On the previous day direct hits were scored on buildings at Deberech and on a fort at Bakki."

"A British N.C.O. was stated to have captured an enemy tank single-handed by jumping aboard, operating the turret cover and killing the crew with his revolver."

May 23.—The official announcement from Cairo said merely:—"In Abyssinia the battle of the lakes continues to develop satisfactorily." But it was stated in London that Gebel, 26 miles north-west of Shashamanna, had been captured after heavy fighting and an enemy counter-attack with tanks repulsed. We took over 800 prisoners. Further west we established a bridge-head over the River Bilate, which had proved a considerable obstacle to our advance, and to the south our forces entered Urago, 30 miles south of Dalle, and 120 miles south-east of Dalle. It was announced that the Somaliland Adafui lighthouse had been captured intact."

### Congratulatory Order of the Day

Telegrams from Ethiopia stated that the G.O.C. British forces in the Sudan and Eritrea had said in a letter to the officer commanding the Imperial troops which reduced the Duke of Aosta's stronghold at Amba Alagi:—"In achieving this success your Indian troops have been ably aided by the gallant and ready co-operation of the South African Brigade. Will you kindly convey to the officer commanding the South Africans my congratulations and thanks, and ask him to convey them to all ranks under his command?"

"In passing on this tribute, the General concluded with a special order of the day, saying:—

"I want to record my special appreciation for the services rendered by the South Africans, and to express my pride at having had that fine formation temporarily under my command, and to say on behalf of all ranks of this Indian force that they hope to have the good fortune to fight side by side with South African forces again."

Having described the Italian operations as a "rush of desperate and irregular gallantry" the order of the day continued:

"In the early days of the battle Italian troops, having destroyed strong and widely flung enemy outposts, succeeded in reaching the enemy fortress defended on the north-west, and south-west. On the east too forces were gradually being in. At this stage the attack proceeded from the south, and in inclement weather, that is, against the precipitous heights, tanks and heavy guns were used against the enemy. The stage was then set for a final assault against the enemy's formidable natural defences, but the enemy, realising that his position was now untenable, decided to capitulate. It has been essentially a soldiers' and gunners' battle. Victory is mainly attributable to the physical endurance, and skill of individual soldiers, and to the damaging and demoralising effect on the enemy of our heavy and accurate artillery concentrations. The R.A.F. has always played a gallant and most effective part in the fighting and machine-guns have done much, as prisoners assured us, to complete the demoralisation of the enemy. A special tribute is due also to the engineers. We could never have reached our positions of lived there except for their ceaseless and untiring labour, and they are still working hard. Our medical, supply and transport, and Ordnance services have done all that was required of them and even more, and they merit a large share of the credit for the victory. I want to thank all ranks for the gallant work they have done under difficult conditions and to congratulate them on the decisive victory they have gained."

**The Italian Surrender at Amba Alagi**

The Times published a dispatch from its special correspondent, who, telegraphing from Amba Alagi, wrote:

"Among the strange sights I have seen during this war in Africa none was so fantastic as the scene today (May 19) when the mountain fortress of Amba Alagi disgorged its Italian garrison. Like rock rabbits marching from their holes on the pyramid shaped peak, the beaten Italians came out among the ruins of the Toselli fort. In one unending stream 4,500 Italians moved down the face of the mountain; their column, on a gigantic Z against a green background."

As they marched past the British commander and his brigadiers they raised their hands to their caps in the Italian Royalist salute; no Fascist salutes were seen. The general returned the salutes of detachment after detachment. The Italian column was led by General Marino Valeri Borgini, Chief of Staff to the Amba garrison, who afterwards joined the general at the saluting base. A guard of honour composed of South African, Indian, and British troops saluted arms as each enemy detachment passed with a salute.

The pipe band of a famous Rand regiment played "The Flowers of the Forest" as the leader-footed Italians, worn out by days and nights during which their subterranean strongholds had quivered under our bombardments, tried to fit their pace to the unfamiliar music. Some of them marched smartly in fours, some in a shambling ambulation. Most had spruced themselves up on this occasion, and those without beards were freshly shaved. They bore their heavy burden of kit and accoutrements, and all were allowed to carry their weapons past the guard of honour to the village, where they piled their arms. One woman camp-follower staggered in. A solitary Eritrean corporal, shuffling along by himself, saluted the general and received a salute in return. One Italian officer fell out of the column, paused, took a photograph of the British staff officers, and then ambled on.

Guns, whose crews had long been silent, saluted from the sea, which, without aeroplanes, all troops on down the mountain. A Fin and Carabinieri troops in

black troops in blue, troops in grey. Natives in colourful lezzes and turbans all passed by in the smoke parade. Abyssinian troops in blue and white in the forest looked on silently.

On the following day I watched the defeated men as they gathered round the upper crags of Mount Alagi from their network of warrens, dug-out caves, pill-boxes, and abandoned wireless stations. Amid the shell-holes and debris of the Toselli fort they listened silently to a message from the Duke of Aosta, read by General Borgini. General Borgini thanked them for their gallant fight and called for a salute for the King and the Duke of Aosta.

The Duke will live at the Eritrean town of Addicatch until he leaves East Africa.

**The Battle of the Lakes**

May 24. — British G.H.Q., Cairo, stated: "In the Gondar area troops of the Sudan Defence Forces have successfully repulsed a heavy enemy counter-attack against the ridge overlooking Chelga, which we occupied a few days ago. The situation has been completely reversed."

In the south the Battle of the Lakes continues to develop. "Soddu's" now in our hands, and the two Italian divisions in this area have been surrounded. In addition, other important enemy forces to the west of the lakes are now separated. In sharp engagements which preceded the capture of Soddu, West African troops took several hundred prisoners, a number of whom were taken to the front by mechanical transport with slight losses to themselves. Still further south West African troops have captured Soddu, where 100 Italians with guns and armoured cars and other equipment have been captured. On all fronts these tactical operations have been successfully developed in spite of the most difficult climatic conditions."

The R.A.F. communiqué read: "Aircraft of the South African Air Force continued to give air support to our troops in central Abyssinia by bombing enemy transport and troop concentrations, and with fighter patrols."

May 25. — The air bulletin from the Middle East said: "Yesterday (Saturday) aircraft of the Free French and British forces bombed enemy troops and the fort at Amba Alagi in the Gondar area. On the previous day bombers and fighters of the South African forces successfully debarked and machine-gunned enemy positions and motor transport at various points. Direct hits were obtained on enemy A.C. batteries on the banks of the River."

**Many Thousands of Prisoners**

May 26. — The official communiqué issued in Cairo stated:

"Prisoners taken in the fighting include many thousands, including General Lofredo, commanding the 25th Division, and General Baccari, commanding the 101st Division. As a result of the fighting in this area four Italian divisions have ceased to exist. In the Lakemba area strong British forces, led by British officers, are now attacking the Italians in position on the west bank of the river."

Aircraft of the S.A.A.F. attacked enemy defences and motor transport in the neighbourhood of the Omo River. Direct hits were obtained on bridges and other structures, and a number of motor transport vehicles were destroyed.

Messages from Nairobi report that the news that a large number of Italians, including some 700 civilians, who had escaped from Debra Marcos under the leadership of Colonel Maravertine at the beginning of April, and

**91st Week of the War**



which had since vainly attempted to be captured by moving about in the trackless mountains 100 miles north of Addis Ababa, had been attacked by Sudanese troops and Patriots led by British officers in the Agibar area and compelled to submit last Friday, after three days' fierce fighting. The prisoners, number some 500 Italians, 5,000 Colonial infantry, and 3,000 *banda*, and the captured material includes seven guns and 170 machine-guns.

May 27.—Official statements issued in Cairo and Nairobi said:—

"In the lakes area our troops are engaged in clearing the battlefield and in rounding up the scattered remnants of the Italian forces in this region. In other sectors heavy rain is temporarily impeding the progress of operations.

"Our troops have been patrolling actively from Soddu, and have captured a complete group of a titulary with eight guns. In addition to the two divisional commanders captured with their staffs at Soddu, it is now learned that two brigade commanders and six colonels have also been captured."

#### Casualties and Awards

The death on active service is announced of Wing Commander Kenneth MacEwen, eldest son of Air Vice-Marshal MacEwen, and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Rome, formerly of Southern Rhodesia and now of Northern Rhodesia.

Second Lieutenant Henry Willis, who was seconded for service with the Gold Coast Regiment after being evacuated from Dunkirk, has been killed on active service in East Africa.

The death on active service in East Africa of Corporal W. V. Holt, son of the late Mr. H. F. Holt and of Mrs. Holt of Bulawayo, is announced.

2nd Lieut. M. St. J. Brecknell, S. Lancs. Regt. and D. M. M. Keilas and H. J. Perry, Gold Coast Regt. have been reported wounded in action in East Africa. Sergeant E. O. D. Hutchinson, who has been wounded in Abyssinia, was a journalist in Southern Rhodesia before the war.

It has been recently announced in Southern Rhodesia that Lieut. H. G. Gane, Lieut. H. G. Addecotti, 2nd Lt. O. M. Jackson, G. H. G. Cole, and Sgt. D. Fenton, who were prisoners of war in Italian East Africa, have been released. All had been attached to the Stenalland camel corps, and were reported missing, believed killed, on August 29, 1940.

A correspondent writes that 200 Rhodesians are serving as commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the Nigerian Brigade which led the advance of General Cunningham's forces from the Juba to Mogadishu and then into Ethiopia.

Broadening the category last week, Mr. Keller, Minister without Portfolio, said:— "Every man and woman taken from civilian life, and every parent whose son has gone to the front, is given an unqualified assurance by the Government that upon discharge from the Services they will be reinstated in civilian life with outposts of the standard of living previously enjoyed."

Mr. Norman Houston, chief officer in the Merchant Navy, has been awarded the C.B.E. for brave conduct. When one of H.M. transports arrived off Berbera with troops and stores which were urgently required by our forces in British Somaliland, he greatly helped in the unloading, which had to be done by night fighters.

Two medals from Nigeria had been awarded to Sgt. M. for gallant services in operations in Somaliland.

Mr. W. Kennedy-Cooke, M.C., Governor of the Kordofan Province of the Sudan, and Mr. M. S. Lush, Governor of the Northern Province, have been appointed Deputy Chief Political Officers in Occupied Territory.

Lieutenant Colonel Neil Stewart has been appointed Commissioner of Police in occupied territory in Somaliland.

Speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council of the debt to the widows and dependants of disabled or disabled whilst on active service, Captain A. G. Smith urged that the minimum pension for an N.C.O.'s widow should be £10 a month, with £5 for the first and £3 for each succeeding child.

The British authorities in Mogadishu are issuing a newspaper in Italian, giving the main war news, including the British, German and Italian communiqués.

Despite the remote likelihood of a hostile air raid on Northern Rhodesia, the A.R.R. organisation is being kept in operation.

Among its other activities, the Uganda Women's Emergency Organisation has arranged the supply of motor ambulance drivers, lectures on mechanical transport, classes in first aid and home nursing, and the collection of gifts for Uganda troops. The service who spend their leave in making the boats on Lake Victoria are entertained by membership of an organisation at Port Bell and Entebbe.

## The Prime Minister's Review Of the Campaign in East Africa

ANNOUNCING the victory at Asaba Alagi and the surrender of the Duke of Aosta and his forces, the Prime Minister told the House of Commons last week that that event must be considered to bring to an end a major organised resistance by the Italians in Abyssinia.

"No doubt other fighting will continue for some time in the south," he continued, "but this certainly wears the aspect of the culmination of a campaign which I think is one of the most remarkable ever fought by British or Imperial arms. It reflects the utmost credit on Generals Cunningham and Platt, who discharged so well the task assigned to them by the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, Sir Archibald Wavell.

"When we look back to January, I find that the best expert opinion fixed the middle or end of May as the earliest date at which we could advance upon Hismayu, and everyone who has acquainted himself with the geography will see the enormous achievements, beyond anything that could have been hoped for, which have been accomplished by audacious action and by extraordinary competence in warfare in those desolate countries.

"I take this opportunity of pointing out that in this campaign the South African Army, strong forces raised in South Africa, have played a most distinguished part. They were ordered by General Smuts to go forward, and, not that this theatre is closing down, they are to move northward to the Mediterranean. But also British Indian divisions have gained laurels in the fighting at Kassala, and all the way from Kassala to Keren and in the final event.

"These Indian divisions consist of six Indian and three British battalions. I am assured that the greatest admiration is felt at the extraordinary military qualities displayed by the Indian troops, and that their dash, their ardour and their faithful endurance of all the hardships have won them the regard of their British comrades.

"Sometimes we have seen cases where not a single British officer remained and the battalion conducted itself in the most effective manner. Altogether this campaign is one which reflects very high honour upon the soldiers of India of all castes and creeds who were engaged. I feel that I could not refer to this matter without bringing it in a direct and emphatic manner to the attention of the House."

## Lord Hailey's Survey

### On Africa's War Contribution

ON 25 JANUARY, who was the guest of the East African News last Thursday, spoke to the two visits he said to Africa last year to study certain aspects of Native administration and to negotiate an economic and financial agreement with the Government of the Belgian Congo. He said: *inter alia*—

On the Gold Coast and in Nigeria I found large numbers of Southern Rhodesians who had been sent to assist in training the new battalions which were being raised. It must have been a new and illuminating experience to find themselves in areas where relations between European and Natives were on so entirely different a basis from Southern Rhodesia, and to encounter Africans whose social and intellectual developments were so superior to those of the Natives they knew at home. We saw at Kumasi a ball given in aid of war charities, and here Rhodesians found themselves taking the floor in company with about 300 African men and women, whose ballroom manners did not seem very different from their own.

In East Africa the war seemed very much nearer. Kenya saw itself in immediate danger if the Italians declared war; there were very large, well-equipped forces in Ethiopia, and pitifully small forces with practically no modern equipment in British East Africa. The Europeans in Kenya were showing the fine spirit which all who know their character and traditions would have expected; one would almost have said that they would have been disappointed if the war had not come to them. Very many had left their farms, which had been grouped together under the management of older men unfit for military work.

On the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia many of the Europeans were in some way like me, because they were being kept back at home, and were producing copper.

### General Impressions of Natives

The Native regimes of Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia had a fine record of fighting in the war, and with the great mass of East African Natives remembered most of the widespread conscription of Natives and the terrible hardships they had met. Yet there were signs all of an eagerness to assist the Governments and certainly in the case of the Natives of Tanganyika.

The attitude of the great mass of Native population is not dictated by chance. One has to read a realistic eye on what one is told about these people shown by Natives of other times as there is no other eye on Africa. It is largely the opinion of the chiefs and their surroundings. We may find an ever-ready force of the Natives which would alter our outlook on human relations; they have to be kept in the advanced and disadvised when they can see within their own limited field of experience. It is that experience of our methods of administration and the character of our administrators, rather than any sense of attachment to the Empire and the ideals it serves, which will in the end decide their feelings in this conflict. People in England must not delude themselves by believing that if Natives follow in the war it is a tribute to the genius of the British people, or the inspiring leadership of our leaders. It is far more often their confidence in their own officers.

### Southern Rhodesia's Completely British Atmosphere

I have been speaking of the period to the downfall of France and Italy's entry into the war. When that occurred I was in Southern Rhodesia, which has perhaps the most completely British atmosphere of any Colony I know. The European population had shown fine

and in various other ways. The prices of commodities in Africa were very different from that I had left behind me in England. But with the entry of Italy into the war it seemed that Africa must inevitably come into the field at once as one of the major theatres. I remember the anxiety which General Smuts expressed regarding the possibility that our command of the eastern Mediterranean might be endangered. I thought he said, "save England, but if you let the Axis Powers occupy northern Africa, nothing can prevent them from going to Cape Town, for though distances are immense, the aeroplane and the motor will conquer them. And if the Axis Powers reach Cape Town, they will have cut the Empire in half. That, indeed, and not Libya or Abyssinia, must still be our preoccupation."

### Cordial Co-operation of the Belgian Congo

The Belgian Congo might have been a very important market on the Continent had it not closed, and had it not been to re-establish the economy of the Congo by purchasing all the exportable products. It was not that we had to assist our own or other Governments in purchasing materials for which we had no immediate use or for which we cannot now do anything. The Belgian authorities did not see that course. They offered us all we wanted, and were willing to assist in the balance by facilitating their internal economy by opening up, by sale if possible to such markets as were still open to by other means. That leaves them to deal with considerable quantities of coffee, maize, kernels, groundnuts, pulses and the like. We have had every reason to appreciate that offer, and the steps taken to give effect to it. It was proof of a real spirit of co-operation.

The Belgian Congo proximates in size to that of British India without the Native States; its population is more than that of Burma. The armed forces consist of many troops voluntarily recruited and officered by Belgians. Their equipment is modern, and that they are a fine fighting force or tanks or anti-tank guns. As the war developed it was seen that the Congo's first line of defence really lay where our best fighting forces were engaged with the Italians. The Belgian Government therefore declared war on Italy, and Belgian forces were seen to take part in the Abyssinian campaign. That fact was received with the greatest pleasure by the people of the Congo. There were still among the European officers and men who had been in the campaign of 1914-15, and in Belgian troops we saw their high quality as one of the very important countries which they made to be the last line of defence which drove the Germans out of the Congo in 1917.

### Warm Tribute to Government and Non-Officials

The Belgian Congo found itself in a position of great difficulty when Belgium was occupied by the Germans. By far the greater part of the exports had to be sent to the East of the Continent, and this market was not closed to them. That was a more severe blow for a territory which had highly organised mining and planting enterprises, on which a large amount of capital had been spent, than it would have been to a territory with an economy of a different character, or one mainly devoted to subsistence production. All its commercial firms had their headquarters in Brussels, and the administration itself had much closer relations with its Home Government than is the custom in the British Colonies. Of the European population of over 20,000, most are engaged in commerce and industry; these found themselves suddenly cut off from their families and commercial connections in Europe—a fate not yet experienced by any of our Colonies.

(Continued on page 619)











### Captain Sydney Carlin

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death of Captain Sydney Carlin, who had been serving as a gunner in a Desert night-fighter. He was killed by the enemy's later air-gunner in the Royal Air Force, who worked on one plane, his pilot's wings earned in the last war in which he shot down some 30 German planes, and on a second tunic the air-gunner's brevet to which he had recently become entitled.

In Kenya he will be remembered as one of the Colony's ablest stock-farmers, as a man of sound judgment, hospitable nature and an all-round sportsman who, despite the loss of a leg in the last war, found scarcely any exertion beyond his powers.

Born in 1881, he joined the ranks of the 18th Hussars in 1900, went to France in 1914 as a "Contemptible," was quickly awarded the D.C.M., commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1915, and later transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. A bad crash cost him a leg and earned him the nickname "Timber Top." During the last war he also won the Military Cross, but is of his East African friends knew of these decorations.

In Kenya he managed, and managed extremely well, the large landed interests of a German colony, and it was typical of Carlin that when in 1918 the German Government imposed further restrictions on the transfer of capital from the Reich, he should have resigned in order that a friend of his who had recently married, and was also employed on the estate should not suffer at a time when East Africa was still seriously feeling the effects of the world slump.

After a long holiday in England, spent largely in sailing, Carlin tired of inactivity, sailed for the East, and undertook a long march through New Guinea and Papua.

Convinced by the crisis of September, 1915, that Germany was determined to renew her attack upon the British Empire, and fearing that his age and disability would prevent his re-employment in the Army, he went to Malta, "thinking," as he wrote at the time, "that my scars and years would be indulgently regarded in a place receiving intense attack." Those expectations were fulfilled in the following year, except that Italy did not come in against us when Hitler-invaded Poland. So a few months later Carlin, eager for action, secured his transfer from the anti-aircraft unit with which he was serving in Malta to the R.A.F. in England.

All who knew him will retain regard for a modest and gallant friend.

### Major E. O. A. Newcombe

ALL KENYANS must have already paid tribute in your columns to Major E. O. A. Newcombe, whose sudden death will be a shock to so many friends.

Four years of intimate collaboration with him, while we worked together from 1935 to 1938 as the secretariat of the British Empire Producers Organisation, have left such an indelible impression on my mind that I should like, if I may, to add a few words of appreciation of perhaps the finest and most unselfish character I have ever met. He was not only the perfect colleague, but I soon came to regard him as a true and kindly "elder brother."

Newcombe was completely devoid of personal ambition. His selfless devotion to his work and the interests of the producers overseas, particularly those of the East African Sisal Associations with which he was most closely concerned, was his outstanding trait. With it he coupled a ripe judgment, a deep understanding of human nature, an innate kindness, and a keen but charitable sense of humour.

### Lord Hailey's Address

But there has been a more serious than the former standards of administration and the break-up of the economy of the country. There are no longer any means by which this to the soundness and stability of the government and some of the administration of the Colony. The general aim of the native population is shown by the freedom with which the recruits have been obtained for the new forces, raised during the war. It is well to congratulate herself that the Mother Country lies in the wake of Germany there is still a Belgium of no mean resources overseas carrying on a courageous and determined, and she will be glad that it will when the war ends, be of the greatest assistance in the work of rebuilding her own life.

We have reason to rejoice that we have in the East and important territory a Government that is prepared to be ready to place at the disposal of the Allied cause all the assistance that it requires, so convinced that one victory lies its own future security, and in the hope of such friendship and goodwill towards us.

We have often heard the aspirants expressed that we should do only about as a result of the war, a federation of all States and Colonies in Africa. I do not know how far this represents a considered opinion that can be realised in any case that it could only be a sequel to the federation of the Colonial Powers themselves, and those who desire to see a union of Colonies must first address themselves to the possibilities of creating such a union in Europe. If that is achieved, the position of the Colonies will automatically fall into place.

But whether such an idea is practical or not, I feel that the experiences of this war, the dangers that all the Colonies have to face, the common efforts which they have had to make to secure their safety, will create a union of mutual understanding and goodwill which may produce results as important in the end, as any other formed type of confederation.

Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Ambassador, Brno, and Monsieur Albert de Wleeschauer, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, spoke.

#### Obituary

Mr. John Lyon, who had served with the water and light department of the Bulawayo Municipality for many years, died recently in Cape Town.

Mr. H. W. Petersen, who arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1894, and Mr. J. E. Galt, who arrived in the following year, have died in the Colony at the respective ages of 92 and 81.

**HOWARDS**  
BRITISH  
**QUININE**  
IS  
**THE BEST**

OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION

Howards & Sons, Ltd., (Est. 1797), Bford, Eng.



# Field-Marshal Smuts

# Empire Day Messages

On Saturday last, his seventy-first birthday, Field-Marshal Smuts, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal by His Majesty the King, and telegraphed:

"It gives me particular pleasure on this your birthday to appoint you a Field-Marshal in the British Army. Promotion to the highest military rank will be firmly welcomed in this country, not only for your own great and devoted services, but as a leader of a people whose fighting men have been playing a most brilliant part in the victorious campaign in East Africa. I send you my hearty congratulations and best wishes. 'Field-Marshal Smuts' replied:— 'I thank Your Majesty for your gracious congratulations and good wishes on my birthday and for the honour of my appointment as Field-Marshal of the British Army. It is a high distinction, not only for myself but more especially as a combatant to the people and Army of South Africa from their foreign.

Speaking in Pietersburg, he said:— 'In future, I shall officially be a Field-Marshal. Do not be afraid of that. For the last 40 years I have been known to you as General Smuts. I want to continue to be called by that name. I am too old now to bid my namesakes.

After paying a warm tribute to the achievements of the South Africans in Abyssinia he said:— 'Our boys are going to Egypt and I hope that they will make a brilliant contribution there and help to wipe out this danger which is threatening the world. I want this danger swept out of Africa.

Countering the taunt that South Africa was fighting for England, he declared that England was fighting for the world, and pledged all his powers to help South Africa fight beside her.

Editorial reference to the honour conferred upon Field-Marshal Smuts appears under Matters of Moment.

### King's Message to Nyasaland

The King last week sent the following message to the Nyasaland Legislative Council:— 'I have learnt with deep appreciation of the devotion of loyalty and devotion passed by the Legislative Council of Nyasaland on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation whereby the territories now comprising Nyasaland were formally brought under the protection of Great Britain. I am gratified by the knowledge that the people of Nyasaland, in common with all people throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations, are united in their determination to ensure the triumph of the cause for which we have taken up arms, and I look forward with confidence to the victory which we shall share with you.'

On the occasion of Empire Day, which was celebrated last Saturday, Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent the following message to the Colonial Empire:—

'I cannot think of Empire Day pass without sending you a message of greeting. I should like all the people of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories to know what a real source of encouragement it has been to me to be assured of their good will and support.

It has not been given to everybody to take as active a part in the war as they could wish. Those African and Middle Eastern territories which have participated in the African campaigns may be counted as fortunate. Altho' you, a shining example to us all, has shown by not bearing that share, you to be on the front line. But all overseas territories have played their part, and from the moment that war began, you and your sister countries that we have true friends all over the world.

War has given a new strength and meaning to Empire unity. We have seen through dark and terrible days, together, we have gone as long an hard one, but we cannot lose our steady confidence that at the end of it is victory.

From the chairman and speaker of the Royal Empire Society came the message which said, *Inter alia*:—

'Many States lie prostrate at the mercy of the Nazi invader. Great Britain, battered but undaunted, has alone withstood the fury of the first attack. The Empire, far from being destroyed, is being re-created. There has been nothing more inspiring in the history of the world than the unity of purpose and action of the British Commonwealth of Nations from the greatest Dominion and the smallest island Colony. From the chill waters of the Atlantic to the burning sands of Libya and the swamps of the East, they have made their might felt and their name renowned in history. Never through the long centuries has there been greater cause for pride. Never has the flag flown so brightly.

The British Empire establishes a community of ideas and interests that can be promoted in friendly association by hundreds of millions of diverse peoples. We go to ensure the security of small nations from the recurrent fear of aggression. Our duty will make certain the release of the human race into an expanding and stable state of barbarism. The Empire means to be the greatest instrument of civilization in the world and the most sacred but limited of free human communities. Here is the faith and hope which we all share and are fighting for. It may yet be long before the end. But we go forward with confidence that victory is assured.'

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS. MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES.



SALE BEARING WHEELS & AXLES. STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES.

**ROBERT HUDSON** LIMITED. LEEDS. MEADOW LINE.

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

**EXPORTERS** 110, SOUTHGATE LONDON, E.C.2.

Exporters of Wattlebark, Nestle-Grown Coffee, Green Cloves, Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

**THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.**

Branches at: Accra, Lagos, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Bukoba.

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

**IMPORTERS**

### Questions in Parliament

Mr. Sorensen asked whether the Colonial Secretary was satisfied that the necessary preparations were being made in British Colonies, including the taking of a census, so that social development and the efficacious use of the Development Fund could take place without delay at the conclusion of the war.

George Trevelyan said that Lord Moyne was most anxious to see that plans for social development should be prepared, but that, even during the war, the actual work of development should proceed wherever it could be undertaken without interference with the war effort, and that as far as advantage as possible should be taken of the financial provision made by the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. The Colonial Secretary was about to address a circular to all Colonial Governments on the matter. The conclusion was reached with great last spring that the proposal to take a census throughout the Colonial Empire in 1941 must be abandoned.

Mr. Sorensen: "Does my hon. friend appreciate that the absence of reliable and available statistics will be a barrier to social development in the future, and in these circumstances will he promote every possibility of collecting as many statistics as possible of a non-expensive character before the end of the war?"

Mr. Hall: "That is being done."

"Empire" or "Commonwealth"?

Mr. Martin asked whether in view of certain not desirable associations of the word "Imperial," the Prime Minister would consider with the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and the Government of India the use of the word "Commonwealth" in all references to co-operative activity between those States and ourselves.

The Prime Minister replied that the words "Imperial" and "Commonwealth" had long been honoured traditions in the mind of His Majesty's subjects. He preferred the one and some the other, but like a great many British conversationalists were not too rigidly or precisely or even logically applied. The roots of these ideas, continued Mr. Churchill, go far back into our history, which is the common inheritance of all subjects of the King-Emperor and members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and this was no time to institute pedantic discussions about nomenclature.

### Shocking

It will doubtless shock many good folk in the Colonial Service to learn that one of their number in the Seychelles, Mr. C. B. Smith, is Chief Secretary to the Government, Director of Education, Superintendent of Prisons, and Chief Censor. But worse is in store, for his emoluments are merely those of a substantive appoint as Director of Education.

### National Bank of India

The report and accounts of the National Bank of India Ltd. for the calendar year 1940 show a net profit after providing for bad and doubtful debts of £1,111,000 to which will be added £246,572 brought forward in prior dividend at the rate of 16% per annum, paid on September 26 last, and a further £160,000, and a further interim at the same rate was paid on April 3 last, amounting to £50,000. Staff pension fund and other £20,000 of house property, so that there is available of £246,572.

The paid-up capital of the Bank is £100,000,000, the reserve fund totals £2,200,000,000, deposits and other accounts exceed £3,705,000, and bills payable and acceptances for customers amounting to £1,000,000. Amongst assets, cash and gold exceed £9,000,000, British and Indian Government securities are rather more than £1,000,000,000 of exchange and bills receivable, etc., amounting to £5,398,000, and house property and investments amount to £801,200,000.

A report of the statement to the shareholders by Mr. R. Langford James, Chairman of the Bank, appears elsewhere in this issue.

### Leprosy Relief

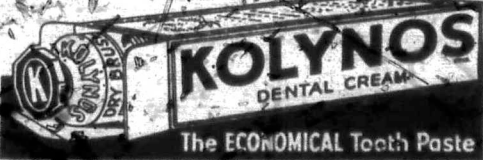
Sir William G. G. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, said at the annual meeting in London last week that no sovereign could have yet been found for leprosy, but some success had been attained in a number of cases, especially in those assisting to development of the disease. It could, however, not be claimed that there had been any marked reduction in the incidence of this terrible scourge. Sir Leonard Rogers, the acting medical secretary, said that tests were being made with a new oil, which closely resembles the effective hydrocarpus oil in its chemical formula, but felt that progress was most likely to be made with chemico-therapeutic lines.



HOW CLEAN MY MOUTH FEELS

Don't neglect your teeth. Brush them night and morning with KOLYNOS and see how clean and white they become in next to no time. Get a tube from your Chemist or Store today.

MADE IN ENGLAND



The ECONOMICAL Tooth Paste

**SMITH'S**  
postal newspaper service

W. H. Smith & Sons can post all your British newspapers and magazines to you regularly under one account.

There is no need to wait for a quotation of the rates of subscription; enclose a deposit with your order and you will be advised how many issues you can obtain.

Smith's have special facilities for posting papers to destinations for which a census permit is needed.

**W. H. SMITH & SONS**  
Agents: Bookshops, Librarians, Stationers, News-vendors, Printers, Advertising Agencies, and all other dealers throughout ENGLAND & WALES.  
Head Office, 15, N. W. Street, London, E.C. 4.  
Grand House, 1, Strand, London, W.C. 2.



## COMPANY MEETINGS

## The National Bank of India, Limited

Statement by the Chairman, Mr. R. Langford James

### DISCUSSION OF 1940

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, was held in London on May 27.

The following statement by the Chairman, Mr. R. LANGFORD JAMES, was issued to the shareholders with the report and accounts.

Following the lead of many other companies it has been decided that the proceedings at our general meeting this year will be of a formal character. I take the opportunity, however, on the occasion of the issue of the directors' report and the accounts to address a few brief remarks to the shareholders instead of making the comprehensive survey of the bank's business usually expected from the Chairman at the annual meeting.

### Change in the Chairman

Shortly after our last meeting we lost our worthy Chairman, Mr. E. H. Swan, whose sudden and untimely death is deplored deeply by all who knew him. A worthy, respected and popular member of our board, with wide knowledge of business and possessed of shrewd judgment, his colleagues desire to record the appreciation of Mr. Swan's valuable services to the bank.

Since we met last year we have appointed Mr. J. K. Michie and Mr. E. H. Lawrence to be Directors. Mr. Michie succeeded Mr. Swan as Chairman of Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., and we have reason to congratulate ourselves on having secured his valuable services. It gave us great satisfaction to invite Mr. Lawrence, our general manager, to occupy a seat on the board, where his unrivalled knowledge of our business is of great value. In March last Mr. Lawrence completed fifty years in the Bank's service, a unique event in the record of the Bank's general managers, and one on which he received congratulations from many quarters.

For reasons already explained, it has been impossible to present our accounts for the year ended December 31, 1940, at a time approximating the date when our annual meeting is usually held. Full returns from our branches are now to hand, enabling us to give the information which in normal circumstances would have been in the possession of shareholders earlier in the year.

### Net Profits of £439,943

The net profits, which have been arrived at after making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for other contingencies, amount to £439,943, and are only slightly lower than those earned during the previous year. The sum necessary to provide for taxation liability was considerably in excess of the previous year's requirements.

One of the principal features of the balance sheet is the increase in the amount representing current, fixed deposit and other accounts, which aggregated £84,750,000, against just over £20,000,000 at the end of the previous year. This is coincident with a decrease of over £2,000,000 in the total of discounts, loans receivable and other sums due to the Bank. An indication of the restriction in the demand for banking accommodation due to the general difficulties created by war conditions. In this connection it is interesting to note that the statement furnished by the

scheduled banks in India on December 27, 1940, shows the total advances amounting to £1,100,000,000, against £1,000,000,000 on December 31, 1939, whereas the advances aggregated 101,45,000,000 against 1,13,10,00,000.

### Increased Assets

Our cash on hand increased and the figure at which it stood at the end of the year, £12,000,000, was £3,000,000 higher than at the close of the previous year, while the item on that occasion of £15 millions representing loans payable had disappeared. Indian Government securities show little change with British Government securities are £1,500,000. These assets together amount to £14,500,000, and appear in the balance sheet at a figure below the market value on the date our accounts were made up. Taken in conjunction with the large cash balance already alluded to, the ratio to the bank's liability on current, fixed deposit and other accounts is only under 20%—a position which we should prefer to see lower, with a corresponding increased outlet for our resources in financing the pressing requirements of India and the other countries in which we operate.

The only other item in the balance sheet is the increase in the amount of bills of exchange outstanding, over £21 millions, principally due to the longer period occupied in transit of the bills.

### Allocation of Profits

The directors thought it desirable in view of the unavoidable delay in submitting the accounts to declare instead of awaiting the approval of a final dividend, an interim dividend, which was paid on April 15th, at a 10% distribution for the year of 16%.

We now propose to allocate a sum of £50,000 to the staff pension fund and £70,000 towards reduction of house property account. Provision under the latter heading will then have aggregated £220,000 during the last three years. The amount we propose to carry forward to the current year is practically the same as that brought in from the previous year's accounts.

In the present circumstances it is not our intention to make the customary survey of conditions in the countries and the industries in which we are mainly interested, but a few remarks as to prospects appear to be called for. Primarily we are an exchange bank, which means, of course, that we are interested in the flow of commodities to and from the countries in which we operate. When we take into account the fact that European markets outside those of the United Kingdom and other markets also are closed.

both outward and inward trade, and when we consider the strain imposed on shipping space by war conditions, the effect on our business must be obvious. While there is no prospect of our ceasing to operate, we shall not continue to secure our share of such business as is being transacted. I must confess to viewing the immediate future as more likely to show results below the average than the reverse. Nevertheless, it is the case that often in business, and usually in war, the unexpected happens, and so I trust my forecast may prove to be wholly sombre.

### Chairman's Tribute

Our expressions of appreciation of the services rendered by staffs have never been of a perfunctory nature, under any conditions they are more than ordinarily cordial. Many of the staff are serving in the forces of the Crown. We wish them Godspeed, and we extend to them our heartfelt hopes for their safe return. A burst of extra work, of course, being borne willingly and cheerfully by those who have had to be behind. In thanking them let me say that we are deeply sensible of all their striving to keep the bank afloat.

# Sisal Estates, Limited

Address of Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.C.

THE ANNUAL AND FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held at 10 Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2, on Tuesday, May 20, 1947. COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY, T.D., M.C., the Chairman of the company, presided.

Profit of £19,396

Addressing the shareholders, COLONEL PONSONBY said:

When I last placed before you the position of our subsidiary company, which is responsible for the sisal estates in East Africa, I had to report a loss for the year of £31,518. During the past year we have made a profit of £19,396, from which provision for taxation £6,120, has been deducted, leaving a net amount of £13,276. The deficit of £20,242 on profit and loss account brought forward from last year is therefore reduced to £13,340.

All the production of our estates up to July 1 was sold at the controlled prices, although you will see from the accounts that a substantial proportion was unshipped at that date. Since then an appreciable amount has been shipped, the arrangement being made by the Government, in which, I believe, will ensure a sale and regular payment for all further production to the end of the current financial year.

Costs are necessarily rising but owing to the measure of reorganisation to which we have subjected last year, I hope that the results of the current year will not be so high as our costs, including a proper expenditure in infrastructure areas, but will also give us some margin of regard for efficiency.

Apart from our shipping which is an appreciable item, into a modest profit, the East African company has continued the policy of recondemning and developing the estates. As a result, there has been a large acreage of generally improved areas, and I look forward to a substantial increase in the output of sisal in the future.

Future Demand

You now have to consider the prospects for the future. Over the past year, in December, 1946, I concluded my report that, with the hope that we might lose favour with the Government with a greater degree of confidence, although there would undoubtedly be difficulties, and much would depend upon the available shipping space. Since then, much has happened.

The increase not only in the British demand, but that of our other main customer, France, to which we looked forward, has been seriously curtailed, and shipments from various sources have necessarily declined. Before the war Continental demand for sisal was over 10% of the world sisal production, and that, as a result of the success of the British blockade, has now been cut off. From this point of view the sisal outlook is an encouraging one.

It need not, however, be too gloomy a view which does not, in fact, indicate that the world's most important commodity, sisal, has been over-produced since when, due to the war, and as a result of the blockade, there were substantial demands should arise both for medicinal consumption and to replace stocks, which would be an essential requirement for the production of cordage and other goods, and its consumption in this country, especially during the war years. America, Canada, and other countries have also substantially increased their requirements. Naturally, with the increase in their consumption, there is a corresponding increase in the rate of world production and output, and it is not surprising that the Government Purchase of Total Output

# Government Purchase of Total Output

The Sisal Growers' Association, under the chairmanship of one of your directors, Mr. J. H. Hitchcock, C.B.E., has reviewed this position and policy is now being worked out in collaboration with the Government Departments concerned, and also with other producing interests and their Governments, to safeguard the war position, and as far as possible to ensure that stocks to meet the post-war demand will be available at prices reasonable both to producers and consumers.

In East Africa a temporary policy of restriction of output (7,700,000 tons) has been instituted by the Government in consultation with the sisal growers, and it is fortunate in this year, Sir William, read as Sisal, October 1946.

The Imperial Government have undertaken to purchase and pay for a certain limited price at East Africa, but this price is subject to a 12 months period from the date of purchase on a price basis slightly below that of the London C.I.F. cost of No. 1 sisal, which last year was quoted at £26 per ton, and is now rising to the use in freight and insurance, £30, and to purchase £33 per ton.

I am glad to see that the Shipping Conference (bathysystem), especially the manner in which it has been introduced, to which so much objection has been taken by primary producers in the past, and which is entirely unjustifiable in present conditions, is being re-considered.

The total acreage and stock of sisal in East Africa is little more than one month's normal production, and the whole of the Government purchase may be required to meet war requirements of demand, for which both the United States and the United States at present depend on the Far East. It is possible that a margin of Government purchase may have to be stored, some of it locally, and this will provide the necessary stocks to meet the post-war demand, both for consumption and restocking, when the world markets, and especially the European markets, are again open. In these arrangements the Government of the United States is vitally interested with our own Government.

# tribute to Sisal Growers' Association

In all these negotiations I should like to say how much the industry appreciates the most valuable work done by Mr. Hitchcock, and also the co-operation of the Colonial Office.

I have to inform you that since the periods covered by these accounts certain changes have taken place in regard to the directorate of the subsidiary company, Bird & Co. (Africans) Ltd., which performs the administrative functions in East Africa, where the registered office of the company has always been. In this connection, the general re-organisation in East Africa, as proposed by Mr. Hitchcock previous to the war stands as a very good example and is working well.

We are particularly indebted to the staff of Dalgity Company Limited, the agents to the estates in East Africa, for their work under difficult conditions, and in this connection I would particularly mention Mr. Gordon Hume and Mr. J. H. Pate.

All manner of engineers and members of the staff in East Africa, our thanks are particularly due to those who show a loyalty and adaptability to the conditions in which your board would like to expand our production and output. To those members who will be an active supporter wish God speed in the solution for the adoption of the report, and the implementation of the same.

Respectfully,  
Joseph J. Smyth, Chairman

The Chairman General announces that letters printed in this issue and which were not yet dispatched until December 11, 1946, have been lost by enemy action.







THE GATEWAY OF A VAST HINTERLAND, SERVING THE MOZAMBIQUE TERRITORY, THE RHODESIAS, NYASALAND AND BEIRA. FULLY EQUIPPED WITH DEEP WATER WHARVES, MODERN HANDLING APPLIANCES AND STORAGE SHEDS, PROVIDING FOR QUICK DESPATCH OF SHIPPING AND EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSAL OF CARGO.

HALF-WAY PORT on the ROUND AFRICA ROUTE.

FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF THE PORT HAVE RECENTLY BEEN COMPLETED.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY  
LISBON. PARIS. LONDON.



# 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 (Agent)

London Office:  
CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON, W.1.  
79, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.4.  
OCEANIC HOUSE, COCKSPUR STREET, W.1.

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.5

## 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, to the excellent  
fishing rivers, on to the inland seas—and for tourists going  
further afield there are through connections with the Sudan, the South  
and the Belgian Congo

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

A Railway Dining Salon



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

### THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Write for details to

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