

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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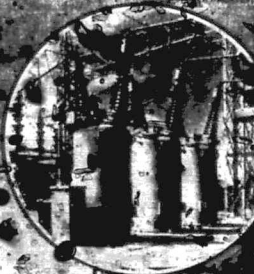
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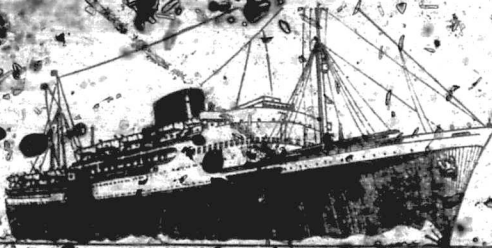
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

LORD CROFT, Joint Under-Secretary of State for War, has paid a well-merited tribute to the House of Lords last week to the wonderful success of the campaign against the Italians in East Africa.

Magnificent Work of British Arms in East Africa

It is known that the King had conferred high honours upon the military and air leaders primarily responsible. With the invaluable and indomitable co-operation of the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, the South African Air Force, the Russian Squadron, and latterly a Free French Air Unit, the fighting men from Great Britain and her Eastern Dominions, India, the South, East and West Africa, have to their credit deeds which one would have dared to imagine for alone. No man with knowledge of the immense natural difficulties to be overcome could have conceived it possible for well-equipped Italian armies of between 250,000 and 300,000 men in Eritrea, Somali and Ethiopia to be virtually destroyed within five months by numerically smaller forces operating over unfavourable terrain and with lines of communication far lengthier than in any previous campaign. The British forces engaged have, indeed, achieved the seemingly impossible, but, as Field-Marshal Lord Birdwood said in the Upper Chamber, their magnificent work in East Africa has not been fully recognized.

The truth, of course, is that the five months which have passed since the attack upon Italian East Africa began with the re-occupation of Kassala have been those marked by the fierce German night

Overshadowed by Nearer Events

bombing of Great Britain, by the sleepless Battle of the Atlantic, by the German occupation of Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece, by the swift reversal of fortunes in Libya, by the battle of Midway, by the Hun onslaught on Crete, and the threats to Syria, Iraq and Turkey, by Vichy consent to work with Germany, by the steady development of American readiness to furnish all possible aid to the Empire, and against this latest eruption of Prussianism. Merely to recall these events is to explain why the happenings in Italian East Africa have been overshadowed in our public mind. Indeed, on the day on which Lord Croft reviewed the campaign in the House of Peers the mind of the country was preoccupied with the struggle for Crete, the implications of President Roosevelt's latest speech, and the sinking of the German battleship BISMARCK. The consequence was that the daily newspapers, victims of the drastic rationing of newsprint, reported the Government spokesman far from satisfactorily.

Unhappily the treatment of the East African campaign by the British Broadcasting

Corporation has held the course with magnificent success. Cautious, but not in the least timid, it has broadcast talks and

Broadcasts of a high calibre have been of Misses' Chances.

Among the worst of so-called celebrities of speakers have been the able and efficient staff officers and other military commentators, who probably intended to shed light in dark places, but have contented instead to string together a catalogue of facts already published by the Press or to resort to popularities. Millions of people listen eagerly to the war news and commentaries, and it is deplorable that our wireless authorities should have made a little use of their opportunities of explaining graphically the amazing achievements of our forces in East Africa. They frequently encourage members of British and Allied air crews to tell their

stories with a simple and most effective minimum of facts, and to avoid the usual and unhelpful episodes in their narratives, probably by the thousands during this quick conquest of Mussolini's ramshackle East African empire. Some of these tales, which have been noted and related to, convey new and unforgettable glimpses to the mind of the average Briton. The South African Broadcasting authorities have been much more true to their responsibilities and obligations, and easily the best war correspondence from the Middle East has been the work of Australians. As the result that the Dominions have almost certainly a much clearer appreciation of the Motif of the Counters of the feats of arms of the British warriors who moved to the attack from the Sudan and Kenya and who cleared the skies over Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somaliland.

The Conquest of Italian East Africa

Lord Croft's Review of Operations of the Past Two Months

THE CAMPAIGN against the Italians in East Africa was reviewed in the House of Lords last week by Lord Cuffe, Joint Under-Secretary of State for War, who stated that in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somaliland we had captured some 90,000 prisoners and inflicted severe casualties on a well-equipped enemy defending a succession of very strong positions. That success would, he said, have a very decisive influence in the momentous days which face us in the Middle East.

"Our congratulations," he continued, "go out to the commanders and the men of the various units which have come from India, South Africa, the African Colonies, and the Sudan. They have struck great blows for our cause, and have done much decisively to clear the great menace to our rear."

Describing the operations since our troops from Mogadishu had joined those advancing from Berbera, Lord Cuffe said that on March 25 these columns captured the Marda Pass, regarded as the most formidable obstacle on the road to Harar. Our Nigerian troops assaulted the position and so easily disposed of the garrison that they occupied Harar on March 27. This column, in spite of numerous road blocks, on April 1 occupied Dire Dawa, thus cutting the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway. It then proceeded rapidly on to the road to the capital, taking Meqso and Waba on April 3, and forcing the Washa river on April 4.

Services of South Africans

South African troops, which took such a decisive part in forcing the Juba River were in these later operations the spearhead of the advance under the umbrella of their South African air force, whose daily contribution to the British victory in East Africa has been so very effective. They have done an immense mileage with an astonishing immunity from losses, and, with their comrades of the R.A.F., inflicting destruction on the Italian air force. To the Union troops fell the honour of that remarkable uphill advance from the Awash river, and they entered Addis Ababa on April 6.

Much to our surprise no enemy was met on the highlands surrounding the capital, which they may hit just before our troops entered it, instead of a well-earned rest in Addis Ababa, the South Africans started in pursuit of the enemy moving south-east and west.

The last time I spoke I described the advance of General Cunningham from Kenya to Jijiga as 'a world record of distance in such an astonishing time.' To that record must be added 300 miles which his force covered in Addis Ababa and 330 miles thence to Dessie and Amba Alage—300 miles from the Kenya frontier, and 1,784 miles from which to the railwayhead.

Whilst the tentacles of our attack had been closing like that of the jaws of an octopus, there remained an enemy element in the Barotsa on the Abyssinian-Sudan border. Our Nigerian troops, with the co-operation of Belgian troops from the Congo on April 3 cleared the northern portion of this salient and captured Gambella, and advanced, as also did our south-western column north of Lake Rudolf, and our southern column which captured Negele.

On April 5 Abyssinian patriots under British officers occupied Debra Markos, which was very important, and the Sudan Defence Force, advancing 60 miles east of this town, captured 8,570 prisoners with guns and equipment. The pressure here continues, and each day the total of prisoners increases.

The Battle for Keren

Important as these tactical gains were, our troops under General Platt on the left flank of the great circle gained a decisive victory in final, driving the enemy off the mountainous positions on the Keren range, capturing them on March 27. The severest fighting in these African operations took place here. Persistent attacks had been pressed by our fine Indian troops with English and Highland regiments in order to secure the vital passes which dominate the range and control Keren beyond.

The Italians proved ingenious in numerous road blocks on the Gondar-Keren road, which called for strenuous efforts by our sappers, frequently under a heavy fire. Such an obstacle was the very serious obstruction which the Italians had erected by damming a big stretch of the main roadway, causing a landslide through a mountain pass. At last the road was cleared, and after the final Italian counter-attacks failed to drive us from the middle peaks, our armoured vehicles were able to stream through the road to occupy Keren, whilst Indian troops swept round on their right flank.

Our troops pressed forward on the rapidly retreating enemy's rearward block line so rapidly that Asmara surrendered on April 15 leaving such important and vital thousand prisoners in our hands. Part of the enemy forces retreated south-eastward which we intend to use on April 20.

Thus Mogadishu and Asmara fell, Berbera was restored, Addis Ababa surrendered, and Massawa fell into our hands. Within the space of little more than a month every capital of the Italian East African Empire was occupied. It has been a great race against the long rains. We were that race in securing the main objectives and, subsequent rain notwithstanding, we did not let go our grip on the retreating enemy.

Remnants of the once great forces of the Duke of Aosta retreated on Dessis, Gondar, and Janma. After brisk fighting, Dessis was evacuated by the enemy on April 26. The Duke's army marching north to Habba Alaga where the South Africans are to storm a series of very stiff positions of the formidable mountain range rising to 15,000 ft. The British troops, steadily advancing from Massawa, pressed the enemy from the north. These constant attacks rounded up the enemy in a space of five miles and on May 13 the Duke of Aosta asked for terms. On May 19 he surrendered with his army, guns and considerable equipment. Prisoners captured totaled 10,000.

Remaining Two Pockets of Resistance

Only two pockets of the enemy remain to be cleaned up. There are still some 7,000 of the Duke's army in the Gallaar district and the other considerable enemy force is in the Janma area, where, in the Battle of the Eritrean last Wednesday, 600 prisoners with 10 guns and five tanks were captured in the north of the district and 1,200 with 10 guns and 14 tanks to the south.

Here the two columns of African Native troops have started from the southern frontier of Abyssinia for months over 170 miles of most forbidding country, have carried out an essential part of the plan. They captured Negelli and later Addis Ababa, driving the enemy north in spite of torrential rains. They caught him in a neat cracker in the center by their forward advance co-operating with our columns of African which came south after the capture of Addis Ababa.

Operations here should prove most fruitful and possibly decisive, for four divisions have ceased to exist, and six colonels, two brigadiers and two divisional generals—Generals Baccali and General Liberati—happily came to the Abyssinians—surrendered at the same time.

Nothing now remains but the ultimate clearing up of these beaten Italian divisions. We must not belittle the nuisance value of such despairing efforts, but we have so hammered the Italian armies that we may reasonably hope that they cannot supply their scattered troops in isolated districts amongst a far from friendly population with our columns preventing any egress to the main usable areas.

The Tribute to Indian Troops

Outstanding parts in these important successes included the final strategic battle at Kereti, where we were assaulting high peaks of a mountain ranging from 4,000 to 10,000 ft. on the enemy's approach—Alpine climbing at a snail's pace, and then to assault the summit again and again during the physical strain and determination to bring up supplies of ammunition, food and water and to evacuate the wounded. It must have been a task of supreme difficulty with great heat in the valleys and cold nights on the mountains.

It is doubtful if any troops in the world could have tackled this formidable job as successfully as the hardened troops of India.

We must not forget the splendid contribution of the Indian soldiers which occurred through the Eritrean north-west of Eritrea through Ebbabbi, pinning down the right flank of the Italian army. A contingent of 10,000 British troops from the south of Eritrea, Indian and African soldiers of the Franco-

British in the defence of Keren, the Italians fought stubbornly and bravely, suffering heavy casualties. Certainly the Duke of Aosta made a heroic effort to save the honour of his country, so lauded by the dictator who calls the tune in Italy. The pace with which the victors of Keren took up the pursuit to Asmara was in keeping with the whole performance of General Wavell and the British Commanders. Equally laudable was the amazing advance of the South African and West African columns from the way from Kenya by the assistance of Addis Ababa and the night continuously from Dessis.

Lastly, let us pay tribute to the R.A.F. and the South African Air Corps. To the incessant and intrepid reconnaissance flights, among these great mountains, and on the enemy's lines of communication our gratitude owe much. They year day after day to have placed the enemy's positions and thus harassed his retreat, and to boost his morale in this manner, timely and perfectly co-ordinated. In all these respects the prowess of the R.A.F. and the British Army has been something of which both Serengeti and well be proud.

Thus we have separated armies of a great military power have been defeated on its own ground with the loss of its vast East African Empire. The air power of the Italian East African Empire has been utterly destroyed.

The Importance of East African Operations

Let us now stress on these East African operations. Because the obvious traffic of the Axis to reach the Eritrean and Suez Canal and to leave to the direct line of the Mediterranean. What then is the first great essential to thwart the enemy plan? Surely to remove from Egypt's rear the great strategic menace of the Italian army in East Africa, so that when we were at grips with the enemy east and west of Egypt, the Duke of Aosta should not attack us through the Sudan and Suez with an army of 250,000 well equipped.

The great peril has been removed by the forces of General Wavell. That part of the Indian Ocean which covers the approaches to Northern and East Africa, the gulf of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez, are now freed for the passage of our Navy without danger.

In opening the debate Field Marshal Lord Birdwood said that some people had been pessimistic about the results of operations in North Africa, Greece and Crete. I think you do not fully take into account the fact that, simultaneously with these withdrawals, we are able to bring out those very same operations in Abyssinia. We may feel that General Wavell has made a very fine strategic clearance of his rear in Abyssinia at a time when our troops were fighting both in Greece and Libya. There is no doubt that the Duke of Aosta's army had remained intact and able to take the offensive if many would have had the freedom she would not only in order to take Egypt, but possibly to invade Syria and encompass Turkey.

Lord Avon has described the campaign as a thrilling and wonderful story of planning and organization and a war which cannot be surpassed in the annals of the

Battle of the Ethiopian Lakes

Fierce Fighting Destroys Italian Divisions

THE BATTLE OF THE LAKES, which runs from south-westerly chain from Amba Alaga to northwards of the Kenya border, has proceeded satisfactorily from the British standpoint, despite bad weather. The enemy has suffered further heavy casualties.

May 28.—The communiques from British G.H.Q. Cairo, and R.A.F. Headquarters in the Middle East said:

Considerable Patriot forces have now surrounded the Italian garrisons of Debarca and Bor, while increased pressure is also being brought to bear on Italian forces in the Lake area.

In the lakes district General Caffari, commanding the 26th Italian Division, has been defeated, and the whole of his division is reported to be in retreat. Prisoners taken in the operations leading up to the occupation of Soddu number 24 officers, and 1,906 Italian other ranks, and 2,500 African ranks.

Operations of the South African Air Force and of the French Army, including machine-gunned aircraft, have been continuing in the Gondar area, and positions near the Gari and Gippe Rivers. R.A.F. bombers, which raised Debarca, destroyed some military buildings.

May 29.—It was officially stated that operations by our own troops and by Patriot forces continue satisfactorily in all areas.

H.M.S. Mashona Sunk

The Admiralty announced that H.M.S. MASHONA, a new destroyer of the Tribal class, had been hit and sunk during heavy attacks by German aircraft on the day following the destruction of the battleship BISMARCK, in which operation she had participated. One officer and 45 ratings were reported missing from this destroyer, in which Rhodesians naturally took a particular interest, due to which they had made presentations and regular gifts of cigarettes and clothing.

May 30.—Official statements issued in Cairo and Nairobi said that operations in the lakes area and elsewhere are continuing well, and in southern Italy, British Patriots reported the capture of a force from Soddu to M. Also, some 70 miles north-west of the enemy, that their attack on enemy communications and outlying detachments was of great success.

R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced:—Aircraft of the South African Air Force continued to harass the Italian force still holding out in the region of Jimma. Direct hits were made on the road and on buildings, some of which were set on fire. Transport vehicles north of Azoga were destroyed. In the Gondar area forts at Azoga and Digwa were both bombed and machine-gunned.

10,000 Square Miles Cleared

A military spokesman in London suggested that enemy forces in the Battle of the Lakes to the south of Addis Ababa, have been annihilated as completely as at Amba Alaga. In both cases they had been caught between two British columns. Our forces pushing from the south had taken about 2,000 prisoners, and those from the north even more.

The Battle of the Lakes was regarded in military circles as second to none in importance since the crossing of the Juba River, when the South Africans began their victorious push. It had resulted in the clearing of an area of 10,000 square miles in a fortnight, the fighting having been heroic and the prolonged battle of Gaddara being one of the toughest of the campaign. A sergeant-major from Libya had said: "Bardia was a simple job compared with this." On one road

from Gaddara to Dada, we had captured over 170 guns. The victory was achieved primarily by the King's African Rifles and the Gold Coast Force.

Borin wireless claimed that several U-boats which had been operating in the Red Sea had reached an Italian harbour, having slipped past the British occupied port of Massawa.

June 1.—The Cairo communiqué stated:

In the lakes area our preparations to round up scattered elements of the enemy recently defeated in battle are progressing. Further north Patriot forces, which are daily growing in strength, are actively harassing remaining Italian detachments.

In central Abyssinia enemy positions at Azoga, Digwa and between Helga and Gondar were attacked by aircraft of the Free French unit, while the S.A.A.F. and the R.A.F. harassed the enemy at Debarca and Bor.

June 2.—British G.H.Q. Cairo and R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced:

Operations continue in the lakes area.

S.A.A.F. aircraft bombed and machine-gunned enemy positions and motor transport in the Jimma area, obtaining direct hits on buildings and vehicles. R.A.F. aircraft bombed enemy troop concentrations at Debarca, and aircraft of a Free French unit bombed and machine-gunned enemy motor transport between Helga and Azoga.

It was officially stated that 258 enemy aircraft were definitely destroyed in the Middle East Command during May for a loss of 62 British machines, and that the comparative figures from all fronts in the Middle East since operations began were 1,696 Axis and 380 Allied aircraft.

June 3.—R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced:—Bombing continued in Abyssinia in the Gondar area, the Sciola area, on the Omo River, and at Debarca. Aircraft of the R.A.F., the S.A.A.F., and a Free French unit took part in these operations. One of our aircraft is missing.

It became known in London that some 650 men, the remnants of the 16th Italian colonial battalion, had been rounded up near Soddu.

Casualties and Appointments

Among those who lost their lives in H.M.S. HOOD was Lieutenant Bernard Stubbs, V.R., former of the Northumbria afterwards of the Yorkshire Post, and a keen sailor and the Yorkshire Post. Always keen on naval matters, he later became naval commentator for the paper, and his racy descriptive talks on convoy war and other sea-faring subjects will be remembered by millions of listeners. He was only 32 years of age.

Lieutenant Commander W. A. Elliot, R.N., H.M.S. MASHONA, is reported killed.

Commander (E) Robert Terence Grogan, H.M.S. HOOD, whose death in action is announced, served in East African waters in the cruiser HERALD.

Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Tedder became an Officer Commanding-in-Chief, R.A.F. Middle East, on Sunday, in succession to Air Chief-Marshal Sir John M. Longmore, who had held that office since May, 1940, and who has been appointed Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force.

Air Marshal Tedder had been his second-in-command since November.

The new Deputy Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Middle East, is Air Vice-Marshal R. M. Drummond, an Australian who has served continuously in the Middle East since 1939.

Mr. H. N. Mowbray, who will be president in the African Movement of Tanganyika Territory a few years ago made some most important gold discoveries, and who was commissioned in the Royal Engineers, some of which has been produced to the rank of Major. He is an anti-aircraft officer, some years in the land force.

Mr. J. E. Dawson, of Salisbury, who has finished his course of air training in this country, is now a pilot officer in the R.A.F.

Major V. W. Town, who returned to Africa in 1938, and was in Rhodesia when the war started, has been gazetted major and appointed second-in-command of a battalion of the Home Guard, first serving in Africa as a company commander in the I.L.H. He was with the Transvaal Mounted Rifles in the Zululand Rising of 1937, and then was promoted to captain and adjutant of the 2nd Oxfordshire Hussars, transferred to the Central Household Battalion, of which he commanded a company in France, and finished as a company commander of the 6th Officer Cadet Battalion. He is the executive manager of the Transvaal Private Co. Ltd.

The Zambian Supply Board has been set up, with Mr. G. C. Gray, Director of Agriculture, as Chairman, and the other members are the Director of Public Works, the Accountant-General, and Messrs. Folkes, Michael Moses, H. R. Drake, and G. H. Bird, with Mr. H. Griffen Smith as secretary.

Mr. W. D. Gale, Information Officer for Southern Rhodesia, has been visiting East Africa, with the special object of making contact with Rhodesians on service.

Starace Dismissed

Lieutenant-General Benito Starace, former secretary of the Fascist Party, and latterly Chief of Staff of the Italian Military, has been dismissed. He was one of the so-called chief of anarchist supporters, and held command during the Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

After their release from imprisonment in Italian East Africa, about 100 British survivors from nine ships wrecked on the coast of the Indian Ocean were transferred to Mozambique, where they were quartered in the Seaport Institute, and completely fitted out with clothes and other necessities. They had lost everything, including even their spectacles in some cases.

It was recently stated in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that 30 German and Italian missionaries have not been interned, but they have been so re-distributed that no mission station has a purely German or Italian staff. They are subject to varying degrees of restriction, and all have surrendered their arms, wireless sets, and motor-cars, and may not use cycles without a permit. They have given their parole to refrain from subversive propaganda and not to take part in hostile operations.

East African Honours

For Senior Military and Air Officers

His Majesty has approved the following honours for senior officers in recognition of recent successful operations in East Africa:

K.C.B. (Military Division)

Major-General (Acting Lieutenant-General) Ian Gordon Cunningham, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., late Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major-General (Acting Lieutenant-General) William Platt, C.B., D.S.O., late The Buffs (East Kent) Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's).

K.C.B. (Military Division)

Major-General (Acting Lieutenant-General) Alfred Douglas (Duke) Austin, C.B., M.C., late Colonel of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Colonel (Acting Major-General) Harry Edward de Robnard Wetherall, D.S.O., C.B.E., M.C., late The York and Lancaster Regiment.

Brigadier-General (Acting Major-General) George Edwin Brink, D.S.O., South African Staff Corps, South African Force.

K.C.B. (Military Division)

Major-General (Acting Lieutenant-General) Lewis Macclesfield Heath, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., and the Army.

His Majesty has also approved the appointment of the C.B. of air Commodore Leonard Horatio Slater, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., in recognition of distinguished service in the East African campaign.

General Cunningham commanded the forces advancing from Kenya, General Platt commanded those advancing from the Sudan into Eritrea, and General Godwin-Austen was G.O.C. in British Somaliland when it was overrun by Italian troops in large numbers and much more heavily armed.

Major-General Platt, G.O.C. Sudan Defence Force, who was in command of the operations in Eritrea, has been promoted a lieutenant-general.

Gallant Rescue

Mr. Ronald Austin Morison, the Australian journalist, who travelled through the Rhodesias and East Africa in 1938-9, is now a war correspondent in Iraq, where he recently saved the life of a British soldier by swimming 100 yards under rebel Iraqi fire to the wounded man, dragging him down to the water and bringing him back. Mr. Morison was with the Expeditionary Force in France and Belgium until just before the evacuation from Dunkirk, with the Greeks in their fight against the Italians, and then with the Australians during the German onslaught on Crete. He had also served as a correspondent in Spain during the Civil War, and in China during the Japanese invasion.

Gifts for War Purposes

Highland Games organised by the Luanshya Caledonian Society of Northern Rhodesia raised the pleasant sum of £950, and the Luanshya War Funds Committee added another £250, so that two mobile canteens might be purchased and equipped for presentation to Clydeside and Merseyside. They are to be named Luanshya 1 and Luanshya 2.

Residents of Livingstone recently raised £100 for a mobile canteen for the relief of air raid victims at this country. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has accepted his thanks. A further £300 from Nyasaland and £30 from the Seychelles have been received by the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund.

When the last mail left Nairobi Kenya War Welfare Fund had reached £54,000, and the Kenya Central War Fund had reached £145,000.

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The Liberal Outlook.—The Prime Minister has earned his position of leader of the Liberal Party, but distinct as are the views of the Government, the Government and the politicians in general. The drift of opinion is to the left. Property is less safe in England than it has ever been in modern times. The public has a new consciousness, a general discovery of principle, self, but with vast implications, the property does not matter. Yet, though socialism seems inevitable, it has almost perished as a living faith. It has supporters, but no devotees, very few critics, and no enemies. It is not at all sure that the drift towards the left will add to the Labour Party and take away from the Conservative Party. The country is liberal at heart, but it seems doubtful whether the Liberal Party will survive the war. The greatest defect of the Labour Party is its gross incomprehension wherever foreign affairs are concerned. Despite the hard-working integrity of a Morrison, the sincerity of a Greenwood, the eloquence of a Bevin, the result is, if not a failure, at least a disappointment. —*The Nineteenth Century*.

Dutch firmness.—The attitude of the Dutch nation towards the invaders is stiffening. The firmness of the common people is remarkable, and the nation is more united than ever. There is a strong belief that the Germans will lose the war, based on the widespread impression of the demoralisation of the German Army and the incapacity of the Germans to rule and organise another people. The myth of the superiority of the young nations has been exploded, and it is seen that the Germans are quite unable to use their victory for any constructive purpose. German rule is experienced as a purely negative force, without ideas, imagination or moral drive. Large numbers of people are being imprisoned, often without known reason. Those in the Buchenwald concentration camp are better off than the much larger number detained in improvised prisons in Holland. In Buchenwald the bare Members of Parliament, lawyers, professors and other members of the educated classes; they have the opportunity of engaging in discussions, meetings at the study of the Bible, and holding religious services. In prisons in Holland treatment of the prisoners is often barbarous. The Bible is taken away from them, including their Bibles. They are left in absolute isolation, and in many cases are not allowed into the open air. They are subjected to individual methods of torture. Some break under the nervous strain. —*The Christian News Letter*.

Back ground to the

The Lesson of Crete.—Crete the mistake appears to have been made of allowing the enemy to gain possession of an aerodrome, which transport aeroplanes can operate. That aerodrome should have been protected, obstructed, and dispersed, so that no aeroplane would be able to land on it until after weeks of repair work. As it was, the enemy gained vital bases, where they might have been restricted to crash landings on beaches and small fields. Let us heed this warning and remember that along our south coast of England stretches a chain of aerodromes of as great strategic importance. Bases can be denied to the enemy by two methods only, the one in the air, the other on the ground. The best reply the R.A.F. can give is to meet the bombers and the troop-carriers in the air, with long-range fighters if possible. That must be backed up further by the bombing and shooting up of the enemy aeroplanes at their bases. Fortunately, a great many of the aeroplanes now arriving from America are suitable for just such work. There are the Douglas Havocs for long-range fighting. There is reported to be a new two motor Vultee fighter of still greater range, speed, and firepower. The Boeing Fortress, the Consolidated Liberator, and, even more so, the Martin Baltimore, are highly suited for smashing attacks on ground-dispersed aircraft. The Germans stake all on their air bases, which they reckon to hold against all attack. In the destruction of these bases from the air the whole fabric of German offensive strategy must collapse. The only effective form of defence must be a far more formidable measure of aerodrome defence. Experience in Crete should have persuaded the Army that the hold of its air landing-fields is the first essential of all forms of defence. The manner in which the Germans captured aerodromes from Wealhaven to Crete proves the urgency of the need. The bigger guns must be reinforced by dozens of anti-air calibre. There should be tanks to destroy the troop-transports which land. Every aerodrome must have the strongest mobile guard the Army can spare. This is no minor half-measure. We must re-double our defences at home. —*Sunday Times* air correspondent.

"Should we not save one million tons of shipping, we went to a wholesale break and did our own milling in this country." —Commander Locker-Lampson, M.C.

Air Invasion Tactics.—Fantastic things kept happening in Crete. The Germans kept dropping supplies on top of us, condensed food in tin tins, in long cylindrical cans, two-pounder field gun, unpacked and attached to three parachutes, barrels of water, and attached to parachutes, and tins of petrol. Other equipment seemed to have been dropped in the mountains before the invasion began. One of our gunnery crews had just run out of ammunition when the Germans dropped a two-pounder gun on them, complete with ammunition. It was equipped with large pneumatic wheels to take the shock of landing. Our boys grabbed it and turned it on the Germans coming up the hill. But they forgot to remove the big tyres, and with the first shot the whole gun went recoiling in the slope and they came charging down the hill. The gun crew fled and let it go. It cannonaded over the precipice. German machine-gunning from the air never stopped. I was with General Freyberg when we were trapped in a steep valley. The Messerschmitts were aiming for the A.A. battery at the head of the valley, and had not shot. But to move was death, and for two hours we lay pressed to the ground. Above the valley was filled with bullets. The Messerschmitts were so low that the white acid smoke of their machine-guns hung round our heads. On the way back to Alexandria in a British cruiser every gun on board was roaring incessantly. I did not arrive off Egypt we never appeared to have less than 30 German dive-bombers above us. —A survivor from Crete, interviewed by *The Times*.

Conquering the Air.—The invention of a means of coping with air-borne diversions is urgent. It is now recognised that a parachute is not the final parachute which is opened when the shift between aircraft and parachute pack is pulled taut, can drop from 20,000 feet. To deal with a swirl of parachutes, suddenly, is one of the demands of a man of courage. It demands marksmanship of a high order, the knowledge that a parachute with an ordinary canopy may be falling at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour. It demands also the kind of perfection for the ground troops against the hurrying of hand grenades and the firing of heavy guns. —Major Oliver, *The War Office Observer*.

The War News

... Epitome of history... London... synonymous... M.P. ...

... half 2... air raids... *Times* correspondent in London...

Without Canada and Sudan Bay the island of Crete was a liability, not an asset. — Mrs. J. L. Garvin

If it were not for the banks, possibly half of English farming would stop tomorrow. — Mr. W. J. Blyton

With its present set-up the Ministry of Information has no chance of succeeding. — Mr. Granville, M.P.

M.P.'s coming with the forces on a special mission would have the right to appoint a deputy. — Mr. F. H. Dawson

Our country is not yet fully tended, as the people still under-estimate the dangers which threaten us. — Sir John Sloghoan

We drive racket professionals of their initials, thereby relegating them to a lower category, fifty per cent. — Lord Castlerose

Australian troops combine the capacity for dogged resistance with a one-way dash in the right direction. — Mr. Ronald Cross, M.P.

Germans, Hungarians and Bulgarians are competing with each other in cold-blooded massacres of the Serbs. — *The Christian News Letter*

After 20 months of war we are in a position as strong in regard to food supplies as we were 12 months ago. — Lord Woolton, Minister of Food

Japan has 600 warships and 4,000 naval aeroplanes ready for battle at any moment. Chief of the Japanese Naval Intelligence Section.

By the end of this year Nazi night bombers will be defeated and the Battle of the Atlantic well won. — Mr. Morrison, Prime Minister of Australia

The war of production will not be won by multiplication of officials but by giving full scope to experienced administrators. — Mr. A. Vaughan Cowell

The number of persons enrolled on the Central Register is 10,993,710. To date 13,172 have been placed in work of national importance. — The Minister of Labour

The present has more sinkings of merchant ships in more than twice the number of British and American merchant ships sunk since the outbreak of the war.

An estimate is being prepared of the cost of paying in advance of a week in respect of each child under 15 years in the United Kingdom. — Sir Kingsley Wood

The carrying of gas masks should be made compulsory. The Rec. Dept. and acceptance of responsibility should carry with it the obligation to see that it is kept handy. — Mr. J. C. Goad

The possibility of outbreaks of fire among ripe crops could be completely averted by protection for the arrangements of water pipes, pumps, sand and fire watchers. — Mr. P. W. H. Wood

Police should be authorized to stop all persons not carrying gas masks and order them to the nearest police station to pay a fine of 10s. which should be paid in advance for each subsequent offence. — Herbert Sanson

The number of women and children killed and wounded in air raids over Great Britain during April was 1,789, of whom 1,000 were wounded in the Balkans, in Greece. — Major General Sir Frederick Maurice

On October 1st, 1941, and 1st November 1941, 2,000 hand-dielectric cables and 2,000 German wire put to death in the West. — Casualty the P.C.F. chloroformed and helpless dogs. — *The New Republic (U.S.A.)*

To catch the first editions of the New York papers the Germans have described raids on London before their aeroplanes had left their aerodromes. — Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information

Further increases in wages should be treated as wage savings, not credited to wage-earners by being invested on their behalf in 3% Government stock. This would curtail or entirely bring to a halt the vicious circle of rising prices. — Mr. J. A. Szydasz

Goebbels tells the world that we are fighting this war with what he pleases to call "Colonials." Would it really help the enemy to announce that months ago a given battalion of brigade from Great Britain was engaged somewhere? They know that all from their secret service, from prisoners and from the identification of our dead, and it would be well to let the world that Empire know a little more about what our home units are doing, or, at any rate, have done. — Sir Malcolm Robertson, M.P.

... under leaders... 11,000... which... from... under the K.A.F. ... 23 Spitfires... presented to... Government... Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

... of the principal American... corporations has... used to... from... London... because the... information... from... of the... Reich... that thing... in... Commons as showing... of the... system is shared by... throughout the world... Leader of the Opposition in the Australian Parliament.

... post-war Europe must include a German section. I hope we had the precautions that the terms of... and... of... which has for the last hundred years periodically erupted... with Germany... — Captain Harold Balfour, M.P.

... "The... was destroyed because she had to fight a... years more modern than herself... that was the... responsibility of those who opposed the rebuilding of the British battle fleet until two years before the second Great War started. — Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield

... Dominion Prime Ministers... better informed of our developments than British... because the former get information every day and members... of the War Cabinet probably get it only when there is a... of... Commissioner for Australia

... May we hope for standardisation in the matter of fire appliances? Heavy anti-aircraft... night... through cannot... supplied to... in this country. Surely it is possible for fire engines of adjoining boroughs to be equipped with... so that their... may be made interchangeable? — The Rev. Eric Bailey, Upper Norwood

... The late D. G. Hogarth, one of our greatest authorities, defined the Near East as: (1) all south-eastern Europe below the Danube-Balkan watershed; (2) all the north-eastern corner of Africa fit for settled habitation; (3) all Asia that lies on the bitter side of a truly distinctive boundary, i.e. the... Indian... of Asia between the Caspian and Indian Seas.

... Gen. G. G. Goran

PERSONALS

Mr. R. V. A. W. Beattie, of the said, has been appointed temporary charge of the Parklands, Nairobi.

Mr. P. P. Paulson, of the King's African Rifles, and Miss G. B. Thompson, of South Africa, are to be married shortly.

The death has occurred in Bulawayo of Mrs. G. Dawson, wife of Mr. W. B. Dawson, Chief Superintendent of Transportation of Rhodesia Railways.

A daughter was born in Kenya last week to Mr. Elizabeth Stringer, wife of Mr. J. D. Stringer, and daughter of Major and Mrs. C. S. Layzell.

Sir Charles Bentinck, at one time British Minister to Aden, is shortly to be obtained into the Colony of England. News has been received that he has been Anglican orders.

Mr. M. S. Horatio has been elected President of the Aero Club of East Africa. Mr. George D. H. H. is Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Stringer and Mr. W. J. Webster as Vice-President.

Mr. R. E. Robins, general manager of the Bulawayo Railway, has appointed an agent for the Executive Council of the Territory during the absence of Mr. A. M. Isherwood.

Mr. Gherry Kearton, who had travelled widely in East and Central Africa, and who died last September, left an estate of gross value of £1,176 (net personality £149). The estate was left to his wife.

The engagements announced recently between Sir Henry James, Bt., Colonel Royal Buffs, and Miss Josephine Condonberry and Susan Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Blackwell Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant H. M. Miles, the Royal Regiment, the son of the late Mr. Miles, of the late Surrey, has recently married Miss Mary, Southern Rhodesia, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rawlinson, of Virginia Water.

The engagement is announced between J. E. Westbrook, second son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Edward, of Robins Wood, The Drive, Coombe Warren, Grey, and Joan Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hoare, late of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

Captain H. B. Anderson has been elected Chairman of the newly formed Broken Hill branch of the Labour Party in Northern Rhodesia, with Messrs. Proctor, McAuliffe, Sweeting, Arnott, and others forming the Committee. Mr. G. Irvine is honorary secretary and treasurer of the branch.

N. Rhodesia's New Governor

Appointment of Sir John Waddington

The King has approved the appointment of Sir John Waddington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia in succession to the late Sir John Waddington.

Sir John Waddington, who was born in 1870, was at Dulwich College for three years from 1888 to 1891, and then entered the cricket eleven during his last two seasons, and then entered Merioneth College, Gwynedd, and then Rhodes School for Beaufort, and then entered the Royal Artillery, and served as a lance corporal in the 2nd Battalion, O.T.C., and graduated in 1892 with a first class honours.

Entered the Colonial Service that same year as an Assistant District Commissioner in the East African Protectorate (now Kenya), he served in various capacities and capacities, latterly as Assistant Commissioner of Mombasa, where he was faced with the difficulty of settling the status of Indian traders and the Municipal Board, of which he was Chairman, but in that and other matters he won the confidence of all communities. He previously has acted as Provincial Commissioner in Jubaland, served in the Secretariat, and as assistant secretary to the East African Governors Conference from 1915 to 1922.

He was appointed Colonial Secretary of Barbados in 1932, Colonial Secretary of British Guiana in 1935, and Governor of Barbados (three years later).

Death of Sir Jacob Barth

WE DEEPLY REGRET to report the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Jacob Vilhelm Barth, G.B.E., the whole of whose career in the Colonial Service had been spent in East Africa, to which he remained deeply attached, and in which he is remembered with admiration and affection.

Born in 1871, he was educated at Wadhams College, Oxford, and Heidelberg University. Called to the Bar in 1900, he was appointed Registrar of the High Court of East Africa in 1902, Crown Advocate of the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya) a few months later, and a judge of the High Court in 1904. In 1911 he became Attorney-General, but soon afterwards was released to join the Forces in East Africa, remaining until 1919, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-colonel. In the following year he became Chief Justice of Kenya, an office which he held until his retirement in 1924.

Meanwhile he had served with great success as Acting Governor of the Colony, as in the past he had served as Chief Secretary and as Chairman of numerous Governmental Committees, the most important being the Labour Commission of 1912, the Soldier's Element Commission of 1918, the Education Commission of 1919, and the Commission on the Punishment of Natives and Divorce two years later. He had also been a member of the Land Commission of 1904.

He attained high rank in Freemasonry, and had the honour of being appointed the first District Grand Master of East Africa, a highly responsible position which he filled with outstanding success.

One of his daughters married Mr. Robert Glendon, who was the British Commandant at the time of the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1941.

The "Gray" Memorial Fund for Battered Areas, which has been opened in Northern Rhodesia in tribute to the late Sir John Maybin. The fund was set up on November 30.

BOVRIL
lightens the heaviest day

Questions in Parliament

Mr. W. A. J. G. asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what many R.A.F. instructors were doing in the various territories under the Government of the Ministry that their work could be put to use in the various territories and whether it would be possible to make that pledge. The answer has been given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. David Adams, since the stability of the Empire largely depends upon the shipping situation.

Mr. David Adams asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether a report had been given to the Government some months ago from the officers of the Seychelles, and whether this and other reports would be made available to the House.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. George Hall, said that a report from the Seychelles Association had been the subject of his question on January 27. My public friend has asked the Government to reply to these representations and a copy of the terms in which the reply will be given to the Association from the Government will be given to my hon. friend.

Combating Soil Erosion

Mr. Grech Jones asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his Department was satisfied with the progress in soil conservation in Nyasaland, what special steps were being taken against soil erosion, and whether he contemplated the release of some of the large acreages of undeveloped private land in the hungry areas.

Mr. George Hall: In May 1940, a free grant of £100,000 was made from the Colonial Development Fund.

Mr. Riley asked whether the President of the Board of Trade was aware of the importance of the crisis to merchants and traders and had he urged to increase their exports but who were obliged to inform that their goods had been specially made for the home market and the permission to export to other countries had been withdrawn, it would be a very good unnecessary loss in the export trade, he would consider establishing a panel of traders to report the situation.

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Mr. George Hall: I am sorry that when experts to certain countries were subjected to economic reasons of economic warfare, it would be undesirable to place control in the hands of a few individuals, made of those despatching. Where exports have been subject to control for other reasons, sympathetic consideration has given a special allowance for licences to export goods specially made for particular destination, which could not be disposed of in the home market or in other export markets. It is very possible allowance therefore was and would be made in such cases, and the President of the Board of Trade did not consider that an establishment of a panel of traders would materially help in dealing with the situation of the nature.

U.M.C.A. Meetings

For many years the anniversary service of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa has been held in St. John's Rectory Square, and the annual evening meetings in the Queen's Hall, but neither could be used as last week's gathering, for both buildings are in ruins as a result of German bombing.

The evening meeting was held in the Kings Hall, and the Bishop of Lincoln presided. Miss Mabel Gray, who has worked in Northern Rhodesia for some years, and Mrs. A. C. A. Talbot, who has worked in Nyasaland when the war started, and Captain Brown, field general secretary of the Mission, spoke.

The Rev. B. P. Walker, the assistant secretary, and at one time a priest in the Nyasaland diocese, said at the afternoon meeting in the Livingstone Hall that himself to open Africa to Christianity and commerce, but that his comrades were now tempted to reverse the path in their conception of life and deprived of all his old tribal values.

Standard Bank 1940

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa have resolved to recommend to the shareholders at the general meeting to be held on August 21 the payment of a dividend of 2% for each share, to be paid March 31, together with a bonus of 25% per share, less tax, making a total distribution of 40% for the year. The directors' recommendations are an appropriation of £2,100 to the depreciation of bank premises and one of £1,500 to the officers' pension fund, carrying forward a balance of £111,700. The bank's investments stand in the books at less than the market value on March 31, and all other usual and necessary provisions have been made.

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News Items in Brief

The agricultural school at Norton is now open. There are more than 900 licensed pyrethrum growers in Norton.

The National Union of the British Empire Society has been set up to look after the welfare of British settlers in Kenya.

The Kenya Settlement and Production Board has asked the Financial Secretary to draft a locust insurance scheme for farmers.

Nairobi radio station now broadcasts in Italian on 2.7 and 19.32 metres at 15 p.m. (East Time) on Mondays and Fridays.

The sale of savings certificates is well under way in Northern Rhodesia, where a third campaign is in progress. The aim is to simplify the standard of living in order to release savings for the war effort.

A film production unit of the Union Unity Truth Service, of South Africa, is touring the Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Belgian Congo to record aspects of their military and economic co-operation for war purposes.

A sub-committee of the Kenya Settlement and Production Board is preparing a suitable pamphlet of information on settlement in the Colony, with a special view to assisting the members of the forces now in East Africa.

The Central Supplies Advisory Board of Southern Rhodesia is now constituted as follows: The Commissioner of the Northern Province (Chairman), the Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province, Captain A. Smith, M.L.C., Messrs. N. Cook, H. Pigov, J. Millar, J. Miller, and a representative of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers Union.

Maria Theresa Dollars

Maria Theresa dollars are being minted on a considerable scale for the old silver currency of Ethiopia to be restored. This coin has a fineness of 800 whereas that of British currency is not more than 900. The Maria Theresa dollar weighs 32.26 grammes, has an intrinsic value of about 1s. 7d., and the exchange value fixed by our military authorities in Ethiopia is 1s. 10d.

Receipts of the Early Days

The 400-page diary kept by Major Thomas Maxwell the kraal of Lobengula during 1830-31, was presented to Southern Rhodesia by his son. Another valuable diary given to the Colony is that of Colonel John Garrett Wood, who travelled through Mozambique, with two companions, in 1887 and obtained from Lobengula a concession to dig for gold between the Shash and Machesi rivers.

Food Gifts from Abroad

In order to conserve shipping space, gifts of food sent to this country from abroad are to be further limited after June 25. A new order issued is addressed to individuals, whether including rationed foods or not, may be received provided that the parcel exceeds 5 lbs. gross weight, or contains more than 2 lbs. of any one food. All parcels must be clearly marked as gifts, and receipts for gifts of food at frequent intervals must be furnished, and details may not be omitted.

Commodity Director

Mr. A. S. Brown, Chief of the Empire Development Corporation, has been appointed Director of Dried Fruit and Raisins. The Ministry of Food, has done been instructed to set up a Dried Fruit and Raisins Development Committee, the Chief of the Dried Fruit and Raisins Development Committee in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. John Cadogan. The new Director of Cereals was an appointed member of the Executive Committee of the Cereals Development Board, and Colonel F. S. C. Courtenay, Director of Supplies, is the war-time Chairman of the Sugar Commission, which is now in the process of being set up.

Of Commercial Concern

The International Tea Committee has increased the output quota from 90% to 95% of the total.

Kagera Mines, Ltd. (proposed) of the 'Mek' Lane' have now been established in London, England.

Consolidated Income of Beira during February and March amounted to £1,352 and £90,858 respectively, compared with £1,349 and £31,749 for the corresponding periods of 1940.

The workshop in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, of the Engineering Supply Company was recently destroyed by fire. Damage was estimated at several thousands of pounds, of which only part was covered by insurance.

The directors of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company have decided to resume the payment of ordinary dividends with a distribution of 5% for the year 1940. The last ordinary dividend was paid in 1929.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways for March were £465,824, and for the six months £2,853,891. Receipts for the Beira-Umtali section for March were £78,128, and for the six months £429,691.

The Congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia has recommended that the names of proprietors, partners or directors of businesses should be printed on business letter paper, envelopes and cards of individuals operating in their own names.

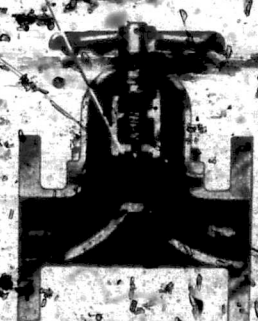
In view of enemy action, 27 Gradwell Street, Liverpool, address of Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin & Co., Ltd. who handle considerable quantities of Rhodesian and Nyasaland tobacco, is now used only for sample room purposes. All business communications are being dealt with at Whiteholme, Meadow Lane, Hoylake, Cheshire. Telephone: Hoylake 366.



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U.S.A. and Empire Sisal

These discussions are proceeding between the United States and American authorities, with a view to the purchase by the U.S.A. Government of a large quantity of sisal, on the same basis as the arrangements for the disposal of rubber and tin to the U.S.A. was stated a few days ago by the *Financial Times*, which adds:

The U.S. Government has stated that, in the event of any significant quantity being taken from the East Africa, the Philippines, and the West Indies from the Philippines, and the West Indies from the Philippines, about half of the present U.S. annual consumption of some 120,000 tons will be met.

Some difficulties are expected regarding the negotiations, since the British Government has already agreed to buy the whole of East Africa's annual output of 100,000 tons, an amount not very much greater than the annual U.K. consumption of 100,000 tons. Large-scale emergency action have to be provided for, while the total of unsold sisal in East Africa is at present about 100,000 tons.

New York market prices have recently been rising, and a few days ago a rush of orders for prices were placed, indicating some demand for the commodity on world markets.

On the other hand, East African sisal producers have for some months been operating a restriction scheme which, although sound, would no doubt result in a production of sisal in quantity which might go some ways towards satisfying local States requirements.

Mails Lost by Enemy Action

The Postmaster General announces that parcels, newspapers, and magazines, printed papers and parcels for the Sudan, sent to the U.K. about April 15, have been lost by enemy action.

Cotton Growing in E.A.

Key facts are given in the cotton industry in East and Central Africa, the annual report of the East African Cotton Growing Association, says:

Tanzania.—Experiments over a number of years having shown that earlier planting and closer spacing had resulted in higher yields, every effort was made to encourage this. But though there was a noticeable response to closer spacing, planting was retarded by dry weather, and in some districts, by anti-louse measures, necessitating additional planting of late crops. The total area planted under cotton was 1,207,700 acres. Pests and diseases caused less damage than in many years, but growing conditions were, like the planting conditions, by no means good, the rainfall being the lowest recorded for some years. The output of about 40,000 bales was very satisfactory, but an equivalent increase with slightly more favourable climatic conditions would undoubtedly have resulted in a much larger crop. Cotton tax, which was reduced to 10 per cent, per lb. on 1939 crops of cotton, was increased to the rate of 15 cents per lb. for 1940, and contributed about £1,000,000 to the general revenue of the Protectorate.

Tanganyika.—In Native agriculture cotton was the best crop, the estimate for the year being 50,000 bales. The increase in price at the close of the previous season was an incentive both to non-Natives, who are again taking an interest in the crop, and to Natives.

Kenya.—Production in the 1939-40 season showed an increase over the preceding year, the output being 11,622 bales against 9,976 in 1939. The chief increase took place in the Nyanza province, the main cotton growing area.

Nyasaland.—After the severe setback to the Nyasaland cotton crop in 1939, a small increase occurred in 1940. Climatic conditions generally were an improvement on the previous year, and with the higher prices ruling, growers received more for their product. Seed cotton was again sold by auction, growers on the Native Trust Lands, including North Nyasa, receiving 622,732 cwt. against 413,485 in 1939.

Rhodesia.—In Southern Rhodesia the acreage under cotton was greater and the crop was estimated at about 100,000 bales. In Northern Rhodesia commercial cotton production is only on a small scale, cultivation being limited to districts in the Luangwa and Zambezi valleys.

Senegal.—A decrease in cotton production occurred during the 1939-1940 season, the total output being approximately 290,000 bales of 200 lbs. for the estates of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate in the Gezira, 167,722 feddans were planted, which produced 290,000 bales of approximately 200 lbs. the average yield was 3.90 kantars per feddan against 4.32 kantars in the previous season. Of the estates of the Gezira Cotton Company 95,241 bales of approximately 200 lbs. were harvested from 38,597 feddans.



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East African Currency Board Kilimanjaro Native Coffee

The East African Currency Board for the year ending 31st March 1941 has published in London last month its 11th monthly report. The report for 1940-41 shows that the amount of currency in circulation was £3,924,000, an increase of about 20 per cent on the amount of more than £3,274,000 at the end of the year 1939-40. In respect of sterling balances for current issues, the Board was able to issue £1,000,000 of securities of maturity and to increase its cash resources to £1,000,000. Investments in the market place of £24,000 in the balance sheet for 1940-41. They include £10,000 in Government securities (1940-41) of a nominal value of £10,000 and Southern Rhodesian 8½% Loan 1901-06 of a nominal value of £25,000.

Native Leadership

We lack of operation and leadership in the paper *Nairobi* recently in the Northern Rhodesian news paper *Nairobi*. Collections of gifts to help the war are an example of this fact. If you read the lists you will be surprised to find that in the villages they have collected more money than in the towns, where people have more money. The reason is clear. In the villages they have co-operation and leadership. In the towns, except for a few clubs, we are just a number of selfish people who do not get together to help anybody.

Helping French Africa

The Imperial Government has concluded an agreement with General De Gaulle's Council of Defence for the purchase of the total output of palm kernels, palm groundnuts and beniseed from French Equatorial Africa, and Great Britain has also arranged to buy a considerable proportion of the coffee crop, large quantities of timber, and to ensure the sale of the cotton crop up to 20,000 tons. The agreement which operates retrospectively, is similar to that concluded in January in regard to the French Cameroons. The transactions under the agreement will be equivalent to 17½ francs.

Opportunities for British Trade

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has given public notice that it is a waste of time for importers and other members of the community to apply for licences to import from non-sterling sources such articles as radios, gramophones, musical instruments, photographic apparatus and films, clothing and clothing materials, footwear, cigars, cigarettes, and tobaccos, wines and spirits, confectionery, tinned foods, cutlery, crockery, glassware, earthenware, bicycles, lamps, paints, disinfectant, soap, perfumery, cosmetics, stationery, wrapping paper, toys, fancy goods, jewelry, firearms, ammunition, and aluminium ware from any source.

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They harvest on Mount Kilimanjaro members of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union between 1940 and February, 1941, totalled 4,000 tons of coffee beans, 3,500 tons of hulled coffee. The crop, which is the best in Africa, realised an average of 28/11 in wet parchment f.o.r. Moshi. Though the output was 10% larger than that of the preceding season, the average price realised was 22% lower. However, the coffee industry has expanded as a result of a statement issued by Mr. A. L. B. Bennet, the growing manager of the Union. Growers, who in 1939-40 planted 2,500, had increased to 26,900 by 1940-41. The coffee trees bearing in 1932-33 totalled 100,000, but by 1940-41 some 10,800,000 trees were bearing. The total crop of parchment coffee amounted to 4,170 in 1932-33; in 1940-41 it reached 4,000 tons.

Seydelle's Income Tax Rates

Income taxes have been made on income tax rates in the Seydelle. On the first 1,000 rupees 2% will be levied; on the next 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, 4% from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000; and then progressively, reaching 50% on incomes over Rs. 11,000. A further 2% is to be added to the assessed income of persons who, during more than one quarter of the year immediately preceding the year of assessment, were: (1) bachelors over 21 years of age, (2) widowers, or (3) divorced male persons, unless they were married again or had a male descendant or daughter-in-law maintained by them. The tax upon the chargeable income of a company is to be 6% on the first Rs. 7,000; 12% on the excess over Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, and 18% on any balance.

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Selection Trust Limited

The annual report of Selection Trust, Ltd., which has large interests in the East African tin mining, shows gross income for the year ended 31st Dec. of £253,462, of which £120,000 was paid in dividends and £117,020, compared with £126,044 last year. Taxation and Reserve therefore requires £63,000, and after paying dividends of 10d. per unit in ordinary stock, less income tax at 2s. in the £, amounts to £81,387, the balance forward is £109,465. The paid-up capital is £2,011,120, and there is a general reserve of £300,000.

Investments which appear at £2,366,375 are entered at less than the aggregate market value at the date of the balance sheet, shares in and amount due by subsidiary companies representing further £1,800,000, and East and Government securities total £624,975.

The Mining Selection Company, Ltd., in which the trust has a 50% interest, has large holdings in both Anglo-Norfolk Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesia Selection Trust, Ltd., the principal assets of this latter company being 10% of the issued capital of Mutual Trust Mining, Ltd. The annual general meeting of Selection Trust Ltd. will be held in London on 11th May next.

Reef Report

Net profit for 1940 amounted to £3340, which reduces the debit balance to £5263. Some 157,200 tons of ore were treated, the total float value being 11,964 oz. fine gold, valued at £147,500. This annual report also states that production and development work has continued throughout the year. The Lonsdale and St. Therius sections have been worked for a number of months, but have been practically abandoned as the ore at these sections is not of the quality required for the treatment. The Peter's section has been worked for 12 weeks, but owing to the low grade of the ore, it was found impossible to transport the ore to the treatment plant, and the section was abandoned. The company has decided to close down mining operations in the proposed area, and to let the properties of tribute.

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Globe and Phoenix Report

Analysis of the annual report of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, Ltd. for the year 1940 shows a net profit of £220,538, compared with £229,898 in 1939. The total dividends of 1s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per share were absorbed by £200,000, and £20,000 to be carried forward. There is a reserve fund of £1,000,000, and a special development fund of £100,000. Dividends appear in the balance sheet at £199,037, and cash and bullion at £116,995.

Available ore reserves at the end of December totalled 79,200 tons of an average value of 10.33 dwts, compared with 78,500 tons of an average value of 10.65 dwts. In June, 1940, and 78,300 tons averaging 10.95 dwts. In the period from 1st January to 31st December last year 2,500 tons were crushed, and 48,045 oz. of fine gold were recovered.

The consulting engineer reports that development on the upper levels has again proved more fruitful than on the lower ones, though on the lower level there have been some encouraging discoveries. A low grade level has an average number of European at work on the properties was 125, and of Natives 1,000.

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—Progress report for the quarter ended March 31 states that 460 tons were milled for a total yield of 2,545 oz. of fine gold. Working revenue is £11,390, working costs £7,610, working profit £3,779. Total footage 1,109 ft.; footage of reef, 979 ft. In the Monarch shaft drive No. 2 level, 1,130 ft. to 400 ft. N. of Monarch shaft, all of which proved unpayable. No. 2 E. central shaft from 7th level at 375 ft. N. of Monarch shaft to 100 ft. up; sampling results from 200 to 90 ft. pay 3.2 dwt. over 31 ins. No. 4 W. central shaft from 8th level at 1,048 ft. S. of Monarch shaft was sunk to 76 ft. Sampling results gave low yields.

Rozende.—During the quarter ended March 31 tons milled totalled 5,700, yielding 8,765 oz. fine gold. Working revenue is £18,516. Development 2,105 ft. including 694 ft. in the West mine. Rozende section No. 1 level, a No. 2 level was sunk to depth of 444 ft., av. 3.74 ft. over 37 ins. Reef not fully exposed. No. 19 level, drive in from No. 1 level. Winze was driven 25 ft. to 106 ft. level. Development No. 1 throughout, reef not fully exposed. Drive in section, No. 2 level, main drive W. driven 409 ft. to 105 ft. 74 ft. over 30 ins. throughout. Old West mine, No. 5 level, Cross-cut S. from No. 2 shaft was advanced 163 ft. 74 ft. was 99 ft. countered at 10 ft. and advanced 2 ins. for 504 ft. exposed.

Cam and Motor.—Progress report for quarter ended March 31 states: Ton milled 7,808, tons, yield 19,525 oz. of fine gold. Working revenue £47,134. Development: 2,964 ft. Cam lode: No. 5 level, winze cut 280 ft. S. co-ordinate av. 34 ft. to 142 ft., holing No. 6 level and av. 9 dwts. over 30 ins. throughout. No. 6 level, Main drives 1st 220 ft. S. co-ordinate av. 105 ft. to 232 ft. level, av. 1.1 dwts. over 39 ins. throughout. No. 32 level, drive in from No. 5 level, co-ordinate were driven 364 ft. and av. 18.1 dwts. over 24 ins. for 210 ft. payable winze at 1,040 ft. S. co-ordinate was sunk to 60 ft. S. level, drive in 22 ins. Cam lode section, No. 7 level: Slope drive in 395 ft. to co-ordinate was sunk 70 ft. payable: winze cut 495 ft. W. co-ordinate was sunk 70 ft. to 15 ft. level, av. 8.8 dwts. over 40 ins. Water lode: Slope drive in 100 ft. W. co-ordinate F.W.A. Reef were driven 274 ft., av. 24 dwt. over 32 ins. for 245 ft. payable.

Lufu Gold Areas Ltd.

Two months ago shareholders of Lufu Gold Areas were advised that owing to its inability to obtain further finance the company had had to discontinue mining operations. A circular now issued states that the placing of the mine on a care and maintenance basis has been further considered, but that, owing to uncertainty as to the period for which this might be necessary and to the expense involved, it has not been found practicable to give effect to such a scheme. The directors have also endeavoured, but without success, to let the mine on tribute. There is consequently no alternative to placing the company in liquidation, and an extraordinary general meeting is to be held in London on June 23 to consider and if approved pass a resolution that "Lufu Gold Areas Ltd. be wound up voluntarily, and that George Henry Mills be appointed liquidator."

Consolidated Gold Fields
Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., which paid an interim dividend of 3½% last year, has decided to pay no interim for the year ending June 30 next.

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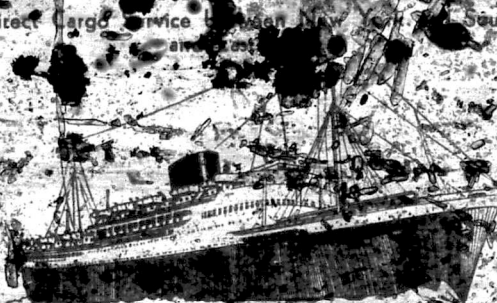
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

RE-ORIENTATION of the war contribution of the British Eastern African Dependencies has now to be undertaken, for although many of them, man, white and black, will not be called upon to be garrisoned in East Africa and other theatres of New Requirements, the collapse of the remnant of Italian resistance will give the British territories in Eastern Africa scope for activity in new directions. Since there is every indication that hostilities will expand rather than contract in the Middle East, it is clearly in the areas under General Wavell's command that East Africans and Rhodesians can make their major contribution in man-power and in material. During the early months of the war it was far too readily assumed that their chief responsibility should be the production of primary products for the Mother Country, for which unrealistic miscalculation the Governments were to do deal more to blame than the settler and commercial leaders, almost all of whom considered that the Colonies was being permitted to do only too little, and that little that was likewise a conviction of Lord Lugard whose dynamism was the chief backbone of the policy of the Colonial Superintendent, and the late Mr. Churchill's Administration. They say the Empire will be paid of the immense debt which it owes to the world.

Mr. Amery, who was made Secretary of State for India at the same time; they desire much of the credit for the steps taken to free the then very real threat to the Sudan and Egypt from Italian East Africa. After years of sojourn in the political wilderness because they would neither condone the policy of appeasement nor cease to call for better preparation of the Empire against the onslaught which they knew Germany to be planning, they were recalled to high office when there was dire danger that a swift mechanism of Italian advance from Eritrea via Kassala would overwhelm our very slender forces in the Sudan, and open the road into Egypt from the south. The position remained extremely critical for months, but the gallantry of our soldiers, the genius of General Wavell, and the loyalty, valour and fortitude of the troops under his direction so bluffed the enemy that they missed the golden opportunity afforded by their immense superiority in men and machines. The rest of the story is such recent history that it needs no recapitulation in these columns.

Meantime, however, the general position has changed greatly. The strain upon our shipping has become a major preoccupation, and it is now well realised that the transport must be maintained to goods of direct importance from the war in shipping standpoint. Only a few months ago, for instance, arrangements were concluded after long

negotiations to ship 7,500 tons of East African coffee to this country, but before the first parcel of that quota could be loaded in Hong Kong it had been found necessary to cancel the whole agreement, and the possibility must be faced that Great Britain will have to manage without further entries of East African coffee until victory has been won. Unpalatable as that prospect must be to coffee growers, exporters, importers and drinkers, the realism which recognizes stark necessity is wholly to be welcomed, and it is provided there is evidence that the machine shipping is efficient and handled, there will be no complaints. It is not to say that there may not be good grounds for an appeal to the local or Imperial authorities for temporary assistance to an industry of great importance. To take another example, while large military forces were established in Kenya preparatory to the assault upon Italian Somaliland and southern Ethiopia, there was a call for immensely increased production of foodstuffs of all kinds, and of such materials as timber, sisal, wool, and leather. A somewhat widespread impression that farmers earned large profits from growing vegetables and other food for the troops has little foundation in fact, and more than a few discovered that the prospective market had disappeared before their crops were ready for sale. Now the highland areas may serve the common cause by raising many of the requirements of the troops in Egypt and elsewhere in the Middle East, which would otherwise have to be provisioned from South Africa, Australia, or some other much more distant source.

When economy in the use of shipping is imperative, it might, indeed, be not merely wise but essential to discharge experienced agriculturalists from the Army and send them back to their farms in East Africa.

Where Service Can be Most Useful. A personal preference to remain in uniform should not be allowed to influence the decision if it is regarded as necessary for in total war millions of men are far more useful to the State out of uniform than in it. On the other hand, it may well seem desirable to raise much larger African armies, for the *askari* from East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Belgian Congo, and West Africa have shown splendid fighting qualities with modern weapons and Italians in strongly entrenched positions and supported by aircraft, anti-aircraft tanks and other appurtenances of present-day warfare. Europeans from East Africa, the Rhodesias, and West Africa are clearly the best leaders for

such native forces, who would gladly follow them to Egypt, Palestine, Iraq or wherever the need was greatest. All that the territories will desire to be used to the maximum effect in the service of the King and the Commonwealth.

MANY EUROPEAN PARENTS resident in Eastern Africa who had intended to send their children to school in England were compelled by financial difficulties during the years of world slump to abandon their plans and entrust their offspring to the local educational authorities, who had for some years provided excellent facilities in Kenya, the arrangements were, however, very far from satisfactory in Tanganyika Territory, despite its considerable white population, and more unfortunately deficient in Uganda. This war has inevitably involved the retention in East Africa of many children who would otherwise have been sent overseas, and a considerable public will therefore be interested in the views expressed by the Reverend E. W. Lean, headmaster of the Mbeva School in Southern Tanganyika, as reported on another page. He faced grave problems which have troubled many parents, and unhesitatingly recommended that primary and secondary education should be sought in East Africa itself, pupils going abroad only for the university stage.

Southern Rhodesia has long appreciated the great public benefit to be derived from the policy of putting first-class educational facilities within the reach of all her children. For years she showed marked hospitality of its schools to children from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which did not even cover the actual costs. It was now necessitated a scale of fees which quite rightly removes the burden from the Southern Rhodesian taxpayer to the parents in the neighbouring State, who is however still welcome to make use of the excellent progressive educational system of the Colony which is its own and so much of its development. Rhodesia, an unassisted, and most active sponsor of education in this sense. Though people in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are naturally more inclined to send their children to South African schools than to England, Mr. Lean's basic principle applies to East and Central Africa generally. His views were congratulated on his candour, and thanked for his

considerable personal contribution to the solution of one of the great problems of the Southern Province of Tanganyika, for his determination to change a disastrous state of affairs, even at the cost of resigning his

chaplaincy under the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in order to turn schoolmaster has been a major factor in recent developments, though he has at pains to obscure that truth by paying tribute to the services of his colleagues.

Heavy Enemy Losses in Battle of the Lakes

Some Twenty Thousand Prisoners and Many Guns Taken

SOME TWENTY THOUSAND PRISONERS have now been taken in the Battle of the Lakes, which has cost the Italians the destruction of fighting forces of at least four divisions. Recent events have been summarised thus:—

June 3.—R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced:—Bombing continued in Abyssinia in the Gondar area, the Senola area on the Omo River, and at Deba-rech. Aircraft of the R.A.F., S.A.A.F., and a large French unit took part in these operations. One of our aircraft is missing.

It was stated in London that in the Seddu area of Abyssinia the remainder of the 10th Italian Colonial Division, amounting to 9,050 prisoners, had been rounded up.

Pierce Fighting for Deba-rech

June 4.—British G.H.Q., Cairo, stated:—Abyssinia. Deba-rech, which was recently captured by British forces, led by British officers, has been the scene of stern fighting. Twice retaken by the Italians, the town now remains in our hands. Pressure on the enemy in this area is also being exerted from the south. In the Battle of the Lakes the total numbers of prisoners taken so far are 5,772 Italians and 12,010 African troops, together with large quantities of material, including 14 tanks, 18 armoured cars, and 85 guns. Our general advance in this area is continuing.

The R.A.F., Middle East, announced that enemy positions in Abyssinia, particularly Deba-rech, were attacked.

June 6.—R.A.F. Headquarters in the Middle East announced that bombing and machine-gun attacks were carried out by aircraft of the R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. on enemy positions and mechanical transport in Abyssinia on June 5.

June 7.—British G.H.Q., Cairo, stated:—Abyssinia. In face of exceptional physical and climatic difficulties East and West African troops advanced on Jimma. After crossing the formidable Omo river they captured Abalti.

June 8.—R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, stated:—Abyssinia.—Retreating enemy columns near Jimma were bombed and machine-gunned by aircraft of the S.A.A.F., and a number of vehicles were destroyed by direct hits. Effective bombing was also continued of enemy troops in position at Vaco, Afitti, Omo and Becano areas.

British G.H.Q., Cairo, stated that in Abyssinia East and West African troops were pressing forward after crossing the Omo River. The enemy left 400 dead and we took 1,000 prisoners, 1000 mules, 300 mules, many machine-guns and other material.

June 9.—R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, stated:—East Africa. Fighting continues in the Galla and Senola region. In the Senola area there was some activity by the enemy and this was effectively answered by British bombers.

June 10.—British G.H.Q., Cairo, stated:—East Africa. British troops continue to advance in the Omo River area. Two hundred Italian prisoners and 100

June 10.—The Galla communiqué said:—

As a result of the Battle of the Lakes and the Battle of the Rifer Omo a further 15,000 square miles of Italian territory have fallen into our hands. In spite of great difficulties, due to mountainous country, bad roads, and heavy rains, at least four Italian divisions have been destroyed or dispersed in these battles. All major opposition in front of Jimma has been overcome and operations are proceeding favourably.

Enemy positions and troop concentrations in the small area of Abyssinia still occupied by Italians were machine-gunned and bombed by the R.A.F. and the S.A.A.F.

It was stated in London that the advance of our two columns on Jimma was making progress. The northern column have reached Sokero, 15 miles south-west of Abalti, while the southern column has progressed 12 miles from the point at which the Omo was crossed. In this area prisoners now number 3,900.

Springboks Reach Egypt from East Africa

South African convoys of motor transport from East Africa have now reached Egypt after an arduous journey of 3,000 miles. In many places the only roads were camel tracks. They encountered several hardships on the trek, and suffered privation owing to lack of water in different stages of the journey. The Coloured Corps from the Cape, which won great praise in East Africa, again stood up to the task with almost incredible devotion, never wavering. The main body of the troops travelled by sea and joined a convoy of British troops bound for the same destination. The journey was completed some time ago it can be stated that the convoy included several famous liners, affording an impressive demonstration of Britain's sea strength.

Colonel C. F. Stallard, South African Minister of Motor Transport, South African forces, which have been posted from East Africa to Egypt.

General Cunningham, G.O.C., East Africa, is a tribute to the services of the Nigerian Brigade, who were recently to Brigadier Smalldale.

With the capture of Juba and the completion of the third stage of this campaign, I am writing to say how much I appreciate the part played by the Nigerian Brigade since the crossing of the Juba. Of them fell the task of leading the advance over the 1,000 miles covered since the Juba was passed. The ability with which the Brigade has covered the ground often courageously preceded by quite small detachments supported for many miles back has been truly remarkable. I congratulate you on the high standard of fighting which you have instilled into them, which could make such an advance possible. I congratulate all of you, officers and men, and the South African units attached to you on your energy, endurance, and bold determination in so speedily overcoming the resistance you have encountered in the most difficult country we have fought over as yet. The Brigade has shown in

Casualties, Awards and Appointments

Commander F. Kerstar Hamann, R.N.V.R., and Commander David V. Johnson, who are normally thought to have been killed on active service, had some time in the Middle East for a considerable period before the outbreak of war, and had flown in East Africa. Commander E. J. Woodville Salisbury, R.N., and Lieutenant-Commander H. D. Wyldbore-Smith, R.N., who have died on Active Service, served in East African waters some years ago. Commander Salisbury was in H.M.S. Fox when she was stationed off the East African coast during the last war, and Lieutenant-Commander Wyldbore-Smith was Fleet Signals and Wireless Officer on the East India Station until about three years ago.

Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Wood, R.N., who is reported lost on active service, served in H.M.S. Fox in the same way some years ago in East African waters. Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Roberts, only son of Sir and Mrs. H. L. G. Roberts, of Bushtick, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action.

Air Chief Petty Officer Arthur Longmore was received in and sent by sea on one day last week on relinquishing his appointment as A.O.C., Middle East, to become Inspector-General of the R.A.F. His Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Knight-Grand-Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Vice-Admiral H. D. Priddham Wippell, C.B., who commanded the warship in which the then Prince of Wales returned hurriedly from East Africa in consequence of the serious illness of King George V, was appointed K.C.M. last week in recognition of his services in command of His Majesty's ships at the victory of Cape Matapan.

Several awards were announced last week to personnel of H.M.S. CARRARON (Aster) for "great courage and devotion to duty in action against an armed merchant raider."

Temporary Lieutenant J. F. Bell, R.N.R., and Temporary Sub-Lieutenant E. M. Fortune, R.N.V.R., were awarded the D.S.C. Chief Petty Officer P. C. Bennett, who was awarded the Distinguished Gallantry Medal, was wounded in the place, but failed to sign that he had been hit, and remained at his post until he was ordered below. Chief Petty Officer S. H. Blayn, R.N.R., Petty Officer J. E. Young, Leading Seaman L. R. White, Assistant Steward N. L. Matson and Gunner Archibald Healey received the D.C.M.

Those mentioned in dispatches included Captain H. J. M. Hardy, D.S.O., R.N., Telegrapher, Commander K. Colvin, R.N.R., Lieutenant-Commander P. A. E. McGlashan, R.N., Temporary Lieutenant-Commander W. M. Wilson, R.N.V.R., Chief Petty Officer A. Hunt, Chief Yeoman of Signals R. C. Turner, Petty Officer W. Edwards, Petty Officer J. Vincent, Able Seaman J. R. Wilkinson, R.N.V.R., Able Seaman J. R. McVintie, Ordinary Seaman S. J. Young, and when on board Wilson, Shipwright T. Jackson and Gunner J. Espie, both of whom were killed in action, were also mentioned in dispatches.

Gifts for War Purposes

Zanzibar has passed through 10 marks for the Fighter Fund; the Government has passed £20,000 and the public some £10,000.

Five Spitfires are to be purchased from a total of £28,000 remitted by the Mauritius People's Association. When the total reaches £30,000, a sixth Spitfire will be added.

The Spitfire presented to the R.A.F. by Mr. G. R. Milne, of Bulawayo, has been named "Rhodesian Pioneer."

A fête held in Lambe raised £1,000 for the Nyasaland War Community Chest. The Indian community has

The Dependent Fund now exceeds £1,850. Most of the African contributions have come from villagers with incomes of only a few shillings per month.

The Lusaka and District Working Committee held a morning market, at which £20 was raised for the purchase of a new machine. In addition, a wireless set was raised for the same purpose.

The members of the Federated Colony in the Eastern Province have recently lent £5 to the Uganda War Fund. They had collected the money by selling firewood.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has contributed £1,000 to the East Africa Force Welfare and Local Contributions for the territory amounting to £112 have been added to the money remitted to Nairobi.

Over £500 collected for the Hellenic War Fund in Northern Rhodesia has been received in London for transmission to the Prime Minister in Greece.

The Zambesi Saw Mills, Ltd., have offered an interest-free loan of £5,000 for the prosecution of the war.

Residents in P.E.A. are now subscribing about £170 monthly to the Beira British Charities Fund, which up to the end of last year had raised £2,100 for Red Cross work. This fund, originated and organised by Mr. J. Lotham, who has now returned to Nairobi, has spent less than 4% on expenses.

The Southern Rhodesia National War Fund has sent a further £50 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John's fund.

Parents of Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, are raising funds for the purchase of a mobile canteen for use in distressed areas in this country. The canteen is to be named "The Zimbabwe Bird."

The Government of the Bechuanaland Protectorate has presented a cheque for £500 to the late Marshal Smuts's birthday fund.

The South African Trade Delegation in London has sent 40 guineas to the Southern Rhodesian Comfort Fund.

Two Seaman in Salisbury, captured during the capture of the city, and in their first days' attack upon the residential district of the capital.

Chief Petty Officer Ian Warman last week visited the Bechuanaland Protectorate, welcomed at Mafabetsville by the Protectorate Government.

Colonial Air Squadrons

Northern Rhodesia, which has contributed more than £100,000, and Uganda, which has sent £100,000, have named their respective fighter squadrons, both of which have played an important part in the Battle of Britain.

The Northern Rhodesian Squadron has been very brave against enemy night bombers and shipping raiders, and it may be noted with Uganda had a success in the war of 1914. Colonies which have contributed smaller sums have given their names to individual aircraft and as their contributions increase, it is intended that new squadrons of the type Fiesch and associated will be formed.

The transfer of funds for the purchase of fighters and bombers has done very much to credit to many parts of the Colonial Empire. Malaya has contributed £1,000,000, Ceylon more than £450,000, and the Gold Coast has made a part of £200,000. The face of interest and profit is enough money for this name to appear in the list of fighters and fighter squadrons.

5th Week of the War

European Child Education The Problem in Tanganyika Territory

THAT MANY EUROPEAN children in southern Tanganyika were growing up without adequate education and some without any education at all has more than once been the subject of comment in this newspaper. It is therefore gratifying to be able to record a great change in the position.

Before the outbreak of this war there was a school at Chunya, attended mainly by the children of South African Dutch miners on the Lupata cliffs, and a wholly native school at Mbeya. Besides the smaller school was an inadequate mission school, insufficiently staffed, that at Mbeya, received able financial support from Germany, and the assistance of the teacher, Sylvester Klags, maps and showing Tanganyika Territory as German East Africa, and literature, such as an atlas of British hospitality, by this German institution.

The school was, of course, taken over by the Government at the outbreak of war, together with its balance of about £1,000, earmarked for building purposes. Thanks in no small measure to the enthusiastic efforts of the late Mr. Leary, then Provincial Commissioner, it was decided that the school building and the teachers' houses should become the Central European school for the whole of the southern Province, and to the money saved was added a further £2,000 from the education vote for 1910 in order to build dormitories, dining room, and staff quarters.

Vigorous measures had meantime been taken at Chunya to bring up children who were growing up without any education to improve the school's reputation (for English parents had been extremely reluctant to send their offspring to it). With the appointment as headmaster of the Rev. E. V. Lean, who had gone to that part of Tanganyika as U. M. C. A. chaplain, that reluctance disappeared, and the number of scholars soon doubled.

The New Mbeya School

When the new Mbeya School opened in October last, it began with 25 Greek children, 22 English, 15 South African Dutch, five Syrians and one Swiss. The staff consisted of Mr. Lean as headmaster, Mrs. Lean, his wife, as deputy teacher, Mr. E. Van Eyseren (formerly headmaster of Chunya School) as senior assistant, Mr. G. Papadopoulos (a Greek master), Mrs. D. Malcolm (wife of District Officer), Senior mistress, Mrs. Justice (wife of an Agricultural Officer) as matron, and Mrs. J. A. Bride (widow of P. W. D. Inspector) as assistant matron.

Confidence in the school quickly spread, so that the following term, 1911-12, with 103 children, of whom 85 were English. Enrolment for the next term demands almost the maximum accommodation which is for 120 pupils.

The formal opening of the school was delayed until staff and scholars had settled down to their new environment. It was decided, however, by Mr. J. Sheyne, the Provincial Commissioner,

in his reply, the headmaster said that the school's first aim was to provide an adequate preliminary education for boys born and brought up in the Territory, the children of Europeans should have at least as good a chance of being trained for local service as that of Indian or Bantu parents, and at last provision for their education was made at the Arusha and Mbeya Schools, though much was still needed in finance and equipment.

Their education would, however, be wasted unless it was carried beyond the primary stage, and in that respect there was still much cause for complaint. There was still considerable unemployment, for the extension of

national training on the way of vocational education, for which did not exist elsewhere in other territories, was secondary to the first, but it must not be any part of the cost. Parents were still required to feed at least £10 a year, and that was quite beyond the means of some parents whose children were at the school. No child at either primary school should be denied secondary education through lack of means.

Quite as important was the question of vocational training for children who would not proceed to secondary education. If the poor white problem was to be avoided, Government must see that every white boy was adequately prepared for the conditions of responsibility, which are the only alternative in a country that provides no outlet for white labour in unskilled occupations.

An experiment had been conducted through the kindness of the Senior Agricultural Officer whereby two boys had been sent to the Government Agricultural Experimental Farm at thereat. That experiment had proved entirely successful, an authoritative opinion was that the boys had done far better than was to be expected, and that they would prove citizens of great value to the State. Such an experiment should be extended until every white boy in the country had been catered for, thus removing the danger that the end of the war would find the Territory burdened with useless white men when reconstruction demanded the very best from every one.

Primary Education in East Africa

In fulfilment of the second aim of the school, the headmaster said, it had long been his contention that the practice of sending white children out of the Territory at the age of six or seven for education overseas was bad in every way. It suggested that the child and other people had no interest in the Territory itself, and felt that the standards of the Territory were not good enough for their children. He believed that the separation of children and parents is an evil in any case, detrimental to both, involving the loss of the child's home ties, and making the children and parents strangers to each other.

He trusted that Mbeya school would prove as other schools in East Africa, and give the primary education of the child, provide for the child in the Territory at a stage when the child is still in the home, but that the child should be able to go and work in any part of the Empire, and a poor investment. The home would give a far greater return if devoted to the primary stage of a child's education.

The primary education of these people to education within the Territory was on the score of health, but it had already been amply proved that the health of the white race at schools appeared favourably when raised at home. The second contention was that the child should be provided a better tone, but he affirmed that the children of the children of Mbeya school were a better class of children. Indeed, said the headmaster, it would appeal to the parents of all children to see that when they are at home they are not allowed to idle either their native boys or their own parents.

The Importance of Home Life

It would, said Mr. Lean, be well worth while for all parents to try the experiment of educating their children to public school entrance standard at last or other East African schools, thereby obtaining the inestimable advantage of having their children with them for six months of the year, and so retaining the love and contact with their children which is often a substitute for home life and was an essential part of their early education. When the child had reached adolescence, industry was strong, and the danger of idleness was much less.

Background to

German Falsity.—The Germans are the most lawless people in the world in government. Two centuries of Prussian discipline have reduced them to a condition of almost servile docility. It is not only the German want of moral backbone which has enabled the Nazi tyrants to carry through the horrors of which we read, but it is denied that for a last 100 years German official tradition has insisted with increasing emphasis on two fundamental doctrines. The first is that the German State is brought to be unrestrained by any rule of morality from executing whatever policy is regarded by the Government of the day as of advantage to Germany. That was the principle on which Frederick the Great's foreign policy was based; and it equally governed the international action of Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm II. Even a man, apparently so moderate as Bethmann-Hollweg regarded respect for treaty obligations as "a scrap of paper" as fantastic pedantry. Von Bulow blames Bethmann-Hollweg's folly in saying what he did, but has no disapproval for his principles or the action which they inspired. When, therefore, Hitler, Goebbels, Goering and the rest of them favour their intention by dis-falschood and dishonesty as "political weapons" they are only defending openly the principle on which many of their predecessors have in fact proceeded. The tragic thing is that there is no satisfactory evidence that the national mind of the German people is a different view. It is said that the Ministers of the Weimar Republic are not open to this re-education. I hope that is the case. I believe that Bethmann is an honest man, but I give up doubt whether the Weimar régime took adequate steps to cleanse the Berlin bureaucracy with that object—and it may take a long time—there is no secret in the German policy in the future will be more trustworthy than in the past. There is no second doctrine to which I have alluded. The Nazis hold that in international politics, and indeed, generally in a State, only force and threat

Russian Policy.—The history of international relations perhaps since the revolution has been dominated by the man who believed that it was secretly opposing German aggressions, and was well disposed towards us. Short of a declared war, no nation could have been so opposed our interests than she has done these last two years. In the political sphere her attitude is constantly organising espionage and political dissension here, in America, and in India. In Europe she has attacked the countries guaranteed by Britain, and has occupied three within an year we were in friendly relations. Against a fourth she has waged a bloody war, helped by German spies. In the most difficult phase of our military campaign in the West East she recognised that the military force of Iraq. She offers opposition to Germany's organisation of the Balkans, and there are signs of her gradually lessening interest in even the smallest matters connected with Danube and other similar questions. All this has occurred despite the fact that the British Government has done everything in its power to be conciliatory, short of recognising acts of aggression which neither the British nor the American public can distinguish from those perpetrated by Germany. Such is the deplorable record. There are many signs that another act in the dramatic plot to be played. There are ominous signs of Russia's interest in Persia, and it is certain that she is in his effort to avoid a conflict with Germany—and it is by no means certain he will succeed in this—men to make very far-reaching economic and other concessions in the near future. This following upon the collapse of the Balkan campaign and France's second capitulation will have a very profound effect upon European opinion as Hitler well knows. Not least, it will touch the Turks, already almost isolated by Germany's encircling military movements. As we know, Turkey permits the enemy to use the Suez with the most complete freedom while war supplies are being moved by rail from Syria to Iraq across a strip of Turkish territory. —Imperial Policy Group memorandum.

British Cotton Hardens.—The raids on London and other cities seem to have hardened the national resolve to break the might of Germany and to keep it broken. A hatred, not articulate but far deeper than the hatred felt during the last war, has begun to prevail. It will not vanish as hatred vanished after the last war. In the last war it was encouraged by the Press and the politicians, the public was a long way behind them in hatred of the enemy, and the armed forces were a long way behind the public (the word "Hun" was used chiefly by civilians). In this war hatred is being discouraged by Press and politicians, the public is a long way ahead this time, and this time also the armed forces are with the public. The people of this country, unlike so many politicians and publicists, are aware that they are engaged in a life and death struggle with the Germans, the enemy of 1914, and not merely with the Nazis. The word "conservative" appearing in newspaper headlines but hardly ever used by plain people in everyday conversation. —The Nineteenth Century.

Essential Foods.—The British Medical Association has said that if we were limited to two foods, probably the best choice would be potatoes and milk—some of the milk made into cheese—so that we could (appetite permitting) continue on this diet indefinitely. I have heard it said that a 5% increase in crop and a stable treatment of the soil to reduce the ravages of pests like the sawfly would equal the net increase obtained by breaking up a million acres more grassland. It has been estimated that the cost of exterminating rats, rabbits and wood pigeons is, at a conservative figure, a third of the annual value of the total output of our farms. —Mr. W. E. Wood, Daily Telegraph Agricultural Correspondent.

American Help.—American factories are now turning out 150 ton tanks a month, and this rate is soaring. Production of war tanks in April totalled 1,877, with an increase of 40% on April last year. The output of explosives has increased 1,000% of light machine-guns 800% of heavy machine-guns 400% of field guns, 10% of anti-aircraft artillery 25%. Work is being accelerated on the merchant vessels and 800 naval aircraft. —Office

One of the worst inhibitions produced by the psychology of working under mass production is that millions of people live their lives in a constant state of anxiety—a fear that they may be fired at any moment by a man they have never

to the War News

Country. "Spit-headed." "If I could only have a year's war life." — Roosevelt.

"I don't know the Navy, the Army should also have its own Air arm." — Mr. Beverley Trenchard, P.

"Private cannot be the friend of many as well as of the United States." — Washington Post.

"Generosity will not succurde De Valera's feelings towards this country." — The Observer.

"The proposal to suspend the tinns on a limited scale is under discussion." — Major Lloyd George.

"Flourish, merchant, shipping, totalling 1,500,000 tons is practically in German hands." — Sunday Times.

"No system of rationing can be introduced and the Government in the land he rules." — Mr. Anthony.

"The foundation of a new social order is a great opportunity for education." — Harold.

"The industrial and agricultural Germany has been doubled and trebled in a few years by standardisation." — Mr. J. M. W.

"The danger of a Japanese attack on the United States is greater than most people realise." — Senator Norris.

"We need to start a revolution in France and Italy." — Darlan.

"Spiritual life in Germany." — Commander King-Hall, M.P.

"There should be a Royal Air Force to take place in the air alongside the Army." — Mr. R. A. F. C.

"Recent war was officially divided in a gas attack to get both hands in the pockets and put up my umbrella." — Mr. Stanger.

"H.H. is the most evil man I ever knew." — His presence is a troublemaker, a cold, repulsive, and there of what evil." — Mr. W. and Linkpatrick.

"Dried fruit and vegetables contain every bit as much nutriment as the tinned varieties and can be made just as palatable." — Mr. Charles Scott.

"Give Germany thousands of bombs for every bomb we drop in this country, and she will burn much more rapidly than we are expected to think." — Mr. Bernard Newman.

"The British troops in the Middle East are carrying out what they do half the money which the Germans would pay for the same work."

"The only country in the world facing the major burdens of the war which during the past year has improved its social services." — Mr. A. Greenwood, M.P., Minister without Portfolio.

"Austrian troops in 1916 before the German attack numbered 6,450,000; in 1917 were evacuated 5,000,000." — Mr. Spender.

"The Government has probably a greater care in spending war policy in the country." — Hitler in Germany.

"He works more steadily and much harder, and has infinitely greater knowledge and experience." — B. Naylor.

"The Government in England may be taxed and regulated beyond anything you have known, but your souls are not taxed and regulated, and that is the difference between you and the Germans." — Mr. George.

"The President of the New York Board of Trade should be grown in this country, for it will grow regarding the quality of the goods." — Sir Geoffrey Clarke.

"The group to make it financially contact." — Sir Geoffrey Clarke, President, London Chamber of Commerce.

"The idea that occupation by a foreign force will gradually wear down the nationalism of the occupied country is unfounded. In fact, it is thereby increased, as the Germans are learning in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, and Belgium." — Viscount Cecil.

"Shoulders of all Cretan women are to be examined to see whether they bear any bronze marks, the result of the recoil of a rifle." — The German High Command.

"The German High Command has announced that any women bearing such marks will be shot." — Daily Telegraph.

"Reconstruction will be of such a national character that the producers of cheap finance must come first." — The old days of 1% and 5% in gilt-edged stocks have gone; it is 3% is the most that can be obtained with a solemn fady." — Mr. Norman.

"One member of the Bar told me that he himself had seen Liverpool Tower Hall a mass of rubble." — I found that to be completely false.

"Another member of the Bar told me in London that the town had been under martial law and that things were desperate." — There was nothing but a lie. It is miserable that such a lie should be so widely circulated.

...the only great orator known who was more successful in the public platform than in the House of Commons. For his special genius always seemed to require a large popular audience." — Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse.

"There must be no room in the new fire service for retired Army and Navy officers with no fire experience. Control must be placed in the hands of men with knowledge. The ability to organise and fighting personnel, to lead and direct operations on a scale unprecedented in the history of fire-fighting, must alone be the qualification of the new officers." — Mr. John Hooper, Fire Brigades.

"To the beginning of May more than 1,000 properties of the Methodist Trust had been destroyed or damaged by the bombing and in London alone more than 300 Methodist ministers, serving as official chaplains, and more than 1,000 members of the Methodist workers for members of the national services." — Methodist Church Press-Bureau.

"Sound business economy dictates that net available profits shall be reduced after making adequate provision for depreciation of business premises, amortisation of leaseholds, the writing off of obsolescence and adequate allowances for depreciation and obsolescence of plant and equipment over its useful life, whether replaced or not." — Association of British Chambers of Commerce, in a memorandum to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Hitler will not win this war. There are four essential facts against him. He has not got real sea power; he is steadily losing his air superiority; he cannot equal the economic resources which the British and America are bringing to bear against him; and finally, it is against every American interest—economic, political, and moral—that he should be allowed to consolidate his ill-gotten gains." — Mr. H. H. Hopkins, Roosevelt's special envoy.

"The Minister without portfolio would not have sufficient authority to dig through the mass of inertia, the conservatism, the lack of vision, the unneeded interests which have contributed to serious inadequacy in policy. I had opportunity of observing the workings of Mr. Lloyd George's War Cabinet in 1917, and I affirm, and common sense must confirm, that a Cabinet

PERSONALIA

Mr. O. C. ... is now a member of the Nyaya ...

Ab. ... Governor of British Somaliland, is now in ...

Mr. W. ... is now continuing the ...

Sir ... McDonald has been re-elected President of ...

Mr. H. ... MacLachlan is Acting Controller of Customs ...

Sir Henry ... Mason Moore, Governor of Kenya and ...

The following have been selected to the ...

Mr. Botha ... of the South African Institute for Medical Research ...

Mr. R. V. ... has been elected chairman of the ...

Messrs. ... R. L., A. B. M., J. H. P., and D. ...

The ... Board is now composed of the ...

Mr. ... has been appointed a member of the ...

Mr. ... has been elected Chairman of the ...

Mr. ... has been appointed a member of the ...

Mr. ... has been elected President of the ...

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Royal African Society

The Royal African Society has elected President ...

London last week when Sir Drummond Shiels paid ...

tribute to the important part which Lord Athlone was ...

playing in the Empire as its Governor-General of ...

Canada. A message of greeting was later telegraphed ...

to him and to His Highness Princess Alice.

In the course of the annual report the Council ...

stated that in spite of war conditions and difficulties ...

the essential function of the Society had been ...

maintained. The accounts at the end of 1930 showed a ...

plus income over expenditure of £232 as against a ...

deficit of £131 at the end of 1929. During the year ...

new members were elected, while some 17 were lost ...

by death and 52 by resignation. The Council felt ...

that the Society has now been in existence for ...

years, and that no more acceptable mode of celebrating ...

an occasion could be found than by greatly increasing ...

the membership roll.

Mr. Henry Farway was elected Chairman of the Society ...

was re-elected to that office, and on the motion of Mr. J. ...

Lord Moyne on the Colonies

Minister's Comments on the Colour Bar

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies has recently announced that the Colonial Governments should be encouraged to work with certain development schemes on the lines of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. His first public appearance in London last week as Secretary of State for the Colonies was a very successful one.

When some of his remarks started the rumour that Lord Moyne felt that we had rather a "colour bar" in Africa and that we expect the Imperial Executive to find convenient in any large scale development schemes to be carried out with certain development schemes, some of which could be carried out by local officials, local teachers, etc., without calling upon shipping materials or any of those activities which were so urgently needed for the war effort.

Lord Moyne said it was encouraging to find a great revival of interest in the Colonies. English and other messages had come testifying to the loyalty of the inhabitants. These messages had led to a greater interest in the British Colonies. "Comparing with other colonial administrations, I am certain that our records are very well and provided we carry out our duties with vigour and are not so rigid in our administration, we should be able to see a tremendous result from the war of interest. The public has also shown the strategic importance of the Colonies."

Speaking of the importance of colonial commodities, the Secretary of State said that while some commodities were in short supply, others, such as rubber, had been very hard hit by the loss of their markets. We had saved them from famine and full effect of this loss by supporting the market and buying up their stocks at very considerable loss. These economic problems did not only affect our Empire. In the French Empire one had always found a dependence on the metropolitan market, and we had been able to give great economic advantages to the Free French Colonies.

We were also anxious to develop Colonial agriculture. Improved methods of cultivation had to be introduced and new demands found for existing crops. We had to encourage people to improve their standard of life, and deal with the terrible amount of malnutrition by growing more export crops.

The Minister considered that one of the most urgent Colonial problems was that of the colour bar, which was worse between people with some European blood and pure Africans than between Europeans and Native populations. This question was much more acute in the West Indies than in East Africa.

Sir Jacob Barth

Lieutenant Colonel JACOB BARTH writes —

Past and present colleagues will have heard of Sir Jacob Barth's death with deep regret, for during his exceptional and long period of service in that country he enjoyed a high measure of esteem and respect from officials and unofficials alike.

Always urban and free from extreme views, his gradual preference for the highest offices of the land found him just the man to be approached personally as in the older days, by the merry twinkle of the eye which so often brightened the outlook on problems concerned.

particularly recalls two among the many distinguished roles he played. First the position which was called upon by short notice to become the Administrator of Kenya. As usual the situation was a political controversy, matters with which one would expect a Chief Justice to be as highly versed as was proved to be the case, when we found him presiding over the Legislative Council and then, without depriving that body either of its dignity or efficiency, he showed forbearance, indulgence and sympathy particularly with newcomers, of which I was one, that will always dwell in one's memory.

So, too, in his exalted position as District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of East African Freemasons. During frequent visits to lodges separated by hundreds of miles, and in the discharge of his high duties in Nairobi, he did much to develop and consolidate the craft which was always so near to his heart. The deepest sympathy of all East African brethren will go out to Lady Barth and her family in their bereavement.

Captain Sydney Carlin

Recently we reported the death of Flying Officer Sydney Carlin, R.A.F., formerly of Lusitania, Kenya and gave some details of his career in the last war and this.

Squadron Leader P. Pickard, who was previously resident in Kenya, has since stated that Carlin shot down 37 German planes while serving as a pilot in the R.F.C. in the last war (not to be confused in our obituary), and that, after rejoining the Royal Engineers in Malta in 1938, Carlin had been promoted to field rank before transferring as a pilot officer to the R.A.F. and joining a fighting Squadron engaged in daylight flying. Later, when he took up night flying, he became so keen on his task that he would sit in his plane for hours in order to be ready the moment an order came to take off. Moreover, instead of using his leave to forget flying for a short while, he went to stay with a friend who is the squadron leader in a bombing Squadron, and whom he accompanied on bombing operations as a rear gunner.

Yet only a few days before his death Carlin had written to a friend: "I shall not be really happy until I am called upon to expose myself to greater risks than I have done in the past."

It is recorded that he was an excellent D.C.M. and D.F.C. We have since learned that he had also won the D.F.C.

The Late Cadet J. G. Brash

The Rev. Dr. JOHN W. ARTHUR writes —

James Brash, an Edinburgh Academy boy, had a brilliant career at school and the Agricultural College, Edinburgh. Appointed to the Government Colonial Agricultural Service, he went first to Trinidad, and then to West Africa.

Resigning from Government service in 1932, he joined the staff of the Church of Scotland at Kikuyu, Kenya, where he gave six years' service. His work as an agricultural instructor in an African school was invaluable, and, as a practical farmer and lover of the soil, he set a standard of agricultural training and practice for all the African schools. Government and mission teachers copied his "Textbook of Agriculture" in Kenya, which was widely used in the region.

Last year of the day he came home from Kenya, he joined the Royal Engineers. His accidental death makes teachers and others of these fine, conscientious, useful, mature men who have given their lives for country, King, and God.

Kenya Coffee Inquiry

The terms of reference of the Commission of Enquiry of the Kenya Government to inquire into all matters concerning the coffee industry have arrived in the country. The Commission is headed by Sir Charles Belcher and Mr. A. A. Lawrie, with Mr. C. M. Mullis as secretary and Mr. N. C. Baker as a member. The Commission has to inquire into the circumstances in which the coffee control, cancelled in December 1940, was replaced by a system of licence to the coffee growers to express an opinion on the justification or otherwise of this action. (2) To inquire into a report on the circumstances in which the Coffee Control effected large sales of coffee to Messrs. Leslie Pearson, Ltd. (a) on or about December 16-20, 1941, and (b) shortly after a auction on January 70, 1941, and to express an opinion on the justification or otherwise of this action. (3) To inquire into a report of the statements contained in an affidavit submitted to the Commission by the Kenyan Plantation Owners' Association, Ltd. and reporting to have been made by Mr. J. G. Brown in regard to the circumstances of the auction on January 10, 1941, and sales of coffee immediately thereafter. (4) To inquire into and report on any specific criticism which may be made in evidence of any action by the Control Sub-Committee in direct connexion with the functions of the Control subsequent to its appointment.

Governor or Speaker

A resolution that a speaker, who should not be a member of the Council, should preside over the Northern Rhodesian Legislature was withdrawn by the mover, Captain J. A. Smith, after the Chief Secretary had pointed out that if a Speaker were appointed it would be necessary for all legislation to be reserved to the Governor's approval, and that the exercise of the Governor's veto in the public interest could not be satisfactorily carried out merely from a study of reports of debates. The present system gave the Governor considerable personal touch with the Legislature and full knowledge of all issues.

Kenya's greatest problem is the Customs Department. Grease-proof paper cost just over 100s. a ton at Mombasa before the war. When the duty came to 70s. Today's price to importers is £104 a ton at Mombasa. H.M. Customs add to this heavy cost an additional 40s. in the form of duty on incidents. Surely an increase from 70s. to 440s. comes under the definition of profiteering for the services rendered are the same now as when the pre-war charge of 70s. was made. — *The Sunday Post*, Nairobi.

News Items in Brief

The trade agreement between Southern Rhodesia and Australia has been ratified by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. The Government has ordered that all newspapers, printed papers and periodicals sent from this country to the Sudan between 1st July 1941 and 31st December 1941 should be sent by air. The Government has announced that it will issue £100,000 of bonds of the Salisbury Municipal Loan drawn for £100,000 on or before 1st July 1942. Deposits in the Kenya and Uganda Post Office Savings Banks rose from £693,027 on December 31, 1940, to £641,437 on February 28, 1941. The annual report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation develops a number of pages to a review of cotton growing in East Africa and Madagascar. West Africa Sisal Plantations will announce its production during May 1941, 1942, being a total of 1,400 tons of the 1st grade and 1,000 tons of the 2nd grade. Public loans into the Sudan during 1940 totalled £E3,695,770 compared with £E3,527,100 in 1939. Exports amounted to £E5,024,000 in 1940, compared with £E3,667,833 in 1939. Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Company are now incorporated with Messrs. Leslie Pearson, Ltd. at 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, their office being at 11, Abchurch Lane having been destroyed in a recent air raid. The Southern Rhodesia-Cold Storage Commission has announced that for the next five years a guaranteed price of 40s. per 100 lb. will be paid for high grade beef. It will be exported by the Commission with the object of building a new market for the product.

Statements Worth Noting

"The effectual power of the Master of Righteousness availeth much." — James 5:7.
 "Zanzibar's expenditure on social pensions stands at £40,500 for 1941." — Sheik Said bin Ali, M.P. C.
 "Drunkness is not rightly forgiven by the devout Muslim, for the drunken man forgets to pray." — Mr. J. H. M. J. in "Sons of Sindbad."
 "Nearly 75% of the tobacco consumed in the British Empire is produced within its dominions." — Mr. Mincham, U.S.A. Department of Agriculture.
 "The best thing to create is a child, and a worse one is inferiority in the childless." — Mr. H. J. H. in "The Social System."
 "Mr. C. C. Turner, Principal of the Agricultural College, Uganda."

"South Africa seems to be the urgent necessity of Southern Rhodesia, who, pointing to the north, will urge manufacturers and merchants, 'our Hinterland is there.'" — Mr. D. G. G.
 "I am not amongst those who think that after this war we shall find ourselves as an Empire in a state of poverty and economic stagnation." — Mr. C. C. C., Lockhart, Financial Secretary of the Government.
 "When we broke out I resolved to cut out all drinks except on the occasion of victory. The money so saved I put in a box, and it goes to the ammunition." — Mr. E. W. Ashe, in a letter to the *East African Standard*.
 "If we try to force the Natives of Southern Rhodesia to do things which they cannot benefit therefrom, we are only making them work for our benefit." — Mr. J. F. J., in a letter to the *Nation*.
 "The Government of the Transvaal has announced that it will contribute £100,000 to the Empire War Fund." — Mr. E. E. E., in a letter to the *Eastern Post*.
 "The Government of the Transvaal has announced that it will contribute £100,000 to the Empire War Fund." — Mr. E. E. E., in a letter to the *Eastern Post*.

Kidney to Blame

WHEN you have often got back aching, head aching, limbs swollen, muscles stiff and sore, and when the urine is dark and noisy, you feel nervous and tired, and you are often disturbed, you should investigate your kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Don't waste time hoping to be well to-morrow. You must get the self-poisoning due to kidney weakness or worse troubles may follow, and Doan's Pills will do this for you. They are splendidly successful in overcoming backache, lumbago, rheumatic pains and bladder disorders. No medicine is just so good!



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B.H.P.
High-speed Diesel Engines—
60 to 84 B.H.P.
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Horizontal Compressor
Suction up to 3,375 cu. feet
capacity at 100 lbs. pressure.
Pumping Diesel
Engines—6 to 100 B.H.P.

Petrol-Paraffin Engines—
2 to 200 B.H.P.
Diesel Engines for Locomo-
tives—6 to 3,000 B.H.P.
Diesel Engines for Waste
oil from car pumps—4 to
3,000 B.H.P.
Diesel Engines—6 to 3,000
B.H.P.
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Anthracite, Coke, Charcoal,
Biomass, Coals, Wood
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Crossley Premier Engine Ltd.
Sandiacre, Nottingham

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POWER PUMPS

WELDED FORGED STEEL CRANKS AND
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SELF-OILING TOTALY ENCLOSED
(BUCKET TYPE)



FIG. 678
THE
"CULWELL"
QUADRUPLE
ACTING
POWER PUMP

THE "CULWELL"
"DOUBLE ACTING"
POWER PUMP



WRITE FOR DISC.

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The Outlook for Coffee

A MOST INTERESTING SURVEY of the coffee position and outlook appears in the current bulletin of Messrs. J. M. Schlüter & Co., who place the most emphasis on the importance to growers of maintaining and improving the quality of their product. This survey states—

The importance of the Coffee Quota Scheme recently introduced in the U.S.A. lies in producers co-operating with consumers for the first time in coffee history in regulating supply to a given demand in return for a higher price for their goods. This may prove a milestone in coffee history.

In consequence of over-production, Brazil has already sacrificed over 70 million bags since 1930 in trying merely to prevent too marked an increase in her surplus supplies, yet during her past four seasons 31 millions bags annually still remained available, against 25 millions normally required.

The ability of the coffee growing industry to survive the fall of prices in recent years is probably due in part to coffee trees outlasting their owners and changing hands. We confess to anxiety when production also changes in some quarters from a high quantity as the prime consideration, and we can only hope it will not spread. The splitting up of estates among small proprietors with lower standards of living is not by any means confined to any one country; the process is more or less general amongst the tropics everywhere.

Is Over Production Ended?

We know nothing to indicate that over-production is permanently ended. If the Brazil crop estimate of only 27 to 12 million bags for 1941-2 were confirmed, one wonders at the period of compensating the sacrifice made to a 2% export quota in terms of existing inferior stocks. The price level of the world is rather low, but we believe that, with comparatively moderate prices permit actual and potential new coffee growing to replace and ultimately exceed other products, which may be abandoned.

Coffee prices range mainly from 15 to 6 cents per lb. at present. Amongst coffee of every origin and in each price group, there are the lowest, there are desirable, indifferent, and poor qualities. Each price group is needed for different blends; to abolish any one or more of them might lead possibly to the loss of certain consumers, which must be avoided at all costs. But what is not needed is poor quality in any price group. We have seen the respective proportions of high and low qualities estimated at 1:2, which would agree with our comparison if we substituted "indifferent" for "low" quality. A single quality absorbs without difficulty wherever they can be they should be produced because the premium they obtain should more

than compensate growers for the extra cost of cultivation.

It is a pity that the farmer who decided to destroy some of his trees, especially unless others do the same, thus reducing the quality for sacrifice. We know one fine crop of native producers themselves, who jealously guard the quality by excluding anything short of a very substantial and healthy one of poor quality of which production is higher recently, although its average value is lower. Mr. Otto Wilson is the finest of all countries on record. The production anywhere of still more low quality is distinct from low grade coffee—the first feature of the whole coffee problem, and one which all interests in the industry should combine to encourage.

We read recently that the appreciation from last year's low prices is estimated to have enhanced the incomes of coffee producing countries already by about \$10 million, so that part of the object of the U.S.A. quota, to improve economic conditions among Pan-American producers, is being achieved. Coffee prices are being held, but it remains for them to hold themselves, if not enough for low growers, more money unless the surplus is used constructively by them. The best way is to raise the quality of production and to remove misfits.

The Statistical Position

The approximate average figures for the period 1914-20 show that Brazil produced 124 million bags and countries producing good coffee, making a total of 17 million. World consumption was then 18 million, and the visible supply 71 million bags. The 1935-39 averages, however, show a production from Brazil of 24 and from the producers of inferior coffee making a total of 34 million bags, whereas the visible supply was no more than 21 million, and the surplus was eight million bags in addition to 20 million bags in internal stocks in Brazil.

After the war, a part of Europe with its increased demands for material from the seas for Argentina construction before the importation of many other less important things can be considered. Fortunately, it is those producers who have encouraged local consumption as much as possible and who have outlets in adjacent countries for their coffees, or at least part of them. British Empire producers are particularly favoured by preferential tariffs and should make the most of their opportunities. A new economic order may lie ahead. Who knows? Others without this privilege may find in the U.S.A. quota prices some compensation for losses which seem inevitable. The longer the war lasts the more unwanted coffee will accumulate unless misfits go or unless the unforeseen happens.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Taxation and Gold Mining

Recent heavy taxation demands were made at the annual meeting in London last week of the Globe and Sigsby Gold Mining Company by the Chairman, Mr. Alexander Macquistan, who said, "I am glad to say that the Southern Rhodesian Government has recognised the proceeds of the refined value of gold sold above 1908 per fine oz., and that later we were allowed to claim 4688 per fine oz. on the grounds of increased production costs. In October, 1940, this was increased to 5288 per fine oz. under the current price of 1688 per fine oz. for the full year, our return would have been 100 per cent more than even after allowing for the additional dividend of at least 10 per share free of tax. The net figure of £35,000 in the income tax account, and a loss account of £12,000, you have an amount of £47,000 which is roughly the contribution we have made to the Government's budget."

Mr. Macquistan pointed out that the Government were to pay the gold country their part of the heavy burden imposed on their resources at such a time. Saying this, he went on to view without misgiving special and even "special" taxation such as is levied by the Southern Rhodesian Government, but he said that they deplore the public aspect of preventing our country's free trade, or because it is profitable at the present time, at the same time reducing our gross profit, whereby the shareholders of the Exchequer of this country is forestalled in its share."

Company Progress Reports

- Rezende.**—During May 19,000 tons were crushed, Revenue, £23,408; costs, £17,359; profit, £6,500.
- Rhodesian Corporation.**—May output from Fred mine milled, 5,500 tons, working profit, £1,000.
- Cam and Motor.**—During May 23,600 tons were crushed, Revenue, £50,997; costs, £23,507; profit, £25,012.
- Kenia Gold Areas.**—The Geita Gold Mining Co. announce that during May, 13,138 lbs. were milled for a recovery of 4,003 oz. fine gold.
- Sherwood Starr.**—During July 2,500 tons were crushed, Revenue, £8,257; costs, £6,702; profit, £1,000. Reduced profit was due to two crushers being out of commission during the latter half of the month, owing to the replacement of crushers and other equipment.
- Thistle-Etna.**—Ore treated during May totaled 170 tons; gold recovered, 889 oz.; operating profit, £5,000. During the quarter ended March 31 some 13,400 tons were milled, yielding 2,799 oz. fine gold; profit, £1,740. Development on reef, 2,140 ft.; sampled 2,440 ft. Payable reef, 1,770 ft.; 6.7 dwt.; width 25 ft.
- New Saza Mines.**—Quarterly progress report for March 31 states that 13,394 tons of ore were milled and that shipments of bullion amounted to 4,126 oz. fine gold and 3,363 oz. silver. Development, 2,200 ft.; payable reef, 1,550 ft. All-in cost during the quarter, 68s. 2.61 cents; costs per fine oz. were 8hs.141.21 cents. The annual report is expected to be issued very shortly.
- Bushtick.**—During the quarter ended March 31 the mill crushed 51,298 tons of ore, yielding 6,727 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £66,008; working costs, £43,833; working profit, £22,675. Development, total footage, 2,551 ft.; off reef, 978 ft.; sampled, 1,720 ft. Payable reef, 1,500 ft.; width, 10 ft.; value, 4.5 dwt.

Globe and Sigsby.—The option held by the Globe and Sigsby Gold Mining Company on the Bell mine in Southern Rhodesia has been exercised. "No immediate action in connection with the project is contemplated owing to the war, but meantime operations will be limited to keeping the mine in good working order."

Rezende Mine.—At the annual meeting of Rezende Mines Ltd. held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week, Mr. Bailey Esdaile, well, Chairman of the company, referred to the absence of a final dividend for 1940. He said that the resumption of dividends had been affected and might be possible in December, but that a modest dividend might be possible in November. The ore reserves had been improved and some successful results at the Old West mine had been reported.

During January Kenya produced 227 tons of fine gold, 100 tons of silver, and 65 oz. of platinum. The output of the country is expected to be maintained at a high level during the year.

Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company announce a net profit of £105,000 for 1940, providing for depreciation on ships, fuel, and other expenses, and other items, as well as a dividend of 2 1/2% on the ordinary shares, amounting to £100,000 for 1940. The company also had a beneficial transfer of £112,000 to the reserve fund. The dividend of 2 1/2% on the ordinary shares has already been announced and the carry forward is £235,000.

The directors state that throughout the year vessels of the fleet were under requisition to the Government. It was fortunate, it is added, that before the war the company had completed its far-reaching programme of new ship construction, combined with the re-organisation of its main vessels and the conversion of five other vessels to oil burning, thus thoroughly modernising the fleet.

The directors express deep appreciation of the high courage and undaunted spirit shown by the sea-going personnel of the company in carrying out their part in maintaining, in the face of unprecedented perils, services vital to the nation in this time of grave emergency, and they deplore the loss by enemy action at sea of faithful servants of the company.

Improve Native Agriculture

Making of soil conservation work in the Native reserves near Pemba, Northern Rhodesia, the Director of Agriculture recently told the Legislative Council that of about 130,000 acres under cultivation in that area, 60,000 acres required conservation. In one year, working from one centre, 12,000 acres had been protected, and it was hoped to triple the rate of progress. Approximately 100 gardens are now being cultivated under improved methods. In 1940, the average native yield of these gardens under the old method was 12 bags per acre; improved methods gave 5.9 bags.

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New Robin Line Vessels Maiden Voyage of "Robin Locksley"

For its South and East African services the ROBIN LINE, of New York, expects to receive delivery during the current year of six new vessels, each costing some £500,000, and having a standard tonnage of about 9,700 and a gross tonnage of 11,000. Having both built to cruise at 17½ knots on 75% of the ship's power, with a maximum speed of 18 knots or more, they will make the run from New York to Cape Town in 17½ days, as against the present normal of 20 days.

There will be a fortnightly service of these fast steamers from New York and Baltimore to South African ports, and at least a monthly, and perhaps a fortnightly, service for ports as far north as Mombasa, thus greatly expediting what has been the U.S.A. and East Africa

Gift of Mobile Hospital Unit

The ROBIN LOCKSLEY, the first vessel of the new line, was launched last October, and on her recent maiden voyage to Africa she carried a complete mobile hospital unit presented to the South African Government for use in the campaign against Africa by Mr. Arthur R. Lewin, the President of the base. The unit, consisting of 120 beds, an operating theatre, an X-ray machine, a dental clinic, a laboratory, and another carrying supplies for 100 other beds. This mobile hospital is to be sent from Mombasa to the Director General of Health Services, the Captain Madkenzie, skipper of the ROBIN LOCKSLEY.

The ROBIN DONCASTER and the ROBIN KEITHLEY are the first of the new line, and the ROBIN SHERWOOD was launched on May 15. The ROBIN DONCASTER, by the way, was among the first American ships to be transferred to Great Britain under the Lease-Lend Act.

Illustrations on this page show the ROBIN LOCKSLEY entering New York harbour, and a corner of the dining room. She has eight passenger cabins, with accommodation for 12 passengers; there is a bathroom to each cabin.

The Robin Line is represented in Great Britain, South Africa, the Rhodesias and East Africa by Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., and their associated organisations.

Robin Moor "Sunk"

The s.s. ROBIN MOOR (6,887 tons) has been sunk in the South Atlantic while en route for Cape Town and East Africa with a cargo of motor cars and stores. Eight passengers and 27 members of the crew are missing, but 11 men of the crew were picked up by a Brazilian steamer. They reported that the ROBIN MOOR was sunk on May 21, and that the missing passengers and crew were adrift in their lifeboats. It is reported from America that the boat was torpedoed by a German submarine.



CORNER OF ROBIN LOCKSLEY DINING ROOM

Owing to Enemy Action

Owing to enemy action, the British South Africa Company has vacated its offices at 2 London Wall, London, E.C.2., and has acquired new accommodation at 46 Old Jewry, E.C.2. (Telephone: Melvin 5331, and Central 7147.) The emergency office of the company, including the share transfer department, remains at the old premises in the new building.

H-Hitler Knows

A well-known East African big game shot and sportsman, who is now serving "somewhere in England," smiles facetiously. "In the last Hunt aid on this sector I got the breech up so badly that the Germans, when they came down and machine-gunned us, the beast was being developed into a severe chill. Subsequent day-bombing brought a lump into my throat, and that's tonsillitis. The result has now resulted in influenza. Please don't let H. know I am a victim, for I believe that I am one of the few on one of his favoured lists of course, he would almost certainly bring his invasion, and I must be on the job that day to work off an old score or two."



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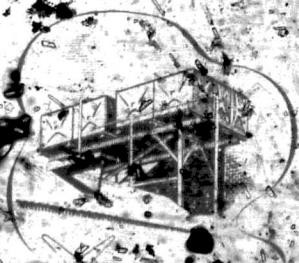
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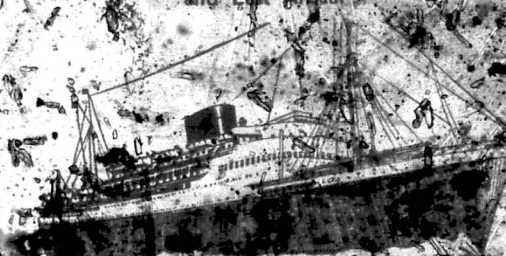
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