

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 2, 1941

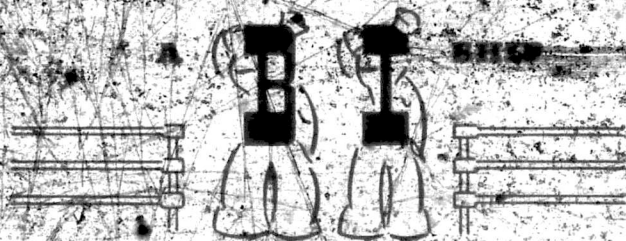
Volume 1B (New Series) No. 889

6d. Weekly, 20s. Yearly post free

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

You'll feel

WELCOME ABOARD



SAVINGS FROM LONDON
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

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

from the moment you step aboard we do our level best to spoil you — not in an embarrassing way, of course, but just sufficient to make you feel really like a guest.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Doyne & Co., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Gellatly, Hunkey & Co., Ltd., 96/98, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wack & Sheppard, Ltd.

For all matters concerning

TRADE with or **TRAVEL**

to, or from EAST AFRICA consult

SMITH, MACKENZIE & COMPANY, LTD.

MOMBASA NAIROBI DAR ES SALAAM ZANZIBAR
TANGA KAMPALA LAMU LINDI

London Office: 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3

(Phone AVENUE 4680)

ROBIN LINE

EAST REGULAR CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, MORA,
 LOURENÇO MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH,
 CAPE TOWN
 (BLINDI, MUKINDANI, KILWA, & Indigenist offices) AND

NORTH AMERICA

THROUGH SERVICES FOR
 NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, NEWPORT NEWS,
 BOSTON, AND TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

LONDON—MITCHELL COTTES & CO. (LONDON) LTD. Old Broad St. W.C.2
 Telephone—LONDON MA 62781

MOMBASA AND NAIBOI—MITCHELL COTTES & CO. (E.A.) LTD.
 CAPE TOWN—MITCHELL COTTES & CO. (S.A.) LTD. DURBAN—W.M. COTTES & CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, ROBIN LINE, 39, CORTLAND STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

TEA & SUGAR
 TRUCKS



BALL BEARING
 WHEELS & AXLES

MINING WAGONS
 OF ALL TYPES

STEAM & DIESEL
 LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

LIMITED

RALEIGH HOUSE, **LEEDS**, HEADROW LANE

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

ESTABLISHED 1897

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

**ENGINEERS
 TIMBER MERCHANTS
 CONTRACTORS**

BULWYD SALISBURY
 CAPE TOWN JOHANNESBURG

For **PAPER**
 OF ANY KIND

Try **MARSHALL & CO'S**
 2, ST. ANDREW'S HILL
 BLACKFRIARS E.C.4

Specialists in
 Drawing, Milling, etc.
 Every description of Writings, Printing
 Boards, Covers, and Traded Papers

TRANS-ZAMBESIA
 CENTRAL AFRICA

AND
NYASALAND RAILWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

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

RETURN FIRST CLASS TOURIST TICKETS
 AVAILABLE THREE MONTHS
 FOR SINGLE FARE

London Office: 13, Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4



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

HALF-WAY PORT on the ROUND AFRICA ROUTE

*FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF THE PORT
HAVE RECENTLY BEEN COMPLETED.*

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY
LISBON PARIS LONDON

UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AFRICA, WEST & EAST AFRICA

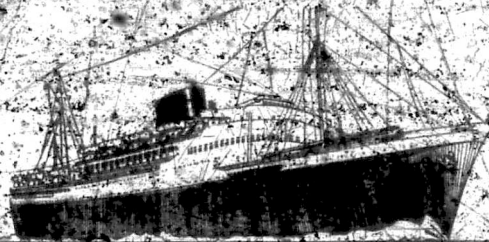
MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE TO WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Lobito, Walvis Bay, South African Ports (including Mombasa, Beira, Mozambique, Beira, and East African Ports to Mombasa.

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



For particulars of Rates of Passage, Freight and Freight Rates, apply to
Head Office, 125, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.
Telephone: 2500 (London) and 2501 (City)
125, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1
Branches at: Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and
London. Agents: Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Harare, Beira, Mozambique, and
W. H. SMITH & SON, LTD.

LESLIE & ANDERSON LTD
14, Billiter Street, LONDON, E.C. 3
and at
KAMPALA, MOMBASA, NAIROBI
ZANZIBAR

EAST AFRICAN EXPORTS and IMPORTS

LESLIE & ANDERSON (Nairobi), Ltd.
Nairobi

Specialists in Kenya and Tanganyika Arabica Coffees
Supply Standard Blends to Roasters' Requirements
Under Supervision of London-Trained Licuorers.
London Agents
EDMUND SCHLUTER & CO.
14, Billiter Street, E.C. 3

BRANCHES IN KENYA
at
NAIROBI and KIUMBINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO. LTD.

MILLERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

W. H. SMITH & SON
for first class
craftsmanship in
DIE-CUTTING & ENGRAVING.

Prices for cutting from 3/6 letter (minimum charge 3/-) in any quantity being kept in characters. W. H. Smith & Son will be glad to submit designs and prices on special orders.

W. H. SMITH & SON
1509 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND & WALES
Head Office, W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., 150, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 2, 1941

Volume 16, (New Series) No. 882

Founder and Editor
G. S. Johnson

91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389, 3391, 3393, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3401, 3403, 3405, 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3433, 3435, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3459, 3461, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 3471, 3473, 3475, 3477, 3479, 3481, 3483, 3485, 3487, 3489, 3491, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3499, 3501, 3503, 3505, 3507, 3509, 3511, 3513, 3515, 3517, 3519, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3533, 3535, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3545, 3547, 3549, 3551, 3553, 3555, 3557, 3559, 3561, 3563, 3565, 3567, 3569, 3571, 3573, 3575, 3577, 3579, 3581, 3583, 3585, 3587, 3589, 3591, 3593, 3595, 3597, 3599, 3601, 3603, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3611, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3621, 3623, 3625, 3627, 3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3727, 3729, 3731, 3733, 3735, 3737, 3739, 3741, 3743, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753, 3755, 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3793, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3807, 3809, 3811, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829, 3831, 3833, 3835, 3837, 3839, 3841, 3843, 3845, 3847, 3849, 3851, 3853, 3855, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3911, 3913, 3915, 3917, 3919, 3921, 3923, 3925, 3927, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3949, 3951, 3953, 3955, 3957, 3959, 3961, 3963, 3965, 3967, 3969, 3971, 3973, 3975, 3977, 3979, 3981, 3983, 3985, 3987, 3989, 3991, 3993, 3995, 3997, 3999, 4001, 4003, 4005, 4007, 4009, 4011, 4013, 4015, 4017, 4019, 4021, 4023, 4025, 4027, 4029, 4031, 4033, 4035, 4037, 4039, 4041, 4043, 4045, 4047, 4049, 4051, 4053, 4055, 4057, 4059, 4061, 4063, 4065, 4067, 4069, 4071, 4073, 4075, 4077, 4079, 4081, 4083, 4085, 4087, 4089, 4091, 4093, 4095, 4097, 4099, 4101, 4103, 4105, 4107, 4109, 4111, 4113, 4115, 4117, 4119, 4121, 4123, 4125, 4127, 4129, 4131, 4133, 4135, 4137, 4139, 4141, 4143, 4145, 4147, 4149, 4151, 4153, 4155, 4157, 4159, 4161, 4163, 4165, 4167, 4169, 4171, 4173, 4175, 4177, 4179, 4181, 4183, 4185, 4187, 4189, 4191, 4193, 4195, 4197, 4199, 4201, 4203, 4205, 4207, 4209, 4211, 4213, 4215, 4217, 4219, 4221, 4223, 4225, 4227, 4229, 4231, 4233, 4235, 4237, 4239, 4241, 4243, 4245, 4247, 4249, 4251, 4253, 4255, 4257, 4259, 4261, 4263, 4265, 4267, 4269, 4271, 4273, 4275, 4277, 4279, 4281, 4283, 4285, 4287, 4289, 4291, 4293,

vate enterprise in Kenya has also greatly expanded the production of sandbags, tarpaulins and other military necessities manufacturable from sisal, and leather and wool manufacture in the Colony have made considerable progress. Yet, allowing for all this, who can deny that much more might have been done?

It is, however, whose great influence may, it is to be hoped, move even the dead weight of official inertia, has said pointedly on more than one recent public occasion that the development of secondary industries in the

Colonial Office Policy Colonial Empire is one of the first essentials if Great Britain is to fulfil her declared policy of pro-

jecting the welfare of Colonial populations. Since he has been invited by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to preside over a departmental committee formed within the Colonial Office to assemble the facts upon which to base new plans of development, it is to be assumed that the Minister, Lord Moyne, as himself determined to cast aside that earlier policy of the Colonial Office of obstructing the expansion of secondary industry in the Dependent Empire, of which published policy Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, now Lord Swinton, was the arch-apostle during his madrastric reign. To mention Kenya only, plans for the manufacture of cement, for the establishment of a large textile mill, and for a pineapple canning of large dimensions, all amply financed and under excellent auspices, were abandoned, either as a result of the denial of all official assistance or of broad hints that such enterprises would not be welcomed. We mention these particular cases, and there were others, because the existence today of such enterprises would have made a direct and most useful contribution to the war effort, and especially to economy in the use of shipping. Such a contention is proved by the fact that the Athi River meat factory and the Uplands bacon factory have immensely increased their output during the past year, clearly indicating the capacity of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika (for cattle are being drawn from these three territories) to furnish more tinned meat for military consumption.

But why have so many months been allowed to pass without this capacity being properly utilised? For something like a year negotiations dragged on between the Government and the proprietors of the Uplands factory, and when at last they were concluded, it was, we believe, on terms very close to those first proposed. As if to underline

that procrastination, it was not until two months ago that the East African Supplies Board decided, in the words of the official announcement, to expand the membership and functions of the Munitions and Equipment Committee established a year previously. To include a technical investigation of the possibilities of developing local manufactures to replace imported goods which are or may be restricted in save shipping. What is the inevitable conclusion from this brief survey? As with other important factors of war economy, so with essential local production the verdict too little and too late is applicable.

HOW THE ABYSSINIAN PATRIOTS

were organised for their ultimate triumph against the Italian forces of occupation is a story which will be given elsewhere in this issue

of a significance beyond **Organisation** even its dramatic interest of the Patriots. It was the work of just

five more ill-Britain, the leadership of Brigadier H. A. Sandford, the only one of them able to speak the language of the country, and not military and political Adviser to the Emperor. Launched as a small pack-trail expedition, and at the time when Italy was at her greatest strength in the country and our fortunes in the Near East at their nadir, its total resources beyond scanty rations, and abundant grit, amounted to £750, a considerable portion of which was borrowed after the party arrived in Gojjam, the Ethiopian province judged to be the best jumping-off point from the Sudan. The expedition's job, as delicate as perilous, was to stimulate revolt, yet not so quickly as to cause it to flare up while the Italians were still strong enough to crush it with ease. When a few days out the party received news that the enemy had learned of their project, with the result that at the most inhospitable season of the year they were compelled to play a game of hide-and-seek with their pursuers, as the forerunners of the pursuit on land and by air. In face of such odds, and with sickness on top of that, they succeeded.

What was the secret of such a feat? Brigadier Sandford, with his long previous residence in Abyssinia (at one time he was the Emperor's Adviser on Eastern Affairs) and his

Characteristic of the British ledge on the East, and its varied peoples, was

of course the right leader. Captain Ronny Critchley, and Lieutenant Drew (an R.A.M.C. doctor from the Medical

Service of the contiguous Sudan, and the two Signallers, Serge-Major (now Lieutenant) Grey and Signaller Whitmore were shown by the event to have been equally sound choices. Yet, that said, and with every tribute paid to those concerned in this brilliant exploit, a deeper explanation for its success is to be found. There are Italians, who fully know Abyssinia; there are machine-like absorptions of knowledge; there are Germans technically qualified for the job too. But who can imagine them succeeding? Had they

done so, the world would have been amazed. The world admires this British achievement, but it is certainly not amazed. The truth is that it has learned from the history of our Empire to expect from us this brand of enterprise with all the odds against it. And for us so is of course to take for granted those very basic qualities which have been the envy, as often the despair of our adversaries—that blend of grit and illogical improvisation which turns a blind eye to odds and through character finally wins home.

The Italian Surrender at Wolsheft

Final Resistance in Ethiopia Diminished by One Third

NEARLY A THIRD OF THE ITALIANS still in the field in Ethiopia surrendered last week-end.

The Italian High Command announced early on Sunday morning.

The heroic garrison of Wolsheft, which has been almost besieged since April 15 and which had received no food supplies for some days, was ordered to cease hostilities on Friday. As a crowning act of gallant ceaseless fighting, the garrison made a last valiant effort, inflicting attacking and significant heavy losses on numerically greatly superior enemy forces. On other sectors of the Gondar front attempted attacks by the enemy were repulsed.

This account is obviously intended primarily for internal consumption in a disillusioned Italy, which is being told less and less of the truth.

British G.H.Q., East Africa, had stated merely: "The Italian garrison of Wolsheft, a mountain stronghold north of Gondar, has surrendered to British and Patriot Forces."

More Than 3,000 Prisoners Already In

Saturday's communiqué from P.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, had said: "In Abyssinia our aircraft machines gained enemy troops in the Debarech area."

Tuesday brought from G.H.Q., Nairobi, a statement that:

Colonel Mario Gonella, the Italian commander of Wolsheft, his staff and 3,000 prisoners are already in the hands of our Regular troops.

Patriot forces under British officers in the Lake Tana area have recently fought several successful minor actions against the enemy. In the north they established themselves between the Wolsheft garrison and Gondar, and this contributed to the early fall of the stronghold. Further south they have constantly harassed the enemy, and recently attacked a company moving from Gondar, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing much material.

A military spokesman in London said that 11 officers, 1,500 other Italians and 1,450 Africans were so far known to have surrendered at Wolsheft. They had previously destroyed much equipment.

In order to lessen the consumption of food, which is in very short supply, the Vichy French authorities in Johannesburg have been expelling their own Somali subjects towards the British lines, threatening to fire upon any who attempt to return. Some who turned back were, in fact, shot. This is believed to be the real explanation of statements made in Vichy last week that a British attack had been launched against French Somaliland.

It was freely rumoured in Vichy at the end of last week that the Duke of Arista, former Viceroy and Com-

mander-in-Chief of Ethiopia, had been put on parole in Italy by the British, and had been landed in Rome from a British aircraft. There was, of course, no truth in such reports.

A French airman named Codes is stated to have taken off for Jibuti.

General Legeuillomnie, former commander and now under the chief of French Somaliland, was ordered to join the Free French Government in its inception, was sentenced to death in his absence by Vichy last week, and the confiscation of all his property in France was ordered. On the same day it was announced that he had been appointed National Commissioner for War in the new French National Committee, established in London under the presidency of General De Gaulle. There are nine members of this Committee, which will act as trustees for France until they can hand over to a constitutionally representative Government. M. Eleven is charged with responsibility for Finance, Economy, and the Colonies.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State in the Middle East, has returned to London to report to the War Cabinet.

Marshal Badoglio, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army and conqueror of Ethiopia in Mussolini's war of aggression is believed to be under arrest in Rome.

Casualties and Awards

The following casualties in the East Africa Force are reported: Died of wounds, Sergeant A. R. Hayter, Rhodesia Regt., attached N.R.R.; Wounded and later R. B. Joly, K.A.R.; Deaths, other ranks, A. Compt. R. J. Haydenrych, S.R. Rec. Unit, and sergeant Marshall, K.A.R. The deaths are also reported of a further 12 African rank and file.

Pilot Officer Herbert Gordon Reynolds, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Reynolds, of Maccaathi, Nakuru, Kenya, is reported missing, believed killed in action.

The Minister of Defence of Southern Rhodesia has announced the death on active service of A. C. O. M. S. E. G. Haig of Acturus. Among those missing in the field are Gunners G. A. Hunter and G. J. Bosh of Bulawayo; J. Cooke, of Umlali, and A. M. Brown, of Mazoe, and L. Bors, C. P. Smith and A. H. Hasler, both of Salisbury. One of G. Williams, of Salisbury, is reported missing.

The death in an aircraft crash at the age of 22 years has been announced of 2nd Lieut. Peter Dale, eldest son of Mr. Hay Dale, chief air warden in Kampala and manager of the Uganda Bookshop, and Mrs. Dale. He joined the Royal West Kent Regiment eleven months before the outbreak of war, was commissioned in February 1940, and has been serving with the Dorsetshire Regiment.

The death has occurred on leave service of Flying

R.A.F. Daring That Saved The Sudan

Operations Started With Handful of Veteran Planes

NEWS OF R.A.F. OPERATIONS FROM THE SUDAN was given last week in a B.B.C. talk by a group captain whose identity was not disclosed.

In the course of a most interesting broadcast he said:

"I was sitting in my bungalow in Khartoum at 5.12.10.40, when a friend who understood Italian telephoned me that Mussolini had declared war on Great Britain and France. I promptly sent a message to Advanced Air Headquarters, some hundreds of miles away, and we all satified round the loud-speaker to wait for the air-raid news bulletin, which confirmed the news.

Squadrons which had earlier been sent to secret aerodromes in the Sudan prepared to get on into the Sudan to bomb Addis Ababa and Harar. This was a happening on the order of the Sudan, a strip 1,000 miles wide by 1,000 miles long as large as East and Italy combined.

The northern Sudan is mostly desert, and toward the Red Sea there is a strip. There are no many people and those there are mostly wandering nomads. To the north, the Red Sea is a long, straight, some 1,000 miles long, and the Red Sea is a long, straight, some 1,000 miles long, and the Red Sea is a long, straight, some 1,000 miles long.

Slow But Sure - Willeseys

British bomber squadrons in Egypt and Kenya were in the Sudan when Italy declared war. Three squadrons of Willeseys and four squadrons of Vincents were in the Sudan. The Willeseys had won the air battle over the Sudan, and the Vincents were in the Sudan.

Neither the Vincents nor the Willeseys could do a great deal of damage to the Italians. They were out of the Sudan, and the Vincents were in the Sudan.

However, when the Willeseys arrived over their targets at about 100 feet, they saw the Italians running. They again tried to bomb them, but they did not do much damage. They did not do much damage.

When they were almost out of the Sudan, the Willeseys tried to bomb them, but they did not do much damage. They did not do much damage.

It was astonishing how much damage the Willeseys could take. One came down with every hole except the two on the wings. The exhaust pipe was shot off the engine. The pilot went into the cockpit, and the plane was in the air.

While the Italians were being bombed, the British Air Force did nearly nothing. The British Air Force did nearly nothing.

One maintenance crew in Khartoum, without whom the aircraft could not have flown, did amazing work. In spite of having to work long hours at temperatures of 40 degrees in the shade, in dust and sand, with none of the fan to compensate for their efforts, these maintenance crews never failed us.

The Vincents were out nine of Vincent biplanes we could not carry out any heavy offensive, for it was essential that they should not run into the Italian fighters. These we used to watch like cats when they were in the North. The Vincents would go to the south and annoy the Italians there, and the Vincents would go to the south and annoy the Italians there, and the Vincents would go to the south and annoy the Italians there.

The Vincents were out nine of Vincent biplanes we could not carry out any heavy offensive, for it was essential that they should not run into the Italian fighters. These we used to watch like cats when they were in the North. The Vincents would go to the south and annoy the Italians there, and the Vincents would go to the south and annoy the Italians there, and the Vincents would go to the south and annoy the Italians there.

This craft carried its own pilot and observer, Major White (the staff officer in charge of Patriot operations), a bulky member of the Emperor's staff, a general, whisky, cigarettes, radios, ammunition and a few dollars.

Starting with Colossal Load

When we started on the day when we hoped that there was an Italian force near, and then the Vincents started off under the colossal load and would her way through the fully-planted route into Abyssinia. She had to get up the mountains, which in that part rise in places to 13,000 feet and are seldom lower than 10,000 feet.

With the throttle fully opened and the oil-coolant boiling, the devoted engine chugged up the mountain and along the high plateau until it reached the aerodrome. The aerodrome was to have been a very simple one, but as everybody was burning fuel, the aerodrome was to have been a very simple one.

When we started on the day when we hoped that there was an Italian force near, and then the Vincents started off under the colossal load and would her way through the fully-planted route into Abyssinia. She had to get up the mountains, which in that part rise in places to 13,000 feet and are seldom lower than 10,000 feet.

When we started on the day when we hoped that there was an Italian force near, and then the Vincents started off under the colossal load and would her way through the fully-planted route into Abyssinia. She had to get up the mountains, which in that part rise in places to 13,000 feet and are seldom lower than 10,000 feet.

When we started on the day when we hoped that there was an Italian force near, and then the Vincents started off under the colossal load and would her way through the fully-planted route into Abyssinia. She had to get up the mountains, which in that part rise in places to 13,000 feet and are seldom lower than 10,000 feet.

When we started on the day when we hoped that there was an Italian force near, and then the Vincents started off under the colossal load and would her way through the fully-planted route into Abyssinia. She had to get up the mountains, which in that part rise in places to 13,000 feet and are seldom lower than 10,000 feet.

to the War News

Common Epitomised. — In 1943 the Axis will occupy Africa, in 1944 Asia, and in 1946 the island of Madag. — *Quip current in Rome.*

We are fighting two enemies — a man and a Gestation. — Mr. J. Taylor.

It is not the waters which steam only, it is the winds that Achilles feel. — Admiral Lord Hatfield.

There is a supreme need for the scale of exports. — British Woods. — Mr. L. C. ... M.P.

Parliamentary democracy of the Westmaster pattern will not suit India. — George Schuster, M.P.

Some dried chrysanthemums leaves mixed in equal proportions with tobacco make a good smoke. — Mr. Synnes.

The best propaganda for Germany at present is bombs on Berlin and attacks on other towns. — Major W. ...

More than 10,000 poems were failed in their attempts to meet Great Britain during the second year of the war. — Mr. T. Goodall.

Flak is an abbreviation of *Flugzeugabwehrkanone*. No wonder even the Germans reduced it to a monosyllable. — Mr. V. Crove.

In the long run Axis propaganda for Germany would be like the ocean waves slowly rolling away the hard rock. — Mr. M. P. Price, M.P.

For the modern army, with its mechanisation, the Russian winter is nothing but a meteorological affair. — Goering's *National Zeitung*.

Germany has a store upon the eastern front that she had under Ludendorff in the last war in two years' fighting. — Herr Gustav Slobodka.

The extra profit made by the British farmer at present is so great that a great extent being earned but not overyielding the soil. — Eric de Richmond.

To speak of Nazi Bups and Nazi aeroplanes is as sensible as to talk about a democratic bomb. — ... M.P.

Hitler is spending £3,000 a week on propaganda in South Africa, and is getting a good return for his money. — Mr. J. W. Muschel, M.P., Union of South Africa.

The German mentality cannot appreciate the qualities — selflessness, patience, forbearance and forbearance — which make justice and equity essential to the establishment of a righteous peace. — Mr. R. A. Simpson.

The marvellous resistance of Russia has taken by surprise not only the German High Command but also the general staff in the world. — Mr. Lees Smith, M.P.

It took the Italian Government 15 years to drain the Pontine marshes; the British Government has reclaimed an equal area of marshland in seven months. — Professor A. ...

Alfred Rosenbergs, the man with the magnetic identity complex east of Berlin, has been selected by Hitler as Vice-Fuehrer of Germanised Russia. — *New York Herald Tribune*.

I should like to be able to claim that my assessment should be higher than the ground than the average, that is, that, please, your yardstick is not a yardstick. — ...

The German Eye Trust has kicked a corner of the great French Kuhlmann industrialist, its only real rival, and its triumph in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, chemicals. — Mr. Bernard Harris.

Stalin has astonished all foreign observers in Moscow by the brilliancy of his mind, his imaginative sweep of his vision, and the quickness and shrewdness of his intuitions. — Mr. Gebel ...

The Nazis have awakened the primitive German instinct of his soil. He was overlain by a thin veneer of Christianity and civilisation, which has cracked and peeled off. — Mr. Alfred A. Knopf.

Crops grown without humus in the soil and with mineral manures alone, rapidly deteriorate and are also particularly liable to disease. The experience of all practical men proves that this is true. — Lord Nuffield.

To suggest to a Hindu politician that democracy does not necessarily mean democracy as it is worked under the British Parliamentary system, after hundreds of years of trial and error, is to cause him to froth at the mouth. — Sir Alfred Watton.

What England wants from the Church is the Gospel proclaimed by tongues of flame, proclaimed by men who believe that Gospel in its utmost implications, by men who know that, however small, broken and embittered mankind may be, the Church can remake that life and rebuild it into England's bastion. That is the Church of England's first duty in these days of war. Our bishops should be the first in this task. — Dr. ...

Of the great wars of history one of two things happen: Perhaps the attacker breaks the enemy out right away, or the surprised, already battered, weather the first blow. What happens you can be pretty sure that in the end he is ...

Aspirants — those who have suffered the trials of evacuation have the greatest attempt for the politicians who nearly left this country in 1940. They argue that such men are guilty of negative ... and that the first sod is ...

Sir ... the British Ambassador ... a marvel of fortunate intelligence, and initiative, and General Mason Macfarlane ... the British military mission, has ... impressed the Russians by his energy, directness and imagination. — Joseph ...

It is a religion is shown to be something which cannot stand the test of war, but it is said to have any real value at all, and may not the purpose of ... we are now suffering because we have away what we truly possess but only that which we falsely supposed we had. — The Rev. L. B. Ashby.

More than 400,000 Australians are in the Navy, Army, and Air Force, and before another two years have passed there will be more than 600,000. Never before has a community of 7,000,000 people done so much as Australia in the last two years. — Mr. A. W. Fadden, Prime Minister of Australia.

The first two years of war have shown the power of Britain to adjust itself to new conditions and to live up to its new responsibilities. We still move slowly, too slowly, but we have already moved quite a long way. Britain is demonstrating that democracy is not dead, but can be very thoroughly revived to the point of assuming a position of world leadership. — Prof. Julian S. ...

I should not admit that the conditions enforced on Germany at Versailles ... by any means intolerable. Certainly she managed to build up under them in less than 20 years considerable economic strength and immense military power. The fact that Italy and Japan, who fought on the winning side, have been prominent among the chief disturbers of peace shows that it was not the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles which was mainly responsible for the Nazi policy. — Viscount Cecil, in "Real Peace."

OBITUARY

Mr. George Balfour, M.P.

We regret to record the death of Mr. George Balfour, M.P., who died on the 21st of the month...

He controlled the greatest group of electrical engineering firms in this country...

He had recently been appointed Chairman of a committee set up by the Minister of Works and Buildings...

Mr. H. C. Robertson

With deep regret we report the death of Mr. Harold George Robertson...

Strongly independent of judgment, unshakable where his convictions were concerned...

When he felt deeply as he did about cruelty to animals, the preservation and destruction of natural beauty...

After leaving Glasgow University he was for some years a free lance journalist in Scotland...

Mr. Robertson had established his own journal, The Voice, which came to the end of its life...

set himself across paths with him, and opinion in the Highlands...

His next venture, the Congo Expedition, which was financed mainly by Arab money...

On the last, strict and, as usual, unflinching, the headmaster of his native Highlands did much to restore his strength...

He died in the editorship of The Morning Times; he continued in that office until the month of his death...

All who knew him well will mourn the passing of a man of indelible intellect and of a mind with a great sense of humour...

The death is reported from Gombes, in the East African Protectorate, by Graham Finch...

Mr. Tom P. Priestley

New readers of this paper will be aware of the death of Mr. Tom P. Priestley...

Baron de Hautleville, whose death in London, France, is announced...

Lady Harris, who has died in Harrogate, is the wife of Sir Alexander Harris...

Mr. Maurice Dole, who has died in Harrogate, is the son of Sir Maurice Dole...

Mr. Noel Sabine's Address

Problems of Post War Colonial Trade

MR. NOEL SABINE, Public Relations Officer for the Colonial Office, said in the course of a recent address to the British Chamber of Commerce on the subject of post-war Colonial trade.

It is beginning to be possible to plan for post-war reconstruction, and the season for hare hunting has accordingly opened. As a nation I do not think we are particularly good at planning; we are much better at improvising and improvising as we go along. But that is not to say that we should not try to plan, and on this subject we have and with high hopes; but while we have our heads in the clouds let us try to keep our feet on the ground.

Our objective is to develop two-way trade with the Colonies, to exchange our products with theirs in ever increasing quantities and to our mutual advantage, and the Colonial Empire contains 60,000,000 potential customers living in more than 40 countries covering an area of 2,000,000 square miles.

Old System Will No Longer Serve

We have realised that the old system of buying cheap and selling dear will no longer serve our purpose, and we are not hoping to work on a system of exchanging cheap trade goods for tin cans, boxes and glass bottles for all kinds of industrial products. We realise that where standards of living are low our duty and the interest lie in the direction of raising them. That is why making the broadest possible use of the money of Colonial development we are not only fulfilling a social and moral duty, we are also creating our bread and butter in a spirit of enlightened self-interest.

Despite the unknown factors there are certain things upon which we can speculate with some degree of probability in considering conditions following the war.

In the immediate post-war period at any rate we must expect a continuance of planning on the larger scale. In particular, we must expect that the international control schemes for such primary products as oil, rubber and tea, to which may be added sisal and cocoa, and perhaps others, will continue. Transport will probably also have to be controlled. Colonial trade cannot, of course, be regarded separately, but will have to fit into the general picture of world trade. The object of these planning schemes will be to preserve greater stability of return to the producers, and by this means greater stability of their consuming power.

Giving British Trade a Fair Chance

Before the war certain tariff régimes had been established which gave definite advantages to British trade. I think we may reasonably assume that whatever Government we have in this country will wish to continue as far as conditions may permit the general policy of giving British trade a fair chance in Colonial markets.

One result of Colonial development will be the growth of certain secondary industries in the Colonies. There may be fears that this will mean the loss of opportunities of British trade, but I do not think that this result need be feared if planning is carried out properly.

If Colonial peoples are able to meet their elementary needs from local sources of supply and manufacture, the immediate effect will be to raise the standard of living; this will release the purchasing power derived from their exports to the purchase of more advanced types of goods which will still further raise the standard of living. Certain classes of goods of a simple character which have been exported to the Colonies will not be exported anymore, and that particular trade will be lost, but the money which was used to buy these

goods will be available for the purchase of other and better goods.

If, for instance, the people of East Africa make their own roof tiles instead of importing them, they will have better and more comfortable houses. They will cease to import corrugated iron for roofs, but the money they spent on it will be available for, say, bicycles. Money spent to expedite Colonial progress is well spent, and it may be regarded in the future of printing the pump.

The action and part-taken by the Government will be, as in the past, to create conditions in which the British trader can operate to the best advantage. That means that Government participation will be limited to such broad considerations as prices and markets, and that within this framework it will continue to rest in the future, as in the past, to a very large extent on the enterprise of British traders, and the service they can give where they can take advantage of the opportunities created.

Two Essential Things

Two things are absolutely essential to successful trading are good will and knowledge of the markets. We have good will in abundance, as is proved by the support and understanding we have received during the war from the peoples of the Colonies.

As to knowledge of the markets, I urge you to do all that is possible to get to know about these Colonies, their conditions of life and climate, their needs and problems. As members of a modern democratic State it is the duty of all of us to take an interest in, and to get to know about, their social and political problems. I should like to see emissaries of British trade visit the Colonies more than they have done in the past, although this of course will be difficult in war time; and I should like to see return visits, paid by trade delegations from the Colonies to see our workshops, our factories and our craftsmanship, which are second to none in the world.

This widening of our horizon will be in the best sense profitable for everybody, both as business men and as citizens. It will be one of those cases in which good business coincides with good citizenship.

Fined for Overcharging

Prosecuted at Mombasa under the Price Control Regulations, one Indian offender was fined £60 for an overcharge of £14 8s. 6d. on three bales of cloth, a second was fined £5 for an overcharge of £2 11s. on one dozen ice jars, and a third £1 5s. for overcharging 17s. on a case of two dozen charcoal irons.

Cost of living allowances on a sliding scale are payable as from the beginning of this month to married employees of the Northern Rhodesian Government. Income and allowance for a man and his wife will not exceed £500 annually.

Keep fit . . . with

FORGAN
GOLF CLUBS

and put a swing into life

Let your local dealer to show you the FORGAN range.
ROBERT FORGAN & SON, LTD., ST. ANDREWS.

SINKING PUMPS

for MINES, COLLIERIES, &c



SUITABLE FOR OPERATION BY STEAM OR COMPRESSED AIR



MINING PUMPS A SPECIALITY

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS

CHURCHILL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

POWER FOR INDUSTRY!



**KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA**

Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing machinery, apply for your proposals to one of the Companies Offices. Special terms are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to steel growers in the Tanga area.

SYSTEMS in Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 230 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts 220 and 220 Volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA:
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Uganda, Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.
THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Moshi, Mwanza.
THE BAROTSE DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
LONDON OFFICE: 60, Queen Street, E.C. 4

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

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

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

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves, to the excellent fishing streams, on to the inland seas and for tourists going even further afield there are through connections with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo

WELL if you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa the Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy lands

A Railway Dining Saloon



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

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Write for details to:
The East African Railways, Nairobi, or
to any Travel Agency.

News Items in Brief

Wireless are now controlled in East Africa.
In Southern Rhodesia, it is shortly to back its new public swimming bath.

Subject to the provision of a free site by the Municipality, the Southern Rhodesian Government will build and equip an hospital in Bulawayo.

The Kenya Government is to spend £25,000 on the housing of its African employees in Nairobi, and £10,000 for a like purpose in Mombasa.

On 21st September, in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, the party of Polish evacuees who are to stay for the duration of the war in the Protectorate held a Pontifical High Mass of Thanksgiving.

The Belgian Congo has raised its income tax from a scale ranging from 3% to 12% to a new scale starting at 10% and rising to 40%. Companies pay a tax of 2% on their taxable income, and a special surtax of 4%.

Following the recent announcement by the Foreign Office that all territories formerly known as Italian East Africa are now zones under the occupation of the King, the Board of Trade has authorised trade in Italian East Africa.

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, City Council has budgeted for a total expenditure of £15,223 in the year ending June 30 next. The authority's annual income is estimated at £142,204, giving a revenue surplus of £126,981 compared with £105,000 in 1938-39. The main sources of surplus are the water and electricity supply services, water rates which is estimated to yield a profit of over £42,000.

The price to be paid by the Government of Southern Rhodesia for cotton lint during the next five years in connection with the Government scheme for encouraging cotton production will range from 9ft. to 8d. per lb. according to yield.

Uganda's tea production last year totalled 4,300 cwt., nearly double the 1939 output. The 1940 export of sisal (2,500 tons) was also almost double that of the previous year. Sugar production, at 115,000 cwt., made the same favourable showing.

The King George V Memorial Museum, Dar es Salaam, built at a cost of £10,000, provided in equal parts by public subscription and the Tanganyika Government, is reported to be gaining popularity. Mr. Gillman, President of the Board of Management, is devoting a good deal of his time to the Museum in an honorary capacity.

Uganda has now 72 timber-producing enterprises, the sawmills having a total capacity of 99,000 cubic feet. The very erratic demand is the chief handicap to progress in the timber industry, only about half the potential output being normally required. The surplus capacity has, however, been of great value to East Africa from the war standpoint.

The suspension of shipping services from Brazil to the Cape should present East African coffee growers with a valuable new market. The Ministry of South Africa has hitherto imported all her coffee requirements from Brazil. The loss of Brazil, South American republic should prove a direct gain to the British East African Dependencies.

Not Even Al Fresco

At the first proceedings under the new Southern Rhodesian licence law, three travellers who were caught with a warmish whisky drink in their hands, and drinking between two parked cars within the Bulawayo municipal boundary, after 18.30 p.m. pleading guilty, they explained that they did not know they were committing an offence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

East African Income Tax

To which adds of East African Income Tax. There can be little doubt that Lord Moxley's amendment to the Colonies Bill, which by you will lead to a very greatly increased rate of colonial income tax.

Will you therefore allow me to hope publicly that some consideration may be shown to those unfortunate East African taxpayers who are penalised so severely by East African tax being out of line, and by the United Kingdom increasing in it.

It is true that some relief is made for double taxation, but only for a shorter time, the end of the year, the months in which the quarterly payments coincide with the monthly U.K. seizures are in fact a favour for some of us.

Incidentally, communication with East Africa appears selective; my last two assessments being marked "an absence of income return" in spite of plentiful rendering.

F. F. HARRIS

Yours faithfully,

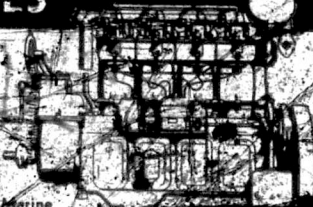
N. E. E. CORBETT

Livingstone in the Rhodesias

An interesting part of a working lifetime in the Rhodesias, Mr. Thomas Savory, who was born in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, has retired with Mrs. Savory to his native town. At the age of 21 he left Natal for the county, coached Southern Rhodesia in 1912, and spent from a brief spell in Johannesburg, had returned in the Rhodesias in 1914. He became an Inspector of Lands in Northern Rhodesia, and for the next 25 years devoted himself to opening out white areas of settlement between Livingstone and Ndola.

KELVIN MARINE ENGINES

PETROL
PARAFFIN
DIESEL



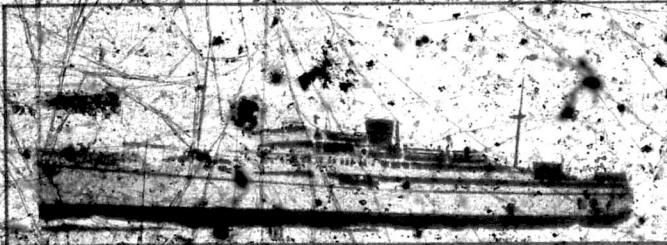
Kelvin petrol, paraffin and Diesel Marine Engines are made in a wide range of sizes from 1/2 h.p. to 132 h.p., and are built to satisfy the requirements of Lloyds and the Board of Trade. They are supplied with complete marine equipment, including water pump, stuffing boxes, tanks and all piping and hull connections. They can be installed by any engineer with the necessary instructions. Delivery is guaranteed and they will be supplied ready to run the hull.

Reliability is so remarkably good that any repair or replacement can be effected without necessitating the removal of the engine from its bed.

Catalogues free from the makers.

The Bergius Company Ltd
DOBBIE ROAD, GLASGOW 4

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE



"M. V. SIBIRINGO," "M. V. NCHANGA," & "M. V. INCOMATH"

For full particulars of fares and passages, tick apply to:-

ANDREW WEIR & CO.
Exchange Buildings
21, Bury Street
LONDON E.C. 4

THOMAS BOOK & SONS, LTD.
Passenger Agents

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

BY THE NEW TWIN SCREW LUXURIOUS MOTOR LINERS
BETWEEN
RANGOON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, AND
SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS

Excellent Passenger Accommodation
Doctor and Stewardess carried



Why be Rheumatic

WHEN YOU ARE rheumatic, be quick to suspect the kidneys. Back, aches, stiffness, and other wastes in the blood by better kidney action can easily be removed from your body.

The joints may become stiff, painful and swollen. Bladder troubles, swollen limbs or legs may occur. These symptoms will disappear when you have removed the cause by taking Dean's Backache Kidney Pills. This time-proved remedy acts especially upon the kidneys. Besides being a stimulant it strengthens the kidneys and cleanses them. The reports of thousands of grateful users of Dean's Pills throughout the world prove their value to men and women alike. Why should needless pain? Why not take Dean's Pills now?



To Keep Your Teeth Clean & White

Clean your teeth twice a day every day with KOLYNOS. See how white and bright they become after only a few days. Get a tube from your Chemist or export today.

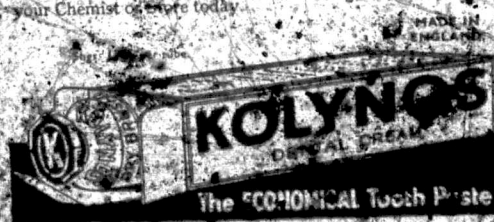
EXPORTERS

Exporters of Wattlebird, Naby, Java Coffee, Groundnuts, Golden Malt, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Importers of Hardware and Building Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits, Chemicals, Cotton piece goods for Native Trade.

IMPORTERS



KOLYNOS
DENTAL CREAM

The "ECONOMICAL" Tooth Paste

BARCLAYS BANK DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA
 KENYA - TANGANYIKA - UGANDA - NYASALAND
 PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA - SOUTH WEST AFRICA
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA - BRITISH WEST INDIES
 BRITISH GUYANA - MAURITIUS - TRINIDAD - TOBAGO
 PALESTINE - MALTA - GIBRALTAR - CYPRUS
 LONDON - LIVERPOOL - MANCHESTER
 NEW YORK (1947)

London Offices:
 60, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3
 25, GRACEBURCH STREET, E.C. 3
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E.C. 4

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

BRECO ROPEWAYS



BRITISH ROPEWAY ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

P.O. BOX, PETERSFIELD, HANTS.

Telephone: 326 (3 lines)
 Telegrams: Bropeweng - Hants

DALGETY

COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled in commission with special facilities for fine sales.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from Stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes under charter. Rates of passage arranged by agents of Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance arranged.

LIVESTOCK and other requirements.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency business.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH

Hamilton House, Elliot Street, Nairobi

SUB BRANCH

Mombasa

REPRESENTATION AT

Dar es Salaam, Kitale and Tanga

Head Office:

55-58, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

Telegram: Dalgety, Fern, Ltd. Branches throughout the world.
 Telephone: ROYAL 6650 (area lines)
 AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 29, 1941

Volume 18 (New Series) No. 850

Published weekly, except on public holidays

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



TRAVEL IS One long round OF PLEASURE

Tickets interchangeable with Union-Castle,
Blue Funnel-Ship, Scythian-Jobst Service,
Ellerman and Bucknall, Holland-Africa-Lijn
and K.P.M., plus with Imperial Airways

SHIPS FROM LONDON
TO EAST AFRICA PORTS

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

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14, Cannon Street, S.W.1. 110, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS:
Gray, Duff & Co., 22, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Gellish, Harty & Co., Ltd., 96, St. Leadenhall Street,
E.C.3. BOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Walker & Shepherd, Ltd.

The Taste of the World's Most Famous since 1790

Schweppes

SODA WATER
DRY GINGER ALE
SPARKLING GRAPE-FRUIT
ETC

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD'S
LEADING CLUBS, HOTELS & STEAMSHIP LINES

WHEAT & SUGAR TRUCKS

BALL-BEARING WHEELS & AXLES STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

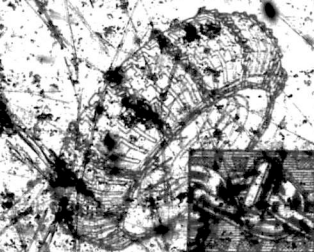
ROBERT HUDSON

RALETRUX HOUSE, SEEDS, MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents throughout the World
WORKS AT TENDON, DUBLIN AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

Parsons Chains

for every industrial purpose
and non-skid tyre chains



PARSONS BAR-REINFORCED NON-SKID
This shows close-up view of the new bar-reinforced Pattern Non-Skid chain which gives triple grip and extra grip. Parsons Pattern Non-Skid also supplied without bar-reinforced Chain-chains.

Full particulars on application to Distributors, Motor Parts and Exchange, Box 175, Nairobi, Kenya.

PARSONS CHAIN CO. LTD., Stourport on Severn, Worcs., England

Parsons manufacture Steel Chains for every industrial purpose. **LIFTING-LASHING-CHAINING-TRUCKING** etc. Parsons exclusive automatic control system assures perfect working and eliminates the wear and wastage of the old chain making method. This same method is also used in Parsons Non-Skid Tyre Chains which Parsons invented over 40 years ago. The shape and size of chain for passenger and commercial vehicle is improved certain improving on snow, mud, ice and grass. Must only be **PARSONS** the stronger, better chains for longer service.



Discovering Rhodesia



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


RHODESIA RAILWAYS Ltd.

ASK ANY TOURIST AGENCY FOR
FULL PARTICULARS

2, London Wall Buildings

London, E.C. 2

AFROAD,
by post by
earliest mails.



AT HOME
through 1500
branches

Wherever you are

SMITH'S

can supply you with
all your needs in

**NEWSPAPERS
AND MAGAZINES
BOOKS (NEW AND
SECOND-HAND)
STATIONERY
& FANCY GOODS**

W. H. SMITH & SON

Newspapers, Journals, Libraries, Stationery
Illustrations, Printers, Advertising Agents

100 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND & WALES

Head Office: W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., Strand House
London, W.C.2



A long pull, a strong pull, a pull-altogether! There's real technique needed in an event of this kind, but what counts even more is Stamina - that ability to hold the opponents in their strength, to gain from them when they tire.

What of your own struggle - the tug-o-war between corrosion and maintenance costs? Are you on the winning side, or are you being pulled over the line into heavy expenditure on repairs, replacements and frequent re-painting?

If your property stands in an exposed position or is subjected to the corrosive effects of industrial fumes, what you need are paints of Stamina! Paints which are truly rust-inhibitive; paints tough and tenacious, capable of providing positive protection against steam, acid fumes, moisture and weathering. Paints which do not crack or peel under vibration, strain or temperature changes.

In future choose from the Atlas Ruskilla range. It includes special acid and alkali resisting grades, Aluminiums, water-tank coatings, gasholder paints and coverings for heated surfaces - each a 'Paint of Stamina' built to give yeoman service!

BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way of Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service, with stocks at

Harar
Mombasa
Tanga
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
Kisumu
Nairobi
Mogadishu
Addis Ababa

**THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE
COMPANY LIMITED**

110, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

ATLAS RUSKILLA

REG. TRADE MARK

IRON AND STEEL PRESERVATIVE PAINTS
- the Paints of Stamina!

- Particulars and Supplies obtainable from
- BELLSBURY South African Timber Co. Ltd. 220, Box 299
- BULAWAYO South African Timber Co. Ltd. 100, Market Street
- EMBALE Taylor & Gibson, Ltd. 1, Victoria Road
- FORT VICTORIA Messers Ltd. 1, Victoria Road
- SELLEWE Messers Ltd. 1, Victoria Road
- STAMINA PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD. ERITH, KENT, ENGLAND

BRANCHES IN KENYA

NAIROBI and KILINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CURING CO., LTD.

MILLERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AFRICA WEST & EAST AFRICA

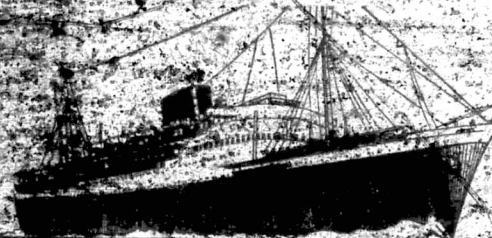
MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London & Durban

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE TO WEST SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

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

Direct Cable Service between New York and South and East Africa



For particulars of Rates, Freight, etc., apply to
Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone: MANHATTAN House 1530

125, PAUL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: WINDHAM 1911

West End Passenger Agency
 Branches at: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenco, Marques, Beira, Mozambique.

Agents at Mozambique: A. A. BULMER & CO., LTD.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(With which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED)

Banking in the Imperial Government in South Africa, and the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

Head Office: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET and 27 KING WILLIAM STREET LONDON, E.C.4

Telegraphic Address: AFRICORP, LONDON

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63, London Wall, E.C.2

WEST END BRANCH: 5, Northampton Street, W.1

NEW YORK AGENCY: 67, Wall Street

Branches in: **KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND**
 and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited FINANCES TRADE with EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

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

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 9, 1941

Volume 12 (New Series), No. 420

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free

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

Founder and Editor

H. E. Palmer

Registered Office

91, Great Portland Street, London, W.1

Emergency Address

Street, Clarendon Park, Somers

Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Address of Moment	82	Appendix	94
Lord Hailey's Address	83	The Secretary's Secretary	95
16 British Association	84	On the Lines of the Empire	96
Our News About East	85	Joint List of African	97
Africa and Rhodesia	86	States	98
Background	87	Table	99
Wary News	88		

MATTERS OF MOMENT

DOWNING STRENGTH by no test, however charitable, be said to have dealt wisely with the question of the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland since the receipt of the Report of the Huddisloe-Whitcomb and Commission. What has Greater Rhodesia most irritated the public intellects of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the two Central African territories under the direct control of the Colonial Office, and the public of Southern Rhodesia, that neighbouring self-governing Colony is the air of detachment assumed by the Imperial authorities, either of set purpose or through inadvertence. Several of those publicists in this country who so often appear to impute unworthy motives to their fellow Britons overseas, have sought by a short but sharp Press conference campaign to convey the impression that the same Minister of Southern Rhodesia was exhibiting merely his own impetuosity, linked with a respectable anxiety to capitalise the war for his own political purposes, when he recently complained of the non-fulfilment of the promise given to him two years ago by the then Secretary of State for the Dominions that the war should be made a pretext for pigeonholing the Royal Commission Report. The truth is that Sir Godfrey Huggins has been patient, not impatient, under continuing provocation, and that Northern Rhodesians are probably more greatly incensed than Southern Rhodesians at Whitehall's procrastination. Indeed, no one

can have read the reports of the addresses of the candidates at the recent general election in Northern Rhodesia without recognising that the one major subject on which they were unanimous was the urgent need for the union of their Protectorate with the great Colony of which Sir Godfrey Huggins is the acknowledged spokesman. Nor can it be questioned by anyone in close touch with the leaders of public opinion that they too are eager for the creation of the Greater Rhodesia which, with good will or without, must sooner or later come.

The systems recorded in our news columns in this issue have a bearing upon this matter. First, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has told the House of Commons that Lord Hailey's report upon his last visit to Southern Rhodesia is now in the hands of the printers for early dispatch to the three Governments primarily concerned. The nub is that Africa's dissatisfaction at the delay had to be succinctly expressed before officialdom could be stirred to action. How much better it would have been if a little more agency on the part of Whitehall had made it unnecessary for Sir Godfrey Huggins to register publicly his complaint of bureaucratic tardiness—a tardiness which, as we know from a considerable correspondence, has angered some of the most level-headed leaders in British Central Africa generally. When forbearance at long last is exhausted,

Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister speaks his thoughts aloud, Downing Street bestirs itself. Why did the responsible officials not act more promptly upon the private hints that came in plenty? Was studied disregard of the obvious result merely part of the policy of playing for yet more time?

Or to take another aspect of the same story, why did not the Colonial Office make known in London the full terms of reference of the new Secretariat set up in Salisbury at the time news of its duties was

Poor Judgment revealed in the Rhodesias

and

Poor Liaison as September 20 a written

and in the newspaper produced no more than a few sketchy details, though, as we have seen, cleared by ocean mail, articles had been broadcast in the territories themselves a full month earlier. This, then, is another instance both of poor judgment and of poor liaison. It is incidentally very odd to note that the name selected is that of the Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia Inter-Territorial Conference. We should have expected that the territorial names would be in the reverse order, and it is certain that the suggestions of the two other participants would not have been bound by giving precedence to self-governing Southern Rhodesia, which has rarely been willing to take the lead. It is not even to be urged in support of the present designation that the territories have been listed alphabetically; for, if that were so, Northern Rhodesia would come before Nyasaland. The impression which remains is that this is a further instance of easily avoidable middle-

The registered telegraphic address of the new Secretariat is, we find, "Ransom," which will do little to encourage the factious to suggest that its task is to ransom the territories.

A Prophetic Telegrammic Address. Spokesmen for the Colonial Office have emphasised that the arrangement is a temporary measure, to be reviewed within a reasonable period after the cessation of hostilities. However firm the determination of the bureaucracy to resist a permanent organ for the co-ordination of action by these three contiguous territories, and however optimistic Whitehall may be in that respect, we have not the slightest doubt that the Dependencies concerned will exert themselves to make this new link bind them so closely

together that they cannot suddenly be unbound again at the whim of observers thousands of miles away. To mention only three of the scheduled duties of the Secretariat, it has to assist in promoting co-ordinated agricultural production in the three territories; assist in planning for the re-employment in civil occupations of demobilised military personnel, and receive from each of the three Governments information on any matters likely to be of interest to the others. If those duties are adequately discharged—and we believe that Mr. K. J. Hall, who has resigned the Chief Secretaryship of Nyasaland to take charge of this new inter-territorial organisation, may be trusted to act with energy in these and all other matters within his province—it is incontestable that the successful fulfilment of such mutually given tasks is a condition essential to foster the demand for permanent cohesion.

That is not the obvious probability, to put it no higher. It can hardly be said to have been good policy on the part of the Imperial Government to stress the allegedly interim character of the present ex-

What Statesmanship Might Have Said. Having done the right thing, though with obvious reluctance, was it wise to emphasise the unwillingness? Statesmanship would surely have said, in effect (but have said it much earlier), "The war makes it clear that there must be greater co-operation and co-ordination between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The chosen representatives of the people of those three territories have repeatedly urged measures to that end, and the Royal Commission made various recommendations of such a character. His Majesty's Government is anxious to facilitate such an experiment, and has instructed its servants in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to do their utmost in their power to make co-operation with each other and with Southern Rhodesia as effective as possible in every direction. Without prejudice to decisions upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission and of Lord Hailey (whose inquiries there has so far been no opportunity of considering, but which His Majesty's Government will lose no time in discussing with the three Dependencies concerned), it is hoped that the Secretariat now created will furnish a valuable new organ for inter-territorial progress, the development of which will be followed with the warmest interest by His Majesty's Secretaries of State for the Dominions and the Colonies."

Statesmanship would surely have said, in effect (but have said it much earlier), "The war makes it clear that there must be greater co-operation and co-ordination between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The chosen representatives of the people of those three territories have repeatedly urged measures to that end, and the Royal Commission made various recommendations of such a character. His Majesty's Government is anxious to facilitate such an experiment, and has instructed its servants in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to do their utmost in their power to make co-operation with each other and with Southern Rhodesia as effective as possible in every direction. Without prejudice to decisions upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission and of Lord Hailey (whose inquiries there has so far been no opportunity of considering, but which His Majesty's Government will lose no time in discussing with the three Dependencies concerned), it is hoped that the Secretariat now created will furnish a valuable new organ for inter-territorial progress, the development of which will be followed with the warmest interest by His Majesty's Secretaries of State for the Dominions and the Colonies."

Some such messages would have been greatly appreciated by the highly patriotic, energetic and intelligent peoples who, instead of receiving such an expression of considered confidence, have been told in effect:

What Officialdom Did in Fact Say: We have procrastinated as long as possible, but the sands have now run out and so at last we must do something. We cannot do less than to establish this establishment of the type for which a secretariat which has so often been proposed, but do not imagine that this committee is to be left to the point

of ordered co-operation. Remember, what is now agreed is merely a war measure to be considered when hostilities cease. It is the kind of language which has been used by the spokesmen for the Imperial Government to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. These war-time contributions in manpower, material and money, food, fuel, equipment and whose devotion to the war is unmistakably wholehearted, in reciprocity, in spirit, and in loyalty from officialdom, a bond which would not come amiss.

Harnessing Science to Colonial Welfare

Points from Lord Hailey's Address to the British Association

WE MUST first have the results of our colonies have their welfare which will establish the necessary basis of resistance to disease. We must secure to them a substantial addition to produce the health of the people, the maintenance of industry, they must have a sound medical facilities for dealing with tropical disorders, epidemic or enteric, and access to such the store of public instruction as will enable the mass of people to adjust themselves to the need for a new economic and cultural conditions. These necessities are preconditions of further social progress.

We interpret economics today in terms of welfare and of wealth, but it is a condition of welfare that the Government should itself have the means, in a fair manner, for the provision of social services; and that the population should be furnished with the means of acquiring articles which a non-industrialised country must necessarily import. All the exportable assets of the territory, whether in the form of minerals or of exportable crops, must therefore be treated as the best account, but on terms which will avoid prejudice to the primary means of subsistence production or undue disturbance to a social economy already adjusted to the needs of industrial life.

Getting Problems into Proper Perspective

The use of scientific methods in development means that we start by surveying the whole and to get the problems into proper perspective and afterwards proceed systematically to their solution, using the most effective agencies available for this purpose, and the methods to be employed, and expending the resources at our command in the order which the relative importance of our problems indicate.

Native land revenue: The survey still to come under comprehensive survey, though agricultural progress must largely depend on the evolution of a definite and easily recognisable system of land rights. Recruitment of labour for industrial enterprises has not until lately been regulated by any programme based on the capacity of different areas to provide man power without undue social disturbance or interference with agriculture. It has been left to the management of these enterprises to investigate the most suitable districts for labour and to apply that their discretion, so they can overlook the obstacles which have stood in the way of a systematic planning of development, just as no one should underestimate the vast achievement which we have made in the life of the dependent peoples in the services which the high sense of duty of the administrative staff has rendered to them. Nor must one overlook the many contributions which have

been made in the last few years by our scientific men and the labours of individual scientists.

It is sometimes said that it will have failed to be more systematic in our policy of development, but because we are not either a very logical or a scientifically-minded people. In our own nations, however, we are all in a sense of experimental nature, and we are used to improvisation rather than to the scientific holding that this is more flexible and more readily adjustable to the complexity of actual situations that are the results of scientific thinking. The error may be costly in material and slow in obtaining results, but we need that a sharp application of logic has often had others in situations from which recovery has been even more costly in time and effort. I believe there is a more practical explanation.

Colonial Policy: Past and Future

Our Colonial policy has in the past been formulated on certain assumptions derived from our own political instincts and by the conditions in which we originally acquired jurisdiction over our dependent peoples. Our first duty is protecting them from external attack and misdeeds, and in helping them to maintain a political and social position in the world. Our tradition was far from worthy, but it may be that it should be diverted attention from the need of pursuing a constructive policy of improvement in the physical conditions and standards of life of these people. Secondly, we have in the past tended to let our own domestic life to look on the native chiefs as a political organisation and not as one of which the primary duty lies in the promotion of the social and economic health and the standards of the people.

We need to place our demographic information on a more scientific basis. Even the total population of some of our territories is a matter of assumption, dependent on the assumptions of mortality and morbidity. More accurate information is required for the planning of health services and for a great variety of administrative purposes, including the health and population requirements.

The extension of land surveys, essential, had events so far in regard to the inauguration in order to provide the network within which a land survey can be conducted as it becomes necessary. Fuller knowledge of our Colonial assets demands an expanded service of geological survey.

I have referred to the inauguration of a nutrition survey, a movement largely stimulated by the work of Sir John Orr and his colleagues in Kenya. But the specialist staff engaged is relatively small, and in many one or two cases has the survey been associated with

the socio-economic changes which must be an essential part of a study of this nature. It is not enough to know that a dietary is inadequate for a race; we must know also the social habits which determine its selection and hinder the use of available substitutes.

We should have a more precise knowledge of the effects of tropical, and particularly of tropical climates, on the physical condition of Europeans. It is equally necessary that we should know whether there are any such fundamental differences in the physical constitution of different peoples as well as in the application of the European system of curative medicine.

Our survey must necessarily include the aspects of land tenure and the procedure of land marketing, on the improvement of which depends the expansion of the internal economy of the Colonies. As third as the investigation of the extent to which indigenous customary law affords a basis for the formation of the modern legal system, which will adjust the procedure of European law to the requirements of the more primitive populations.

It is to be hoped that much of this work will become practicable when the special fund of research provided by the A. O. C. has become available after the war. The provision which Parliament has thus made for Colonial research in its development of the new frontiers of science and knowledge is to be envied by each measure in other countries.

It is to be said that the facilities afforded by our Imperial institutions of research will be utilised to the fullest extent and that the progress of Colonial research workers should be strictly linked to problems of practical local inquiry. Crisis struck by the limitations imposed

on the research worker by isolation, alike from the assistance and the criticism of professional colleagues. The well known study into the agricultural efficiency of Africans made a few years ago in Nairobi would have taken a very different form if it had been made in the more critical atmosphere of a European intellectual centre. We should seek to group Colonial research workers into suitable centres and bring their work under some form of professional direction. At present some form of research are liable to have their energies diverted to routine work, and when they undertake longer ranging inquiries the subject is often dictated by their own choice or pressed on them by local interests in a position to influence those choices.

A few of the major problems of the Colonies can be solved by specialists in one by each of inquiry alone. The problem of subsistence agriculture is not to secure the maximum of food but the maximum of nutrition. The interest of the veterinarian in the prevention of scabies from epidemic disease seems actually to compete with that of the specialist in soil conservation who sees in the increase in the number of cattle the prospect of a progressive degradation of the vegetal cover and of consequent erosion. The silviculturist, demanding an extension of the area of forested land in order to supply wood for people and climatic conditions irregular in the specialist in pastures who claims that the best production is obtainable not from the forest tree, with its long train of transportation, but from selected herbage. What an agency is there which can select the best of over these different interests in research, or can decide the relative importance of their application in practice.

The Wolskefit Surrender

Enemy Remnant Now 3,000 Men

THE WOLSKEFIT GARRISON, which surrendered last week, is now known to have held impregnable positions at the top of mountains which rise almost perpendicularly from the plain 5,000 feet below. They had been kept on the ramp by constant aerial bombardment by the activities of Abyssinian Parrots and the British officers, who eventually cut their communications with Gondar. The garrison had consequently been rendered helpless by air "process" to which British aircraft had a step. Colonel Gonella and his 10,000 men were accorded the honours of war at their surrender.

The latest reports from Eritropia show that the Italians are holding strong positions astride the road from Amba Georgis to Gondar, and that the area south of Baharoch has been heavily mined. These positions are about 120 miles north of Gondar. It is considered that the Italian strength in the area is approximately 8,000 men, of whom 3,000 are Europeans.

An amount of 100,000 rounds has served to shake the confidence in the Italian Army of the Italian Asmat, General Zentire, hundreds of whom wander through the steppes employed and for the capture of Mr. Denis Woodhouse, special correspondent of the *London Chronicle*, in a recent dispatch.

In his message of thanks to the people of Northern Ethiopia for their help in the campaign against Italian Africa, General Sir Alan Cunningham wrote before mentioning his command in East Africa. In particular, it was to thank the African authorities who had assisted in the planning of the war in Abyssinia and in the defence of Northern Rhodesia. He has also done much to help in the repair of the road from Brown to the Mangawika border, along which military supplies are carried.

The Japanese Government has sent a message to HEIMER

MARU to evacuate Japanese subjects from East Africa and about six times that number from India.

Casualties and Awards

General Col. J. Latham, M.C., Highland Light Infantry, news of whose death following a motor accident in North Africa has been received, was G.S.O.1 at Union Defence Force H.Q. in the Middle East. He served throughout the last war, at one time commanding a battalion of the R.A.F.

Pilot Sergeant Cecil E. Browne, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Browne, of Limbe, Nyasaland, was recently killed in a flying accident in Great Britain.

The Hon. Anthony Francis Phillimore, a captain in the 11th Queen's Own Cavalry, previously posted missing, and now presumed killed in action in France, was the eldest son of Lord Phillimore, who was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa.

The death on active service is reported of Mr. O. H. C. N. Franklin, eldest son of the late Rev. A. C. and Mrs. Franklin, formerly of the R.A.F. He was a captain in the C. M. Crofton, M.C., and R.A.F. who died of wounds in North Africa, had served with the regulars. In the last war he was awarded the M.C. and bar, and was twice wounded.

Rubberist J. W. Herbert, of Nyasaland, is a prisoner of war in Italy.

In connexion with the enemy air attack as a result of which H.M. destroyer MASHONA was lost in the North Atlantic after the sinking of the *Corona* battleship, the following awards have been announced for bravery and devotion to duty: D.S.C., Temp. Sub-Lieut. A. G. Reid, R.N.V.R.; D.S.M., A.V. W. E. Smith. Mentioned in Despatches: Lieut. C. W. A. Elliot (posthumous); Cdr. W. H. Selby and Lt. P. Skirwith, two other officers and seven petty officers and men.

Lieut. A. W. Walker, who has received the Military Cross, destroyed land mines and road blocks while

under the 1937 Honorary Uniform Act, a total of 20 years in operations in 41 months.

Lieut. R. J. M. Symes, R.A.F., has received the immediate award of the Military Cross for gallantry in action.

The Military Medal for gallantry in action during the war in East Africa has been awarded to Sergeant Wood, Royal Engineers, the native Rhodesian football player.

The Royal Africa Force Badge has been awarded to Capt. G. P. Thomson, R.A.F.

The supplement to the *London Gazette* of September 29 contained the names of many officers and men of the R.A.F., R.A.F. V.R., and S.A.A.F. who have been mentioned in despatches, among them many for service against the Italians in East Africa.

Colonial Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Major General G. R. Smallwood has reached Salisbury on his way to take up his new duties as commander-in-chief in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Rear Admiral A. J. Willis has been appointed Commanding Officer, Assuan Station, with the duty and rank of Vice-Admiral, to succeed the late Vice-Admiral Sir Robert H. T. Keesee.

Major General H. R. Heather, Duke of Gloucester has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

Major General B. V. T. Bagot, who has been promoted to lieutenant-general, is a brother of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel (acting Major-General) A. B. B. Hawkins, who is well known to many East Africans, and who served in East Africa for so long, has been granted the temporary rank of major-general.

During his recent extended stay in Africa General De Gaulle, Leader of the Free French, visited Uganda, where he and General De Larnhat were guests at Government House. Both Generals visited Makerere College and the White Fathers' Mission at Rubaga.

Mr. E. C. Tredegold, Minister of Defence in Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by Colonel Watson, has visited Nairobi.

The second supplement to the *London Gazette* of September 30 contains the names of many officers holding the Governor's Commissions in East Africa who have been granted emergency commissions in the Regular Army.

General Saults said in Queenstown, South Africa, last week, that the Union had now an excellent equipped army of 150,000 men.

Rhodesia Regiment to be Completely Mechanised

The Minister of Defence in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. C. Tredegold, said in a recent broadcast that complete mechanisation of the Salisbury and Bulawayo battalions of the Rhodesia Regiment was planned, and that from the beginning of next year part-time trainees in the urban areas will be given five day parades on Saturdays and Sundays, instead of the present of four. It was hoped that the new mechanised units might have a short period in camp in the latter part of 1942, and to make that possible all public holidays might be cancelled throughout the year to compensate for the week's absence of the men attending the camp.

The first consignment of munitions manufactured in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia has been accepted by the Southern Rhodesian War Supplies Committee. Women recruits are turning out component parts.

The Kenya Defence Force Regulations stipulate that British resident subjects must register on reaching the age of 16 years, and employers must provide a half-yearly return of all Europeans on their staff.

The Belgian Congo is to have a Women's Auxiliary

Funds for War Purposes

Southern Rhodesia's National War Fund total has passed the £100,000 mark.

Also £100,000 has been received by the Southern Rhodesian Treasury in interest-free loans for the duration of the war.

The "Help for Britain" Appeal by the Mayor of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, has now passed the £100,000 mark.

We have been telegraphically advised from Northern Rhodesia that the Nkana-Khwe National Service League War Fund totalled £29,500 at the end of August during which month 2000 letters were sent to the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund. A fête held in September raised £3,300 to assist the Speyheimer group, added £500.

By June 30 last the Zambia War Fund had subscribed £106,000 and the Protectorate Government £100,000 for the prosecution of the war. The Protectorate Government has also given £200,000 for air raid relief and the supply of munitions to Great Britain and £2,000 to the East African Forces Welfare Fund. General donations within the Protectorate's war charities have to date reached £11,000.

Up to date figures have this year subscribed more than £20,000 to war charities.

A fête in Glenke raised more than £100 for the Kenya War Welfare Fund, which totals just an £1,000.

This sum of £17,500 has been placed at the disposal of the British Military Purchasing Commission at Alexandria as a gift to the Imperial Government from the pyrethrum growers of Kenya. This amount was raised by the "Daisy Chain" a method by which pyrethrum growers in the Colony gave quantities of pyrethrum to be sold in the U.S.A. for the purchase of a fighter plane.

Zambia's Fighter Fund had passed the £10,000 mark when the 145th signal left the Protectorate.

Beira British Charities Fund has now passed the £100,000 mark.

The National Air Raid Distress National Service League, £780 from the Nkana-Khwe National Service League, £780 from the Bechuanaland War Fund, £200 from 54 farmer families of Mazabuka, £194 from the Mombasa Unity War Effort Club and £77 from ladies of Dar es Salaam.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund acknowledges £900 from the sale of Reding & Co., Ltd., and residents in Malawi, a Portuguese East Africa, for the purchase of two light ambulances.

The Great North Road

It was announced in Nairobi on Monday that the War Office has decided to build an all-weather road from Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia to Nairobi at a cost of £350,000, it being planned to start the work within two years. The object is to improve communications between South and East Africa by the reconstruction of this important section of the Great North Road.

The work is to be done almost entirely by African labour, Italian prisoners of war being employed only in a few spots. The reason given is that it would cost too much to employ prisoners of war in small camps remote from railheads.

A great deal of work has been done recently on the improvement of the road from Nairobi to Marsabit, Mwelelli to Addis Ababa, and since the outbreak of war much work has been done upon the roads in Northern Rhodesia.

110th Week of War

Hitler's Air Problems.—The *Lufteaffe* is disposed in general as follows: Air Fleet I, under Kessel, below Leiningen, fully equipped; Air Fleet II (Kesselring), behind the Rhine, equipped and shaker; Air Fleet III (Sperr), in Western Europe, launching the assaults of the K.A.F., with apparently only one bomber wing left to it; Air Fleet IV (Goering), the Ukraine, pushing back the front of Fleet V (Stumpff), in Poland and north Norway, called up recently for reinforcements to attack Munnich. The high-booster Richthofen Corps, with its clouds of Stukas and crack fighter squadrons, has been flung against Leningrad to fill the gap in the Red Army's African Corps, under Guderian, and has been taken out by German machines. The German Komanin Corps, under Spieder, normally held in reserve, is busy securing the Balkans. There are no reserves left, and the reserves, to which Britain or America may be called, are all tied up in guarding the Atlantic, the Six Fleets, and air troops, and are not available now. It is every time by a sudden invasion of Russia, at the risk of a complete defeat, that Germany has the pressure on Russia to be diminished, and that the *Lufteaffe* can be given a breathing space in which to do its best to disorganize the Allied bombing departments of air power, in that Britain, backed by the great resources of the U.S.A., can enable Germany to concentrate on keeping pace technically and operationally with the A.F., which is obviously going to conflict the greatest challenge of the future, and (c) to attempt to fight Germany round by a resounding victory in the Middle East. In the last six months the strategic positions of the British and German air arm industries have been reversed. For six months Britain has led in the field of bombing, and production and development have gone ahead while Germany has suffered from ill-constructed bombs. Nearly 40% of the original enemy operational force has been destroyed in Russia. The Germans are being forced to rely on reinforcements to maintain the pressure. The reinforcements have had little opportunity to get on with the squadrons, and are having their first taste of the war in one of the most bitter campaigns ever fought. The accident rate has increased, and the fighting quality has gone down. The German High Command cannot reasonably contemplate the present scale of losses. The loss of wings and attempts to retrain and deal with air superiority in the west. Mr. Noel Mason-Parker writes in his correspondence.

The Caucasus.—The Caucasus area produces approximately 30% of Russia's oil output. Its agricultural potential is something like 30% of Russia's total production of about half the Ukrainian belt. Azerbaijan is second only to Central Asia in the production of growing, irrigated cotton. Rice grows by aeroplane thrives. The sub-tropical climate of the Black Sea littoral, where three or four harvests a year are not unusual, has earned the district its name of Soviet California. One of the world's largest silk spinning, which has developed from what was once a crude handicraft industry, in the Caucasus. There Russia finds some of her best silk. The Cossacks of the Kuban have been used for example, to have the best production of the worst quality, not that it is more suitable for Central Asia, where the climate is not so hot and dry, but it is better than any of the other silks. The Caucasus is the most important of the world's oil fields. It is the only one that is not a by-product of a successful invasion, and is greater, although Stalin's scorched earth policy can hardly admit of the destruction of oil wells and refineries. Mr. Basil Heath in *The Daily Telegraph*.

British Airman in Cologne.—A British flying officer, who had to bail out near Cologne, landed in the city on a Sunday afternoon to give himself up. He expected that the police of some soldiers in the street would arrest him immediately. Instead they checked their heels and saluted him. He had a 10-mark note with him as, my friends say, all British pilots have. The German pilot decided to try his luck at movie. He asked for a two-mark seat. The cashier gave him back five marks in change, explaining that when in uniform got in for half price. The movie over, he walked the streets of Cologne until he could not find a police station and give himself up. He told the police how difficult it was for a British pilot in full uniform to get himself arrested in the heart of a German city. The police would not believe him, but they summoned the cashier of the movie house just to see. "Did you sell this man a ticket?" they asked. "Certainly," she piped back, "for half price. I sell every day I can welcome a Reichs Arbeit-Mittler. We know what R.A. stands for," said William Shirer, in his *Berlin Diary*.

Background to

Japan and Christianity.—All the foreign missions of the West, except that of Japan, have been relinquished and all foreign missionaries removed from executive positions. The Japanese Protestants have amalgamated the various denominations and formed what is known as the syncretic Chrysostom Church of Japan, or, colloquially, *Shintoh Christianity*, free from foreign influence, control, and receiving no money from abroad. The Salvation Army has been reorganised, its name changed, its military rule abolished, its foreign offices dismissed, its life with London severed. It is stated that all these changes were made to bring the Christian churches into line with the new national sentiment. Missionaries in Manchuria have had their names changed, and regulations have been issued to prohibit them from wearing their hats and coats in public. In Korea, the national Christian Council has been established by order of the Japanese military government, while the Bible Society has had to give its work in London and come under complete Japanese control. In Persia the Protestant missionaries have found their rights withdrawn so that their presence should not embarrass their former colleagues. The Rev. G. C. Gwynn, in a broadcast.

The German Mind.—The fact is that Germans are quite incapable of having any doubts. The German has an uncracked mind and makes for his intellectual shortcomings by having recourse to emotional extremes, either of gross brutality, which he regards as strength, or of a fearful sentimentality. He is so intimately concerned, and this remains true to the end, to his own opinion. He is equally prepared to kick and to be kicked, but in a campaign of violence and things in which he is fighting and subservience are all one. This sheep-like contemplation of the masses in the midst of a clique of Prussian dukes in the tradition of the Prussian General staff has taken upon itself not only the prerogative of kicking in the face of the German people but also a prolonged and tedious training in military strategy and tactics. It is the pursuit of the science of conquest, with a total disregard for human agencies. The new German tactics depend on one man and his staff, and heavily on the staff. *The Weekly Worker*.

o. the War News

Opinions Epitomised We had no idea how possible were the partitions of the Russian army. Hitler.

Can an evil man in a hurry Lord Beaverbrook.

There are better than good Mr. Stanley Howard.

It seems better Lord Duff.

Losses are 20 times as Ministry of Health.

Occasional dignity is sufficient Mr. Stanley Howard.

What is the increase Mr. P. G. Stansfeld.

They were with me Lord Duff.

India has Lord Duff.

General Eisenhower Lord Duff.

Of the workers in the aircraft Mr. Charles Raven.

We now have bigger Lord Woolton.

Settlement is nothing Mr. Charles Raven.

Expansion iron gates Mr. Charles Raven.

American aircraft industry Mr. Charles Raven.

Must be Mr. Charles Raven.

The political Mr. Charles Raven.

Everybody reporting Mr. Charles Raven.

Our thousand Mr. Charles Raven.

Our thousand Mr. Charles Raven.

Our thousand Mr. Charles Raven.

Our thousand Mr. Charles Raven.

Our thousand Mr. Charles Raven.

Our thousand Mr. Charles Raven.

Germany has lost Mr. Charles Raven.

The German attempt Mr. Charles Raven.

Man's German motorised Mr. Charles Raven.

Dubois' 12th Mr. Charles Raven.

Any person Mr. Charles Raven.

Under the German Mr. Charles Raven.

At Amst Mr. Charles Raven.

The Germans in Persia Mr. Charles Raven.

Mr. Arthur Mr. Charles Raven.

It is a Mr. Charles Raven.

Joseph Mr. Charles Raven.

It is a Mr. Charles Raven.

The world is Mr. Charles Raven.

Some people Mr. Charles Raven.

Some people Mr. Charles Raven.

Some people Mr. Charles Raven.

Some people Mr. Charles Raven.

Some people Mr. Charles Raven.

Some people Mr. Charles Raven.

Some people Mr. Charles Raven.

Some people Mr. Charles Raven.

Some people Mr. Charles Raven.

Some people Mr. Charles Raven.

Some people Mr. Charles Raven.

There will have to be a British Mr. Charles Raven.

All Army commanders Mr. Charles Raven.

You cannot have a free Press Mr. Charles Raven.

During the first 20 months Mr. Charles Raven.

Without war Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Some Mr. Charles Raven.

Joint East African Board Notably Informative Annual Report

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD, covering the calendar year 1946, is, naturally a much shorter document than usual, for the war makes it desirable to omit some of the customary facts and figures and reduce the consumption of paper to the minimum.

All things considered, the report is surprisingly informative. It would, for instance, have been understandable if the tables of the principal exports from East Africa had been omitted, yet they are included.

The review of the export industries of the territories is succinct but adequate, and even contrives to embrace some facts which are not widely known. No commodity receives more than a few hundred words, and some are covered in five lines, yet all satisfactorily.

Where on-space precludes extended quotation, but the following passages will serve to indicate the nature of this useful document.

Cotton.—The 1946 crop in Uganda was 325,000 bales of average quality. Here, that the shortage of freight would make it impossible to market the Uganda crop resulted in very low prices at the beginning of the season. At first Japan was the principal buyer, but later the French Government came into the market and bought about 80,000 bales on advantageous terms. Fortunately, most of this cotton must have fallen into enemy hands after the defeat of France. Then a W. B. P. seed was planted throughout the Kyagwe district and is much liked by Lancashire spinners. Its product is readily sold whenever supplies are available, and is superior in staple to the ordinary Kampala crop.

Mining.—The mining industry must be regarded as having developed satisfactorily last year, considering all the difficulties of war-time operation, and a number of the most important properties encourage greater confidence than at any previous period. One mine is already being worked on the 11th level, some 1,000 feet below the surface, this being easily the greatest depth yet reached in East African mining. Subject to the necessary man-power and stores being available, gold production for the current year seems likely to attain new records in quantity and value.

Animal Industries.—For military needs in East Africa previous supplies of beef and mutton have been absorbed, both in European and Native sources of supply, and the extra beef and mutton dairy and pig products has been met by production which would otherwise have been exported. Some figures may be quoted in illustration. At the Nairobi Municipal Slaughter 117,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in 1946, 50,500 more than in the previous year. At the new Liebig's factory 58,000 cattle were handled, 48,000 from Tanganyika and 10,000 from Kenya; the Native stockowners of which provided most of the fresh meat required by the forces.

A substantial increase in the output of the dairy industry was realized, 1,500,000 lbs. of butterfat being produced. Steps are being taken to increase the accommodation of the cold storage plant at Mombasa to meet export needs. The wool crop has been sold to the Wool Control Board at about 90% above 1945 prices, in conformity with the agreed price for Australian and South African wool.


It is reported that the campaign to prevent the spread of rinderpest southwards has been made successful by the use of the attenuated discredited virus, and

VIROL


BUILDS FOR LIFE

Weekly gain


2.6 oz.
white on
VIROL



1.2 oz.
white on
Mellin's Food Oil
(and milk)



1.0 oz.
white on
Cod Liver Oil



0.3 oz.
while nothing was
added to usual meals

Results of scientific investigation
(Established in "The Medical Observer")

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

Obtainable at all chemists.

© Virol Ltd., London, W. 3, England

ELECTRICITY!

KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Obtain power in the most economical way

Before selecting a factory site or installing a power plant refer your proposals to one of the Company's offices. Special tariffs are available for large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to investors in the large scale.

SYSTEMS:
 Kenya and Uganda: 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 230 and 240 volts.
 Tanganyika: 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 volts 200 and 220 volt Direct Current.

DIRECTOR IN EAST AFRICA
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
 Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Malawi, E. Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Pemba, Zeylantiya.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

THE DAR ES SALAAM DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo, Kilimanjaro, Moshi, Mwanza.

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

plant, the quantities, and at a much lower cost by the use of a stationary generator.

The chief object of the scheme is the import of big machinery. Kenya Government has, on the recommendation of the Settlement and Production Committee, set up the old East and Uplands Paper Factory, which has now been established since the year begun and for extensions of the existing factory, accommodation for immediate contemplation.

East Africa has contributed very substantially to the maintenance of the military campaign by the constant supply of food for the troops. The activities of the East African Company are highly significant. They are particularly their enterprise in Kenya has come into its own and has been actively engaged throughout the year in the production of an ample progressive scale of bulk beef for the Forces.

Sugar. East African sugar production has been, and continues to be, of particular importance for the supply requirements of the Imperial Forces (including the Royal Navy) operating in the African and Middle East theatres of war, as well as providing for East African domestic consumption.

A warm tribute is paid to the war-time services of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

(Continued from page 98)

in the past, increased publicity in Britain for companies with a similar policy, understanding of our problems, would be clearly a penny per year. I fully hope the British Press will be encouraged to give more space to the Colonial Empire.

Mr. E. J. Conroy, founder and editor of the Kenya Weekly News, has said: "I heartily reciprocate greetings. Hope that successes in East Africa will shortly be reported throughout all war zones."

New Empire Press Rates

First Messages to East Africa & Rhodesia. The first messages to be sent to southern Rhodesia, East and Nyasaland under the new Empire Press Service, inaugurated last week at the rate of one penny a word for newspaper telegrams, were dispatched to East Africa and Rhodesia.

The messages from Salisbury and the Bulawayo Presses to Bulawayo were identical.

On occasion of Empire-wide adoption of penny a word rate for news telegrams, and as first message of new service to be sent to Rhodesia, East Africa and Nyasaland, the British Press Council has taken a measure to through flow of news to the public, which understanding of British liberal policy and achievement in war and peace.

To Mr. East African Standard, Standard, Western Standard.

As first message from London to the British Empire-wide Press, telegraphic service to East Africa and Nyasaland, the British Press Council has taken a measure to through flow of news to the public, which understanding of British liberal policy and achievement in war and peace.

A similar message went to the Kenya Weekly News in which the hope was expressed that the plan to increase inter-Empire news exchanges will benefit the British public with a much improved and more complete knowledge of the Empire, not least of settlement and development in the Nyasaland Lines, with no doubt an increase in the British understanding of all African affairs will be promoted.

The East African Standard replied: "Thanks for (Continued at foot of previous column)"

manufacturers of . . .



- COMPLETE GENERATING PLANT
- POWER TRANSFORMERS
- H.V. SWITCHGEAR
- DISTRIBUTION SWITCHGEAR AND TRANSFORMERS
- METERS, INSTRUMENTS AND RELAYS
- ELECTRIC MOTORS AND CONTROL GEAR
- ELECTRIC TRACTION AND
- ELECTRIC MARINE EQUIPMENTS

METROPOLITAN Vickers

ELECTRICAL CO. LTD. TRAFFORD PARK MANCHESTER 17



WEST MINING NEWS

De Beers and S. Rhodesia Surrender Diamond Concession

The De Beers and S. Rhodesia Concessions have now been granted to the Government with the Government of Southern Rhodesia and Company has surrendered the diamond concession to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, Company's consideration of financial assistance by the Government of Southern Rhodesia in connection with the concession in Rhodesia.

The De Beers and S. Rhodesia Concessions were purchased by the De Beers Company, but these did not include diamond rights in the concession areas. The concession rights were retained by the company, and the company has now lost the rights for a period of 20 years until the end of the concession at the end of 1970.

The De Beers Company has become increasingly difficult to run because of the increasing costs of working in this area, and the Government of Southern Rhodesia has decided to take over the concession. The company has agreed to transfer the concession forthwith, subject to the Government passing the necessary legislation to legalise the surrender.

In view of the traditionally friendly relations which have existed between the De Beers Company and Southern Rhodesia for nearly 50 years, the directors of the company feel that they can confidently leave it in the hands of the Government to see that there is a rational exploitation of any possible reserves of diamonds in the territory which might enable the diamond trade and thereby De Beers Company.

Tanami Gold Syndicate

Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd. reports a loss of £5,121 for the year to December 31, 1950. Expenditure of £11,732 included a loss of £5,000 on investments, £253 loss on the realisation of investments, £2,000 charged but not paid in fees to the consulting engineers, Bowditch, Moreing and Co., who were paid only £4 for secretarial fees and office rent, appearing in 1950 and £300 charged on directors' fees but not paid. The company's total income was £4,100.

The report states that good progress is continued by Rosforman Gold Mines, Ltd. in which Tanami retains its large interest and that very encouraging results are reported from the 1950 development and prospecting undertaken by the Rosforman Syndicate Ltd.

Tanami issued capital amounts to £100,000, and creditors appear at £12,476 and amount £24,178. Investments are shown in the balance sheet at the cost price of £11,732 and the auditors append a note that his provision was made for the substantial difference between the book value and the current market value of the quoted securities. Cash in hand is £391 and sundry debtors total £1,000.

The annual meeting to be held in London to elect Mr. A. Thornhill as retiring director opens himself for reelection. His colleagues on the board are Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick, Chairman and Mr. A. H. Moreing.

Company Progress Reports

Kentish Gold Mines—During the company's financial year ended June 30, Kentish Gold Mines Ltd. treated 116,418 tons of ore, the total recovery being 62.44 tons at a cost of 41.91 per ton, calculated from the total development expenditure. This before making provision for development debtors, interest and other charges, and other items, was 60.45 per cent at the end of the year. The total cost of an ounce of free gold is 2.47 shillings, including the cost of an ounce of free gold, 2.47 shillings. The company's revenue includes 107.12 tons of concentrate, valued at £2,000, and 1,000 tons of tailings, valued at £100.

Development work on the property is continuing, and the total cost of the development work and other charges are estimated to be £100,000. The company's revenue was £100,000, and the total cost of an ounce of free gold is 2.47 shillings, including the cost of an ounce of free gold, 2.47 shillings. The company's revenue includes 107.12 tons of concentrate, valued at £2,000, and 1,000 tons of tailings, valued at £100.

Three directors were elected at the annual meeting of the company held on the 28th of June, 1951, which will be followed by a general election in the autumn of the year.

Cann and Motor—During the year the company has received a total of £100,000, and the total cost of an ounce of free gold is 2.47 shillings, including the cost of an ounce of free gold, 2.47 shillings. The company's revenue includes 107.12 tons of concentrate, valued at £2,000, and 1,000 tons of tailings, valued at £100.

London.—The returns for this year show that the De Beers Company has received a total of £100,000, and the total cost of an ounce of free gold is 2.47 shillings, including the cost of an ounce of free gold, 2.47 shillings. The company's revenue includes 107.12 tons of concentrate, valued at £2,000, and 1,000 tons of tailings, valued at £100.

Shepperton—The Shepperton Colliery Co. Ltd. has received a total of £100,000, and the total cost of an ounce of free gold is 2.47 shillings, including the cost of an ounce of free gold, 2.47 shillings. The company's revenue includes 107.12 tons of concentrate, valued at £2,000, and 1,000 tons of tailings, valued at £100.

Rhodesia.—A profit of £100,000 was earned from the mining of 100,000 tons which yielded gold to the value of £2,000,000. The Rhodesia Colliery Co. Ltd. has received a total of £100,000, and the total cost of an ounce of free gold is 2.47 shillings, including the cost of an ounce of free gold, 2.47 shillings. The company's revenue includes 107.12 tons of concentrate, valued at £2,000, and 1,000 tons of tailings, valued at £100.

Boan Anglo-South Division

The Boan Anglo-South Division has received a total of £100,000, and the total cost of an ounce of free gold is 2.47 shillings, including the cost of an ounce of free gold, 2.47 shillings. The company's revenue includes 107.12 tons of concentrate, valued at £2,000, and 1,000 tons of tailings, valued at £100.

Rio Tinto

The Rio Tinto Company, which has large holdings in Southern Rhodesian copper mining enterprises, announces a profit of £100,000 for the year, and its 5% preference shares.

Mining and Metallurgical Club

The Mining and Metallurgical Club, London, with 1,000 members, which was badly damaged by enemy action, has recently reopened its work.

Mining Personalities

Mr. R. G. James, Director of Geological Survey, has been appointed Secretary to the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa Ltd. in the place of Mr. R. G. Bradshaw, who has retired.

News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. Bradshaw and Co. Engineers, Ltd. report a net profit for the year to March 31, 1951, of £21,522 against £20,000. The final ordinary dividend of 3% again makes 5% for the year. £28,000 is carried forward, compared with £28,000 brought in, and the general reserve has been raised to £50,000.

CROSSLEY
DIESEL ENGINES

AI&G SPEED

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES
 COMBINED SETS
 AUTOMATIC SETS
 MARINE AUXILIARY SETS
 MARINE PROPULSION SETS

Crossley Diesel Engines—1 to 1000 H.P.

SIZES: 42 B.H.P. TO 120 B.H.P.

Users of Crossley engines know that they can place every confidence in their performance. Hundreds of users are employing the Crossley Vertical High Speed Diesel. The engines incorporate the rugged properties of a heavy-duty engine, are light in weight, and yet of rigid construction. Cold starting is certain and immediate.

Crossley Diesel Engines—1 to 1000 H.P.

CROSSLEY BROTHERS LTD. MANCHESTER 11

LONDON OFFICE: 10, BROADWAY, W.C.2.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

MOMBASA (Head Office) In East Africa
 NAIROBI
 DAR-ES-SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 AMU
 LISDI

Incorporated in England
 Registered Office: 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3
 Telephone: 440-441

Agents for
 British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
 Anglo-Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 Johnnie Walker
 Leyds
 & Co. Ltd.

CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS

You Want the Best Service
WE GIVE IT

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA
 LIMITED

Registered under the Companies Act of 1929 on the 23rd March, 1926
 Established in Calcutta on 27th September, 1905

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	₹4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	₹2,000,000
Reserve Fund	₹2,000,000

Board of Directors
 Mr. FORD JAMES, Chairman
 Mr. J. H. B. STUART, Secretary

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

CALCUTTA	LAWNFORE	MUMBAI	STEAMER POINT	ISHERBEE
BOMBAY	DELHI	COLOMBO	COBEN	KAMPALA
MADRAS	LAHORE	CANON	ZANZIBAR	JINJA
CHENNAI	BANGALORE	MOMBASA	NAIROBI	TANGA
COCHIN	TRICHY	ELITA	NAIROBI	DAR-ES-SALAAM
BAR	GOOK	ELITA	NAIROBI	SALAAM
			SOMU	Uganda Territory

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegram Transfers on all parts of the world; it is recognised, negotiates and collects bills of Exchange & collects Pay, Deposits and generally transacts all description of Eastern Banking business.
 Deposits are made on current and Deposit Accounts for periods of not exceeding one year, at rates to be obtained on application.
 The Bank is a member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and is authorised to conduct the business of a bank in Kenya and Uganda.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

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

London Office:
 60 ABILE PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.4
 10 GRACEBURGH STREET, E.C.3
 OCEANIC HOUSE, CECIL STREET, L.W.I.

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

PRODIGIOUS STRENGTH FOR HEAVY LOADS



A type of terrific strength is the Dunlop Giant, capable of hauling the heaviest loads with consummate ease at speed over every variety of made or unmade road. The unique "Goeth" tread provides an extra margin of safety.



Fit the
DUNLOP Giant