

ies together cannot exercise a compelling influence by means of that vote on which Mr. Creech Jones sets such store. Every official member of every Legislature is, as a matter of course, a representative of Native interests; but it is none the less true that the non-official members, including those much maligned settler leaders, have for years tried to arouse an East African Government to a more vivid realisation of its obligations in respect of Native welfare and development.

This critic is no more happy in his references to Rhodesian amalgamation. He defines it as "the demand in Southern Rhodesia that that Colony should obtain the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias."

The Movement for Rhodesian Amalgamation

Nyasaland, in other words that the white settler Government of Southern Rhodesia should annex the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; and he then proceeds to assert that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia "has staked his political life on achieving it." That, all of it, is utter nonsense. No one who knows the facts could suggest that it is Southern Rhodesia which is primarily determined upon amalgamation. Over a considerable period of years the public leaders of Northern Rhodesia have been much more anxious to promote fusion than the leaders of Southern Rhodesia, and non-official public leaders in Nyasaland have more than once taken alarm lest, when this inevitable development takes place, their Protectorate should be left out. And is Mr. Creech Jones not aware that the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature have, not to the Imperial Government, but in resolution after another in favour of amalgamation, and that at the recent general election all the candidates, successful and unsuccessful, called for this amalgamation? Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, having been repeatedly approached by the spokesmen of the northern provinces, and being himself convinced of the desirability of amalgamation (as was in principle the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission sent from Great Britain to examine the problem), could neither avoid making his own representations to Downing Street, nor in his public speeches arrogantly in favour of Greater Rhodesia. But to say that his political life is staked upon an achievement is fantastic. It would indeed be interesting to know upon what grounds so sweeping a charge is made. An obvious onus rests upon the accuser to supply what evidence he can in support of such an imputation. In this connexion he may be reminded that Sir

Godfrey Huggins has already agreed with the Imperial Cabinet that the matter shall remain in abeyance until after the war, and that the Prime Minister's incomparable influence in a Colony which owes so much to his leadership in peace and war relieves him of all need to play up any particular part of his policy.

The Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau did little better in his reference to the movement for union of the East African Dependencies. He said: "The white settlers of Kenya are again pressing their fancy claims for political domination and for closer union between Tanganyika, Fact, Uganda and Kenya."

Fancy Claims for Political Domination and Fact

The three territories are each constituted differently. Uganda is a highly developed African Protectorate, and Tanganyika a mandated area building up Native authorities. Perhaps the writer of those words would be less interested public by producing the data on which he bases the assertion that Kenya's settler leaders are pressing these alleged claims for political domination? Apart from a reiteration of pre-war resolutions by certain public bodies mainly commercial, at their annual general meetings, there has been tacit agreement to accept the present position for the period of the war. Political issues, in fact, in cold storage, all criticisms of the Government having arisen from the belief of the public that more could and should be done to intensify and expedite the Colony's war efforts. Yet Mr. Creech Jones declares in effect that the white settlers are taking advantage of the war to urge their claims. He also claims that the whole movement for union is essentially designed by one territory, Kenya, to acquire domination over its neighbours. The fact is that in demanding union the leaders of opinion in Kenya have been far less consistently urgent than those of Tanganyika—that Tanganyika, which he denounces as a "mandated area," up Native authorities, as though in that respect it differs from Kenya and Uganda. Uganda had such elements in its administrative structure long before the last war established British rule in Tanganyika Territory, thus providing the opportunity of reversing the German East African policy of stamping out tribal cohesion and rule. Kenya, too, much has been done during the inter-war years to develop Native authorities. Once again, therefore, this persistent critic of East Africa and Rhodesia is seen to be either tilting at windmills or fitting words on in the face of plain fact.

145th Week of War

THE WAR

British Progress in Madagascar

Failure of Japanese Submarine Attack on Diego Suarez

THE ADMIRALTY has announced that a submarine attack was made on May 21 on Diego Suarez harbour, the Vichy French naval base in Madagascar recently occupied by British forces. Official Japanese claims to have damaged a battleship of the QUEEN ELIZABETH class and a cruiser of the ARTHUR class are denied, and it is known that there were no casualties in His Majesty's ships. The communique added: "It is not intended to give the enemy any information regarding details, as this would assist him in future operations of a similar nature."

Three merchant ships are stated by the naval authorities at Simonstown to have been sunk by enemy action in waters adjacent to the eastern coast of southern Africa.

Messages from Port Louis, Mauritius, state that the Antananarivo wireless station has broadcast an announcement from the G. H. Q. for Vichy troops in Madagascar that a British motorised column on June 5 occupied Vohémar, a small port on the east coast, south of Diego Suarez, between it and the port of Antananarivo which was likewise occupied on the same day. Antananarivo is 200 miles south of Diego Suarez. On June 6 a British motorised column occupied the town of Ambloobe, about 80 miles south of Diego Suarez.

British troops have occupied Amivorano, a position about 50 miles south of Diego Suarez.

Japanese Naval Officers Killed in Madagascar

Two Japanese naval officers were shot dead last week while attempting to escape from a British patrol in Madagascar. After a Native headman had reported the presence of two foreigners in his village to the north of Diego Suarez, the patrol was sent to investigate. The two men, when called upon to surrender, opened fire, and were therefore shot. Their papers and clothing showed that they were officers of the Japanese Navy, this being the first indication of their nationality.

When the crew of a South African Air Force plane were taken prisoner by Vichy troops after being forced down through engine trouble about 200 miles south of Diego Suarez, they were rescued by a British destroyer, which calmly steamed into a neighbouring port and sent a party ashore who ordered the Vichy French to hand over the men, three N.C.O.'s. The rescuing destroyer was the vessel which, driving Vichy French batteries and mines, was the first British warship to enter Diego Suarez Bay.

In reply to Mr. Garro Jones, Mr. Attlee stated in the House of Commons last week that command of the British forces in military and air forces in the Diego Suarez area is vested in the military commander, Major-General Sturges of the Royal Marines.

Start of Madagascar Operations

Mr. Graham Thompson, of Glasgow, the only cameraman allowed to film the successful British attack on Madagascar, has already seen his film in London. It conveys an impression of the difficulties of the operations and the strength of the forces trusted with what might have proved a severe task. Little attention is shown the emphasis being laid on those operations which were carried out and the return to normal conditions in the island after the occupying troops had taken control.

General de Gaulle stated over the wireless that General de Manteufel of the French Air Staff was on his way to Madagascar.

The Italian stretcher-bearers Dina and Guio, captured during 1,000 Italian women and children

evacuated from Ethiopia, entered Port Elizabeth in four days during the week-end for refuelling and provisioning. The ships, which carry British guards, are sailing along routes defined by the Royal Navy.

The only remaining British control in Addis Ababa is stated to be over the railway, the radio station and the police. Police control will cease when the evacuation of Italians is completed.

The East African Liaison Officer, with the Middle East Force, has reported that the officers and British N.C.O.s serving with the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps with the 8th Army in the Western Desert are handling the East African ranks well and have made good progress with the language of the men, who are giving much satisfaction to their work.

General L. P. Kövrig, an Alsatian, who took part in the Breton campaign, commands the Free French units holding Bir Hakeim so gallantly against heavy thrusts by Rommel's tanks, dive bombers and infantry. Major Prost, S.A.A.F., who was awarded the D.F.C. for destroying five enemy aircraft in two days in Italian East Africa, has now shot down three Stuka dive bombers in 28 minutes in a running fight near Bir Hakeim in the Libyan Desert.

The Belgian Minister for Colonies, Mr. Albert Vleeschhaver, told President Roosevelt last week that the Belgian Congo army is larger than the combined British and Free French forces in central Africa. "It is ready to go 2,000 miles to fight," he is reported to have said.

That there is a possibility of a labour shortage in Tanganyika because Natives are enlisting in thousands in the King's African Rifles and the Pioneer and Labour Corps was reported last week by Mr. Richard Capell, the Daily Telegraph war correspondent, who recently visited Dar es Salaam. He said that the Africans are proud of the achievements of the K.A.R. in Abyssinia, and that letters from their comrades who are now with the Pioneers in Libya popularise recruiting. Mr. Capell added that the few Germans who remain at large in Tanganyika are mostly missionaries. The frankly anti-British Germans were, of course, long ago removed to South African camps, while doubtful cases have usually been segregated and in semi-liberty.

Casualties

The Rev. N. M. Aldous, a chaplain to the South African forces, is reported to be passing a planned day of good work with the Springfield Force in Kenya before the advance, and later in Abyssinia. In order to get British news-reels for the men at Jimma he obtained passage by air to Nairobi by way of Addis Ababa, and was back with the films within four days. Then, with the help of an Anglican chaplain, he started a club which was a great success with the troops. He also organised sport for the forces, European and African. He was then told to find a suitable church, which was built on the framework of an unfinished building, prisoners of war being the work voluntarily; they took such an interest in the task that the church was ready for dedication in four days. Mr. Aldous named it St. Michael and St. George, after his first church in Johannesburg. It was the first garrison church in Ethiopia since 1924, it proved for Cambridge against Oxford.

Pilot Officer G. Leggo, a Rhodesian, previously reported accidentally killed, is now known to have been killed in action in the Middle East.

Sergeant Pilot Edgar ("Boy") Owen, of Unyamia, Rhodesia, who was previously reported missing, is now known to have lost his life on active service. He was 35 years of age, and was engaged to Miss Esie Barbour. Before the war he farmed for some years in Rhodesia, and also worked for a period on the Manderlin.

The following Rhodesian casualties on active service are announced: Accidentally killed, A/Sergt. J. C. Robertson, A.V.C., A. E. Bloom, and A/Sergt. C. J. Root; killed in air operations, Sgt. Pilot E. M. Price, presumed dead (previously reported missing), Sgt. Pilot J. G. Materich, missing from air operations, Sgt. Air Observer A. J. Misdach.

Second Lieut. David P. Howell, R.A.F., formerly of Kenya, is officially reported missing from operations in Malaya.

Rhodesia Squadron, V.C. in U.S.A.

Squadron Leader D. Nettleton, V.C., and Flight Sergeant B. N. Huntley, D.F.M., of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., who received their awards in connection with the daylight raid on Augsburg, are among a party of 10 Commando representatives now visiting the United States, where Lord Louis Mountbatten, Chief of Combined Operations, has already spent some days in discussions with United States Service chiefs.

The D.F.S. has been awarded to Flying Officer A. J. Gerweil and Flight Sergeant (now W.O.) P. S. Kirke, D.F.M., and the D.A.M. to Sgt. L. Dango and Sgt. J. Watson, all of No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron, R.A.F., and all now prisoners of war, for their part in the daylight raid on Augsburg on April 17.

The situation states:

On April 17 F/O Gerweil, Sgt. Kirke and Sgt. Dango and Watson were members of the crew of a Lancaster aircraft which took part in the burning daylight attack on Augsburg, involving a flight of some 1,000 miles across enemy territory, soon after crossing the enemy's coast their aircraft was damaged in a landing flare with from 25 to 30 enemy fighters, but they pressed on until the target area was reached. In the operation of the flare and accurate anti-aircraft fire, which further damaged the bomber and set it on fire, the bombs were released on the objective. The task accomplished, it was necessary to make a forced landing in a field some two miles from the target. In the most harassing circumstances, the very gallant crew displayed great fortitude and skill, which have set a magnificent example.

Captain R. P. Bayer, of the Union-Castle Line, has been awarded the C.B.E. in recognition of meritorious service at sea during the early part of the year.

Two peers with East African interests, Lord Chesam, M.C., and Lord Kinross, are now respectively a squadron leader and an acting squadron leader in the Royal Air Force. Lord Kinross is serving in the Middle East, and Alfred Beit, Bt., M.P., who has extensive Rhodesian interests and has visited East Africa, is also an acting squadron leader.

Miss F. Sarre, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. B. De Sarre, has been selected for Southern Rhodesia to join the Women's Auxiliary Air Service.

Sergeant Pilot I. Dawson, of Southern Rhodesia, son of a former veterinary officer in Tanganyika Territory, is now serving with a fighter squadron of the R.A.F. He qualified as a pilot in Southern Rhodesia.

Commandant of Tanganyika Defence Force

Mr. J. Rooke Johnson, Acting Deputy Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province, has been appointed Commandant of the Tanganyika Territorial Defence Force.

Mr. E. Hays, Municipal Secretary, is now Controller of Civil Defence Services in Dar-es-Salaam.

Captain L. Macdonoch, who was prosecuting in Kalambea for some years before the outbreak of war, when he joined the East African Engineers, has been sentenced and sentenced to three years' penal servitude, charged with corruption under the Army Act, he was found guilty on three of six counts of accepting, for

the purpose of accepting bribes in connection with military contracts.

Mr. S. B. Sayers, Chairman of the Imports Distribution Advisory Committee of the Kenya Supply Council, is going to South Africa to discuss a number of important supply problems.

Mr. J. Rutherford is Chairman of the Marandellas Food Production Committee formed by the farmers of that district of Southern Rhodesia.

A new Scrap Metals Maximum Prices Order has been made in Southern Rhodesia, which for the first time includes aluminium, brass, and copper, the prices for which have been fixed at 6d. per lb. cleaned and 11s. per lb. uncleaned.

Funds for War Purposes

Loans made by the Colonies to the Treasury during May totalled £149,063. Of this sum £91,223 was free of interest. In addition, loans made locally in East Africa totalled £233,072.

At 500-acre farm at Macheke, about 40 miles east of Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, has been presented for sale on behalf of the Colony War Funds by its trustee, Mr. W. C. E. Price, of Kenilworth, Cape Town.

By saving their pocket money, children of Southern Rhodesia have already sent 12,000 blocks of milk chocolate, each of 1 lb., to the Children of Bristol.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund acknowledges further contributions of £350 from the British Red Cross Society of Southern Rhodesia, and of £20 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund.

The British Charities Fund Board has sent a further £150 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund, which has received a further £320 from the Tanganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund.

The National National Service League has sent a further £314 to the Empire Air Raid Distress Fund, which has received from the people of Southern Rhodesia a further £2,115, 10s. (making £61,741) and from the Nyasaland War Community Chest a further £20.

Tanganyika's Comforts Collecting Depot has sent a further 150 garments to the Women's Voluntary Services in Great Britain.

Since its opening in September, 1940, Army Service Canteen has been used by more than 25,000 officers and men passing through the area.

The Duchess of Gloucester will open an Empire Fayre at the Dorchester Hotel, London, on Saturday, in aid of the funds of the Empire Societies War Hospitality Committee. The Committee, which organises hospitalities for the men in the Services, has opened hostels, rest rooms, and clubs in many parts of the country.

Colonial Comforts Fund

Latest contributions to the Colonial Comforts Fund include £800 from the Pugin Trust; £72 15s. 6d. from the proceeds of the concert at the Royal Albert Hall conducted by Mr. Durbal; £30 15s. from the Diamond Manufacturers' Association; £12 7s. 6d. from Mr. & Mrs. Phelps Stokes; £10 10s. from the African Mercantile Co.; £5 from the Overseas League; £50s. from Mr. E. Jaffe; £2 2s. each from Messrs. David Basson & Co. and Messrs. G. H. Pannoy & Co.; £1 1s. from Mr. C. Dehfeld Clark; £1 from Mr. Gardiner Smith; and 17s. 6d. from an anonymous subscriber.

Birthday Honours List

The Birthday Honours List will be issued today. Full record of East African and Rhodesian awards will appear in next week's *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

Background to the

What the Ruhr Means to Germany.—The Ruhr-Rhineland region remains nearly all its pre-war importance as the chief centre of German iron and steel production. The Ruhr basin coalfield is the most important in Germany. It produces about two-thirds of the total German output of hard coal. The small area of Rhinish-Westphalia produces rather more steel than the United Kingdom produced in the best pre-war years, nearly two-thirds of the whole United Kingdom production of coal, and more than double the total British production of metallurgical coke. The heart of the Ruhr as a belt almost continuously built up 10 to 15 miles in depth from north to south and 40 miles from west to east. The belt contains about 2,000,000 inhabitants. Its centre round Essen and Gelsenkirchen is chiefly devoted to coal mining. The chief concentrations of steel production are around Duisburg, Dortmund and Bochum. The products of the Ruhr industries leave by the same routes through the marshalling yards of Hamm, Schwert, and Soest. Within the built-up area lie the great Krupp armament works at Essen and the Demag heavy engineering plant at Duisburg. On the west bank of the Rhine are several synthetic oil plants, the synthetic rubber plant at Huls, and one of the four largest alkali plants in Europe. Just south of the Ruhr is the Westphalia with its important manufacturing towns, of which Bismarck and Solingen are famous for their fine steel industries. Farther south is Düsseldorf, the headquarters of the steel industry. Finally there is Cologne, a centre of communications notable for two large works manufacturing Diesel engines and electric cables. —*The Times.*

Thus Spoke Goering.—No hostile aircraft can penetrate the defence of the German air force. Goering, September 7, 1939. I have personally looked into the air defences of the Ruhr. No bombing plane could get there. Not much as a single bomb could be dropped from an enemy plane. Goering, August 11, 1939. Remember that the German air force can do 100 to 1,000 times more damage than the British ever do as. —Goering, January 11, 1941.

The Harsh View.—When the storm burst over Germany the Nazis will look back to the days of Luther, Rostock, and Cologne as a hard fought in the blast of a hurricane will look back to the gentle zephyr of August. A lot of people say bombing cannot win a war. My answer is: We shall see. —Air Marshal T. Harris, C.-in-C. Bomber Command.

One Underground War.—For consistent, high level, patient and intelligent anti-Axis activity, the broadcasts from a little Europe's station to enslave Greater Europe challenge all comers. Chief of the European broadcasts is Mr. Ivone Kirkpatrick, the former Counsellor of the British Embassy in Berlin. These broadcasts do not merely consist of news bulletins, patriotic music, propaganda talks by Allied spokesmen, and replies to Goebbels's talking points. They include a regular programme of advice to secret correspondents, news of fugitives who have escaped to this country, and methodical instructions to the underground organisations in Europe. An important part of the broadcast is the news summary intended for the use of editors of clandestine newspapers and bulletins. This is dictated slowly for longhand transcription. Then come the directions for the underground leaders. Of these the following are typical: "If Commandos land in your neighbourhood, keep out of the way. Don't get into the netting unless you can do so without risking your life. Write to the B.B.C. London or to Mr. Smith, if possible. Drop several copies of your letter into different boxes. Our friends among the postmen will see that they reach us. If any copies of Germans are washed up on your beach, go through the pockets and save all papers. If you don't know where to send them, keep them until a friend informs you. The Belgian broadcasts announce the names of notorious collaborators with the Germans; their lives are now shot as a warning to their comrades. At intervals in the German programme the B.B.C. clock is heard ticking in your ears when a voice reads in your language: 'Germany! Every seventh tick of this clock a German dies on the Russian front.' Perhaps he is your husband, your father, your brother, or your son. Most widely listened-to of all programmes is the French. —Mr. George Stocomb.

Jam Tomorrow.—You should know that after victory over Germany will be a better life—more to eat, better housing, a people's ear and an abundance of leisure crowned with brilliant festivals. Our towns and villages were sparkling with beauty and the German dominions will stretch far into the east of Russia, which will yield the harvest to feed our 100,000,000 Germans. Goebbels in a broadcast talk.

Cairo Tightens Its Belt.—The Middle East is tightening its belt which is probably much tighter than anywhere else in Europe. There are still a good many holes to take in, but it has been pulled a good deal tighter than it was, say, six months ago. Offices and men whose families shop at P.A.A.F.I. are severely rationed for tea, sugar, flour and spirits. White bread has disappeared from Egypt (although you can still get it at Tobruk). We now have three consecutive meatless days a week. The British Sporting Club has suppressed its famous gold mine for further on the newspapers are down to four pages. The blackouts are being considerably tightened up. There is far less American and Australian produce in the shops. Drinking hours are getting shorter and shorter. Cairo's night life is getting more sober. General Auchinleck himself set the example. He made it clear that he was going to do the absolute minimum of entertaining. His house is still modest, and badly needs a woman's touch. Lady Auchinleck is still in India, where her Army rank is sergeant. The General gives no luxuriant banquets and scarcely ever accepts an invitation if it can be avoided. —Mr. Alexander Clifford, *Daily Mail* special correspondent.

Midway Island Battle.—The battle of Midway Island shows (i) that the United States has got its breath back after Pearl Harbour, (ii) that the United States has developed air power as the business end of sea power in a way that none of our enemies has done. Thrice has it smitten the Jap Navy. The first time was at the Bataavia Straits, the second in the Coral Sea, and the third time at Midway Island. Each time with utter success. The United States has made plain what it can do for the sea power of Japan. —*Daily Express.*

The General Grant Tank in Libya.—The new American 28-ton tank, the General Grant, the heaviest tank used in the Middle East, is proving to be a very great success in Libya. The arrival of these tanks has been one of the best kept secrets of the African war. They are equipped with a 75mm gun in addition to a two-pounder anti-tank gun, and are fast, dependable and easily manoeuvrable. They compare very favourably with the German Mark IV, which was our main stumbling block in the last campaign. —Special Correspondent in the Western Desert.

PERSONALIA

Comptroller N. W. Kayford is Ministry's new Deputy Director. He is now a part-time Member of the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia.

Lady Macanick has been visiting the Union of South Africa from Kenya.

Mr. C. E. J. Briggs is now Deputy Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Neil Ardren, now an economist in the B.P.C. Empire Service, is a former member of the B.S.A.C.

Mr. R. C. Phillips has replaced the late Sir William Leake as a non-official member of the Executive Council of Tanganyika Territory.

Major General C. H. Mead, who has been appointed to the military command of Fiji, is a brother of Miss Betty Mead, of Kampala, Nyasaland.

Geoffrey Clarke, who is a director of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been re-elected President of the London Chamber of Commerce.

A Japanese boat from Nanjing has stated that Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hong Kong, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is in good health.

Mr. R. O. Hoopings and Mr. F. B. Norman have been appointed respectively District Commissioners for the Garissa (Northern Frontier) and Trans-Nzami districts of Kenya.

Mr. R. A. McI. Davidson, Assistant Director of Education in Tanganyika Territory, hitherto seconded to the Colonial Office, has been appointed Assistant Director of Education in Nigeria.

The Dairy Industry Control Board of Southern Rhodesia is constituted as follows: Messrs. J. S. Brown, P. J. Gillies, A. M. Hodgson, G. Bassett, J. Dennis, I. Adams, and J. Stokes.

While Mr. Lloyd Warren is on leave service, Mr. Hagley Reiter, a member of the staff of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, is acting as honorary corresponding secretary of the Overseas League in Barakat, Sudan.

Sir Edward Harcourt, who was Assistant Secretary at the Colonial Office from 1921 to 1929, and Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Dominions Office from 1930 to 1941, has been appointed Counselor representative of the British High Commission.

The Nyasaland Tea Association has elected the following directors for the current year: Mr. M. P. Barrie (Chairman), Mr. W. Tait-Bowie, Messrs. J. Marshall, R. C. Harvey, C. E. Snell, F. H. Graham, G. G. S. Haddy, R. S. Harner, and H. B. Moran.

The Rev. C. R. Pratt and Mr. I. F. Jarvis, J.P., have been appointed to the Supplies Advisory Committee of Lunshya, Northern Rhodesia. The other members are Messrs. G. R. Owens, A. Wroth, R. B. Pugh, M. Adams, and Mrs. J. C. Pearson (hon. secretary).

Sir Cyril Hanks, British Resident in Zanzibar, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies as representative of the Colonial Government in the Interim Communications Advisory Committee, of which it has been a member since the extension of his period of representation in 1941.

Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce office-bearers for the ensuing year are: Mr. H. A. Karimjee, President; Mrs. L. N. James, Vice-President; Mr. B. E. Jilla, Treasurer; Mr. M. J. Kermall, secretary; Committee: Messrs. C. Barrie, C. M. Hewitt, Duncan Scott, Dewy, F. Ghani, and J. G. Smith. A standing committee to discuss trade difficulties with the Economic Control Board was appointed as follows: Messrs. T. Fung (Chairman), H. H. S. Dewy (Deputy), D. Mowat (i. Hodstiff) and M. A. Fish (Cotton), with Mr. M. D. Kermall as secretary.

Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, a Canadian lawyer and former Chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, has accepted an invitation to come to London to act as Adviser on Liaison Affairs to the Ministry of Information.

The marriage has taken place at Deptford of Hon. Townsend, second son of Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Nigeria, and a former Governor of Uganda, and of Lady Bourdillon, nee Marjorie, second daughter of the late Captain the Hon. A. W. V. Thum and Mrs. Karin Thum, of Lango, Sweden, and widow of Lieut. R. D. Almaire, R.N.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Gordon-Finlayson, who, having recently retired from the post of G.O.C. of the Western Command, is now assisting the Ministry of Food with the problem of milk distribution, is the father of Squadron-Leader Gordon-Finlayson, A.D.C. to Sir Robert Brooke-Popham when he was Governor of Kenya until the outbreak of war.

Princess Tsahai Haile Selassie, daughter of the Emperor of Ethiopia, was married on April 20 in St. Mary's Church, Addis Ababa, to Colonel Abiy Sebba, a member of a family prominent in the Shoa Province. He was one of the young officers trained by the Swedish Military Mission for the Emperor's bodyguard before the Italian invasion. He has been appointed Governor of Lokemti and Keffem.

The following have been appointed a Committee to report on maize control in Kenya: the Financial Secretary (Chairman), the Attorney-General of his representative, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Colonel G. C. Griffiths, Major G. W. Cavendish-Bentick, Major A. G. Keyser, and Messrs. James Mackay, Roger Morton, Kahimitala Kasim, M. D. Puri, M. P. Shah, and J. M. Silvester (secretary).



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Miss E. M. Furley

AN OLD AND WISE

Miss E. M. Furley whose death, in the month of the age of 88 years, was accepted by the British Missionary Society as an answer to the East Africa Mission, being first stationed in Mombasa. There, years later she returned to England, and was one of the benefice of four ladies chosen to go to Uganda. These ladies, together with other missionaries, sailed on May 18, 1855, and started on country under the charge of Bishop Jackson on July 10. Of that journey Dr. Mackenzie has written the history of the C.M.S.

The most careful preparations were made for the convenience and comfort of the ladies on the 800-mile march. So large a party required an army of porters, over 500 in number, and an additional 100 went the first 100 miles carrying kerosene oil pans to fill with water for the parties before crossing the various rivers. There were four camels, 200 mules, 20 oxen, 2000 sheep and 1000 goats and sheep. The journey was slow and tedious, and completed in 14 months.

Her father had a long and lasting respect for Uganda. The desire of the mission to know the language led her to meet them on the road. She and her husband, with 2000 porters, met them on the road. She and her husband, with 2000 porters, met them on the road. She and her husband, with 2000 porters, met them on the road. She and her husband, with 2000 porters, met them on the road.

Miss Furley saw the Church in Uganda was far from a few out-stations round the centre station of Mungo, with no medical work and only a few hundred children in the schools, to a far-reaching church covering the whole Protectorate, with 2000 native clerics, tens of thousands of children in the schools, hundreds of thousands of members of the various congregations, and many well-established hospitals.

In 1927, at the time of the Jubilee of the Mission, she was able to enjoy the celebrations of that year, but she was still taking a share in a number of the women. The old women whom she had taught in earlier days looked as though their motherlands were constantly to be seen coming to her, as if to get her out of their sorrows and to ask for help in all the great troubles and difficulties.

After recovering from a serious illness in 1938, she lived a life of quiet retirement among the people she loved until her death on January 11, 1942.

Of the best party of ladies to go to Uganda, walking most of the 800 miles, only three are now left alive. Miss E. M. Furley, who was a nurse, was the first to start medical mission work in the Protectorate, and she now lives in the south of England.

Colonel M. O. Tandy

Colonel M. O. Tandy, whose death has been announced, was a man of high character, with affection and respect by many scores of the younger members of the Colonial and Sudan Civil Services, not only for his able teaching of survey but also more for his unselfish zeal for everything connected with the organisation of the Colonial Services Club in Oxford, states a correspondent in *The Times*. The club, which was an essential feature of the Colonial course at that university, owed its success largely to Colonel Tandy's high standard of management and to his unvarying kindness. Among the retired officers, whose wide experience and unacademic outlook have been valuable to applicants to a career in the Colonial Service, Colonel Tandy held an honoured place.

Professor C. A. Reilly, the distinguished American Egyptologist, who has died after a long illness at the age of 74 years, included in his many excavations a number of seasons in the "wadi"

The Royal Empire Society

The Royal Empire Society's report for the year ended December 31, 1941, states that one of the German bombs dropped on the Society's London headquarters during the raid which so greatly damaged it was of the type which is dropped in the United Kingdom. Under the War Damage Act claims have been made for £10,000 in respect of the building, £18,500 in respect of furniture and £7,500 for loss of books. About 25,000 books and 7,000 pamphlets were destroyed, among them the large African Collection. Books and pamphlets in the library now total 232,353.

Lord Howe has been appointed a Vice-President, and Commissioner D. C. Lamb and Mrs. E. Salmon succeed Lord Lugard and Lord Bunsell as Vice-Presidents under Rule 24. Sir Hammond Stables, who has resigned the chairmanship of the Library Committee, to which he has held since 1931, is succeeded by Dr. A. C. Morrison. During the year Mrs. Margaret Road, Miss Margery Peckham, and Professor W. M. Macpherson were appointed members of that committee. Mr. Evans Lewis, the librarian, who has retired on pension after 32 years' service, has agreed to remain in office until the end of the year.

A Federal Parliament

Lord Alton, speaking last week in the House of Lords, said:

"The Parliaments of the United Kingdom should be dissolved. Separate Parliaments should be established for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. One Imperial Federal Parliament should be established, representing all the Parliaments of the British Empire. This Imperial Parliament should sit not in Britain but in some such central spot as Cape Town."

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British Colonial Empire, and since with the help of some of the leading firms, such as ICI, it might be considered natural to turn to them for assistance. The question of when to begin an export drive will have to be decided by the Government.

The Director of Government Industrial Development for the sale of the goods of the industrial group. It is necessary to be fully acquainted with the business problems of the selling of products for individual firms and for private enterprises, and it is essential to be fully acquainted with the business of the Government. The Director of Government Industrial Development is not prepared to accept the suggestion that our exporters are inefficient, and out of date.

We have in this country a few export organisations, the Export Groups, which will play a great part. Formed as part of the machinery of the export drive, which is being initiated and largely financed by the Government, they are in a position to help the most important industrial groups in the allocation of raw materials for export purposes, and in issuing the necessary licences for the export of their products. It is essential that the Government should be fully acquainted with the business of the Government.

Post-War Exports

But their greatest difficulty may be to be able to export their goods. It is essential that the Government should be fully acquainted with the business of the Government. It is essential that the Government should be fully acquainted with the business of the Government. It is essential that the Government should be fully acquainted with the business of the Government.

Business groups are often composed of British industry. It is essential that the Government should be fully acquainted with the business of the Government. It is essential that the Government should be fully acquainted with the business of the Government. It is essential that the Government should be fully acquainted with the business of the Government.

The Government have a great responsibility in this question of organisation of our export industries. It is essential that the Government should be fully acquainted with the business of the Government. It is essential that the Government should be fully acquainted with the business of the Government.

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Questions in Parliament

Captain Alan Graham asked whether an view of the need to prevent further exacerbation of anti-Semitic feelings among the Arabs, and in view of the complaints already received from Moslems in the Near East and in this country, the Minister of Information would consider the advisability of a resolution as the official programme of the year, East of the B. E. C. of Mr. Hillebrand, a Jew of German origin.

Mr. Hillebrand, who was born in Germany and educated at the University of Oxford, became a British subject in 1908 and was a distinguished member of the staff of the University of the Sudan in Khartoum. After serving for some time in all who had worked with the B. E. C. in the Sudan, Mr. Hillebrand had no doubt that the House would accept the Government's suggestion that a man who had been a member of the public service of the Government should be removed from the Government on the grounds that he is a Jew of German origin.

Mr. David Astor, Minister of Information, said that it was a matter of course that the Government would not accept the suggestion that a man who had been a member of the public service of the Government should be removed from the Government on the grounds that he is a Jew of German origin.

The Government have a great responsibility in this question of organisation of our export industries. It is essential that the Government should be fully acquainted with the business of the Government. It is essential that the Government should be fully acquainted with the business of the Government.

Nyasaland's New Governor Appointment of Sir Edmund Richards

The King has approved the appointment of Sir Edmund Richards, C.M.G., Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nyasaland, in succession to Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, recently appointed Governor of Malawi.

Edmund Richards, who was born in Fincham, London, in 1889, and educated at St. Margaret's School, Manchester, was employed in the offices of the Colonial Agents for the Colonies from 1907 to 1909, when he went to the East Africa Protectorate, now Kenya, to join the Department of Agriculture. Three years later he was transferred to the staff of the Secretariat in Basutoland. From 1914 to 1917 he served with the King's African Rifles during the campaign against German East Africa, being awarded the French Croix de Guerre (with palms). Then he became an Assistant Political Officer in occupied German territory, in which he was to spend the next five years, becoming successively a District Political Officer, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Provincial Commissioner, and then Deputy Chief Secretary for a short while before his promotion to Basutoland.

Sir Edmund, who showed real capacity in Tanganyika Territory, is married and has two daughters. He was made a knight bachelor in the New Year Honours List of 1941.

We all have high hopes for this country after the war. Our soil has not the productive capacity now that it had some years ago. We must see to it that it does not deteriorate further. The areas of farming land that have been left in proper order for permanent cultivation are still very, very small in proportion of the whole. L. Bluff, Director of Agriculture, Kenya.

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Admiral Correia Retiring

Admiral de Mascarenhas Correia, for the past eight years Governor of the Mozambique Company's territories of Maluca and Sofala, is about to retire, and Madama Correia and he have arranged for their families to arrange temporary local occupations, including the British community in Beira, the Barn Club, and the staff of the Mozambique Company.

He has been a British citizen, presented a large number of silver medals, received the Officers' Cross and the Order of the British Community, and is a M. B. E. (Governor). Chairman of the Beira Club (of which each Governor has been President in his term of office), and tribute to that President's great success in solving the problems confronting the Administration.

An Admiral Correia will be greatly missed. He quickly endeared himself to the people of his territory and its neighbors by his kindness, tact, and sympathy, qualities which soon established him firmly in the hearts of Rhodesians and Africans alike.

He paid repeated visits to the British territory, which found him more than willing to co-operate in any way for their mutual advantage. For instance, he took a personal interest in promoting the access of the blue for sending Rhodesian children to spend sojourn holidays in Beira and Portuguese East African children in countries of the Rhodesian Highlands.

Dr. Machado Leaves for Mozambique

Dr. Vieira Machado, Portuguese Minister for Colonies, has left Lisbon to visit Angola, Mozambique, and the Union of South Africa, where it is expected he will see General Smuts. He is going to see the Minister of Commerce, who has two districts in Africa, and these, which are to be published in the coming months of struggle. All have equal authority with those of the Lisbon. One of the purposes of Dr. Machado's journey is to reaffirm the Portuguese territorial possession in the name of the State of the territories of Maluca and Sofala, which are administered under the name of the Mozambique Company.

In Praise of Kenya

Brigadier A. G. Arbuthnot, formerly a soldier in Kenya, who now in his retirement in Somerset, said in a recent address to the Mauritius Rotary Club that the great bulk of British residents in Kenya were of a splendid type, and that they were unimpaired by the few worthless visitors who had been so much publicized by the press and other newspapers, and had brought ill fame to the country. He considered the climate of the Kenya Highlands the best in the world, and that no part of the Empire had more beautiful scenery, or a finer set of more pure British blood, than that which he had discovered in East Africa in the power.

Tanganyika Students' Success

Mr. Arthur Banks, son of C. H. Banks, of the C. M. S. M. A. L. Stewart, son of Major N. Stewart, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. A. M. Stapley, son of Mr. H. J. Stapley, of Dar es Salaam, three students who are studying on their course under the Tanganyika Government's training apprenticeship scholarship scheme for the residents of the Territory in the Technical School Bulawayo, have earned high commendation. Mr. Banks secured first place in three subjects among all candidates from South Africa and Rhodesia, and has been awarded a Tanganyika Government scholarship at Newcastle University for the purpose of enabling him to secure his B.Sc. (Engineering) degree.

Lord Swinton's New Post

Lord Swinton, who visited East Africa while Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed Minister Resident in West Africa. He is to succeed the Marquis of Epsom with Cabinet rank. His task is to settle on the spot, without the delay or reference to Whitehall, matters within the Government's general policy in which various departments in the United Kingdom are concerned. Since 1940 Lord Swinton has been Chairman of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, an organization under Government auspices formed to assist in the development of British trade with the Balkans, and now concerned primarily with the Middle East generally, including the Sudan, Libya, Ethiopia and British East Africa.

Ethiopia's New Stamps

There has been a large demand for the new Ethiopian stamps which, printed in Bombay, were issued in April. They bear the head of the Emperor. The stamps are marked in Ethiopian cents, but these are not legal currency, although acceptable. The face stamps in the value of less than one dollar may be brought in by or for East African countries. There are three denominations of the new stamps, blue 10 cent, pink 20 cent, and green 50 cent, the equivalent values being the British 1/2, 1/10, and 1d. respectively. There will shortly be a second issue with 8 and 12 cent stamps.

Education in Kenya

A Committee has been appointed by the Governor of Kenya to consider the question of the Colony's educational system, with special reference to the financial system and the incidence of financial responsibilities on the authorities. The Financial Secretary is Chairman, and the members are the Director of Education, the Provincial Commissioner of the Central Province, Lord Francis Bampfylde, Dr. C. J. Wilson, Messrs. S. A. Wooten, A. B. Pate, and R. Kassim, the Rev. R. V. M. Underwood, and Sheriff Abdulla bin Salim.

Nyasaland Tea and Tung

To maintain the British tea ration Nyasaland planters aim to produce 1,000,000 lb. this year, said Sir Donald Mackenzie Chalmers, the Protectorate Administrator, in an interview in Johannesburg a few days ago. He added that there was a similar drive to get more tung oil, which was necessary for black-drying paints such as the dope for British aircraft, and that planters should be encouraged to process plants in Nyasaland.

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News Items in Brief

The European population of the Belgian Congo is now 2,000,000.

Nyasaland has banned the sale of sawn timber from its own stocks.

The number of baptised Christians in the White Fathers' vicariate of Urundi has reached 100,000.

Numbers have been announced of certain bonds of the Sainsbury Municipal 1½% Loan drawn for redemption at par in London on June 30.

Nyasaland's main crop is expected to be considerably heavier than that of 1931 year. The tobacco crop is provisionally estimated at 10,000,000 lbs.

The Kapungu Farmers' and Stockowners' Association has asked the Minister of Agriculture for an increase in the beef price paid by the Cold Storage Commission of Southern Rhodesia.

The maximum sum that may now be deposited by a single individual in the Langanyika Post Office Savings Bank in any one year is now fixed from £50 to £100, and the maximum credit balance allowable is increased from £50 to £100.

A Government notice in Southern Rhodesia has declared maize essential to the life of the community. An order has been published fixing maximum prices for various grades and quantities and areas. These prices vary from 9s. 1d. to 13s. 9d. per bush.

Nyasa's growers of flax are to be paid between 1s. 6d. per ton for the 1931 crop and 1s. 11d. for the 1932 crop, and they received for the 1931-32 crop. The ruling rates will be: Plus grade, £200; grade 1, £182; grade 2, £170; grade 3, £163; grade 4, £140.

On the 23rd day of this year's tobacco auctions in Southern Rhodesia 141,775 lbs. of fine cured tobacco were sold on the Tobacco Auctions floor at an average price of 21s. 2d. per lb. On the Tobacco Producers' floor 162,000 lbs. realised an average of 21s. 2d.

At the Municipal Council meeting held on the 10th inst. the sale of motor tax licences for 1932 was now controlled by a single tax Territory.

It is stated by the *East African Star* newspaper that there are 100,000 tons of cotton in Malawi. These cotton and best African shillings in circulation in Ethiopia.

Built chiefly from profits of the local beer trade and thus paid for by natives themselves, a new recreation hall for Africans has been opened in Luanshya.

The Municipal War Transport have requested the East African Government to accept certificates of essentiality issued by the Sisal growers' Association.

Local Plantations of U.S.A. have declared a dividend of 2% payable on July 1 on the cumulative participating preference shares for the half year ended December 31 last.

Clan Line Steamers have declared a final dividend of 10% for 1931, making 13% for the year ending 1931. The profit was £305,000 compared with £250,000.

The Royal African Society's annual general meeting is to be held at the Imperial Institute on June 30. The Hon. Colonel Sir Henry Galsworthy, Chairman of the Council, will preside.

The White Fathers' Mission at Basobeko, Zomba, recently published the first number of the Mtalo, Mtalo language, widely spoken in the south of the Belgian Congo, which is the third most important Congolese speaking area in the world. The work is the work of M. R. P. Schoof, of Antwerp.

North Charterland Reapment

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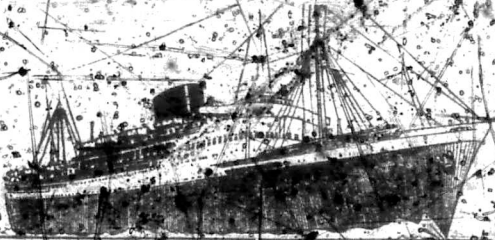
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close personal contacts with that body who are at least satisfied that it is or can be a substitute for that function of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory which we have long believed to be both desirable and inevitable. As we hope, the foundations for an East African Union are to be laid by a Minister Resident in East Africa, the most careful consideration will need to be given to the personal aspect of the appointment. While an essential qualification for the successful discharge of such functions must be decision of mind, it would be a tragedy to find the task entrusted to a self-opinionated, even pompous person unable to draw adequately upon the experience and good-will of those on the spot, whose opinions and active help can contribute so much to progress and efficiency. While a strong leader of proved ability would be wholeheartedly welcomed and served with alacrity, a pretentious office-seeker who has failed in one public sphere after another would be deeply resented. The Middle East has had two successive Ministers of unquestionable capability, Mr. Oliver Frutkin and Mr. Casey. If a public man of similar calibre can be sent to East Africa, he will certainly find great scope for the exercise of his powers in improving the war efforts of territories anxious to contribute to their fight, but hitherto frequently frustrated by the shortsightedness of the local Governments and the Colonial Office.

PARLIAMENTARY STATEMENTS about East Africa and Rhodesia are not infrequently erroneous, as is often shown by our reports of debates and questions raised in

the Upper and Lower Houses. **Discourteous Inaccuracy.** As will be seen from another column of this issue, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, when asked about the individual nominated by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia to represent African interests in the Legislative and Executive Councils, stated, according to *Hansard*: "It is Major Gore Brown." Since Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Gore-Browne has held that military rank for a quarter of a century, and has been a member of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia since 1935, it might surely have been expected that the Minister would be correctly briefed by his Department. Inaccuracies of this description are not quickly forgotten in the Colonies. Is it surprising that Britons resident overseas should regard them as evidence of an official *hant* too highly valued to be much bothered about lesser mortals? The main fact is that Colonel Gore-Browne is far better known to Northern Rhodesians than is any individual in the Colonial Office to Great Britain. He can speak for his country on almost any matter, which can certainly not be said of anyone in the Colonial Office. Yet the long-standing military title of Major (non-official leader, he is Chairman of the non-official members of Council) is wrongly reported to the House of Commons, and the official Parliamentary report made two other mistakes in spelling his name, even though, apart from all official records, it is correctly given in "Who's Who." Three mistakes in the three-word name of one of the best-known men in a great Colonial Dependency are not to be lightly excused when reported to the Mother of Parliaments on the authority of the Colonial Office.

King's Birthday Honours List

Awards for East African and Rhodesian Services

Privy Counsellors
 Sir George G. H. Hall, Esq., M.P., Financial Secretary to the Admiralty.
 Mr. George G. Hall, Esq., M.P., the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from the time of the formation of Mr. Churchill's Government in the spring of 1940 until early this year, when he was transferred to the Admiralty. He had been a Civil Lord of the Admiralty since 1937. (Hansard MacDonald's Government from 1929 to 1931.)
Baronets
 Cunningham, Admiral, Sir Andrew, G.C.B., D.S.O., until lately C-in-C, Mediterranean.
 Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham is the elder brother of Lord General Sir Alan Cunningham, commander of the force which, advancing from Kenya, liberated the Italians of the Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia.
 General Cunningham, credited in his service with the "Nelson touch," commanded the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean during a highly critical period, but by cool and inspired tactics, his battle fleet broke the attack of her attackable by in the night of Taranto harbour and subsequently dealt the Italians another shattering blow in the Battle of Cape Matapan. Sir Andrew recently relinquished his command to Admiral Sir Henry Halsey, victor of the

to proceed to Washington as the new British officer in the U.S.A.
 Thomas Harrison, Esq., Deputy Director of the Ministry of War Transport, who has rendered distinguished service in the shipping export, has important East African and Rhodesian interests as a Director of the Clan Line.
 Joseph Sir Francis E. Estripe, K.C., B.E., J.E., for public services.
 Sir Francis Joseph was a member of the Executive Committee of the Rhodesian Council, and has rendered very important and meritorious services.
Knight Bachelor
 Bayson, Lieut.-Colonel Iver Buchanan, O.B.E., I.D., Chairman, West India Committee.
 The Governor of the Eastern Province of Tropical Africa, the Colonial Office has had the closest touch with East Africa and Rhodesia since the death of the late Sir Edward Davaun. He is a member of the Empire Marketing Board, the Chairman of the West-India Producers' Organisation.
 Capt. Frederick E. R.S., R.N.R., Commodore of the P. & O. fleet.
 The very extensive work on war work, and the

Webster, George Frederick, Esq., Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Webster joined the Provisional Administration in what had been German East Africa in October, 1916, and has since spent the whole of his career in Tanganyika, becoming Acting Senior Commissioner in 1925, Assistant and an official member of the Legislative Council in 1926. He was Acting Secretary for Native Affairs in 1927, and promoted to Provincial Commissioner in 1928.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

Bartlett, Cecil Edwin, Esq., secretary-manager, Clover Growers' Association, Zanzibar.

His services to Zanzibar's clove industry have been of long standing and great value. Few men have had so wide a knowledge of Zanzibar affairs since the last war.

Clark, J. Beresford, Esq., Controller of Overseas Services of the B.B.C.

Mr. Clark, who has worked East and West Africa for the B.B.C., is a member of the General Purposes Committee of the Royal African Society.

Cox, The Rev. Hanna Aldwyn, For public services in Nyasaland.

Archdeacon Cox has worked in Nyasaland for 36 years, and is known far and wide for his self-sacrificing labours in the Province.

Gray, J., Esq., superintendent engineer of the Union-Castle Line.

Henderson, J. B., Esq., general manager of British India Line workshops.

Watson, William Laid, Esq., M.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., head of the Engineering Contracts Branch, Crown Agriffs. for the Colonies.

O.B.E. (Military Division)

Lane, Lieutenant-Commander Lillistone Fowya, R.N. (Retd.), Commanding Royal Naval Volunteer Force, Tanganyika Territory.

Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Smith, Royal Artillery, late liaison officer for the Dominions Office with the War Cabinet Secretariat.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

Barrow, Malcolm Pallister, Esq., For public services in Nyasaland.

Mr. Barrow, a non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative and Executive Councils, is prominent in many other public activities. Among his various offices is that of President of the Nyasaland Trades Union.

Beckley, Veray Alfred, Esq., M.C., and Agricultural Chemist, Kenya Colony.

Mr. Beckley served in the last war with the Royal Garrison Artillery. After attending the Royal Agricultural School in England, he became a lecturer at the Government School of Agriculture in the Union of South Africa, and in 1924 Senior Agricultural Chemist in Kenya. He has rendered valuable service on the scientific and technical side of the Agricultural Department in that Colony, especially in connection with the establishment of the important pyrethrum industry and the proper marketing of the product. He has also contributed to the successful export of essential oils, and since the outbreak of this war has developed methods of drying vegetable, chiefly Native products, to supply to the Forces in the Middle East.

Blackstone, Dr. E. C. B., medical officer, Union-Castle Line. For long and meritorious service at sea during war-time.

Burke-Gaffney, Major Joseph O'Connell, Esq., M.D., B.Ch., Senior Pathologist, Tanganyika Territory.

Dr. Burke-Gaffney is an F.R.C.S. (Ed.) and F.R.C.P. (Ed.). He was promoted to his present position in 1935.

Clefflow, Major Henry William, Assistant Commissioner and chief of the C.I.D., British South Africa Police, Southern Rhodesia.

Major Clefflow has been with the R.S.A.P. nearly 20 years, and has held his present appointment for six years. He has shown himself a resourceful and devoted officer and has done valuable work in connection with security measures both before and since the outbreak of this war.

Crichton-Smith, A., Dr., Senior Medical Inspector of the Equatorial Province of the Sudan.

Ferguson, A. F., Esq., Chief officer, Union-Castle Line. For gallant and resolute conduct during and after torpedo and air attacks.

Field, Forster Harvey, Esq., For public services in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Field is compound manager of Victoria Copper Mines, Foster, Robert Spence, Esq., Director of Education, Zanzibar.

Mr. Foster, who served through the last war, became a headmaster in Tanganyika in 1916, and was Acting Director of Education in that Territory during 1917. He became Deputy Director of Education in Uganda in 1930, and was appointed to his present post in 1939.

Hayes, L. W., Esq., Head of the Overseas Department of the B.B.C.

Hunter, Kenneth Legat, Esq., Senior District Commissioner, Kenya Colony.

Mr. Hunter, who has served in Kenya since 1919, has done particularly good work in Kavirondo.

Kirkland, Robert Irwin, Esq., A.M.Inst.Mech.E., Workshops Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

Mr. Kirkland served as a pilot in the Royal Naval Air Service in the last war, and in 1934 became manager of the excellent Nairobi workshops of the K.U.R., which has rendered good and efficient service during this war.

Marion, Andrew Paton, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., and M. Ch. P. H., Medical Director and Principal Officer of Health for Southern Rhodesia since 1935, and Director of Medical Services for the Southern Rhodesian Defence and Air Forces.

Mills, James, Esq., chief engineer, Union-Castle Line. For gallant and resolute conduct during and after torpedo and air attacks.

Morris, P. K., Captain (retd.), District Commissioner, Sudan Political Service.

Palgrave, Sidney Lungate Coates, Esq., lately Auditor General, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Palgrave spent most of his official career in the Audit Department, becoming its head in due course.

Patel, Muljibhai Motibhai, Esq., For public services in

Uganda. Mr. Patel has been a non-official member of the Legislative Council since 1931, a member of the Uganda War Fund Committee and Public Health Board, and has done much for public work.

Phillips, Edward Charles, Esq., For public services in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Phillips, who has represented the Imperial Tobacco Company in Tanganyika since 1937, is an appointed non-official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and has kept worked in many public causes.

Symes, Cecil Bernard, Esq., Medical Entomologist, Kenya.

He has done much work on the control of tsetse flies in relation to sleeping sickness and on acacia pests in regard to the tsetse fly. Was for a time bacteriologist to the Forces in East Africa, with the rank of major.

Appointments to membership of the Order of the British Empire and awards of the British Empire Medal and Colonial Police Medal will be listed next week.

Background to the

Third Second Front.— On the question of opening a second front in Europe, it is on these experts who tell you the things that are to be great. Rely on those who believed in the Maginot Line, who talk with one's tongue in one's cheek about the strength and defenses of Singapore. Trust these experts, with all the details at their disposal, to judge when a second front is possible. What should we do? It seems that somewhere among those who control our forces are men who think of war in terms of Meridian and Waterloo. Among these there were few nearly two years ago who had any use for the tactics of guerrilla warfare, who were so long in learning these tactics at Gwelo, and now at the British schools are they teaching the art of combat in the jungles of Malaya in July 1941. Only recently have they started teaching the street-fighting we taught them.

If we go into France, they say, the Germans have armored forces there and we cannot get our land armored forces. The Japanese advanced into Burma during the spring of their campaign without a superiority. They only got their planes up in masses and landed their tanks when Rangoon had fallen. We can do the same thing if not as soon as we wish. It is surprising that we still depend on troops and planes to save Russia, to prevent the reinforcing of Rommel to enforce on the minds of the Germans the fact that they must fight in the west as well as the east. — Mr. From Birmingham.

The Alliance with Russia.— All peoples who have experienced the aggression of the German fascist imperialists or whose freedom and life have been threatened and may still be threatened by the Hitlerite bands of robbers, oppressors and savishers will express their satisfaction at the conclusion of this historic treaty. This treaty also guarantees the common line of action of the Soviet Union and Great Britain after the war. The fact speaks for itself. It is a treaty of peace for a period of 20 years and is based on mutual military and economic assistance against possible further aggression on the part of Germany and is intended to ensure the security and economic well-being of the peoples of Europe. Hitler and his accomplices in that bloodstained robbery in Europe will now feel more than ever that the ropes of their adversity have been united and stretched tight. Mr. Molotov, Soviet Ambassador for Foreign Affairs, in the British Alliance with Russia.

Japanese Corruption.— No one who has heard about the inefficiency and corruption of political parties and politicians there in Japan, and since the wisdom of selecting a new leader was abandoned in the world has there been such a procession of incompetent incompetencies through the highest positions of the Japanese Empire, the Prime Ministership. There has been one exception, Prince Konoye. With the decay of the parties and the decline of representative government, the head of the Japanese Cabinet has become a man like the Emperor, a man who is not a man, a man reduced to a puppet. The British Prime Minister, Ho, is not the Minister-President of a body representing a majority party, but the chief executive of a Government, selecting his colleagues for reasons that are good to him, but not because of their political or party convictions. Konoye is the embodiment of a bad change. He came nearer to being a real executive than the Ministers of any of his recent predecessors. Many of these were amateur statesmen selected from the army or navy or the bureaucracy. Their terms of office, or career, say, of power, were short, taken on trial, they lasted only a few months. Yet one ruling idea has been running through their shabby and ineffective history: the Emperor's advisers who selected them were persistently trying to exclude men of an extreme tendency. They realised the danger of the revolutionary forces which had twice broken down the Ashikaga and Muromachi. They were playing for time, hoping that gradually the fever would subside and the wild men be brought under control. This thorough Japanese guard against young officers, against children, not as enemies of the state, like the Communists. It has failed. — Mr. Hugh Byas in the Japanese Embassy.

Secrets of the Battle of Britain.— Ever today 100 people know what No. 11 Group, under Air Vice-Marshal K. G. Murray, practically fought the Battle of Britain itself gallantly supported by a few squadrons from No. 10 Group under Air Vice-Marshal Sir Quintin Brand. The 11 Group was the backbone of the defence. The 10 Group was the reserve. The 12 Group was the decoy. The 13 Group was the bait. The 14 Group was the trap. The 15 Group was the net. The 16 Group was the snare. The 17 Group was the trap. The 18 Group was the snare. The 19 Group was the trap. The 20 Group was the snare. — Mr. C. G. G.

Germany and Us: A Dilemma.— The destruction of factories is important, but far more vital is the destruction in the minds of Germans of the last vestige of belief in Hitler. Germany is ripe for the influence of a new Germany and at this moment is simple but not simple. We survived, when all seemed lost, not because our armed strength would then compare with Germany's, but because we had the hands of an unconquerable people. Since our worst moment our morale has risen steadily, until today we are in a more exultant fighting mood than at any time in our history. We have the confidence of an unconquerable people. We do not think of defeat because we do not consider it a possibility. All we want is to get on with the job of smashing the enemy. Germany is in a very different frame of mind. The mass average German hopes for a peace that will get him out of the mess without the punishment he knows his nation has so richly deserved. — Mr. John Gordon.

Retribution for War Crimes.— Personally responsible for the bestial destruction and heinous horror that have taken place in the Czech nation are all the exponents of the Nazi party and the Reich government of Czech territory, beginning with the former Protector Neurath, all the leaders of the Gestapo, and all German troops stationed in the political and military administration of Bohemia and Moravia. Being at war with Germany, Czechoslovakia will apply to all these Germans the Czechoslovak military law, which prescribes the punishment of death for all the actions mentioned. On the first day of victory we shall have this done mercilessly carried out, and the tradition of culprits who succeed in escaping will be most emphatically demanded in agreement with the Allies. Dr. Boes broadcasting from London for the Czech nation.

The New Strategy.— The reason that we have a large army in England is because the Navy is doing a longer and surer defence. The air is our first line of defence and the Army our main defence. The big ships of the Navy and the big submarines are the main defence. The Navy is doing a great job of protecting our coast and dangerous and a vital task, but it is mainly one of supplies. The other tasks, naval duties are part of the military effort. — Sir James H. Worth, Editor in Chief of the Daily Telegraph.

o the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — Departmental thinking of any kind is apt to be unbalanced. — Sir Edward Ginge, M.P.

The working class mother with a large family is the real heroine. — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

One sitting can carry as great a bomb load as a whole squadron of Blenheims. — Air Ministry announcement.

In my opinion our propaganda generally to Germany and the occupied countries could hardly be better. — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

The Molotov account of German atrocities makes the Bryce document on Belgium in the last war seem almost humane. — Mr. Rennie South.

There should be a standard charge for telegram addresses, whatever the length. — Resolution of National Federation of Sub-Post-masters.

The psychology of the German soldier is such that he obeys blindly in attack, resists desperately, but then suddenly abandons all. — Alva Ehrenburg.

Squadrons of the R.A.F. will be equipped with dive-bombers as soon as they are received from the U.S.A. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister.

All schoolchildren in Upper Egyptian towns are now herded round the gallows and forced to watch the mass executions by the Germans. — General Sikorski.

When Lubeck and Brestok were like the clang of iron bells, Cologne and Essen were like iron chains to the Germans as the seven trumpets of doom. — Mr. J. I. Gavin.

In Madagascar the United Nations have taken out an insurance policy for France against the aggressive designs of Germany and Japan. — Central European Observer.

Very few submarines established on the Atlantic Islands, they would be in an excellent position to attack Russia and interrupt her sea communications. — Mr. Morley Richards.

China has over 600 divisions, with five million soldiers in the field and 10 million men in reserve or in training, behind the lines. — Mr. K. C. George Yen, Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in London.

Our pilots recently non-stop from London to approximately 50,000 miles.

The fundamental justice of our cause in this war lies in our determination to root out the pernicious Prussian principle that the State is God. — The Weekly Review.

If we could put 30 submarines on the Japanese lines of communications, she would be faced with a shipping problem more serious than that which the U-boats have created for the Allies. — National News Letter.

Experts with a knowledge of Germany's transport difficulties, believe that a thousand-bomber raid on Hanover's locomotive works might increase the Reich's transport difficulties almost to the point of disaster. — Mr. John Gordon.

The experience of many who have had to deal with the Government is that the catch phrase 'care of the public purse' is too often used to the detriment of care of the public honour and standard of fair dealing. — Mr. Walter Fletcher in a letter to The Times.

The Emperor Haile Selassie is busy negotiating and training his new Ethiopian Army. He is keen — and so are his people — to send a brigade to India. Ethiopians have not forgotten the valiant part played in the liberation of their country by Indian troops. — The Star, London.

Major General D. H. Pienaar, commander of a South African formation in Italy (known to every South African soldier as 'Ban', so that his first South African Brigade became known as 'Danny's Boys' is South Africa's greatest artilleryman. — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

The names of 42,000 men, women and children killed by the United Kingdom between the outbreak of war and September, 1941, have been placed on a roll of honour compiled by the Imperial War Graves Commission. — Sir Rabiah Wode, Chairman of the Commission.

I have appointed a Scientific Adviser at the War Office and instituted a reorganisation of the General Staff Department, dividing it into two main parts: one to deal with planning, operational and training aspects, and the other with organisation and equipment. — Sir J. Grieg, Secretary for War.

Soviet Communism is essentially a class society, containing the seeds of self-interest. The Government is not Communist but Socialist, which is being compelled to accede more and more to the methods of capitalism and individualism.

Justice of a man's satisfaction by Germany, and there will have to be a reconstruction of the German people, who are bound to see that they have for a time allowed themselves to be ruled by a foreign power.

The interests of the U.S.A. which long before the war had power over Germany, and the armaments industry, and anything else that they are organised about the German people. — Miss Jenny Goldes.

Lord West is a peculiar type of Englishman, the delight of his country and the despair of his friends, with his broadcast to America by the millions and his visit to the British administration in Paris. — Lord Moyne.

The U.S. supply of persons in Government departments engaged in public relations and press work is 1,080. This total includes technical, clerical, and administrative staff. The approximate annual cost is £132,211. — Captain G. C. M. Jones, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Thirty-three Japanese warships and 42 transports, cargo vessels and tankers have been bombed and sunk within six months. The United States Army Air Force. More than 300 Japanese fighters and bombers have been destroyed in air battles and more than 200 enemy aircraft have been destroyed on the ground. — Lt. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force.

In Delhi far too many people still dress to dinner, give large cocktail, lawn and dinner parties, and altogether live the life of the peacetime Colonial. One of the first orders to his staff by Major General E. H. Brecken, Commanding U.S. air force wing headquarters in the Indian administrative capital, was a warning against what is called 'Delhi-dallying'. — Miss Clare Boothe, the American writer, back from a visit to India.

To date the Empire's military losses total 189,500, of these 145,018 were United Kingdom men, 23,827 from the Dominions, and the remainder from the Colonies, India, and Burma. United Kingdom killed total 42,267, Dominions, 4,630, the rest 7,050. The United Kingdom lost 53,694 prisoners; the Dominions, 3,104; the rest, 1,763. These figures do not include losses in Singapore and the rest of the Far East. The number of civilian British Empire from September 2, 1939, to September 2, 1942, is 50,346, of which 10,346 were injured.

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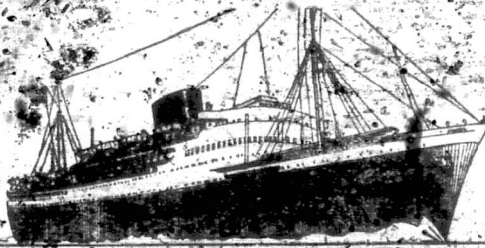
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LIBYAN DISASTER—it is nothing less than a disaster which has caused deep anxiety to Rhodesians and East Africans, white and black. So many Rhodesians have been serving in the Western Desert that a considerable number of the Colony's fighting men have certainly taken part in the recent actions of the past month. Some may have been in a daze when the machine collapsed, some in captivity, among others, many South Africans who had fought with high skill and spirit against Italian East Africa. Details of casualties may not be known for some time. Even if they should prove heavy among Rhodesians, their fellow countrymen will realise that they might have been on a far greater scale if their Government had sent its troops to the Middle East as one composite unit which would naturally have agitated until posted to the battle zone. The Majesty's Government in Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia were, however, at one in recognising that far better use of the native individuality, initiative and enterprise of Rhodesians could be made by distributing them as commissioned and non-commissioned officers among Imperial battalions. There has been abundant evidence of the marked success of this policy, best shown perhaps by the public statement of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Middle East that he could be glad to have as many more Rhodesians as possible scattered throughout many units as they have been. Little mention of them has been made in the

Press. But the best publicity results from personal experience and conviction, and it is beyond doubt that many thousands of gallant men from the Mother Country have a new understanding of Rhodesians because they have fought with them in tight corners and marked their courage and efficiency. Considerable numbers of Natives from East Africa engaged in pioneer and labour duties in North Africa may also have been in the front line, though this has not been publicly stated, and East and Central African tradesmen have so often shown their gallantry under fire that they too will have acquitted themselves with credit, however dangerous our trying the circumstances.

These incidents, together with the news that has lately from East Africa, have arrived in the District of Matigara, as they appear, and one who in Ceylon, serve once more to emphasise the warrior traditions, immense importance of East Africa, training and training for and Rhodesian modern war as large force as possible of the King African Rifles embracing the whole of East Africa from the south to the north to the east to the south (including) and of Africans of warrior stock in the Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Northern Rhodesia. East Africa and Rhodesia is advocating such measure of thought at a time when the official attitude is disconcertingly un-enthusiastic. It is hoped that the public will then to will

the harsh realities of war from the gaze of the African, who, on the contrary, is to be shown an accelerated application of schemes for his social welfare. That idea, which did not credit to the hearts than the heads of those who planned it, took little account of African mentality. Anyone who has made long marches with Africans either in peace or war, and by marches we mean the exertion of foot-slogging, not motor transport—could have had the sentimentalist that the African who inclines to grumble in sick over the traces while in the relative comfort of a reasonably well paid, well-fed, well-ordered job, shows himself at his best when the going is hot and danger at hand, and the next day shrinks from knowledge. The African needs a good commander, a good courage, a good leadership, as he always does. Tens of thousands of them clamoured to be enlisted, but of the crowds who volunteered few were accepted. The official attitude has, of course, changed entirely in the meantime, but public statements by the Governors in the quite recent past show that there is still great room for improvement.

Only within the last few weeks indeed, have the Administrations in Eastern Africa generally got really to grips with the problem of maximum production of foodstuffs and necessary raw materials for the British Empire, supply of the needs of the urgent duties of the Middle East as a whole. Hitherto, for two and three years, a fair judgment on official action was "too little, too late." What, for instance, to excuse the lack of action which, when Allied shipping resources are strained to the uttermost, has made it necessary for Kenya to import wheat and both Rhodesia maize. Elementary prudence would have made each of those territories not merely self-sufficient in these essential crops, but exporters of them at need. Adverse climatic conditions may bear part of the blame, but the fundamental fault was the failure of the Governments to raise their peacetime economic standards of costs of production had merely lost their validity. Why exportable from Kenya, say, double the price of wheat available in the Argentine is to be immensely cheaper and more valuable, because its transport to Egypt would make up shipping demands infinitely less burdensome than those of the long haul from South America. Planting must be in terms of total war and total effort, not of peacetime economy. Now that Kenya and Uganda have at long last combined in a Civil Defence and Supply Council, most of whose members are leading business men of

proved competence, the outlook is better. Though not even the most resourceful business man can perform miracles overnight, it is more likely that the officials to understand the need for something approaching the miraculous in speed and volume. The men entrusted with these important tasks will, we believe, acquire themselves well, if they have not all the powers they require. These African reserves should secure their own way demonstrate yet again the duty of East and Central Africa to live more simply and organise more effectively in order to produce to the limit for the service of the Middle East.

UNDER THE HEADING "From Jim That Hates the New Statesman and Nation" has written, in an editorial note, "Kenya politicians, as the Colonial Office well knows, can no more re-

Conscription of Native Labour—frank from taking advantage of the native than a cat can keep out of a cream jug. In any case, a Colonial Government which brings in forced labour instead of raising Native wages as a means of obtaining man-power is doubtfully fit to rule an African country." As will be obvious to our readers, the first sentence of this quotation is intended as comment upon the recent constitution in Kenya, a Civil Defence and Supply Council, which is described as "in effect a Kenya Cabinet with apparently six non-official and five official members," while the second sentence relates to the recent decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take a war-time step in regard to Native labour upon the unanimous advice of a local committee. That body included Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo, who in peace and war has steadily, persistently and fearlessly championed the cause of the African. After thorough investigation the committee expressed the view that "in abnormal circumstances the time had come when Africans must be subjected to a measure of conscription in respect of labour essential to the prosecution of Kenya's war effort." With that opinion Archdeacon Owen concurred. That fact alone might have been expected to weigh heavily with a publication which has often quoted him in support of its own policies. Not a bit of it! When the archdeacon, recognising that the logic of events left him no alternative, endorsed the unanimous conclusion of his colleagues, the fact that he was a member of the committee is merely ignored.

Now the controversial one of *The New Statesman* is a local affair, but assurance, not to say vehemence, should at least regulate

significantly accuracy. In a mid-April issue the British Press reported the official announcement issued on 14th April in Kenya regarding the withdrawal of the new Civil Defence and Supply Council, giving the names and other particulars of the members. They numbered eight, not eleven. The only two who were officials, not five. With a paper with the pretensions to accuracy of *The New Statesman* claim that such departures from widely published facts are covered by the use of a convenient fiction. Apparently it was too much trouble to turn up the newspaper file of a few weeks ago, the facts could have been obtained from the Colonial Office in response to a telephone call. Since the former members include the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Chief Justice, and the Chief Magistrate, it is not surprising that they must have sought to take advantage of the name. In point of fact, only one European member who has no part in the political life of the Colony is a member of this Council; he is Major C. G. Griffiths, whose appointment is under current consideration that he is to be Chairman of the Agricultural, Production, and Settlement Board. His post is an elected member of the Legislature and is entirely beside the point. There is another member with political credentials, but since he is an Indian member of the Legislature and Deputy Director of the Power (Industries) Division of the Government, will scarcely strengthen our contemporary efforts to build up a case. All the other non-official members, except one, Mr. Roger North, a well-known coffee planter of proven business abilities, who has been secretary of the Supply Board since the outbreak of war, are outstanding in the commercial life of the country and have consistently abstained from political activities. So that there may be no room for misunderstanding, they shall be named: Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Griffiths has for many years managed with conspicuous success the Kenya Farmers' Association; Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Pelling is the sole European director of the Uganda Soda Company, and Mr. Alfred Vincent has been chairman responsible for the progress of one of the largest motor vehicle organisations in the whole of Eastern Africa. Those are the facts which bear no resemblance to the picture presented by *The New Statesman* even eager to suppress what it can't misrepresent.

It has been said that the fact that the wages are only 10 percent of the cost of the goods is such a measure would take the bur-

dening power of the African Worker and Community and so directly but indirectly prove the economic stability of the country. But to assume, as does the *New Statesman*, that higher wages will automatically induce Africans to do more work is to disregard the fact that it is not only in Africa that the demand for higher wages can prove to be a drop in man-hours through the level of earnings which the individual has set himself becoming attainable without further exertion. It is merely to assume that the higher rate might not be the greater output which is not so necessary, especially as greater output could be compensated by a wider choice of imported manufactures. In present circumstances where there is available a much restricted range of goods upon which the African can spend his earnings, so that the argument has more in it than normal validity, it must be stressed, wants to be paid for his work in imported necessities and luxuries, not in such which he must be saving because goods are not obtainable. That such a claim is not a need for the consumption of Africans for work, particularly in the production of foodstuffs and raw materials for themselves and East Africa in general, as well as the Middle East, command to which these territories must send the maximum quantities of its requirements in order to reduce the strain upon British shipping resources. In the lengthy comment from which we have quoted a couple of sentences there is not a word of recognition of this overriding necessity. Yet the very fact that more than two and a half years of war were allowed to pass before the Civil Defence and Supply Council was formed and the conscription of African labour for war purposes introduced is clear proof of the reluctance of the Government of Kenya and the Colonial Office to take a step which they are obviously likely to be misrepresented.

The New Statesman which loses sight of the unity of demanding the elimination of discrimination between Africans and Europeans in the land is that principle, in his instance Europeans in Kenya were subject to compulsory military service long before the outbreak of the war and many of them have been denied their ancient desire to join the forces because they were regarded as more valuable employed in civilian industry which they may abandon or choose to follow the written consent of the authorities. In short the Europeans in the Colony have long been subject to a much more rigid discipline than that

The Truth of The Matter

It has been said that the fact that the wages are only 10 percent of the cost of the goods is such a measure would take the bur-

The Atusha District Production Committee is constituted as follows: the District Commissioner (Chairman), the Senior Agricultural Officer, the Agricultural Officer (Secretary), Messrs. J. A. Anderson and Captain J. A. Hewitt.

Lord Reith, the Chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, has been appointed as Minister of Information, Transport, and Works and Buildings, has joined the R.N.V.R. as a lieutenant-commander on the staff of the Rear-Admiral, Coastal Forces.

Lieut. Colonel F. C. C. Ballour, C.I.E., C.B., M.C., Governor of the Red Sea Province of the Sudan from 1926 to 1927, and the Governor of Mongalla Province, has been appointed Chairman of Flour (Accessory Factors), Ltd., a company which is active regarding the war-time composition of flour.

Investigations by an expert committee into the use of man-power and materials in Southern Rhodesia have resulted in 1,000 men employed on mines in the Colony being recommended for release for military service.

To counter the spread of terrorism in the Soli-Sabikile areas of Kenya, bush-clearing is being undertaken by Italian prisoners of war.

The address of the Inquiry and Casualty Branch of the Colonial Office is now 15 Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

Funds for War Purposes

With the recent dispatch of a further £2,000, the Zanzibar Fighter Fund has now sent £95,000 to the British Government for the purchase of aircraft. Of this total £20,000 has been given by the Zanzibar Government and £15,000 raised by public subscriptions.

The people of British Somaliland have raised £700 for the Somaliland Spitfire Fund making their total contribution to date £1,570.

The Merchant Navy Comforts Service has received a donation of £250 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charity Fund.

A Gipsy Fair arranged by the staff of Messrs. H. M. Barbour, Ltd. of Salisbury, resulted in a contribution of £450 to the "Help the Forces" Fund.

All sums raised through the showing in East Africa of a film entitled "Gold Diggers on the Lupe" are to be sent by the Lupe Film Society as an interest-free loan to the British Government for the duration of the war.

The Anti-Waste Depot opened by members of the Nairobi Inner-Wheel Club (Rotary Arms) has sent a few consignments of 10 sacks of clothing containing 1,500 garments, for distribution in the bombed areas of Great Britain.

A new series of 2½% East African War Bonds, redeemable between April 1, 1949, and April 1, 1955, has been issued on terms similar to the previous series (1945-47).

Gifts for H.M.S. "Kenya"

Some months ago *East Africa and Rhodesia* had the pleasure of suggesting that framed photographs of scenes in Kenya should be presented to H.M.S. "Kenya". We therefore learn with special pleasure that five excellent photographs in series and framed in oak have been sent to the ship by the Kenya Settlements Office in London. Two of the pictures measure 20" x 12" as well as the other three 18" x 15 inches. The subjects are a view of Lake Naivasha, a farm in the Cherangani Hills, a Kenya airfield, a group of Nandi children, and old Mombasa. Three pictures of hardy stepphans and buffalo had previously been presented to the wardroom mess by I. O. Munnister, David Blunt, Esq. A selection of Kenya photographs has also been sent for the use of the ship's company.

Life in Jibuti Today

What is life like today in Jibuti, the capital of French Somaliland?

An account given to the *Victoria Falls* by Europeans who lately arrived in Addis Ababa from Jibuti states that rations are not as meagre as might be expected. The weekly issues are 1½ kilos of sugar, costing 8 francs a kilo, 1 kilo of butter or oil at 30 francs the kilo, 4 of butter 2 and 3 kilos of dried vegetables at 12 francs the kilo.

But the trouble with the food is its monotony and lack of vitamins. Among the Natives death from beriberi is consequently frequent, this disease being also contracted by some of the French. In one case a man who began to swell as he was playing polo was given a vitamin injection and recovered. Many cases of dysentery and typhoid have occurred, and cholera has started among the Senegalese troops.

Jibuti is now a town where nothing but anything to eat and even one is waiting for something to happen. All strikes in Jibuti have to keep their usual hours, but there is no work and they spend their time reading newspapers. No one is allowed to have a wireless except Government officials and members of the Italian Military Committee.

There are about 1,500 French soldiers and hundreds of private. They have all been made into officers by the N.C.O.s to keep them happy. There are also about 2,000 Senegalese.

Since this case (thruing seaport and terminus of the Addis Ababa railway) reigns Governor Nollath, who is something of an dictator. Part of his propaganda is that in Jibuti the Italian women are treated so badly by the English that the Italian could not possibly allow French women to fall into their hands. Both the Governor and his associates (General Al. Poirvran) have put considerable kais in weight, which is most of the money the population have thus as corresponding value.

Uganda's German Internees

There has recently been strong criticism in Uganda of the local Government's treatment of German internees. Mr. C. S. Hutton wrote to *The Uganda Herald*: "The facilities afforded to enemy aliens in parole in Uganda are tantamount to the point of absurdity. Public opinion would in England effectively prevent the anomaly of enemy aliens shopping in Kampala by car while our own wives in many cases have to walk in order to conserve petrol as a measure of national economy. Moreover, the filling of well-paid positions by enemy aliens cannot now be viewed with equanimity by those in the Forces. The newspaper said in a leading article: "We must add our own criticism of the leniency of the Government towards enemy aliens in this country. Some of these Germans are in good, paid employment. Others have been permitted to come down from the internment camp to Kampala for health reasons. Health reasons! Do the Germans study the health of the people in Poland, Greece and Russia? Public opinion is strongly against the present treatment of German internees. They should be interned."

British-Congo Agreement

Rubber, wolfram, zinc substitute and coffee appear for the first time in the new agreement between the British and Belgian Governments regarding trade with the Congo. Minimum annual copper purchases will rise from 124,000 to 144,000 English tons, the quantity of cobalt gum to be bought remains at 7,000 tons and in addition to purchasing 25,000 tons of high quality paraffin oil for road uses, the British Government has taken an option on 10,000 tons of power grade oil. This quality, normally imported from the Congo basin, is used in the glycerine and explosive industries. Great Britain will take whatever quantities of groundnuts, palm kernels, rubber and oil seed wolfram the Congo can supply.

147th Week of War

Background to the

Lessons of Rommel's Success.

Rommel was shown that air superiority is not the most vital requirement in battle. He has shown that an Army sufficiently well equipped and sufficiently determined can still achieve success regardless of the air. Contrary to almost everything previously stated, detailed reports now available show that from the very start of Rommel's drive the German air strength has been outmatched by our own. Whatever the reasons for Rommel's success, it will be found elsewhere this time. The most likely solution seems to be colossal reserves of equipment. The Germans appear to have flooded the desert with supply dumps and supply columns. The supplies ranged from fuel to anti-tank guns. Rommel's tank columns were so generously supplied that they were able to sustain several heavy losses from air attack and still keep going. Perhaps the most astonishing illustration of Rommel's contempt for the air is that he actually began his drive without air support. He was forced to bring up fighters and bombers later, but they were seldom in great evidence. I believe he would certainly have made more use of aircraft if they had been available. When he did employ aircraft he used them to the greatest possible advantage. Even at Bir Hacheim the greatest number of dive-bombers he was able to operate was about 50. Another very important lesson appears to be that the German tanks are remarkably immune to its attack. — Mr. Colin Bednall, *Daily Mail* air correspondent.

The Value of Tobruk.

With Tobruk in his hands at this stage in the war the enemy has secured not only a new forward axis of operations for his advance towards the Nile delta but the means of creating a second narrow in the Mediterranean. He will have a chance to close the middle of it, not far short of half its whole length, to us. With the occupation of Cyrenaica the enemy air fleets are within 200 miles of Tobruk, and by means of them and the aerodromes adjoining the port traffic to and from it could be made sufficiently unsafe and movement across the new narrows from Alexandria very precarious. Tobruk is only 350 miles from the British naval base and less than two-thirds of that distance from Mersa Matruh. The next phase may entail perhaps even severer fighting in worse climatic conditions, for it is highly probable that we are on the eve of decisive developments in the Russian Mediterranean theatre in which Rommel is cast the important role. — Student of War in *The Daily Telegraph*.

Our Army 'Wringly' Handled.

Our Army's greatest gift was for the most part meted with little imagination in its use. It was kept exclusively as a defensive weapon instead of being given an offensive part in the offensive ensemble. The Germans invariably fight with their tanks, anti-tank guns, and field guns in the closest possible collaboration. Almost every one of our individual tank commanders is theoretically and technically expert in the science of tank fighting. They have had enough of it to realise its requirements and necessities. But it is not the handling of our tanks individually that is at fault. It is the use of tank forces as a whole that is less and more disciplined co-ordination is needed. And we have lacked speed in taking advantage of situations. Many officers in our armoured divisions have commented to me on the swiftness with which the enemy was unpacked and into action. He says he is always a jump ahead of us in this and that. It gives him the chance of picking out the best spot in the battlefield and getting his guns all ready and dug in. For the sake of speed the Germans will sacrifice a number of things to which we devote the utmost care. Their trucks, faced by our Tiger tanks at night with headlights for a guide, they swing to them off out when the shells begin. They don't bother much about our counter-flare. Rommel can swing his force round the desert at a moment's notice, because usually he commands them directly himself, and all relevant information comes straight to him without going through any intermediary. His decision can be taken in seconds and his orders given in minutes. He can alter the entire course of a battle before our information has even started to get back to headquarters. One gets the impression that the desert is filled with brigade, division, corps, and army headquarters camps all feeding one another with information that could much better have gone direct. Often enough I have come back from the front at the end of a day and found I knew more about what was going on than Army H.Q. There are three possible explanations of why this campaign has gone wrong. Our drive wasn't good enough or strong enough. Our army wasn't rightly handled. Rommel's genius out-generaled us. I think the second answer is the right one. — Alexander Clifford.

Lack of Trained Officers.

The Germans still have the better of the purposes gun (88mm), the better tank (Mark four), and the better plane (the Me. 109). It takes the enemy roughly one month to replace a tank or furnish a new one whereas roughly six months for the enemy to have a few simple standardised types in tanks, aircraft and guns which mean that they have to carry only a few types of spares. We have many types, requiring many different types of spares. The Germans always mass their firepower. They seldom split their armour. They don't scatter on minor raids. They get their forces, and they know their own well together. What goes for the *Blitzkrieg* goes. The Germans do not send infantry out into the open unfortified desert while there is enemy armour about. They either send infantry on a five-minute or swift attack, digging it into a fortified position, or retreating it clear out of the battlefield while the tanks fight. They have more training than we, longer training, dating way back before the war, more special training, and more tactical training. Many of our best desert commanders were not in this campaign. General Blamey was in Australia, General Morshead last year's defender of Tobruk, was in another sphere, and Campbell, head of G. Command, captured Wilson and crewed on another front. The officers in North Africa, we had a real lack of trained officers about the rank of colonel and brigadier and that is the rank that is beginning to tell more and more in the desert. They are the men who are most directly responsible for morale and quick decisions at the front. There is still a fatal tendency, especially among junior British officers, to underrate the enemy. The young are near fanatic and are desperate one for another. He really believes he is fighting for the Right, and Hitler is God. His companions all think the same way. They give confidence to one another by clinging with desperate conviction to their beliefs. It makes them tough so long as the battle goes their way. They react in haste to victory. They react in haste to defeat. They are beginning to believe they cannot be beaten. Our army tends to fight and thoroughly to give the enemy to screaming. They eat simpler things and are ready to throw away all comforts while the battle is on, and then to return to luxury. We spread our comforts out more evenly. — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

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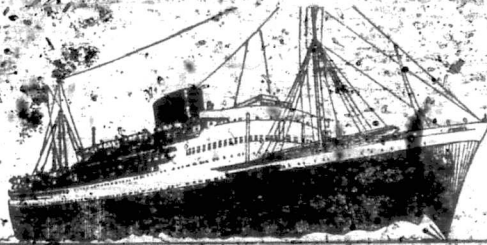
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