

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IF THE GOVERNMENT permits, or perhaps directs, one of its law officers to engage in a newspaper controversy, it must be presumed to have considered its case with care, but by no stretch of the imagination can the Attorney-General of Nyasaland be said to have advanced convincing arguments in a letter which he addressed for publication to *The Nyasaland Times* in reply to a leading article urging that appeals from the High Court of that Protectorate should no longer go to the East African Court of Appeal, but to a joint Appeal Court of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. It might have been thought that this long overdue change would either be recognised by the Nyasaland Government to be desirable, or at any rate to have such obviously wrong points in its favour that the Administration would have avoided hasty disputation on the subject. For reasons which it is difficult to fathom, however, the Government has encouraged the appropriate official to take the unusual course of stimulating controversy by writing to the Press for such action, as is well known, the permission of the Secretary of State must be obtained. If the official case were incontestable this step would be understandable and welcome, but the Attorney-General's letter is clearly open to contradiction in respects not of minor others, nor through the simple expedient of saying that everything is for the best in the best of possible worlds, and hence, with usurers.

In fact, the official case, as expressed in the Attorney-General's letter, appears a mere irrelevancy in comparison with the weighty recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, which it will be recalled urged **Heavy With** that as a step towards a uniform **Inertia** judicature, Nyasaland should be included in the arrangements now in contemplation for the setting up of a Joint Court of Appeal for Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The existing arrangement whereby appeals from the High Court in Nyasaland lie to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is open to criticism on the grounds both of delay and expense. It is common knowledge that all the legal practitioners in Nyasaland share that opinion of the Bledisloe Commission, which is tantamount to saying that they all oppose the view of the Attorney-General. It is manifestly an anachronism that appeals from Nyasaland should still go to an Appeal Court which sits in various parts of East Africa, scarcely any of which can be reached from Nyasaland in less than ten days by the use of the swiftest means of transport, whereas the flight to the capital of Southern Rhodesia takes only three hours by a regular service. The official case for doing nothing has been put in a way which must assuredly impel non-officials in Nyasaland to press more strongly than ever for an already belated reform.

Basaland presents Lord Lloyd immediately upon his appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies with two problems upon which the Beadling Commission pronounced itself quite definitely. The first, as we pointed out recently in a leading article, is that of dealing comprehensively with the finances of the Protectorate. The second is this matter of appeals to law. In the first case, the obstacle is the British Treasury and all East Africans will wish the Secretary of State, a more forceful personality, success in his contest with the department which will not readily yield, even though its obduracy must fail to clear the financial decks of

an embarrassed Dependency, and what is still more serious must result in depriving the Colonial Empire of a sum running into tens of millions of pounds from the £55,000,000 which, it was said, would be allocated for development within the next decade. Fortunately, the Exchequer is no longer ruled by a politician who, until Mr. Malcolm MacDonald began to prevail against him last year, had shown himself as blind to Colonial necessities as to German intentions. Perhaps the successor of Sir John (now Viscount) Simon will take a broader, bolder view. Unless he does the policy of greatly intensified Colonial development must be stultified from the outset.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Sea-Sickness

SEA-SICKNESS is a real terror to many East Africans and Rhodesians, who, if they try to dodge the malady by flying, may find air-sickness no less distressing—though some severe sufferers from the one complaint are, curiously, immune to the other. But what exactly is "sea-sickness"? One medical authority says that it is merely a hypervagotonic crisis; another that it is a case of amphineurotonia in which parasympatheticotonia predominates; and a third will have it that vagotonia prevails in men, but that sympathicotonia is more frequently to be observed in women and children. There are, wrote Sir Aldo Castellani in a recent article, more than a dozen theories to explain the origin of the trouble, but it is not a "disease" *in generis*, but a particular form of motion sickness which, however true, does not help the patient noticeably. There is one glimmer of comfort: that persons suffering from lung tuberculosis, hyperthyroidism, diabetes, high blood-pressure, arterio-sclerosis or leges, and those who are deaf-mutes or insane, seldom suffer from sea-sickness. What a satisfaction, it must be to a patient prostrate with agony to reflect that his condition is at least *in parte* evidence that he is free from hyperthyroidism! "There is no mortality," remarks Sir Aldo. "But few victims of really bad sea-sickness would bet on that statement, or on its worst stages, much care whether the assertion was credible or not."

Anti-Sea Cure

Treatment is admitted to be unsatisfactory. A German remedy contains scopolamine, belladonna, atropine, caffeine, linalol, strychnine and papaverine—all at once—apparently a sort of pharmaceutical shrapnel shell, on the principle that if one thing's bullet does not ring the bell, another may. "An amazingly long list of drugs has been tried, the most popular of which are, no doubt, those given with iced champagne—a favourite remedy without any drug at all. A direct diet lays it down that the best remedy for a patient have anything he fancies. It will generally be nothing or a dry biscuit. Perhaps really, if one who is not a doctor may suggest it—a comforting thing is to remember that many officers and ratings of the Royal Navy and of the mercantile marine suffer from sea-sickness. Nelson himself fell a victim whenever the sea got up, and the captain of the writer's acquaintance has an unpleasant hour or two at the

start of each new voyage. To-day, fortunately, there is a choice of several quite good remedies. To revert to them may not be heroic. But the real sufferer rates stomachic composure above the martyr's crown.

Internationalism

Our Colonies' devotion
Cannot be bought or sold
By lake and sea and ocean
We see their sons enroll
Free men, they take the station
With valiant hearts and bold
The foreign domination
Shall never obtain a hold
O'er lands the British nation
Shelters within her fold.

The Motherland, though bearing
A burden all too great
But resolutely bearing
The crisis of her fate,
Gait yet devise in quietly wise
Plans for her brood of nations
To foster their estate.

Her might and yet abashed
Her power still afloat
In spite of war the world around
Millions of fruitful pounds, rest
Colonial coffers seamy store
In lands where merry of yore
Has needed progress fold.

A far more pregnant seeming
Lies in this flood of wealth
Than merely surface scheming
For economic health
Vast sums will not be wasted
Or riches spent in vain,
The harvest to be tasted
Shall be our people's gain
And British lands in British hands
Shall British still remain.

1st Week of the War

The Contribution of Tanganyika

To the War Effort of the Empire

TANGANYIKA'S BEST SERVICE to the Allies is to increase production. So said the Marquis of Blandford, Governor of the Territory, when recently addressing the Legislative Council.

Such increased production clearly falls into two categories: (i) the production for export of materials of great war value, and (ii) the development of production, chiefly by Natives, which would render the Territory more self-sufficient, thus saving shipping tonnage in the importation of goods.

The "big four" products of Tanganyika are sisal, gold, coffee and cotton. In 1938, the latest year for which statistics are available, sisal accounted for 47% in value of the total shipments, gold for 13.4%, coffee for 10.4%, and cotton for 10.3%. Sisal realised £1,415,102 of the total export value of £3,707,511, gold—£490,135, coffee £383,576, and cotton £380,739.

Rapid Increase of Gold Production

The production of gold has shown remarkable progress in Tanganyika and is still of its infancy. In 1938 gold exports reached a new record with an increase of 21% in quantity and 2% in value over the previous year; and then again in 1939, with the precious metal selling at the unprecedented price of eight guineas a fine ounce, the output just doubled in value compared with the corresponding period of 1938—487,254 oz. of bullion being valued at £280,346, against 92,375 oz. valued at £48,173. So, the million sterling mark was almost touched for the first time.

This most encouraging improvement is due mainly to the Gelta, Mhemba, Mara, Saza and Sekenke properties, though many others contribute usefully. The Gelta and New Saza mines have recently joined the list of producers with up-to-date milling plant, and both companies intend to increase their milling capacity very substantially as soon as the necessary machinery can be obtained, shipped and erected.

Great Opportunity for the Sisal Industry

Sisal, now under Government control at the fixed minimum price of 2/6 per ton for No. 1 grade, has a great opportunity for expansion. Manila hemp for the manufacture of ropes, twines and other articles, for its purchase within the Empire will conserve sterling. East African fibre is also destined to supply French requirements.

A feature of the sisal growing industry in Tanganyika has been the wide distribution of its export among foreign nations. While in 1938 the United Kingdom took direct from Tanganyika sisal to the value of £302,060 to which may be added £21,382 worth exported to Mombasa, other British possessions aggregated £115,524, of which Canada was responsible for no less than £100,237. Thus the gross total for the Empire was £500,722. Belgium, the chief sisal purchaser in Europe, headed the rest of the list with purchases valued at £177,570, Germany coming second with £170,808, and the United States of America following closely with £140,000 and Holland with £100,000. Then came a big drop to the United States of India and Italy, with £1,082. The gross total was £1,082, and that during a period of exceptionally high prices.

Industries connected with the rubber enterprise are the opportunity of sales to the American market, where early purchases will prevent difficult exchange for the

possibilities of increased cotton production, the material largely being supplied by the British Empire, may overcome present handicaps and as a war measure, additional experts of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's staff have been assigned to the Territory for work on seed selection and sowing problems. In 1938 the export of 122,117 bales was hailed as a record in the history of the Territory; in 1937 that record was more than doubled; and in 1938, despite reduced prices, and a disturbed market, the export exceeded the 1931 figures by 57%. So there are good grounds for hope. The value in 1938 was £380,739, against £454,226 in 1937. Cotton is an indispensable war material, and given good weather, large yields of exceptionally clean cotton can be obtained, especially in the Eastern Province. The 1938 exports were 260,500 bales, valued at £557,368.

British India is the chief purchaser of Tanganyika cotton, buying £216,937 worth in 1938, against the U.K.'s £83,036. Foreign markets are insignificant, Japan alone being worth mention, and then only to the extent of \$15,000 worth, including cotton seed.

France as a Market for Coffee

The wise decision of the Allies to pool their Empire products gives Tanganyika an opportunity to cut into Brazil's coffee trade, for that American Republic has 47 years sold heavy quantities to France. Brazilian coffee is a cheap product, and the average in the market price of *robusta*, which accounts for more than two-thirds of the Bukoba production, may help to oust the South American product. Indeed, even if the Bukoba coffee were a trifle dearer than Brazilian, its purchase might well be profitable on balance because it would economise foreign exchange.

In 1938 Germany bought 1,266 tons of Tanganyika coffee, valued at £53,932, which was a mere drop in the ocean, for in normal (or pre-Totalitarian) times the Reich spent almost exactly one million sterling per week in the purchase of her coffee. To-day, of course, coffee is almost unobtainable in the National-Socialist paradise except, apparently, by the "big bosses" of the Nazi Party.

British purchases of Tanganyika coffee have been of the order of £430,000.

Openings for British Manufacturers

Germany had a large export trade to Tanganyika Territory before the outbreak of the present war. Indeed in the last completed year she sold goods to the value of £261,000, against a total of £222,000 by the United Kingdom and in no fewer than 19 lines the Reich was in direct competition with British goods.

In machinery German imports were valued at £137,006, against the U.K.'s £157,241 in tools and implements. Germany led with £22,222, against £21,500 in railway materials, locomotives, and parts. Her sales reached £1,228, against £1,150, in hoops for building £22,000, against £27,000 in steel beams, £21,000, against £2,700, in electrical wires and cables, £1,000, against £1,700, in electrical goods, £2,000, against £3,500.

Even when the value of the U.K. imports exceeded that of the Reich, German competition was often serious. Thus in chemicals and dyes the British value was £1,000, against the German total

of £18,926, in tires and tubes, £27,950, against £6,556, in motor parts, £9,546, against £8,734, in buildings, complete or in parts, £8,201, against £5,888, in galvanised iron sheets, £9,044, against £5,186, in earthenware and glassware, £7,341, against £4,070, and in nails, bars, etc., £5,038, against £2,385.

The U.K. had a pronounced lead over Germany, only in cement (£23,008, £8,602), motor vehicles and cycles (£53,356, £17,521), iron tubes and pipes (£18,562, £4,440), paper, and "stationary" (£18,270, £2,786), and lubricating oil (£6,106, £2,172).

In such lines as rails and sleepers, sewing machines, lamps and lanterns, nails and screws, cutter's wares, locks, and copper wire, Germany held a commanding position, and in some cases a practical monopoly.

The complete removal of German competition in the Tanganyika market gives British exporters a great opportunity for the development of their trade in many lines, and it should be noted that Germany has normal German competition been abolished, but that dishonest and underhand methods which

threatened to make the Tanganyika merchant the bond-slave of the Reich, have likewise disappeared.

By developing home-grown foodstuffs and certain secondary industries, Tanganyika might still save shipping space in a period of dire necessity. Thus the rice grown locally under irrigation or in permanent water, and so less likely to suffer injury from climatic vagaries, amounted in 1938 to 163,020 cwt., valued at £200,000; a small expansion could save this much reduced purchases still made from British India. In particular instances the amounts so saved may be small, but if each Dependency took the same course in each suitable case the total economy in shipping space would be considerable.

Vegetable oils from copra, sesame, groundnuts, cotton seed and palm nuts are valuable war materials, but the amounts obtainable from Tanganyika sources are not large in comparison with world markets, and it may be felt that they could be better employed in increasing local food supplies. Sesame and groundnuts are cases in point, and cotton seed has recently proved its local value as food for cattle in a bad season.

Mussolini Drags in Italy

War Spreads to East and North-East Africa

EAST AFRICA became directly involved in active warfare on Tuesday morning in consequence of the stab in the back which Mussolini decided to inflict upon the Allies at the moment of their severest need, and particularly upon France in her heroic resistance to the *Reinheitskrieg* who, behind an immense superiority of murderous machinery, were flung into the battle for Paris—the greatest battle in the world's history.

Though the Italian nation is overwhelmingly pro-Ally and anti-German (not merely anti-Nazi, for it is too clear-minded not to recognise that Nazism is merely the modern expression of the old Prussian *Ultrar*), it is prudent to assume that the Italian air force, navy and army will, in the early stages at any rate, answer the calls made upon them. Each of those services will be engaged in East Africa, or in the neighbouring waters.

Next week we shall endeavour to survey in considerable detail the new military situation created in East Africa by Mussolini's cynical treachery—not least to his own people. Since for technical reasons this issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* has to go to press a day earlier than usual, it is not possible to include such a study this week.

Modernised Military Forces

It may be said that in the past nine months great strides have been made in the direction of creating in Kenya, the Sudan and Egypt modernised military forces capable of resisting the Italian attacks from Ethiopia which must now be expected.

Rhodesians and South Africans will be found at the side of East Africans on the Kenya-Uganda frontier, where they will fight beside the gallant battalions of the King's African Rifles and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, who may soon find themselves reinforced, as they were 25 years ago, by the splendid West African Frontier Force and the courageous *askari* of the Belgian Congo.

At the moment of closing for press there is no news of any initiative by the Italians in East Africa.

The Rhodesian soldier, who has made so good an impression in East and West Africa, has now earned

the high opinion of the military authorities in the Near East, who have remarked on the absence of evidence of that colour-consciousness which is supposed to be a characteristic of Rhodesians. In Nigeria and the Gold Coast they have been praised by important chiefs for their sympathetic handling of Native troops, whose full confidence they enjoy, and in East Africa and Egypt they are proving themselves punctilious about saluting Indian officers.

The achievements of a party of 18 Rhodesian air men in Iraq deserve record. Fifteen of them passed out as Pilot Officers and the other three as Pilot N.C.O.s. They are stated to have received the best reports, peace and war, of any of the courses on their particular station yet.

This tribute to Rhodesian airmen is the more welcome now that the Empire Air Training Scheme in Southern Rhodesia is getting under way. The first elementary training school was opened recently in Salisbury to feed an advanced training school which has been operating for some time. It is hoped very soon to call up the many volunteers in the Colony who have been impatiently waiting for a chance to become airmen.

New Call to the Colonies

Clear guidance to the Colonies is given by Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a telegram sent a few days ago to all Dependencies. It stated:

"In a communication to Colonial Governments dated September 15, 1939, my predecessor expressed the hope that, subject to certain overriding considerations, the existing activities of the various Governments would be continued and emphasised his anxiety to see social services and development activities disturbed as little as possible and to avoid retrenchment of persons."

The development of the German *Blitzkrieg* has transformed the perspective in which these matters must be regarded. The former policy must be reviewed in the light of the new situation. We must envisage a supreme effort in the next few months, and must therefore concentrate more exclusively

can contribute in whatever will contribute to our return to our strength in the immediate future.

In the economic sphere the general aim of policy should be to bring to the maximum the positive contribution of the Colonies to the immediate war effort in the way of supplies, and to reduce to the minimum their demands on the resources in men, material and money which are or might be made available to this country either at home or overseas.

Colonies which produce raw materials of importance to the war effort, including of course those sold for "hard" currencies, should aim at the maintenance of production at whatever level may be indicated from time to time, as being that necessitated by Allied requirements. Owing to ever-changing circumstances the optimum level of production of individual commodities for war purposes may alter rapidly.

Reduce Imports of Iron and Steel

Most Colonies can give substantial assistance by refraining from making demands for non-essential imports of every kind from sterling or non-sterling sources, but especially of imports involving the use of iron and steel unless they are required for the production of the immediate future of materials of essential war-time value in this country.

The maximum development of production of foodstuffs to meet local demands for consumption should continue to be vigorously pursued.

It may no longer be possible for markets on shipping to be provided to the same extent as formerly for Colonial commodities not of the first degree of importance to the United Kingdom.

Colonies can help from the military, as well as from the economic standpoint, by reducing as far as possible any diversion, direct or indirect, of man-power from the war effort in this country. As far as Government personnel is concerned, this end has in many Colonies been served by the release of civilian officers for local military duties which would otherwise have to be performed by officers sent from this country. The resulting deficiencies of staff can in some degree be counteracted, as in this country, by curtailment of leave and longer hours of work. I hope to send at an early date a further telegram regarding personnel and man-power.

These changes in the direction of our efforts must inevitably affect the proposals for Colonial development and welfare contained in the Statement of Policy issued by His Majesty's Government last February. The Colonial Development Bill has already received its second reading in the House of Commons, but it is clear that in present circumstances it will not be possible to make any substantial progress under the new policy. It must be assumed that assistance would for the present be given only for urgent purposes and for schemes which can be carried out from local resources of personnel and materials. Many Colonial Governments will not at present be in a position to prepare development programmes though I am anxious that where this can be done without detriment to the war effort the preparation of plans for the future should be continued.

Maintain Services if Possible

The new conditions must entail not only postponement of progress in some curtailment of existing social and other services. But I should greatly deplore it if the war were made the occasion for closing down services which can consistently with the above principles be kept in being. Every effort should be made to maintain them, provided that they do not detract from the maximum war effort.

these services would be difficult in providing the money. I trust that the possibility of imposing or increasing direct taxation, as in this country, upon those best able to bear it will be examined. In many Colonies the response to the need for new war taxation has been most public-spirited, and I have no doubt that the same spirit will be shown in accepting further burdens which the present grave situation necessitates.

Mr. John Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in a recent message to the public that there was need for more man-power for the combat forces.

"When we can supply that without reducing a service of even greater military value, we must do so," he said. "It has accordingly been decided that the scope of public services must be reduced wherever practicable and that further economies in man-power in the public service should be made by stopping leave. By these two means we shall be able to release further Government officers in the near future. This will involve certain inconveniences to the public, but I know they will gladly acquiesce in any reduction necessary in the services now given by Government. It will also mean an increase in the burden of work thrown on those members of the public service who have to remain. I know that this burden will be borne willingly and cheerfully."

"Many of the men engaged in agriculture and commerce have already gone, more are now volunteering, and from these branches of our corporate life ample contribution is being given."

Copper Output Must be Maintained

There remain the cases of the mines and railways. Many who have applied for release from these occupations will feel the call to military service still stronger now. That being the case, I telegraphed the Secretary of State to obtain the true facts of the position. He has replied that it is imperatively necessary to maintain the maximum production of our base metals, and that men should not be released for military service if that would prejudice this output. Such men are engaged in work of supreme national importance, and they can render the Empire better service by remaining in their present posts than if they joined the armed forces. Their duty is more clearly to remain in their posts and maintain production. Every other consideration must be subordinate to the winning of the war and to supporting with munitions of war the Empire's forces."

The Governor of Kenya and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in East Africa have made a joint appeal to the public against listening to rumours.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has also broadcast a message to inhabitants pointing out that the Government has not hitherto ordered people from listening to German broadcast programmes because it was thought that they would detect lies and be disgusted by vulgar abuse of the British Government. As some men who had listened to such broadcasts have spread Nazi reports, the Sultan informed the Natives that German broadcasts were mostly lies and so shameless that they even contained false quotations from the Koran. The Sultan added that anyone who repeated those lies was doing an evil thing and deserved to be punished and shunned by all good Moslems.

Further enemy aliens have been interned in Southern Rhodesia when, according to *The Times* of Tuesday, Mr. H. H. Beamish, former M.P. for Hartley, and well-known also in Tanganyika Territory, has been detained by the police.

We deeply regret to record the death on active service of Squadron Leader Roger M. Sanders, a well-known East African, of whom an obituary notice will appear next week.

Background to the

Why Germany Must be Broken.—No peace except a peace that for once breaks her might but also keeps it broken is a German victory. What matters is that the Germans be disarmed and remain so. An armed Germany will always be a danger to all. However peace and democratic she may appear, the moment she again grows conscious of her armed might she will abandon her peaceful intentions, which will always be as feebly defended as they will be ferociously attacked. The Germans are inclined to favour egalitarian ideals but they have never understood or believed in the liberty of the individual. Peace has never been much more to them than a respite from war and a preparation for future wars, whether foreign or civil. If they are not fighting others they will fight among themselves. Long before Hitler took office, there were strong German majorities for war—majorities made up of the Marxists, who want class war (and had it), and National Socialists, who want war abroad (and have got it). An armed Germany will always go through the process of conquest at home as a preparation for conquest abroad. Militant nationalism will establish itself at home by terrorism, demagoguery and armed force. It will extend its domination to neighbouring countries and then aspire to the mastery over all Europe, while professing peaceful ideals and attributing a fell aggressive purpose to every victim, however innocent to its own fell aggression. No appeasement, no concessions of any sort, will satisfy Germany. The more she gets in a free way the more she will ask for. And if she can no longer get it for the asking, she will take it by force. —*The Nineteenth Century.*

German Speed-Boats.—We intend to use small speed-boats for operations in the Thames estuary, the Straits of Dover and the Channel generally, with a view to destroying or at least crippling the British Navy. The second object of these attacks is to make it impossible for shipping to reach London. We (Germany) have been developing this type of craft in increasing numbers since the last War, and we now have a huge number which will operate in co-ordination with all branches of German armed forces. The boats are equipped with torpedo tubes and one anti-aircraft machine-gun. —*German Rear-Admiral von Lutzow, broadcasting in Germany.*

Hitler's Strategy.—The events of the next few weeks will be more decisive for the welfare of all mankind than anything that has happened on earth since Christ was born. Hitler, while aiming to paralyse French resistance by the swiftness of his attack, is mainly bent on cutting Britain off from France and then striking at her with his utmost strength from an arc of ports and aerodromes stretching from Norway to the Channel coast. He will put all his reserves into an effort which is decisive. None of the totalitarian visions has been so mistaken as the idea that the Western democracies are degenerate. The army of France is not only far greater than any of those Napoleon led conquering over Europe, it is more invincible because it is fighting now to save France herself from conquest, and all France means, from destruction. Marlborough or Wellington would have been proud to command the Englishmen, the York at least as much as country folk who fought in Flanders, and are now fighting there again. The victors of La Plata and Narvik fjord might well have sailed with Drake or Nelson. Our airmen have proved themselves the equals of their fathers. But what of those who cannot fight. It is the spirit of the civil population that Hitler in the last resort must break if he is to achieve his swift decision. —*The Round Table.*

The Nazi Leaders.—The Nazi leaders who insist so strongly on Germanism were to a quite remarkable extent born abroad. For them Germanism seems to be a kind of Zionism. Hitler was born in the Austria of the Hapsburgs and loathed it. Hess was born in Cairo, Darre was born in the Argentine, Rosenberg was born in Estonia, Ernest Rohle, head of the 'Service for Foreign Germans' was born in England. There is something significant in this. For these men Germany is not a place, an existing organised society, but an idea. The German does not accept discipline because of a neat love of order. He accepts it the way a drunkard delivers himself into a sanatorium. He wants someone to impose it on him because he can't impose it on himself. —*Miss Dorothy Thomson in "Foreign Affairs."*

Elements of Total War.—Hitler will employ two plans against the British Army. One is the dropping of parachute troops, for which Norway will be a convenient point of departure, and Scotland and Ireland the big and sparsely inhabited targets. We refer particularly to the Highlands. In the eyes of German air commanders this form of warfare has more than justified itself in Norway. The shock of a night or dawn attack on an air force, the subsequent difficulty of dislodging the occupying forces and preventing reinforcements arriving, the ease with which parachute troops can coagulate in lonely districts, these are all new aspects in warfare. The second plan is perhaps more astonishing yet. It is a revival of the Blitz plan. Grand Admiral Tirpitz drew it up on the supposition of strong naval support and cover from long-range guns based on Dumfreck. He planned a strongly escorted convoy system, which would land troops in Southern England. But, he ironically remarked of his plan, "I cannot land them in larger numbers than the British can conveniently arrest (or rather) on the other side." Conditions are now different. The plan has been modified. Innumerable light surface-craft must replace the heavier units sunk off Norway. Guns of even longer range are available, although the German thrust has not yet reached such a narrow sector of the Channel as in 1914. There are two new factors. German aeroplanes can form a roof of steel over this corridor. They can drop thick belts of machine-guns on either side of it. The deterrent effects of aircraft to costly surface vessels has already been proved. Such are the features of the new Tirpitz plan, as undoubtedly exists. There are other instruments of total war Germany has been experimenting with: the explosive force of uranium, which is considerable. She had quaint long-range guns which can lob a streamline projectile at a wide target from an incredible distance. There are gas-guns. There is the rocket gun that drops a small aerial torpedo out of the stratosphere. Then there is the most disgusting form of the total war, bacterial warfare. —*Mr. Ian G. Cowin, in "The National Review."*

the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—England can outlast and beat any combination of enemies. — *Commander Geoffrey Bowles.*

"Brevity is not only the soul of wit; it is a patriotic duty during the paper shortage." — *Editor.*

"Holland's investment in the United States amounts to perhaps £20,000,000." — *Editor.*

"Hitler is a master harpist, but we, by our spirit, hold the winning card." — *Mr. M. Hutchinson.*

"Having been naturally six years ago, I am older than Hitler is a German." — *Emil Ludwig.*

"The bombing of Paris jars American sentiments, but has nothing else could do." — *New York Chronicle.*

"A soldier has had done his duty in the field until he has let blood, then to take his life." — *Schwarze Kolla.*

"Hitler has set up a powerful god for Germans to worship, but Moloch is as hollow as a drum." — *Mr. H. S. Seaman.*

"Men and women are working 11 hours a day in French factories. If necessary they will work 12 hours." — *M. Davine, French Minister of Munitions.*

"Hitler's mortal weakness is that since his oil-production plants have been bombed the Allies can strangle Germany." — *Mr. P. Noel Baker, M.P.*

"The Balkans are a very busy fish and if the Italians try to swallow it whole they may choke on one of the bones." — *Yeni Sabah, Turkey.*

"The French Army were not only a British sea-lion. It would cost more to maintain a fleet to maintain than it does to pay." — *The Economist.*

"In Norway are the runways which provide us with a strategic springboard to England and wastes of the North Sea." — *Frankfurter Zeitung.*

"Hitler is a revivalist, not an innovator. He only rearsents what Imperial Germany was saying, thinking and meaning 25 years ago." — *Mr. Robert Hild.*

"The greatest of all soldiers, Napoleon, said that in war the moral factor is three times as important as material equipment. In the end it is always the spirit which wins." — *Mr. Noel Baker, M.P.*

"If Nietzsche were alive Hitler could have served him as the Ideal model for his 'Wound-beast'." — *Herr Heinrich Hausmann, Hitler versus Germany.*

"The situation is too serious to allow a fit man like Lord Trenchard will combine knowledge of air warfare with organising ability to remain unemployed." — *Lord Deans.*

"Enemy guns firing across the channel could be defeated by a continuous smoke screen in day or by passing all ships through at night." — *Commander.*

"The situation in Portugal is only public opinion entirely different to personal considerations. He has utterly forgone all private considerations." — *The Weekly Review.*

"German anthropologists, zoologists and archeologists were sent to do scientific research in most of the countries invaded by the Nazis." — *General Nelson Krogman.*

"Boys of 16 and 17 are taking night watches on the high roofs of Paris to see when signals come from, and a number of enemy agents have been caught by this means." — *The National Review.*

"Mr. Churchill should soon be strong enough to suffer his administration by getting rid of incompetent members of the Chamberlain Government who had to be reabsorbed." — *Mr. J. Cummings.*

"It remains a mystery to ordinary Frenchmen that there is an alarming shortage of labour in France when there are still not much less than a million unemployed in England." — *The Round Table.*

"The possibility of surface raiders and submarines operating in the North Sea and the Atlantic, and based on Norwegian ports, may lead to heavy losses in the coming months." — *The Empire Review.*

"War is the most important end to every science. The war spirit must rule in our colleges. German science does not only enliven the mind; it demands the soul, and we must all stake our souls for victory." — *General von Reberan.*

"There is a note of insanity about the length to which the besotted vanity of the Germans will go in pursuit of self-glory, and what they do to satisfy this is as insane as their use of fear." — *Mr. Hilare Belloc.*

"We may be sure that among the refugees who have reached England from Holland and Belgium are many German agents, who will poison, water supplies, spread disease, and signal to the enemy." — *The National Review.*

"There is an Elizabethan touch about the glorious exploits of the R.A.F. which, a squadron for squadron, has shown itself incomparably superior to the air force about which Marshal Goering has boasted so much." — *The Nineteenth Century.*

"Nazi chiefs are already forecasting a repetition in British ports of the recent horrors of Rotterdam and in British country towns and villages the murderous scenes of desolation they have spread through Holland and Flanders." — *Mr. J. D. B. B. B.*

"The young Nazis are like the followers of the Mahdi, who, armed with spears, hung themselves against our guns and rifle at Omdurman. Hitler's Hitlerism has been supported by success. The young German Derivists are not yet aware of the possibility of failure." — *Viscountess Milner.*

"Vote-catching was worth more than national safety to those politicians in high places who for the last few precious years have made us so complacent that we have failed to produce a tank of the panics, tanks and guns which were necessary to meet the openly expressed intentions of our enemy." — *Major Henry Stevens.*

"France is an advance line, the East and South coast of Great Britain a support route, and the West of England and Scotland reserve zones. All must be fully equipped against attack. Fortunately there is an excellent trap in the shape of the channel between our first and second zones." — *The K.H. News Letter.*

"Nearly half of Germany's iron industry and nearly 60% of her heavy and armament industry (which would most interest the enemy) are concentrated within an area the part of which is more than 50 miles from the French frontier. Within half an hour of leaving their grounds our fastest bombers could reach any one of these areas. Germany is actually as vulnerable as we are." — *Mr. H. H. H. H. H. H.*

PERSONAL

This appointment has been gazetted in W.G. Alcock as Lands Officer and Receiver General at Nvasaland.

Owing to pressure of space the report of Mr. A. J. W. Field's address to the East African Group of the Over Seas League is deferred until next week.

J. P. Morris, Director of Veterinary Services in Northern Rhodesia, has been visiting Barotseland to initiate this year's campaign against pleuropneumonia among cattle.

Mr. S. S. Foster (Zanzibar), Mr. H. Le Witt (Uganda), and Mr. R. H. B. Sandford (Guganda), have been re-appointed members of the Council of Makerere College for three years.

General Sir Hubert Gough has been appointed zone organiser in the Local Defence Volunteers of a wide area of London fronting on the Thames between Vauxhall and Putney Bridges.

East African and Rhodesian subjects have often been given space in *The Empire Review* under the editorship of Sir Clement Kinloch Cooke, who has now been joined as associate editor by Sir Charles Petrie.

The wedding of Miss Sheila Margaret Wilson, only child of the Hon. H. B. and Mrs. Wilson, of Nyasa, and Mr. R. B. Stanhope-Lovell, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope-Lovell, of Trinidad, took place recently in Blantyre.

Among the names canvassed for succession to the late Mr. H. A. E. Fisher as Warden of New College, Oxford, is that of Lord Harlech, an honorary Fellow of the College for the past four years, and at present Civil Defence Commissioner for North-Eastern England.

Sir Reginald Wingate, who was Governor-General of the Sudan from 1890 to 1916, celebrating his 70th birthday on June 25. His son and heir, Mr. Ronald Wingate, has written his father's biography, which will not be published, however, until six months after the end of the war.

Major Ronald Cartland, M.P., who is reported missing while serving with the Anti-Tank Corps on the Western Front, was one of the few members of the House of Commons who showed keen anxiety to co-operate with East Africans in their opposition to German Colonial aims and claims.

The engagement is announced between Captain J. O. Crewe-Read, third son of the late Colonel R. O. Crewe-Read and Mrs. Crewe-Read and the elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ellis Robins of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Colonel Robins is now in Kenya on military service.

The engagement is announced between Mr. M. Meynell, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Meynell, D.S.O., and Lady Dorothy Meynell, and Miss Diana Mary Ponsonby, second daughter of Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, of Wooddeys, Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

Mrs. W. Fowler was elected Chairman of the Wankie branch of the Southern Rhodesia Women's National Service League at its first annual general meeting, with Mrs. D. H. Nelson as deputy and Mrs. A. D. Maclean as hon. secretary and treasurer. The Committee consists of Mesdames H. Fletcher, W. Evans, J. W. Chapman, C. Birrows, H. L. Oak, F. Trill, S. N. Sturges, P. W. Duckenfield, Mrs. J. M. Elephant, E. M. Plummer and Humphrey-Read.

able advice has been received in London of the death of Mr. Trevor S. Sheen, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. K. Pelham-Burn, formerly of Kenya. Mr. Sheen, who was widely known in East Africa, was one of the pioneers of Kenya and had resided since 1908. His companion on the outward voyage of that occasion was Mr. ... the police officer who a little later was taken by the ... lions at Tsavo. Mr. Sheen will be remembered by a large circle of friends for his generous hospitality, his cheerful disposition and his good command.

Libels on the Colonies

THAT NEUTRAL NEWSPAPERS are publishing many articles which give a most misleading and damaging idea of British Colonial life has been reported repeatedly by *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which has urged the desirability of countering this propaganda by explaining the principles upon which the Crown Colonies are governed.

As an example of the kind of thing which Americans are being told by some extremists, an article recently contributed to *The Crisis*, of New York, by Mr. George Padmore may be cited.

He alleges (a) that every Colonial encountered in London to-day asks one question: "What is this war about?"; (b) that Africans have no more liberty and freedom in their own country than the Jews in Hitler's Germany; and (c) that Africans enjoyed a greater measure of democracy in their own countries in 1914 than in 1939. Then, further to delude his readers, he complains that one of Germany's former Colonies was not set aside in 1919 as "a national home for Black Folk" — as though the African had reached the stage at which he could govern himself.

Having thus committed the grossest misrepresentations, the writer proceeds to describe the present war as being concerned primarily with the preservation of the Colonial Empires of Great Britain and France, and of the monopolies which he declares them to possess in the exploitation of cheap coloured labour. Embellishments of these absurd notions lead to the jibe that the conflict is between bandit nations for Colonies as markets, as sources of raw materials and cheap labour, as spheres for the investment of capital, and as naval, military and air bases.

Goebbels could scarcely have done better. The well-informed will at once recognise such stuff as blotted nonsense, but very few readers of an American newspaper can be expected to know enough to estimate with even approximate accuracy the measure of reliability of such a tirade. Violent Anglophobes must be expected to accept even Mr. Padmore's "realities" with satisfaction, and many will probably pass them on to others as proven facts.

It would be difficult to expose point by point the misstatements in the article in question, but as every reader of this journal is capable of performing the office for himself, the task need not be tackled in these columns.

There is, however, quite obviously the most urgent need to counteract this kind of libel as propaganda abroad, and also in certain quarters in Great Britain. It can be done, and ought to be done, by the coordination of mass agencies, including the Press, the wireless, the films, and the public addresses and the promotion of discussion.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Buy Colonial Produce

How Critics Could Help

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—You have quoted from a recent book the very true statement that "the ordinary citizen influences the Colonies much more by his purchases than by his votes."

That is another way of saying that to strengthen the financial foundations of the Colonies—which would result from greatly increased purchases of their products by Great Britain—would be to provide them with new social and other services of many kinds, new capital for primary and secondary industries, and therefore a new orientation socially and economically.

It seems gradually to be dawning upon the minds even of some of the bitterest critics of British rule in Africa that the difficulties of those territories arise largely from their relative poverty. But I cannot remember reading of any occasion on which any of these persons has used his influence to urge a greater consumption of Colonial produce.

If you will allow me to register that point it may perhaps catch the eye of one or more of those gentlemen, and possibly strike a responsive chord.

Yours faithfully,

RONALD THOMSON.

Glasgow.

Mr. F. Moir's High Bicycle

A Miracle of Sixty Years Ago

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Your reference on May 2 to Mr. Frederick Moir's high-wheel bicycle introduced by him into Nyasaland in the early eighties, and ridden by him on the Native paths of those days, would have increased, if that were possible, my admiration for the enterprise and hardihood of a great pioneer.

As the colonists to-day may not realise all that the riding of the "penny-farthing" bicycle then implied in England, and more so in Africa, will you permit an old man, now verging on octogenarian, to be reminiscent for a moment.

Early youth I was a keen rider of those fearsome machines. To mount "high bike" was an adventure. One put one foot on the step, hopped down to gather speed, then swung the other leg over the saddle, brought up the pinner, and left her full of the whirling fixed pedals. If lucky or skilful, one was under way. The saddle had to be nicely adjusted, if too far forward, the small back wheel kept on lifting; if too far back, one was lost in an angular, instead of a vertical, posture.

Application of the spoon-brake to the front wheel usually threw the rider over the handlebars, as going down a steep hill generally did. Luckily, the infrequent horse-drawn street trams of the period provided a good chance of picking oneself up with nothing worse than a cut head, gravel rash on the hands and a general shaking. So that the might fall clear of the machine, an accomplished rider threw his legs over the handlebars on starting downhill—and took whatever else he could get to him.

Ball bearings were a later luxury. My machine had roller bearings to the front wheel, and one bearing (which constantly jammed) to the back wheel. The tires were stuck on by some very composition, and a 52-inch wheel has some 3½ feet of solid tire

a foot or two of it would work loose under centrifugal force, jam in the front fork, and bring about a glorious crash. We attracted attention. "Guns on castors" was the epithet then put at us by the street boys of the day.

It is a pity Mr. Moir did not record the reactions of the Nyasaland Natives of his day to the miracle of a white man mounted on a weird machine which ran along on only two wheels without apparent support—a phenomenon which puzzled many people in England in the early eighties.

Forgive me. But the vision of Mr. Moir on his high bike in the Nyasaland bush is very vivid in my old eyes. Those were the days!

Yours sincerely,

Coventry.

A. W. JAMES.

German African Ambitions

New Words for Old Ideas

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—According to that most interesting quotation which you have given from *Die Woche*, the Nazi leaders instead of saying outright—as the Kaiser's Government did during the last war—that they mean to grab practically the whole of East, Central and West Africa, have invented the new camouflage that the African Colonies should be "open to all progressive nations of Europe."

That sounds fine, so fine the Nazi propagandists will surely capitalise it across the Atlantic. The one little snag is the definition of the word "progressive." In the eyes of the Nazi leaders Great Britain and France are decadent. Poland's fate has, from that point of view, been settled once for all. The small neutral Powers are to be treated as satellites of Germany, and so the "progressive nations" of the Continent are reduced to Italy. Not even Goebbels has yet raised Russia as progressive.

German covertness of the Portuguese Colonies remains undisputed, though there is in the formula differs a little. Under the Kaiser the Reich said quite bluntly that Portuguese East and West Africa were to become German. Hitler's henchmen think that it sounds better to fall about making them "intensively accessible." Another debatable term. Not at all. Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland are examples of countries made "intensively accessible" to Germany.

The word "intensive" may sound attractive to the British. The French, however, but it cannot be too strongly insisted that plans of this kind are accepted at their face value by almost all Germans, by non-Nazi, just as firmly as by Nazis. Indeed, as you have kept repeating for years, the pan-Germanism of the present masters of Germany is merely a continuation of those expansionist dreams which had dominated the thought of that country since Bismarck set it on the gangway.

Some factors which, unfortunately, have never been properly understood in Great Britain are that scientists and pseudo-scientists have always enjoyed immense influence in Germany, and that those scientists and pseudo-scientists have for generations preached the preposterous nonsense about German superiority and the inherent right of the German to expansion at the expense of weaker peoples. Though many genuine scientists were expelled from German universities because they would not prostitute their brains in the service of Nazism, far more professors and lecturers were quite prepared to

present day, the key to the most ardent lies in the fact that they are partly in order that they may be able to paint a new picture of the new era, and partly because the new era is itself to paint a new picture of the old.

Yours faithfully,
 (Cairo, Egypt) RHODESIAN IN SERVICE.

Educating the African

A Reply to Professor Keith

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—I have just come across a published statement of Professor A. Spriggale Keith that Europeans must banish from their minds the conviction that education is a curse, as it makes Natives discontented and apt to insist on their rights.

The Professor—who has so often expressed opinions, particularly in regard to German Colonial claims, which were at variance with the unanimous view of East Africans—is evidently equally misinformed in this matter of education. The truth is that no sensible person in the Colonies holds the views that he attributes to European population generally, though there is a wide difference of opinion as to the right kind of education to give. Moreover, that difference of opinion is quite as wide among officials as among non-officials, a fact which proves that it is not a double dose of original sin which is responsible for the hesitation of many non-officials.

Readers who do not know the African and African conditions might easily interpret the Professor's words as implying that an adequate draught of education from the standard bottle will bring all Natives of a despising to a Native population. That idea of course is absurd. It is not too much to say that the best educationists, whether officials or missionaries, realise that the right kind of curriculum has not yet been evolved, and that there is urgent need of more and better text-books, of more and better teachers, and of more and better knowledge. This is particularly in the House of Commons to imply, and quite erroneously, that the inadequate expenditure by the Government is the real cause of the trouble. The fact is that largely increased sums could not be wisely expended until these initial difficulties have been overcome, and since that must inevitably demand time, the development of education services cannot safely be rushed.

What of the idea that education makes Natives discontented and apt to insist on their rights? Officials and non-officials are equally well aware that the right kind of education will tend to increase the contentment of the Native and make him realise that he has responsibilities and prospects of advancement of which he had previously no conception. It is only the wrong kind of education which level-headed Europeans fear; they are anxious, not to withhold from the African any knowledge which he can usefully apply, but the kind of so-called education which has caused so much trouble in India.

In other words, Africa does not want a crop of failed B.A.s and failed agitators; instead it wants African and non-African alike in agriculture, medicine, engineering, and the other sciences and arts which have a true relation to its own life. These needs

have not been overlooked by those responsible for the new Makerere, which is a most effective reply to Professor Keith's rash calumnies.

Yours faithfully,
 Royal Empire Society, London, W.C.

EAST AFRICAN

Facts About The Colonies

Need for General Enlightenment

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—If the Ministry of Information would see action on the lines suggested in your recent editorial, it would earn Colonial gratitude.

One of its major responsibilities is to interpret the British Colonial Empire to this country and to neutral States. There is, I admit, the need in the opposite direction of informing the Colonies about the British war effort in general, but, generally speaking, the Press can be trusted to do that job. It is in the reverse direction that the need of enlightenment is most definite.

I doubt whether your definition could be improved—to explain promptly and exhaustively just what British Colonial rule is in principle and practice, to show how our trusteeship has operated, to trace the evolution of the social and welfare services, to demonstrate (without sentimentality) how great is the attachment of the Native populations generally, and to indicate how they would be prejudiced by the withdrawal of British protection; in other words, to prove to the world that despotic internationalism is but another snare in the path of a race which is honestly striving to invest its Colonial trusteeship with ever-deepening vitality and with ever-widening

information, honest and abundant, cannot safely be withheld nowadays, especially when so many obviously erroneous ideas about the Colonies are being widely circulated.

The Colonies, indeed, should press the Imperial Government through the Colonial Office for much more frequent news about themselves to be given to the world. They offer wonderful material for faithful and inspiring news. I hate the term "propaganda" in this connexion.

Yours faithfully,

RALPH R. CRAWFORD

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Trade Opportunities

I doubt whether British manufacturers are sufficiently alert to their opportunities in East and Central Africa of gaining trade in hitherto done by foreign companies. There was never so widespread a desire to buy British, and the system of licensing imports from all foreign sources is a powerful reinforcement that the manufacturers who mean business must let us know what they want it.

Verbose Reports

Is not this the moment to suggest again, as you have so frequently done, that departmental reports in the different territories should be made much less verbose? In most cases the information could be given much more directly, thus saving paper, labour, printing, and the reader's patience. There have been some very bad habitual offenders who might well be told by the Governments concerned that only essential matters are henceforth to be included, and that those necessary facts must be given in as brief a form as is possible. This would not be merely a measure of economy, but it would, taken in the aggregate, considerably reduce the imports of paper for Government purposes, and ease the burden upon attenuated funds in some cases.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Rosterman's Good Report

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, Ltd., state in their annual report for 1939 that the profit for the year, after taking off development expenditure, amounted to £10,178. Out of this profit, provision has been made for taxation and contingencies and preliminary information expenses have been further written down. The sum of £20,735 was required to extinguish the debit on profits of 1938, and a credit balance of £405,885 carried forward.

During the year 1,416 tons were treated for a return of 18,370 1/2 fine gold, which realised £14,660.

Encouraging prospects are disclosed in the report of the engineers, who state that to the end of the year under review the main vertical shaft was sunk to 1,081 ft. On the No. 1 Footwall reef development were: No. 7 level, W. drive extended 395 ft. in ore averaging 25 dwt. over 34 in., while E. drive advanced 274 ft. at 15.5 dwt. over 33 in. On the No. 2 level driving E. and W. off rises put up from No. 3 level exposed the following values: 225 ft. at 19.3 dwt. over 34 in.; 170 ft. at 14 dwt. over 27 in.; and 175 ft. at 10 dwt. over 27 in.

On No. 3 level values for the 830 ft. of driving were: 175 ft. at 9 dwt. over 30 in.; 245 ft. at 5.5 dwt. over 55 in. and 420 ft. at 24.5 dwt. over 51 in., while those for the three rises put up at 5 ft. E., 240 ft. W., and 400 ft. N. were: 7.5 dwt. over 43 in. for 210 ft., 40 dwt. over 51 in. for 140 ft., and 33 dwt. over 43 in. for 130 ft. respectively.

On No. 10 level the main S. crosscut from the shaft intersected the reef at 206 ft., and a drive

extended 100 ft. in ore at 30 dwt. over 40 in., the level being 65 ft. over 30 in. for 340 ft. Three rises were started at 100 ft. at 230 ft. W., and 270 ft. W., at 20 dwt. over 28 in. at 190 ft., 24 dwt. over 33 in. for 3 ft., and 20 dwt. over 31 in. for 135 ft. On No. 11 level a reef channel was intersected by the main S. crosscut at 80 ft. south, driving to the E. for 250 ft. at 11 dwt. over 50 in. for 240 ft., and to the west, parallel channel, probably the main section of the reef, at 206 ft. in the crosscut at 100 ft. at which a S. drive was started and extended 125 ft. at 9 dwt. over 34 in. The zone of high grade encountered in the levels above lies further west. Below the No. 11 level the main shaft intersected the reef at 257 ft., where it was well defined with a width of 15 in. at 9.5 dwt.

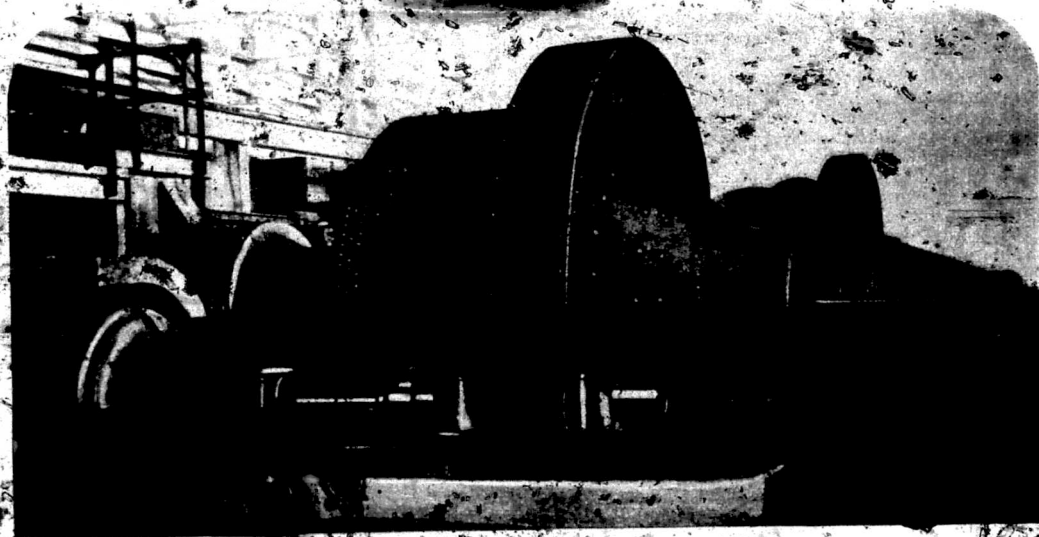
Ore reserves on No. 11 Footwall reef on December 31 were estimated at 113,560 tons averaging 10.2 dwt. per ton.

The annual meeting will be held in London tomorrow, June 15.

Company Progress Reports

Lonely Reef.—Output for May: 1,500 tons milled, 14,500 accumulated ounces treated, 1,200 tons output, 1,309 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit: £304,000.

Saban Gold Mines.—Progress report from February 1 to April 30 states that 3,157 tons were milled for a recovery of 1,048 oz. fine gold; old tailings yielded 385 oz., making 1,434 oz. Development 1,603 ft.; reef, 783 ft., sampled, 78.7 ft., payable, 429 ft., at a width 28 in.; av. value, 61 dwt. Development figures show great improvement, and the installation of a new compressor at the end of April will enable a further increase in footage for the next quarter. Major development has been carried out in the N. section of the mine, and results have been up to expectations.



Hardinge Capital Mills are foremost in the Gold Mining industry. Robust construction, lower power drive and easy replacement of balls are three important factors in the choice of grinding units.

The illustration shows a 10ft. Hardinge mill arranged for low level drive. Another feature is the absence of manhole covers. Grinding is effected through the discharge trunnion.

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION LIMITED
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"The Sport of a Lifetime"

MR. EUGENE DE HORTHY, brother of the Regent of Hungary, visited East Africa on a number of shooting trips between 1905 and 1937, and though he remains strongly opposed to the "civilising" of the Native, he has how favourably impressed he has been with the British officials whose duty it was to carry out that part of which he disapproves.

British Colonies, the remarks in his book, "The Sport of a Lifetime" (Arnold, 21s.), "worse luck get their governing instructions from Rome, when Colonial conditions are not well known, and these instructions can be put into two words. They all mean 'Native Protection.' With this criticism I do not want to suggest that the Natives should be treated badly or sent to the slave market. But why try to civilise them? Is it to their advantage?"

The English officers of the King's African Rifles," he adds, "are jolly good fellows, as are English officers all the world over. Plucky, loving sport and a hardy life they are the pick of the bunch." And he finds that British Colonial officials and officers are "true gentlemen and mostly sportsmen, who are happy to oblige and help any one of their way of thinking." This was the judgment of experience, for even the Pashay Chief of the Egyptian Police, lent Mr. de Horthy his camel equipment, his waterbags and various other useful things for his trip to the Sudan desert.

The author had quite good mixed sport in East Africa. He claims a "nearly record" white ox and a record gnu. He was killed by accident at lion bait. He was allowed to shoot one white rhino in the West Nile district of Uganda for the Hungarian Museum, and in the Belgian Congo was sorely tempted to shoot another, though the white rhino is strictly protected there. So he tried to make the animal charge him.

"I remembered self-defence," he writes, "there is no province in Africa that prohibits the killing of a charging animal. I got as near as possible, and when about 20 paces off I started to produce the wildest Indian war dance imaginable. In the whole of my life I had never danced before, and I am afraid my exhibition could hardly have been more graceful than the antics of a rhino bull. I hoped to infuriate the rhino by my grotesque howls and skipping about. No luck. I saw a grim expression on his face—a sort of contempt and disgust—but he would not honour me by an attack. With tail in the air he trotted away with great disdain."

Yet even this failure was fortunate for the Belgian

Congo Governor

anyone who

Born and

found that

old stallion,

time for ever

bound up with

for decency's sake

themselves. He enthu-

and training of the

when caught full

though after six weeks

For ferocious looks

Mr. de Horthy put

buffalo first among East African game, but he main-

tains that it is a gentleman who never shows

cowardice. He records one case of a buffalo's

ferocity in killing a Czech hunter and then trampling

on him. He went on until every sign of a human

form had vanished. Just a nasty red mess was left

to dry in the parched grass of the Sudan.

The 137 photographic illustrations in the book are

excellently done, of a "West Nile titote" is a gem

but the picture of some hunting dogs bears the

legend, "A Pack of Hyenas" this slip being

perhaps the error of a translator.

The book, which is handsomely printed and bound,

views sport from a new angle, and expresses views

on some subjects, miscellaneous, for example, with

a vigour which may be due to the author's Central

European training. That he is of a patriarchal dis-

position is manifest.

A. L.

North Charterland Report

NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION COMPANY states that the net profit during 1939 amounted to £3,126, which, with £1,769 brought forward, gives an available total of £4,895. The directors have decided to place £337 to reserve for income tax and to carry forward the balance.

Six tobacco estates in north-eastern Rhodesia were worked by the company, the total yield being 222,095 lb. of leaf. A small quantity was kept in bulk and 204,609 lb. were sold at an average price of 10s. 10d. per lb. Seven estates are being worked during the current season.

An associated company, the North Charterland Transport Company (Nyasaland), Ltd., paid a dividend of £1,000. The retail store in Fort Jameson increased its turnover by 20% on the previous year. Three farms totalling 3,500 acres were sold during the year at satisfactory prices.

The annual meeting is to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on June 21.

NYASALAND

"Darkest Africa in Fairest Mood"

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MOUNTAIN SCENERY
GOOD ROADS

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TOURISTS' PARADISE

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Why be Rheumatic



WHEN YOU ARE rheumatic be quick to suspect the kidneys. Excess uric acid found in the blood by weak or sluggish kidney action can easily lay you up for weeks. The joints may become stiff, painful and swollen, or you may have pains in the small of the back, bladder trouble, sciatica, swollen limbs or nerve pains. These symptoms will disappear when you have removed the cause by taking Doan's Backache-Kidney Pills. This time-proved remedy acts specially upon the kidneys. Besides being antiseptic it stimulates and strengthens the kidneys and urinary system. The reports of thousands of grateful users of Doan's Pills in all parts of the world prove their value for men and women alike. Why not avoid needless pain? Why not take Doan's Pills, now?

will probably stay in a year in Kenya in accordance with the war policy of the E.C.G.C. gratefully accepted by the Colonial Office—of the majority of its staff to supplement the Colonial Agricultural Service wherever the need is greatest. The Corporation pays the salaries, annuities, contributions and leave passages of its officers, and the local Government has therefore to provide only housing and defray travelling expenses incurred in connexion with their duties.

Exports Lent to Government

Three of the Corporation's staff from Southern Rhodesia and one from Northern Rhodesia were transferred some time ago to Tanganyika Territory, where they have been placed in charge of experiment stations, thus releasing Government agricultural officers for work in connexion with the increased production of Native crops. These four E.C.G.C. officers have been seconded to the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture for the duration of the war.

The Nyasaland cotton crop was a failure last season, partly on account of insect pests, especially red bollworm and stainers. The Corporation has transferred another member of its staff to the Protectorate, bringing to three members the strength of the team now working there on insect pests. It is essential that co-operation in this work should be established with P.E.A., and it is hoped to effect it shortly. Recent reports indicate that a substantial recovery in cotton production in Nyasaland may be expected this year.

The Corporation has discontinued its experimental work in Northern Rhodesia, as no considerable commercial development seems possible for some time. The officer in charge, Mr. Bebbington, has been transferred to Tanganyika, and the local Government has expressed to the Corporation its appreciation of the very high standard of Mr. Bebbington's work.

Employers in Northern Rhodesia are being urged to pay out a certain quantity of coppers in wages. It is felt that freer circulation of such coins would lead to a reduction in the cost of living.

Big Profit Passed to Africans

Presiding at the annual meeting in Manchester last week of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Lord Derby said the Empire was now producing about as much cotton of one kind or another as this country needed. We were, however, far from being self-sufficient. Lancashire required many kinds of cotton, and imports from foreign countries consequently remained very large. That position was hardly likely to alter materially for some years. Yet that fact did not detract from the value of the Corporation, which had advanced a long way towards its objective of making Lancashire less dependent on the climatic conditions of any one part of the world. Moreover, development of cotton growing in the Colonial Empire had increased Native welfare.

Sir William Himbury said that the B.C.G.A. was not primarily a profit-making association. When war broke out it held stocks, the price of which soon doubled, and though the Association could easily have made a profit of £20,000, it was decided to give the Natives the benefit.

Empire Tobacco

Statistics issued by the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire show that tobacco consumption in the United Kingdom last year totalled 199,215,818 lbs., an increase of almost 10,000,000 lb. over the previous year. Contribution from Empire countries amounted to 24 1/2%, compared with 23 7/7% in 1938. Stocks are now estimated to suffice for approximately two years, whereas the normal stock is generally taken to be equivalent to two and a half years' supply.

Sales of flue-cured tobacco in Southern Rhodesia during the week ended May 11 totalled 1014,844 lbs. which realised £108,393, or an average of 10s. 5 1/2d. per lb. Sales of dark-fired tobacco totalled 80,140 lbs. which realised £1,596, or an average of 6s. 3 1/2d. per lb.

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Rhodesian Economic Activity

OWING to the initial dislocation caused by the war, economic activity in Southern Rhodesia in the final quarter of 1939 was at its lowest level since 1930. Conditions are judged from an index based on external trade, mine labour, motor registrations, building and railway net operating revenue, and only the last item showed an increase over the previous quarter. The economic index for 1939 was 179.1, compared with 192.6 for 1938. Building permits issued in 1939 reached the record figure of £829,345, but for the first time since 1932 new registrations of motor vehicles declined from 3,891 to 3,376. The favourable trade balance rose from £2,124,000 in 1938 to £2,810,000. The number of immigrants decreased from 3,572 in 1938 to 1,398 in 1939.

German Line's Jubilee

The German Press, particularly that of Hamburg, has been commemorating the jubilee of the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie, which shipping line was founded in May, 1900 to provide a regular mail and steamship connexion between the Fatherland and the New World. German East African Protection in 1900 was not earlier. Herr Adolph Woermann had been asked to submit estimates for post service to the German authorities, and the sequel was the adoption by the Reich of a law establishing the new line with a Government subsidy equivalent to £45,000 per annum during the first 10 years. Woermann, to whom the grant of the concession and subsidy was a foregone conclusion, formed the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie with a share capital of £300,000. It had been intended to hold special celebrations of the jubilee of the German East Africa Line, but the plans were naturally abandoned on account of the

News Items in Brief

Timber March nearly 150 European towns visited Nyasaland.

The fiftieth session of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland met in Zomba on Tuesday.

An African of Northern Rhodesia has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for being a smeller cut of witch.

The C.S.R. Advisory Council is considering the purchase of an additional tug for the Sese Island Service on Lake Victoria.

Tsetse fly pickets have now been established on the Great East Road and the Lusaka-Matala Road in the Central Province of Northern Rhodesia.

The British Overseas Airways Corporation announce that return tickets for journeys between East and West Africa are available at a special rate of a fare and a half.

In the Grand National draw of the Southern Rhodesian State Lottery the Union of South Africa won 303 prizes, Southern Rhodesia 23, Northern Rhodesia 15, and other countries 23. The first prize was of £16,000.

No case of foot and mouth disease was discovered in any part of Southern Rhodesia during 1939. It is hoped during the current year to free the whole of the Colony from all foot and mouth restrictions, says the latest report of Mr. B. A. Myhill, the chief veterinary surgeon.

Owing to the paper restrictions, the Church Missionary Society will suspend publication of *The C.M.S. Outlook, Eastward Ho!*, and *The Way of Healing* after the June issues, and *The C.M.S. War Bulletin*, the quarterly *East and West Review*, and the monthly *Round World* (for children) will be continued.

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The Barotse have recently celebrated their great annual function, called *Luomboka*, in which, when the Zambezi floods the great plains of the Protectorate over thousands of square miles, the Paramount Chief goes in procession in his barge, accompanied by a whole fleet of minor vessels, from his capital of Lealui to Limulunga on the forest edge and above flood level.

Non-indigenous labour returning from Southern Rhodesia in 1939 numbered 69,264, of whom 10,857 came from Northern Rhodesia, 28,129 from Nyasaland, and 27,680 from F.E.A.; 45,050 passes to leave the Colony were issued, of which 21,943 were for Northern Rhodesia, 20,813 for Nyasaland, and 10,767 for P.E.A. Casualty migration to the Union of South Africa continued.

The capitals of Southern and Northern Rhodesia—Salisbury and Lusaka—are now within an exact day's run of each other thanks to the completion of the new road from the Chirundu Bridge over the Zambezi to Lusaka. For 20 of its 330 miles the road passes through mountainous country, the lowest is the gradient more than 10%, and 10 and two cars can pass comfortably at all points.

In view of the general improvement in coffee prices, the rebate granted by the Kenya and Uganda Railway for Arabica coffee is to be discontinued after June 30. It is felt, however, that there is a case for the retention of a temporary reduction on *Robusta* coffee, and it has been agreed by the Railway Advisory Council that a rebate of 25% off Class 10 fare *Robusta* coffee should apply for the balance of the year.

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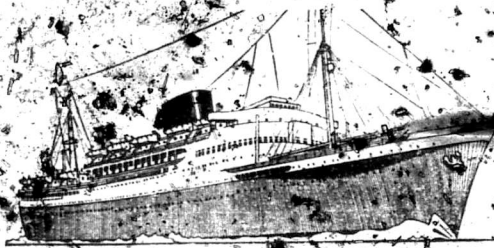
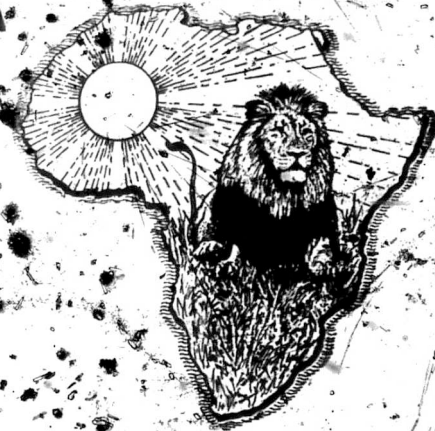
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MUSSOLINI has decided that the fortunes of Italy shall be staked upon the military might of Germany, and so, to its great regret, the British Empire finds itself at war with a country for which it has long had traditional friendship, and with which it had never had a serious quarrel until the

Mussolini Decreases War

vanishing ambition of a second Caesar carried full-scale modern war into Ethiopia, the valour of whose warriors was no defence against bombs, armoured cars, poison gas, and the other military refinements of this age. It was Ethiopia which first estranged Great Britain and Italy, and which drove the Fascist leader to make common cause with the apostle of Nazism whom he had despised, and who for his part was more than ready to forge an Axis in such unexpectedly favourable circumstances. What, he asked himself, was such a truce between pseudo-friends as unprovoked aggression upon the defenceless; against the strong it would have been one thing, but against the weak it seemed good in the eyes of both Fascism and Nazism. Ethiopia must have caused the Italian dictator great concern before he decided to abandon the "non-neutral non-belligerency" on which he had laid great stress in recent months. Mussolini, who has unquestionably achieved a great work of recon-

creating for his race flourishing and thickly populated "living spaces" in North and East Africa, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Libya, to the development of which he has devoted vision, energy, and men and money without stint, have now been hazarded in manifest defiance of the true will of the people, of the Crown, and of the Pope.

That Italy's possessions in Africa will fall quickly to the Allies is already the burden of the writings of some commentators, whose optimism may dangerously mislead large sections of British opinion.

Italy's Strong African Bastions. While to hope for the best is legitimate, to prepare for the worst is prudent, and the public ought to be told from the outset that these strong bastions of Italy in Africa may occupy the attention of heavy and well-equipped Allied forces for a considerable period. Braggadocio should be avoided as the plague, for it can achieve nothing except our own deception. Mussolini has so cold a brain and so manifest a power of patient planning and preparation that he has certainly not wasted the years of warning; it would be folly to imagine that he has failed to take all the precautions dictated by the foreseeable possibilities of a situation which has not been lost upon British and other observers.

East Africa, which in September last counted on the likelihood of becoming an active theatre of war, has not comforted itself with the illusion that the Italian position in Ethiopia is weak. It is generally recognised to be one of considerable strength in comparison with the military dispositions in the contiguous British and French territories; the more so as the enemy has the advantage of operating on interior lines of communication. Study of even a small-scale map and of the few relevant military facts which are common knowledge reveals something of the truth to the layman, and it appears desirable to survey such factors as a preliminary corrective to the exaggerated suggestions of publicists whose knowledge and self-confidence are in inverse ratio. The war in East Africa twenty-five years ago, though very costly in men and money, was a side-show in the sense that it did not, and could not, affect the issues in Europe beyond requiring the use of troops and materials which might otherwise have been employed on the Western Front, in the Balkans, or in the Near East. Now the struggle with Italy in Africa cannot be regarded as in any sense subsidiary to the great clash. It is but elementary wisdom to assume that the General Staffs of Germany and Italy have been at pains to extract every possible advantage from these distant outposts, and that heavy blows will be struck from them. German specialists have been at work in Ethiopia for a long period, and among them are certainly some who fought through the East African Campaign of the last war, and others expert in the adaption of modern military means to varying local conditions. It is in terms of the aeroplane, the submarine and mechanised land warfare that the problem must be considered. Never yet have European Powers employed these weapons against each other in Africa and the surrounding seas, but the prospect of such a development has not been ignored by the Italians. Whether for offence or defence, Italian East Africa is not ill-equipped.

The lowest estimate of Italian troops with the colours in Ethiopia in 1939 was 65,000, and that number has probably been raised to 100,000, and possibly to 120,000, by the recall of men, young and in the middle age, who, after serving against the Abyssinians, were granted their discharge in the country in order that they might engage in agriculture, trade, road-building, or some handicraft. To them must be added seasoned *askari* who may total 100,000, and, unknown but considerable numbers of more recently

Italy's East African Army.

recruited Natives, and Italians sent out in recent months. To assume, as many people complacently do, that the *askari* will properly turn against their Italian masters is to ignore the lesson taught in German East Africa by General von Lettow, who by stiffening each *askari* detachment with one European in to every four or ten Africans, and by other less obvious means, which the Italians will not adopt, held his force together in a manner which surprised everyone, by no means least the Germans themselves. It must be remembered, also, that the colour complex, on which the Germans pride themselves—except when they wish Africans to fight their battles—is not characteristic of the Italians. This large body of troops, most of whom have had recent experience of military operations in Africa, is known to possess lavish supplies of artillery, ammunition, stores, and military vehicles (estimated more than a year ago at a minimum of 10,000), and, the Italians being the world's best road-builders, its lines of communication are of a higher standard than the routes in the neighbouring British territories—which have, of course, not been obsessed with strategic considerations or generously provided with funds for road-making. A significant fact is that the main road in the whole country leads from Addis Ababa, which was the main base for the attack upon Ethiopia, to Tessenei, on the Eritrea-Sudan border; that point is but thirty miles from Massala, while Khartoum is no more than three hundred miles distant through flat country traversed by a rough but serviceable track. The mechanical transport is of good quality, the engineers showed high efficiency against the Abyssinians and in Spain, and the troops are frugal and better fitted to campaign in severe heat than Northern Europeans.

Operations in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France have indicated that ground troops unsupported by adequate air forces will suffer calamitously in modern warfare. To deal with Native unrest and to open communications and keep them open, Italy has stationed many squadrons of military aircraft in Ethiopia ever since its occupation, and her air strength in that country must be treated with respect. While there is still no aeroplane factory in any part of British or French Africa, the Italians have built a modern factory at Mai Eragi, in Eritrea, for the assembly and servicing of Caproni bombers, a couple of hundred of which were calculated to be in regular use in Italian East Africa early last year, mainly for transport purposes. Their number may well have been increased meantime, and they may have been reinforced by

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Air Strength of Italian East Africa.

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some Messerschmitt fighters, from Germany, which is known to have supplied such machines to an airport where German instructors and mechanics have since the Spanish war been familiar figures on more than one aerodrome. The Italians know all there is to know about flying in Africa, for they have maintained four services weekly in each direction between Addis Ababa and Rome, and daily services between the main centres of Italian East Africa, from the capital northwards to Asmara, as far to the south-east as Mogadishu, and until recently to Jibuti in French Somaliland.

Last September they could have dealt at their leisure with the important bombing objectives within range of their Ethiopian bases. Since then, of course, counter-measures have not been overlooked, and Italy is aware

Objectives Which May Be Bombed

that our own air forces have been greatly strengthened in Somaliland, Aden, Egypt, the Sudan and Kenya—in which last-named territory South African bomber and fighter squadrons will give a good account of themselves, beside the Rhodesians, who have been in the Colony since the outbreak of war, and the small but keen Auxiliary Air Unit of the Kenya Regiment. Indeed, within a few hours of Italy's declaration of war South African planes had carried out their first raid, thus releasing the first news of their presence in Kenya, and R.A.F. machines of the Near East command were hammering enemy aerodromes at Mombasa, the gateway to Kenya and Uganda, Tanga and Dar es Salaam, the two ports of entry into Tanganyika, the railroads and bridges of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Sudan and Egypt, Nairobi, Port Sudan, Khartoum, are all within comfortable bombing range for the Italians, who may also attack Suez, Port Said, Alexandria and Cairo, though such attacks may be made the concern of the Libyan command. It would also be possible for heavy bombers from Eritrea to inflict upon the Suez Canal in a few seconds havoc which would take months to repair, but at the outset they will presumably avoid such a target in the optimistic hope that concentrated air and submarine onslaught upon the British and French fleets in the Mediterranean will so weaken Allied sea power that the Italian fleet may assert itself and restore sea communications between Italy and her East African Dependencies. That cherished prospect is assuredly without substance, but it may influence the course of affairs until the Italian underwater fleet, the largest in the world, is hounded as Germany's U-boats have been. Then the definite

likelihood will arise of bombs from Eritrea and Libya scattering to dislocate Suez Canal traffic for the period of the war.

Account must likewise be taken of the many submarines which Italy now stations in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. It should not be forgotten that at the time of the September crisis in 1938 thirty

Submarine Menace in Near East

submarines were identified in Italian East African waters, and that some of their latest underwater craft have made the long voyage from Spezzia via Gibraltar and the Cape to Massawa, the port of Eritrea, without refuelling or docking. As we have repeatedly emphasised in these columns because the vital fact is so little understood, in peacetime more than one-fourth of the mercantile marine of the Empire is at any moment to be found afloat in the Indian Ocean or within the shelter of its harbours. The changing circumstances of war notwithstanding, that great sea remains a British lake, and if Allied shipping were not convoyed, Italian submarines would for some time at any rate resemble pike in a well-stocked pond. Obviously, therefore, the first duty of the Royal Navy, assisted by aircraft, will be to remove the Italian submarine menace. Until it has been eliminated—and Germany is witness to the efficacy and rapidity of British and French counter-measures in northern waters much more difficult to control—the accelerated transport of Australians, New Zealanders, Indians, Madagascaners, and possibly South Africans to reinforce the Near Eastern armies of freedom will be attended by new difficulties. But the Navy and the Royal Air Force will not be beaten by the problem of ensuring the carriage of reinforcements and supplies. Fortunately, the coasts of Italian East Africa are far more inhospitable to submarines than the littoral further south. For the moment, however, the British will dispute control of the narrow strait of Bah el Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea with British and French forces based on Aden and Jibuti.

From the African standpoint, no less than the European, Mussolini's decision to start Hitler's gamble is proof that the dictators are staking all upon a short war, for though the

Arguments For An Italian Offensive

Italians will have accumulated great stores of petrol and other essentials in East Africa, their aerial, naval and military activities will eat quickly into their reserves, which cannot be replenished. The prevalent talk of starving

them out can be dismissed as fustian; the same notion was entertained about the Germans in East Africa in 1914, and they proved that European troops—admittedly far fewer—could exist indefinitely and in reasonable health on local food stuffs. Italy's policy in East Africa will presumably be to assume the offensive, (a) because she may have more aircraft and certainly has more men and mechanical vehicles than her opponents; (b) because certain indispensable supplies must become exhausted at a relatively early date unless she can add to them by attacks; (c) because the capture of Jibuti would greatly gratify the nation; and (d) because a large-scale Amphibian rebellion always a contingency to be borne in mind, could scarcely be availed if a strong European and *askari* garrison gave the impression of considering itself beleaguered. So from the Italian standpoint there are sound reasons for bold action. An obvious possibility is a swift mechanised advance towards the Nile. If Khartoum could be seized and held, the moral effect on Egypt would be great, and an aerial link with Libya could be quickly established. It is consequently right to anticipate a powerful endeavour to make contact with Libya by the seizure of vital points on the Nile; such an achievement would demand prompt and large-scale action by British and Egyptian forces further north. Whether a serious advance will be made southwards into Kenya appears more doubtful, and for the next few weeks it would be hindered by the rains. Apart from air raids at strategic points and possible parachute or other air-borne attacks undertaken to disconcert our forces, the Italians may therefore throw the onus of the offensive in that sector upon General Dickinson. Thus, while our transport problem became aggravated with each advance, they, operating on interior lines, with food and other stores within reasonably short distance of the front, could choose the localities at which to stand and fight.

But they have yet to learn the quality of the excellent troops whom General Dickinson has been intensively training in Kenya. The Kenya Regiment and Kenya Defence Force, composed entirely of Europeans, contain human material as good as any to be found elsewhere in the Empire, and the King's African Rifles and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, both Native units composed by picked Europeans, are certain to give a candid account of themselves. There is little to be ascertained that they will soon be joined by battalions of the West African

Frontier Force and of *askari* from the Belgian Congo, and that large numbers of South Africans will shortly be reported in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya; already it has been announced that a South African mobile field force is in East Africa. Such a force will acquit itself with gallantry, and will not fail to provide unpleasant surprises for an enemy unlikely to exhibit such high morale and already experiencing bombing attacks against his landing grounds. Control of the air alone enabled him to administer Ethiopia, and if his aeroplanes can be rendered unusable he will have suffered a calamity. Hence British air attacks are therefore the obvious strategy. The German officers attached to the High Command in Italian East Africa are, however, likely to have been selected for their ability to get their own way, which means that in the early stages iron discipline will be a tolerable substitute for character and doggedness. The real quality of the opposing forces will nevertheless declare itself progressively, as will the power of the warlike Ethiopian tribes to rise against their oppressors, whose outposts and communications will be increasingly harassed. It would be futile to guess the length of this new war in Ethiopia, or to close the mind to the opportunities open to the enemy. It now shows upon his British African adversaries. Hard though some may be, they will neither daunt us nor save Italy's Empire in East Africa. Won by an unscrupulous sword, it will be lost by the stiletto thrust of a Mussolini when France was mortally wounded.

Joint East African Board

At the June meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, over which the Chairman, Colonel Charles Robinson, presided, he was heartily congratulated on his appointment as Parliamentary private secretary to the Minister for War.

Certain aspects of production in East Africa during war time were discussed. It was mentioned that production must suffer from the lack of European supervision, since large numbers of men had been called up, while Italians were now following Germans into internment. On the subject of tax, Mr. Wigglesworth pointed out that difficulties of supply had increased owing to the fact that Belgian and Dutch sources were no longer available.

It was decided to make inquiries into the position of the Belgian Congo, both as regards its products and the possibility of obtaining personnel from there to replace British staff called up and Germans and Italians interned.

42nd Week of the War

Italian East Africa Repeatedly Bombed

South Africans Active on Kenya-Ethiopian Frontier

ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR on the German side would be promptly marked by bombs falling from Ethiopia upon Kenya and the Sudan, and perhaps upon other near objectives also, was generally anticipated, but it is the British who have taken the initiative in the air in East Africa.

At 4.30 p.m. of Monday, June 16, Mussolini handed his declaration of war to the French Ambassador in Rome. From the following midnight Italy was formally at war with the Allies.

Next day an R.A.F. communiqué issued in Cairo stated that enemy concentrations had been attacked in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, that direct hits on bases and aircraft had been registered near Asmara, and that the main aerodromes threatened our R.A.F. communications had thus been visited. Some declared that Italian planes from East Africa had bombed military objectives near Aden.

A statement issued from H.Q., Nairobi, said: "This (Tuesday) morning a flight of South African Air Force heavy bombers visited Italian Moyale and successfully and heavily bombed Banda Hill and other military objectives."

South African Bombers in Action

The first South African war communiqué, released later, amplified the news by stating: "South African Air Force heavy bombers yesterday attacked military objectives in Abyssinia. Extensive damage to buildings, personnel, roads and equipment was done. One heavy bomb scored a direct hit on an open shed packed with military transport vehicles. The attack was made from a height of approximately 800 ft. Although heavy machine-gun fire was encountered, all our aircraft returned safely. Blenheims raided Dire Dawa, hitting hangars and a large munitions dump, the blaze from which was afterwards visible 30 miles away. At Makaki, near Assab, a fuel dump was fired and a barracks extensively damaged."

South African machines conducted reconnaissance operations over wide areas north of the Kenya border, bombing Gobwen, and the Italians made several unsuccessful raids on Aden, one plane being shot down. The Italian communiqué that day admitted British raids upon Asmara, Gura, Adi Guri and Asordat, and that 10 persons had been killed. It claimed that at Wajir, in northern Kenya, three planes were destroyed on the ground and hangars damaged, and that Berbera, British Somaliland, was bombed.

R.A.F. Destroy Italian Aircraft

Next day, Wednesday, the R.A.F. bombed Asmara and Gura, destroying hangars and other buildings, shot down one enemy fighter, and probably destroyed two others and damaged a fourth.

On June 18 and 19, unconfirmed reports were published in London that Italian troops had entered British and French Somaliland and were advancing towards Jibuti, the terminus of the railway from Addis Ababa.

Meantime the Governor of Kenya, Sir Henry Maitland, had told the public that all measures necessary for the internal security and defence of the Colony were being promptly taken, and that he relied on the population to give the military and civil authorities every assistance by carrying out their normal duties with calm and determination and by refraining from circulating rumours. Italians in East Africa were arrested.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya until the outbreak of war, who led the recent mission to South Africa to discuss the training of R.A.F. personnel in the Union, passed through

Nairobi on the day of the Italian declaration. He said he was pleased with the results of his mission, that South Africa's young men were of fine physique, bright, keen and intelligent, and were just the type wanted in the R.A.F. General Smuts's recuperative powers were, he said, remarkable, and the more difficult the outlook the younger, more active and more alert he became.

Many hundreds of French women and children were stated to have been evacuated from French Somaliland to Madagascar and Indo-China during the past few weeks.

Pitau of Bicut, a leading chief in Ethiopia before the Italian conquest, was reported to have been made commander of the Ethiopian Imperial flag.

White Italian troops near the French Somaliland border were stated to have strong tank equipment.

The R.A.A.F. raided by R.A.F. One biplane destroyed and three other machines on the ground set alight. Damage done to buildings and lorries. South Africans bombed military camps near Kismayu, a barracks, hitting aerodrome buildings, and silencing anti-aircraft guns. A K.A.R. patrol lost two prisoners in a raid across the Ethiopian frontier.

Italians raided Aden three times, losing a big bomber shot down in flames and another plane seriously damaged; it was forced to land in French Somaliland, where its five occupants were made prisoner. Two raids of small Sudanese towns did little damage.

The Italian communiqué claimed that British forces, supported by aircraft and artillery, had unusu- ally entered the neighbourhood of Moyale and Aden on June 17, losing a British officer and N.C.O.s as prisoners. It admitted the loss of two aircraft in bombing operations against Port Sudan, Aden and a landing ground near Moyale.

Dire Dawa Extensively Damaged

June 17.—The first British loss of aircraft in action against Italian East Africa occurred in another attack on June 17, R.A.F. which also raided Dire Dawa, extensively damaging the aerodrome and buildings and setting fires, one near the railway. Makaki aerodrome was visited and hit, and in reconnaissance over Italian Somaliland the frontier post at El Wak was bombed and machine-gunned.

Newly-arrived London staff Assistant Superintendent Carter of the Kenya Police, and Sgt. Godfrey, commander of the East African Engineers, accompanied by a special agent, had been seized by the Italians near the border a few hours before the outbreak of war. On the previous evening they had dined with the Italian District Commissioner at Moyale.

New reports that General Ras Bidru, ex-Minister of War in Ethiopia, had flown from Addis Ababa to the Sudan to organise an Ethiopian attack upon the Italians. Rumours that Haile Selassie was on his way to East Africa were denied in London, where several well-known people, including Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P., Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P., Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., and Lord Stamford, suggested that the liberation of Ethiopia should be included in Allied war aims. Professor Briedale Keith suggested with a view of British recognition of the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia.

June 18.—Reported that on Friday night R.A.F. occupied six posts at Italian Moyale hurriedly left by enemy. That South African planes bombed Bardere aerodrome, causing much damage, and that Italians again bombed Wajir and Berbera.

(Continued on page 2)

Progress in Tanganyika

Mr. A. J. Wainwright, Secretary

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY has an area of 360,000 square miles and a population of 5 million Africans, 250,000 Indians, 200 Europeans, and several thousand Arabs. Two-thirds of the population are concentrated in one-third of the area, where permanent water is available for domestic purposes, while 62% of the total area is unimproved, mainly because of the absence of permanent ground water.

Much English land would be derelict if it were not drained. Tanganyika has not been able to afford such drainage - millions of acres of water-logged alluvial soil are untouched in Tanganyika, but they will be utilised in the future. Few English farmers could cope with their livelihood if they burnt the straw of their crops. In Tanganyika it has been customary for the Native to burn all crop residues, and the use of stumps and manure was very rare up to a year or two ago.

The moral welfare and standards of living of the African will be developed on sound lines only by bringing him fully into the economic sphere, and Government is taking an ever-growing part in stimulating development.

Further Capital Expenditure Essential

The African would resent being regarded as a museum piece. He is the keystone of agricultural development in the tropics, whether it be peasant production or non-Native plantation enterprise, and his psychology, outlook, traditions and prejudices are of first importance in economic development, and also to moral uplift and improvement in the standards of living of the Territory's three races.

But whatever our psychological and anthropological knowledge, however complete our technical knowledge of soils and crops, however we may control smallpox, cattle and plant disease, the Territory will remain comparatively backward and undeveloped, unless industrial countries will lose potential markets, if a great deal is spent on capital development, especially on roads. From a local perspective the cost of a battle spent over a period of years would represent a great deal of money.

The Imperial Government's decision to spend more money on the Colonies has acted as a great tonic, notably, the Governor appointed a Development Committee 18 months ago. War came so that Committee started to draft its report, which should be available shortly, so Tanganyika should have a living start in submitting its proposals.

Territory Grows Almost Everything

Great diversity of soil and climate enables Tanganyika to grow almost everything. Tropical and sub-tropical crops producible on a commercial scale are sisal (Tanganyika is the world's main producer), coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, rice, sorghums, maize, tropical beans and peas, coconuts, and copra, groundnuts, sesame, and essential oils, citrus, bananas and other tropical fruits, tobacco, derris, kapok, ramie, guinné, papaya, cashew nuts and cocoa. Large quantities of hides and skins are also exported.

Of the more temperate products, in the highlands we grow wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes and all the usual English root-crops, stone and soft fruits, apples, pyrethrum, onions and vegetables. We have not, however, been successful with sorghum. Such products as beeswax, gums, latex, rubber, colombo root, strophanthus seed, and raffia fibre are collected from the bush and exported. We have valuable timbers,

Being extracts from an address delivered in London to the East Africa Group of the Over-Seas League.

...the Government...
...the African Survey...
...the extent to which...
...the African people...
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European and African Production

That is precisely what was said in 1931 and 1933, but what was obtained in 1926 were a powerful inducement to production, that incentive has been missing during the past decade, and the serious decrease in production which occurred with the fall in prices made it imperative for Government to bring clearly to the notice of the people the duty of every inhabitant, African, Asiatic or European, to do some form of useful work.

Plantation, mining, and other non-Native enterprises have been assured by the Governor's pronouncement that the balance between peasant and plantation agriculture would be maintained, and I have received close co-operation, encouragement and goodwill from the planters and their associations in carrying out the Governor's instructions. Planters have for years advocated close co-operation between Native and non-Native producers and view with disfavour any suggestion of discrimination either way.

The value of European settlement and non-Native enterprise to the indigenous inhabitants is very great. First, it reinforces the financial stability; the export value of the output per African labourer is more than £10 per annum, which is considerably greater than that of a peasant family. Capital is brought in, and machinery and technical knowledge are more rapidly applied than would otherwise be the case.

More important, plantations and farms operated by non-Natives have a very beneficial effect on the whole countryside, and go far to raise the standard of living of Africans who come into contact with the settlers. Settlement has a high educative value; its absence would considerably lower the African's chances of general uplift.

Most settlers, plantation managers, and commercial interests in Tanganyika are just as desirous as officials

PERSONALIA

Mr. W. H. Clark has been elected to the Chair of Barchinonius (D.C. & O.).

Dr. R. A. E. Leakey, of Tanganyika, who has recently been appointed is working in the Wologwamp District pending his return to Uganda.

The Emperor Haile Selassie, noted as a beautiful infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Steer when he was christened in St. Basil's Cathedral last week.

Major Harold Phillips, M.C., who has been in Buta Waro, served with the Mechanical Transport and General Smuts in the East African Campaign.

Mr. Robert F. Gibb, Deputy Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has been elected Chairman of the Royal Alfred Agee Memorial Seamen's Institution.

Captain F. R. O'Hara, of the King's African Rifles, and Miss Eve Delap, elder daughter of Mrs. Delap and step-daughter of Major J. K. Deary of the 1st Sabik, Kenya, were recently married in Nairobi.

Senhor Gonçalo de Sena Garcia, one of the best known Portuguese Colonial administrators, died last week. He has for years been the Portuguese member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and followed British Colonial progress with the keenest interest.

Mr. Thomas H. Lewis, a member of the British Salvage Commission in East Africa after the last war, has publicly advocated the inauguration of a National Salvage Week in this country as a means of educating people who do not appreciate the important part which salvage could play in strengthening national security. Mr. Lewis is President of the British Sales Promotion Association.

Mr. J. Rousseaux, one of the leading Belgian Colonial journalists, asks us to state that his address is now 8 Avenue d'Evans, Gederan, near Brussels. With other journalists, he was ordered by the Belgian Government to leave for France when the Germans approached Brussels, and, after an adventurous journey, he reached Bordeaux with his wife, daughter and eldest son who is unfit for military service. Bordeaux was chosen as his destination because it is the headquarters of the Belgian Colonial Office and of many Congo companies.

Mr. Robert Moss, in Nairobi at the age of 64 of Brigadier-General, is a boy, Moss, who for many years has played a prominent part in public affairs in Tanganyika. He had been a non-official member of the Legislative Council, President of the British Union of Tanganyika, a staunch opponent of the main colonial claims, and a great believer in stronger British settlement in the Mandated Territory. General B. Moss, who obtained his air pilot's certificate as long ago as 1912, retired from the Army in 1922 and settled on his estate near Arusha.

Service Appointments

Appointments to various posts have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. J. A. J. Wakenold, Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika Territory, to be Inspector-General of Agriculture in the West Indies.

Mr. G. B. Garnett, Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory, to be Marketing Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. B. Jones, Assistant Registrar and Administrator-General, to be Registrar of the High Court, Nyasaland.

Mr. H. T. Hedley, formerly Deputy Auditor, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, to be Senior Assistant Auditor, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. J. Riddell, formerly Surveyor, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Tanganyika Territory, to be Cable Chief, Nigeria.

Mr. G. R. Rodgers, Cadet Engineer, to be Assistant Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Mr. J. C. Stallard and A. G. Turnbull, Sergeants, Palestine Police, to be Assistant Inspectors of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

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On account of great pressure on space our "Back to the War News" feature is omitted. It will appear in the next week.

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The Control room at the Walford Generating Station, showing the panels and generating set details. The panels are the Metropolitan Vickers 10,000 volt duplicate bus Metal-clad Switchgear installed in the station.

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Colonial Development Bill

Passed by House of Commons

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE BILL was considered in committee, read a third time, and passed without amendment by the House of Commons last week.

The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. George Hall, was strongly pressed by Mr. Riley, Dr. Haden Guest, Mr. Bruce and Mr. Ammon to accept an amendment providing that the Minister must consult the Advisory Committees set up under the Bill, but the amendment in that sense was not carried upon an undertaking that there would be consultation in all cases of major development. It was felt that delay and rigidity would result if consultation were imposed in all such matters as housing, health and education.

The Advisory Committees, when appointed, would consist of a number of officials of the Colonial Office, plus a number of progressively-minded individuals from outside with knowledge and experience of the Colonies and their development. It had been nothing of any intention to appoint M.P.s. Members would be paid their incidental expenses but not salaries.

Spending the Proposed Sums

Mr. Annesley Somerville, Mr. Ammon, Mr. Crech Jones and Mr. Riley expressed anxiety that the Colonies should be assured of the full £5,000,000 annually mentioned in the Bill and the White Paper, and that the Treasury should not recover unexpended parts of such sums or sums received from Colonies in repayment of loans or interest upon them.

Mr. Hall resisted such arguments, but promised that when times became normal the Colonial Office would try to ensure that the full amount was used each year. In normal years the full amount will be spent, he declared.

Mr. Edmund Harvey, who agreed with the policy of remitting debts burdensome to Colonies and Protectorates, thought the principle should not extend to unincorporated Territories, for "there may be some alteration in the future in the position of Tanganyika Territory, and it is desirable, therefore, that the money expended by this country should remain, although it may not be pressed as a debt, as a charge which is due."

Mr. Crech Jones moved an amendment that there should be no embargo upon the establishment of trade missions in the Colonies ripe for such a development, and Mr. David Adams said that only by collective action could standards of living for the Natives be improved. Colonial Finance emphasised that most Africans were in the stage of civilisation of this country 2,000 years ago, that they were not ripe for organised trade unions, and that primitive people should not be given institutions for which they were not ready.

The Under-Secretary of State replied that he had been called to give a promise that the Government was sympathetic, and that accounts would be kept of the views expressed.

An amendment moved by Mr. Crech Jones to provide that wages paid on works financed by the Exchequer should be the rates prevailing in the Colonies in the area where the work is being executed, provided there are no substitutes exist in the district, the Under-Secretary, recognising in the "most comparable" rates, brought the return from Colonial Posts only that in the case of a scheme in Nyasaland the nearest comparable area might be Uganda, 1200 miles away, with different conditions of life and labour.

Plea for Higher Wages

Sir Stanley Reed urged that the need was not a standard or static wage, but a steadily improving wage throughout all the Colonies, so far as economic conditions justify.

The Bill stated that the Secretary of State shall take into account the desirability of securing, so far as possible, that the Colony in respect of which the scheme is made shall participate in any increase in values directly attributable to the scheme. Mr. Riley moved that the clause be strengthened to provide that any increase in values directly attributable to the scheme should inure to the Colony concerned, he wanted it to have all the benefit, not part only.

The Attorney-General considered the proposed clause too rigid, for instance, it could not be said that an increase in values directly attributable to an irrigation scheme would be due to the Colony if the common law courts were taken of charging a reasonable charge on the cultivators in respect of the increased value of their plots.

War Makes Postponement Inevitable

Improving the Bill, the Under-Secretary of State said that to Mr. Maclean MacDonald, whose name would always be associated with the Bill, a major landmark in Colonial history.

The Government had intended to proceed with Colonial development as rapidly as war-time conditions allowed, but it was now the unanimous resolve of the Government and the country that until the Nazi danger was past purposes of war value must have the first call on all resources in men, material or money. Though many development schemes could not now be undertaken, Government would provide funds for urgent schemes practicable with local resources, and without detriment to the war effort.

It was unlikely that men of first-class ability needed on the two Advisory Committees could, or should, be the time necessary for such work in present conditions, and the establishment of the Committees might have to be deferred. Meanwhile the Treasury and the Secretary of State would act on their own responsibility.

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COMPANY MEETING REPORT

Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd.

Colonel Scovell's Address

Encouraging Results of Development

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of Rosterman Gold Mines, Limited, was held at the registered office, 20, Copthall Avenue, London Wall, London, E.C. 4, on Friday last.

Colonel G. J. S. Scovell, C.B.E., Chairman of the company, who presided, said—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

May I presume that you wish me to take the report and accounts for the year 1939, as read (Agreed).

I am sure I shall be consulting the wises of those here today if, by making my annual statement as concise and as short as possible, I shall not detain you long.

Since our last meeting we have invited Mr. Laif Anderson to a seat on the board. In view of his wide experience in financial matters, I feel sure the shareholders will welcome his appointment, and we are glad to see him here today.

I will now review the main features of the company's operations since we last met.

Development Uniformly Encouraging.

The development of the mine on the No. 1 Footwall reef has been uniformly encouraging, as you will hear in detail later. Ore reserves at date are said to be around 250,000 tons, carrying some 10 dwts. per ton. It is too early to speak definitely of the prospects of the No. 2 Footwall reef; in the meantime, we are sinking the main shaft steadily down to the No. 14 level.

Owing to increased tonnage mined and milled there, would, in the normal way, have been a further fall in operational costs during 1939, which you will note stand at 38s. per ton; but the outbreak of hostilities brought in its train the inevitable rise in freights and insurance, and, to a lesser extent, in the cost of materials and supplies.

On the surface, all our machinery and equipment is in good order. Our new stand-by electric generator has, I am thankful to say, arrived safely, and is now being erected. Stocks of stores and spares at the mine have been very substantially increased during the past twelve months, and their value today stands at over £30,000. An additional ball mill has been installed, and we shall soon be in a position, should we desire to do so, to increase our monthly tonnage milled. Our manpower, with the exception of one key man, has so far remained intact, and in this direction the Kenya Manpower Board has been most considerate, but we must now expect difficulties ahead.

The military authorities in Kenya have recently commandeered the medical equipment at our hospital, which is financed and administered jointly by the Government, the Belgian mission station, and the local mining industry, but I think this fresh difficulty can be overcome without jeopardising the welfare of our staff.

Liquid Resources of £60,000

In the financial sphere, we distributed our No. 1 interim dividend on March 21 last. It is obviously impossible for me to-day to forecast when we shall be able to pay a second dividend, as we have yet to settle with the revenue authorities as regards our profit account. As regards taxation, apart from the excess profits tax, we are still unaware as to what local taxation we shall have to meet in Kenya, and whether a royalty is going to be reimposed or not, and, if so, what it will amount to. Your board has, however, made sufficient provision in the company's accounts for 1939 to meet all reason-

able taxation liabilities at home and abroad in respect of last year's operations.

Our cash position is satisfactory, and, after allowing for all liabilities in the way of stores and spares ordered but not yet delivered at the mine, and after deducting a sum of approximately £30,000 put aside to cover both taxation and contingencies for 1939 and income tax on our 1938 dividend, we have liquid resources in hand available for paying some £70,000.

In addition, we can say with reasonable certainty that we have a twelve-months' reserve stock of stores and spares at the mine, with the exception of oil, for which our storage capacity is limited for three months' supply.

I do not think I need refer specifically to this year's accounts on any other items in the accounts before you today. You will note that these have been improved in form, and that we still have £5,000 to write off under preliminary and formation expenses as and when circumstances permit.

Operations During the Year

I will now proceed to give you some further details of our operations during the past twelve months, in addition to those which you will have found in the annual report of the company's consulting engineers, as embodied in the report and accounts for 1939.

From the No. 9 level at a vertical depth of 740 feet, we have extended development to the No. 12 level at a vertical depth of 1,040 feet. In addition to this advance, we are cross-cutting on the No. 12 level to explore other members of the Footwall series.

The key to the opening up of these reefs is the main vertical shaft, which has now attained a depth of nearly 1,200 feet; that is, a little below the No. 12 level. As you will see from the transverse section attached to the report, this shaft is the key for the development of the downward continuation of the reefs intersected in the diamond drilling campaign, and we are now continuing sinking below the No. 13 level.

The length of payable ore, exposed on the No. 7 level and sampled is 665 feet, and the average width is between 2 and 3 feet. The sampling values in the West drive averaged 27 dwts. and in the East drive 6.5 dwts., but I would mention for your guidance that, for the purpose of comparing ore reserves, sampling values are subject to adjustments and allowance must be made in tonnage estimates for dilution by waste rock from the walls of the reef, the inclusion of which is never entirely avoidable.

The driving on the No. 8 level has exposed payable ore for a distance of 225 feet, averaging 10.3 dwts. over a width of 66.4 inches, with extensions of 345 feet in low grade material. Here the results are as yet not as good as on the No. 7 level, or as on the deeper levels, but it is not unlikely that further work may considerably improve the position.

Improved Values on No. 9 Level

On the No. 9 level payable ore was opened up for a distance of 840 feet, and you will see from the details given in the general manager's report that on this level the length, width and values are all better than on the levels above. Of this 840 feet, 175 feet averaged 9 dwts. over a width of 49 inches; 245 feet averaged 5.5 dwts. over 55 inches, and 420 feet averaged 24.5 dwts. over 51 inches. On this level, as on those above, the richer portion of the reef has been on the western end. This point I mention as, on the No. 12 level, there are appearances of an enrichment further to the east.

On the No. 10 level driving has exposed payable ore for a distance of 800 feet, the reef being comparable in width and values with that exposed on the No. 9 level. The East drive for 240 feet averaging 8.5 dwts. over 34 inches, and the West drive for 400 feet averaging 29.5 dwts. over 46 inches.

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—During May 1949, 10,500 tons were crushed. Kantam Gok Area—Output from the Gok mine during May totalled 2,291 1/2 oz. of gold from 26,610 tons milled.

Empire Consolidated.—Output of gold valued at £1,200, and 20 tons of silver, including 4 tons from tributaries.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Output from the First Pit during May 1,200 tons crushed, output £1,000 and 10 tons of gold at 19s. per fine oz. Profit £1,710.

Roseman.—During May 2,200 tons were milled, producing 2,300 oz. fine gold, valued at £18,555. Works expenditure £5,555. Development £11,888. Estimated surplus £20,751. Capital expenditure £3,720.

Kenya Consolidated.—Between August 15, 1949 and March 31, 1949, gold production and reconditioning of the workings was continued. At Engorwen 100 mill produced 1,000 oz. of gold by amalgamation, which raised approximately 120 tons of ore crushed was obtained from stopes on Main and Blue Reef developing dump. A Cyanide sands plant was constructed to treat the mill tailings, which contain small values. Blue Reef shaft has been re-sunk to 120 ft depth and work recommenced to second level. It is hoped that exploratory work on the old Red Reef workings in the future.

At Kittered 160 oz. bullion were produced by amalgamation, realising approximately 120s. per oz. To obtain necessary reagents to maintain operations, a considerable amount of old development ore was obtained from Jarawa, Curwen, Schol and Chicago workings. A limited amount of re-sinking was undertaken on the Sakwa reef, but before stopping at depth is started experimental and research work will be necessary to ascertain the most satisfactory method of extraction.

Jarawa section was unwatered and shaft No. 1 reclaimed and sunk to 120 ft. Second level is being driven at a depth of 168 ft., and encouraging results are being obtained. At Sakwa Reef a shaft was sunk to 100 ft. below adit level and about 100 ft. of re-sinking was done from the bottom of the vein with satisfactory results. Work was discontinued as available power was insufficient to keep the workings unwatered.

Lloyd has been unwatered to the second level and the repair of the shafts has started. Ore adit is being cleared preparatory to the re-sinking work therein to make connexion with the Lloyd second level. Surface prospecting and wining on the Lloyd East and West Reef is proving an increase in length of strike. These workings will be connected to the second level direct from the Lloyd main shaft as rapidly as practicable. The Lloyd East section form the largest potential source of ore, they will eventually be drained to the Lloyd second level by the Owing adit, which has a proximately 300 ft. to go to connect with the Lloyd workings.

The policy of the directors is to continue to endeavour to maintain production so that the proceeds of bullion sales will be sufficient to provide for additional equipment and reconditioning work, which is essential before real mining operations can be started.

More Copper Needed

Inquiries have been made by the British Government for a large quantity of copper from the United States, about 20,000 long tons, at some £1 higher than the price now paid in the Empire produce. There is speculation whether this is an isolated transaction to raise stocks in this country, or whether it will be followed by large purchases.

Dividends

Rexdale Mines have declared an interim dividend of 5%. Sheewood Starr Gold Mining Company announces payment of a dividend of 5% in respect of the current financial year. Charterland and Exploration Company, Ltd. is to pay an interim dividend of 5%, compared with a distribution of 10% at the corresponding period last year.

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company announces payment of its final ordinary dividend of 11%, making 15% for the year ended December 31. Net profit totalled £681,789, compared with £652,000.

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Labour Advisory Board

A Central Labour Advisory Board has been set up by the Government of Nyasaland. It consists of the Labour Commissioner (Chairman), the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Directors of Medical Services and Public Works, and Messrs. W. Tom Bowler, A. F. Barton, H. C. Duncan and G. V. Thornycroft representing the non-official community. One of its functions will be to advise on the subject of the engagement of labour in the Southern Province for service outside the Protectorate.

Nyasaland's Aviators

One flying member of the Nyasaland Aero Club has joined the Royal Air Force, four members are serving with the British Army and one with the French Army, and another four have offered their services for suitable employment in the R.A.F. These facts were stated at the annual general meeting of the Club by Mr. J. M. Ellis, the Chairman. No injury to any member of the Club while flying was recorded during the past year. A warm tribute was paid to Mr. M. W. Bartlett, volunteer pilot, whose appreciation was expressed to Messrs. F. H. Omond (who won the Hubert Young Cup in the landing competition), and Ramsey for devoting their spare time to training pilots.

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Territories and The War

Rhodesia Intensify Their War Efforts

(Continued from page 815)

Intensification of Southern Rhodesia's war effort is implied by the creation of a new Defence Committee of the Cabinet under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, with the Ministers of Defence and Air as members, by the appointment of Mr. J. W. H. Beadle, M.P., to the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, and by the agreement reached with the Labour and Rhodesia Parties that no electoral contests shall take place during the war, all parties supporting National candidates in by-elections.

Even more striking is the abandonment of the traditional policy of refusing to assist Africans as soldiers. Native regiments are now to be raised, bringing the Colony into line with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and incidentally removing another argument, used by some people to oppose Rhodesian amalgamation.

The Belvedere Air Station, Salisbury, was recently opened by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who said he believed it was the first of all the schools under the expanded Empire scheme to begin operations.

Sir John Maybin has told his Legislative Council that the Government of Northern Rhodesia has reviewed all its services in order to release every fit man of military age who could be spared, with the result that a further 70 officials became available. It was, however, essential that no military personnel should be released which would reduce the output of copper.

Nyasaland's Generous Contribution

The Nyasaland Government has offered to make a gift to the United Kingdom of the whole amount by which its surplus balances at the end of each year of the war exceed its surplus balances on January 1, 1939. In accordance with this offer the Government is prepared to contribute approximately £20,000 in respect of 1939, and expects to be able to make a further gift of £30,000 at the end of 1940. These amounts are additional to the contributions which are already payable by Nyasaland under the agreed arrangements for meeting the cost of military expenditure in East Africa during the war. The Imperial Government has gratefully accepted the generous offer as a further manifestation of the determination of the Government and people of Nyasaland to play their full part in the prosecution of the war.

Members of the Rongai Valley Association of Kenya urged the Government to receive universal conscription immediately.

Northern Rhodesia is to introduce conscription for Europeans between 18 and 45 years of age.

In an interview last week with the American Ambassador Hitler declared that his objects were to recover the former German Colonies, to end British hegemony at sea, and to destroy the British capitalist class.

Casualties

Mr. R. MacIntyre, the son of Sir Alexander MacIntyre, Chairman of the Sugar Plantations Syndicate, and Lady MacIntyre, reported missing, and believed killed in action. He was 27 years of age.

Captain R. D. M. Gurszewski, Scots Guards, whose death is reported on active service, served with the King's African Rifles in East Africa from 1937 to 1939. He was 30 years of age, and was promoted Captain two years ago.

Captain W. W. Hartigan, the only Wood Forester, was the only son of Lieutenant Colonel M. M. Hartigan, one of the 1620 Memorial Settlers Association. Captain Hartigan was 25 years of age, and joined the Newwood Foresters in 1935.

Squadron Leader Roger Woodhouse, whose death on active service is announced last week, was a member of the Council of the Sisal Growers' Association, Director of Sisal Estates, Ltd., and of Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., and a partner of Nathan and Rosell, the well-known stockbrokers.

Squadron Leader Sappers, who was only 36 years of age, was a most popular personality, who will not soon be forgotten by those who knew him. They will remember his wit and zest, his aims and practical soundness, and his keen anxiety to do his utmost in quickening East African development.

As a youth he went to sea before air war, and later entered the London office of a New York bank. He was for some years engaged in sisal growing in Tanganyika, where he quickly showed his talent and made his mark. Returning to London, he joined the firm of Nathan and Rosell, which had interested itself in East African sisal, and of which an uncle is senior partner; quite successfully he was shortly admitted to the partnership.

In the summer of last year he joined the ranks of the Home Guard, and within a month of the outbreak of war he was transferred to the R.A.F. with a commission. Special liaison work with the French Air Force brought him quick promotion. He had taken part in the operations round Dunkirk, and was lost at sea when an aircraft came back from that port to England.

M. V. Rothesay Castle

The tribunal appointed by the Minister for Shipping to inquire into the stranding and subsequent loss of the Union-Castle motor vessel, ROTHSAY CASTLE, off the West coast of Scotland on January 4, has reported that the cause of the stranding was the "serious default" of the master, Mr. H. F. Ferguson, in the navigation of his vessel. The tribunal suspended his master's certificate for 12 months.

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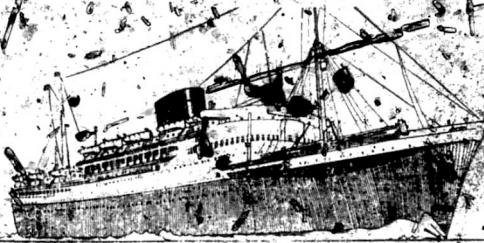
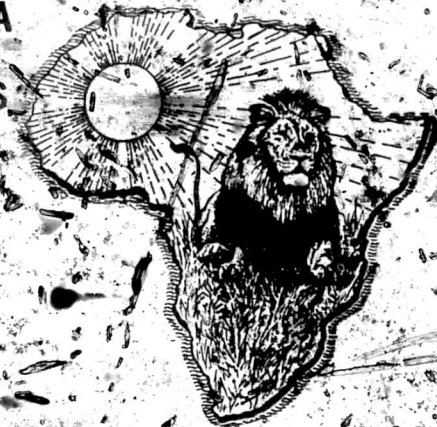
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ESSENCE OF OUR DUTY is to maintain morale throughout the Empire." That phrase, extracted from a letter received from a well-known Kenya settler—who, writing at the age of seventy years, mentions that he has not missed a scrap since serving in the Matabele War—epitomises the obligation of every individual and of every newspaper, at a time when the Empire is fighting for its life, and for the preservation of qualities more important than mere animal existence—honour, freedom, faith, and conscience. Pan-Germanism, the worst kind of barbarism which ever stalked abroad, is today recognised to be an abomination even by those who so long remained blind to the means by which Nazism achieved, and has now, and who appeared to forget the crimes actually committed by Germany before the last war, during it, and even in the so-called "Weimar period."

It is the grim truth that the boastful standard-bearers of *Kultur* and their instruments among the *Heeren* conduct war, as King Haakon has said, by way of murder and arson—by bombing open towns, peaceful villages, fishermen in their boats, refugees on the roads, and readily distinguishable hospitals and ambulances. No nation claiming

to be civilised or conducted hostilities in the treacherous and "total" manner peculiar to the Germans—not, be it remembered, merely the Nazis, for a quarter of a century ago the Kaiser's hordes also practised every conceivable infamy. Then, as now, the whole purpose was to strike terror in the hearts of men. Admiration, affection, even respect are not qualities which Prussianism is concerned to nurture; it is content to instil fear in its victims, or intended victims; assuming that, fearing, they will obey. What the German has never learnt is that other people are not built as he is, as those whom he has now made his enemies—the British, French, Belgians, Dutch, Norwegians and Poles, are never so vainglorious and so in adversity they scorn the serenity and sympathy which mark the German in defeat. They are steeled by his savagery; not cowed, and invincible because life without freedom is a meaningless prospect. That is true of scores of millions of people on the Continent of Europe who are now trampled in the dust by the panoplied might of a barbarism which has won battles unparalleled in history, but which will nevertheless lose the war it elected to engineer, and be driven to release the nations it sought to enslave. Much more true is it of the British people at home and overseas. How then could their morale be other than high?

Italy Fiercely Attacked in East Africa

A Quarter of Her Air Force Put Out of Action Already

INITIATIVE IN THE AIR IN EAST AFRICA remains with the R.A.F., the South Africans, and the Southern Rhodesians. Although the official statements do not yet mention the small but keen Auxiliary Air Unit of the Kenya Regiment, it has certainly been performing satisfactorily whatever duties may have been confided to it.

Whereas some of the daily official reports are explicit, others are so laconic as to make it impossible to deduce from them the number of enemy aircraft destroyed or damaged. For the purposes of our statements all such reports are ignored. Taking numbers from official sources which mention exact numbers of machines, and taking the minimum figure in each case of doubt, our analysis shows that from Italy's entry into the war at midnight on June 11 to the communication of June 23 her losses in East Africa have been five planes shot down, 30 destroyed and 22 damaged on the ground, one forced down and one captured intact. British losses have been two machines shot down.

Italy's air strength in East Africa has never been made known, but early last year it was about 200 machines. That it can have been heavily increased meantime is unlikely; indeed, some months ago knowledgeable East Africans considered 200 aircraft to be the outside figure. On that basis the R.A.F., South Africans and Southern Rhodesians have put out of action in less than a fortnight 24% of the enemy's local air force. The Royal Navy has emulated that good work by capturing or submerging intact and sinking another.

The communication issued since our last issue went to press may thus be summarised. The date in each case is that of issue.

June 15.—Further raids by R.A.F. on Massawa. Fire started near a fuel dump and a petrol installation damaged. On reconnaissance flights over Asmara and the Gura area a defence post was destroyed.

First Operation by Rhodesians

South African bombers attacked Bardera, directly hitting the ferry slipway, barracks and railway station, and, it is believed, destroying four enemy aircraft. Aircraft on the ground, barracks and a lorry park were attacked at Neghelli, a hangar fired, and at least three machines destroyed.

Southern Rhodesian Air Force machines were stated to have undertaken their first bombing operation against Moyale on June 16, with highly successful results, and to have participated with South African airmen in attacks the same afternoon against Iavello and Neghelli, where aeroplanes were heavily bombed, and against an entrenched camp at Mega. At least eight aircraft were hit at Iavello, three were set on fire at Neghelli, and there and elsewhere armoured cars, lorries, a wireless station, hangars and workshops were wrecked.

The Italians claimed to have carried out air and sea raids in the Sudan and Kenya with notable results, but admitted that British raids had caused slight damage to plant and to the railway at Dire Dawa.

June 19.—The Italian statement said that in East Africa many bombing raids were successfully carried out. Military objectives in the Upper Sudan were effectively bombed. All our aeroplanes returned. Three enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and a fighter was shot down.

British columns in East Africa, supported by tanks, which had tried to penetrate the Italian lines by using the Italian flag, were effectively counter-attacked and dispersed. Our Air Force bombed enemy air bases and

set three aeroplanes on fire. Enemy aircraft attacked a village, killing three women and some children.

The allegation that British troops used the Italian flag can, of course, be dismissed with contempt. The British announced in Cairo that a hangar had probably been destroyed at Tessenei, that Bahera had been bombed twice, and that the Southern Rhodesian Air Force had carried out another highly successful reconnaissance in Southern Abyssinia and had bombed military posts.

From Nairobi came news that the K.A.F., supported by Rhodesian aircraft, had attacked El Wak, completed certain destructions and withdrawn with only two African casualties. During the withdrawal the British were attacked by two Caproni bombers, which caused no damage. It was the first occasion on which Italian aircraft had so operated with ground forces, one of which the Italians had counter-attacked.

Messages from Addis declared that the Abyssinians were profoundly impressed by the British offensive, by the damage done by raids on Dire Dawa and elsewhere, and by the fact that the Native part of the towns was being avoided by our bombers.

Germany's Ambitions in Africa

General Smuts, broadcasting to the people of South Africa after France had asked for an armistice, said:—

Germany has an historic ambition in Africa; not only her old Colonies, but also those of Belgium, France and Portugal are on her map. South Africa, with her gold and other mineral resources and her strategic position, is the prize most worth having in this contest. No one with brains can save the country. We cannot, therefore, but choose to stand with Britain to the end of this mortal struggle. Apart from larger human considerations, our vital interests compel us to adopt this course.

South Africa, which is facing a formidable foe in the Italian Army, may be called on to make a much greater war effort. Knowing that the loss of East Africa would jeopardise South Africa's first and most important line of defence, the Union will not hesitate to redouble her war effort and make the utmost demands on her man-power and resources. We have every confidence that where so much is at stake for their country South Africans will not be found wanting.

What would it profit South Africa if she saved her own skin in a world that goes under before the Nazi assault? South Africa recognised from the start that her cause was linked with that of humanity itself, and will wage this war, to the very end, not only for herself, but also for the great group to which she belongs and for the universal rights of man. This war, which began as Hitler's war, will end as Genghis war.

Ethiopians Rallying against Italians

Simultaneously it became known that many races and other foreign officers of the Ethiopian forces who had been recruited in Palestine since the Italian occupation of that country had left Jerusalem with General Ras Tafari Biddu, whom the Emperor had appointed to organise guerrilla warfare against the Italians. It was estimated that the number of Ethiopian exiles in Palestine was 500, of whom about 200 had held commands in the field. Some thousands of Ethiopians have been living in the Sudan, and will be more than ready to take up arms again.

At this juncture Mr. Geoffrey Mander, M.P., asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons whether, in view of the declaration of war by Italy against this country, the British Government any longer felt itself bound to recognise Italian

rights in connexion with Ethiopia, and whether the Government held itself free to consider any proposals made by His Majesty Haile Selassie on behalf of the Ethiopian people.

Mr. Butler replied: "In view of Italy's unprovoked entry into the war against this country, His Majesty's Government holds itself entitled to reserve full liberty of action in respect of any undertakings given in the past to the Italian Government concerning the Mediterranean, North or East African, and Middle Eastern areas. The hon. member may therefore rest assured that his representations are being borne in mind."

It became known that the Italian steamer UMBRIA was scuttled by her crew outside Port Sudan shortly after the entry of Italy into the war. She was loaded with 5,000 tons of high explosive and cement.

June 20.—South African bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked Tavello, bombing and machine-gunning nine aircraft dispersed round the aerodrome; two were destroyed and three others extensively damaged. Enemy fighters took off. One was immediately shot down and a second forced down after 20 minutes' fighting. One British fighter failed to return.

Diredawa was twice visited by R.A.F., the aerodrome, railway and workshops being attacked.

An Italian three-engined bomber landed intact 150 miles east of Aden and the crew of five were taken prisoner.

Night operations over Eladem and Gubbi, Eritrea, were highly successful. After one raid six enemy machines were seen on fire.

Eritrean Air Base Destroyed

Travellers reaching Aden from Assab reported that that air base and port had been deserted. Fires started at the aerodrome by British raids were seen across the Red Sea at a distance of 60 miles.

Jibuti messages said that Italian planes were visiting the town about four times daily, but without dropping bombs. Revolts against the Italians were believed to have begun in many areas, the Natives regarding the successful air raids as definite proof of British superiority. Several Italian convoys were stated to have been destroyed.

From the Sudan came news that Italian air raids on villages had resulted in Sudanese notables and chiefs offering all their resources to the Sudan Government.

June 21.—Makaka aerodrome again attacked. Enemy replied by bombing Garissa, Kenya, but without success.

June 22.—British G.H.S. in air announced:—

"Our forces patrolling the Northern Kenya frontier encountered a heavy concentration of enemy troops. A small column of ours raided an Italian frontier post, and, brushing aside minor opposition, captured their objective. While they were completing the destruction of the Italian barracks, which contained plentiful stores and supplies of ammunition, the enemy counter-attacked with considerably superior forces, including an armoured fighting vehicle. A small detachment held the enemy at bay while the major task of the destruction of the Italian post was carried off with thoroughness. Our casualties numbered four, one serious. Enemy losses are not known."

Other reports referred to numerous desertions by Italian askari, whose morale was said to be low.

One Submarine Captured; Another Sunk

A large Italian submarine surrendered to a small British trawler off Italian East Africa. The official statement ran:—

"H.M. Trawler MEANSTONE was on patrol in the Gulf of Aden when the periscope of a submerged submarine was sighted. The trawler at once attacked with depth charges. These brought the submarine to the surface.

The submarine engaged the trawler with her entire armament, consisting of torpedoes, two 10-in. guns and smaller guns. The trawler replied with her 4-inch gun and a Lewis gun, and scored hits on the submarine with 4-in. shells. The submarine subsequently surrendered, and was brought into Aden as a prize."

The captain and some of the officers of the submarine were killed, and three officers and 37 ratings taken prisoner. There were no British casualties.

The sight of the submarine with the White Ensign flying above the Italian flag caused great elation among the British community in Aden.

June 23.—The Admiralty announced that the Italian U-boat had been sunk by gun-fire by British forces operating under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Italians Routed from the Sudan

British mechanised units from the Sudan raided strong enemy posts across the Eritrean frontier. The engagement resulted in the almost complete rout of the enemy force, which consisted of Native troops under Italian officers, the enemy fled into the woods after suffering many casualties. In their wild rush for safety the enemy discarded their rifles, many of which were recovered by our troops.

The operation was carried out in difficult country in gully and heath. The frontier in this region consists of the succession of rocky isolated hills interspersed with bits of thorn-bush and heavy forest. The British force located a powerful concentration of enemy troops, who were strongly entrenched and supported by a number of strongly defended machine-gun posts. Meanwhile, a fighting patrol encountered a battalion of enemy infantry led by Italian officers. A brief engagement followed and rapidly developed into a rout. Several prisoners, including one Italian, were taken. The British suffered no casualties.

R.A.F. attacked Diredawa, setting one aircraft on fire and damaging another. Military concentration at Asosa were bombed and barracks damaged.

British irregulars from Somaliland raided an Italian post. The enemy fled, leaving one dead. A riding party of the Camel Corps found another enemy post deserted. The defences and water tanks were destroyed. The Italians claimed that Native troops had brought down a British plane in flames, and the French that two Italian machines had been shot down while bombing Jibuti, where the damage was negligible.

Seven Submarines Sunk in 14 Days

June 24.—The Admiralty announced: "Yet another Italian U-boat has been destroyed by British naval forces east of our coast, bringing the total of Italian U-boats definitely known to have been disposed of to seven. That was the splendid result of a fortnight's work. Whether this latest victim was chased in the Mediterranean or in the African waters has not yet been indicated, and it is therefore not reckoned in the Admiralty at the head of our news columns."

Broadcasting that evening, Mr. Hodgkins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said that the Colony's war expenditure for the year would approximate £3,000,000, of which two-thirds would be direct subsidies to the Imperial Government. He announced that the Native regiment, a process of creation would be called the Rhodesian African Rifles.

M. Jaspars, Belgian Minister of Health, and former Colonial Minister, declared that the resources of the Congo would be at the disposal of Great Britain.

An allocation of £874,000 for air training was recently approved by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. The Minister of Defence said that the cost of air training schools would be considerably above £800,000, which was the Colony's contribution towards a much larger total.

(Concluded on page 840)

Outposts of East and Central Africa

Sir Humphrey Leggett, Broadcast on the Strategic Implications

THE NEAREST BRITISH PORT OF CALL, of the Indian Ocean, is Nairobi, Kenya, whose sea frontage is a mere 100 miles of about 200 miles, which includes Mombasa, which has been for the finest harbour on the East coast of Africa from the Red Sea to Delagoa Bay. Mombasa is the terminus of the Kenya Uganda Railway, which traverses Kenya from south-east to north-west, gaining the coast with Lake Victoria 500 miles away, and with Uganda:

For about two-thirds of its length the railway passes through an extremely suitable for Europeans, and a wide belt north of the coast and south has been more closely settled by a permanent population of some thousands of Europeans, notably British men of the highest quality ever produced by our pioneer race. Many are ex-servicemen of the last war and the sons of ex-servicemen. They are a sturdy, hardy, sturdy South African Dutch strain, and the no whit behind their English fellow-countrymen in their adopted country, and their devotion to the Empire.

Loyalty of Kenyans

Kenya has for many years voluntarily adopted compulsory liability for military service in the local defence forces, and a system of annual training for all British men between the ages of 18 and 20. They will very certainly give a good account of themselves when occasion arises.

There are 30,000 to 40,000 British Indians in the country, mainly artisans, traders and clerks, whose loyalty is unquestionable, and many of whom have offered their services, and some 3,850,000 Africans, united in their desire to fight the enemies of him whom they call "Kangi George". They have not forgotten seeing our gracious King and Queen when as Duke and Duchess of York. Their Majesties spent some happy months in Kenya at their camp at Isiolo.

Outside these categories, because technically the subjects of our good ally, His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, there is a small, but notable element of Arab stock resident in the coast lands, as well as those of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, as are Muhammadans. Those on the Kenya coast are led by the Sheikh Colonel The Hon. Sir Ali bin Salim, K.C.M.G., the Lewali of Mombasa.

Armoured East Africans

It is public knowledge that the R.A.F. established an important base in Kenya during the recent Governmentship of the Chief of Staff Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, and that his own personal young British officers have trained as pilots of the highest quality. There is no more air-minded country in the world than Kenya. In fact, all British East Africa. Not only does the Imperial air route linking England with South Africa traverse Kenya, but there is a most extensive system of local air lines, and not a few settlers have aeroplanes of their own. The South African and the Rhodesian Air Forces have sent squadrons to reinforce British air power in Kenya, and their recent highly successful operations against the Italians have thrilled us all, to quote the words of the Secretary of State for War.

Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar are more remote from the present fighting and have no enemy border. To the north of Uganda lies the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and on the west Uganda marches with another ally, the Belgian Congo. The port of Dar es Salaam is the

terminus of a railway to Lake Tanganyika, about 700 miles from the sea, and there is a branch line to Lake Victoria. These railways provide communication to the Congo, and an alternative route to Uganda and the interior of Kenya via Lake Victoria should any mishap befall the railway from Mombasa to the interior. The 4,500,000 East African Africans of Uganda, and the 4,500,000 of Tanganyika are loyal to a man. The British white populations are smaller than in Kenya, but of the same quality. Germans and Italians have all been interned without trouble.

Nairobi, the capital and commercial centre of Kenya, is the strategic centre of this entire group of about 500,000 square miles with its population of 11,000,000. Lake Victoria is the source of the White Nile, on which depend the life and prosperity of the Sudan and Egypt.

The northern frontier of Kenya, thus the outpost protecting practically the whole of East, Central and South Africa. This frontier makes a curious dog leg. Starting from the Indian Ocean about 140 miles north of Mombasa, it takes a straight line almost due north through practically desert country for about 250 miles till it strikes the Juba River between two places called Lugh and Dobo. It then closely follows to westward the line of that river, which here forms the southern boundary of Italian Abyssinia, and the frontier then joins the south-east corner of the Sudan near Lake Rudolf.

The first 250-mile north-and-south section runs through sandy desert and scrub, with practically no water, and it would seem that the Italian actual military frontier is a line of posts on the Juba River, itself from the delta north of Kismayu, quite useless for ocean ships, till the delta turns west near Lugh. This explains why the names of Italian posts raided by our Air Forces have been concerned with such places as Kismayu, Gobwen, Bardera and Serenli, which are all on the river, 40 or 50 miles inside Italian Somaliland.

On the Somaliland Frontier

These were for many years our own frontier posts for defence against the Somalis, when the Italians, who nominally controlled the east side of the Juba, were too weak to restrain the Somali cattle-raiders. I remember the very efficient little Camel Corps kept at Gobwen a few miles up river from Kismayu, and how often it used to be called upon to help the Italians in their difficulties. After the last war, to satisfy the Italian desire for expansion, we ceded to them the port of Kismayu and the 250 miles of river, and some thousands of square miles which gave them 200 or 300 miles more sea-frontage.

On the north side of Lake Rudolf is Italian Abyssinia, and on the south the Northern Province of Kenya, known as the Boran. Both the Italians and ourselves have posts along the river, the chief being Moyale, where the river crosses the village in two. Italian Moyale on the north bank, British Moyale on the south.

The frontier is backed on the Kenya side by a stretch of sandy desert and scrub varying from 150 to 250 miles wide southwards to where the fertile line of the Kenya Highlands begins. To be lost in that country without water means death. The African population is scanty and nomadic.

To the west it runs into an arid and quite impassable lava field and the long barrier of Lake Rudolf, the water of which is unfit for man or beast.

That is the frontier, the outpost of the whole of East, Central and South Africa.

By the courtesy of Sir Humphrey Leggett and the B.B.C. we are enabled to publish these lengthy extracts from a 15-minute talk recently broadcast in the Empire transmission.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Colonial Voices Unheeded
By Successive Prime Ministers

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia.

SIR, One of your correspondents has referred briefly to the construction which future historians may place upon the fact that in recent years leading British political personalities have to the whole nature of humanitarianism been more than half inclined to agree to the relinquishment of colonies by Germany which required them as jumping-off places in her assault upon peaceful peoples.

East Africa and Rhodesia did not cease to declare the danger, but for years you had no support in the Press, and precious little on the platform or in Parliament. In fact, by the time there was substantial understanding of the wisdom of your campaign the Germans had interpreted the general apathy in Great Britain as promising the fulfilment of their hopes within a few years. As the war of 1914 was necessary to convince the British public of the trustworthiness of Lord Roberts' understanding of Germany's aggressive intentions, so your persistence had to be continued until Germany reaped her crime last September.

The historian will I imagine be very severely with British politicians of the past 24 years describing them as a very poor lot on the whole—so poor that they were content to submit obediently to a succession of uninspiring leaders, who far too often appointed mediocre men to Cabinet rank even when much'abler, more experienced, but more independent, and stronger characters were available.

Relatively speaking, the Colonies have been a good deal better than some other important Departments of State, for in Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby Gore (now Lord Harlech) they had extremely well-informed and well-intentioned Ministers who were anxious to bring through important changes, and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has in the last two years given proof of sincere interest in his responsibilities and of a lack of partisan political preconceptions which it was rare in some quarters that he might exhibit.

As you have so often emphasised, it was never the Secretary of State for the Colonies who failed to make absolutely clear to his colleagues and to the public what the Colonial Empire felt about German Colonial aims. Apart from Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby Gore, the stalwarts in this connexion, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (now Lord Swinton) and Mr. J. H. Thomas were the firm in that regard.

No, it was not the Colonial Office, it was not the individual Governments in Eastern Africa, and it was not the public bodies in East Africa itself or in London connected with East Africa which by mistaken silence encouraged German schemes. All spoke out straight, bravely and repeatedly. The trouble was that their words fell on the deaf ears of successive Prime Ministers who disregarded these authoritative warnings and colluded with the dangerous idea of appeasing a people predatory by instinct.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. Woods.

An Interesting Query

It is a strange thing, at any rate in my experience, writes a naturalist quoted by the journal of the Fauna Society, that, excepting the grass eaters—elephant, buffalo, buak and pig—one rarely or never sees the young of other species until they are very nearly full grown. Why does one never see a jackal cub straggling towards her litter of puppies? I have only one record, where a jackal was seen carrying a half-grown pup in its mouth.

Vital Statistics in E. Africa
Impenise Improvement in Native Health

MAJOR J. J. KEAY, M.C., D.M.S., of Uganda writes

I read with considerable interest and some surprise that any doubt can still be entertained as to whether any real improvement has taken place in the health of the infant mortality rate in any part of African Dependency.

My own experience, apart from my service, is limited to the Uganda Protectorate, where I was sent by the Colonial Office in 1938, with two other officers to form a Commission appointed to inquire into and remedy as far as possible the serious position then arising in the connexion with the grave loss of Native population arising from general disease and its consequences.

Your editorial comment correctly states that the I.M.R. in parts of Uganda at one time was 500 per 1000 and more. This was certainly true of the year 1908. In contrast, reference should be made to the annual medical reports for Uganda for 1938, the latest I have seen, which states that the I.M.R. for that year was 147 per 1000, while the medical reports for 1935 states that "in Mengo, Entebbe, Masaka and also this rate approaches the standard for European countries."

Your correspondent may be assured that these figures are not "eye-wash" but have been the subject of careful investigation and are certainly true. Indeed, if the medical reports for 1938 and 1932 are consulted, it will be seen that some doubt is expressed by Dr. C. M. G. as to the accuracy of the general method of computation of infant mortality statistics, and it was proposed to submit them to search and scrutiny and to introduce additional checks. Nevertheless the diminishing trend of the infant mortality rate has continued unabated since then.

It may be asked how it was known in 1908 that the I.M.R. figure was 500 per 1000. One of my first duties in 1907 was to tour extensively and inquire of as many chiefs as possible what the infant death rate was in their districts. Figures and questions were usually not forthcoming, but I always inquired: "Of the children born in this locality, do the greater number grow up or die within the first year of life." The prompt and invariable answer was that of course any child who did not grow up died, and to grasp the enormous improvement which has taken place in the health and conditions of life generally of the Native population and in order to understand how it has been achieved, it is necessary to look at a picture of the conditions of health and medical services for Africans as they were in 1908 and contrast them with those of today.

Today in Uganda facilities for medical treatment, including the services of trained midwives, cover most of the Protectorate and the general Native population is in a healthy condition, and happier than it was in 1908. Tribes which were once severely threatened with early extinction now enjoy ever-increasing populations.

Rhodesian Pioneers

The Government officials of Southern Rhodesia is compiling a Register of members of the 1890 Pioneer Corps and of the British South Africa Company's Pioneers and their descendants. Forms for the registration of particulars can be obtained from the Official Secretaries to the High Commissioner, Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

43rd Week of the War

Adjusting Colonial Policy To the Circumstances of Today

THE FACT THAT ITALY has joined our enemies, and Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to a recent Conference of Missionary Societies held in London. I fear that the previous policy of His Majesty's Government must be somewhat modified.

It is useless to pretend that we can carry on as usual with the normal social services of Government, meagre though some of them are. Still less is there at present a chance of making such progress with our plans for Colonial development. It is not only the financial difficulties, for they might be surmounted. Primarily it is a matter of material and personnel. Materials, such as steel, simply are not available for other than war purposes, while Government personnel must take on extra duties and all sorts of new tasks and a new life imposed by the war—interruption of all but essential trade regulations and so forth.

Yet it is, as we all realise, vitally important that the interruption of social services should be kept to a minimum. We must use our personnel more efficiently. Africa must increasingly be the province of Europeans; this, of course, is not a solution of the immediate problem, but we can aim to educate Africans and train them to take over in their own country.

More use must also be made of the organs of publicity for educational purposes—the cinema, newspapers, circulars, and so forth.

Tributes to Missionaries

As a final point, Governments must rely, even more than at present on the whole-hearted co-operation of the missions in the field. As you know, arrangements have been made to exempt from military service all lay missionaries, and even those laymen who in September last were in training for missionary work. We are also considering the possibility of devising some arrangement for further recruitment for education and medical work by missions.

Grin as is the struggle, there is something splendid in it if we realise always that to our hands has been entrusted the defence of nothing less precious than the cause of Christian civilisation. That is a cause which may well stir our hearts and steel our resolution.

The Minister, having referred to the "grand work done by missions," said that in the countries in which they were at work the alternatives were usually Christianity, superstition or no religion at all.

"It is a gross error to be trustee for the welfare of these peoples. Inevitably, we give them more than that which is best in it, namely, our Christianity. In fact, unless we take this line, I do not see how we can ever hope to build up a healthy society in those territories."

In a reference to the West Indies, Lord Lloyd said he feared that in present circumstances it is almost the only part of the Colonial Empire where immediate progress may perhaps be made in carrying out our new plans for Colonial development and welfare.

The Currie Laboratory

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, has suggested that the new biological laboratory which is being erected at Makerere College, to the cost of which the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation made a substantial contribution, should be named the Currie Laboratory to perpetuate the memory of Sir James Currie, and particularly his interest in African education. The Corporation, greatly appreciating this suggestion, has readily agreed to the proposal.

Questions in Parliament Conscription in the Colonies

Asked by Captain Plugg, which Colonies had introduced compulsory military training, and whether the Colonial Secretary would recommend the adoption of that step in Colonies in which the system had not already been introduced, Mr. George Hall replied that among the countries in which legislation existed for compulsory military training were Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It had not so far been found necessary to introduce such legislation in certain other parts of the Colonial Empire.

Mr. de Rothschild asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had considered correspondence from Mr. Nutting, Acting Governor of Tanganyika, expressing certain grievances of both a personal and a general nature, whether those grievances had been investigated, and how they had been dealt with.

Mr. George Hall replied that the answer to the first two parts of the question was in the affirmative. As regards the third part the Governor of Tanganyika had been asked in April, 1939, to arrange for Mr. Nutting to be informed that the Secretary of State had satisfied himself that there was no justification for his complaints and that His Majesty's Government would not intervene in the matter. After full consideration it had been decided to take no action with regard to the complaints which Mr. Nutting had recently made regarding the sale of his mining property.

Serengeti National Park

The special committee appointed to examine the Tanganyika Game Bill, 1940, which provides for the establishment of a National Park on the Serengeti Plains, has submitted its report. It agrees that the boundaries of the park as scheduled should not be altered in view of the following considerations: (a) that the boundaries had been fixed and finally decided upon; (b) that the creation of a national park does not preclude the reservation of the area concerned against industrial or economic development, and that if schemes for economic or industrial development were initiated in the future, the question of altering the boundaries would then come before the Legislature; (c) that *bona fide* prospecting or mining operations are allowed under permit; and (d) that the existence of the area in question would, in the opinion of the Game Warden, render the area unsuitable for the purposes for which it was designed to achieve. Major Grundy dissented from these conclusions.

Imposing Bird Danger in S. Rhodesia

It seems to have overtaken the attempt to introduce the Indian partridge as a game bird into Southern Rhodesia, an effort undertaken with enthusiasm by some good sportsmen last year. Of 25 partridges imported from India only five birds arrived alive in Salisbury and two of those were sick and died within a few days. Post-mortem evidence of psittacosis in the lungs was found, and the remaining three birds, which had been isolated, were destroyed. Psittacosis, says Mr. D. A. Lawrence, Director of Veterinary Research, in his report for 1939, is an extremely dangerous disease, highly infectious for man; it does not occur in Southern Rhodesia, but is endemic in South America and Australia. All birds from those countries should therefore be regarded with suspicion, and not only the many species of parrots and their relatives. Importation of living birds from Asiatic countries, he continues, are dangerous as possible introducers of such other serious diseases as Newcastle disease and fowl cholera. He therefore advocates discouragement of their importation, especially where there is no economic necessity for it.

Books Briefly Reviewed

"Made in England," by Dorothy Hartley (Methuen, 1935).—With a text full of painstaking personal observation and with 25 illustrations in half-tone line drawings, Miss Hartley's charming book will appeal to exiled English folk in Eastern Africa, for whom it will call to mind something of the old homeland—of a forge in a village green, a thatcher high on the roof-tree, butter-making in home-made churns, ancient crafts still pursued in cottages tucked away in a fold of the Downs.

"Dominions and Colonial List."—The Dominions Office and Colonial Office List for 1940 (Waterlow, 5s.) maintains its high standard of utility to all who have interests in the Overseas Empire. Compiled by Sir John Harding and Mr. G. E. J. Kent, it contains a mass of essential facts and figures, with a special section devoted to every Dominion and Colony in the Empire, and a series of up-to-date coloured maps. There are also biographical details of officers serving under Dominion and Colonial Governments.

"The Way of Partnership in East Africa," by M. Cicely Hooper (Church Missionary Society, n.p.).—A thoughtful account of C.M.S. activities in East Africa, beginning with Krug, who was neither an Englishman nor a member of the Church of England—and with the union of the Church in Eastern Africa as the main theme. The Kikuyu Conference is discreetly "soft peddled," but it is plain that the difficulties then revealed still remain. Nevertheless, the book should make a strong appeal to all men of good will who hope to see real unity achieved.

"Under Versus Germany," by Heinrich Hauser (Harold, 12s. 6d.).—The author, who presents a most interesting picture of German conditions of life under Nazism, says that practically every German has nowadays in his possession such a letter as: "Dear Racial Comrade, You have recently been invited to join the Colonial League. I understand, however, that you have declined the invitation. . . . Let me believe for the sake of your honour that you have acted in ignorance and without any bad intention. . . . If that has not the desired effect, a visit from one of the thousands of petty officials of the party is calculated to crush incipient recalcitrance."

"The Political System of the Anuak of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan," by Dr. E. E. Evans-Pritchard (Oxford, 4s. 6d.).—Tucked away in a corner of the Sudan, on the upper reaches of the Sobat River, until, after the Nile, the Atbara and the Oboth Rivers, is reached by the Kaler on the north-west, the Beir on the south-east, and the Galla of Ethiopia on the east, live the Anuak, a Nilotic tribe of some 30,000 to 40,000 souls, who are the subject of Dr. Evans-Pritchard's interesting monograph. Rarely visited by European travellers, and administered as a whole by the Sudan Government only since 1921, and even then sporadically, the Anuak present enticing problems to the ethnologist. The author spent two and a half months among them and his trained mind and penetrating observation have brought to light a remarkable story of their history, customs and tribal relations. They are divided into commoners, nobles and a king, whose sovereignty is embodied in the ritual possession of a set of "emblems"—five beaded necklaces, four spears, two stools, an iron spear-rest and a drum—which have often passed from one noble to another, have, as the author puts it, "circulated," usually by the assassination of the holder. Nevertheless, each village is a self-contained self-governing unit, whose headman reflects the authority of the king. They are an agricultural people, fond of inter-village war, and well armed with old, but efficient, rifles, bought from the Galla and Amhar tribes of Ethiopia.

Statements Worth Noting

" . . . People go out to battle against their enemy, whosoever they shall send them, and shall pray unto the Lord. . . . Then hear Thou, O heaven, and do their supplication, and maintain their cause."—1 Kings viii, 11, 20.

"Natives are increasingly interested in tree-planting."—Mr. J. S. Wilkins, Forest Officer, for Native Reserves in Southern Rhodesia.

"The Colonial Development and Welfare Bill is one of the most imaginative and constructive pieces of work in the history of our Colonial Empire."—Mr. Creech Jones, M.P.

" . . . Agricultural loan funds are proving of inestimable value to the agricultural community, particularly in the financing of crop production."—Southern Rhodesia Land and Agricultural Bank Report.

"The past year has amply justified the view that sheep can be made a very profitable side-line on most farms in Southern Rhodesia."—Mr. A. E. Rambyn, Chief, Animal Husbandry Officer of the Colony.

"In our snake park at Port Elizabeth we have unique opportunities of observing snakes, but we have never heard any of the snakes make any other sound than a hiss."—Mr. J. A. Pringle, Director, Port Elizabeth Snake Park.

"Skimmed milk might be accorded a much more important place in human dietaries, and is expensive by-product of butter manufacture, skimmed milk is very rich in lime salts, phosphates and valuable proteins."—Dr. Harriette Chick, of the Lister Institute.

"Good husbandry consists not only in producing but also in producing good crops. If we wished to distinguish between agriculture and soil conservation, we might define agriculture as cultivation for future production."—The Rape of the Earth.

"If the conception of our Africans of the totem is the keystone of the great British state, it would shelter them from the threat of a more unscrupulous and oppressive than that of the black dog who ravaged Southern Africa a hundred years ago."—Southern Rhodesia Native Affairs Report, 1936.

" . . . Only the leafy parts of the sorghum stalks, but also the dried stalks down to the lower joints, have proved to be palatable to stock, the latter especially after they have ripened off a little by a day or two's exposure to sun after cutting. The residues are tramped under and in due course are passed on to the sheep as manure."—Lyamungu Experimental Station Notes.

"The totemic system is strong among the Galla of Northern Rhodesia. A leopard totem, whose totem is a lion goes on a journey, when he arrives in the evening at an unknown village, all he has to do is to indicate by signs that his totem is a lion, and he will receive hospitality, in spite of his leopards—iron villagers with the same totem. This is one of the many ways in which tribal customs tend to disseminate the disease."—Dr. E. Muir, in the "Journal of the Royal African Society."

"Mr. H. E. Wells asserts in his latest book that the British Empire has shown itself the least constructive of all governing networks. (What by the way, is a governing network?) But the British Empire is not one thing for purposes of government, and in any case, to draft a political system which has developed Dominion status, indirect rule, and the doctrine of trusteeship, and the final mandate, the least constructive, of its kind, is simply to do so with intelligence."—Mr. J. Copman, writing in "The Nineteenth Century."

Background to the

French Calamity.— Marshal Pétain's Government, renouncing resistance before, and for peace, left France helpless at the foot of the conqueror. The fall of Paris took the heart and confidence out of the nation. It was followed in less than three days by the fall of France. That is one of the saddest and darkest calamities in human annals. The historic structure collapsed as though some great earthquake were to sweep on its foundation, and then crash to the earth, leaving but a heap of rubble where it stood. —Mr. J. L. Garvin, in "The Observer."

Half-Hearted Pétain.— Marshal Pétain never had his heart in this war. Last September, when Daladier invited him to join the French War Cabinet, he refused to take any part in the Administration on the ground that France was not in a position to fight Germany. His intimate friendship with General Franco suggests also where his political sympathies really lie. One of the immediate lessons of the French debacle is that we can no longer afford to have passengers, misfits and incompetents running our affairs in high places in these so perilous times. Nothing is more likely to make ordinary citizens pull their full weight than the conviction that every man in the Government team is able to pull his weight and is worthy of their confidence. —Mr. A. J. Cummins, in "The News Chronicle."

Faithful and Unfaithful Servants.— At the fateful meeting in Bordeaux of the French Government fourteen Frenchmen voted for peace proposals to the enemy, while ten voted for continuing the war at the side of Great Britain. When the raised hands for surrender were counted, Louis Marin, the fiery Right-Wing leader, clenched his fists and yelled: "I never thought I should be ashamed to be a Frenchman." Marin, with Reynaud, Mandé, Campinchi, Laurent Eynac, Delbos and Dautry, were among the leaders of the ten who were for holding out. Leaders of the peace party were Marshal Pétain and Resident Lebrun. They were backed by General Weygand, who said the French Army could do no more. But the man who did most to swing the peace move was Paul Baudouin, mysterious millionaire banker. He has worked for this ever since he entered the Cabinet.

He has influence with Reynaud, with whom he spoke for hours before and after the last fateful Cabinet meeting. Also in support of the peace move was Jean Prouvost, director of the biggest French newspaper, "Paris Soir." —Mr. George Millar, in "The Daily Express."

Will the Bow Down?— In France the common people, the common soldiers, have been misled and betrayed by their rulers. In Britain the public is waking up to the reality, "terribly late." They have been ruled by men who could neither make peace nor war, who have thrown away allies who might have helped them, and who have not prepared for the war which their policy made inevitable. Only now is it beginning to be noticed how criminally incompetent the last Government was and some Ministers and civil servants still are. No wonder that, coupled with readiness to fight, there is amongst men and women a deep and bitter anger. Mr. Churchill's tireless hours, his wonderful oratorical powers, his width of vision and prophetic insight make him at such a time a natural leader. Instead of liberty, the Nazis offer slavery; instead of equality, they offer the rule of Nordic brutality; instead of fraternity and internationalism, they offer the endless source of future wars. To these ideas none of us in England could surrender.

There comes into my mind the Biblical story of the three men who were told that they would be thrown into the burning, fiery furnace unless they bowed down to false gods. They replied: "Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the fiery furnace. But if not, be it known unto them, O King, that we will not serve thy gods. And we will not." —Mr. Kingsley Martin, in "The New Statesman and Nation."

Hitler's Waterloo.— "We stand in great and instant peril; but we have stood in the like before, and have fought on to victory. We are back in something like the situation after the battles of Anserlitz and Jena, when a continent united under the military domination of an autocrat confronted this island, which drew the sources of its strength, then as now, across all the oceans. Conditions have been modified against us by the advent of the new air weapon. On the other hand, we possess now what we did not enjoy in 1806, not only the strong co-operation of an Empire grown to manhood, but the promise of full assistance from the British States. In this island an immediate future of hardship, desolation and loss, is inescapable. When these things have been endured it is no less certain that Hitlerism will come to its Waterloo." —"The Times."

Britain's Strength.— Civilians in France foremost among them M. Reynaud, were for fighting on; and the soldiers were for surrender. The soldiers may have formed the more accurate estimate of the powers of the Army, but they displayed little acquaintance with the art of negotiation. Marshal Pétain, having proclaimed on Monday, "We must cease the fight, realised soon afterwards that such words were equivalent to unconditional surrender. On the face of it the Germans enjoy great advantages. They can strike simultaneously from the Norwegian coast, the Dutch and the French. They can combine a naval assault with massed air assault and intense submarine activity. If invasion of this country can succeed in any circumstances, it can succeed in these. But there is no ground for believing it can succeed in any. We have an Air Force inferior in numbers but far superior in performance to the Germans; no preparations for invasion could be carried out without its knowledge; we shall never be caught unawares. Our coasts are heavily defended with minefields, which it is safe to assume are being strengthened and extended. Our Navy is at least four times the strength of the German, and even the addition of the Italian, if it could emerge from the Mediterranean, would leave our pre-dominance far more than adequate. We have many more troops, and in particular seasoned troops, than have ever been assembled in these islands before, and the development of the Ironsides and the Local Defence Volunteers forms sufficient protection against any ordinary invasion by air. Hundreds of thousands more men will be ready by July, munitions and equipment will be arriving in immense volume from the United States, and the defending forces will be provided with tanks and heavy artillery such as the invaders could not be transported. Altogether the odds against successful invasion are such that it may well be doubted whether it will ever be attempted. The Defence can be left with complete confidence to the Services. The civilian's business is production and general maintenance of the nation's life. For that life will go on. The nation will be welded together, fighting men, workers, women, as never before. It will be consolidated into solid rock, and on that rock Hitler's Germany, inflated though it be with undreamed of domination, will yet split." —"The Spectator"

The War News

Hitler epitomised herself by her exertions and the world by her example. — Mr. J. L. Harvey

The German programme is peace. — Hitler

These are the things you should do. — The Daily Mail

The most America can do is to stand with us. — Mr. W. L. Garrison

We made the mistake of judging the Germans by our standards. — Mr. H. C. Roberts

Only defeat on the part of Hitler would save the world. — Professor A. F. Poynton

German youth should be regarded as the lost best of the world. — Mr. A. L. Warden

Mussolini has tied his people to the wheels of Hitler's truck. — New York Herald-Tribune

The A.R.P. service is distinguished in all hands by its courage and efficiency. — Medical World

Rigorous central control is worse than useless for the organisation of civil defence. — Mr. R. St. John Keade

The German mind is now obsessed by the one idea of irresistible mechanical force. — Mr. N. Brailsford

More tanks are lost through mechanical trouble than through enemy action. — Times Military correspondent

Civilisation is not so frail a thing that it will bow its head before the tanks and bombs of the modern robbers. — Mr. J. A. Spender

There are more than 120,000 first-class French troops in Syria, and thousands more on the Libyan frontier. — Mr. Morris Broughton

If a factory is using labour materials which could be devoted to war ends, it is subtracting from the war effort. — Mr. Norman Cramp

People do not seem to realise that windows not protected against blast represent additional munition for a raiding enemy. — Mr. P. Donner

In demolishing St. Malo harbour the British blew up everything the port will be out of use for at least two years. — Countess De Pré

Mussolini has for some time sat like a caged bird of prey waiting for a brave man to die. — Mr. Macenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister

The Regent of Yugoslavia is pro-British, the Government pro-French, the Army pro-French, and the people pro-Russian. — Mr. Rainey Reynolds

The children of Gertrude who were murdered on the Eastern Front have been more merciful than their predecessors. — Belgian Government broadcast

The price of victory is the courage to endure. The secret of success is that unending and dogged resistance that is our inheritance. — The National Council of Labour

Each of the 11 members of the Quebec Cabinet has joined with the Premier in undertaking to look after an orphaned child from Flanders and France. — Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P.

At least 80 people out of every 100 in Czechoslovakia, Holland, Norway, Belgium and Holland are today in communist hands in this case on our side. — Mr. P. W. G. Phipps

The final outcome of the war will probably be decided within the next 10 weeks, however long the conflict may go on before we smash Hitlerism. — The K.H. Newsletter

Middle-aged chauffeurs are still driving private cars. Could not these usually good mechanics be at once drafted to supply the defence? — Lady Holland

From railway round private property hundreds of thousands of tons of steel-making raw material can be obtained with a minimum of delay and expenditure. — Mr. James Melvin

Why should criticism of the retention of persons of proved incompetence in high and responsible positions be said in some quarters to be a mere "crimination about the past"? — Mr. J. M. Keynes

German propaganda is not a statement of the German point of view which we wish to understand, but a deliberate jangling of truth and lies intended to influence our minds. — Spectator

The French capitalists became a majority of her political leaders preferred to take the 100,000 troops in a Ruhr France which Hitler then make a fight for independence from overseas. — Mr. Geoffrey Cox

When King Leopold announced to the Belgian Government that he was about to surrender he looked like a madman, mentally and physically deficient. — M. Paul Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister

A systematic campaign of fierce, relentless bombing, concentrated on one target, one at a time, can beat on the face of the earth Essen, Hamburg, Kiel, Dortmund, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Hanover and so on. — News Review

Those who have consistently put themselves to become the microphones of Hitler's propaganda will admire authoritarianism as such, and all speak of liberty and the democracy which tries to protect it. — Mr. Roger Lloyd

General Franco's demand for the return of Gibraltar to Spain will not now be delayed by the ingratiating wavers and hesitating progress of Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador in Madrid. — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

The Labour of Mussolini during the last 18 years has been, by all the methods of modern education, oppression and propaganda, to teach the Italians to become like the Germans in character, in feeling and in politics. — Professor G. M. Trevelyan, C.B.

Every pound the public subscribes to the National Savings scheme will be a denunciation of their hatred of the concentration camps and the brutal murders of their fellow workers by Hitler. — The Minister of Labour and National Service

We will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation, and harness and speed up the use of those resources in order that we ourselves may have the equipment and training equal to the task in any emergency. — President Roosevelt

When Hitler marched into Holland and Belgium, the Allies secured the valuable Dutch and Belgian colonies as reserves for war materials. Now that Italy has come in there is no doubt that she too will lose her Colonial Empire. — Al Mokattam, Cairo

A six-day week started from Sunday morning, enabling men to put in 48 hours of work a week, will result in as good an output as that attained in a seven-day week. Many Clyde workers are working from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., including Sundays, with only two breaks each of half an hour for dinner and tea. — Mr. G. M. Vernon

When communication with Bordeaux became difficult, Mr. Churchill dispatched an airplane carrying two of his most forthright Ministers, Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, to visit the French Government now near France, would have to pay for capitulation to Hitler. — Mr. Whiston Broadbent

PERSONALIA

Mrs. C. H. Marshall, of Bulawayo, recently attended her 90th birthday.

Mrs. Tom Meikle left England recently on her return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. H. King, former head of the Kenya College, Nairobi, has arrived in Bulawayo.

Mr. Chapman, proprietor of the Grand Beach Hotel, Nyasaland, has returned recently.

Mr. T. E. H. ... of the St. Andrew's Life Saving Society, recently formed in Natal.

Miss Diana Pensonby will be present at Woodlands, Marston Thursday next, July 4.

Sir ... W. ... Bt. M.P., who died recently, and who was a director of the Clan Line, left £45,893, with net personalty £31,568.

Sir Henry Moon, Governor of Kenya, has accepted an invitation to open the Agricultural Show at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, in August.

Major-General H. J. Huddleston, who was G.O.C. in the Sudan from 1924 to 1930, is now in command of the Forces in Northern Ireland.

Mr. J. McLean, one of the most active Councilors of the Royal African Society, has been elected treasurer of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. G. T. Newcombe, secretary of Messrs. Leslie & ... Ltd., has been appointed a director of the company, with which he has been associated for the past 40 years.

Mr. T. ... Kibble, M.P., was recently installed President of the Monarch Lodge of the Sons of England Patriotic and Benevolent Society, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

His many East African friends will learn with pleasure that Mr. H. Lawrence, general manager of the National Bank of India, Ltd., has been appointed to a seat on the board.

Mr. Joseph Mortimer, who has for many years played an active part in public affairs in Zambesi, has celebrated his 80th birthday. He was Mayor of the town in 1933 and 1934.

Lord Hailey, who is examining the administration in Central Africa, is now in Northern Rhodesia. He has already visited Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. M. Leggett, former Minister for Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, recently concluded a lengthy tour of East and Central Africa, and has now arrived back in Salisbury.

Mr. David E. Blane, son of Rife Blane, younger son of Colonel C. F. Blane, formerly general manager of Rhodesia Railways, and Mrs. Blane, died in London last week of his C.M. B. W. ...

Miss Jean ... daughter of Mr. George ... and Lady ... Bulawayo, and ... S. ... of the Essex Regiment, were recently married in Bulawayo. They have now arrived in England.

The Earl of Athlone, the first-born son of General ... and Princess ... of Athlone, arrived in the Dominion last week. ... retains his presidency of the Royal African Society.

Mr. ... Anstey, who has left this country to ... appointment with the Mombasa Municipal Council, presented with a gold wristlet watch by ... of the Swaziland Council Offices before his departure.

Mr. Harry Cumming, who had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1899, has died in Gwelo. He was a pioneer of cotton and tobacco growing, and was said to have originally suggested the construction of ...

... Water ... Warne, who recently ... in Southern Rhodesia ... for many years ... in London ... the residence of his son, Dr. C. ...

Appreciation was expressed at the recent annual meeting ... of the East Africa Women's League ... the work of Mrs. Ralph Turner, who has ... of years of excellent service as President ...

Mr. ... Nye, recently appointed Director of Agriculture in Uganda, entered ... service after training with the Empire ...

He has since served in Uganda ... spent many years at Bulkalasa. Apart from his agricultural interests, he has for some time been Deputy Commissioner of the Boy Scouts in Uganda.

Reference to the award of the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ingrams, formerly of Zanzibar, was made at the annual meeting of the Society on Monday by the President, Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, who paid tribute to their work in the Madramaut. He recalled that it was the first time in the society's history that the medal had been awarded jointly to a man and his wife.

We regret to learn of the death of Zomba of Mr. John Sinclair, one of the best known agriculturists in Nyasaland. For years he had organised the annual agricultural shows, been chairman of the Committee, and he had grown tobacco on his estate near Zomba since before the last war. He took an active interest in public affairs generally, and his passing will be mourned by a wide circle of friends. For his services to agriculture in the Protectorate he was awarded the O.B.E. in the 1939 Birthday Honours List.

Royal African Society

THE EARL OF ATHLONE was re-elected President of the Royal African Society at the annual meeting held in London last week. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galloway was re-elected Vice-Chairman.

The Vice-Presidents elected included Major G. St. J. Ord, Browne, the Earl of Onslow, Mr. A. D. Power, Mr. Vernon Thomson and Colonel C. W. G. Walker, and Major A. V. Langton, Viscount Leverhulme, Sir Donald Malcolm and Colonel C. E. Pensonby, M.P., were elected to the Council.

Appreciation was expressed to Sir Henry Galloway who will resign for the President, now Governor-General of Canada, and to Sir Humphrey Leggett, the honorary treasurer, for his able work in the office. It was resolved that the Wellingborough Gold Medal for 1940 should be awarded to Admiral L. Lacaze, President of the French Colonial Institute. Mr. T. C. Lockton, who moved the recommendation that Admiral Lacaze's presidency of the French Colonial Institute had been marked by very notable services to French Africa in particular and to Africa as a whole, had been the moving spirit in the organisation of expeditions into Africa, had instituted the North Africa Conference had been responsible for the inauguration of all services in Africa, and of a modern signalling system for French African ports.

The income and expenditure account of the Society closed at the end of 1939 with an adverse balance of £121. An anonymous donor had given £100, and since the accounts had closed two other donations of £100 each had been received. One of the donors wished to remain anonymous, the other was African Explosives and Industries, Ltd., which had repeated their previous gift in 1938.

S. Rhodesian Gold Storage

SATISFACTION with the 1938 report of the Gold Storage Commission was clearly expressed during the Budget debate in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. It would seem that the long term period contemplated by the Gold Storage Act should be reached sooner than was anticipated.

A profit of £5,221 was made on the trading account, while the export of refined and baseless bull resulted in a loss of £6,507. Profits on sales to local markets in Northern Rhodesia and the Congo amounted to £4,872. Provision for bad and doubtful debts converted the trading profit into a loss of £1,635, and the total loss carried forward to 1939 is shown as £1,907. Capital was reduced to £250,000.

Cattle slaughtering by the Commission in 1938 amounted to 32,765, 77% of the stalkers were graded as Standard A, 20% as B, and 3% as Imperial, and 20% were ungraded. There is a urgent need for Government intervention in the weight and grade system. When complete the work will be able to deal with 70,000 head per annum.

Native Development Fund

With the object of assisting Native trustees to finance development schemes which they cannot afford from their own revenues, a Native Development Board was established in Northern Rhodesia in 1938 to advise the Governor on the administration of a Native Development Fund of £30,000. By March last grants amounting to £21,507 had been made. The Chief Secretary is Chairman of the Board, the other members being the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Financial Secretary, heads of Departments concerned with Native development, and the non-official member of the Legislature nominated to represent Native interests.

Grants have been made for schools, roads, crops, forestry, health, cattle improvement, water development, soil erosion and agricultural shows. A minor scheme supported has been the Native beeswax industry, for the encouragement of which the Native authorities have engaged travelling demonstrators trained by the Agricultural Department; these men teach the villagers how to make proper bark-hives and how to refine the wax collected. The financial return is small, but beekeeping provides a useful source of income for elderly Natives who do not wish to go away to the labour centres and might not find employment if they did. The value of beeswax exported from Northern Rhodesia increased from £23 in 1934 to £2,000 in 1938, and the infant industry continues to grow.

Native Labour in Uganda

Although there was no serious shortage of Native labour in Uganda last year, fewer workers came from Ruanda-Urundi, partly because they found more work at home, and partly because there was a quite unfounded fear that Africans crossing the border into Uganda might be conscripted. Improved diets supplied by employers gave some startling results, according to the latest Labour Report, a large gold-mining concern in Ankole trebled its boys' output by introducing a 14-oz. meat ration daily, and a ginny in the Western Province obtained a 100% daily turn-out of labour by a diet well above the statutory minimum of nine hours' shift. Dislike of living in corrugated iron huts is stated to be common; on one sisal estate only two out of 17 such huts were occupied, the men preferring their own mud or grass huts in the villages.

News Items in Brief

A temporary bridge across the Songwe River has been completed on the Great North Road in Uganda. Its police force post Nyasaland only £21,800 in 1938, as against £23,770 in 1937, and an authorised expenditure of £24,000.

African employees of the Rhokana Corporation in Northern Rhodesia have been awarded £5 each for acts of gallantry.

Two gramophone records in Uganda were recently fined £70 each for selling an indecent record, all copies of which were confiscated.

A permanent committee is to be formed in Southern Rhodesia to advise the Government on the establishment of secondary industries.

Southern Rhodesia's new Jubilee postage stamps are now on sale. The first day's sales in Bulawayo totalled £1,625 and in Salisbury almost £1,500.

The Chief Justice of Uganda recently ordered a very unsatisfactory Native witness to be prosecuted for perjury as an example to other Natives.

A rumour that dengue fever had occurred in Beira having prevented some Rhodesians from going there for their holidays, the Health Department of the town, backed by the town doctor, has officially declared that there has been no case of dengue in Beira for a long time, and that children and others may visit Beira without risk.

The Portuguese Colonies are well represented at the exhibition opened near Lisbon on Monday and dedicated to "The Portuguese World." It commemorates the great discoveries and imperial enterprises of the Portuguese nation since the fifteenth century, and has been sited at the mariae suburb of Belem, whence Vasco da Gama set sail on his memorable voyages to the East.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Consideration for Mining

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted in the House of Commons a few days ago that the basis of war-time taxation which applies generally to companies registered in the United Kingdom is unfair to mining enterprises, the possession of which are essentially wasting assets, and protection from war-time taxes only from heavy capital expenditure, usually over a long period.

It was therefore proposed, said Sir Kingsley Wood, to raise the basic standard earnings in such cases from 8% to 10% of the capital employed.

Opposition developed on the part of members who were clearly thinking in terms of coal mining in Great Britain, not of mining in the Overseas Empire. In order to avoid differences of opinion in matters of detail, the Chancellor withdrew his amendment promising to deal with the problem when he introduces a Finance Bill shortly.

Mining companies operating in East Africa and Rhodesia have thus at last the assurance that they will receive some consideration, but it does not appear that it will be substantial.

Can Motor Conserving Funds

A circular to shareholders of the Cape and Moton Gold Mining Company states that in view of heavier taxation in England and the increase in Southern Rhodesian income tax from 3s. 9d. to 5s. in the £, plus a 5% surtax, and with a view to improving the financial position of the company, the directors consider it wise to make another distribution to shareholders for the current financial year. They have consequently decided that no final dividend shall be declared for the year ending June 30, 1940.

Kenya Gold Industry

Complete returns of gold production in Kenya during 1939 are now available. They show that the refined gold output for the year totalled 77,444 ozs. valued at approximately £607,283. The approximate expenditure by the industry during the year was as follows: Prospecting, £22,900; development, £96,442; mining and milling, £360,738. The total average numbers employed on mining properties and the wages paid during the year were: Europeans, 265 (£20,221); Asiatics, 141 (£10,541); Natives, 10,777 (£13,409).

Mining Personalities

Mr. E. Clark, A.I.M.M., has left for Kenya.
 H. Kingston, a director of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, has arrived home from Southern Rhodesia.

David Lloyd has resigned from the board of the Wankie Colliery Company on his appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. S. S. Taylor, C.M.C., managing director of Rhodesia Anglo-American and of Rhokana Corporation, and a director of the other Rhodesian mining companies, has been elected Chairman of Consolidated Mines Selection Company, in succession to the late Mr. Walter McDermott.

Phoenix Prince Report

Net profits of the Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Company for the year ended March 31, including £1,827 brought forward and after providing for depreciation, income tax and war taxes, amounted to £16,730. A dividend of 5% (less tax) is recommended, leaving £15,795 to be carried forward.

Dr. C. B. Kingston, the company's consulting engineer, reports that during the year 107,720 tons crushed yielded 20,774 oz. fine gold. Mine revenue was £157,388. Last year the ore reserves were increased by the inclusion of a considerable tonnage of lower grade ore. This year the mine has been able to maintain its profit-earning capacity, and has conserved its assets by mining a lower degree of fineness, which permitted an increase in the tonnage milled from 6,783 tons per month in 1938 to 8,477 tons per month in 1939, without seriously affecting the percentage recovery from the ore milled.

The processing capacity of the treatment plant has been increased by the addition of a second filter unit, two treatment tanks and a solution tank. These are very useful additions to the plant and are ready should any increase in the tonnage from the mine be justified. Meantime they are being used to full capacity for the purpose of re-creating residues which accumulated before the new plant was erected. During the coming year revenue from this source should be an important feature of the operations.

Ore reserves on March 31 were: ore in blocks, 316,000 tons at 5.65 dwt. over 61 ins.; and ore in pillars, 59,000 tons at 7.75 dwt. over 71 ins., making a total of 375,000 tons averaging 5.7 dwt. These figures compare with 392,000 tons averaging 5.2 dwt. over 63 inches at the end of the preceding year.

The annual meeting is to be held in Watson on Thursday July 2.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—Return for May: Coal sales, 85,997 tons; coke sales, 8,604 tons.

Kayirondo.—Particulars of the gold output for May have not been received owing to delay in advices from Kenya. In the Kakamega area chambers were cut on the 4th level for the installation of electric pumps. On the 2nd level, N drive advanced 59 ft. to a total of 467 ft. from the shaft cross-cut; quartz 4 inches wide, worth 10.5 dwt. per ton. At Dudgeon south stoping continued; the cross-cut to the Karinga vein adv. 80 ft. to a total of 240 ft. At Tambull west 75 ft. of cross-cutting and drilling without discovery of value. The ore mill at was commenced from Koa Mulimu and Gold-fish sections.

At Chausi, in No. 2 Area, No. 5 trough winze was sunk 6 ft. to 150 ft. below the 1st level. N.E. drive adv. in distance ground 45 ft. to total of 160 ft. From the footwall drive two rises have been advanced 10 ft. and 15 ft. respectively, both on strong quartz of good value.

Territorial Outputs

Mineral output of Northern Rhodesia during March was valued at £937,227, or £170,921 less than in February, and £18,417 less than in January. The average for the first three months of the current year was £1,067,276 compared with £877,812 during the corresponding period of 1939. The increase in output during March was the result of the labour troubles on the Copperbelt.

The value of the mineral output of Southern Rhodesia during April was £764,015, a record for any month in the history of the Colony. Gold production accounted for £584,600, chrome ore was valued at £26,773, coal output totalled 104,980 tons, asbestos realised £100,040, silver 13,325 oz., tin concentrates 5.68 tons, iron pyrites 3,668 tons, tungsten concentrates 43 tons, mica 660 lb., limestone 6,117 tons, antimony ore 58 tons, tantalum 0.21 ton, lead 8.80 tons, and copper ore 23 tons.

Dividend Decisions

Charter Trust and Finance Ltd., announce payment of an interim dividend of 2½%.

The London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company has decided to pass payment of a final dividend. An interim dividend of 5% has already been paid.

Charterland and General Exploration and Finance Company, Ltd., states in the annual report for the year ended May 31 that after providing £59,500 for depreciation, investments and crediting £8,000 on income tax account, a loss of £292,472 occurred during the 12 months, compared with a profit of £43,667 for 1938-39 (which £21,330 income tax recovered and reserve no longer required included). The directors have transferred the general reserve of £60,000 to profit and loss account, and recommend an ordinary dividend of 5%.

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COMPANY MEETING

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd.

Colonel Villiers's Address to Shareholders

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of East African Lands and Development Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, 19, St. James's Lane, London, E.C. 1, on Friday, June 14, 1946. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Villiers, Chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary, Mr. J. F. Corp., having read the notice convening the meeting and the reports of the auditors.

The Chairman said:

"The reports and accounts have been circulated and you will, I doubt, take them as read. (Agreed.)"

Before proceeding to business matters, I will refer to the loss we have sustained by the death in November last of our late Chairman, the Earl of Denbigh. He had been in bad health for some years, but, despite constant pain, never abated his deep interest in the welfare of this company and Kenya Colony. To many of us, and to myself especially, he was an old and close personal friend, and all who knew him will regret the passing of a very gallant officer and a great gentleman.

My colleagues have done me the honour of asking me to accept the position of Chairman in succession to Lord Denbigh, and I have, to hesitate in accepting this additional responsibility. As you know, I have been a member of the board since the year in which the company was formed, namely, 1902, and I can only assure you that the best of my attention is always at the disposal of the company.

Passing to the business of the annual general meeting, you will not expect a long speech from me in present circumstances, and lead of all that I should try to forecast the trend of events which, so far as they may concern our company, are so largely outside the control of any board of directors. I will therefore confine myself only to the main figures and facts, and refer you to the printed accounts, which are set out in full detail as usual.

Redemption of Debenture Stock

The issued capital remains unchanged at £2,100,000 in shares of 1s. each, fully paid. The non-interest-bearing debenture stock, which was issued in 1937 to a total of £72,300 in part repayment of capital, was redeemed to £49,380 by the payments made to the debenture holders in 1938 and 1939, and, as stated in the reports, notice has been issued of the intention to redeem on July 5 a further £40,845. When this has been done the total of debenture stock outstanding will then be £28,535.

The general reserve of £20,000 remains unchanged.

The next item, land sales suspense account, £8,291, is a new feature, so I will briefly explain it. Up to our 1935 year inclusive, it had been the practice to carry to the credit of profit and loss account in the year in which each land sale contract was made the full profit which could be expected to be realised on each such sale—that is to say, the net sale price, less the balance sheet value of the land at its pro rata cost to the company on the original price from the Government plus the cost of surveys, roads and other development.

As our land sales are nearly all done on a system of instalments spread over nine years, the result of this accountancy was to make these book profits assessable to taxation, both in this country and in Africa, a good many years before these profits became actually receivable in cash by the company. The company was thus

not only standing out of pocket for the sums of tax on money before the land profits were received, but, in cases where a land buyer was unable to complete his bargain, allowances and rebates became necessary, and all kinds of discountancy and taxation adjustments had to be made later on.

The system we have adopted for 1946, with the approval of our auditors, and propose to follow in future, is that, before taking to the credit of profit and loss account only a proportion of what the total book profit will be, and when the land sale is carried through to completion, this proportion being based on the instalment of purchase money actually received during the year, and the balance, that is, the instalment of profit which we expect to receive in the next year, to be carried to land sales suspense account.

As you will be asked in this year to give your sanction to the new system, which will be transferred to the next year, to the credit of profit and loss account, the due proportion attached to land sales instalment moneys received during each year.

The next item, creditors in London and Africa, is, notwithstanding the greater part being in respect of United Kingdom and Kenya income tax, which has been paid, since the turn of the year, the rest comprising items of a normal routine nature.

Finally, on that side of the balance sheet, the credit balance at profit and loss account to be carried forward is £24,572, 10s. 6d., and has a surplus for no comment, especially as the accumulated profits of past years are only £20,000, shown under the heading of general reserve, already mentioned.

The Company's Assets

I think that the assets side of the balance sheet speaks for itself, the main item of interest being 64,629 acres of freehold land, which, as held on December 31, 1939, valued in the balance sheet, as usual, at 7s. 11d. per acre.

As regards the investments, I should mention that sufficient have been sold since the end of the year to provide the necessary cash for the debenture redemption to be paid out on July 5.

As to the real estate account, in which we hold a 50% interest, since the year 1939, as shown in the balance sheet, it was decided, jointly with the holders of the other 50%, a few weeks before the start of the war, to cease development, and a little later to put the estate into liquidation, as the prospects were too uncertain to justify continuing the venture. As events have turned out, the decision was certainly wise, and judging from realisation progress already made, we hope to recover a substantial part of our money.

On the assets side, you have the figures of cash in hand, which shows you our policy of keeping the company in a state of good liquidity, and a very large item, nearly £40,000, being sundry debtors in London and East Africa, mainly for land sales instalments which are secured on the land itself, as we do not part with title to the land until purchase moneys and interest thereon are paid in full.

Outlook for the Future

Turning to the profit and loss account, you will notice that working expenses have been reduced under every head, by a total of about £600, and it is our firm object to continue this economy. For that reason we have not thought it necessary to fill the seats on the board vacated by the death last year of Sir Edmund Davis and Lord Denbigh, and, as you will have seen from the notice of the special resolution to be submitted at this meeting, we recommend you to approve a change in the articles of association whereby the board fees, as decided by the articles, shall be fixed at £500 per annum. This will compare with the original clause in the articles, which provided for up to £900 per annum.

Conscription in N. Rhodesia

War News concluded from page 827

The compulsory Military Service Bill, on the general lines of the Kenya ordinance, has been passed in Northern Rhodesia. It has previously it had been announced that all further volunteers for the Northern Rhodesia Regiment must join as privates in order to undergo a course of training, during which time they will be paid as a domestic married or unmarried single.

Parents of goods sent from the U.K. to members of the Forces serving in Northern Rhodesia for their own use are no longer liable to duty.

Casualties

With deep regret we learn that Major John Cokayne, 15th/19th Hussars, son of the late Colonel Reginald Cokayne with 12th King's Hussars, and of Lady Peter, and grandson of Sir George Peter, is believed to have been killed in action in Belgium.

Major Norman S. Reid, M.C., who from 1925 to 1932 served in the Sudan Defence Force, and who was mentioned in despatches when on active service in the Sudan in 1927-28, has been killed in France.

Second Lieutenant G. P. S. Reid, R.A., elder son of Major N. S. Reid, D.S.O., M.C., and Mrs. Reid, of Southern Rhodesia, has been killed in action at the age of 21. He was commissioned in the R.A. Supplementary Reserve in May of last year.

Lieutenant A. H. Manwaritz, who has been killed on active service in France, served on H.M.S. ENTERPRISE in the West Indies Squadron a few years ago.

Sergeant Ivan Campbell Smith, a pupil pilot under the Empire Air Training Scheme, who arrived in Southern Rhodesia from England in May, was killed last week when his training aircraft crashed.

Lieutenant Hornung Awarded M.C.

Lieutenant John Derek Hornung, Irish Guards, son of Colonel G. B. R. Hornung, major and director of Siam Sugar Estates, Ltd., who has been awarded the Military Cross for skill and gallantry at Boulogne. As Intelligence Officer, he showed complete disregard of danger, and as a result of his courage, skill and initiative in seeking information, he was always able to present an accurate and complete account of the situation. During the first two or three hours of the attack on May 23, Lieutenant Hornung personally manned a light gun in a very exposed position near battalion headquarters. The gun was constantly in action, and by the effectiveness of his fire imposed great delay and caution on the enemy.

Two Rhodesians attached to the Nigeria Regiment, Lieutenants A. R. N. Rome and F. E. R. Whitmore, have been commended for meritorious conduct. They made repeated attempts to descend a disused well filled with poisonous gas to rescue a man who had fallen in.

Mr. Justice Hudson, who served in the R.A.F. in the last war; Captain J. B. Hendrie, who was in East Africa with the Rhodesia Regiment; and Mr. J. Mullar, who went through the East African Campaign with the South Africans, have been appointed the Military Tribunal under the National Service Act.

Sir Aldo Castellani, the eminent expert on tropical diseases, left this country last week for Italy with other Italians. He was in charge of the Italian medical services in East Africa during the Italo-Ethiopian war, and it was largely due to his efforts that the Italians were able to maintain such a low rate of illness among the troops in Africa. In 1934 his daughter married Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.

Group Captain C. W. Meredith, A.F.C., Air Officer Commanding the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, has been promoted Air Commodore.

Dictators Covet Africa

Mussolini's firm alliance with the present French Government—not with France, which clearly abhors the business of trading with her enemies—are not known as this issue goes to press, that Hitler's "Diktat" is the best evidence that his major partner will make large demands upon the British Empire in Africa.

Hitler's devoid of a spark of magnanimity for a prostrate foe imposes the most abject and degrading conditions. His Diktat omits reference to the Sudan and Togoland, the former German territories in West Africa.

If Duce and Hitler are to have their empire in Africa, demands for the limit to be extracted momentarily from that continent. Evidently he will obtain, and great concessions on paper, no doubt, but he will not in fact secure the territories on which his heart is set.

Among them will be French Somaliland, and especially Jibuti, the natural port of entry to his ramshackle Abyssinian empire. Whatever Bordeaux may order, Mussolini will find strong British aerial, naval and land forces between himself and the realization of his dreams, and this extremely probable. The British are to the small East African territory, and they have already beaten the British.

Over the way, however, it is from the actions of the Petain Government, which may, in any case, the news that the French Government has asked the Government to inform the Imperial Government that they held themselves at the disposal of the French Government, which is the same French resistance movement in London.

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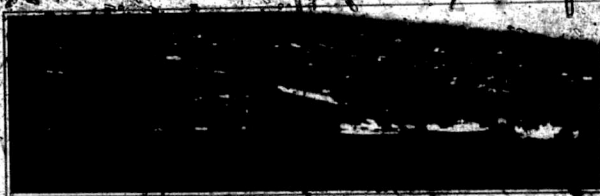
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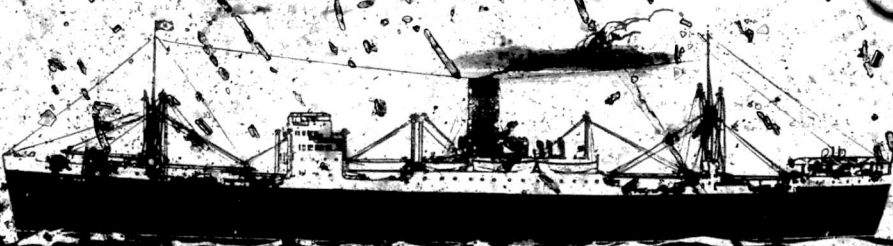
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PRODUCE

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

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