

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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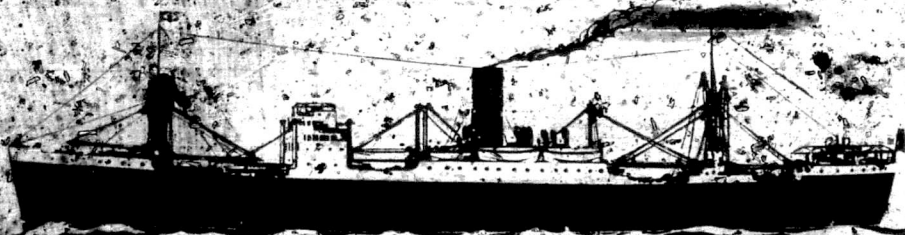
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AFRICA, British, Belgian and French, will before the end of this war have contributed to the victory of freedom more than would have seemed practicable at its outbreak, and a great deal more than is conceivable now.

Smash Italy has even today by any but a few far-sighted realists. Among

of them, fortunately, are General Smuts, the dynamic leader of the Union of South Africa; Sir Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia; and, incomparably its strongest personality, Lord Lloyd, who, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, wields a potent influence over the British East, Central and West African Dependencies, the reiterated complaint of which before his entry into office was that their Governments had been dilatory beyond measure in accepting the services which Europeans and Africans alike were eager to give. These three stout-hearted statesmen are all of the opinion that British Africa must spare nothing needed to smash the Italian armies in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia. That task accomplished, the military forces from East, West and Southern Africa, no longer required in Kenya and the Sudan, will provide eager volunteers for service elsewhere. Some will wish above everything to participate in the land war on the Continent, by which the military might of Prussia itself will be finally shattered; others can take over the duties in the Middle East of British, Australian, New Zealand and other Empire

troops, who would thus become available for action on the European mainland.

That an army of at least half a million men should be raised in the British African Colonies—exclusive, that is to say, of the Union of South Africa—has been suggested to the

Government by Earl Winston Churchill, M.P., and there can be no doubt that that number of African volunteers would be ready to the point.

It has always seemed to us that, except in the case of technical specialists, the proper rôle of such wholly European units as were raised in Tropical Africa must be to receive intensive training in the methods of modern warfare, with a view to the early transfer of their members as commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the scores of new African battalions which would require to be raised. That is the outstanding lesson taught by the East African Campaign of the last war; the recent operations in British Somaliland confirmed it; and South Africa's young men had been in Kenya only a very short time before convincing themselves of the value of enlisting local tribesmen as scouts and raiders. One rarely military ground, the right policy is assuredly the dilution of trained Europeans by much larger numbers of selected African men, their respective strengths depending upon circumstances. The German General von Lettow experimented in East Africa between 1914 and 1918 with detach-

ments of widely varying compositions, but except at the very beginnings there were seldom fewer than six Africans to one European, and at the other extreme, practically never more than twenty Africans to one European. Ten to one was nearer the average. Within those limits it was wise to organise stout resistance to the first-class fighting material thrown against him by Great Britain and Belgium—certainly superior in quality to the Italian forces in East Africa, whose numbers and training should, however, still not be underestimated.

Though the rate of production of arms and equipment must manifestly govern the preparation for active service of great new African armies, it is not to be denied that training could even now be much accelerated

Using Men To Maximum Advantage

by forming units in Africa, and combing out from the armies in Great Britain, the Middle East, and elsewhere suitable officers and N.C.O.'s with local knowledge of East and West Africa. They could begin to train their men with a minimum of equipment and weapons, leaving new companies and few units to be formed as soon as further leaders and equipment arrived. In short, the plan should be to utilize the services of every European in the best way in accordance with his educational, technical and physical qualifications, leaving to attached Africans many duties now performed by white men, greatly increasing the number of pioneer units for this purpose. Apart from economy, another advantage of re-organisation on these lines would be a more rational allocation of the scarce white man-power of East Africa and the Rhodesias between the fighting forces and industry, for, at a time when the fighting facilities of the Empire are strained to the limit, it would be clear folly to withdraw from the settler community in Kenya so many men that the Colony could not largely feed the armies within its borders, the consequence of such liability being still further avoidable strain upon ships which ought to be employed on other business. There are officers in plenty in East Africa today, many of them of quite senior rank, who know in their heart of hearts that they could contribute far more of value to the common cause if they were back on their farms or in their businesses; but, human nature being what it is, very few of them would seek discharge, lest it should be thought that ulterior motives had prevailed. Governments, however, which have legal power to allot any task to any man, should not hesitate to employ each in the manner best calculated to promote general efficiency.

Again we are constrained to urge that increased effort should be made to arouse rebellion behind the Italian lines in Ethiopia. It could be done. Almost every reader of such specialist newspaper as the

Find the New Lawrences

men of the right stamp who would leap at the opportunity of risking their lives on such a mission—one nothing like so difficult as that which T. E. Lawrence accomplished in Arabia a quarter of a century ago. This is total war, and there must be experimentation with unorthodox but nevertheless promising methods. We had written thus far when a memorandum issued by the Imperial Policy Group came into our hands. It contains this paragraph: "We must, above all, use the brains of the Empire in the right way and in the right places. We must search out the Buchans and the Lawrences. Even more than in the last war, we need fresh minds. In a conflict like this, their minds may prove more important than the bureaucratic. Often our Lawrences have had to fight first, not with the enemy, but with the dull-witted at home; this was one of Lawrence's biggest battles, and it had to be fought before he could contribute enormously to general victory. Lack of military imagination has been an exceedingly common cause of lost opportunities in the past. Now when the Empire fights for very life, each promising project should be thoroughly tested. Results are required, not routine."

IN THESE DAYS of severe paper rationing, an announcement upon the New Year Honours List must of necessity be brief, but the occasion cannot pass without expressing the universal pleasure of Rhodesians and East Africans at the most notable of the awards. None will be more generally welcomed than the K.C.M.G. conferred upon Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, who has borne with gaiety and outstanding success a burden which few men could have carried half so modestly or one-tenth so far. Lady Stanley's devotion to the public weal is recognised by the D.B.E.; Colonel Frank Johnson, whose triumphant leadership of the Pioneer Column won Rhodesia for the Empire without the spilling of blood, receives the K.B.E. half a century later; General Giffard is made K.C.B., and Sir Harold MacMichael's long service brings a well-merited G.C.M.G.; Mr. Hathorn Hall and Sir William Lead attain Knighthoods in the same Order; the C.M.G.'s include Mr. Charles Bullock, Major Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. L. B. Freeston, and Mr. Walter Harragin; Mr. J. B. Pandy is made C.B.E., while Mr. E. C. Richards and Mr. Hanns Vischer become Knights Bachelor.

Seven Brigades versus Five Battalions

General Wavell Reveals Disparity in Somaliland

TRIBUNE to the East African and Rhodesian detachments fighting on the borders of Italian East Africa and in the Middle East, as paid by General Sir Archibald Wavell in a New Year broadcast from Cairo. He said that nearly every Dominion and Colony was represented in the Middle East Command, and continued:—

"We have our period of danger in the months that followed last June, when Italy's ruler decided that good foot could be had without much fighting or danger. Our garrisons in Egypt, the Sudan, East Africa and British Somaliland were most dangerously weak. Fortunately, no determined attack was made, except in British Somaliland, where the Italians employed a force of seven brigades with artillery and tanks to drive back our five battalions. We acknowledged the compliment in the size of the force they thought necessary.

"I should like to pay tribute to the small detachments who on the frontiers of Egypt, the Sudan and East Africa remained quite undismayed and unimpressed by the enemy's numerical superiority, but attacked whenever they saw the opportunity. Their dash and skill have paved the way for later successes.

January 7.—The R.A.F., Middle East, communique stated that in Italian East Africa dive attacks were made on the enemy camp and landing-ground near Gubba, fires being started inside the camp, while bombs fell close to an enemy aircraft which was subsequently machine-gunned and is believed to have been destroyed. At Assab attacks were made on stores, warehouses, and other military collectives. Bombs fell along the waterfront and motor transport was machine-gunned and set on fire. Numerous fires were also started at Dhangila encampment.

British military headquarters in Cairo reported that on the Sudan and Kenya frontiers patrolling and artillery activity continued.

Kenya Dive-Bombed

January 2.—An R.A.F. communique issued in Cairo stated: "Aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron destroyed a number of buildings near Sablerat. Other aircraft of the same squadron carried out a dive attack on enemy positions at Keru, 80 miles east-north-east of Kassala; motor transport vehicles were destroyed, one very large fire was started and several anti-aircraft guns silenced. All our aircraft returned safely."

January 3.—The R.A.F., Middle East, announced that in Italian East Africa numerous reconnaissance flights were carried out, but that there was nothing of outstanding importance to report. From all operations our aircraft returned safely.

January 5.—G.H.Q., Cairo, said that in the Northern Frontier district of Kenya our patrols were continuing their activities.

January 6.—On the Sudan frontier our artillery and patrols were again active. The R.A.F. raided the naval base at Massawa, bombs being dropped in the target area.

Headquarters of the Free French Forces announced that in the Sudan several detachments of Spahis had had encounters with enemy patrols, which had been rapidly scattered, leaving a number of dead.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, reached Khatrouh after inspecting Punjabi troops on the Eritrean and Ethiopian frontiers.

January 7.—British patrols inflicted casualties on the enemy east of Gallabat.

Rebel bands in Ethiopia have again appealed to British authorities in Kenya for assistance, according to the Nairobi correspondent of the *Daily Mails*, who telegraphs that help is being given; and that thousands

of rifles in Amhara have been dropped among the Native population. Rebel leaders report that the Italians seem increasingly afraid to use country tracks, and that even the main roads are unsafe in the hilly and forest areas, where insurrectionists emerge from their hide-outs to attack convoys and ambush unprotected cars.

M. de Vleeschouwer, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, paid a surprise visit by air to Nairobi on Monday last. He was accompanied by M. Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, and General Ernens, General Officer Commanding the Congo Forces. The object of the visit is understood to be connected with the parts played by the Congo in future operations in Africa in both the military and economic spheres.

Annals, Awards and Appointments

Flying Officer (Squadron B/Lt.) James Douglas Stewart Richardson, only son of the late Mr. G. Stewart-Richardson of Bulawayo; and Mr. Steuart Richardson, of Lonbridge, and grandson of the late Sir Patrick Maxson, was killed on active service last month. He was 24 years of age.

The latest list of casualties in Somaliland of members of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment gives the following particulars:—Europeans: 5 killed, 1 wounded, 8 prisoners of war. Africans: 11 killed, 31 wounded, 51 missing believed killed, 27 prisoners of war.

Second Lieutenant J. G. Fischer, of the South African Air Force, is officially reported missing.

Miss Amy Johnson, who was reported missing on Monday, and is believed to have been drowned while ferrying a military aeroplane over the Thames Estuary, made a solo flight through Africa to the Cape and back in 1932.

Major-General Adrian Carton de Wiart, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., who was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1916 for services in Somaliland, where he was severely wounded, has been brought to notice in recognition of distinguished services in connexion with operations in Norway.

Major-General H. E. Franklin, awarded the O.B. (Military) for services in Flanders, served in the Sudan from 1933 until a short time before the outbreak of war. For two years he was G.S.O.1 of the Sudan Defence Force, and in 1935 became Commandant of the Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Williamson, Controller of Finance with the South African Forces in East Africa, has been appointed Chairman of the South African Tender and Supplies Board.

Major A. E. Perkins, of Moshi, is now President of the Standing Committee of Adjustment set up in East Africa in connexion with the estates of deceased officers and other ranks.

Messrs. L. A. Wisdom, Harry Cross and L. E. Earles have been granted commissions in the East African Military Labour Service.

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon, Chairman of the Tusha Plantations, Ltd., is now serving with the Royal Navy.

Mr. E. Barrow Dowling, formerly of Kenya and Tanganyika, has been commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the administrative and special duties branch of the R.A.F.V.R.

Mr. L. S. Pouley, who has lived in the Que Que district of Southern Rhodesia since 1902, is now serving in the Royal Engineers in Great Britain.

Mr. H. W. Hassard, formerly of the Medical Department in Tanganyika Territory, had a very near escape recently when German bombs did much damage at his home in Hertfordshire.

It is officially announced that the following members of the Tanganyika Civil Service are serving with the forces: Messrs. H. M. Alleyne, G. P. Alsebrook, L. D. Bates, H. Barker Benfield, M. W. Hilton Brown, G. C. Clark, W. N. Collingwood, A. T. Curle, D. A. G. G. Daniels, W. M. M. Duncan, E. P. Gawthorne, N. R. Guthrie, A. Haldane, G. B. Hamilton, R. J. Harvey, L. M. Heaney, G. R. A. M. Johnston, R. Mackenzie Knight, S. F. Leach, C. P. Lyons, J. F. Millard, E. W. Miller, G. A. Mitchell, J. G. Morgan, D. S. O'Callaghan, C. O'Hagan, J. T. A. Pearce, J. D. B. Rigby, E. H. Risley, J. T. Redden, C. B. Sanford, B. W. Savory, H. S. Senior, D. Shackleton, J. V. Shaw, G. W. I. Shipp, K. G. S. Smith, A. G. Stephen, R. J. Stubbs, S. T. Tubbs, and M. W. L. Tutton.

Nearly 1,000 Europeans and Indians have enrolled in the Volunteer Police Force of Tanganyika.

Progress is reported in the organisation of the Nyasaland Defence Force, which Major Poyler, D.S.O., has been appointed Commandant. The force, which will include all non-exempted Europeans in the Protectorate between the ages of 18 and 60, will be divided into two categories, those fit for field service and those fit for less arduous duties. Ten ex-officers recently underwent a training course in Bulawayo. Rates of pay are: major, married, £750 per annum; single, £650; captain, £550; lieutenant, £450; 2nd lieutenant, £400; R.S.M., £350; R.S.M., £340; C.S.M., £330; sergeant, £300; corporal, £219; private, 6s a day. Dependents allowances for corporal, lance corporal and private are 2s. 6d. a day for the first dependant, and 1s. a day for each subsequent dependant. Pay and allowances are made only when members attend camp or are mobilised.

South Africans Training in Rhodesia

It is a great tribute to the Southern Rhodesia Air Training Scheme that the Government of the Colony should have been requested to train men from the Union of South Africa.

Rhodesian troops serving in Egypt may now spend a short holiday on a Nile pleasure steamer, the National War Fund of the Colony having made an initial grant of £150 for a trial period of three months, which will provide for 10 men to enjoy this relaxation at a time. Colonel J. B. Brady, D.P., Rhodesian liaison officer in Cairo, is to decide whether any charge should be made to the individuals benefiting from this scheme.

The sum of £3,050 was provided from the Southern Rhodesian War Fund for Christmas comforts for Southern Rhodesian troops serving in the Middle East, Palestine and Iraq.

Cheep trout licences are now available to members of the Forces in Kenya. A monthly licence costs only 5s. fortnightly 2s. 6d., while for 1s. a two-day licence is obtainable.

Talks of the war situation are now being broadcast from Salisbury and Bulawayo in Portuguese and French.

Northern Rhodesia's Fighter Squadron

Northern Rhodesia is the first African Dependency to subscribe sufficient money to buy a squadron of fighter aircraft for the R.A.F. When the Speed the Planes Fund closed on Christmas Eve some £69,650 had been collected by the public. To this the Government added £60,000, making a total of £109,650 contributed by the people and Government since the beginning of July. The fighter planes are to be named after towns in Northern Rhodesia.

Uganda hoped to be the first African Protectorate to be represented in the R.A.F. by a complete squadron. Already £60,000 has been recruited to this country out of the £100,000 required, and it has been suggested that the first nine machines should be christened Ankole, Buganda, Busoga, Entebbe, Jinja, Kampala, Ruwen-

zori, Teso, and Mbale. These machines will form the first fighter flight. When another £40,000 is subscribed, a second flight will be formed, thus establishing a full Uganda Squadron. The mobile antennas subscribed for by Uganda for use in bombed districts in this country are to be named Mingo, Masaka, Mubende, Busoga, Budama, Bugishu, Bugwere, Iloko, Banyoro, Acholi, Lango, and Ankole. Each engine will cost £400. It is hoped that additional contributions will enable the three remaining districts of the Protectorate, Kigezi, West Nile, and Karamoja, to be nominated later.

"Do not search your purses for small change for the Zanzibar Fighter Fund. Rather search your hearts down in your conscience and let what you care represent a genuine self-sacrifice, a sacrifice of comfort or of luxury, or even a measure of financial security," said the British Resident, addressing Arabs in Zanzibar.

A Morogoro fête raised £440 for the Tanganyika Fighter Fund, an excellent result from such a small community. Mr. H. A. Edbrooke, honorary secretary of the Fête Committee, said afterwards that everyone had worked hard, including Britons, Greeks, Indians, Africans, Arabs and others.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has remitted £2,000 for the admission to General Petaxas to aid in the prosecution of the war by Greece, and £58 for the Princess Frederica Sports Fund. The Northern Rhodesian Government contributed £1,000; the remainder being subscribed voluntarily.

The Southern Rhodesian National War Fund has sent £500 to Greece as a gift of stress among civilians.

A further contribution of £400 has been received by the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund from Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, making a total donation to date of £850.

Mrs. H. T. Essex, of Harare, presented a garnet bracelet to the Uganda War Fund. It was raffled, and brought in £41 10s.

Generosity of the Copperbelt

Tribute to the generosity of employees of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., is paid in a letter to the Press by Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Chairman of the company. He recalls that in June mine employees at Luanshya unanimously resolved to ask the Government of Northern Rhodesia to institute immediately a war tax to cover any future financial needs of the country for its own defence, and to assist in the prosecution of the war generally. They asked that pending acceptance of the proposal the principle of voluntary contributions to the Imperial war effort should be maintained. After the meeting at which this resolution was passed, 322 people gave their signed approval to a voluntary deduction being made from their salaries, as a result of which over £800 a month has since been remitted to His Majesty's Treasury in London for the prosecution of the war. In addition, together with other residents in Luanshya, some £3,700 has been subscribed to the Speed the Planes Fund, and £4,400 donated to various war charities.

Other mines in the Copperbelt have made similar contributions.

Graziani, Not Badoglio

We recently stated that Marshal Badoglio, who Viceroy of Ethiopia, had ordered Italian troops in that country to massacre any Natives whom they could find in the vicinity of Addis Ababa after an attempt had been made on his life. Those words must be retracted as unfair to the Marshal. It was Graziani who, after Badoglio's return to Italy, was made Viceroy, and he it was who must bear responsibility for the outrage said to have caused as many as ten thousand deaths, including those of many women and children.

The New Year Honours List

Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

ORDER OF THE GARTER

Devonshire, Edward William Spencer, Duke of Devonshire, Former Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions. Visited Rhodesia the year before last.

ORDER OF THE BATH K.C.B. (Military Division)

Chard, Lieutenant-General George James, C.B., D.S.O. Served with the K.A.R. in East Africa for many years, became Inspector-General of African Colonial Forces, appointed to command British Forces in Palestine after the outbreak of war, and in the middle of last year was transferred to West Africa as G.O.C.

O.B. (Military Division)

Birmingham, Major-General Alan Gordon, D.S.O., M.C. Recently appointed G.O. East Africa.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE C.C.M.G.

Maschick, Sir Harold Alfred, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan. Served in the Sudan from 1905 to 1934, when he became Governor of Tanganyika Territory. Was appointed to his present office in 1938.

K.C.M.G.

Hall, John Hathorn, Esq., C.M.C., D.S.O., O.B., M.C. Until recently British Resident in Zanzibar, Now Governor of Aden.

Higgins, The Hon. Godfrey Martin, P.R.C.S., M.P. Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia since 1933. Though the award is gazetted as "on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations of the Colony," it marks the recognition of many great services to Rhodesia and to the Empire by a public leader of great ability, foresight, courage and charm—one who is in exceptional degree the leader of his people.

Lead, Major Sir William Chollerton, M.C., M.L.C. For public services in Tanganyika Territory, of which he is the acknowledged non-official Legislative leader, and to which he has devoted many years of public service. Now Sisal Controller for East Africa.

M.G.

Bullock, Charles, Esq. Recently retired from the office of Secretary for Native Affairs of Southern Rhodesia. Formerly Chief Native Commissioner and Director of Native Development.

Cavendish-Bentinck, Major Ferdinand William, D.S.O. Deputy leader of the E.A. elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, a member of the Executive Council of the Colony, and of numerous official and non-official bodies. Recently visited India as one of the East African delegates to the Delhi Conference.

Clarke, Charles Noble Arden, Esq. Resident Commissioner, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Freeston, Leslie Brian, Esq., O.B.E. Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory, and formerly secretary to the East African Governors' Conference.

Geoffrey Edward Jagger, Esq., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

Magaya, Walter, Esq. Attorney-General, Kenya, where he has served since 1933 with marked success. Was previously Attorney-General in Nyasaland.

Leiper, Robert Thomson, Esq., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. Professor of Helminthology, University of London, and a director of the Department of Parasitology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Pridie, Eric Denholm, Esq., D.S.O., O.B.E. Director of the Sudan Medical Service.

Smart, Arnold Guelf Holtworth, Esq., M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H. Recently appointed Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Was previously Assistant Medical Adviser.

Stephenson, John Everard, Esq., C.V.O., O.B.E. Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE M.B.E.

Stanley, Lady Reniera. For public and social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

K.B.E.

Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank William Frederick, D.S.O. For public services to Southern Rhodesia, to which he led the Pioneer Column 50 years ago.

C.B.E.

Barley, George Edwin, Esq., M.I.Mech.E. Managing director, Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company, Ltd., which has extensive Rhodesian and East African connexions.

Beard, Percy James Stone, Esq., O.B.E. London Secretary of the British South Africa Company.

Brake, Harold William. Auditor Nigeria. Served in Nyasaland from 1919 to 1927.

Hogg, William, Esq., R.C.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. Chief Inspector, Engineer to the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Kelly-Rogers, Captain John Cecil. One of the best-known pilots of British Overseas Airways Corporation. While employed on Imperial Airways London-South African services before the war he was extremely popular with East African and Rhodesian passengers.

Newton, Professor Arthur Percival, D.Lit., F.S.A. Emeritus Professor of Imperial History, University of London. For voluntary services as organizer of the Imperial Studies Committee of the Royal Empire Society.

Pandya, Jagannath Bhavanishanker, Esq. For public services in Kenya, where he is an elected Indian member of the Legislative Council. Has served on the Executive Council and was the Indian member of the delegation to the Delhi Conference.

Wilmut, Captain Arthur Charles, O.B.E. Director of Public Works, Uganda.

O.B.E. (Military Division)

Wells, Wing Commander John Alexander, R.A.F. For services to Southern Rhodesia.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

Blackwell, John Sidney, Esq. Formerly Secretary to the Department of Internal Affairs of Southern Rhodesia where he has been resident since 1900.

Headstreet, Robert George, Esq. Head of the Appointments and Passages Department of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Grumage, Douglas Oliver, Esq. District Officer, Kenya, where he has served since 1909.

(Continued on page 296)

The Bardia Victory. The supreme test of victory, a measure in which it bridges the gap closer to his strategic goal, the extent to which the conqueror has denied attainment of his ends, and the degree in which the defeated army is destroyed, so that it shall not remain in being to reconstitute the threat brought about by its presence in the field. The destruction of the beaten army, however severe its defeat, is seldom effected upon the actual battlefield. That process must in most cases be continued by the pursuit, but it is just here that countless victorious armies have in the past failed to exploit their successes in consequence of fatigue, irresolution, or the breakdown of transport. It is as a rule above all in the pursuit that artillery is captured, and the capture of guns has always possessed a sort of sentimental value; so that they are regarded as the most precious of trophies. Behind this sentiment lies the concrete fact that an army without artillery is an army rendered helpless, and this still applies, even today the capture of tanks is as important as that of guns. By these tests the victory gained by the Army of the Nile is remarkably complete. The degree of destruction of the Italian Army effected on the battlefield of Sidi Barrani was far higher than in some of the most famous victories of history. The immediate pursuit was relentless and effective. The full haul of guns and tanks have not yet been reported, perhaps because it has not yet been possible to enumerate them accurately, but it must be very large. And now, to crown the victory, the considerable portion of the enemy's army which shut itself up in the fortress of Bardia has been attacked after a brief investment and has shared the fate of the defenders of the fortified camps established on Egyptian soil. Once again we have to pay tribute to first-class operative and administrative staff work, to a superlative standard of co-operation between the three fighting Services, and to the courage and endurance of troops fighting on short rations in bleak and insupportable country, almost certainly without even the small comforts on which an army in the field can generally count. We glorify, not merely with gratitude and pride, but also with deep satisfaction for the removed proof that this country and this Empire can produce such leadership, such organisation, such material, and such men to handle it. — *The Times*.

No Compromise. — Nearly 150 years ago there stood between Napoleon and world domination two things—British sea power and the spirit of the British people; between Hitler and his beerhouse dream of Empire stand now the same two things. The year 1940 has shown us that even long years of ease and prosperity, even that terrible slogan of 'safety first,' have failed to sap the hard and deep core of our national courage. We were mainly a nation of countrymen when we faced and beat Napoleon; it is as a nation mainly of townspeople that we face and shall beat Hitler. The people of London and other cities and towns of Great Britain have shown that our spirit has survived the change. This, and the unity of the Empire in danger, are for us the great facts of 1940 on which we can look back with pride and face the future with confidence. We are fighting the most evil thing that has appeared in this troubled world for many centuries—a group of unscrupulous men who have corrupted the whole youth of a great nation and brought them up to believe in a doctrine of force, cruelty, and lies. With the Nazi view of life there can be no compromise. We must fight it and crush it before there can be any peace or goodwill on earth. — General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East.

More Output Needed. — Without human labour materials are dress and machines dead metal. New factories are springing up all over the country. How are they to be manned? The only thorough solution is to utilise the industrial employment of women to a far greater extent than is even yet contemplated. In the next six months hundreds of thousands of men will be called up to join the fighting ranks. The lists of reserved occupations will be revised. Recruits will be drawn even from the war industries. The output of munitions must go up, not down. It must not only keep pace with the numerical expansion of the combatant forces. Owing to the technical conditions of modern war, the production of apparatus and equipment must rise even more in proportion. In other words, the total body of workers required for the war industries will be bigger and nearer than now. We must prepare now onward to mobilise at least a million women for war work. — Mr. J. L. Garvin, in *The Observer*.

Background to the

Army Co-operation. — In the British Army the various arms—cavalry, artillery, infantry—tend to live each in a world apart. It is largely the result of a legacy handed down from our old-time social exclusiveness, rather small professional army, and to the scattered quartering of our troops all over the world, cavalry being wanted in the plains, artillery to defend fortresses, and infantry providing small garrisons over wide distances. Similarly, the three major services—Navy, Army, and Air Force—have been scattered, and have been absorbed in going about their own business of individual training in widely separated parts of the globe. Yet within the British Army the spirit of co-operation has always been ready to spring to life. When the Heavy Brigade of cavalry came galloping through the ranks of the thin red line of infantry at Waterloo, the Highlanders did not remain lying down wondering what on earth the cavalry were up to, or go sorry because their bonnets were knocked off by flying hoofs. They sprang up, clasped the stirrup leathers of the horsemen and joined in the charge. There, then, was a fine example of co-operation between two arms of the service. To put into practice the conception of Army and Air Force as two arms of one great service, with one common aim, is the task before the Army Co-operation Command of the R.A.F. — Mr. K. Leesons, in *The Daily Telegraph*.

Countering Night Raids. — Unless Great Britain quickly produces means of stopping the night bomber, the air war must develop into a tugging match in which we can last out longest. The need is to be able to locate exactly the position of the enemy bomber in the sky. The method must work quickly, because the modern bomber moves fast; any time-lag would merely result in its covering where the bomber was two or three minutes before. Location by sound is ineffective because the speed is slow and behind the speed of the aeroplane. The nightly toll has to be in the region of 20% to make night raiding so expensive in aircraft and personnel that the enemy will not be able to continue this form of attack over a continuous period. — Mr. Ronald Walker, *News Chronicle* air correspondent.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised. We should talk to Italy in the voice of Garibaldi, not that of B.C.C. announcer. — Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

British fighter aircraft are being equipped with cannon. — *The Times*.

Victory is a doom to those who weaken. — Mr. W. J. L. Garvin.

History of London is too dead weight but not another. — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

He conquers those who in victory conquer himself. — The Pope on Christmas Eve.

The R.A.F. has established 37 landing grounds in the Baden Protectorate. — Sir Bernard Reilly.

In politics the Nazis can be scarcely said to have originated one constructive idea. — *The Times*.

British power is supported by two pillars: the British Isles and Egypt. — *Times* *Review*.

The old matted turt of cosmogonism is already ploughed by the mechanics of Mars. — Lord Lyttington.

It was Lionel Kitchener who initiated steps for the preservation of the Zimbabwe ruins. — *The Round Table*.

The rival codes of Imperialism now at death grips are those of Development and Domination. — *The Observer*.

The air raid siren, instead of calling us to gird up our loins, speaks of lamentation and doom. — Mr. Basil Maine.

Venice, Trieste and Fiume will beat the mercy of the British Navy when Italy loses Valona. — *The National Review*.

No nation can appease the Nazis; no man can tame a tiger into being a kitten by stroking it. — President Roosevelt.

Regional Commissioners may call for key military jobs they desire in any locality. — Mr. General J. H. Dill.

In Berlin they buy 100 million pairs of silk stockings were sent from France to create the legs of German Fraulein. — *The Daily Worker*.

Division of responsibility and control between numerous Government departments produces paralysis of action. — The London Chamber of Commerce.

It would be a fitting tribute to gallant ships to name two of the battleships now building the BAWALFRAL and the JERVIS BAY. — Mr. Geoffrey Bolton.

There are 70,000,000 acres in poor grasslands which should be ploughed up in Ireland and Wales. — Sir George Clapton.

Members of the Home Guard travelling on duty to distances over two miles are given free travel by train, tramcar, or bus. — Mr. Anthony Elton, M.P.

I know no figure of recent years whose stature has been so little appreciated outside his own small country as that of Lord Chaitavon. — Captain Cyril Flus.

Vulgarity is the rule in our politics and social life everywhere. The only way to avoid it is to possess a personality and be faithful to it. — Mr. L. H. Myers.

The dynamic courage of Great Britain has won the admiration of the world. — Universities of Yale and Harvard, in a telegram to Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

The jazzing of some of our most lovely Christmas carols by a dance orchestra on the wireless on Christmas Eve seemed really blasphemous. — Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth.

No part of the country has shown so much warmth, understanding and sympathy as the people in their response to the problem of evacuation. — The Chairman of the L.C.C.

Hardly anything that is recorded in the newspapers is ever of first rate importance, because the things of first rate importance are spiritual events which are known only by their results. — The Archbishop of York.

The final harvest Germany will reap from her criminal victory over innocent neighbours may, and probably will, be a deep scar and fierce hatred which may make the conception of a real peace in Europe almost impossible. — General Spouts.

The British Empire is fighting for all those things which Muslims hold most dear. It is fighting for peace, freedom and the sanctity of religion, for mercy and just dealing, and all Muslims must pass for the triumph of such a cause. — H.H. The Sultan of Zanzibar.

We now hold over 69,000 Italian prisoners, who one day will have to be repatriated. Would it not be possible, with the aid of literature and lectures, so to enlighten the men that, when they return to their homes, they will go not as our enemies but as our ambassadors? — Mr. Thomas Lowry.

Vibrant centers to be hived from Tobruk might catch us awkwardly in the open. — Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Costin-Nairn.

The premises of publishers were damaged in the second Great Fire of London. Almost the sole survivor in Paternoster Row was the firm of Ivor Nicholson & Watson, M.P. Charles Graves.

This gallant and unflinching nation wants from its representatives in the House of Commons, not the muzzle load of party strife, but the rapid firing of new ideas, schemes and plans for helping to win the war, however iconoclastic they might be. — Earl Winterton, M.P.

Censorship is a rationing of news in war time, like a rationing of food; it is a defence measure designed not to protect you from facts, but from the enemy taking advantage of those facts to your hurt. — Mr. C. Radcliffe, Controller of Censorship Division, Ministry of Information.

The first-line strength of the German air force, meaning the strength in the operational squadrons ready at any given time to go into battle, is about 5,000 aeroplanes. This would imply a total strength, including immediate and stored reserves and training aircraft, of about 30,000 machines. — Major Oliver.

There is no visible sign of a coherent man-power policy in the successive acts of the Government. So far as an outsider can judge, there is rather a drift which leaves in civilian many who should and would be glad to be called for service, while men needed for urgent civil work are quite arbitrarily swept into the Army. — Sir Auckland Geddes.

To raise the school age to 16, or even 18, will not produce an educated nation. To make a real advance we need a system which keeps the educational flame alive in every citizen from the age of 18, and by extended adult education gives the chance to burn a man in the years of life when education is more valued and its meaning and uses better understood. — Mr. R. W. Livingstone.

The great bulk of our war shipping losses is due to the extremely slow speed of our cargo ships which makes them not only an easy target for submarines and aerial bombers, but involves an unnecessarily long period in the danger zones where they are most exposed to attack. Yet shipping engineers in America have been producing in quantity cargo ships and tankers of 14 to 18 knots. — Vice Admiral A. C. Weller.

PERSONALIA

Sir Ali bin Safiq

Mr. M. C. Hoole, M.C., is now in charge of the Fort Manning district of Nyasaland.

Mr. E. E. Harris, Education Officer, has been transferred from Basutoland to Zanibar.

Captain C. R. S. Pittman is this year's President of the Uganda Society, with Mr. S. M. Kuluoya as Vice-President.

The Rev. J. R. Saaw, a Methodist Minister in Northern Rhodesia, has completed 37 years work in that country.

Mr. C. H. Bird has returned to Kampala to take charge of the office of Messrs. Guthrie & Tyson (Nyasaland), Ltd.

Mr. J. G. Wese, of Reedbank, K.M., Southern Rhodesia, and Miss J. M. Dawbarn, resident in Sussex, are to be married shortly.

Mr. A. G. O. Hodgson, who recently retired from the Administrative Service of Nyasaland, and Mr. Hodgson, have settled in Kenya.

Commander Tibbes has been re-elected President of the Nyasaland branch of the British Empire Service League, with Mr. D. S. Duggan as honorary secretary and treasurer.

Mr. G. Gordon-Davis, manager of the Broken Hill branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been transferred to Muizenburg, South Africa. He has been succeeded by Mr. A. Will.

Mr. G. G. Estlin-Crooke is acting as British Resident in Zanibar pending the arrival of Mr. H. G. Pilling, and Mr. H. C. Willan, Acting General, as Chief Secretary in addition to performing the duties of his substantial post.

Sir Bertrand Hornsby, for many years closely associated with banking in the Sudan and Egypt, has been appointed Chairman of the London board of the Bank of New South Wales in place of the late Mr. W. L. W. Tait. He has also joined the board of the Eastern Bank.

The engagement is announced between Flying Officer Mayville Guest, R.A.F., elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. L. Guest, M.P., O.B.E., and Mrs. Guest, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Kathrine Mary (aged 29), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hustler, of Pannal, York.

Mr. J. Hathorn Hall, until recently British Resident in Zanibar and now Governor of Aden, was invested in the Sudan with the Insignia of the First-Class Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanibar before he recently left. Mr. Hall was knighted in the New Year Honours List.

Having accepted a seat on the board of the Union-Castle Mill Steamship Company, Ltd., Sir William Clark, who was recently elected Chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, cannot take up the duties of that office, which Sir H. Ford MacIndeer has agreed to resume for the time being in an honorary capacity.

The diary of Sir C. De Rudd, who obtained the famous Rudd Concession from Lobengula in 1888, has been presented to Southern Rhodesia by his son, Mr. H. P. Rudd. The diary, of 160 pages, describes the period from August 17 to October 1, 1888, starting with Rudd and his two companions, Thompson and Maguire, on their journey to the north.

She died peacefully in her sleep. You, my old friend, Sir Ali bin Safiq, an excellent character, and his last paragraph in the paper has character.

I first met him in 1912, when he was Acting Governor of the Protectorate, the son of the late Sir Ali bin Khattam, whom he succeeded as Local Commissioner in about 1910. He subsequently became Local Commissioner of the Coast, which gave him a position superior to that of all the local Livalls (those of Lamu, Malindi, etc.). I think this was when the Coast Protectorate was created.

He was a charming man, though I have sometimes been much upset by some young officials who did not understand the mind of the Coast Arabi general or acting in particular; but he always quickly recovered his equanimity. In the early days, when I was first Auditor and later Treasurer of the Coast Protectorate, I had little official intercourse with him, but later, during my long N.P.S. Secretaryship in numerous periods as Acting Governor, I saw him a great deal of him.

He had to watch with bitter regret the gradual degeneration of the Coast Arabis, who after the abolition of domestic slavery found themselves getting poorer and poorer. They could not dig, and were to spend much of their property was sold to Asiatics, and they went into a very bad way. The Government, of course, did its best to help by educating their young men, and I saw a very valuable collaborator in this work. It was an uphill task.

His kindness was unbounded, and I am afraid some people took advantage of it. He was a charming host especially. I think, on the occasion of the 1912-13 Conference, he used to give to the children of his European friends. The last time I saw him was at the time of the first Governors' Conference in 1926.

As you have said, he can never be replaced. In my opinion, he will have to be replaced by the name with that of John Delamere as two of the two most prominent men, if not the two most prominent in the early days of the administration—the one for the Coast and the other for the Highlands.

When I left Kenya in 1923 to take up my Nyasaland appointment, Sir Ali presided at a farewell ceremony when the Protectorate Living Society presented me with an address enclosed in a silver mounted engraved tank. This Society, one of the institutions he had fostered for the welfare of the Coastal population, and the address is one of my most treasured possessions.

Obituary

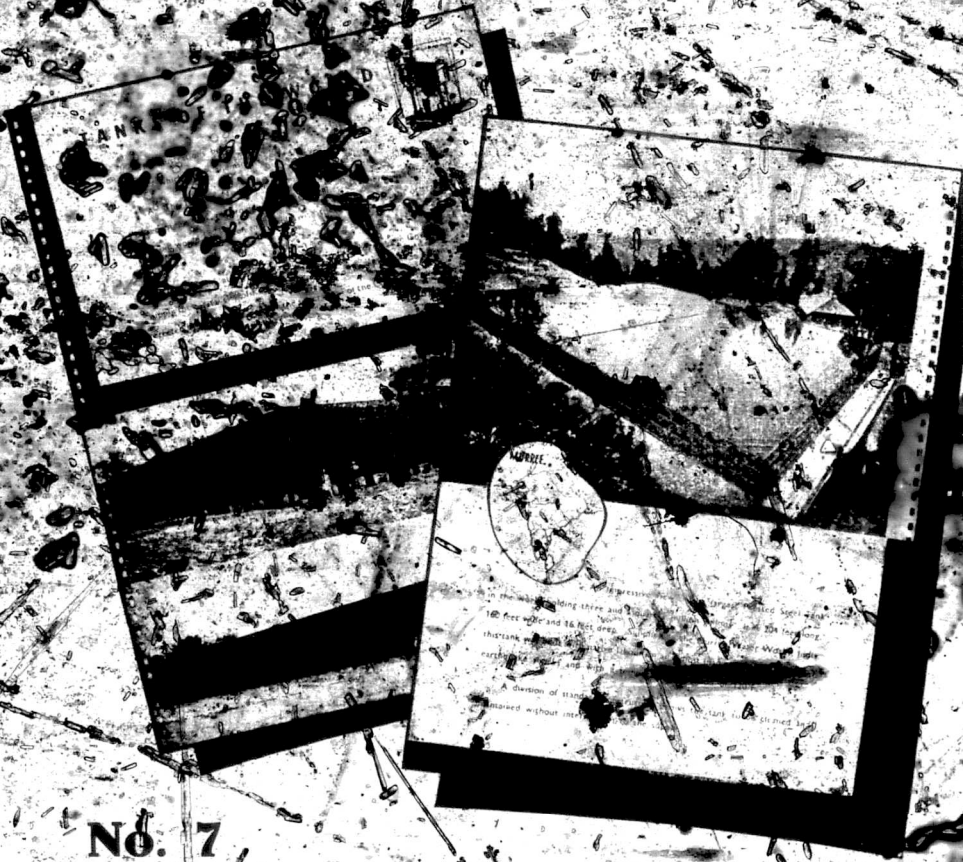
Mr. J. A. Ferguson, manager of the Quibisa and the Sena Sugar Estates Company, P.O., has died in South Africa.

Deep sympathy will be felt for Major-General Sir Edward Northey, former Governor of Kenya, whose death in Lambourne last week of Lady Northey, who is so well remembered in East Africa.

Colonel D. Pudsey, of whose death in Kuala Lumpur in the age of 64 we learn with deep regret, took a deep interest in public affairs. Joining the Army in 1880, he served in Gibraltar and India, and then, from 1904 to 1914, was attached to the British Legation in Tokyo. During the last war he served in Tsingtau, France, Panama and Italy, and after the end of the war he was on the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control in Germany. On retiring in 1924 he decided to settle in Kenya, and took up an estate in the Lamu District. Becoming a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association in 1926, he worked conscientiously to fulfil his duties, and always championed the cause of settlement in East Africa. He was hospitable, kind and keen, and will be much missed.

MIDDLETON.—On Dec. 27, 1926, occurred at a military hospital, Major-General Sir William Northey, of the Royal Artillery, the late Captain George Middleton, and Mrs. Middleton, of Crayke, aged 33 years. I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the Faith: henceforth I shall stand in a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, our righteous Judge, shall give me at that day.—II Timothy, verses 7 and 8.

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New Year Honours List Concluded from Page 295

Dutton, Ernest Godfrey, Esq., District Commissioner, Basutoland.

Gornley, Charles Henry, Esq., Former Assistant District Officer, Somaliland. For several years in the Tanganyika Administrative Service.

Greening, Leslie Stuart, Esq., M.C., Administrative Officer, Cyprus. Served in the Tanganyika Police Department from 1920 to 1926, and then in the Tanganyika District Administration until 1935.

Helps, Ernest Herbert, Esq., Municipal Secretary of the Dar es Salaam Township Authority since 1930. Previously in Government service in South Africa for 25 years.

Jouan, Georges Charles, Esq., For public services in the Seychelles.

Lord, Mrs. Millicent. For services to the Royal Empire Society.

Malik, Sultan Baksh, Esq., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. For public services in Tanganyika Territory.

McCarthy, James Penrose, Esq., Manager of the Khartoum branch of the National Bank of Egypt.

Skerrett, Percy William, Esq., For public services in Nyasaland, where he has served as a non-official member of the Legislative Council and as President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Sirling, John Wightman, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., J.P., Principal Medical Officer, Bechuanaland.

Stubbs, William Frederick, Esq., District Officer, Northern Rhodesia. Served with the B.S.A. Police in Southern Rhodesia from 1921 to 1924, and in the Northern Rhodesia Police from 1924 to 1926, when he transferred to the Administrative Service.

Walsh, Captain Dudley John Charles, District Officer, Somaliland.

Webster, Harold John, Esq., Chief Accountant, P.W.D., Kenya.

M.B.E.

Bertram, Neville Kemp, Esq., Estimates Clerk, Department of Finance, Southern Rhodesia.

Evans, Athol, Esq., Grade I, Chief Department of Justice, Southern Rhodesia.

Forrest, Alexander Robert Mitchell, Esq., Chief Office Superintendent, Secretariat, Tanganyika Territory.

Fraser, William Hugh, Esq., Senior Clerk of Works, P.W.D., Zanzibar.

Hermes, Miss Marie Clara, Secretary, Empire Societies War Hospitality Committee.

Hess, Duthie George, Esq., For public services in Nyasaland. For the past 12 years editor of the *Nyasaland Times*, founder of the Nyasaland Publicity Association, and an active worker for many public causes in the Protectorate. Served in the East African Campaign and with the I.A.F. in France during the last war.

Kaderbhoy, Abdul Hussain, Esq., For philanthropic services in Kenya.

Kimani, Kassam Jamal, Esq., For public services in Uganda.

Living, Miss Margaret, For missionary work in leper settlements in Uganda. Served with C.M.S. missionary in the Upper Nile Province since 1929.

Leslie, John Grant, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kenya.

Mullins, William Ryan, Esq., Captain S.S. T.S.A. For services to the Government of Somaliland.

Palfrey, Harold, Esq., Accountant, Colonial Office.

Walton, William Nelson, Esq., For public services in Northern Rhodesia.

KNIGHTS, BACHELORS

Richards, Edmund Charles, Esq., C.M.G., Resident Commissioner, Basutoland. Served for 26 years in East Africa, entering the Kenya Agricultural Department in 1909, transferring to Nyasaland in 1912, and to Tanganyika Territory in 1917, where he became successively Provincial Commissioner and Deputy Chief Secretary.

Vischer, Hans, Esq., M.P., C.B.E. Until recently Joint Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies and Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for East Africa in 1924 as Colonial Office representative on the Phelps Stokes Commission, and was a member of the Gordon College Committee of Inspection to the Sudan in 1926.

Webb, Ambrose Kenyon, Esq., Chief Justice in Tanganyika Territory since 1930. Served in Kenya from 1883 to 1927, when he was appointed Chief Justice in Sierra Leone.

Whitley, Norman Henry Pennell, Esq., Chief Justice in Uganda. Served in the Bar East until he was appointed to his present office in 1938.

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Fish, Captain E. G., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Uganda.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

Brown, Stanley James, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika.

Clark, D. C. E., Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika.

Dryden, Alexander Hunter Munn, Superintendent of Police, Zanzibar.

Jenkinson, Jack, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika.

Page, Charles Eric, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika.

Sheffington, Anthony Hlex, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Uganda.

Shiers, Andrieu Gerhârdus de, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Tanganyika.

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1st Week of the War

Uganda's Record Revenue Balances Top the Million Mark

Uganda's financial position in 1941 was set before the Legislative Council recently by Mr. J. E. S. Merriek, the Acting Governor, who said that revenue was assessed at the record figure of £2,067,710 and expenditure at £1,900,754, leaving a surplus on the year's working of £106,956, and an anticipated balance on December 31, 1941, of £1,033,034. Higher yields are expected from customs and excise duties, internal postage and telegrams, income tax and non-Native poll tax.

Revisions of income tax legislation are expected to produce £25,000 in a full year, and it is proposed to continue the flat rate of non-Native poll tax, but with a 50% increase. Contrary to the policy adopted in Kenya, there is no present intention of departing from the existing practice whereby poll tax payments are deductible from income tax in view of the higher cost of living in Uganda. Licensing licences are to cost 50% more, and a consumption tax on petrol of 17 cents per gallon introduced. Diesel oil used as motor fuel is to be taxed by doubling the licence fee on vehicles propelled by this fuel.

The estimated expenditure for 1941 is lower by £208,822 than that actually incurred in 1939, and £137,493 less than the revised estimate for 1940. Such major developments as the building of the combined hospital and medical school at Mulago, road reconstruction, and rural water supplies have been postponed.

The Acting Governor said that experiments by the Agriculture Department had confirmed the value of larger spaces in cotton planting, and that the pressing need for a cotton of improved quality in Uganda was to be met by distribution of seed of the new variety 52.

Education provision is being made for a net increase of £1,000 in grants-in-aid to African schools, for reserves for forest re-creation are being marked out, and in water drilling the Government drilling section has been very successful. Since January of last year, 2,000 square miles have been mapped by a topographical survey in the Eastern Province, almost entirely by African surveyors under European supervision.

N. Rhodesia's Finances Now in So Sound a Condition

Never before in the history of Northern Rhodesia has our financial position been nearly so strong, said Sir John Murray, the Governor, when addressing the Legislative Council recently.

Last year we prepared our estimates on the basis of a total of reserve fund and surplus assets of £800,000 and a revenue of £1,864,636. This year we base them on a surplus fund of £1,290,771 and a revenue of £2,422,154, or, if we exclude from the revenue to be derived from special war taxation and added in full to His Majesty's Government, a revenue of £2,347,854. Thus our position is stronger than last year in surplus funds by £490,000 and in revenue by almost exactly £480,000, or £970,000 in all. Last year we considered that £250,000 of this year's revenue should be earmarked for allocation to the Special Reserve Fund. This year we consider that a further allocation of £50,000, which will raise the reserve fund to £800,000, should suffice.

Our expenditure is estimated at £2,063,715, or £160,000 more than in 1940. Even with that increase and the allocation of £150,000 to reserve, there is

an excess of revenue over expenditure of £248,139, and by December 31, 1941, the reserve fund will be £800,000 and the excess of assets over liabilities of £857,240, or a total of £1,657,240.

Speaking with the increase in the vote for agriculture from £3,000 to £58,500, the Governor said that it included £35,000 for loans to farmers to give effect to one of the most important recommendations of the Ford Production Committee, £28,000 for short-term loans to tobacco planters. The loans will be administered by the co-operative societies. "I am sure that this is a sound scheme and of great help to the farmer," added His Excellency.

Other items in the budget include £57,800 for European housing, £86,388 for African housing, £10,000 for improving housing for Government employees, £45,500 for roads and bridges, and £90,000 for Defence Force expenditure.

Speaking of Northern Rhodesia's direct contribution to the Imperial Government, Sir John said that from ordinary revenue £146,500 had been set aside, and, in addition, the total yield of special war taxation, estimated at £80,000, would go to the Home Government. This latter sum would be obtained from an additional income tax, but with the present high allowances considerably reduced and a doubled non-Native personal tax. Altogether, therefore, the territory would preseeft to His Majesty's Government £27,000.

For the first time a vote of thanks for the Governor's address was proposed, the member nominated to represent Native interests expressing the warm appreciation of the members of Council.

South Africa's Offices Destroyed by the Germans

The offices in Lodges Hill of South Africa have been completely destroyed by incendiary bombs, and all communications for our contemporary should now be sent to 194-200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2. We sympathise with our friends in this irreparable loss, for the destruction of files, library and other records is, of course, far more serious to a newspaper than to almost any other type of commercial organisation.

It is, happily, the tradition of the Press to give every possible assistance to a contemporary suffering from a calamity beyond its own control, and the regular readers of South Africa may confidently assume that the editor and staff will do everything within their power to meet this tragic deprivation, and that they will receive the ready co-operation of those who can help to alleviate the misfortune. The resources of East Africa and Rhodesia have, of course, been promptly placed at the disposal of South Africa.

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Mini Mini Tea Syndicate

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd., states in its annual report to June 30 last that net profits amounted to £6,172, which is added £1,700 brought forward. Interim dividend already paid absorbed £2,975, and from the balance of £4,900 it is proposed to transfer £1,000 to general reserve, to pay a final dividend of 10% absorbing £2,900, and to carry forward £1,391. The Syndicate has 552 acres in full bearing, which yielded a crop of 533,924 lb., averaging an average net price of 11.00d. per lb. The corresponding figures for 1938-39 were 588,783 lb. and 11.90d. per lb. The erection of a top-floor extension to the factory has been completed.

Ruo Estates, Ltd.

Ruo Estates, Ltd., announce a net profit of £33,263 for the year ended June 30. After adding £14,111 brought forward, there is an available total of £47,374, from which £17,193 has been deducted for taxation and £3,750 in respect of the interim dividend paid in July. From the balance of £26,431 it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 20%, absorbing £10,000, to transfer £2,000 to general reserve, and to carry forward £14,431. The report states that the company has 1,240 acres of tea in bearing, 40 acres of young tea, 707 acres of fuel plantations, and 2,412 acres of reserve land. The total crop worked, out at 1,659,650 lb. against 1,849,963 lb. in 1938-39. During the year the factory on the Likanga estate was destroyed by fire, but good progress is being made with the erection of a new factory, which, however, will not be in full operation until the early months of this year.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Kenya Consolidated

Kenya Consolidated, Goldfields, Ltd., in its annual report to May 31, 1940, states that the net profit amounted to £1,325, which is added £1,325 brought forward. Interim dividend already paid absorbed £1,325, and from the balance of £1,325 it is proposed to transfer £1,000 to general reserve, to pay a final dividend of 10% absorbing £2,900, and to carry forward £1,391. The report states that no revaluation of plant and machinery has been made owing to war conditions, but that at a later date it will be necessary to make a complete revaluation of the plant and machinery, and then to consider the question of a further adjustment of the company's capital.

During the year under review 2,642 tons were milled at Kiseru for a recovery of 0.302 oz. fine gold and 1,055 oz. silver, and 3.1 wt. tailings contain approximately 1.5 oz. silver and 3.1 wt. respectively. At Lolomen 5,063 tons were milled, yielding 2,672 oz. fine gold and 147,000 oz. silver, slime and tailings assaying approximately 1 and 2.7 wt. respectively.

In future, increased operating expenses may be expected as more ore will have to be mined and vigorous development prosecuted to keep the mill at Kiseru supplied with ore. Additional equipment will be required for mine and mill.

Lolomen ore blocked out on the Blue Bay reef amounted to 43,000 tons averaging 3.1 wt. and on the Major reef to 3,000 tons averaging 12.8 wt.

Company Progress Reports

Tanganyika Geological and Mines—Progress report for the quarter ended September 30 last states that 7,261 tons were milled for a recovery of 1,210 oz. fine gold valued at £9,298. Working cost £15,269. Development total footage 756 ft. completed, 223 ft. payable, 10 ft. av. value 8.02 oz. per ton, width 105 inches.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate—Progress report for the quarter ended September 30 last states that 2,830 tons were milled and 2,235 tons of sand cyanided for a recovery of 275 oz. bullion. Development 228 ft. running. On Black hall reef wining was completed from the top to the six levels, and driving E. and W. on the top level has been advanced 74 ft. in each direction. Reef, E. and W. and Kisumu reef have all continued to a normal supply of ore to the mill. The Blue Blow near M.K. has been brought into production, but the supply of ore from Steel's has ceased. Production of bullion has been increased to a normal figure.

Moustaches Prevent Silicosis

"Miners should grow moustaches as a protection against silicosis," declares the Department of Mines in British Columbia. Silicosis is caused by particles of crushed rock which lodge in the lungs. The thicker the moustache the less likely is silicosis to develop.

Mining Personalities

Alan D. Wilkinson, who has been in charge of the mines at Nkana, since they were reopened, has left for America on retirement.

Mr. C. H. Richards, of Tanganyika Territory, has been elected a member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. W. E. Korschel, of Shabani, Southern Rhodesia, has been admitted to a studentship in the Institution.

Mr. Frank Ayer

Before Mr. Frank Ayer, for some years general manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and Manager of Copper Mines, Ltd., and recently appointed consulting engineer to those companies, left Lusitania for America, a clock was presented to him on behalf of the employees by Mr. A. B. MacLaren, assistant general manager and chairman of the Mine Recreation Fund. He has tribute to Mr. Ayer's keen interest in the employees, both in the sphere of work and of recreation, mentioning that in response to his support, the Roan Company had spent no less than £32,000 on recreational facilities for the staff.

Territorial Outputs

The gold output of Southern Rhodesia in October again exceeded 70,000 fine oz.

During September the Belgian Congo exported 1,200 long tons of tin, and in October 2,835 long tons.

Mineral production in Uganda during October included 900 lb. unrefined gold and 42 long tons of tin ore.

Lead outputs from Kenya during August totalled 3,812 tons, of which 2,000 tons were of alluvial. For the first 10 months of 1940 Kenya produced 30,596 oz. valued at £22,000.

New items in Books

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament will begin its next session in January.

Four cadets in the list of the late General V. G. ...

A 200 lb. ... of ...

to be ... as a Native ...

... has been contributed for an Albert Cook ... in the C.M.S. ... Hospital, Uganda.

The Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene has returned to ... Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

The Nyasaland Government has granted an additional ... to assist missions in their educational work.

An office building, costing £5,000, is being erected in Salisbury for the Automobile Association of Rhodesia.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has decided to subsidise a special air service between Salisbury and Nairobi.

A new general map of Africa has been published at 2s. 6d. by Bartholomew & Sons, Ltd., on the scale of 1 in. 12,000,000. Its dimensions are 27 inches in length by 20 inches in breadth.

A grant of £500, with the promise of £50 annually in future, has been made to the library of the Uganda Society by the trustees of the King George V. Memorial Fund.

The regulations ... force ... have stopped general trading in bars. Liquors may now be consumed in hotels and clubs between 2.30 and 6 p.m.

The October issue of the East African ... contains a useful article on Minimum Standards for East African Natives, written by Raymond F. L. C.

Cable & Wireless, Ltd., are conducting experimental ... from their Nairobi station on 27.04 metres, as well as on the usual wave length.

The President's Commemorative Bridge over the Zambesi River in P.E.A. has been officially opened. It is 665 yards long, cost £12,000, and is the longest bridge built in the Zambesi.

An Indian telegraph employee at Salisbury was recently sentenced to three years' imprisonment for charges of fraudulent accounting. Employed by the bank for 14 years, he had been a teller for three and a half years.

A new 8½-hp. reverse drive along the Zambesi from Livingstone is now available to motorists. It was built mainly by Mr. Charles S. Knight, who has thus made many new picnic and fishing sites accessible to the public.

For the first time the Nyasaland Legislative Council has met in Blantyre. The Green Victoria Memorial Hall is being used for the purpose. The Governor and Lady Manners-Kennedy took up their residence in the town during the sitting of Council.

An experimental motor road service has been started by Tanga-Nyasa Railways between Morogoro and ... giving time connecting the Central and ... lines.

The service, which is a weekly one, leaves Morogoro at 7 a.m., arriving at ... p.m. ...

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbour estimate revenue for the current year from all sources at £1,480,000, an increase of 10 per cent.

The residential and unimproved earnings figure for 1940 is £400,000, not more than in 1940.

The ... protection ... service ... in Johannesburg, ... and ... will shortly be established by South African ... Companies, ... in place of ... in place of ...

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Of Commercial Concern

The fishing supplies and fishing stock in Uganda have been sent to a factory in Kenya.

The wheat production in the island is expected to show a considerable increase in the past years. The property of the Tanganyika Forests and Lumber Company has been requisitioned by the Tanganyika Government.

The Office of the Department of Overseas Trade have been transferred to Glenroy Hall, St. Michael's Road, West Cliff,ournemouth.

Zanzibar exported 11,324 bales of cloves during the quarter ended September 31, of which 30,000 bales would go to the Dutch East Indies.

The directing of shareholders of Richardson & Martin Ltd. of Nairobi, was held to be in consideration of a resolution that the business be wound up voluntarily.

The Ministry of Food, which has paid 100s. 3d. per cwt. (S. B. Mombasa) for Kaffir butter during the past year, has agreed to increase the price by 1s. for the next 12 months.

Most Rhodesian farmers are growing a cash tobacco, and the factory at Derwentdale, near which almost the whole of the industry is grown, with this year handles the product of all the more growers than last season.

East Africa is expected to export 700,000 tons of coffee to Great Britain during the second year of the war, and Division of the quota between the three territories is now under negotiation. This tonnage is much in advance of expectations.

The Port of Para has concluded a busy year. Returns for the first 10 months of 1940 show that the cargo handled totaled some 100,000 tons more than during the corresponding period of 1939. During October import cargo amounted to 25,227 tons, and exports to 87,360 tons.

A branch of African Dyeing and Acetylene Co., Ltd. is to be established in Mombasa. Mr. H. N. Shacklock, managing director of the company and a member of the Military Supplies Board of South Africa, recently paid a flying visit to Mombasa to arrange for the erection of the factory buildings.

The annual report of the Sudan Construction and Equipment Company states that the big stock and other works purchased with the proceeds of the company's shares are operated in the Sudan railways as contractors to the company. The obligations of the Sudan Government under the agreement were duly fulfilled.

Prices paid for farming requisites in Southern Rhodesia since the outbreak of war have risen on an average by 20% according to the Department of Statistics. The index of prices paid by maize farmers has risen since August, 1939, by 21.9%, by wheat farmers by 24%, of tobacco farmers by 22%, and of dairy farmers by 20%.

An Export Tax Bill to be introduced in Uganda will create powers to provide additional income by means of an export tax on any commodity which, owing to the war, has attained an abnormally high price in markets outside Kenya and Tanganyika. A proposal in this sense was first advocated editorially in *East Africa and Rhodesia* soon after the outbreak of war.

The Kenya Farmers' Association now buys vegetables at the following prices: Lettices, 2s. 6d.; cabbages, cucumbers, leeks, and endives, 1s. 6d. per lb.; peas, 11 cents; green beans, 10 cents; parsnips, 10 cents; cauliflower and beet, 8 cents; brotots and carrots, 8 cents; swedes and turnips, 7 cents; khol rabi, cabbage, and pumpkins and green corn, 6 cents per lb. The Supply Board is purchasing all potatoes at 7s. 6d. per bag of 140 lbs. All these prices are for...

Statements and News

Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from burning fiery furnaces. — Deuteronomy.

Two years' study of office records of the General Post Office, London, has shown that the number of joy-riding in Southern Rhodesia should be stopped. — Captain A. Whittington, M.P.

That totalitarian organisations — the Colonial Office. — Mr. W. T. Shailey speaking in Nairobi.

The spots of a leopard are almost invisible at over 50 yards. — Lieut. Colonel C. H. Stockley in *The Rhodesian*.

The status of much legitimate discontent as bad housing. — Sir Ian Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

The denudation of the forests of Kenya for the 20 years to have lived here is patent to everyone. — Naughticus, in the *Kenya Weekly News*.

Natural vegetation is one of the best indices of fertility. — Mr. G. V. Jacks, Deputy Director of the Imperial Bureau of Soil Science, Harpenden.

Zanzibar is less infested with all types of mosquitoes than any other East African coast town. — Dr. B. W. L. Lee, in *Zanzibar*, in his latest report.

About 100 bales in 1939-40 the Uganda cotton industry has reached a peak of over 100,000 bales. — Mr. V. Liversage, in *Experimental Agriculture*.

Only yesterday, Native Chiefs in Africa fought with bow and arrow; today their sons man Bren guns in mechanised units. — Lord Lloyd, in a broadcast talk.

I hope one result of the war will be the removal of the customs barrier between Rhodesia and South Africa. — Mr. C. J. Sibbett, speaking in Southern Rhodesia.

Perhaps the greatest thing any nation can do is to set out in South Africa — greater than Rhodesia — was the Rev. John Macdonald. — Colonel Frank Johnson, in *Great Days*.

Out of the subsidies like white medicine to keep the patient alive. A major operation will be needed later. — Mr. H. Hadwin, M.P., speaking in the Rhodesian Parliament.

It is the solemn duty of every individual to avoid waste or consumption of goods originating from foreign countries, if it is possible to do without them. — Mr. S. H. Sayer, broadcasting in Nairobi.

Unless science does something spectacular in providing an Ersatz tung oil, there should be good dividends to reap from a small capital outlay on a tung tree plantation. — "Sikerer", in *The Rhodesia Herald*.

England is buying the wheat of Southern Rhodesia's maize surplus, almost all the fine-cured tobacco crop, and all the green beans and peas that we can send. — Mr. C. E. Grundy, Secretary to the Department of Agriculture.

I believe that the proper approach to the Native soul is through his body, and by giving him modern medical and surgical aid you are doing more to break down his superstition. — Sir Martin Haume, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

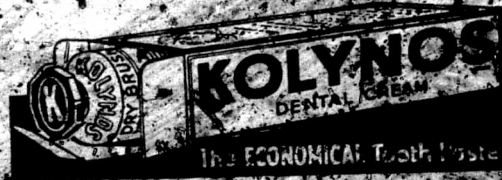
It should be the policy of the commercial communities in East Africa to ensure that the East African Economic Council, although created for war purposes, should be made a reaction when post-war problems have been solved. — Memorandum of the Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

The driver is the Banda counterpart of the British carter with a wife in every pot. The phrase that one hears in Bulanda of a girl who has come to the bus is that she goes to and fro with the buses. — A post among the post-drivers. — Dr. L. P. May in *Native Magazine*, Bulanda.



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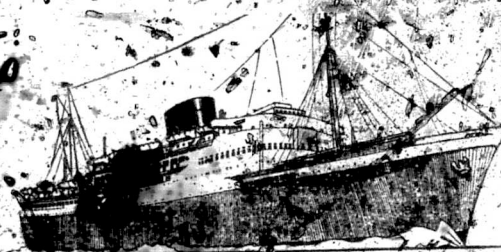
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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR THE FIRST TIME the British High Command in the Middle East has been officially to successful action by Ethiopian rebels—or, to use the word in the communique,

Ethiopian Patriots Supported by R.A.F. In Attack on Enemy.

... patriots, of G.H.O. Cairo, announced on Thursday last. Abyssinian patriots encourage the support from the R.A.F. has compelled the Italians to evacuate the base of Gubz. The patriots are now closing round the fleeing Italian garrison. Support from the air was seemingly arranged, for it would have been a strange coincidence had Ethiopian insurgents been in the neighbourhood of the post in sufficient force at exactly the right moment to take advantage of fortuitous action by our airmen. The news in this way encourages the hope that the general plan of campaign against Italian East Africa will be to make the maximum use of Ethiopian recalcitrance, the wise subvention and general control of which promise swift successes in undermining Italian morale and resistance. To attack Abyssinia according to antiquated textbook methods would involve immense expenditure in materials and money, and, not less than a great delay; but by arming and arming the Ethiopians, as Lawrence did the Arabs in the last war, we can dislodge the Italians by methods involving only a fraction of the cost in life, materials and time. And at a moment when Italy is reeling from blows in Africa, Albania

and on her harbours and arsenals, time is a factor of supreme moment.

Knowing every advantage on the ground over which they operate, trained from boyhood to make use of every small protection, and working amongst friends who will furnish information, food and all other assistance, including the post-organized use of scouts to give adequate warning of the approach of enemy parties or convoys, the insurgents will clearly achieve much more rapid results than regular troops, at far less cost in bloodshed, and entirely without the need for lines of communication, supplies, and all the other administrative appliances of modern warfare. While aircraft, artillery, tanks and the discipline of highly-trained men are required to eliminate strongly defended posts like Kassala, Gallabat and Metemma, and while aerial and naval action have been of great value in destroying petrol dumps, aircraft on the ground, mechanised transport, stores and other irreplaceable necessities of the Italians, there can be no doubt that enemy demoralisation in East Africa can best be accelerated by passive activity behind their lines. That must be the basis of Ethiopian resistance. In some parts of the country sporadic resistance has been maintained throughout the whole period of the Italian occupation, partly by warrior chieftains recruited not to submit to the leaders whom

their despoise, and partly by groups of tough brigands who have always lived by plunder and have been quite ready to take it from the Italians as from anyone else in earlier days. It is highly significant that these outlaws, as they were then Haile Selassie reigned, have now taken the initiative of making contact with him in the Sudan and with the British authorities in Kenya, have solicited and received assistance, and are thus being transformed from freebooters into something approaching organised fighters for freedom.

What is to be expected from the progressive encouragement of Ethiopian insurrection. In the first place, by endangering all supplies and convoys, it will compel the Italian

Possibilities of a New Strategy

to divert their services by the possibility of being aroused and trained to post detachments without, however, purchasing safety for the Ethiopian bands, being composed of men who care little of life and much for the achievement of their aims, will, if properly led, still not be deprived of their prey. Secondly, increasingly frequent and fierce attacks upon posts and columns will weaken Italian confidence and enhance that of the tribesmen of the country, who will be stimulated first to sabotage and then to revolt. Happenings in North Africa and Albania in recent weeks have thrown a fierce light on the hollowness of Mussolini's claim that his people have shared his own dream of Empire. The wholesale surrenders which have been feasible in the Mediterranean theatres of war are not, however, likely to be the pattern of happenings in Italian East Africa for it is not to be expected that the Abyssinians will be content to collect prisoners and shepherd them in so comfortable camps. Insurgent tribesmen will visit defeat with death—their knowledge of which fate may encourage the larger enemy formations in contact with European forces on the borders of the Sudan to seize their opportunities of surrendering en masse when they know that their sea is threatened by serious internal trouble. Once an affray, it might compel the Italian command to musters its reserves for defensive self-preservation rather than for offensive action against British troops. That, surely, should be our objective for its attainment would mean that the amount of hard campaigning to be done by the British, East African, Rhodesian, South African and Indian troops in Italian East Africa will be strictly limited, and marked from time to time by the ready sur-

plus of thousands of the enemy. Concentration upon the production of Abyssinian rebellion—practical patriotism—to use the official word once more—may have much British blood, and quickly release our troops for service in other areas.

RHODESIA

taught the fundamentals of scouting to the man who was to establish the greatest of all youth movements, may well be regarded as its foundation stone; and by his deliberate example of judgment and character.

Birth-place of Scouting

was his last home and resting place. Lord Baden-Powell, who died in Kenya last week at the age of eighty-three years, was one of the greatest servants of his age, and succeeding generations will reap rich rewards from the lesson he learnt in Mafabefeland, Mashoraland, and Bechuanaland, taught with the success of genius in England, and then propagated throughout the world by the agency of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations. Praise for these character-forming organisations is universal—except under gangster rule, which demands the eradication of character, not its development—but few people realise that scouting and guiding took their rise when B. P. fought the battles of Scouting while in Africa; in that sense they are the gift of Africa to the world; but, like most of her other gifts, they needed to be processed for use in modern conditions. Curiously enough, some years were to elapse before scouting took real hold in Africa, but it is so firmly established, not only by Governors, themselves and by acceptance as Scout Commissioner in their own territories. Lord Baden-Powell's decision to settle in the quiet and beauty of the Kenya Highlands resulted in the publication of several books, illustrated by his own sketches. More important, it demonstrated that a man who had travelled everywhere could find no better place than East Africa in which to spend his last years. Kenya could say of him that he conceived one of his highest duties to be that of being happy and communicating happiness. Because his standards were high, his memory will still be honoured far and wide when many men now strutting the stage of world affairs will have been completely forgotten. His work will live; his example continue to inspire.

72nd Week of the War

Stimulating Ethiopian Resistance

First Official News of Co-operation with Insurgents

THE REVOLT IS SPREADING IN ETHIOPIA has been clearly indicated by a series of news received during the past week.

January 7.—An enemy post north-east of Asmara was occupied, and British G.H.Q., Cairo, announced that in Abyssinia "patriotic sections of our troops from the R.A.F., have compelled the Italians to evacuate the post of Gubba." The patriots are now clustered around the fleeing Italian garrison.

Massawa was reported to have been raided by our bombers on the night of January 6-7 and 7-8, the submarine base and power station being specially attacked. High explosive bombs fell on the submarine base and started a fire.

January 10.—The communique from British headquarters in Cairo stated: "On the Sudan frontier our patrols inflicted a number of casualties on enemy holding positions east of the post of Serawitib, which we captured on January 7. Yesterday morning one of our mobile columns entered Buna unopposed. It has also been ascertained that the enemy has abandoned El Wak as a result of our successful raids there last month."

The R.A.F. announced that troop concentrations at Tessenei were attacked by our bombers, bombs falling in the target area.

Raids on Caproni Workshops

January 11.—The R.A.F. Middle East, announced attacks were made on the Caproni workshops at Mai Adaga. Fires were started in the target area. Asmara large numbers of bombs were observed to burst against buildings and the heavy explosions, while in the Tashai-Tessenei area dive attacks were carried out on troop concentrations. The aerodrome at Yavello was attacked on January 9 by aircraft of the South African Air Force. A large number of bombs dropped in the target area, resulting in a fire which spread rapidly over the aerodrome. Two aircraft were destroyed and others undoubtedly damaged. Numerous reconnaissance flights, from which most valuable data were obtained, were carried out. From these operations our aircraft returned safely.

A communique issued in Nairobi stated: "On Thursday our troops entered Buna, Turbi and the Turbi hills completely unopposed. No contact was made with the enemy in these areas. Enemy infantry and transport were successfully bombed at Dobel."

The Italian withdrawal from Buna is attributed in authoritative circles in London to the state of affairs in Ethiopia, having made the Italian command nervous about the fate of this advanced post. Buna lies in a desert country about 50 miles south of the Kenya-Abyssinian border.

The Italian communique issued in Rome, said: "A raid by enemy armoured cars on the Sudan front was repulsed. During a raid on Eritrea on January 9 a British machine was shot down."

January 14.—G.H.Q., Cairo, stated: "On the Sudan frontier our patrols have again been active. Operating east of Gallabat our troops carried out successful raids on Italian positions about Metemma, inflicting a number of casualties on the enemy."

R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced the same day: "A further raid was made on Mai Adaga, where Caproni workshops and petrol dumps were bombed. The defence positions of Berbera, Somaliland, were also raided, and one S81 on the Hignala landing ground was bombed and machine-gunned. All our aircraft returned without loss."

January 15.—G.H.Q., Cairo, announced: "In the Kassaia and Gallabat sectors active patrolling continues, and we have inflicted casualties on the enemy." Reports

from the Sudan front stated that a British patrol had routed an Italian force in the Metemma area, and that the Italians had withdrawn after slight resistance, leaving behind 40 dead and many wounded, whereas the British casualties were very light.

Statement by Emperor Haile Selassie

The Emperor Haile Selassie spoke to Press correspondents in Khartoum last week-end of the efforts being made to engineer revolt against the Italians in Ethiopia. He said that 500 of his chieftains had promised him support, and that all along the frontier his war drums were being beaten.

"My people know I am near. The flame of revolt is spreading. Thousands of my people are already waging guerilla warfare against the oppressors. All reports make it clear that the entire people are waiting with anxiety for the day when I shall once more be able to take my place among them." Even from Addis Ababa I have received indirect news of support. There, under the barrels of Italian guns which defend the capital, with its ring of barbed wire, people hope and plan for my return. I shall lead my victorious troops into the capital mounted on a white horse, just as Badoglio did, and I will tear down the figure of a white wolf erected by the Italians in Addis Ababa, and in its place I shall set the white marble statue of the Lion of Judah.

The Emperor declared that the time was not far off when he would cross the border and lead an army of Ethiopian patriots against the Italians. Hundreds of former Ethiopian soldiers were, he said, deserting from the Italian battalions in which they had formerly enlisted, and rallying to the standard raised by Ras Tafari and Ras Mengasha.

Italians Face Widespread Desertion

Italians in East Africa are using a new tool of blackmail in an attempt to stem the flow of deserters now coming into our lines in response to the advances of thousands of Amharic propaganda leaflets which the R.A.F. have recently been dropping.

The Khartoum correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphs that, according to these deserters, Italian officers have started telling their Ethiopian conscripts that Italy will shortly make peace with Britain. "One of the conditions of peace will be an exchange of prisoners. When this happens, the officers say, Abyssinian soldiers who have been fairly and squarely captured by the British will be well treated, but deserters will be shot as soon as they are returned to Italian hands. This is said to have had considerable effect on some Abyssinians who were considering desertion. They argue: "If our servitude to the Italians is going to end soon anyway, why risk our necks by trying to end it a few weeks earlier? But it is a measure of Italian weakness in Abyssinia that their propaganda which formerly trumpeted about the impending conquest of the Sudan should now be forced to admit even the possibility of an approaching peace."

Friction between the pro-British and pro-Italian sections of the population in Jibuti, French Somaliland, is reported by cables from Aden, which state that a divergence of opinion is now apparent between the local authorities, who are subservient to the Italians, and the military, many of whom have been moved to country stations to prevent contact with the Italians. Some stations have been robbed by Senegalese troops.

Arrivals in Jibuti from Ethiopia says that some 600 Greek civilians are interned in two camps there, where they are not being well treated. Anti-Fascist feelings and discontent among the Italians in Abyssinia are stated to be growing.

In Jibuti food of all kinds is now rationed and in Italian secret police organisation is actively at work.

Contribution of South Africa

The total war effort of the Union of South Africa compares most favourably with that of any other part of the British Commonwealth, said General Smuts, Minister of South African Defence, in Johannesburg on Saturday. He continued:—

Though the Springboks have not had hard fighting, they have rendered an important service by their presence opposing Ethiopia. They have isolated and neutralised 200,000 Italian troops with their guns, tanks and aeroplanes. That force, if not pinned down, might have been a grave menace to General Weyers' army in the north. The time for action has now come.

Our rôle this year will be to help to clear not only Ethiopia but British Somaliland of the enemy. That menace against Central and East Africa, and finally and inevitably against South Africa, must be removed, and I trust will be removed this year. The great enemy power—a vast army in Ethiopia—is too near for our safety and security. We hope and pray that the end of this year may see this continent free of the enemy right up to the shores of the Mediterranean. That is the task to which South Africa has dedicated itself, and for the fulfilment of that task she must use all available resources.

Many South African women are on military service in Kenya. According to a recent statement, about 50 have replaced men in office and transport work, 100 are employed in the South African Medical Nursing Service, and a further 200 are shortly expected in East Africa to join hospitals staff.

Officers from the Belgian Congo will take part in the campaign in East Africa against the Italians. This expedition, first suggested in *East Africa and Rhodesia* weeks ago, was confirmed in Nairobi last week by Gen. de Vleeschauwer, the Belgian Colonial Minister, in the course of his visit to the Kenya capital, where he had conferences with the General Officer Commanding in East Africa, the Governor, and the Deputy Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference before returning to Pretoria to see General Smuts and the South African authorities.

Belgian Congo Assistance

Mr. de Vleeschauwer declared that close economic collaboration between Great Britain and the Congo would result from an agreement shortly to be signed in London as the outcome of Lord Hailey's extended visit to the Belgian Congo. According to *The Times*, the Minister said that on military questions there was complete accord in the Congo with the decisions taken in London. Belgium was at war without reservation, and the Congo would also do its full part. The Natives wanted to fight, and did not understand being mobilised without being given fighting to do. Belgian relations with General De Gaulle's Africa were most cordial, and there was close economic collaboration between the Congo and the Free French territories. With British East Africa there were no difficulties; it was mainly a question of increasing trade in both directions.

Referring to Southern Rhodesia's war effort, Mr. H. H. Davies, M.P., Minister of Internal Affairs, said recently that contribution has been increased from approximately £3,500,000 a year to nearly £5,500,000, while the total sum voted for loan expenditure this year had now reached nearly £11,750,000; a large part of which was their Colony's contribution to the Empire air training scheme. That scheme had already grown from the modest dimensions of a school-comprehending approximately 2,000 personnel to the establishment of some 6,000 men in the Colony.

Seven hundred and fourteen Europeans from Northern Rhodesia are now serving with the Forces.

Speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council recently, Colonel Gare-Browne said that the African was going into this war with his eyes open. If the return of money from the war from Somaliland, some wounded and some stranded, had greatly increased his income.

Kenya's main contribution to the war effort has been derived from Sir Henry Gurney, Governor of the Colony, in an address to the Legislative Council.

Of the total East African population over the age of 18, not less than 10 per cent are serving with the Forces, the figure being applied to those men who have left the Colony to go to the front. Of non-official East Africans only 20 per cent are exempted from military service, and the proportion of non-official population over 18 is actually falling. In the case of European officials, a number necessarily retained in the police for internal security purposes is deducted, 20 per cent are serving in the Forces. Sir Henry paid tribute to the women of the Colony who are carrying on farming operations, and said that special leave was being granted to soldiers settling for harvesting purposes.

The Kenya Auxiliary Air Unit has been disbanded, most of its members being absorbed into the R.A.F. As the Kenya Government was responsible for the formation of the unit, it has been considered right that its members should not suffer financially through such transfer, and the sum of £6,000 has been included in this year's estimate. The Colonial Government to make up the R.A.F. pay of former members of the Kenya unit to the rate they were drawing when that body was disbanded.

The Somaliland Camel Corps has been re-equipped in Kenya. Its members, who belong mainly to the Nyasaland region, evacuated from Berbera, were later attached to the 2nd King's African Rifles, a battalion recruited from Nyasaland.

Casualties, Awards and Appointments

Seven members of the South African Air Force were killed in an air crash near Mbeya, Southern Tanganyika, last Wednesday. The pilot apparently lost his way in thick mist and crashed into a mountainside.

A casualty list issued in Nairobi last week gave the following details: Accidentally killed, Major F. C. Westlake, M.C.; Wounded in action, two Lieutenants, P. E. Gudgeon and J. R. Dairs; Missing, believed wounded, and Lieutenant J. G. G. Livesey. Other ranks Wounded, Cooper K. P. Baifour. In addition, 27 Africans have been killed in action, 11 have died from accidents, and 19 from other causes; two have been wounded in action, and five accidentally injured.

The death from appendicitis announced from Northern Rhodesia, while in charge of a large convoy proceeding to East Africa, of Lieutenant Robert Denny, a former partner of Messrs. Denny Bros., of the London Stock Exchange, and the son of Mr. Leonard Denny, of that firm. Lieutenant Denny was a cousin of Mr. Reeve Denny, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, and nephew of Mr. Addison Denny, who has repeatedly led Northern Rhodesia.

Captain G. F. Gormley, of the Somaliland Administrative Service, has been taken prisoner. Brigadier J. A. Pienaar, Commander of the South African Brigade in Kenya, has been awarded the D.S.O. in recognition of his gallant leadership in the recent operations at Et Wis.

Lieutenant Colonel E. E. Stephenson, M.C., former O.C. of the Eastern Arab Corps of the Sudan, and the Force, was recently awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry at Dunkirk. He led a completely unaided battalion through enemy lines, swimming a river to safety.

Mr. M. W. Bartlett has been appointed O.C. of the Air Unit of the Nyasaland Air Force, with the rank of Captain. Mr. W. S. D. Frost is second-in-command.

and Messrs. J. C. Ounions and L. J. Ryan, are pilot officers.

Mr. F. M. Rogers is in charge of the machine-gun section of the Nyasaland Air Force.

The African War Supplies Board, has been divided into two sections, with General Sir Godfrey Rhodes in charge of the Materials Division, and Major G. H. Scupham, in charge of the Foodstuffs Division. On the military side an Army Supplies Commission has been established, and Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, said in Legislative Council recently that it was hoped through the medium of these bodies to overcome past difficulties in correlating military demands with local capacity to meet them.

One of the authors of the *Kenya Official Gazette* we recently announced that the Hon. S. G. Gheris, M.L.C., had been appointed Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property in Kenya. It is now officially stated that the announcement should have read: Mr. Maurice Gheris.

Captain R. C. Samuels, R.A.F., who, was commissioned in the Royal Air Force, recently has been made Battery Captain. He is serving in a lively area somewhere in England.

Dr. Christine O. Moody, daughter of Dr. Harold A. Moody, President of the League of Coloured Peoples, has been commissioned in the R.A.M.C.

Mr. H. M. Allsop, formerly a member of the Administrative Service of Tanganyika, is now serving with the Ministry of Pensions. Mrs. Allsop joined the Mechanical Transport Corps some time ago.

Mr. J. M. Sim, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Sim, formerly of Mombasa, and now of Devizes, has been commissioned in the Royal Artillery, and his brother, D. U. Sim, has passed the entrance examination for the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

Miss Bridget Donovan, secretary of the Joint East African Board, has been released from her duties for the duration of the war so that she may undertake factory personnel supervision work. During her absence the secretarial duties of the Board will be discharged by Mr. R. L. Winter, C.M.S., secretary of the British Empire Producers Organisation.

Gifts for the Air Force

Uganda has now raised more than £79,000 towards the £100,000 aimed at for a transport squadron of fighter planes.

Lord Beaverbrook recently telegraphed to the Governor of Uganda: "The gifts which Uganda has sent us in the past months have been the most splendid proof of the unbreakable ties that unite all races of our Empire in the common struggle. They are bringing powerful reinforcement to the Royal Air Force in its epic struggle against the forces of evil. The people of your Protectorate will now be represented by a fighter flight with machines named after Uganda towns. Rest assured that they will write the fame of Uganda triumphantly in the skies."

The Sudan War Fund now exceeds £23,000.

The Mfulira War Relief Club continues to set aside two-thirds of its monthly profits for presentation to the British Government for the purchase of aircraft.

Mr. J. H. Curle, the well-known sportsman and traveller, who had already contributed £1,000 towards Southern Rhodesia's war effort, has sent a second donation of the same amount to the Prime Minister of the Colony.

The British Charities Fund in Bara, P.E.A., has raised over £4,000.

Approximately £1,000 for one-third of the surplus funds of the Coffee Board of Kenya, are to be given to war funds as a contribution from the coffee industry.

The Southern Rhodesian National War Fund has sent a further £102 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund, making a total donation of £202.

Members of Methodist churches in Southern and

Northern Rhodesia have presented the Red Ambulance to the Southern Rhodesian War Effort.

Natives employed on the London mine, in Northern Rhodesia, have given £20 from their beer-hall profits to purchase comforts for men serving with the Rhodesian African Rifles.

A Southern Rhodesian Native, serving with the Colonial Mechanical Transport Unit in East Africa was recently killed in a motor cycle accident. Wanting to do all they could for his parents, his comrades sold his clothes by auction in the camp, and so generous was the response that £75 was raised and sent to his mother and father. No less than 50s. was bid for a tooth-brush.

Dr. S. B. one of Mombasa's Indian doctors, has shown a fine public spirit by turning his home into a first aid station, complete with X-rays, operating theatre, and casualty wards.

Girls of the Beit School in Chingwa, Northern Rhodesia, asked that the money, usually spent on their Christmas presents and on sports prizes should be sent to England to provide little luxuries for children suffering through air raids.

Clothing sent from Southern Rhodesia has reached 12 bombed centres in the provinces and three London districts which have suffered badly from air raids.

Hospitality for the Forces

Hospitality for the Forces is being admirably handled by the Bulawayo Services Club, which, as a beginning, has indexed some 300 names under such headings as home address, business interests, hobbies, and religion. Most countries in the British Isles are represented, and hobbies cover a wide field of sport, music, and so on. Local residents have been asked to indicate where they prefer to meet men from any particular place, and with any special interest or hobby, so that hosts and visitors with common interests can be brought together.

The State Pottery Trustees of Southern Rhodesia have given £2,000 to the Bulawayo Services Club to purchase crockery, furniture and equipment, £800 for the purchase of post office equipment and wireless sets for messes of the new Rhodesian African Rifles, and have increased from £750 to £1,000 per annum the grant for the whole administrative expenses of the National War Fund.

The Government of Kenya is providing £5,000 for the carrying of welfare work among the troops serving in the Colony, and a fund is being publicly raised to provide urgently needed canteens and travelling canteens for the more isolated stations and areas. Other Government units whose troops are serving in the Colony are being asked to contribute to the welfare scheme.

Through the generosity of a member of the Muthaiga Golf Club, Nairobi golf clubs and tennis racquets are now available at the clubhouse for the use of members of the Forces.

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Russia Helping Germany.

There is reason for believing that during M. Molotov's visit to Berlin he agreed to instruct Soviet agents in this country to stir up all the industrial strife they could, and to spread discontent wherever possible. It is notable that during the last weeks propaganda coming from the extreme Left has been almost exactly coincident with that coming from Berlin. Some documents recently published by Communists in this country are the subject of the war are strikingly like the terms of Hitler's last speech, which was an appeal to the masses on almost Communist grounds. The Communist Party in Britain and many bodies associated with it are working to undermine the national effort, and are spreading views indistinguishable from those put out by the Nazis themselves. We are satisfied from all the information reaching us that Russia has agreed to assist the Germans in this way. The Communist Party, though not very numerous, is politically very active and effective in industrial centres. Their agents are well placed. In many cases they have dug themselves into quite important positions, and have secured themselves against unwelcome attentions by creating the fiction that they, above all others, stand stoutly against all Communist activity, and are the natural enemies of Fascism. Amongst several ominous signs of Russian hostility to the cause are the extraordinary messages sent from Moscow and India by the Tass Agency. From London most of the messages deal with the effects of bombing, air-raid shelter conditions, and alleged profiteering by industry. They are twisted, provocative stories, which can only assist Germany. — *Imperial Policy Group.*

When Italy Is Defeated. The Libyan desert campaign may be the turning-point of the war. As for the terms of a peace treaty with Italy, when the time comes to propose what they should, first of all, be such that they leave Great Britain unchallenged in command of the Mediterranean and Red Sea, and that they eliminate the armed might of Italy in Africa. Albania should be restored to independence, Greece should recover the Dodecanese, Pantellaria should become a British naval base. At the same time, there should be a political and economic settlement which would offer the Italian people the hope of a secure and prosperous future with ample opportunities of Colonial enterprise. Perhaps the Sudan could be taken as a model for a wider north-eastern African order. — *The Nineteenth Century.*

Background to the

Bardia. Nobody who has seen the defences of Bardia can believe that the garrison of close on 45,000 had any chance for fighting, after the way in which it surrendered. If his troops had cared the slightest for the cause for which they were fighting, Berganzoli might well have claimed that Bardia was impregnable. The whole area is split up by deep watercourses cut into the limestone by the rainfall of centuries. The ground over which our troops had to advance is flat desert, offering an admirable field of fire. For three years the Italians have been perfecting this natural fortress. Miles of barbed wire were thrown around the area, which was then sub-divided by further wire fences into separate defence sectors, each containing three or four strong points. One typical sample point had one 2-inch anti-tank gun and two heavy and two light machine-guns. These gun positions were linked together by subterranean passages built of concrete which provided shelter in case of bombardment. The whole strong point was surrounded by a camouflaged anti-tank trench, also made of concrete, and 10 ft wide. Many of these strong points were supported in addition by tanks or "tankettes" mounting flame-throwers, which were intended to operate inside the defence sector and help deal with any enemy who might have penetrated within the wire fencing. These defences would have held up the most determined troops if they had been resolutely defended. — *Times* telegram.

Pétain's Next Move. What Marshal Pétain will do in the event of Germany making demands to which he cannot accede is a matter of constant speculation. One belief is that he will go with the Government to Algiers, which is not a Colony but a Department of France, so that the Government would still remain in metropolitan soil. It must not be assumed that in such an event Marshal Pétain would forthwith embrace the Allied cause and rally General Weygand and General Gaulle under his leadership. Renewed assistance to Germany and Italy. On the contrary, he might well go to Algeria with the object of holding aloof. On the one hand, he would not hamper General Weygand or General De Gaulle. On the other, he would escape the accusation by the Nazis of having broken the armistice, and thus be able to hope to save France and French prisoners from German reprisals. — Mr. Martin Moore, Lisbon correspondent, *Daily Telegraph.*

Great Britain and America. If the co-operation between the United States and the British Empire in the task of extricating the spirit and regime of totalitarian intolerance were to fail, the British Empire, rugged and embattled, might indeed find its way through and preserve the life and strength of our own country and our own Empire for the inevitable renewal of the conflict on worse terms, after an uneasy truce. But the chance of setting the march of mankind clearly and surely along the high roads of human progress would be lost and might never return. We have always taken the view that the values of mankind in its tremendous journey are principally needed for good of all—but mainly for good, for the path is upward—by the greatest men and its greatest episodes. I therefore hail it as a most fortunate occurrence that at this striking climax in world affairs there should stand at the head of the American Republic a famous statesman, long versed and experienced in the work of government and administration, in whose heart there burns the fire of resistance to aggression, oppression, and whose sympathies and nature make him the sincere and undoubted champion of justice and of freedom, and of the victims or wrong-doing wherever they may dwell. — *The Prime Minister.*

Meeting Increased Costs of Living. — Since it is generally agreed that no one should be better off in war than in peace, and since conscription for the Services, 100% E.P.T., and heavy individual taxation have removed all chance of this for the majority of the nation, general claims for increased wages should only be entertained in as far as they are based on increased cost of living. Though it is undesirable to enter now into the controversial problem of family allowances as the basis for payment of wages in general, it is obvious that the burden of increased cost of living must vary with the number of dependants supported by the worker. Any bonuses based on increased cost of living should consequently be granted to the worker in proportion to the number of his dependants. Since the necessities of food, clothing and heating form a smaller proportion of the budget of the non-fully-paid workers, increased cost of living should be met in full for the lower paid workers and be tapered off to little or nothing for the highest paid workers. — *Sir Geoffrey Peto.*

the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — "The British Empire is putting up a fight which will live for ever in the story of human gallantry." — President Roosevelt.

"Mr. Roosevelt's bear-Hitler Bill is No. 1776—an 1776, the year of American independence." — *Daily Express*.

"We must adopt a simpler diet and live primarily of the things we can grow in this country." — Lord Woolton.

"In the last five months the striking power of the R.A.F. has been more than doubled." — *Daily Mail* correspondent.

"Thirty per cent of the scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge are held by former pupils of elementary schools." — Mr. B. S. Jones.

"The Italian people, who are of the same stock, are quite different from the neurotic community found today in Britain." — *Home Radio*.

"The problem is to produce a strongly coloured lamp of the greatest possible speed." — Commandant of the Royal Armoured Corps.

"Germany could get a firm hold in Sicily, the Luftwaffe could range over the western and eastern Mediterranean." — Mr. Ferdinand Tuohy.

"In all professions, and especially the military, character is of greater importance than dress or experience." — General Sir Archibald Wavell.

"American aeroplanes to the R.A.F. are being flown across the Atlantic regularly and in increasing numbers." — *Sunday Times* air correspondent.

"The French débacle gave America a more violent shock than anything that has occurred in Europe since the days of George III." — *The Riband Table*.

"Overseas radio exports from Great Britain during 1940 are expected to reach the record figure of £2,000,000." — *Journal of the London Chamber of Commerce*.

"The Canadian Navy has convoyed 8,500 ships carrying 21 million tons of cargo from Atlantic ports, with losses of three quarters of one per cent." — Mr. Grant Dexter.

"Bunks for 320,500 people have been installed in London's public air raid shelters, and new ones are being installed at the rate of 33,500 a week." — Mr. Charles W. Key, M.P.

"The great gallantry and enterprise of the little Greek Navy is in striking contrast to the ignominious incapacity of Mussolini's ships." — Major General Sir Charles Gwynne.

"The essential question is not whether Germany was always the aggressor, but whether the German national is peculiarly aggressive, callous and brutal." — Mr. L. B. Namier.

"Whereas Germany for some years past has devoted all her strength to the building up of a great war machine, we, after 16 months of war, are not yet putting out our full chest." — *The Times*.

"The Ministry of Information should organise an educational campaign to emphasise the importance of the development of all the resources of every land over which the Union Jack flies." — Earl Winterton, M.P.

"El Adémideses to be called the graveyard of the Italian Air Force in Libya, for scattered about its fringes or collected in hangars lie the wrecks of no fewer than 10 aircraft." — *Times* special correspondent.

"The noise of history has always been, is being, and will continue to be made by the clatter of the wooden sabots of the upstairs, and the friction of the silken petticoats coming down." — Mr. Maurice G. D. Morrison, M.P.

"Drunk with military successes, the German cannot refrain from boasting; and once he convinces himself that victory is round the corner, the Pan-German reveals his secret aim at world-domination." — *Central European Observer*.

"There appears to be a growing opinion that some form of excess income tax, on the principle of E.P.T. or something in the lines of Mr. Keynes's plan, will have to be imposed if the danger of inflation is to be averted." — Mr. P. G. Loftus.

"The systematic aerial bombardment of our munition-producing centres and our supply ports is a direct analogue to the bombardment of a defensive zone by land artillery in the wars of the past prior to a grand assault." — Mrs. W. B. Currell.

"In December, 1939, 160 broadcasts were given by the B.B.C. in 16 foreign languages; today they are being given in 30 foreign languages. These 16 hours a week were devoted to foreign broadcasting; today 44½ hours are given to it." — Mrs. Cecil Nicolson, M.P.

"Hitler was not screaming about his means in order to compass his political ends. He could form a secret military alliance with Russia against Austria, and a similar alliance with Austria against Russia and call both his friends and allies!" — Mr. J. W. Bodin.

"There are still about 2,000 Britons on the Riviera." — Mr. E. B. Wareing.

"The graves of our many thousands of young soldiers should not inspire only mourning and woe. Rather are they a call to recognize that the highest good, the greatest gift which Almighty God has given man is to be a German." — The Governor-General of German-occupied Poland.

"In the nature of the fascist régime there can be no mere passing political crisis. That is its strength, and its fatal weakness. By deed and word it has the structure he has given it, and by the fanaticism he has inspired, Mussolini has dedicated his people to a policy of destruction." — Mr. J. G. Walter.

"The Colonies in Africa had never one of them been acquired at the suggestion of the British Government, with British sympathy and help. When after Adowa Italy proposed to abandon her territories in Africa, Britain used every means to dissuade her from such a despair and succeeded." — Dr. Edward Hutton.

"Shipments of tin to Japan have risen from 800,000 tons a month to 1,500 tons monthly from the Straits Settlements and the Netherlands East Indies combined. Are these consignments destined for the Japanese armament workshops, or does the metal go through Russia to Germany?" — Messrs. Strauss & Co.'s circular.

"The naval station at Horten in Norway was rendered under threat of aerial bombing directed against the civilian population. In surrendering the Norwegian admiral failed to destroy the naval code which was subsequently employed by the Germans to send false instructions to cease fire at Christian-sand." — Mr. Carl J. Stamp.

"Buckets are essential for the storing of sand for fire-fighting and of water for use with stirrup pumps. Let the Ministry of Home Security has included them under the Limitation of Supply Order, so that supplies actually held in wholesalers' stocks cannot be distributed as wholesalers have already exhausted their extremely limited quota under the limitation order." — Miss L. F. Newbold.

"That foul and terrible thing which we call a storm is a symptom nearly as much of a cause. Its barrow-way out of the dark subconscious depths of mass-resentment into its has been poured all the fevered and empty imaginations of a frustrated men. It is the true end of lives who have sought and found a perverted loyalty to a Satanic substitute for true religion." — Canon Barry.

PERSONALIA

Mr. A. E. Forrest, until lately Financial Secretary of Uganda, has retired from the Colonial Service.

Mr. J. C. Muir, Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, has been appointed an official member of the Executive Council.

The new Governor-General of the Sudan, Lieutenant-General H. J. Huddleston, was recently created K.C.M.G.

Captain F. P. Harris, Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, is visiting Australia to investigate the possibilities of expanding the export of Southern Rhodesian tobacco.

Valuable diaries, notes and photographs of early days in Southern Rhodesia, collected by the late Mr. C. T. Eriksson, of Bulawayo, have been presented to the Government by his son, Mr. F. Eriksson, of Salisbury.

Sir Stewart Symes, who recently relinquished the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan, and later visited Kenya, has continued his journey southwards and was staying with Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Stanley, when the last mail left.

Mr. J. Granville Squires and Mrs. Ratchliffe Holmes took part in a discussion on Tanganyika broadcast a few days ago in the Forces programme of the B.B.C. Mr. Squires in particular made skilful use of his opportunity to explore the nature of German rule and the ultimate objects of German African ambitions.

All interested in the Colonial Empire will be gratified that the Prime Minister has appointed Lord Lloyd to be Leader of the House of Lords in succession to Lord Halifax, and that he will retain his office as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Lloyd has had to cover recent engagements on account of a chill.

Mr. George Balfour, M.P., who, as Chairman of Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Company is closely associated with electrical supply installations in Eastern Africa, has been appointed Chairman of a committee set up by the Reith to consider cement production in the country in connexion with post-war reconstruction problems.

The engagement is announced between Major Seton Graeme Dickson, The Royal Scots, elder son of Mr. Norman B. Dickson, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., a director of Nyasaland Railways, and previously for more than 20 years Chairman of the Shire Highlands Railway, and Mrs. Dickson, of Struan, Winsledon Park, London, S.W., and Elsie Jean, only child of the late Colonel Pollock-Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O., late 18th Hussars, and Mrs. Pollock-Morris, of Craig Kilmaonock, Ayrshire. Major Dickson's sister is well known to Nyasalanders as Mrs. A. R. Barron, wife of one of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Protectorate.

Bravery of H. A. J. Stiebel

We have seen officially notified of an action by H. A. J. Stiebel, a public schoolboy, 17 years of age, the younger son of Mr. H. C. Stiebel, C.M.G., 1910, formerly Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Stiebel. He is a member of the Home Guard in a Home Counties Area, and his act of gallantry with that of a comrade, J. M. Blundell (aged 18), has been fittingly recognised in Battalion Orders.

When bombs were actually falling in the vicinity of the school on duty at an airport. One delayed action bomb fell close to them, and while police and A.R.P. personnel were evacuating all inhabitants from houses within a certain radius the two boys bravely undertook such police work as stopping cars, diverting traffic, etc. They were at their post when the bomb burst, but they managed to take shelter in a partly built blockhouse when the first hissing noise preceded the explosion of the bomb.

The Battalion Order commending them concludes: "The action of these two young members of the Home Guard deserves the highest commendation; they have set a fine example of courage and devotion to the whole Battalion."

Obituary

Captain Henry Laing de Watto, of Eldama Ravine, died recently in Nakuru of heart failure.

Mr. R. A. Law, formerly in the Education Department of Kenya, has died.

Mr. A. D. [Name] has been killed in Kenya at the age of 34 as the result of a motor accident.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Whycombe, former Director of Electricity and Wireless in Zanzibar.

Mr. Arnold Schierhout, whose sudden death in Bulawayo is announced, was for many years manager of the Grand Hotel.

The death near Reasing occurred last week of Mrs. M. F. Tippetts, widow of Mr. Sydney A. Tippetts, formerly of the Southern Political Services.

Mr. L. R. Couperthwaite, who has died in Broken Hill at the age of 60, had lived in Northern Rhodesia for half his life. During the last war he served with the Northern Rhodesian Forces. In recent years he had been on the staff of Rhodesia Railways.

Mr. John Howie, chief engineer of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has died of heart failure at the age of 62, and has been buried at sea. He had served the company for 45 years. He was for many years chief engineer of the BALMORAL CASTLES.

Mr. W. A. J. Scobie, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 74, had lived in Southern Rhodesia for 43 years. Having served in the Nile Expedition of 1895 and the Boer War, and believing that he would be rejected on account of his age in the last war, he changed his name to W. J. Watson. Under that name he saw active service with the Norfolk and the Royal West Kent Regiments.

Mr. A. Bates, who has died in Nakuru, trained in Italy as a professional singer, but after serving in the Boer War, went to East Africa in 1904, took an active part in the suppression of the Mandi rebellion of 1905-1906, and served throughout the East African Campaign of the last war. He was a very much travelled man, and Asia had been in Nakuru about eight years ago. Lately his hospitality to South African and other troops in Kenya had been overwhelming. He will be greatly

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Lord Baden-Powell

We deeply regret to announce the death in Nyeri, Kenya Colony, last week at the age of 82 years of the eminent General Lord Baden-Powell, 1st Viscount of the 26th Scouts and Girl Guides organisations. For 40 months he had been suffering from recurring heart attacks.

He was buried in Nyeri, the pall-bearers including the G.O.A. and the Air Commodore, East Africa, General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, Scout Commissioner for Kenya and Lord Ffrench. The coffin, covered with the Union Jack and the Scout flag, was carried on a South African motor-carriage and escorted by parties of the South African Infantry, and airmen. The Chief Scout medals and decorations were borne by a Kenya Scout and the coffin was carried to the graveside by four Rover Scouts and four British N.E.O.'s of the K.A.B.

The King sent a message to Lady Baden-Powell expressing his sympathy and that of the Queen, and the Imperial Government proposed burial in Westminster Abbey. Whether that suggestion will be adopted after the war has not been decided.

Active Service in Rhodesia

Entering the Army in 1876, Robert Baden-Powell, seventh son of the Rev. Baden-Powell, served in India until his regiment, the 13th Hussars, was transferred to Natal in 1881. There followed many years in South Africa, interspersed with a short period of active service in West Africa with the Ashanti Expedition, but his first real chance came in 1896, when, following Matabele rising in March of that year, he was appointed Chief Staff Officer to a force formed by Lieutenant-Colonel Plumer to bring aid to Matabeleland. Bulawayo was seriously threatened, and it was felt that the Mashona might rebel at any moment. "B.P." having done much reconnoitring alone and with small parties, was soon given command of a column, with which he attacked and captured the stronghold of Wedza and cleared the Matabeleland-Mashonaland border.

Though this command lasted only about five months, it was an epoch-making period for an ambitious officer who had already written a book on reconnaissance and scouting and had now both the occasion and the need to practice his precepts, and improve upon them. Courageous and always ready to test some promising new idea, he won the esteem of the tough pioneers of Rhodesia, who found that he could laugh with them when, as they had prophesied, some of his schemes failed. Early in 1897, he was recalled to England.

Defence of Mafeking

Two years later he was sent back to organise the defence of Rhodesia and Bechuanaland in preparation for the war which loomed in South Africa. Two regiments were raised, the Rhodesia Regiment under Plumer and the Bechuanaland Protectorate Regiment under Baden-Powell, with headquarters in Mafeking, which Baden-Powell also made his own base. On October 12, 1900, the Boers derailed an armoured train on its way to Mafeking, surrounded the town, and began the heroic siege, which was not raised until May 17, 1900. The defence by less than 1,000 men against heavy attacks brought renown to their commander, who was then Major-General and C.B. Three years later he was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain. In 1907 he was promoted Lieutenant-General and given command of the New South Wales Territorial District in 1909, he received the K.C.V.O., and he resigned from the Army in the following year at the insistence of King Edward.

Always fond of boys, Baden-Powell conceived the idea of an organisation which would combine discipline and games, chivalry with patriotism, and in 1907 he held on Brownsea Island, Dorset, a summer camp which surpassed his fondest hopes. From this small

beginning grew an organisation which has spread to all corners of the world.

The Chief Scout underwent an internal operation in 1931, and later began a world tour, visiting Australia, India, and Africa. In 1937 he decided to settle in Kenya, and selected a site at Nyeri on which to build a bungalow. There, in the quietness and grandeur of one of the most attractive parts of the Colony, he spent the evening of his life. On the outbreak of this war he offered to return to England to "lend a hand," but Lord Somers, the Deputy Chief Scout, urged him not to undertake the journey.

Three characteristic farewell messages have been found among his papers in Nyeri. The first, to the general public, said that "the most worthwhile thing is to try to put a bit of happiness into the lives of others." That to the Scouts pointed out that "happiness does not come from being rich, nor merely from being successful in your career, nor by self-indulgence. The real way to get happiness is by giving happiness to other people." The third message, to the Girl Guides, said: "You will find that Heaven is not asking of you, unless you are up in the skies after you are dead, but right here on this world in your own homes."

For a full comment on the Chief Scout's life and work, see the article in the *Illustrated London News* of 1937.

Major G. S. F. Middleton

All who knew Major G. S. F. Middleton will learn with deep regret of his death in a military hospital.

Commissioned into the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, he served with the K.A.R. in Dar es Salaam from 1921 to 1924, and was promoted to the rank of Major in 1928. He was a member of the O. C. and grade to the Committee of Imperial Defence, and took part in compiling the Official History of the East African Campaign, a task to which he applied himself with an arduousness. He volunteered that appointment early in 1909 to rejoin the 2nd Battalion of his regiment in Caterick, and later he was sent to Northern Ireland.

Steady and firm in principle, he put his duty as he saw it before all other considerations. Indeed, when it seemed at the time of the Munich period that the weak British Government was taking a wrong way, German opportunity in East Africa, he told one of a little group of men who were planning a nation-wide campaign for such an eventuality that he was willing to resign from the Army to do his share in his service to his country. This was not a case of a rich man's resignation, but one of a man who could afford to do so, and who could devote himself to his country's cause. For Middleton's heart was in the Army, which he could have left only with the greatest regret, and he was a married man dependent on his service pay for such was his practical position, and so deep his attachment to the calm life of the Inniskilling in Germany, that he was ready to give up anything if the need arose.

Those who shared his friendship will deeply sympathise with his wife and young child.

Captain H. J. Horsey

Captain H. J. Horsey, who will be remembered by numerous readers who have travelled by Imperial Airways machines going to and from East Africa, died last week after an accident caused while delivering an aeroplane for the Transport Auxiliary, the organisation which ferries aircraft from factories to squadrons in Great Britain. Captain Horsey was one of the best-known pilots in British civil aviation, and before the war the South Africa route was established he had piloted flying-boats across the Mediterranean to Cairo and Khartoum. Later he flew machines over the whole Africa route. His was a most popular position, and he was proud of the fact that he and his son, Pilot Officer Michael Horsey, were perhaps the only father and son flying in this war.

Problems of Nyasaland Candidly Reviewed by the Governor

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE KENNEDY spoke without restraint when addressing the budget session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

Emphasising that the Protectorate should help herself and the Mother Country by maintaining the level of production and of export, and by increasing exports to countries whose exchange is needed, he said he hoped the agricultural drive now in progress would greatly augment the output of raw materials in that category.

"It would," said the Governor, "if it were not for the 'flash-in-the-pan' opportunists, whose un-economic prices, prevented us from getting into that market and staying there." One of the curses of these tropical territories is the sporadic emergence of the piratical middleman who for his own selfish ends raises the price levels, corners the market, stays in it for a few seasons, and then leaves the duped producer to adjust himself to lower but economic prices. He does so very often by going out of production altogether.

Closely allied to agriculture are the agencies controlling land usage. They are too often concerned with the minute of rent collection and conveyancing, and rarely does one find a Lands Department sufficiently well-staffed or sufficiently co-ordinating its work with the agricultural, forests, and animal health departments to ensure non-wasteful use of land and observance of covenants. "I felt when I came here that something had to be done about it."

His Excellency then referred to the scheme of Mr. MacDonald, lent by the Government of Tanganyika, in 1939, for the amalgamation and reorganisation of the Departments of Lands and Survey and of the Registrar

of the High Court, and to the appointment of Mr. Alcock as Lands Officer and Registrar-General, and continued:

"Before it is too late proposals for a system of inspection of land and a code to ensure that it is properly used and so prevent soil erosion must be drawn up. We cannot for ever proceed with the systematic land mining which is going on in certain parts of the Protectorate, nor can we for ever countenance the locking up of large acreages of underdeveloped private land in a sand-hungry area." Sir Donald added that he had placed before his advisers for examination a suggestion for the ordered settlement after the war of selected African soldiers.

Development of the banking deposits on Mount Manje was being encouraged, and he had reason to expect a forward move at an "indistinct date." The opening of that industry could not fail to bring prosperity and a more balanced economy to the country.

Broad Hints to Officials

After thanking members of the Civil Service for their work during the year, the Governor continued to his senior colleagues and to continue to give the closest attention to the elimination of unnecessary red tape and to the co-ordination of bureaucratic processes. My service in these new countries has bred in me a hatred of any system which delays the settlement of common sense of an issue of importance, and wastes the time of highly-paid officials in discussing the trivialities of importance only to those who worship at the fetish hut of Mumbo Jumbo.

I am glad that in our Civil Service there is an increasing number of officers who, while appreciating the value of the guidance offered by rules and regulations, and the necessity for conforming to them, have rid themselves of the germs which lurk and multiply in dusty offices, and, in the fresh air in which humans ought always to move, are using their training and powers of selection to get to grips with the things that really matter.

Sir Donald said that at May last practically all Europeans between the ages of 18 and 35 not already for service had volunteered for service with the Kenya Regiment. The following were the percentages of groups of men now on active service: 16-20 years, 21.7%; 21-25 years, 9.2%; 26-30 years, 10.4%; 31-35 years, 66%. In the Civil Service was with the Forces. No more men could be released either from industry or from the Civil Service without grave detriment.

Co-operation with the Rhodesians

He paid tribute to Southern Rhodesia's magnificent contribution to the air and land forces of the Empire, to Northern Rhodesia's industrial output, and to workers in Nyasaland, adding, however: "We must get closer together if we are to avoid getting in each other's way. The recent Conference in Salisbury, at which we considered proposals directed towards ensuring that the three territories co-operate to the best advantage in the war effort, took the first really effective step in that direction."

Turning to agricultural matters, the Governor said that tea exports in 1939 amounted to 11,385,000 lb., and that the figure for 1940 would exceed 12,000,000 lb. At the end of 1940 it was estimated that the country had 20,000 acres under tea. A fungicidal experimental station had been started, and the Colonial Development Advisory Committee had granted funds for its maintenance for 10 years. Coffee production continued to decline, and no less than the Protectorate's requirements.

Food-cro growers on Native trust lands numbered 40,395, and their output amounted to 7,507,089 lb.

(Concluded on page 320)

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News Items in Brief

The French Consulate at Zanzibar has been closed.

The Government has decided that its representative in South Africa shall henceforth be designated as Commissioner for Rhodesia in South Africa.

The Beit Aero Club took part in a rally at Beira. The Tiger Moth plane owned by the club has been badly damaged in a crash near Beira.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council has approved a draft memorandum on the re-alignment of the main line between Gilgil and Nakuru. It is to be published shortly.

The first 40 kilometres of the Beira Ana-Tete railway in Rhodesia has been opened for traffic. The whole line, measuring some 270 kilometres, is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

The representative in Northern Rhodesia of the Watch Tower movement was recently fined £25 for one month's imprisonment with hard labour for sending a letter out of the territory other than by the official post.

A new hall has been opened in a Native location at Lusaka. It has been designed to suit the needs of the Natives and is estimated to cost of £750, which is a whole sum of the profits on the sale of beer.

Every air mail service between South and East Africa was sponsored by the South African Railways. The places served are Johannesburg twice weekly for Bulawayo, Lusaka, Beira, Nairobi, Kisumu and Entebbe, and Tuta by the same route.

Active steps are being taken in Southern Rhodesia to intensify conservation in the Native reserves. Two soil conservation officers are directing 20 gangs of Native labourers at the worst spots, and the building of storm drains and contour ridges is progressing rapidly.

A new Roman Catholic church was recently consecrated in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, by the Prefect Apostolic, M. G. Mazzieri. The building was designed and built under the supervision of Brother Anthony, who has charge of the Catholic churches of the Copperbelt.

The major wing of the Lusaka European Hospital, built with funds subscribed by the Beit Trustees, will shortly be opened. Two new Native hospitals and two dispensaries are to be built in Northern Rhodesia this year. In addition to the excellent hospitals run by mining companies on the Copperbelt, Government hospitals are at Livingstone, Mazabisa, Victoria Falls, Abercorn and Fort Jameson.

The Municipal Council of Bulawayo has called for tenders for the supply of a 10,000 kw. M.C.R. turbo-generator alternator and two 1000 kw. boilers rated at 80,000 lb. per hour, together with associated auxiliary equipment. Tenders must be submitted to the Town Clerk before February 17. A specimen copy of the specification and general conditions of tender may be borrowed from the Department of Overseas Trade, 99-103, St. Michael's Road, Bournemouth.

New income tax rates for Europeans are being introduced in Nyasaland. The allowances will be £300 for a wife, £90 for the first child, and £60 for every other child. Unmarried men receive a deduction from income of £175, and a further reduction of £1 for every completed £1 for every £10 the income exceeds £300. The new tax rates are 1s. 6d. for the £ for every £1 of the first £200; 2s. 6d. for every £1 of the next £500; 3s. 6d. in the £ on the next £200; and 4s. 6d. for every additional £1.

Fine New Road

The new road through the Sabi Valley of Southern Rhodesia is nearly completed. Running from the town of Gwelo to the Welsetter Gwelo Road, it is 100 miles long and is thought by many people to be the most important highway in Southern Africa.

Revealing Military Movements

A European woman has been fined £5 in Kenya for sending by post a letter to the wife of a South African soldier, instructing her to transmit information regarding the movements of her husband's unit. She had dispatched a letter containing information of the whereabouts of a South African unit and details of a code system whereby the husband would transmit information of troop movements to his wife, who might pass on the knowledge to the wives of friends. Military information of considerable value to the Army might thus have been disclosed. The soldier concerned has also been severely reprimanded.

Fourth Generation of Rhodesians

A son recently born in Bulawayo to Mrs. R. G. Kay is the first member of the fourth generation of Rhodesians. The boy's great-grandfather, Mrs. M. M. Carnegie, who is still living in the Colony, was born in Nyati in 1852 as the daughter of the Rev. W. Sykes, of the London Missionary Society, and Mrs. Sykes. She married the Rev. David Carnegie, also of the L.M.S., and their first child, William Arnold Carnegie, was born in Nyati in 1880. His first son, Bernard Arnold Carnegie, was born in Bulawayo in 1917, and his daughter, Stella Margaret, in 1915. She is now the wife of Mr. R. G. Kay, and it is her son who represents the first born of the fourth generation of a family of Rhodesians.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Kavirondo Gold Mines

Kavirondo Gold Mines Ltd. states in their annual report for June 30, 1940 that during the year 5,380 oz. of fine gold were recovered (against 7,381 oz. last year), and that 102 tons were obtained from tribute work. Receipts from sales of bullion totalled £47,633 (against £53,780), other receipts being £81 on sales of tribute gold and £26 for bank interest, transfer fees, etc., making a total of £48,035. General expenditure amounted to £49,180, showing a loss on revenue account of £1,144. Outlays on buildings, etc., were £5,416. The total loss for the year was £6,324 (compared with a net profit of £2,549). Cash resources at the end of June were £19,444, and there were stores and materials in transit valued at £10,695.

Development in Kakamega totalled 4,175 ft. At Koh Mulima the vertical shaft was sunk 42 ft. to 435 ft. below the collar. The 200 ft. level was driven on the lode 92 ft. N. and 122 ft. S., the ore averaging 6.8 dwt. over 18.2 ins. per a length of 69 ft. Including work done after the close of the financial year, the total length of ore exposed at the 400 ft. level is 150 ft., worth 6.4 dwt. over a stope width of 3 ft. The 200 ft. level was driven 123 ft. N., of which a length of 67 ft. was on quartz 28 ins. wide, worth 26.1 dwt. per ton.

In Dudgeon South section ore is being stoped from the 200 ft. level, where the shoot is 154 ft. long, 5.13 dwt. per ton over 3 ft. On Turnhill West section a cross-cut driven E. cut the lode at 157 ft. on the 180 ft. horizon. Levels N. and S. were begun and driven 76 ft. and 72 ft. respectively. The last 25 ft. on the level N. was in ore 28 ins. wide worth 15 dwt. with good ore still in the face.

Gold produced at Kakamega totalled 3,348 oz., produced from 12,350 tons crushed, 880 tons treated by cyanide, and 898 tons of tailings. Ore reserves at Kakamega on June 30 last were estimated at 29,227 tons, averaging 6.35 dwt., and a further 6,770 tons worth 7.45 dwt., not freely available. There were also in stock 1,969 tons of concentrates held for treatment.

At Chausu 9,233 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,799 oz. fine gold. In addition 6,391 tons valued at 2.72 dwt. were treated in the leaching plant, yielding 733 oz., making a total return of 22,532 oz. fine gold. Ore reserves at Chausu were estimated at 11,517 tons, averaging 8.73 dwt. gold.

Development at the west end of the second level on Chausu vein produced N. of No. 5 winze on two branches, and which together total 144 ft. in length worth 13 dwt. over 25.5 ins. No. 3 winze was sunk 71 ft. below the second level by June 30, and has since passed the position of the 3rd level, 120 ft. below the second level. The main (E.-W.) section of the Chausu vein has been explored and seems likely to prove valuable as a source of low-grade ore.

The annual meeting is to be held in London next Tuesday.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—Coal sales during December totalled 101,617 tons.

Kentia Gold Areas.—Production for December totalled 3,140 oz. fine gold from 8,284 tons mined.

Kagera.—Output for December: 314 oz. gold, valued at £2,300, and 23 tons of concentrates, including 2 tons from tribute.

Bushick.—During December 48,300 lbs. were crushed, producing gold valued at £21,690, taking gold at 154s. per oz. Profit, £8,077.

Tristia-Etna.—During December 1,450 tons were milled for a recovery of 912 oz. fine gold. Profit, £3,700, taking gold at 184s. per oz.

Sherwood Starr.—Results for December, 1939, crushed 9,500; revenue (taking gold at 154s. per oz.), £11,847; cost, £7,863; royalty, £560; sundry revenue, £390. Profit, £3,400, including excess grade, £2,000.

Cam and Motor.—During December 49,600 tons were crushed, producing gold valued at £25,934 (at 154s. per oz.). Costs: £24,250; royalty, £2,797; sundry revenue, £1,193. Profit, £29,010, including excess grade £4,900.

Rozende.—During December 4,000 tons were crushed. Revenue (taking gold at 154s. per oz.) £2,700; costs, £17,050; sundry revenue, £707; profit, £13,643, including excess grade £4,000, and gold price advance for the year.

Waterman.—During December hoisting was suspended throughout the month to allow shaft repairs to be carried out. The work having been completed, normal operations were resumed on January 1. The mill crushed 1,029 tons of ore for a recovery of 491 oz. fine gold, valued at £2,872. Working expenditure, £2,565; development, £2,300. Estimated deficit, £2,480. Capital expenditure, £1,000.

Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

Mr. Bailey Southwell's Address

The ordinary general meeting of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company (1919), Ltd., was held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 7.

Mr. Gordon C. Hays, on behalf of the secretaries, the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company, Ltd., having read the notice convening the meeting and the Report of the Auditors, Mr. Bailey Southwell, Chairman of the company, referred to the death of Sir A. S. Bailey. He said: "To me more than anyone else, the success of the company has been due, since, after the initial years of metallurgical difficulties about 25 years ago, and when the company was in trouble financially, he supported and kept development going after the reduction plant had closed down." Later, when reserves justified resumption of production, he advanced the £120,000 required to organize the reduction plant and keep development work going in the meantime. Within a year rich values were struck on the 11th level and a great Rhodesian mine was established, which strengthened the then waning faith in gold mining in Southern Rhodesia.

Reviewing the company's financial position, the Chairman dealt with the need to reserve £250,000 for taxation from the year's profit of £291,875. He said that U.K. income tax and N.D.C. were estimated to require £30,000, that Rhodesian tax for the year ended June 30, 1939, was £137,050, and for the year ended June 30, 1940, £108,850. There was to be deducted the London reserve to June 30, 1939, for Rhodesian taxation of £17,850, leaving £2,450, which had to be added making £250,000.

It might be interesting to show how much the company pays the Southern Rhodesian Government. Assume a round figure of 200,000 as the year's profit after paying royalties, necessitating an output of approximately 80,000 ounces. As the Bank of England pays the sale realization charges, the Southern Rhodesian Government receives, beyond the 15s. we are paid at present, the full 15s. per ounce, which amounts to 200,000 at 20,000 ounces. The Government really is approximately £30,000 and the taxmen would be not less than £100,000, making £130,000 received by the Government. Of the £300,000 profit, £100,000 is paid in taxation, leaving £200,000 for the company, of which capital expenditure and head office expenses must be met. The Government thus receives approximately 50% of the total working profits of the company, apart from customs duties on stores.

The payable ore reserves on the two fully developed levels at the bottom are 35th level, 101,500 tons, of an average value of 4.8 dwt. over 20 ins., and 34th level, 111,000 tons of an average value of 4.7 dwt. over 29 ins. Even if no further development work were done, the ore reserves indicate that the mine could run nearly six years, while the ore from reclamation would extend this period. In addition, we are finding useful values on extensions of the Cam lode in the upper levels.

There is no heavy special capital expenditure in prospect, and shaft sinking will be continued quietly, so the accounts at June 30, 1941, will show a big improvement in cash resources and the profit prospects for a considerable period ahead are satisfactory, even though the mine is dipping up to 25° on the 11th level, grade at the bottom. The company has a strong and liquid financial position, with £250,000 in reserves made available to cover all commitments. It is therefore able to announce bigger dividends assuming that conditions remain more or less as at present and that taxation is not seriously increased.

London Coffee Market

Coffee on the London market is firm with an active demand at rising prices, states the current market review of Messrs. (Cain), Schluter & Company. The report continues:

Lack of fresh imports from foreign sources and of tonnage to lift the East Africa coffee allowed to come here have combined to cause a scarcity of good quality coffee. The Government say there is enough coffee in Great Britain to last us two to three years, assuming normal consumption. The impression prevails, however, that most of it is not of the quality usually consumed here. For that reason good grades and soft drinking Santos disappear from the market and go into roasters' stocks almost as quickly as they are offered.

World coffee markets show a considerable improvement, probably in anticipation of Central and South American producers accepting the U.S.A. quota system in return for loans from Washington to help them carry over their crop surpluses. Whatever one may think of the commercial aspect of these proposals, it is refreshing to find that money is to be made available to preserve an asset instead of being spent on means of destruction.

The increasing attention coffee growers receiving here as a substitute for rationed tea should be the best means by which we could ever hope to cultivate a taste for coffee in Great Britain. Apart from the increased consumption during the war, it may develop a lasting habit with the public if good quality, fresh supplies and the use of the correct quantity combined convinced them how good real coffee is if it is well made.

Wheat in Kenya

The Wheat Advisory Board in Kenya has asked the Director of Agriculture to stimulate production during the coming season on account of increasing local demands, and has urged that the questions of increased internal consumption should be further exploited before any further export of bran takes place.

British Overseas Stores

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., which has trading interests in E. A., announced net profits of £24,073 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £18,775 for the preceding 12 months. The amount required to meet E.P.T. (computed on the total profits) including those of subsidiary companies) and income tax has not yet been agreed, but no less than £22,000 has had to be provided to cover all possible claims.

Gedaref Railway

The annual report of the Gedaref Railway and Development Company states that the Kassala-Gedaref-Mekwar line, which forms part of the main railway system in the Sudan, was operated for passenger and goods traffic throughout the year to October 31 by Sudan Railways, acting as contractors to the Company. The obligations of the Sudan Government under the sale agreement in respect of payment of instalments of the purchase price were duly fulfilled.

New Maize Subsidy Plan

A new method of allocating the £20,000 maize subsidy to growers in Southern Rhodesia provides for a subsidy of 50d. a bag on the European participation in the local pool and of 1s. a bag on the European participation in the export pool, with a maximum grant of subsidy on the latter case of 2,000 bags for each individual grower. Under the previous proposal a subsidy of 6d. a bag was to be given on European participation in the local pool. The new scheme is considered to give the greatest assistance to the medium maize growers, namely, those producing between 1,500 and 5,000 bags.

African Composting

A new form of composting in which the waste material has been gradually accepted as an essential part of the agricultural cycle in Kenya is described in a paper on "African Composting" by Mr. J. K. N. Jones, in the *Journal of Agricultural Science, Cambridge*.

When land is cleared, the trees and the vegetation which is placed on the land is left to rot, leaving the land in a state of flat spots and small mounds. Decomposition is fairly rapid, so that when the crops are planted there is no soil. The soil is then made up of all the residues left in the ground, the soil is soft and the soil drawn through the rubbish, forming a fresh series of ridges and furrows. By this means the soil is returned to the land to rejuvenating bush which is sown for many years.

The Business Side of Farming

That farmers in Africa should also be business men was eloquently stressed by Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance of Southern Rhodesia, who declared that most of the farming failures of recent years had been due to the fact that good agriculturists had often not known how to manage their business affairs. The policy of the Government was therefore to teach not only farming but business methods also. He pointed that it was a crime for any farmer to have his land at the end of the year in a poorer state of fertility than at the beginning, and that anyone who cut down a tree ought to plant two in its place.

Rheodesian exports to the U.S.A. are increasing greatly.

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Problems of Nyasaland

(Continued from page 10)

Registered Native tobacco growers, some private estates numbered 16,510, and the value of tobacco produced was £2,223,173 lb. On account of a general increase in the price of tobacco, growers had received on the average approximately one penny per lb. more for their crop than in 1939. The auction floors showed an increase of approximately 600,000 lb. over the 1939 figure, while the value increased by nearly £1,100,000 to £2,223,173. In other words the 1940 value was approximately double that of 1939, the first year of auction sale in Nyasaland. Sales of flue-cured leaf had reached £1,033,482.

Referring to the new administration, the Governor said it was his hope that Native authorities should progressively undertake more responsibility for development of social, agricultural, veterinary and water services, should build, maintain and operate schools, hospitals, dispensaries and roads in their own areas, and should establish water supplies in arid areas, aided where necessary by Government subsidies. "We must remember that the African is not a passive recipient of civilisation, but is continuing to

"I am not alone," he said, "in holding that the solution of many of our difficulties lies in the release of district officers from sedentary and routine duties and the concentration at suitable points of subordinate staff capable of carrying out those duties and more fitted to do so."

The police were also to be concentrated at several key points.

E.A. Service Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service include—

Colonial Agricultural Service.—Mr. D. S. Davies, Agricultural Officer, Uganda, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Palestine; Mr. H. R. Haskings, Botanist, to be Senior Botanist, Uganda; Mr. J. J. Johnson, Agricultural Officer, to be Botanist, Uganda; Mr. G. A. Bennett, Customs Officer, to be Assistant Inspector of Tanganyika Territory.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss W. Jones, Nursing Sister, to be Senior Nursing Sister, Zanzibar.

Other appointments.—Mr. W. C. Clarke, Agricultural Assistant, to be Senior Agricultural Assistant, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. I. C. Craig, 2nd Engineer, Lake Marine Service, to be 1st Engineer, Lake Marine Service, Kenya and Uganda Railways; Mr. W. Farley, Director of Public Works, Northern Rhodesia, to be Director of Public Works, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. H. E. Pearson, Public Accountant, Palestine, to be Assistant Inspector of Tanganyika Territory.

Other appointments include—Mr. J. B. Davey, former P.M.O., Tanganyika Territory, to be Senior Medical Officer, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. C. W. Sawyer, former Assistant, Treasury, to be Assistant Treasurer, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. L. W. Taylor, former Assistant P.M.G., to be Deputy Postmaster General, Trinidad.

First appointments in the Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss M. J. Evershed, to be Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Veterinary Service.—Mr. G. E. Baillie, to be Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. I. B. Pulham, to be Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

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Of Agricultural Concern

Experimental cultivation of flax has been started in the Protectorate of Uganda.

Uganda has been asked to India to study flax production, with a view to the possible development of flax growing in the Protectorate.

Kenya pyrethrum growers have been urged to grow other crops or to engage also in dairying. If necessary powers under the Defence Regulations will be exercised to compel such diversification to meet the country's needs.

The existing rate of import warrants an increase of one cent per lb. in the excise tax for 1941, said Mr. J. E. Mearns, Acting Governor of Uganda, recently. It was proposed to introduce this increase for the forthcoming season, provided the quotation for July flour proved to be 50d. per lb. or over in the middle of December.

The Government will have arranged to purchase the wool of the mixed wool clip. A Control Board has been set up under Mr. S. S. Hunter, which is assisted by a committee composed of Lieut. Col. Colonel G. C. Griffith, Mr. J. J. Hardee, F. Pierce Grove and E. H. Orake. The wool will take the form of wool from the growers, and the Government will make interim payments to growers and will pay the final payment. It will also be responsible for local use.

The Government is only dealing from 1940 to 1941, of which 100 acres have been obtained from a strain of pyrethrum grown in the Galilee. The experimental plot has been established in 1940 and 600 lbs. of wool have been produced. The Government of Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia are also producing pyrethrum in various parts of the highlands. It is suggested that many tobacco growers in the Colony will find pyrethrum a valuable additional crop.

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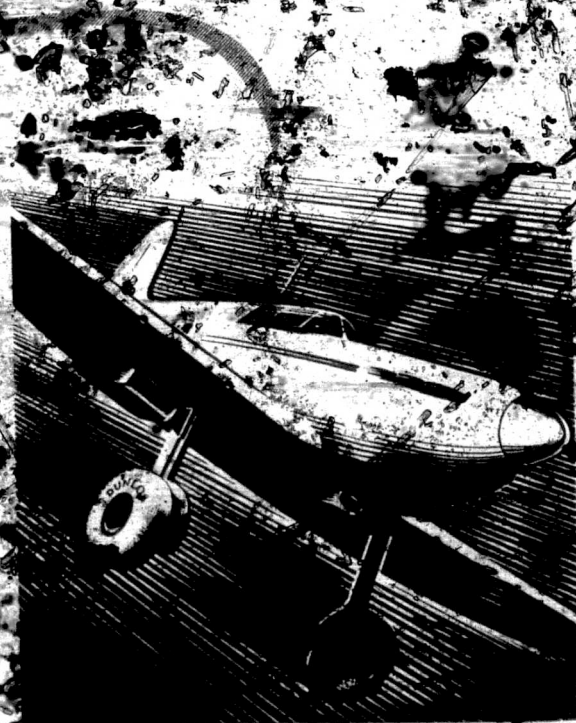
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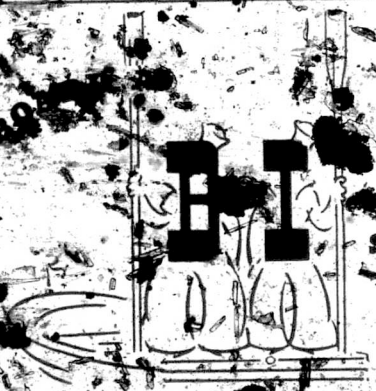


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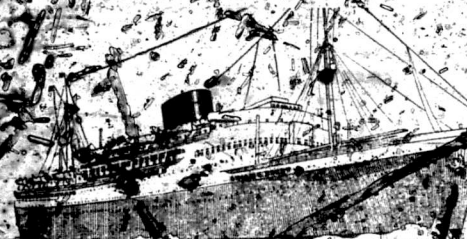
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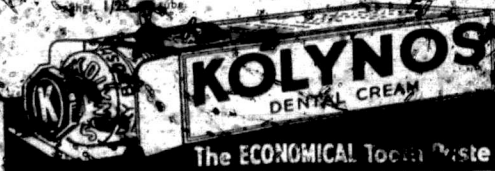
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