

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 6, 1941

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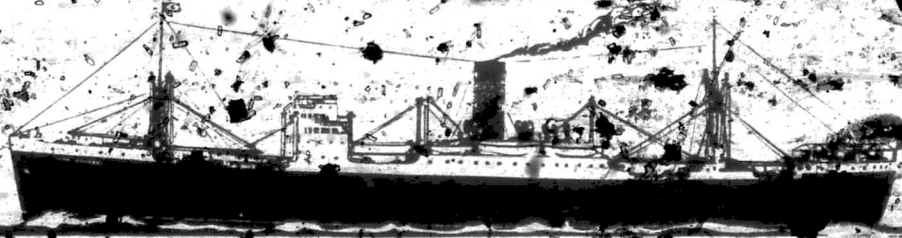
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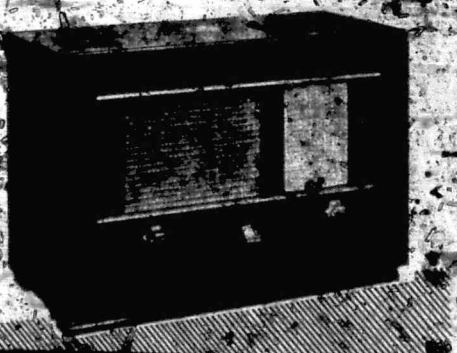
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ITALIANS are admittedly among the best road-builders in the world, and their short and uneasy period of rule in Ethiopia is creditable in that it has been in many respects, and at least in the Italian-occupied areas, that previously road-building in this country with a motor standard is a first of high degree. An obvious economic need of East Africa as a whole is the improvement of its main roads, particularly the great trunk road from the Nile to the Indian Ocean, and a magnificent opportunity of proceeding promptly with this necessary work is presented by the presence of skilled Italian road engineers and road-builders. British personnel will not be available for such a project during the war, but it is perfectly desirable to employ prisoners on such duties, indeed, it may be safely assumed that there would be a surplus of volunteers from among enemy prisoners-of-war, especially if they were offered some small monthly bonus for efficient service and good behaviour. There should, moreover, be no difficulty in selecting men who could be put on parole and left to perform their tasks under the general supervision of the local district administration. It is common sense. British man-power must not be diverted from winning the war to the execution of such Colonial public works as the recent Colonial Welfare and Development Act proposes to finance at an annual cost of

£5,500,000, but here, by utilizing Italian prisoners-of-war (skilled in this particular work and not imbued with anti-British sentiments) as a means of providing the territories with road communications adequate to their prospective needs. The proposal assuredly deserves immediate consideration by the Colonial Office, which would presumably find the War Office unopposed to the suggestion, while the individual dependencies which would be the beneficiaries of the Colonial Office scheme ought not to hesitate since they would be relieved of the normally heavy costs of European supervision and could count on plentiful work for men who have shown a capacity which dates back to the days of the Roman Empire. Correspondents in East Africa tell us that large numbers of empty military lorries frequently traverse long stretches of main roads. What could be easier than to arrange for men to carry suitable road-making ballast from localities where it is plentiful alongside the track to those which badly need this material? In that case, also, cost could be immensely reduced by utilizing an organization of prisoners who would be enormously benefited by the proposal, and promptly, for otherwise the prisoners will be sent to South Africa, India and elsewhere, where action can be taken. If Lord Moyne, the new Secretary of State, would move in this matter, the East African territories would be most appreciative.

THE FUTURE OF THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE Admiralty have been officially informed that the suggestions contained in the despatch of November 14 are the subject of the use of tribal names for our destroyers. The suggestions destroyed have been considered, and that as we shall have no more KIKUYU, and MASA has been added to the list from which the selection of tribal names for His Majesty's ships will be made in future opportunity offers. We are, of course, gratified that our proposals should have recommended themselves to the Admiralty, which has not only the general argument in favour of building ships to which the names of the tribes of

Kenya, our two proposals, KIKUYU, and the one name from Tanganyika mentioned as also covering a tribe inhabiting a part of Kenya. Since that leading article was published we have printed the suggestion of Captain Keith Caldwell that SWAHILI would also be a most suitable name, and we hope that it may be added to the Admiralty list, for it would be appreciated over East Africa as a whole, and in Zanzibar in particular. Our friendly difference of opinion with the Royal African Society has thus fully justified itself from the practical standpoint, and we trust that, as a direct consequence, each British territory in East and Central Africa will soon be represented among the tribal class destroyers of the Royal Navy.

## Italian Somaliland Taken in a Fortnight

*Amazingly Swift Advance to Seize Mogadishu*

THE FALL OF MOGADISHU, capital and chief port of Italian Somaliland, was announced tersely in Nairobi on February 20 in a bulletin which said merely: "Advanced elements of our East and West African

troops occupied Mogadishu yesterday evening." General Cunningham, who had suggested that his troops would move as quickly as the Army of the Nile, fulfilled his promise far more swiftly than anyone had anticipated. The last 120 miles of Brava were in fact covered in a day, representing the swiftest advance of the war, and the real campaign in Italian Somaliland has lasted only a fortnight, for there can be little doubt that the military spokesman in Cairo was justified in asserting that "all is now over bar shouting."

The Prime Minister has cabled his congratulations to General Archibald Wavell of the successful campaign in Italian Somaliland. Mr. Churchill asked the G.O.C. in Cairo to convey to General Cunningham thanks and appreciation from the Government for the vigorous, daring and highly successful operations he conducted in command of his ardent, well-trained and well-organised army.

### 570 Miles in 13 Days

A communique issued from General Cunningham's Nairobi headquarters stated: "Our East and West African forces entered Mogadishu without opposition. Owing to darkness, the speed of our advance, and the hurried evacuation by the Italians, the town has suffered little damage. This achievement was made possible by the co-operation and vigorous action of all three services."

Its greatness will be appreciated when it is realised that during the period from February 12 to February 25, starting from advance bases which were already at the end of lines, our communications of 220 miles long, fighting formations have advanced in the face of opposition over single-track roads a distance of 570 miles. In addition, the major water obstacle of the Juba was crossed—a line which the Italians approached thought impregnable.

Mogadishu had a normal population of some 5,000 Italians and 3,000 Somalis. A short narrow-gauge railway runs to a well-developed plantation area established by the Duke of the Abruzzi and named after him, but more important is a good motor road along the valley of the Webbe Gebeli into Abyssinia, this having

been built for Graziani's advance into the country six years ago.

A South African formation was stated to have captured Jelib after crossing the Juba near its mouth and making a rapid 60-mile march up-river. The communique added:

Here East African formations, having crossed the bridgehead seized by Gold Coast regiments, carried out a night march through the desert country and cut the only road communication between Jelib and Brava thus preventing the escape of the main body. The Gold Coast brigade which had borne the brunt of the early fighting across the Juba completed the operation and cut off all avenues of escape to the north. A conservative estimate of the number of prisoners is 3,000; in addition many of the enemy who escaped to the bush are returning and giving themselves up. An aeroplane reported that the enemy retreating along the beach 30 miles from the Juba immediately waved white flags in token of their desire to surrender. Large quantities of guns and ammunition have been captured.

The South African Air Force co-operated in the capture of Jelib, machine-gunning enemy transport trains to escape. The bombardment of the enemy positions and dumps further along the coast was successfully carried out by the Navy.

### British in Cairo, Hurrying Italians

British in Cairo, announce:—"Eritrea—Our northern column advancing towards Keren has again made satisfactory progress. About Keren local and mobile contingents."

Abyssinia—Patrol forces, supported by British troops, have successfully increased the areas of their penetration in the Gojjam and farther south, causing the evacuation of more Italian posts, following the enemy withdrawal from Italian and British Moyale, both places have been occupied by South African troops. Italian Somaliland—West African troops captured Brava, from which port our advance is again continuing. In the Jelib area prisoners so far counted number 64 officers and 423 Italian other ranks, together with 336 colonial troops.

February 27.—The official communique said:—"Eritrea—While our forces continue actively to contain the main body of the enemy about Keren, further progress has been made by our column advancing southwards to Debub. Italian Somaliland—The rapid and vigorous advance of West African forces from



the line of the River Jubba, the capture of Mogadishu has evidently demoralised enemy forces to the extent that they are offering themselves for surrender all along the large stretch of country which we have overrun. Several thousand prisoners have already been captured and many more continue to come in. Large quantities of war material of all kinds have fallen into our hands. Not the least satisfactory feature of this highly successful advance is that we have recovered 200 Allied soldiers who had been held for many months at Merka by the Italians as prisoners of war.

In Italian East Africa air operations were continued in support of the Army offensive on all fronts. Stores and troop concentrations and supply dumps were attacked in the Tegen area with good effect. At Assab bombs were dropped on a large transport yard, while near Massawa ammunition stores and other military objectives were raided. The railway bridge at Awash, near Adulis Ababa, was attacked and one direct hit caused damage to the bridge and track. Further south aircraft of the South African Air Force, led by Wing Commander Feraudi, bombed buildings and barracks at Ischia Baidfa, and motor transport at Ischia Baidfa. All our aircraft returned safely.

**Rome, Fair Play**

Rome declares that "after more than a month of heroic resistance Italian troops are withstanding to victory Mogadishu, still resisting to the superior enemy forces."

February 28.—The official communiqué stated: "As the result of its vigorous advance our northern force is now in contact with enemy troops holding covering positions north of Tegen. Meanwhile, by local activity, we have improved our positions west of the town, *Abyssinia*. In the face of increasing patriotic pressure Italian evacuation of military posts in the Goggam continues. *Italian Somaliland*—Operations in all sectors are developing successfully.

Support was given by units of the R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. to Imperial troops on various fronts. Enemy troop positions south of Ischia were bombed and machine-gunned, causing considerable damage and casualties. Other aircraft bombed Zula aerodrome, destroying a large proportion of it. The railway track between Kerer and Ischia was bombed. Several direct hits were registered on the motor transport park and repair shops at Deshe. The burning of bomber aircraft of the S.A.A.F. at tracks at Bur Akabi and warehouses at the Baidfa. Several buildings were set on fire. Aircraft engaged on offensive reconnaissances beyond Ischia. Four north of Mogadishu bombed lorries on the road, destroying numbers of them and damaging many others. Further north on road transport were carried out the Yavelle and Negon areas.

**Division Broken Up At Jelib**

Message from Ischia said that a complete Italian division was shattered at Jelib, where three enemy battalions were destroyed. Prisoners admitted that skillful Italian tactics, and all their plans and that the mobility of our transport cars made retreat impossible. The Gold Coast Regiment captured 600 Europeans, including 300 officers and 300 Africans, a battalion of which was captured by its own numbers, and over 1,000 other prisoners were taken by other South African troops.

Thousands of men of the French Foreign Legion, now serving Free France, were reported to have reached Port Sudan in a British troopship and to have left at once by rail for the eastern front. Among them are two German, many Italian, Spanish, and Frenchmen, and also Greeks, Belgians, Dutchmen, and Americans.

March 1.—The official communiqué read: "Italian

*Somaliland*—Following the evacuation of Bardera, our troops are now clearing the surrounding country from which the enemy are rapidly withdrawing. Prisoners taken during our advance along the coast up to and including the capture of Mogadishu, number over 9,000, with many more surrendering daily. In Mogadishu itself quantities of additional war materials have been found.

One of our fighters was attacked by two Ca 42s near Kubkub. One was shot down, the Italian pilot escaping by parachute.

A communiqué issued in Ischia said: "Many of our enemy continue to surrender since the battle of the Jubba river. Approximately 3,000 more prisoners have been accounted for. Much material is still being discovered. On Thursday an arsenal containing thousands of rifles, hundreds of light machine-guns and radio equipment was found in Mogadishu. Much valuable air equipment had been abandoned on the aerodrome. On Wednesday afternoon our African troops occupied Bardera, an important road junction 120 miles north of Jelib."

Two hundred European soldiers had imprisoned themselves in a self-made cage near the barracks at Mogadishu to await the entry of British troops. Another proof that the morale of the Italians is not what it should be is to be found in the fact that a message was sent to the British lines that a battalion of Italians was waiting at a certain point ready to be taken prisoner.

**Important Pass Taken**

March 2.—British military and R.A.F. headquarters in the East announced: "Eritrea—Our northern force has captured an important pass covering the approach to Kerer, *Abyssinia*. Further progress has been made along the road to Gondar. In the Goggam patriot forces inflicted considerable losses on the Italian garrison of Harar. An attempted sortie was frustrated and our forces are effecting further withdrawal of Italian troops in this region. *Italian Somaliland*—Operations in the whole area continue to develop satisfactorily.

Bomber aircraft attacked enemy positions in the neighbourhood of Kerer. Another of our bombers machine-gunned a Ca 42 at Alodha on the Goggam Asmara road. The enemy aircraft was burned. Our aircraft then bombed and machine-gunned motor transport vehicles and the aerodrome. Nagelli was again attacked by units of the S.A.A.F. direct hits being registered on a mechanical transport park. From all the above operations all our aircraft returned safely.

General de Lamoignon, High Commissioner for Free France, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre with distinction for his brilliant leadership of the Free French 1st Infantry Division which he led to a brilliant victory in the battle of Kubkub, where they took 100 prisoners and 100 guns.

Large Italian stores were destroyed on the ground near Mogadishu by a fighter of the South African Air Force. This is the total number of enemy aircraft brought down by this Squadron to date. The Air Ministry News Service states that the pilot, seeing the aeroplane just as a hangar, dived low and opened fire with his eight guns. Aeroplane and hangar fell into flames. Burnt trees strewn over dozen Italian gliders, drones and the mangled remains of aircraft leant up run over the Eritrean bush tell better than words of the havoc this squadron has wrought. Scores of patrol impounding in many log entries of the enemy aircraft seen show clearly how much the Italians have been affected by this loss of aircraft in recent weeks.

March 3.—"Italian Somaliland.—Communications from our troops were cut at Villaggio di Cuccia, 80 miles distance by rail from Mogadishu. Eritrea—Enemy positions in the area around Kerer were attacked yesterday by our bombers who guttered six

craft of an S.A.A.F. squadron continued to harass the enemy with machine-gun attacks on gun positions, troop concentrations, and motor transport. Abyssinians.

At Burje large fires with heavy explosions occurred as a result of the burning of military objectives. On the fronts in East Africa air support was given by gun troops.

General surprise was caused by news that the enemy had not seriously opposed the advance of our northern British column through the Mesalit Pass, 14 miles outside Keren, for the 4,000 ft. pass through a narrow saddle is flanked by still higher cliffs which together form a very strong natural position. Stiff fighting had been expected. The long gorge of the Anseba river, now dry, is the principal remaining obstacle.

**Eritrean Deserters**

Desertions by Eritrean N.C.O.s, the backbone of the Italian Colonial army, continue, and the 14th Colonial Brigade is reported to have lost half its strength from that cause. Cavalry patrols are now used to intercept deserters.

Telegrams reaching London reported that the attempt of crack Eritrean cavalry to break out of Burje through the encircling ring of Abyssinian patriots has failed completely, not one of the horsemen escaping.

Further north, near Ghilga, on the Gallabat-Gudar road, the patriots are led by one of the few survivors of the village of Wadma, which was a flourishing settlement and religious centre when occupied by the Italians in 1936. The first act of the Italian commander was to order a parade of girls and young women from whom he selected one as his mistress. Her father, the village headman, promptly killed the commander, and upon his men he led a massacre, from which he escaped.

March 4. Official communications from Italian Somaliland. Our main advance is progressing satisfactorily. Subsidiary operations are continuing toward the south-east frontiers of Abyssinia, where on March 1 a further 1,000 prisoners were taken in the Eritrea and Abyssinia operations continue to have a well-

Isha Baidow and Budo, Budo, about 130 miles north-west and the north respectively of Mogadishu, have been occupied. Large stocks of arms, papers, foodstuffs, and stores of all types continue to be discovered. It will take a considerable time to assess the amount captured. The total number of prisoners captured is now approaching 10,000. These captures and destructions of enemy fortifications on the Jubba give the lie to the statement by the Italians that Italian Somaliland has been voluntarily evacuated.

Continued air support has been given to our advancing troops. The fort at Burje has been heavily bombed and enemy positions machine-gunned. The landing ground at Asmara was machine-gunned by fighter aircraft of a South Africa Squadron and several enemy aircraft were damaged. On the return journey enemy motor transport near Habi Mantel was attacked and several vehicles set on fire. Bombers of the S.A.A.F. attacked fortified positions north of Yavello and near Kababa on the Sudan-Abyssinian border. Pilots reported that natives of Lugha were walking about carrying white flags.

**Casualties, Awards and Promotions**

Captain Arnold Wienhorst, D.S.O., who has been a faithful supporter of the King since the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935, is reported missing, believed dead. During the Anglo-Ethiopian War he held from Australia to the Ethiopian Red Cross, and described in his book "Africa's Last Stronghold" something of his travail with the retreating northern army. When the present war broke out he came from Australia for Aden, confident that the time would come when he could be of further service. As it happened the same news that he had been accepted for ser-

vice in the Army, and since then he had been serving with the British Forces in the Sudan and lately with the mission in Ethiopia. He did splendid work as an intelligence scout in East Africa during the last war and had a D.S.O. (Badsvera) for different parts of East Africa and Rhodesia to show his gallantry.

Lieutenant S. L. Rowland, of the G.M.C. (S.A.), a tank driver, has been killed on active service.

Lieutenant the Hon. Robert M. St. J. M. Dundas, who was reported missing in June last, and is now presumed to have been killed in the act, was a nephew of Sir Charles Dundas, Governor of Uganda. Lieutenant Dundas was a brother of the late Viscount Melville. General Sir Archibald Murray, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, and Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham have been made G.C. for their great services in the Middle East.

Lieutenant W. H. Hall, Commandant of the Sudan Defence Force, and G.O.C. the Forces operating against Eritrea, has been promoted. Lieutenant General, Commanding the 4th Corps, Sudan, and granted the acting rank of Lieutenant General.

2nd Lieutenant (acting Captain) Patrick A. Clayton has been awarded the D.S.O. for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East, and Lieutenant Christopher W. Bellenden, of the Gold Coast Regiment, has been awarded the M.C.

Gallantry by three Gold Coast soldiers in East Africa has become known in London. Sergt. Fratra, Sergt. Miles and Corp. Kagarti were in a trench when a plane crashed beside them. They dashed out to rescue the pilot. Two Corp. Duff and Duffling, through the flames, regardless of the exploding ammunition and the probably fatal machine-gun fire, still carried their bombs. They succeeded in getting Fratra and Duff to drag the pilot from the cockpit. The men were decorated in the field for their heroism.

**Appointments**

Mr. G. Kelle has been appointed chief censor in Tanganyika during the absence on leave of Mr. A. M. Isherwood.

The Rev. M. P. Junod, of Pretoria, has been appointed representative of the International Red Cross in Italian East Africa.

Temporary Major G. H. Walker, M.P., has been promoted Temporary Lieutenant Colonel in the Southern Rhodesian Territorial Force.

Mr. E. W. Jones has been gazetted lieutenant in the Tanganyika Naval Volunteer Force, and Mr. W. J. Lockhart-Smith honorary paymaster lieutenant.

Three of the masters at King's College, Budo, Uganda, have been promoted. They are Mr. Cribben, the headmaster, Mr. Paine and Mr. Siddall.

Mr. Ivor Mason, former general manager for the Kenya and Uganda of the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., is now serving as a pilot officer in the Middle East Command of the Royal Air Force. His brother, a former tea-planter in the Kiambu district of Kenya, has been commissioned in the King's African Rifles. Their mother has been working for the Red Cross in Kenya since the outbreak of war, and their sister recently married Captain Edward de las Casas, of the Rifle Brigade.

Colonel Hubert Farnborough Julian, the well-known aviator, departed in the United States the "Black Eagle" of Harlem, and it was a pilot to the Emperor of Ethiopia, joined the Royal Air Force in Canada a few days ago with the rank of pilot officer. At the age of 42 he is still eligible for active service, but is employed on ferry flying in distinction of a pilot, whose certificate is Abyssinian, qualified as a pilot in America in 1917. He crashed at Addis Ababa at the time of the coronation of Haile Selassie and was in the hospital.





# Background to the

## Germany's Submarine Strength

Submarines cannot be mass-produced on the scale of the small motor-car or modern battle-dress. Hulls and engines may be turned out in large numbers, but these are only basic elements in submarine construction. The cores of intricate pipes of the banister necessary which demand careful manufacture, while the internal fitting of these pipes calls for skilled and patient handwork directed by brains. The supply of shipyard workers skilled in the intricacies of submarine construction is limited in Germany elsewhere, and there is no evidence so far that the Nazis have been able to recruit willing extra hands from Denmark, Norway and Holland. The number of building slips in which Germany can lay down a vessel 200 to 300 ft. in length is known pretty accurately, and even though we add to the German yards those in occupied countries, there would still not be enough to have taken anything like 400 new keels in the past 17 months. At a general calculation there might have been a programme of 150 new boats in hand in recent months. An American naval estimate recently put the figure at 100. Hitler's new war on sea-battle commerce will be launched with between 400 and 1200 boats actually available. Probably there are some 4,000 hands undergoing intensive training in U-boat submarine practical experience shows that approximately one-third of the available craft can be on active service in any one week, one-third must be resting, and one-third undergoing intensive repairs. If, therefore, we give German output of new craft at 50 boats, the attack can be maintained by only 50 at a time. — *Sunday Times* naval correspondent.

**Submersible Destroyers.** — If it is true that prodigious fleets of U-boats have been produced almost overnight, it should be suspected that of being submersible destroyers rather than U-boats proper. Such craft, in great numbers, could get over the inherent limitations of relative immobility which underwater attack involves, and which mere numbers do not eliminate. Such craft, furthermore, would avoid the need for highly trained and specialised crews, without which the U-boat submarine is almost valueless, especially in the case of commanding officers. Structurally the submersible destroyer would not need the strength of the ordinary U-boat, or much of its complicated machinery. The reason is that the strength and the complicated machinery are to enable the U-boat to dive deeply and for long periods. This submersible destroyer would expect only to get under the surface occasionally.

**Hitler and The Balkans.** — Marching through Bulgaria to Salonika is not such an easy proposition as it sounds. I suspect that the object of German drum-thumping in the Balkans is to frighten Greece and to obtain air bases in Southern Bulgaria from which to worry us in the eastern Mediterranean and attack Salonika and Athens. Hitler, finding that the task of invading this island looks less and less pleasant, the more he examines it, is obliged to find some other manoeuvre in order that he may continue to dress the window he shows to his people with the proofs of triumphant progress. His vast German army of 220 divisions is not all of one quality. Its spearhead, the famous Panzer divisions, is very formidable over suitable ground. They are manned by young Nazi fanatics brought up in the Hitler Youth and then passed on to the Army, bred to blind obedience of the Fuehrer and to utter ruthlessness. But the bulk of the German Army is not like that. Comparatively few of the German divisions are as well mechanised as the Panzers. I expect Hitler to go all out in his campaign at sea, before he indulges in any other large form of attack. Most of his other threats, I believe, are bogies. — Major General Sir Frederick Maurice, *The Times*.

**Drang nach Osten.** — Hitler's dreams of a march in the footsteps of Alexander have probably been abandoned, but if they are to be translated into reality the probability is that it will not be in the immediate future. Germany has already acquired considerable strategic advantages. She is established on the western shore of the Black Sea, from the frontier of Bessarabia to that of Turkey, the menace of Greece is imminent.

Turkey, she is installed on the flank of Yugoslavia and is doubtless engaged in attempts to reduce that country to the status of Rumania and Bulgaria, after which she would find herself in a position to exercise unopposed influence against Greece. The Alexandrine Calcade cannot be dismissed from the realm of future possibilities. Before it could be contemplated, however, such preparation, much more work, much damage to British sea and air power would have to be accomplished. We should have ample warning of any such an offensive. Meanwhile we can safely devote our main attention to the smaller if not less vital areas. Even partial success in them will render the more grandiose design wholly unattainable. — *The Times*.

## Mussolini Sees Trouble

Mussolini tends to believe that his setback is temporary and that events will soon restore his reputation. Meanwhile, he has taken urgent measures to avoid any possible political complications during the crisis. He has removed the most dangerous men from the scene by sending them to the front. Giannini, the popular labour leader, was one of the first to be sent away. Ricci, equally popular among the younger Fascists, has also been sent off. Bottai, the acknowledged leader of the more cultured Fascists, and editor of one of the few periodicals which live up to its name, *Critica Fascista*, was hastily excused from his duties as Minister of Education and sent on military service. Badoglio is the only man strong enough at present to take any initiative in case of the crisis becoming more acute, and he is the one man whom Mussolini will scarcely dare to touch. If he does, it will even more seriously undermine the regime. There are no signs yet that Badoglio is preparing anything. It is unlikely that he will come to any decision until he is quite certain that there is no hope of recovery and that the Army will follow him. Above all, he is a patriot; he will never act against the Government of the day, especially during war, unless he is absolutely certain that a greater disaster will follow inaction than would result from a revolt. We must remember Count Grandi; Mussolini has done so often in Rome. His ambition is such that he could scarcely be sent to the front. We must therefore urge upon him and his movements, so that he should meet Badoglio it would be highly significant. — *Imperial War Review*.

**Abyssinia.** — General Cunningham in Mogadishu is where Marshal Graziani stood in 1935 when he began his advance into the Ogaden region of Abyssinia. That will be the direction of General Cunningham's next move. Graziani's advance up the Shebelli valley was followed by the construction of good roads for heavy motor traffic, and if General Cunningham uses this route, his enemy will have made easy the way to his own discomfiture. One reason why the Italians so quickly defeated the Abyssinians two years ago was because the latter would try to fight pitched battles instead of employing the guerilla tactics which might have made them a match for the better organised troops of Lieutenant General Sir Douglas Brownrigg.



# the War News

**Opinions Epitomised.** — In the struggle for God and freedom what is wanted more than anything else is truth and leadership. — Sir Alexander Ritchie, M.P.

Cattle and sheep will be a crying and universal need for the world after the war. — Lord Lynton.

Eagly packed Germans arrived in Casablanca last week to scatter all over Morocco. — General De Gaulle.

Discipline and clear definition of responsibility are the basis of all successful administration. — Sir Akyu Pankaj.

Do not quarrel about the new England after the war. Is it to be Christian or a pagan? — Lord Wolmer.

Martin's in the fields is the best known parish church in the British Empire. — The Bishop of London.

Only after 18 months of war has the Government turned its attention to the faster cargo lines of Lord Rotherwick.

From the point of view of health and safety the best thing in air raid protection is the dispersal of people. — Lord Horser.

The natural point from which to start Christian education is Christ in the Gospels, not the Bishop on his throne. — Mr. V. J. K. Brock.

In Denmark foot-and-mouth disease was treated by isolation and inoculation, slaughter being resorted to only in exceptional cases. — Sir Robert Hamilton.

Hitler's dogma at present is that our loss of living tonnage will be, at least enough, to reduce us to ruin and surrender by next autumn. — Mr. J. L. Gasvin.

We had two secret weapons when Hitler started—the indomitable courage of the people of Britain and the Empire, and Mr. Winston Churchill. — Sir Douglas Hacking.

Germany must have mobilised a total of 11,000,000 men for war purposes, exclusive of those required for industrial and administrative purposes. — Dr. Hermann Rauschning.

We should allow foot-and-mouth disease to rip in Great Britain for the duration. I cannot agree that we should maintain a traditional policy of slaughter with compensation. — Lord Bledisloe.

During the last 80 years we have had 11 different Foreign Secretaries in the previous 30 years there were only seven, with Lord Salisbury holding office three times. — Captain J. Kennedy.

Merchant seamen when on leave are only civilian sailors. — Mrs. B. J. Falbot.

In foreign countries foot-and-mouth disease is treated by spraying twice a day the feet with a saturated solution of magnesium sulphate and the mouth with the same solution half strength. Complete cures are usually effected in a week to 10 days. — Mr. F. Trewhella.

Officers below field rank are now allowed free travelling warrants on sick and convalescent leave, and in future all those who receive a free warrant for embarkation leave will be allowed to have received their full war warrants in the year. — Mr. J. G. Gresson, M.P., Minister for War.

The vilest trick the Nazi party has done to the children of Germany is to undermine their religion. It will take many at least a century to recover from the appalling spiritual and intellectual damage inflicted upon the children. — Mr. H. Ramsbottom, M.P., President, Board of Education.

The primary cause of disease lies in an unhealthy soil, the secondary in the inadequate nourishment held by the food grown on such soil, and the tertiary in the consequent acquisition of pathogenic activity by the microbial denizens of the intestinal tract of animals and man. — Mr. F. E. R. McDonald, F.R.C.S.

The Germans will not conquer us because we English, alone of all Europeans excepting the Spaniards, have had so long a training and so lively a tradition in self government that we can see intuitively that the enemy's National Socialism is nationally a frame-up. — *The Review*.

Every time two or more studies are marched under a lance corporal to perform some duty, they should be perfectly capable of performing by themselves, something quite apart from the time and blunting the edge of a perfectly good lance corporal. — General Travell.

The policy pursued by the Government of the Three-Lover Pact has been to limit and safeguard the claims of their nations for territories due to them by nature, depending on their population against those Powers living in an abundance of territory, and while fertile and too incapable of using them, grinding them to the very dust. — Gubbins.

I do not believe in a form of government which is based on the idea that...

Hitler's new war aims told the Food Controller, the Wool Controller, and the Ministry of Supply that hill sheep are the only livestock on British farms that do not require any artificial feeding, and therefore do not make it call whatever on shipping spaces, yet these are the very animals all three Ministers have done their best to exterminate by lack of complete policy. — Lord Montrose.

A survey of thousands of typical farms throughout Britain, it was found that the average farm is about 100 acres and the average total return to the man who toils on it (including all the produce he and his family consume in kind), less interest on his machinery, capital and livestock, is around £2 a week less than an ordinary town labourer gets. — Mr. R. H. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.

Berlin is very frank that a section of the American Navy which favours an attack on the Japanese Fleet may finally overcome the objections of President Roosevelt and Secretary Knox. These Navy men feel confident of a total victory over the Japanese within two months. American officials are convinced, after examining various diplomatic reports, that Japan will not attack. — *Adams Express*.

The British nation can be counted upon to show that tenacity in its Government as well as in the spirit of the broad masses which enables it to carry through to victory a struggle that once entered upon no matter how long such a struggle may last, or however great the sacrifice that may be necessary, or whatever the motives that have to be employed, will still triumph, though the...

Hitler's mad quarrel with other nations is Adolf Hitler, in *Mein Kampf* (p. 279, English edition).

We shall not have heard the last of billeting town children in country households on the day the last bomb explodes in an evacuation ward. Many country people will be glad to welcome young visitors again for a period. If we can give the necessary financial help in war, we should be able to do it in peace. I hope this is a seasonal migration which has come to stay, and that after the war we shall have a glorified Children's Country Holiday Fund or a Children's Country Schooling Fund or a national scheme. It would have a profound effect in improving the physical and moral fibre of the nation. — Mr. Malcolm Macdonald.

## PERSONALIA

Council for the year 1946 has been elected. Dr. J. W. Murray, Mayor of Durban, has been elected President of the Royal Scottish Society of Medicine. Dr. J. W. Murray, Mayor of Durban, has been elected President of the Royal Scottish Society of Medicine.

The late Lord Drumington, who took a great interest in East Africa, has left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £65,000.

Dr. J. W. Murray has been elected President of the Union East of Suez, and is also Secretary of the East African Club.

Dr. J. W. Murray has been elected President of the Red Cross Society of Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Willoughby of Ely, who died recently and who did much to foster aviation in Eastern Africa, left estate valued at £70,000 (net personal) and £1,220,000.

The engagement is announced between Miss Rhoda Murray, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Murray, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. J. W. Murray, K.A.R.

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## The Death of Lord Erroll

At the request of the Government of Nairobi, the Government pathologist, said that two shots had been fired. Lord Erroll had been the first but had received a mortal injury from the second. After death, continued the pathologist (according to a Times telegram), Lord Erroll's body had been dragged from the driver's door and placed on the front floorboards of the car. It would appear, he added, that someone else had driven off where it was found. It was unlikely, but he said, that the driver could have dragged the body into the position in which it was found.

A statement made to the police by Sir Delve Broughton, which was read by the magistrate, said that he and Lord Erroll, and Mr. Carberry dined together at the Club on the night before Lord Erroll was killed. The police also said that Sir Delve Broughton's house was accompanied. The inquest was adjourned.

Mails Lost by Enemy Action. All mail letters from this country to the Belgian Congo and the Sudan, posted before October 10, have been lost by enemy action.

Correspondence for the Forces. Correspondence should be sent to the H.M. Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Royal Air Force) must be addressed to the individual member of the individual force, followed by the destination (East Africa Force). The address should be in full, including the name of the country of destination. Letters will be accepted for registration, but not for insurance of express delivery. Parcels will not be accepted for registration. An adhesive label giving the name and address of the sender and of the recipient must be pasted to each parcel, or, if this is not practicable, a label securely fastened to the parcel.

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The balance and feel of a "shot" proves  
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line  
the  
front  
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power  
in  
the  
right  
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# Canteens from East Africa

UGANDA'S mobile canteen, one of a number presented to this country by the people of East Africa and Rhodesia, is often the first object of interest to the tired R.A.F. men as they emerge from their machines on landing. The long distance of being raids out of their own country is compensated by the high standard of the canteen. The canteen is a mobile kitchen which is constantly on the move to various flying bases and covers about 600 miles each week. The air-ward-bound canteens are signalled by a light and hot drinks and food are prepared. The canteen was a welcome in the area in which the canteen leaves promptly for the next day to provide refreshment for the troops.

The first canteen, started by Tanganyika has been in service every day and night since it was handed over in December 20 to the Church Army, one of whose members was willing to take it to serve the needs of a mobilisation squad at work in London. This vehicle serves an average of 2,500 people weekly. After the very heavy fire raid on London in the latter part of December, the canteen was sent into the City to help A.R.P. workers generally, including men of the R.C.F. civilians assisting the firemen and policemen. The driver is a lady who served during the war.

Those who are operating these vehicles have had their noble expressions of gratitude have been expressed by the drivers and helpers in the canteens established by Britons in East Africa.

# News Items in Brief

City's church has rejected a proposal to have a night service.

The Johannesburg branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa has been closed.

Relations between East Africa and Madagascar have been temporarily suspended.

Most of the European population of Southern Rhodesia is to be evacuated on May 6.

Residents in Kenya have been warned to watch for swarms of locusts which are feeding on the food crop.

A daughter of the wife of an R.A.F. man serving in Southern Rhodesia has been christened Gloria.

Work on the construction of sea erosion and measures to improve the schools in many Southern Rhodesian schools.

The proposal that there should be one C.I.D. for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika has been made in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Auditors in the official accounts resulted in the Kenya Board of Trade overpaid £1,237 in respect of coffee duty during the year ended June 30, 1951.

British Tobacco Company (Southern Rhodesia) pay a dividend of 5% on the ordinary and preference shares, and of South African tax of 11 months of last year Uganda collected £1,000,000 of tax collected amounted to £1,000,000.

Some 100 lectures on social anthropology, primatology, and for doctors and nurses working over a long period in the University School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

An Irishman in Southern Rhodesia has sent a gift to the Royal National Life Boat Institution, which has sent a donation of £25 in gratitude for the gift from England.

Air service between Miami and Cape Town is planned by Pan American Airways, who are to establish a route via San Juan, Puerto Rico, New Britain, Manus, West Africa, and Cape Town.

Sudanese Cottons Syndicate, Ltd. has declared a final dividend of 3% again making 8% for the year, and the Soda Cottons company also announces payment of a final dividend of 3% making 8% for the year.

Banking and Finance directors of tea estates in Kenya reported a profit of £141 in their annual report for September 1951, compared with £1,555 during the previous 12 months. The directors reserve £1,000 for tax and recommend a dividend of 6% (against 3% in 1950) to be paid to the reserve, and carry £779 forward.

The International Tea Commission last week resolved to reduce the export quota for tea during the year ended March 31, 1952, from 92% to 90%. The decision is directed to the smaller purchases of tea to be made by the Ministry of Food during the current year.

The reduction in the exportable quantity of tea from producing countries will represent about 4,000,000 lb. or about 25% of the total decrease in government purchases.

Maximum and minimum wages for Asian artisans employed in the Central, East Valley and Coast Provinces of Kenya have been fixed by the Wages Board. Wages for fitters, turners, moulders, welders and pattern-makers are fixed between 85 cts. and Shs. 1.25 cents per hour; the range for joiners, cabinet-makers, millwrights and machinists is between 75 cents to Shs. 1.00 cents per hour, and for blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, leather workers, masons and plasterers between 72 cents and 1.00 per hour.

Trading houses, in the... as a special was...



**HOW CLEAN MY MOUTH FEELS**

Don't neglect your teeth. Brush them night and morning with KOLYNOS and see how clean and white they become in next to no time. Get it from your Chemist or Store today.



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# THE FLATTENED CAN

occupies only one-third the space needed to transport made-up cans!



The can body, as it comes from the forming machine.



The flattened body as it is shipped.



The complete can, reformed and lid closed.



The lid, as it comes from the forming machine.



The lid, as it comes from the re-heat closure machine.



The lid, as it comes from the re-heat closure machine.

THE Flattened Can saves shipping space. And cuts freightage costs. These savings rapidly repay the cost of the three simple machines used to produce the flattened bodies, and prepare the cans for filling.

The Flattened Can is available, with lined ends for processed products, and fever lids for dry products such as Milk, Tea, Coffee, etc. If not processed after packing, the body may be attractively decorated. Undoubtedly the Flattened Can has solved a difficult packing problem—particularly for buyers in remote parts of the world.



### TELL THEM OVERSEAS

The packing case Tablet, made of metal (31 1/2 x 31) in appropriate colouring is available at favourable rates to exporters in this country. The simple message conveyed in effective propaganda for British Goods.



## THE METAL BOX COMPANY LIMITED

1, CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1. TELEGRAMS: 'METAL BOX' LONDON

COMPANY REPORTS

## Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Ltd.

Mr. Kenneth M. Carlisle, Review

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LTD., was held at London on 27 January 27. Mr. Kenneth M. Carlisle, Chairman and Managing Director of the company, presided.

On the course of the speech the Chairman said: "There has been a change of importance in the balance sheet, notably in the item 'subsidiary companies' which has gone down by £1,000,000. The reduction of livestock products, etc., shows a reduction of £1,000,000. Against these reductions, investments in British Government securities have a total of approximately £500,000, in comparison with nothing under this heading in the previous year's accounts, and £1,000,000 in 1945 is up by £100,000."

"Investments in subsidiary companies figure at £222,000 less, which is largely due to provision made in respect of our holdings in those companies registered and operating in the Continent of Europe, while the reduction of £377,000 in the aggregate of balances owing by subsidiary companies is accounted for partly by writing down of amounts owed by Continental subsidiaries and partly by the payment of advances which had been made to other subsidiary companies."

"On the liabilities side, bills payable, which figured last year for £300,000, disappear, while the item sundry creditors is higher by some £28,000."

### Encouraging for the Company

"The first year of war has been productive of some distinctly encouraging results in our own more immediate domestic sphere. The extension of the area of hostilities from April onwards practically all those countries in Europe in which the greater part of our Continental business was conducted, of course, been the cause of losses of importance in the form of stock, book debt and other assets, which has eclipsed for the time being the trade which provided a considerable and profitable outlet for our products."

"What the future may hold for our trade on the Continent it would be hazardous to predict, but the company's goodwill and good name were so firmly established and its products enjoyed such universal favour and popularity that the prospects of resuscitation are not without encouragement if and when the doors again happily become re-opened to international intercourse. It is probable, however, that profits from these sources on the scale of past years cannot be looked for with any confidence, for, while during late years supplies had been steadily increasing, there has been a marked tendency to decline owing to the growing burden of taxation in its many forms."

"Little information filters through from the Continent, but, from brief news received from an independent source, we have learnt that our factories in certain of the occupied territories are active and in operation, which we hope possess that our personnel and plant have not suffered injury or damage during the invasion and occupation."

"There is, in contrast, the brighter picture of our trade in this country, the Dominions, and Colonies, which has been most gratifying and encouraging, and all difficulties have resolved themselves into the problem of supply and manufacture. The demand for Oxo and for the many other products packed under the well-known brand of Beefex, Fray Bentos, etc., has been enormous, and the time and efforts of our United Kingdom

factories and our overseas branches have been put to a severe test, and we are confident that we have met the challenge with credit."

After mentioning that the company's most important and most useful function in times of local rationing, communal feeding, and in air and sea raids, and that the fire-fighting squad in their factories had performed sterling service during air raids, the Chairman continued:

"Profit for the year is shown at £232,000 after making provision in regard to our Continental interests and after setting aside a large sum to meet taxation liabilities. There is thus a net profit of approximately £200,000 in comparison with the previous year, equivalent to a 2s. dividend on the ordinary share capital, but having regard to the exceptional and non-recurrent nature of some of the provisions made on this occasion, the Board considered they would be justified in drawing out the substantial sum of £200,000 brought forward from previous years, a sum of £20,000, and so meet the difference between what they submit, therefore, for your approval, and the final dividend of 7s. per share, making, with the interim dividend of 8s. paid in July last, 19s. per share free of income tax."

### Factories Overseas

"Our overseas factories have been well occupied throughout the year, those in South America with the production of corned beef, practically the whole of which, under the far-famed brand, 'Fray Bentos', in universal and preferential demand by the Forces, was sold to the Ministry of Food, while those in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya have been employed to full capacity in the manufacture of canned meats for military requirements on the African Continent."

"While the disposal of the main product has thus been steadily achieved, the marketing of by-products and by-products, contingent to and arising from its manufacture, has been fraught with many difficulties and uncertainties, due to the regular and licensing of imports in this country, as well as to the total eclipse of the Continental markets which followed the over-running of the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Belgium and France early last summer."

"All these countries were markets for a large proportion of the by-products of our overseas factories, and with the elimination of Europe as a customer, the problem of finding any outlet for certain of them has been a constant one, with a really solution not easy to find. The value realised for these by-products, and the cost of production of the cost of production of corned beef, and the Ministry of Food have with justice and foresight recognised this fact, by licensing the import for sale in this country of certain contingent products, all of which constitute handy, non-perishable and nourishing foodstuffs. There have been excluded, however, from this concession other by-products not so necessary for the feeding of the population, the acquisition of which currency or shipping space is not so readily available, and the manufacturers inevitably shoulder the risk of their realisation, the burden of financing their retention in stock until such time as an outlet can be found."

### African Herds

"On the African Continent the liquidation of our herds in the territory of South-West Africa, proceeds according to plan, and is due for completion by May this year, when the remaining portions, and which have been retained to stock adequate reserves, will be handed over to the Administration. The fact that our stock have been expanding and under Mr. Carlisle's able guidance the programme of liquidation has proceeded steadily, more than 100,000 head of stock have been disposed of."

"In Southern Rhodesia, the liquidation of our



## Blantyre and East Africa

Mr. R. Ross, M.A., Address

...the... of the... supply...  
...not furnished many... but there have been demands on a considerable scale from the military for livestock... to supply the troops with meat, and our good friends in Tanganyika have gallantly filled the breach and lived up to their boasts of making available by means of extending the area of the auction also they have been instrumental in instituting an ever increasing supply of cattle.

The cattle... have to undergo... of a long... in... cases over 600 miles under... conditions of terrain, grazing and watering facilities... have been... but alternative ways and means of over-coming some of these drawbacks are under study, and some solution will be found. It may interest you to know that Uganda has lately entered the field as a source of cattle supplies.

To revert to more immediate domestic affairs, concluding my address, it is with very real regret that I have to report the retirement of Mr. W. N. Watson at the end of last February. Mr. Watson had been managing Director of the One Company since its constitution, and his... development... and much to his initiative, energy and zeal. I am sure you will readily agree in wishing Mr. Watson many years of health and happiness in his well-earned retirement.

He is succeeded by Mr. G. J. Child, who has been serving the company since its formation, and has been in the service for many years ago. He has served his apprenticeship in practically every branch and is, of course, familiar with the business from bottom to top, so that he is best qualified by experience to tackle the arduous duties of the position to which he has been appointed.

### Services of the Staff

A large number of the younger members of our staff are, of course, serving in one branch or another of His Majesty's Forces. We wish them well and look forward to the time when they may be able to resume their occupations with us. Suitable arrangements have been made meanwhile for their assistance according to circumstances.

As regards those who remain, each in his respective sphere is doing a share of the nation's work. We have arranged for them, as far as possible, to cover their duties the full 24 hours of each day as a result of a fatality due to air raids, and many appreciative references to this action have been received. Various Savings Groups have been formed in response to the Government's appeal for the purchase of National Savings Certificates, and we have given every encouragement to this movement.

I would like to pay a warm tribute to members of our staff at home and overseas, including especially those employed in our London Office. They have given the most loyal and efficient collaboration, often in difficult and even dangerous circumstances throughout the year. I am sure I speak for your unanimous support in expressing to them our thanks and appreciation for their services.

The report was accepted unanimously and Mr.

...of... Ltd. was held... Mr. R. Ross, M.A., Chairman of the company, presiding.

The Chairman... this...  
The... company... was... in 1917... the total tea... of the... estates... that of the... year... of... (yield per acre at Lumbuk... at... This averaged... over... lb. per acre compared with... the... year. Before... with... record... of the company's properties.

...with the exception of three... of the... to ensure the yield of the Native... 172... brick... for the... employees... completed in the various estates.

The tobacco... a great improvement on the previous year, and good crops of well-cured bright leaf tobacco were harvested on the... estates. The crop was auctioned in Limbe, and realised a price... than in the previous year. It is hoped to increase acreage under bright tobacco during the current year. The... was again dispatched... we have... the...

### Record Profit Earned

We are... of the... this... factory record profit of... with... in 1939 and... in 1938. Owing to the... this has come at the wrong time owing to the urgent necessity of laying aside the large amount of £90,000 to meet our estimated liability for income tax and excess profits tax.

While we are all glad to be able to help the Government in the present emergency, I cannot help thinking that the present 100% excess profits tax is a mistake. Such a... on industry discourages all initiative in... may lead to waste and extravagance. Further, it... companies of much needed working capital. Another... calling for some consideration is the fact that an... industry like tea... is bound to have periods of depression... and depressed markets, making it extremely difficult to build up and hold strong reserves which... industry like tea... necessary.

With regard to the company's investments on September 30 last, you will be pleased to notice that we have... Government securities.

### Appointment of New Directors

Mr. Ross paid tribute to the loyal and efficient work of the staff in Africa and to the Hon. Tait... their general managers, and... the passing of the late Mr. John W. Moir, one of the founders of the company. The appointment of Mr. George Elmslie, the company's secretary, to a seat on the board was confirmed, as was the appointment of a director of Mr. W. A. Leitch who has had 10 years' experience of tea planting in India and Kenya.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the auditors were re-appointed, and dividends of 5% on the preference shares and 10% on the ordinary shares were confirmed.

39th Week of the War

### Quest on in Parliament

Mr. Sorensen, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated he was aware of the dissatisfaction felt at the lack of suitable amenities for West African soldiers serving in East Africa, both in contrast to that provided for European troops, and also to the circumstances of their West African life, and whether he would take steps to secure the retention of the distinctive cultural standards previously enjoyed by the Natives of West and Central Africa, and the necessity for improving their welfare and other facilities for West African troops serving away from their own Native area.

The Minister for War replied that he had not received any expressions of dissatisfaction, and that a well-organized fund controlled by the G.O.C. East Africa Forces catered for the welfare and comforts of African troops in East Africa. Moreover, the Governments of Nigeria and the Gold Coast contributed to Lady Moore's Comforts Fund in respect of personal comforts for Nigerian and Gold Coast troops. Proposals were under consideration to raise a comforts fund in this country to supplement the funds subscribed locally in East and West Africa.

Mr. Sorensen: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that in one of these African papers a letter did appear from a West African soldier dealing with the points involved in my question, and will he try to get hold of this paper to see exactly the nature of the complaint? Captain Margesson indicated assent.

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether there is any proposal to raise in any of the South African Protectorate African contingents for service in other parts of Africa. Mr. Shakespeare, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, replied that two companies of Native Military Police had been recruited in Basutoland and

Swaziland for service in South Africa as military units, and that arrangements had recently been authorized by the High Commissioner for the recruitment of further Natives in the three High Commission Territories for service in a Native Military Corps being formed in the Union for employment on non-combatant duties with the Union Forces in Africa.

Mr. David Adams asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that the receiver appointed at the request of the British Government to administer Abyssinian property in Jerusalem was still functioning, and whether he would set that receivership aside and grant to the Abyssinian Consul in Palestine the same administrative rights as are enjoyed by the Consular Agent.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that the Palestine Government had stated in November that they would not oppose any application made by the Ethiopian authorities to the Palestine Court to terminate the receivership.

### BEST MINING NEWS

### Company Progress Reports

**Waldie Gallery.**—During ordinary 'tool sales' totalled 95,000 tons.

**Wardar Coalfield.**—For the quarter ended December 31, 5,971 ft. were developed, 6,655 ft. were sampled, of which 2,095 ft. proved payable at an average ratio of 5 dw. 1/2. Six 'prize' sections measured 14 ft. and 22 ft. were sampled payable 19 1/2 and 25 dw. over 32 ins.

**Thistledown.**—During the last quarter of 1940 the mill crushed 1,350 tons of ore for a yield of 2,735 oz. fine gold, silver 1,470 oz. and 1,470 oz. 'Etna' fine 'flower' shaft sunk 46 ft. to total depth of 2,439 ft. Development: 2,757 ft. of which 1,470 ft. was on Etna mine and 1,287 ft. on Tassestee. On reef 3,813 ft.; sampled 1,813 ft.; payable 31 ft.; value, 8 1/2 dw. 1/2 width 23 ins.

**Rosterman Gold Mines.**—An interim dividend of 5% less tax has been declared by the directors of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., in respect of the financial year ending December 31, 1941. The dividend is to be paid on March 28.

**Tripartite Outputs.**—In October Kenya produced 6,547.02 reef gold and 10,550.00 oz. of silver. The total output for the month was valued at £25,540. During the value of gold produced in the first 10 months of 1941 is £52,459.

**Mineral Exports from Uganda during December were:** Gold, 1.77 tons; tin, 10 ore, 1,000 tons.

Mr. A. B. Taylor has been appointed a member of the Board of the Controlled Area Board, Rhodesia.

Mr. Eric Blackburn now manages the Commonwealth and Coquette mines in the Junction district of Southern Rhodesia. Messrs. E. L. Manning, W. K. Burgess, and E. de Beer, all Students of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, have left England for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. B. Maufe, who retired a few years ago from the Directorship of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia, has rejoined the department for the duration of the war.

The death has occurred in Selukwe at the age of 76 of Mr. G. W. Taylor, who lived in Southern Rhodesia for nearly 40 years. He was engaged in mining for many years.

Mr. William Lester, who has died in Que Que at the age of 66, spent 35 years in Southern Rhodesia, and was for many years well known in mining circles in the Colony.

Mr. J. B. Mason, who has died in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 56, was a prominent manager in the Sherwood Starr mine, and formerly held a similar position at Rezena.

Mr. E. J. Deakin, managing director of Bassing Gold Mines, Ltd., who has visited many parts of Tanganyika Territory for mineral surveying, gave a lecture and showed some of his pictures in East African Rhodesia Club last night.

Mr. David West-Cox, mine and superintendent at Rosterman Gold Mines, Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, has transferred membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy to Mr. E. H. Swindler, of Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, who is included in a category of the Institution.

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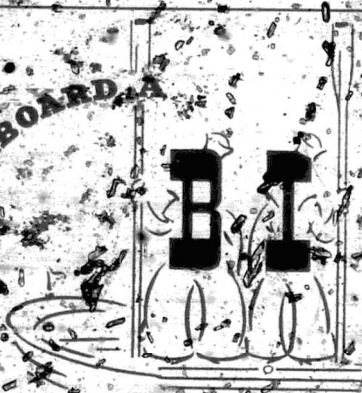


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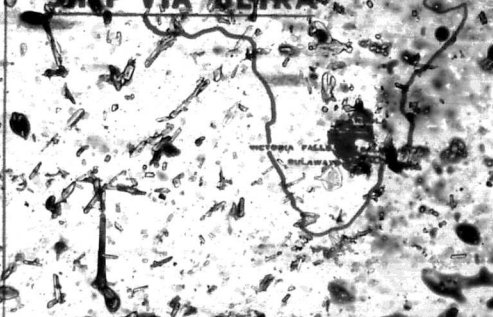
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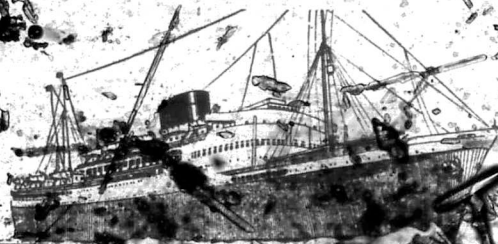
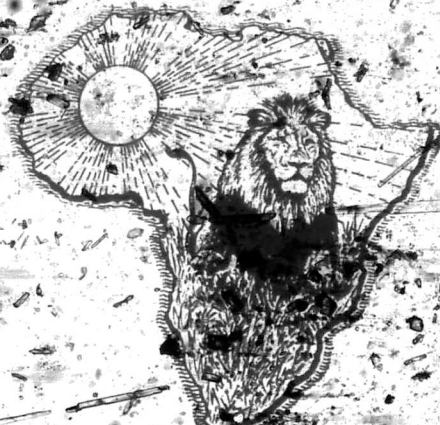
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

GENERAL SMUTS has certainly not revisited Egypt to exchange compliments with Mr. Eden, or even to express his personal congratulations to General Wavell. Indeed, so many are the demands upon him

**Why Smuts went North.** At present that the Prime Minister of South Africa, who

likes nothing better than to be with his troops, could not spare the time to see them as he passed through Kenya on his outward or homeward journey. What, then, was the main purpose of his flight from Pretoria to Cairo?

We believe, to hear the latest news of the secret talks between the representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, Greece and Turkey, but to consider how South Africa may best play her full part in the phase of war which will open when Italy's empire in East Africa has been smashed. The Springbok troops who are now acquitting themselves so admirably in Abyssinia and Somalia are volunteers for service in Africa only, which means that they might in due course go north to General Wavell in Egypt or be used for garrison duties in Libya, but that the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East could not, for instance, make use of them in Palestine or Greece, both of which fall within his sphere of responsibility. It is certain that many South Africans will wish to be employed in active warfare until the Dictators are crushed, and that they would resent relegation to mere guard duties away from danger. That, we believe, was the subject upon most in the mind of General Smuts, who may be trusted to find the right solution

South Africans, who have fought so well alongside East Africans, Rhodesians, and West Africans in East Africa, will assuredly be their comrades-in-arms elsewhere when the present preliminary task has been completed.

**SIR PHILIP MITCHELL**, now Chief Political Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, with the rank of Major-General, is certainly one of the most able, active and versatile men in the Colonial Service, and it can therefore, be confidently anticipated that he will acquire himself with credit in this new office. His responsibility is to advise on all questions affecting the administration of conquered Italian territory in North and East Africa, in which many perplexities must be anticipated. In Libya, for instance, Sir Hamilton Wilson, the Military Governor, is already confronted with the embarrassment of the presence of some ten thousand Italian farmers sent out under Mussolini's mass settlement scheme, which provides that they shall in the early stages of their work receive annual subsidies to meet the difference between the cost of maintaining their families and the revenue derived from their own endeavours. Since international law forbids the retention of the status of until a peace treaty, Great Britain, as the remaining Power, must presumably continue the scheme until terms of peace

**Sir Philip Mitchell: Major-General and Political Adviser.**

with Italy are among the financial aspect, which will involve some £2,500,000 annually, is of course, not a problem than that of explaining to the people who were driven from their land so that their settlements should be marked out, and their claims to restitution should be deferred. When Italian domination has been removed in Ethiopia, the Emperor and his advisers will be faced with pressing problems, which, however, will be much more tractable by the immense improvement of communications resulting from the excellent roads and many aerodromes built by the Italians, and by the presence of British military forces in many parts of the country. Engineers will assist greatly in carrying over to the period of reconstruction the benefits of a unity forged from common hatred of the Italian oppressors. In Italian Somaliland the difficulties will be much less acute, and when British Somaliland is re-occupied administration in that area should quickly return to normal. Eritrea, in which Italian rule has been more creditable than in other parts of Africa, should pass smoothly under a new wartime administration, to which well chosen officials from the Sudan can give valuable help.

It is difficult to know whether to congratulate Sir Mitchell on the complicated problems selected to deal with territories and problems which are quite strange to him, and regarding which urgent decisions will be required, or to commiserate with him on being torn away from equally important war work in the British East African Dependencies,

which, we should trust, could be entrusted to his skill and influence. A wiser and fuller operation, preparatory to the union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika which is so patently necessary, but which successive Governments in Great Britain have lacked the courage to consummate. Sir Philip, who has spent almost thirty years of his life in East Africa, has made no secret of his deep conviction of the need for complete union of these three territories, and he appears to be more than likely to make the present defective machinery of the common purpose in Africa, and means to demonstrate the practical means of effecting a union for the needs of peace. Because the anticipated administrative structure of the individual British Dependencies is clearly unsatisfactory, and was certainly obstructing our efforts which East Africa as a whole desired to make. Sir Philip vacated the Governorship of Uganda to become Deputy Chairman of the East African Governors' Conference, which may have charge of the work of co-ordinating inter-territorial co-operation for war purposes. Though he has not had time to achieve success, there is much evidence that he had made a good beginning, and from the standpoint of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, it is a pity that he should now have to undergo the trials of isolationists and obstructionists in various branches of the Service in East Africa, which has made his departure with grief, which faces the best measure of the deprivation suffered by the true cause of union. Did Sir Philip decline to accept this important appointment because obstructionists have even to his optimistic mind likely to defeat his endeavours? A hat less cannot easily be banished.

## Swift Advances on Abyssinian Fronts

*Enemy Driven Back into Mountain Plateau*

THE RAINS have already begun in southern Abyssinia. This news again emphasises the extreme importance of speed in the operations in Italian East Africa, since the heavy rains set in throughout those vast areas large scale military activity would have to be suspended, though patriot action might still continue.

It is therefore most heartening to know that General Simons declared a few days ago on his return to South Africa from his conferences with Mr. Eden and Generals Sir John Dill and Sir Archibald Wavell, that he does not foresee a long campaign against the Italians in East Africa.

In western Ethiopia the enemy is being driven into the mountain plateau, with the immediate prospect of losing Gondar and the direct road to Eritrea. In the south our South African column is nearing Negelli after which Graziani took his title of marquis.

In the east a very swift advance has carried our troops beyond Gabre Darre, 140 miles from the Somaliland border in the direction of Illig, Harar and Dire-dawa. On this road Graziani had to fight a sharp battle against the Abyssinians at Dagga Bur, half-way from the pre-

sent position at Jijiga, a strong gateway into the mountains.

The southern column's advance into the mountains may be most fiercely resisted near Allata Bako, more than a third of the way from Gavello to Ababa.

In Eritrea stout resistance continues around Keren, which is now believed to be defended by some 40,000 picked troops.

March 26—The official communiques from Cairo stated:—*Abyssinia*—In the Gojjam patriot forces yesterday occupied the important Italian fort of Burye, and are now harassing the Italian column which is withdrawing towards Debra Markos. In this area 1,500 Italian regular and 200 Colonial troops have deserted with their weapons to join the patriots. On all fronts in Italian East Africa, in support by both bomber and fighter aircraft was given in our advancing troops.

Burye, which had a garrison of two cavalry brigades and was a heavy bomber base, is 120 miles due south of Lake Tana and about 300 miles north-west of Addis Ababa. Debra Markos is 40 miles from Burye.



in the direction of Addis Ababa. Patriotism of the young men from the Middle East is being aroused. The Italian garrison withdrew. They have taken 300 prisoners, 100 vehicles, and four field guns, one enemy aircraft. In addition, a number of deserters have come into our lines. Italian Somaliland is advancing along the Mogadishu-Jijiga road is steadily progressing. Operations in other areas continue to develop to our advantage.

There was considerable air activity by R.A.F. and South African aircraft in the Kerem area yesterday and on the previous day, particularly in the Kerem area. Enemy troops in positions for transport and other military posts such as road junctions and railways were both bombed and machine-gunned. A flying boat moored in Zula was machine-gunned and burnt out. At Asmara an attack was made on a supply depot. On other fronts in Italian East Africa continued support was given to our advancing troops.

**Summary of Somaliland Operations**  
The British who have arrived in Nairobi for discussions on the military situation while on his way to Cairo to meet Sir Eden and General Sir John Dill, issued a message to South African troops under General Cunningham's command. The Prime Minister of the Union said:

"The enemy forces in the Kenya have been shattered and mostly driven to their main centres, including the capital of Somaliland, which is now occupied, with the capture of immense military booty. All this has been done in record time, and after covering many hundreds of miles of most forbidding terrain.

"This feat of arms, and the display of endurance, has been remarkable, and is unrivalled in its way the gallant performances of the Army of the Nile in Libya. The Union of South Africa feels proud of this record, which has removed all immediate danger not only from British Africa, but also from the Union. Now that the menace has been finally removed, but a great forward has been taken. To South Africans it is a message of pride and gratitude, and the assurance that they and their mighty deeds are constant thoughts and affectionate remembrance.

March 8.—The R.A.F. in the Middle East said:—Somaliland was given to our troops all fronts, particularly near Kerem, where a number of bombing raids were made on railways and road junctions and enemy positions.

March 9.—The official bulletin said:—**Abyssinia**—The vigorous pursuit by patriot forces of the retreating Burke garrison is continuing. **Italian Somaliland**—Our troops have occupied Gobre Daba, and have been read from Mogadishu to Harar.

R.A.F. bombers inflicted considerable damage on the Kerem-Asmara road and attacked enemy troops and positions in the Kerem area. Yesterday South African fighters machine-gunned and burnt out two oil dumps and a lorry south of Asmara.

**Italians Lose 21,000 Men in Three Weeks**  
The official bulletin said that the Italian losses in the three weeks' campaign were about 21,000.

Correspondent said the column which had captured have reported that the retreating enemy estimated at two. Central Intelligence Bureau said that one-third of their effective manpower, horses, and machine equipment. Italian troops have been evacuated to the Ethiopian border under British orders.

...the Italian garrison withdrew. They have taken 300 prisoners, 100 vehicles, and four field guns, one enemy aircraft. In addition, a number of deserters have come into our lines. Italian Somaliland is advancing along the Mogadishu-Jijiga road is steadily progressing. Operations in other areas continue to develop to our advantage.

The South African aircraft operated with the Navy frequently during the day. One of the Italian Somaliland Coast and in bombing of Modun and near Brava preceding the occupation of Mogadishu. Much destruction followed the ranging of the S.A.A.F. at Modun. Two Cr.42's attacked South African aircraft, but one was forced down by the fire of the rear gunner after being spotted. At Brava spotting by the S.A.A.F. was very accurate, and salvos of shells from the Navy could be seen falling among Italians in tents, who ran into the bush terrified by the sudden attack from the sky.

### Prolonged Campaign Not Expected

General Smuts said on his return to Pretoria from his flying trip to Cairo: "The campaign in Somaliland is practically finished, and I believe that in Abyssinia is entering the final phase. The enemy is falling back to an inner circle of defences, and we have been discussing what the best we should do to expedite the business and make a success of it. I take a very hopeful view of the situation. Under General Cunningham's dashing leadership things have gone much faster than was anticipated, and we have every hope that we shall not have to face a prolonged campaign.

Rome Radio reported that the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Abyssinia, had flown to Eritrea, visiting the capital, Asmara, and the Red Sea port of Massawa.

March 11.—The official communications said:—**Abyssinia**—Imperial forces have captured the Asso escarpment and are now advancing towards Asso. Their retreat the enemy have abandoned four guns, with quantities of other equipment, including an armoured car. Our troops have captured the town of Dambacha and are continuing their pursuit of the Italian columns retreating towards Debra Markos. Two guns and quantities of other war material have been captured. **Italian Somaliland**—Our advance into Abyssinia is developing satisfactorily. Many hundreds of additional prisoners have been taken, including a brigade commander and a resident commissioner and their staffs.

Bombers of the S.A.A.F. heavily raided Asso on March 8, several direct hits being registered on barracks and other larger military buildings. Further north workshops on the Dekamere road near Teklesan and the railway near Hab Malet were successfully attacked by R.A.F. bombers. Our aircraft continue to give very active support to troops closing in on Kerem. Several enemy Asso positions were machine-gunned and machine-gunned. A bus on the Kerem-Asmara road was heavily bombed and a large petrol dump was destroyed south-west of Asmara. At Asosa our fighters machine-gunned and destroyed two enemy bombers on the ground. Pilots reported seeing white flags flying in the Kallalo area of southern Abyssinia.

Revolt in Abyssinia is reported to have spread to the central province of Shoa, and even to the gates of Addis Ababa, which is so much threatened that all non-Italians have been evacuated from the town to a new encampment several miles away. The capital itself is surrounded by barbed wire and strong points.

and only and exit are forbidden, even to military units, from midnight to sunrise.

The chief leader in Shoa is the Emperor Arregai, and his operations in Abba, Ababa and the Emperor, and the principal commander of the Italian Imperial Guard. He is said to have been more than 100 miles away from the capital since it fell into Italian hands, and to have caused the Italians ceaseless trouble during the past five years. The secret organisation of which he is the head is known as the Society of Ethiopian Braves. His stronghold is in the Nenge Range, 60 miles south-west of Addis Ababa, which is described as being a Abyssinian Sherwood Forest for the local Robin Hood.

**American Aircraft for African Operations**

British mastery of the air in Italian East Africa has apparently been assisted by machines imported from America. It was reported in Washington last week that 100 C-47 "Doves" were sent to the United States to the Gold Coast, whence they were sent to various parts of the Middle East.

The C. 47 is being broadcast a programme recording of the crossing of the Nile by the long African Rifles, and a short statement by General Sir Archibald Wavell, C.-in-C. in the Middle East, who said:

"Another body of men who are doing extraordinary work here and in the Sudan are the Cape drivers of the transport companies. As I passed through the Sudan on my way down here, the General commander, particularly spoke to me about the work of those companies in the advance on Eritrea. General Cunningham tells me the same thing of all they are doing. I am very fortunate to have these magnificent troops in my command."

A party of British signallers numbering fewer than 30 men is officially stated to have captured 17 Italian officers, 40 N.C.O.'s and 412 African troops in the Jebel area of Italian Somaliland. Sent forward to establish a new advanced headquarters, the signallers found, contrary to expectations, that the position was still occupied by the Italians, who they promptly engaged. The whole enemy force was destroyed.

**Casualties and Appointments**

With deep regret we learn of the death in Southern Rhodesia of Squadron Leader Lionel Hill, D.F.C., R.A.F., third and youngest son of the late Rev. P. Hill, S.A.C., of St. Ababa, and a brother of Mr. C. Hill, former secretary of the C.I.F. and A. Kenya are now in charge of the Harar garrison. Messrs. Partridge Matheson & Company, Ltd., Harar, service commission in the R.A.F. in 1934. He has returned to his home in Harar, where he was a school teacher. Edmund C. Carter, and soon after gaining his pilot's certificate, married his mother's first daughter.

Second Lieutenant (acting Brigadier) B. B. B. has been appointed Controller General of the General. He was formerly managing director of Messrs. B. B. B. and has visited East Africa. Sir Alexander Rogers, head of the British War Supplies Mission to India, has recently visited Southern Rhodesia to advise on the establishment of war industries in that Colony.

General Isahak, commander of the Emperor Haile Selassie, is to join an ambulance unit about to leave for Ethiopia under the leadership of an Italian surgeon. Every cartridge fired in the East African operation was made in the Union of South Africa, said Colonel Henry Reitz, the Defence Programme Minister, a few days ago.

Mr. A. M. Campbell, for many years the representative in Mombasa of the Union-Castle Company, and latterly of its Cape Town office, has been appointed chief African representative of the Ministry of Shipping, with Mr. D. E. J. Gibb as his deputy.

Colonel F. O. Fitzgerald has been appointed Air Raid Commandant in Nairobi, and Mr. Charles Holland as Chief Air Raid Warden.

General Sir Alexander Godley, who served in Southern Rhodesia in the early days, and who has been a platoon commander in the Home Guard for some months, has decided, in compliance with the new regulations, to hand over his command to one of his lieutenants. He is now 74.

Four fishermen recently made a 16-day voyage from Madagascar to Quelimane, P.E.A., in a 15-ton two-masted boat, with the object of joining the British forces. None of them had any knowledge of navigation, and during the storms through which they passed they tied the sails to the mast, secured the tiller, and battered themselves below deck.

**Occupied Territories**

**Under British Administration**

We reported briefly last week that as a result of the British victories in East Africa the occupied territories formerly ruled, claimed, or occupied by the Italian Government in Ethiopia and Somaliland have been placed by proclamation under the military jurisdiction of Lieutenant-General A. G. Cunningham, G.O.C. East Africa.

General Cunningham has issued a warning that "any act which is liable to disturb the public peace or against the British forces will be punishable up to the death penalty."

The existing laws, customs, rights, and properties in these territories will be fully respected in so far as they are consistent with my proclamations. So long as the inhabitants of the said territories remain peaceable and obedient to my orders they will be subjected to no more interference than I consider essential to the performance of my duties, and they need have no fear.

Administration is in the hands of East African administrative officers now bearing military rank, their chief, former chief secretary to the Government of Tanganyika, being a brigadier. One of the main problems is to protect Italians from the vengeance of the Somalis.

**Hospitality to Troops**

Kenya's proverbial hospitality to visitors is extended in full measure to the many troops now stationed in the colony. In Nairobi at one canteen alone between 400 and 500 men are served daily by workers drawn from a roster of 200 names. For 1s. 2d. cents men can obtain an excellent light meal. Two other canteens are run by the British Legion. Nairobi also has two hostels organised by the British Legion and the staff by the Municipality. The latter has 66 comfortable beds and the luxury of a reading lamp on a table beside each, hot water day and night for baths and showers, and a bed room for reading, writing, and felt slippers for weary feet. This hospitality, it is worthy of mention, is given by the Municipality free of charge.

**80th Week of the War**



# Navy's Work off Somaliland War Minister High Tribute

## Enemy Ships Captured and Sunk

THE WORK OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE off the coast of Somaliland has been described as a "miraculous" and "unprecedented" success.

It is now possible to give some details of the operations which have supported our army in its advance inland during its advance to the coastal area.

Important Italian positions along the coast have been bombarded by our naval units, these bombardments being carefully timed to co-ordinate with our military advance. Military objectives at Kismayu, Brava and Mogadishu were bombarded by our naval forces and evidence secured by their subsequent occupation of these areas is due to the effectiveness of these bombardments.

In particular, it is now known that the bombardment of the Italian positions in the Buva area carried out on the forenoon of February 11th was conspicuously successful. This was followed by the destruction of buildings and positions, and enemy motor transport and other goods was heavily shelled. It is now known that this bombardment, which was carried out by the cruiser H.M.S. *Shirone* (Capt. H. Edelston, R.N.), was the first and most important factor leading to the enemy's evacuation of his strong defensive position in this area.

It has been established that H.M.S. *Shirone* sank the Italian merchant tanker *PENNSYLVANIA* during a bombardment of the Harbour of Mogadishu.

No damage or casualties were sustained by our forces in any of these bombardment operations.

## Losses Inflicted at Kismayu and Mogadishu

One important naval result of the successful military operations in Italian Somaliland is that the capture of Kismayu and Mogadishu has deprived the enemy of the two East African bases most convenient for the use of commerce raiders and their supply ships. That Mogadishu was used as a base by raiders and their supply ships is shown by the discovery and release by our army of a considerable number of merchant seamen landed and interned in the Mogadishu area after their ships had been sunk by enemy raiders.

It can now be stated that five Italian merchant ships with a total tonnage of 89,123, fell into our hands as the result of the capture of the ports of Kismayu. These ships are: — *ADRIK* (8,566 tons), *SAVO* (8,490 tons), *PAULINA* (5,442 tons), *MANON* (7,215 tons), and *LEONARDO DA VINCI* (7,515 tons). Four other ships scuttled themselves in Kismayu harbour. One of these is known to be the Italian *MARCESERA* (4,551 tons).

Losses were also inflicted upon the German mercantile marine as the result of the capture of Kismayu. The German *UCKERMARK* (7,021 tons) attempted to escape. She was intercepted by our forces and tried to scuttle herself. This attempt was frustrated, but the *UCKERMARK* subsequently sank while in tow. The German *ASKARI* (590 tons) was driven ashore.

## Italian Commerce Raider Sunk

An Italian merchant ship which was armed with 4.7 in. guns and was acting as a commerce-raider has been caught in the Red Sea by H.M.S. *LEANDER* (Captain R. H. Bevan, R.N.), a cruiser of the New Zealand squadron.

The Italian ship was the *Red Sea*, a 3,067-ton ship capable of 18 knots speed and owned by the Italian Government. She was flying the Red flag when intercepted by H.M.S. *LEANDER*. On being ordered to

## To Stop African and Rhodesian Forces

THE BRITISH ARMY and British troops in East Africa have carried out in the most successful manner last week the plan Margesson, Secretary of State for War, laid down on the Army's operations in East Africa.

"Our successes in East Africa have been as striking as those in Libya. The higher degree of opposition encountered, due in part to the defensive advantages of a most difficult country, has slowed down our advance in Eritrea, Italy's oldest Colony, but the mobility of the Italian Army Forces based in Kenya has rivalled our own mobility in the Libyan advance."

Our forces in this theatre were already well advanced of their railhead base when they began their advance across 400 miles of waterless desert to the Juba River. In four days they had captured Kismayu and two days later they had forced the crossing of the Juba. Their advance soon continued, and in a further eight days—that is, only 17 days from the beginning of these operations—Mogadishu, the capital of Italian Somaliland, 250 miles farther on, had fallen. No pause was made there, and within 48 hours our patrols had penetrated to a depth of 150 miles north of that point. This was a most remarkable achievement, and in carrying it out so successfully we captured more than 70,000 prisoners. These operations are a prelude to greater struggles with our principal enemy.

## Rhodesians in the Desert

Captain Margesson also spoke of the work of Rhodesian troops in the preparation for the capture of Kismayu, which has since been taken by Free British forces, pointing out that this constituted a valuable lesson to the Nile Valley. Captain Margesson said that soon after Italy came into the war General Wavell formed long range desert patrols which nucleus of British troops which had been formed by the British Army in the Sudan.

Within six weeks patrols composed of picked officers and men started their activities. Later on they were joined by Rhodesian volunteers, and they worked in conjunction with units of the Free French forces. In these conditions, it is decidedly hard on these patrols, who are engaged in long range shooting up convoys, destroying petrol dumps, and generally harassing the Italian desert garrisons. The immediate result was a shortage of fuel and supply convoys, an increase in the Italian garrisons, and a considerable disturbance of their arrangements.

Having achieved their main object, the patrols expanded their sphere, and as soon as it was already then too late for the posts captured. We pushed these daring officers and men engaged upon this special work with vehicles of the highest quality. The total mileage covered was over 70,000 miles, and not a single vehicle was lost as a result of mechanical breakdown. The lesson to be learned from the reports is that our men, if they are given fighting tactics of the first quality, will go near to achieving the impossible.

## Continued from previous column

stop them, up to 100 Italian colours and opened fire on H.M.S. *LEANDER* with guns which were mounted on the fore-castle and poop. H.M.S. *LEANDER* at once replied, and she fired five salvos when the *RAMB I* struck her dead. Eleven officers and 89 men were picked up by H.M.S. *LEANDER* and the prisoners of war. Among those picked up were five wounded. The *RAMB I* burned fiercely and sank about 30 minutes later.

No damage or casualties were sustained by H.M.S. *LEANDER*.

# Background to the

## Fighting The Night Bomber

The night fighter appears to hold the key to success over the night bomber, just as the interceptor fighter by day has made the air too hot for any but cloud-snooping raiders. We are using single-motor Hawker Hurricane single seat fighters, and single-motor Boulton Paul two-seat fighters at night. Although these Hurricanes and Defiants are doing good work over England intercepting the night bombers, perhaps the most interesting job is performed by the night flying Bristol Blenheim two-motor fighter bombers, who sit about over enemy aerodromes in France and intercept the bomber returning the worse for the night fight out over England. The Blenheim aerodrome landing lights switched on to help the German bomber to come down safely. The Blenheims have an excellent chance to pick off the bomber as it glides in to land. Then night bombs are dropped on the flare-path to finish the work. A number of bombers have been destroyed in this way. In the long run the result of these tactics may be to pull back the bases from which the German bombers operate against this country. —Air correspondent, *Sunday Times*.

**The Importance of Ideas.** — We have been slow to encourage ingenuity and invention in the air. Senior R.A.F. officers have sometimes not shown that receptiveness which should be the special pride of the flying Service. But there has been an improvement, and although there is still often undue resistance to novelties, there is nothing approaching the old wall of opposition which was regularly presented to those who sought to introduce ideas into our methods of air war. In the Fleet Air Arm also there has been great improvement. The Admiralty in the past was no better than the Air Ministry in its degree of receptiveness to aeronautical ideas. That may be one of the reasons the aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm were at one time notorious for their lack of quality relative to land-based machines. It was, of course, not because of the large quantities of fine equipment which had to be stowed; but it was also because of a lack of receptivity among those in charge. All that has been altered, and progress is now accelerating. In the air, more than in any other place, ideas are stronger than numbers. He was proved in August and September last. It will be approved again this year. Major Stewart, in *The Observer*.

**France: the Facts.** — Admiral Darlan is a sailor, the son and grandson of sailors, has a fighting record, and is a fighting man. Next to Marshal Petain and General Aeygarn, he is the most important man in France. Later he may become the biggest of the three. He does not want Britain to lose the war, but he does not want us to win it outright. He hates the British Navy. He cannot forget Chan, and does not care for us very much at all. He would like to see us in difficulties. But he knows quite well that without the British Empire in the background, France would be destroyed utterly. He wants us to survive because otherwise France cannot live. He will try and follow a middle course, going far to conciliate the Germans; but avoiding, if possible, anything likely to assist them to beat us in the war. Marshal Petain's chances of success are fair—not brilliant. If reports about France are indecisive, it is because her policy is likewise so. We suspect that, if Hitler, contented himself with a demand for economic and political co-operation, he will get it. If he demands the assistance of the French Navy and Empire for the prosecution of hostilities against us, he will almost certainly continue to meet with resistance. Through Admiral Leahy, U.S. Ambassador in Unoccupied France, the French have learned much about the development of Anglo-American relations and our capacity to continue defending the island and Empire. This link has proved valuable. The Germans are nervous about it, and have been complaining loudly of the Admiral's influence. Imperial Policy Group.

**Hitler and The Balkans.** — Germany's incursion into Bulgaria at this season of the year should be proof enough that Hitler's so-called initiative is in reality a counter to British access in the Middle East and in defending this island. Hitler has chosen the Balkans at this moment because he hopes the longer summer days will enable his campaign against our Atlantic shipping to become decisive, which would make invasion unnecessary except as a *coup de grace*. In the event of these hopes being unfounded, he wishes to draw to the Balkans some of the forces we are now keeping here, particularly those fighters which alone saved us from invasion last summer, and those bombers which are so grievously interfering with his production in the Ruhr and with his preparations at the invasion ports. Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Browning.

## Japan Helps German Raiders.

German raiders, fast, modern and heavily armed, are operating from secret Japanese base and endangering British sea lanes. The crack North German Lloyd liners SCHARNHORST, GNEISENAU, and POTSDAM, 14,000-ton vessels once used on the Hamburg-Singapore route, form the nucleus of the raiding fleet. These ships are armed with four five-inch guns, torpedo tubes, and gun-laying apparatus. Each ship carries two to four seaplanes—dive-bombers or Heinkels. They use Japanese harbours (Dairen, Kobe, Yokohama) for repairs, and are refuelled in the Andaman and Caroline islands. Each pair of raiders is supplemented by a supply ship, which collects booty, oil, and so on. The raiders sometimes paint Japanese flags on their hulls, paint their funnels with Nippon Yusen Kaisha stripes, and do not reveal their true identity until they open fire. Then the Swastika appears. Original nameplates have been removed from German ships, which now carry such names as TOKYO MARU, MANU MARU, and NARVA. These ships are considered the finest in the Pacific for size, and have a speed of 18 to 21 knots. Australia has lost 14 large raiders in the last six months. —Mr. Edwin C. Hart- rich, until recently Berlin correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

## Army Food Waste.

The scandal and problem of army food waste continues to be very serious in country districts where woods and hedgerows are ancient dumping places for all kinds of unwanted rations. The following examples, taken from my own village, defy comment. One unit, leaving for another district, leaves two sacks of loaves by the roadside; at the garbage left by another is found a piece of beef weighing several pounds; a local pig-keeper, collecting army swill, discovers in one day's collection half-a-dozen sizeable lumps of suet, each complete with rind. Finally, during severe frost, when the roads made driving difficult, loaves were laid down under the wheels of lorries so that better use could be obtained. Let the answer to any question about the quality of army food is always the same—good food ruined by bad organisation and cooking. And the postscript to this is the old story of continued rabbit-poaching and of chickens stolen by the dozen. —Mr. H. E. Bates.



# o the War News

Opinions Espoused.—The age of the hard-boiled—the Rev. Eric Loveday.

"In the coming years British will be replaced by German Ribbentrop.

The United States is moving inexorably towards open warfare with the Axis Powers.—New York Sun. Bulgaria the army leaders are pro-Nazi in Yugo Slavia they are hostile.—Great Britain and the

A serious attempt should be made to investigate how our administrative machinery can be improved.—Viscount Cecil.

Over £100,000,000 a year is being spent by the British Government keeping down the prices of essential foodstuffs.—Lord Moyne.

It is highly improbable that Hitler's great plan of campaign for this year will begin with an invasion of Britain.—Dr. Hermann Kausching.

There is hardly any job more secure than that of a trade union leader, unless it be that of a civil servant.—New Statesman and Nation.

From the end of the present summer Great Britain will definitely take the offensive on all points.—Dr. Benesh, President of the Czechoslovak Republic.

The submarine position is extremely serious, but I have not the slightest doubt that we shall find a counter to it.—Admiral Sir John Tovey, C.-in-C. Home Fleet.

The qualities which made Beniamin Margesson the world's worst Whip should make him a superb Secretary of State for War.—Major Vyvyan Adams, M.P.

Some Ministers have been in office for 10 years and are stale and used. The country is looking for fresh men with fresh minds and new blood.—Mr. Granville, M.P.

The first question is not what the Church has to say about the rights to statesmen or the moral public but what it has to say to men of faith.—Princess Karl Barth.

The iron hangings in Leicester Square are being taken down—and some are being put in a museum. It is ordered that there shall be timber railings in their place.—Sir Philip Jordan.

Since an act of insurance of a family allowances, whether paid for wholly by the State or by the method of contributory insurance, would be a means of preventing the loss of a lot of living men in injury cases, why not require protection simply by the State, with dependent insurance.—The Bishop of Winchester.

What is the most serious criticism that the Ministry of Invention and Advertisements should respect?—Bulgaria's name included?

Mr. Anthony Hilly Hutchinson, M.P. "I would like to propose if possible and to have a red notice to local ships in fog arrested.—The Admiral Rear Admiral Cunninghamhaus.

It is the German industrialist, a loss of which would mean that Germany could import less than ever, so that synthetics would become still more vital to industry.—The Times.

Hitler always had a yearning for getting his nose by intrigues. Goebbels was always for hitting someone on the head as the most effective form of argument.—Mr. W. N. Lawer.

It was said in Athens 3,000 years ago that the only way of success is freedom and the only way of freedom is courage. Greece is giving new life to this great tradition.—Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

Red tape in a Government department is purgatory, but Government department without tape would be just plain hell.—Mr. Richard Law, Financial Secretary to the Office.

1,000 soldiers were a medical officer (apart from medical and surgical specialists) in spite of the fact that they were selected for their physical fitness.—Colonel Lamb, M.P.

An Agricultural Officer appointed at the War Office and put in a very command, and that is a Staff Captain for agricultural areas into which Command is divided.—Sir Edward Hughes.

If I had a million pounds I would give Ribbentrop and Hitler each a shot in the stomach and Hitler the butt.—Sir Nevile Henderson.

Mr. Churchill is the High Priest of the tower of Freedom. It might paraphrase his words, "I would say of him that never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few man.—Mr. Malcolm MacDonell, M.P.

After my experience as an adjutant in France and on the Rhine side, in the Army of this country I am convinced that no civilian business could be run on any lines without going bankrupt in a short time.—Major Thurton, M.P.

By the end of this month we shall have completed in 22 months no fewer than 150 warships, large and small—more than five times as many as in any year since the opening of the naval rearmament programme.—Sir Victor Warrender.

When a man becomes a Civil servant who is not an indignant and a grounds a change of industry it is a Civil servant who is not an indignant. This is power without responsibility.—Lord Porry.

The Automobile Club of the Argentine recently held races from which the Italian team emerged victorious. So wonder said public, seeing that the Italian fitted Pirelli tyres on their front wheels and Dunlop on their back.—Daily Telegraph.

In Palestine during the last war General Wavell was not merely a more than useful but he was a valued change bowler. Leg breaks with a really fine turn of speed, but it is not too common with a leg-break bowler. He played for Corps H.Q.—Edward Thompson.

Captain Margesson is the only war-time Secretary of War to retain his military status in civil life. All his predecessors were majors.—Mr. Hore-Belisha. Mr. Oliver Stanley and Mr. Eden—but promised to drop the title while in office.—Peterborough in the Daily Telegraph.

So long as Germany feels victorious, British peace aims have little interest or relevance for her. It is only after a period of anxiety and apprehension, or loss of confidence and proof of British might, that the best peace made by Britain can begin to seem preferable to any peace made by Germany.—Mr. David Thomson.

The Italian Empire rests on the material plane only; it has no moral sanction in the sense that the peoples on whom it was imposed gratefully accepted it, or even that the Italians who were benefited from it would defend it to the end. It was almost wholly artificial, and it got the way of all buildings not founded on firm foundations.—Kenneth Williams.

The capitulation of Benghazi on February 3 completed the capture and destruction of the whole of the Italian army in the east of Libya, estimated to exceed 150,000 men. There are those and all other operations in the Middle Eastern theatre, including East Africa, between November 1940 and February 21, 1941, total 17,744 which were killed, 1,241 wounded, and 17 missing.—Captain Thompson, M.P., Secretary of State for War.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. J. R. Pickford has been elected to the Zanzibar District Council.

Mr. A. M. Magdoos, District Officer for Zanzibar, has been transferred to the district of Pemba.

Mr. C. Gordon has been appointed a member of the Northern Rhodesia District Council.

Mr. F. W. T. Jones, Native Commissioner for the Bulalima-Mangoch area of Southern Rhodesia, has retired.

Mr. H. K. Liska has been elected this year's President of the Ismailia Provincial Council in Kenya.

Mr. H. W. Gaudin recently won the captain's prize of the Uganda Golf Club. The runner-up was Mr. J. L. Wood.

Mr. J. G. M. Gaudin and Mr. J. G. M. Gaudin have been added to All Saints' Church, Lusaka, in memory of the late Mr. F. ("Mopani") Clarke.

Miss E. Forsythe, who has worked for many years as a missionary in Tanganyika, has arrived home on leave and is staying in London.

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Uganda, and former Governor of Northern Rhodesia and of Nyasaland, returned to his post last week by air to his own country.

Lord Melchett, who has interests in Southern Rhodesia, has presented his home at Colworth House, Sharnbrook, as a rest home for London's voluntary hospital nurses.

The Very Rev. B. J. Weaver, Rector of St. George's College, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for the past six years, is shortly to resign the office on account of ill-health.

Dr. A. C. Freeth, who is on leave pending retirement, served in Uganda from 1924 to 1930, when he was transferred to Zanzibar, where he has since been stationed.

Mr. A. H. Bibby, who is associated with steamship services operating to East Africa, has been elected a Vice-Chairman of the National Council of Port Labour Employers.

Sir Delves Broughton was committed in custody in Nairobi on Tuesday on the charge of having murdered the Earl of Erroll, a selected member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

After a recent week's safari the expedition of Uganda returned to Kampala with 120 chickens and loads of eggs, 90 pineapples and many other fruits and vegetables, all gifts from Native churches.

The Rev. H. P. Guillebaud was recently installed Canon of Namirembe Cathedral and Archdeacon of Uganda, in succession to the late Archdeacon Pitt-Pitts, who has worked in Ruanda-Urundi for the past 15 years.

Mr. P. E. F. Cressall, President of the District Court in Palestine, who has been appointed a Puisne Judge in Hong Kong, served with the British West India Regiment in the East African Campaign of the last war.

**BOVRIL**  
lightens the  
heaviest day

Mr. J. G. M. Gaudin has retired from the post of District Officer in Zanzibar, where he served for 11 years. He is succeeded by Sir Charles Maitland, former District Officer in Zanzibar, and in recent months associated editor.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Strathgairn, former Commissioner of Police in Zanzibar, has been appointed a member of the Council of the British Empire of Zanzibar, and Mr. C. G. Gordon has been appointed a member of the Council.

The Rhodesia Police Medal for Gallantry has been awarded to Assistant Commissioner H. M. L. Wilson, son of the late Sir John Rhodes, Police, in recognition of the gallantry displayed on duty in the field during the disturbances at Bulawayo in April, 1929.

Mr. S. Phillips, who has been appointed Financial Secretary of Uganda, has been appointed to Mr. A. E. Forrest, who has retired after 20 years of Colonial Service in 1911 after having served in the East Africa. His career has been spent in Zanzibar, the Treasury Department since 1925.

The Imperial Executive Committee of the Girl Guide Movement has agreed that Southern Rhodesia shall henceforth rank as a Dominion instead of a Colony for Guide purposes. The position has been appointed Chief-Commissioner, with a seat on the Council of the Girl Guides Association.

Mr. Justice Lucie Smith has been appointed Chairman of the Compensation Board set up in Kenya under the Defence Regulations. The members of the Board include the Commissioner of Finance, Revenue, Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald and Major A. G. Tannahill, H. B. Tannahill, and Mr. J. G. M. Gaudin.

Sir Brooke Francis, former Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Chief Justice of Bermuda. After serving as a District and Justice Magistrate he became Attorney-General of Zanzibar in 1924 and of Tanganyika in 1929. In 1934 he was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, becoming Chief Justice in 1938, and retiring a year later.

## Obituary

Mr. J. F. Wolsley-Bourne, M.C., who served with the Royal Air Force and was later Deputy Commissioner of Police in Kenya, died in London a few days ago.

Mr. K. E. Bain, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 40, served in the East African Campaign of the last war, after which he and a brother established a cycle business in the Southern Rhodesian town of Bulawayo.

The death is reported of Captain J. H. Blake, for years one of the pilots of the R. U. F. in Kilindini. He was Chairman of the Railway and Harbour Club in Kilindini, a member of the Council of Mombasa Cathedral, and on the committee of the African and Asian Football Association.

Another link with the early days of Southern Rhodesia has been broken by the death on the Road at the age of 71 years of Mr. Michael Green. After serving in the U.S.A. police, he went to South Africa in 1896, made his way north, joined Brabant's company, served through the Matabele Rebellion and then joined the B.S.A.P., with which he served for many years.

Mr. Lewis Macleod, editor of the *East African Daily News* since 1924, who has died in the same way at the age of 68, was the first editor of the Johannesburg *Sunday Times*. Five years later he returned to Zanzibar with the *Sunday Post* with Mr. A. W. J. L. Jones, the captain who was later to serve in the East African campaign of the last war. In 1910 Macleod came to Zanzibar as literary editor of the *Daily Mail*, and a year later he went out of the way to encourage continuing his first-hand knowledge of the East African campaign. At his birth, he was an ancestor of the late Lord Bessborough.



# Major Walter Howard

## A Great-hearted Rhodesian Pioneer

WITH DEEP REGRET we report the death in Bulawayo at the age of 75 years of Major Walter Howard, D.S.O.

Leaving England in 1897 to join the British South Africa Police, he transferred in the same year to the Bechuanaland Border Police under Sir Frederick Carrington. Early in 1903 Howard and a friend left Macoutse on a hunting trip towards the Victoria Falls, from which they got back just in time to take part in the conquest of Matabeleland with the Southern Column under Colonel Goch Adams.

Howard was a member of the Shangani Patrol under Major Boyd, which followed up King Lobengula, and it was a piece of great good fortune that he was not with the detachment under Alan Wilson which was completely annihilated. Seeing the party ride off, and being told that they were after the Matabele, Howard exclaimed: "I will go with you. No," said Jehann. "Spare your horse, they will be gone in a few days; you are certain to get through if you do not wait to-morrow anyway, and your horse has done quite enough work today." So Howard remained with the main body. That night Wilson and his men were cut off and at dawn every one of them was killed.

### Discoverer of Important Mines

When the Column returned to Bulawayo, Howard transferred to the Matabeleland Mounted Police as a trooper, served his six months, and then took to prospecting and mining, discovering the Southern Rhodesian copper ore properties which were producers for 20 years or so. Against his wish the first was called the Howard mine, to avoid going into town to register it, he sent the particulars to a friend, asking that it should be named the Birthday, since it was found on the birthday of his friend Usher. The Mine Office replied that there was already a Birthday mine, so his friend called it the Howard, and as such it was known for many years. Later it became the Good Hope. It was an important producer for 40 years or more. The Violet, another of his discoveries, was renamed the Nugget by his fourth son, and was likewise a considerable producer.

When the Boer War broke out he resigned his commission in the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers in order to join Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry as a trooper, but he won his commission again in the field, being severely wounded at Spion Kop, where his gallantry won him the D.S.O., and put on the record as "medically unfit." Returning to Bulawayo, he was adjutant of the Town Guard until the end of the war.

At the start of the Zululand Rebellion, which broke out in 1905, he went off to the front at once, and, after spending a couple of years in Natal and the Transvaal, returned to prospecting and mining in the Rhodesias.

### Cycling to Cairo

Then in 1913, because some of his friends believed that it could not be done, he set off to cycle alone, carrying what he needed on his bicycle, and determining to emigrate to any of the new territories anywhere. The bicycle weighed 45 lb. and his kit 15 lb. Not knowing that the war had been declared, he was taken prisoner by the Germans as he was about to cross a bridge over the Kagera river, which were formed the boundary between German East Africa and Uganda. During three years of imprisonment in East Africa he was treated with special severity, first because of his independent nature, and secondly as punishment for having attempted to escape.

On his release in 1917 he sailed at once to join up in England, but was rejected on medical grounds; eventually,

however, he was accepted by the 10th County of London Regiment. The war over, he went back to Southern Rhodesia in 1921, since when he had been mainly occupied in prospecting and mining in that part of the Southern Rhodesias.

He was one of the five members of the Pioneer Column, and a member of the Pioneer Column in London at the Coronation in 1937.


There was no more popular member of the fast-widening band of Pioneers, and he had done much as President of the Society of Members of 1893 Columns to help to bring them together and to arrange for their sons and grandsons. He was also an original member of the Pioneer and Early Settlers Association, of the Justice and Past Master of the same society.

Howard possessed physical and of great physical and moral courage, was typical of him to have unfolded immediately when he was declared, not only of his own accord, but also a chance of being called upon, he volunteered to go with the young men. He remained in the Rhodesias until, probably for the first time in his 70 years, he sensed that he was not a resident in England, since, as he wrote when Hitler first threatened invasion, "I might then have had the opportunity to pop off some para-bombs, which would have been a very great personal pleasure."

### Escape while a German Prisoner

During the last war Major Howard was the first British prisoner to escape from the German hands in East Africa. From Kismayu, where he was in the centre of what was then the German protectorate, he made his dash for liberty, well knowing that the prospects of success were not good, even for a trained bushman, since hundreds of miles separated him from the frontier, and since his equipment consisted of little more than a

(Continued on page 142)



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compass, food for two or three meals, and the clothes in which he stood.

By various artifices his absence was concealed from the Germans on the night of his departure, but it became known at roll-call next morning. Their runners were sent along each road out of Kilimatinde with orders to the chiefs to scour the countryside and bring any missing man dead or alive.

Five days later he was brought back, closely trussed, and made the object of the German non-commissioned officers' who had been sent to look for him in a Native village near which he had been supposed to be sleeping. The Germans could see nothing, galling in his sporting attempt, which they regarded as a most heinous offence. A box for many weeks Major Howard was concealed in a vermin-hidden shed of corrugated iron, here previously used as a Native cell, and not even swept before he was thrust into it. The roof was so low that he could not stand erect.

He was repeatedly threatened with death—he was the writer of this note as a suspected accomplice—it being suggested that the pair had been engaged in espionage and in endeavours to communicate with the enemies of the Reich. Indeed, with the object of trapping him into an admission, the writer was repeatedly told that Howard had confessed that they had been partners in such enterprises. Of course, the typical German lie did not succeed in its design. So seriously was the case taken that the Deputy Governor of the Protectorate, a Privy Councillor and a Judge, presided over the military court which heard the case.

O.T.T.

In his various positions had been found a document written in Swahili which instructed all Native chiefs and headmen to afford the bearer every possible assist-

ance on his journey. The paper bore the official German stamp, and beneath it the capital letters O.T.T. On the principle that anything might come in useful, the writer's mind had been "borrowed" from the idea of the camp commandant of the day as he had given a reprimand for some trifling offence; but, when applied to a sheet of official foolscap, likewise purloined, it did not strike the man who was afraid to escape as a sufficient embellishment, so chucking contentedly one added his four magic letters.

For hours His Excellency, the Deputy Governor, threateningly demanded to be told their names, for his behaviour as jailor, prosecutor and Judge of fatal importance. Howard enjoyed himself more and more as the Germans blustered, but at last on about the fourth day if memory serves—and, as he afterwards explained, because he feared apoplexy in a man who had at last worked himself into a speechless state—he said pleasantly that he had perhaps better explain a matter since they apparently really wanted to know. The letters stood merely for the words "Out To The Border."

Victim of German Brutality

Howard was told that he would be shot, and, to add verisimilitude to what was afterwards found to be an idle threat, taken from the neighbouring compound here, for the first time, given daily firing practice. It was a characteristic piece of terrorism, which, however, completely failed to shake the equanimity of the object of German hatred. Though the N.C.O. who had brought him back had brutally kicked him as he lay bound on the ground, breaking a rib, he was still, without medical attention or even decent food, and allowed only one small jug of water daily, even when suffering from high fever. His fellow-prisoners, however, managed to persuade the *Waffen* guards to pass quinine, found in a box in to him. As on so many other occasions, the German servants of Germany showed themselves far more humane than the white men who wore the Kaiser's uniform.

Major Howard was a man of strong personality, indomitable will, remarkably tenacious memory, and an essentially simple in faith and outlook. Whether with or without money—and he had made an excellent living—his help was always ready to share the good things of life, and he would help a lame dog to cross the street. He loved the Africa he had lived in, and he loved his people. He would go to any length to be of use to a man in need, or even an acquaintance, in difficult circumstances.

All the old-timers were his friends, and he was known well almost to anyone who has left his mark upon Rhodesia in the last half-century. The pity is that he could never be persuaded to write what would have been an excellent book.

He was twice married. His first wife and younger son were deceased, and an elder son is in the Indian Forest Service. His second wife and their daughter are well known in Bulawayo, and deep sympathy will be felt with them.

Statements Worth Noting

"I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress, my God, in Him will I trust." Psalms, xci. 1, 2.

The proportion of conscientious objectors among Europeans in Kenya has represented only one eighth of one per cent. —Mr. W. G. Nicol, M.S.C., speaking in Kenya.

Quick, reliable and cheap justice is one of the first essentials to the well-being of any community. —Quintan J. G. St. Clair Tisdall, District Commissioner of Nairobi.

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### Tanganyika's Cotton Pick

That Tanganyika's cotton output could be increased by at least 50% in five years without planting a single extra acre was stated by Mr. J. H. Miller, Director of Agriculture, in a recent report of the Legislative Council. He said that the experts of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation were convinced that the Territory was not growing the right type of cotton, the present type giving a good yield only when the weather was fine and there were no pests.

Very large areas of the Territory were ideally suited for rice growing. A record output of 25,000 tons had been attained, of which 12,000 tons was available for export, but that was not enough for the civilian needs of Kenya and Uganda, apart from other military requirements. In addition, there was a large importation of rice in Zanzibar from India, China and Rangoon. With proper organisation, Tanganyika could grow all the rice needed by East Africa as a whole.

### Portugal and Her Colonies

Speaking in Lisbon last week, Dr. Vieira Machado, Minister for the Colonies, said that Portugal's task had been lightened to some extent through the Government's having overcome the worst of the difficulties of the blockade by obtaining more navigable concessions from Great Britain. Such concessions, however, were no final solution to the economic problems of the colonies. It was not enough to transport produce to Lisbon; markets must be found at its port there. This aspect of the problem was engaging the attention of the Government and of commercial interests, but meanwhile, whatever the economic difficulties of the time, Portugal would never forget her prime rôle in the Colonies—that of their cradle of civilisation.

### LATEST MINING NEWS

## Crystalline Gold

Crystalline gold has been found recently for the first time in Africa—on the Old West coast near Orange Free State and Rhodesia. During the incident, the mine geologists found it. The discovery, says that the gold was found at a vertical depth of 490 ft. In the stope drive discovered at a vertical depth of 490 ft. In the stope drive along a fault plane, more particularly at its junction with another fault which joins it at a small angle, a series of veins carrying quartz and calcite had previously been noticed.

After a blast a boss boy was barring down bits of loose hanging rock to make the stope safe for the oncoming shift when he brought down one piece which opened up a cavity in a corner of the roof in which shining sheets of gold had been seen. There were three shining sheets of gold, each about a quarter of an inch apart, sandwiched between two glistening crystals of calcite. The pieces were dissolved out and it became obvious that this was no ordinary gold. The sheets were presented with triangular markings with black spots impressed upon them.

Two specimens were retained, one of which was sent to the British Museum. The remainder was smelted down, and 33 oz. of gold plates gave 33 oz. bullion containing 798.7 parts per thousand of gold and 1806 parts of silver.

## Company Progress Reports

**Tati Fields.**—During February 4,470 tons were milled. Estimated mine profit, £2,076.

**Thistle-Egna Gold.**—During February 4,400 tons crushed yielded 28.5 oz. fine gold. Profit: £1,300.

**Wanderer Consolidated.**—During February 30,400 tons were milled, yielding 3,877 oz. fine gold. Profit: £9,541.

**Kenton Gold Area.**—During February production at the Geita mine totalled 2,248 oz. fine gold, from 8,482 tons milled.

**Kapf Mines.**—Output for February: 6,822 oz. gold valued at £2,600, and 284 tons of iron concentrates, including 10 tons from tributaries.

**Rezecla.**—Results for February: Tons crushed, 1,500; revenue, £22,355 (taking gold at 156s. 11d.); costs, £18,829; sundry revenue, £45; profit, £6,005.

**Cam and Matigi.**—During February 24,600 tons were crushed. Revenue, £47,142 (taking gold at 154s. 10d.); costs, £21,880; royalty, £2,357; sundry revenue, £148; profit, £23,008.

**Sherwood Starr.**—During February 8,000 tons crushed, yielding gold valued at £8,532 (taking gold at 154s. per oz.). Costs, £7,441; royalty, £297; sundry revenue, £490; profit, £1,204.

### Wanderer Consolidated

Wanderer Consolidated has declared payment of an interim dividend of 6 1/2%.

### African and European Investment

African and European Investment Co., Ltd., announces payment of a final dividend of 2 1/2%, making 5% for the year (against 7 1/2%).

### News of Our Advertisers

Grabtree Electrical Industries Ltd., announce payment of an interim dividend of 5%.

Mr. T. F. Matthews, director and export manager of Vignette Ltd. has been appointed general manager of the company.

Bovril Ltd. announce a net profit of £263,860 for 1940. This is a reduction of £19,737 on the previous year, as a result of increases in the cost of materials, wages, and insurance. Sales were larger than in 1939. A final dividend of 5 1/2% is recommended on the deferred shares. Profits making 8% for the year, £9,000 is transferred to reserve, and £83,809 is carried forward.

In this issue appears an advertisement for the Bell Punch Co., Ltd., whose punched cards are in use on many plantations in East Africa and other parts of the Colonial Empire. The method simplifies control of output by the labour employed, facilitates records, prevents fraud, and generally provides a safe and sure method of cost control in the production of many commodities. Full particulars are available on request to the company at 39, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

International Combustion Ltd., makers of the Harding ball mill, which is so widely used in mining enterprises in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias, reports profits for the year ended September 30 last of £198,677, against £290,000 during the preceding 12 months. The directors have reserved £75,000 for taxation, and recommend a final dividend of 45% (against 12 1/2%) and a cash bonus of 10% (against 12 1/2%) on the ordinary shares, making a total distribution of 55% for the year (against 32 1/2%).

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P.O. Box 774, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, or

P.O. Box 35, Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia.  
Advertisement of The Saunders Valve Co. Ltd., Swanton, New York, Massachusetts.





## Sudan Plantations Syndicate Of Commercial Concern

Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd. has issued its annual report that the net profit for the year ended June 30, 1940, amounted to £102,143, which, added to £162,143 brought forward, gives a total credit balance of £264,286. A final dividend of 8% on the ordinary shares, less profits tax and U.K. income tax, to be paid, an interim dividend of 2% has already been paid. The final dividend and taxation will absorb £100,000 and the interim dividend also will absorb £100,000, leaving £164,286 to be carried forward.

The report states that the chief difficulty with which the Syndicate has had to contend is the shortage of shipping to transport its crops to the various markets where they can be sold, this is the more unfortunate since the higher grades of cotton are urgently needed for Government requirements. This lack of shipping accounts to a considerable extent for the increase in the value of unsold stocks, though it is in part due to the over-valuation placed upon them as a result of the abnormal market prices. Cash in hand at £1,800,376 is approximately doubled.

The sale of cotton seed in this country is controlled by the Ministry of Food and although in all except about 9,500 tons of the 1940 crop was bought by that Department, it has so far been found impossible to dispose of this surplus and there is no prospect of selling the current crop since the demand for shipping for cotton is more urgent than that for seed.

### Kassala Cotton Company

The Kassala Cotton Company states in its annual report that the net profit for the year to June 30 last worked out at £29,801, compared with £23,027 in 1938-39. After adding £43,052 brought forward, less £1,201 directors' remuneration for the year ended June 30, 1939, there is a total credit of £71,652, from which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 8% making 8% for the year, carrying forward the balance of £41,652.

New buying rates in London for bills on Rhodesia and Nyasaland payable at sight came into force on Monday, and are announced by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. The new rates per £100 for Rhodesia are: T.T., £100 5s. 7sight, £100 17s. 6d., 30 days, £101 1s. 6d.; 60 days, £101 5s. 9d.; 90 days, £101 14s. 0d. Bills on Nyasaland are: 25, 3d., 30 days, £101 12s. 6d. Notes which are purchased at 4% of the applicable market rate, plus 5% of insurance. The new rates for Nyasaland per £100 are: £100 10s.; sight, £101 2s. 6d.; 15 days, £101 6s. 6d.; 30 days, £101 10s. 9d.; 60 days, £101 10s. 9d.; 90 days, £102 7s. 3d.; and 120 days, £103 17s. 3d. In all cases local bank stamps applicable to the above territories will be charged.

The current Uganda cotton crop is estimated at 225,000 bales.

The Kenya Farmers' Association has been urged the introduction of a locust insurance scheme.

The National Bank of India has declared a dividend of 8% on the ordinary shares, again making 16% for the year.

The British South Africa Company announces payment of a dividend of 6% 3rd on the ordinary shares, and a bonus of 1 1/2 3rd.

It is suggested that the Kenya Government may shortly announce a guaranteed price of 17s. per bag for East-trade locally-grown wheat.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announcing that production from their estates during February was 39 tons, making a total of 1,135 tons for eight months of the current financial year.

Lyles Brothers Steamship Company, Inc., who own a fleet of ocean-going cargo vessels are about to inaugurate a new service between the United States and Beira, calling at several South African ports en route.

Trade imports into the Sudan during the first nine months of 1940 totalled £E2,533,751, against £E2,953,780 in the corresponding period of 1939. Exports amounted to £E364,043, against £E1,050,336 in 1939.

The Beira Railway Company has decided to pay a dividend of 2s. per share, less tax, for the year ended September 30, 1940. Net profit for the 18 months amounted to £125,749, compared with £172,127 last year.

Sharp protests have been made in Kenya at the decision to fix the premium under the War Risks Insurance scheme at 2s. 6d. per cent. per month. It is felt that this rate constitutes a burden out of all proportion to the risks involved.

The ROBIN KETTERING, third of six special cargo ships building for the Robin Line in New York, has been launched. These sister ships, which are 1,000 gross tons, and all are expected to be operational by the end of this year. The service operates between New York, Cape Town and Mombasa, the East African agents for the company being Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Ltd.

The Government's Statement on Rhodesia Mr. J. G. H. Stamp, Minister of Finance, last year's tobacco crop, which totalled 1,000,000 lbs., exports of minerals provided the Colony with £3,000,000, but high costs, a wider range of taxation, general and specific provision for the future in view of the possibility of further inroads on the public purse, have accounted for a great deal of the extra money, of which little went directly into the pockets of the public for immediate spending.

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**Questions in Parliament**

Mr. Creech-Jones asked a number of questions of the Colonial Secretary in the past two years, and he asked before the Colonial Secretary was next discussed. Mr. George Hall, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that the last two reports (for 1938 and 1939) were prepared in haste. In view of the time difficulties and preparation and publication of such a report could not be anticipated at present.

Asking for the matter to be reconsidered, since it was the only review of the Colonial Empire issued to members of Parliament, Mr. Jones said it was of very great importance during war-time that the House should be informed of happenings in the Colonial Empire. Mr. Noel Baker took the same view and suggested that now the country was at war it was more necessary than ever for such a report to be prepared.

Mr. Riley asked if Colonial opinion had been considered. Would it not be satisfactory for them to know that Parliament was not losing sight of Colonial conditions during war?

Mr. Hall replied that the matter had been given very serious consideration, a good deal of information would have been collected from the various Colonies and a great amount of work at the Colonial Office would be entailed.

Mr. Creech-Jones drew attention to the losses in cattle as they went from neighbouring territories to certain depots in Kenya, and whether steps were being taken to relieve unnecessary suffering *en route*. Mr. Hall promised to ask the Colonial Government to provide information.

It is estimated that some 1,000 Nyasaland Natives are employed in Tanganyika Territory.

**News Items in Brief**

A Broadcasting Advisory Board has been set up in Southern Rhodesia.

A trunk telephone service now operates between Nairobi and Kampala.

Galbot House has been opened in Nairobi under the auspices of Tox H. and the W.M.C.A.

A revised edition of *The Daily Telegraph War Map of the Mediterranean and North and East African theatres of war* is now on sale (1s. 3d., post free).

Bindura Women's Institute recently urged all Rhodesian housewives to "buy British all the time, even when the British article is a little more costly."

Gift parcels in East Africa and Nyasaland who are sending gift parcels of tea to residents of this country should bear in mind that no such parcel should in future contain more than 2 lb.

The King has decided that the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George normally held in St. Paul's Cathedral on St. George's Day (April 23) shall not take place this year.

An agreement has been reached between the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and the Ministry of Food whereunder the Ministry will continue to purchase beef exports from Southern Rhodesia during the present year.

A gesture showing the friendly spirit between British and Portuguese is reported from Msusa. P. B. A. members of the Administration collected over £100 for the local P.T.S.A. station as a token of their sympathy with Great Britain in the war.

Nairobi Municipal Council recently voted £100 for A. B. Councillor Carey moved unsuccessfully that the vote be reduced to £60 "as there is not the slightest possibility of any air raid taking place." The circumstances have since justified him, rather than his colleagues.

There are now 95 African priests in the Uganda diocese of the Roman Anglican Church. There are in addition 10 African deacons, and next year 27 Africans will be completing the last two years of training for the Ministry at St. Bishop Tucker Memorial College, Mukono.

From March 31 retailers in Great Britain will be allowed to sell roasted or ground coffee at prices up to 2s. 6d. per lb. only if they also sell other coffee at a minimum of 1s. 8d. per lb. and display a conspicuous notice to that effect. Unroasted coffees will be similarly controlled at 2d. per lb. less.

The South-East African air service now being operated by South African Airways is one of the fastest commercial air lines in the world; the journey from the Union to East Africa, some 2,300 miles, being covered in less than 12 hours flying time. The machines in use are Lockheed Electras, carrying 12 passengers, and possessing a cruising speed of 200 m.p.h.

The Junior Constitutional Club, which has many African and Rhodesian members, has been closed. Towards the end of last year windows, ceilings and fittings of the premises in Piccadilly were destroyed by bomb blast, and the Committee has decided that the cost of repairs and renovations would be prohibitive. The furniture, fittings, and many valuable paintings are to be sold by auction at the end of this month.

For some time the question of African representation on the Dar-es-Salaam Township Authority has been discussed locally. The matter was recently raised in Legislative Council, when the Chief Secretary, Mr. L. F. Treason, promised that the matter would receive full consideration as soon as practicable. The African population is at present represented on the Township Authority by the District Commissioner.

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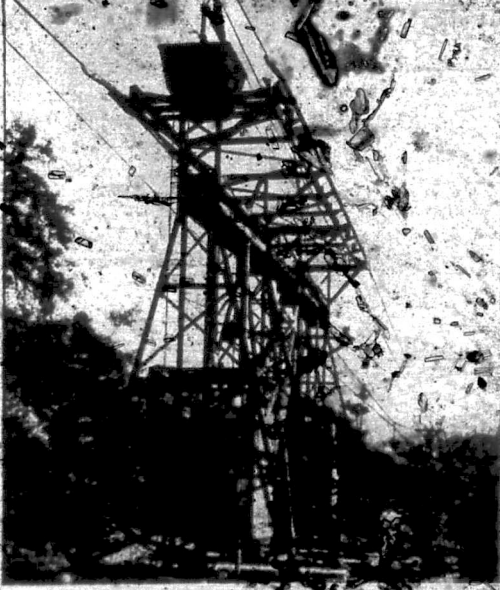
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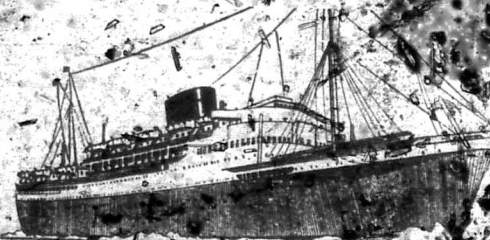
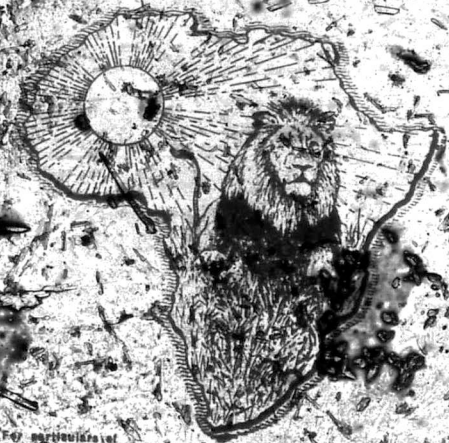
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