

mission which investigated the causes. As that document and declarations in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies have made quite clear, considerable problems face the Administration of Northern Rhodesia, and it is therefore important that the new Governor should not require to spend the first year or two of his term of office in marking time while he acquaints himself with the conditions of his territory. This is, indeed, much more than a local question, for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland are already co-operating in various activities, in anticipation of that amalgamation, which is inevitable and which ought not to be too long postponed.

In the light of these circumstances, a name which once suggests itself for the vacancy—that of Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, now Governor of Nyasaland, previously Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory for some two years, and before that an official in Northern Rhodesia for over twenty years. Starting at the foot of the administrative ladder, he reached the top

as a very successful Secretary for Native Affairs, Chief Secretary for the two lengthy periods of the Governor. Having been in the closest contact with the various phases of the re-arranging group when many millions of pounds were being spent on the development of the Copperbelt, it was his advantages of intimate personal acquaintance with its conditions from the very outset. He is, moreover, a good Rhodesian, who has publicly declared his faith that the three contiguous British territories in Central Africa must have a common future, and that their development under British auspices will benefit the African. His nomination to succeed Sir John Mervin would consequently be a warmly welcomed one in Southern Rhodesia as in Northern, and the time has come from which Southern Rhodesian opinion of such important appointments must be set into motion. A copy of the report of the Committee on the Copperbelt Commission cannot be deferred until the end of the war, if only in fulfilment of the undertaking given by the Imperial Government to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and to the House of Commons, and the selection of the present candidate for Governor of the Province is therefore of special importance.

Aircraft from Italian East Africa

Already Successfully in Action over the Libyan Desert

THE BACK OF RESISTANCE IN ITALIAN EAST AFRICA has been broken just in time to permit the urgent transfer of troops, aircraft, guns and other equipment to Egypt to assist the heavy German mechanised thrust from Cyrenaica. R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. machines recently in action against the Italians in Eritrea and Ethiopia are, in fact, known to have been engaged already against General Rommel's forces in the Libyan desert.

Repeated suggestions from semi-official sources that the Duke of Aosta was about to surrender, has been proved premature at least, and it appears more probable that he will seek to prolong the campaign in Abyssinia for the purpose of detaining substantial numbers of Imperial troops, with equipment which is desperately needed further north in the Middle East. That he may still be able to do in some measure, but he has lost the power to cause serious concern to his enemies.

It is now clear that there was no shortage of supplies, not even of petrol, on the Italian side, and that British successes have been wholly due to superior strategy and tactics, executed by forces far fewer in number than those of the enemy.

General Cunningham last week issued a special order of the day thanking the East Africa force for its efforts and congratulating it on its great achievements, including the capture of Addis Ababa (after an advance of 1,750 miles), freeing British Somaliland, and the occupation of 600 square miles of enemy territory, all in a few weeks. In addition, 30,000 enemy troops were destroyed and much material captured. The order concluded: "The war is not over. Many of us will do heavier fighting before us. You have proved yourselves worthy of better foes, and with such troops the Empire has nothing to fear."

April 16:—Communique issued in Cairo and Addis Ababa said—

Abbyssinia—In spite of extensive damage to the main Italian road, our columns advancing from the north and south towards Dessie are making steady progress. Further pursuit is continuing.

In addition to General Santini, a brigade commander, 40 officers and 1,000 men of Italian colonial troops have been captured since the last few days. All Italian military prisoners are being evacuated from Addis Ababa in a ceaseless stream. Large numbers continue to come in, several battalions having been taken completely. Italian native units are suffering from numbers of deserters, and in one case these formed themselves into bands and are operating independently against Italian positions.

Among material captured in Addis Ababa were guns lost by British forces in Somali land last August.

It was announced that the Italians were concentrating in three distinct areas, with approximately the following numbers of troops in each: Dessie, 10,000 Europeans and 15,000 Africans; Gondar, 38,000 Europeans and 60,000 Africans; Jimma, 22,000 Europeans and 15,000 Africans.

Persistent reports that an envoy from the Duke of Aosta had reached the headquarters of General Cunningham, G.O.C. in C. in East Africa, remained without confirmation.

Press messages reported the capture of General Pesenti and of Colonel Rolle, a notorious banda leader, with 11 Europeans, 700 native irregulars, and 300 mules, who were taken by 600 South African saboteurs, one a grandson of General Botha, and 17 men.

The Times correspondent in Addis Ababa telegraphed: "Abyssinian Patriots are giving increasing aid in disintegrating the Duke of Aosta's forces. They are show-

ing great amount in permitting Italian and British lines. The commanding officer of a British regiment told me how he had captured 10,000 Italian rifles and other arms and ammunitions, with the Emperor's banner flying and flags waving at the head of each column. With a host of warriors he rode on a palanquin with attendants, carrying the Emperor's flag high, whose chief spoke of the feat of a goliath and exaggerates his giant stature. Gurrash told the colonel that the South African tank was threatened by two enemy battalions. The colonel proved that the men was madder than the usual, for he sent a letter threatening to attack the Italian with two divisions, my tanks and aircraft. The Italian battalions melted away overnight. Abyssinian chiefs in the Amussin mountains have handed over to King Amanullah's patrol 110 enemy cavalry, comprising Abyssinians, Somalis, and Gallas, who had deserted from the main body of the Italians.

British patrols routed the enemy at Baharak, 30 miles south-east of Debra Markos, and took strong points on the left bank of the Blue Nile in that sector. Obbia, an Italian Somaliland port about 220 miles north of Mogadishu, was reported in our hands, and a patrol flying over Gardafu, 300 miles farther north, saw the flag displayed over the town.

General Platt, C-in-C of the Allied troops in the Sudan, inspected French forces in Mabaava, and complimented them for their role in the capture of the town. General De Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, accompanied by General Caproni, Free French representative in the Middle East, was stated to have flown from Cairo to Khartoum.

Great Boot Taken in Addis Ababa

Mr. Alan Watts, a telegraphist for the *Daily Express*, asserted that the boot taken in Addis Ababa would have sufficed for the requirements of the Duke of Aosta's armies for fully another year. It includes a great deal of iron and brass, spirit, an arsenal containing every type of small arms and ammunition, and a complete supply of food, including tinned meats, vegetables, fruit, and other delicacies. Paper, paper steel, tin, tools, machinery, spare parts, electrical instruments, and almost every other conceivable military necessity.

April 17.—The radio communication station at Addis Ababa is now in full progress, as is made by our columns approaching Dessie. A number of additional prisoners have been taken. Prisoners of war returned to Addis Ababa, a new number over 6,000, including 1,000 Italian troops. In the Algea area, 10,000 Italian troops from Italian Colonial units have been organized into irregular bands to cooperate with our forces, whose advance is continuing.

Yesterday our bombers raided Dessie aerodrome. On the previous day aircraft of the S.A.A.F. bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and encampments at Wadera and in the Algea area. S.A.A.F. pilots recently in Italian East Africa were known to have been in action over the Libyan desert, and to have brought down their first Hun.

April 18.—British C.H.Q., Cairo, stated: Abyssinia.—After negotiating extensive negotiations and other military difficulties, our troops are now in touch with the enemy's lines to the east of Dessie, one of the remaining enemy strongholds in Italian East Africa. South and south-west of Addis Ababa, and also north from Nekell and Yavello the advance of our troops is also making satisfactory progress. Many more prisoners have been captured, including General Graziosi, who was wounded and has been taken to hospital in Addis Ababa. Over the whole theatre of operations Patriot activities continue to develop satisfactorily.

A Nairobi communique stated that General Graziosi was captured south-east of Adama, suffering from severe

wounds. He had been left for dead by the enemy after an attack on May 9.

April 19.—The Italian communiqué said: Damage to the main road is again developing. The movement of our columns converging further south on advance in all areas is progressing satisfactorily, and many additional prisoners have been taken.

More Enemy Aircraft Destroyed

Further aircraft of the enemy were carried out a success of machine-gun attack on Kambacha aerodrome. Of 125, one G. 22 and one G. 27 were destroyed on the ground by fire. At Sciasciamanna the aerodrome was attacked and one already previously damaged Caproni was destroyed.

April 20.—It was officially announced in Cairo: Columns advancing on Dessie are now in close contact with the enemy, holding cover positions. Two hundred prisoners have so far been taken, and fighting is continuing. In southern Abyssinia our pursuit of the retreating Italian forces is proceeding at increasing degrees by Patriot activities.

In the Dessie district, after enemy positions and motor transports were bombed and machine-gunned and direct hits were obtained on fortifications and military buildings. Fighters of the S.A.A.F. machine-gunned motor transports north of Dessie, causing considerable damage and setting fire to a number of them.

A military spokesman in London said that arrangements for the return of the Emperor to Addis Ababa were progressing with all speed.

April 21.—British C.H.Q., Cairo, announced: Fighting about Dessie continues. Further south, our progress has again been made in all sectors by our troops, who continue closely to pursue the enemy.

April 22.—The Army communiqué issued in Cairo said: As the result of an action in which the enemy sustained serious casualties, one southern column on Monday occupied an important position, forcing the approach to Dessie. The advance move of our northern forces has again been followed by extensive head demonstrations. In the southern part of Abyssinia operations are proceeding satisfactorily and a further 11 pieces and 47 other

Stubborn Resistance Before Dessie

The special correspondent of *The Times* on the road to Dessie telegraphed:

The Italian northern army, hitherto as elusive as a cat of the wild, yesterday (April 19) turned and fought before Dessie. Enemy big guns in concrete emplacements on the top of a saddleback mountain poured over heavies which cut furrows in Mussolini's Victory Walk, the great motor road along the backbone of Abyssinia, along which Imperial troops have been chasing the enemy.

The Italians are making a stand which may be their last in a strong defensive position where a semi-circular mountain ridge commands a straight stretch of road across the plateau. The second day of the battle today developed into a ding-dong artillery duel, with the Italians showing the most stubborn resistance they have put up since Keren. The British force, which had remarkable escape when a shell passed within a few yards of his stationary car and burst on a column.

The South Africans are experiencing very tough conditions in these high hills. The nights are often bitterly cold, and a few days ago they fought a battle at the height of Bahariya. Native patrol with native weapons, knives, arrows, spears, and curved knives, are proving themselves most valuable as scouts, scouring the hills, and showing Italian positions and showing Italian dangers the way to get them.

The Duke of Harar, second son of the Emperor Haile

Selassie, arrived in Harar on Monday to take up his official residence there as Governor of that Province.

It was announced in Washington that Colonel Bernd Brewer, United States, observer attached to the R.A.F. in the Middle East, was killed on Sunday in an air attack on a front of El Obeid, 200 miles south of Khartoum. He is the first of nearly a million British prisoners in the war zones.

The special correspondent in the account of Mr. Percy Exley has related the exceptionally successful use of propaganda claiming that Italy, Greek and Native conscripts crossed over to the British lines in Africa as a result of pamphlets written by military journalists at headquarters and dropped by aircraft over enemy positions. Before Keren some half million pamphlets were dropped in one week, with the result that desertions became so numerous that Italian officers wiped parts of the front line against their own troops! In one instance it was managed to cross four lines with their rifles, however, whole companies deserting in some cases with the pamphlets in their hands. A great loud-speaker was also erected on the Keren battlefield. The officer in charge of this propaganda is stated to be the heir to a famous earldom. The correspondent says that from Genet, downwards, most officers whom he has met in the Sudan have shown a shrewd grasp of the possibilities of propaganda.

Soon after the Italians occupied British Somaliland last year an Abyssinian was able to recover a captured Bren gun from an Italian outpost. He carried it to a British post on the Sudan frontier, over 1,000 miles away, where he received the reward of £5 paid for retrieving Bren guns lost to the enemy. He was quite satisfied with the payment.

The French liner COMMISSAIRE RAMEL (10,061 tons), reported sunk in the Indian Ocean by an enemy U-boat.

Casualties

Mr. Garnick Macphermott, of Glasgow, has been killed in action at the age of 33 years.

Sergeant Pilot L. J. Jearrett, of the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, and Sergeant Pilot J. Jenkinson, of Salisbury, were recently killed in air operations in the Colony.

Major Officer John Harrison, R.A.F., who has been killed in action, was the son of a Major Captain and Mrs. Hutchinson, of Nairobi. He was only 18½ years of age. Sergeant Sidney M. A. Jones, R.A.F., has died on active service as the result of injuries. He was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wells, of Limpfield, and formerly of Southern Rhodesia.

Air-raftman R. B. Munn, a member of the Southern Rhodesian contingent serving with the R.A.F., has died in the north of England.

Pilot Officer Peter Keimley, R.A.F., who is reported missing, relieved killed in the Middle East, joined the Southern Rhodesia Air Force at the age of 18, having obtained his A.C. pilot licence while still at school.

Among the British prisoners of war released by the successful campaign in Italian East Africa are the following members of the 1st Battalion, Northern Rhodesia Regiment: Captain E. W. Matthews, 2nd Lieutenant K. M. Trevarick and M. Robertson, Sergeants H. M. Quin, C. B. Duff, and B. A. Murray. All are reported in good health.

A telegram received yesterday from Lusaka informs us that Sgt. A. A. T. Funn, 1st N. Rhodesia Regiment, who was a prisoner of war in Italian East Africa, has been released, and that all missing European soldiers have now been accounted for. Moreover, 41 *askari* of the Regiment, including all known prisoners, 10 previously reported missing, believed killed, have been freed.

Bill Bowley, a well-known crooner, who has been born in Portuguese East Africa, was killed in the heavy air raid on London on Wednesday night of last week.

Awards and Appointments

First Lieutenant A. B. Jackson, who came from Southern Rhodesia and is now serving with the R.A.F., was recently mentioned in his dispatches.

10 M. S. W. 044 Ind. Southern Rhodesia Regiment, which is part of a Regiment, has been mentioned in his dispatches for distinguished services in the Middle East.

1st Signal Lt. has been added to the Nyasaland Defence Force. Three years ago Mr. Jenkinson, Postmaster-General, has been promoted O.C. with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Michael Jackson is now serving with the forces in East Africa, where he is carrying out his duties as a staff officer.

Mr. William Adams has been appointed a Sub-Lieutenant in the Zanzibar Naval Volunteer Force.

Mr. H. R. Moss, formerly M.P., has been appointed Deputy Director of Manpower in the Colony.

Mr. H. B. Auld has been appointed as ordinating officer in Southern Rhodesia, and to direct in the building of air stations and air bases in the Colony.

Captain Eric Reid is now Deputy Censor at Mombasa. Members of the House of Lords, who have East African associations and who are now on the active list of the R.A.F. include Pilot Officer (Acting Squadron Leader) Lord Chesham, M.C., and Pilot Officer Lord Kinross, M.P., who have visited East Africa and are now serving with the R.A.F. include Flying Officer Sir Alfred Beit, Bt., M.P., and Flying Officer (Acting Squadron Leader) Patrick Deiner, M.P.

Chief Makorongo of Ifira, Tanganyika Territory, and his people recently brought to the District Commissioner £95 6s. 6d. which they requested should be sent to the people of London who have had their houses broken. The money is being transmitted to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund.

Sir Edward A. Ruggles-Brise, M.P., who has East African interests, has been appointed a new commander in the Home Guard. Lord Howard de Walden has been appointed a battalion commander.

Mr. J. Granville Squires, formerly of Tanganyika Territory, who served through the East African Campaign of the last war with the East African Mounted Rifles, now runs a platoon of the Home Guard, lectures to the Home Guard School, and makes special stations for S.S.A. to R.A.F. stations.

New Call to Rhodesians

A warning that Southern Rhodesia must make an ever greater war effort was recently given by the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, who said there was need of feminine business of the Colony much more than in the past, and that the time was come when man-power would have to do a day and a half work in the 24 hours.

The second internment camp in Southern Rhodesia situated on the outskirts of Salisbury houses about 700 German and Italian women and children from Tanganyika. The Tanganyika Government will pay interest on the cost (£1,000), and at the end of the war reimburse the Rhodesian Government for any difference between the original cost for the buildings and the valuation at which they will be taken over by the Salisbury City Council, almost as a Native settlement.

Arrests of alleged subversive and unpatriotic activities were reported from Portuguese East Africa. Eight persons, including a retired colonel, are to be deported to Lisbon, and similar action may follow in other parts of the territory.

86th Week of the War

A Roll of Honour of ex-members of the British South Africa Police now in active service is being compiled. Information is requested by the Staff Officer to the Inspector-General, P.O. Box 103, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Among the foodstuffs being supplied to the troops in the Middle East by Southern Rhodesia are tinned meats and orange and lemon juices.

From Nyasaland we have received details of the percentage of departures on active service of European males in the age groups from 38 to 44 and 45 to 49. They show 65.7% of Government officials and 67.3% of European non-officials in the first group, and 71.9% officials and 13% non-officials in the second group.

Rates of pay previously laid down for European personnel of the East Africa Military Labour Service have been cancelled. Pay will in future be at British Army rates, plus certain allowances which are still under discussion.

After Lady Moore, wife of the Governor of Kenya, had formally opened a soldiers' club in Nairobi, she offered to take with her to South Africa by air any messages to families and friends of South African soldiers who were present. The offer was eagerly accepted, and in a short time nearly a hundred messages had been written.

A reader of service in East Africa who recently spent a short leave in Nairobi warmly praises the Salvation Army canteen at the railway station. Troops arriving on short leave in the early morning find that for one shilling they can obtain a splendid breakfast of two sausages, two eggs, as much bread and butter as they can eat, and tea or coffee.

More than 50,000 books and magazines have been sent to military hospitals in the Middle East by the Red Cross and St. John Library. Nairobi is one of the distributing centres for this library service.

Prisoners in Entebbe prison, Uganda, are employed in making military uniforms.

Gifts for War Purposes

Up to the end of 1940 the Postwar fund of the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia totalled £42,111.

The people of the Bechuanaland Protectorate have contributed £10,000 to a local fund for the purchase of two Spitfires, to be named respectively Bechuanaland and Kalahari.

A second gift of £10,000 (the first amounted to £17,000) collected from all ranks of the Army and Air Force in the Middle East has been received by the Lord Mayor for his National Air Raid Distress Fund.

Further donations to the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund received from East Africa include £1,084 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund, £800 from the Nkama-Kitwe National Service League, and £200 from the Uganda War Charities Fund.

About £50 was recently raised for war charities by a flower show organised by the Limbe-Blantyre Garden Club, Nyasaland.

A Nyasaland War Community Chest is being established, from which grants will be made to various war funds and charitable organisations.

Civil servants in Kenya have presented a women's canteen for the use of troops in the forward areas in East Africa.

The Germans And Africa

Long before the outbreak of this war we received and published reports of special German preparations for instilling in Africa, with a view to which, for instance, telegrams were sent to Abyssinia on special service.

Now a most interesting detailed report has been telegraphed to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* by its Berlin correspondent, who writes that since the outbreak of the war thousands of officers and men have been examined by doctors who had specialised in tropical practice to ascertain each man's reaction to changes of climate and of nourishment.

The tests were conducted in specially constructed hot-houses, about 100 yards long and 50 yards wide, where the temperatures were between 85deg. and 105deg. Fahrenheit, and where there were wide variations of humidity. Each man was tested in the hot-houses for 18 hours at a time, doing hard physical labour on no more than one pint of lukewarm water for the whole period. Every suitable man was inoculated against malaria, cholera, and smallpox. Tests were also made of new and highly concentrated artificial foodstuffs made expressly for the tropics.

From August till October, 1940, all these special troops were exercised by groups on the sand dunes at Kurische Nehrung, East Prussia, near the Rossitten gliding school; they used every kind of equipment employed in desert warfare, including motor-vehicles, aeroplanes, and caterpillar tractors. Many of those who were finally chosen formerly took part in gliding at Königsberg.

Many of the selected officers were later sent to North Africa for a spell of service with Italian troops—apparently with Colonial divisions in almost every case.

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

will shortly have vacancy for editors of the following application. Accompanied by curriculum vitae, work, and stating experience, age and salary desired, they should be addressed to the Editor, Chambers, 20, Chambers, Taunton, Somerset, envelope being marked "Personal."

Background to the

Germany's New Order. — Germany's "New Order" propaganda made its appearance only when Germany had gained control of Western Europe by the defeat of France in June, 1940; it did not reach its fullest intensity until after Germany had lost the first great Battle of Britain in August and September. The New Order propaganda was in fact not fully developed till the moment when there was hardly no immediate prospect of success in the war against Britain; at that moment the New Order took its place as the main theme of the German propaganda offensive. . . . The New Order is modernised feudalism which will benefit only the German ruling elite with their soldiers, policemen, and propagandists as the center part of barons and priests. The secure status of a serf is all that the Germans can offer as compensation for the miseries of the serf; the amount of serfdom economy can hide the fact that this is a bargain. — Mr. Duncan Wilson, in "Germany's New Order."

A British-American Commonwealth. — "The people of this country are in no mood to link the future of the British Commonwealth with any European unity, by forming alliances, leagues, confederations or federations. . . . On the contrary, their gaze is riveted on the great republic beyond the Atlantic which, in the extension of their own Commonwealth, is the last remaining stronghold of freedom and democracy. . . . I am confident that the vast majority of people in this country and in the Dominions — and, when the war is won, even in America — would wish the proposal for a British-American Commonwealth which would be able to carry out the obligations of the Kellogg Pact, to outlaw wars as an instrument of policy, to provide adequate machinery for the peaceful settlement of all disputes, such as Congress proposed in 1910, to establish an international force to deter any nation from attacking its neighbours. After all that has happened, the people of this country are unlikely to agree to participate in any league or confederation with the rest of Europe until they are convinced that the latter are prepared to abandon their arms and put their own hands on a plow. The New Americans will take a different view. They would probably be willing at this stage to join a League of Nations. This would mean taking too many hurdles in the same race. But, having fought shoulder to shoulder with us against the dictators, they might agree to endorse a treaty with the British Commonwealth." — Lord Davies, in "Foundations of Victory."

The Threat to Egypt. — "We have reached one of those points in the evolution of warfare, when the offensive is in the ascendant; no one can say where it will take the Germans, who are attempting to gain again to break the oceanic by continental system. . . . Since the final objective is to drive British troops out of the Mediterranean, to destroy communication with the eastern parts of the Empire, the Panzer treatment is now being applied to North Africa. It must be noticed that it is not a retreat to the Germans, as is often said, it is the back-firing of the machine, but Germany difficulties, are of course, only now beginning to appear. It seems incredible that the advance can be sufficiently supplied continuously by air, and that the R.A.F. is now exerting a pressure that must take a terrible toll of such daring hazards. The farther General Rommel advances the more he marches away from his strength towards the base of General Wavell's. The long thin line of communications should offer chances of interference, that the British troops in Egypt have already shown they know how to exploit to the full. The main problem is, when we have discovered how to check the attack by Panzer divisions we shall be a big stride nearer victory." — *The Spectator*.

Panzer Divisions. — "The Panzer Division is not merely an accumulation of tanks. The secret lies in the organisation of the division to act as a unity, with the sensitiveness of a hand that has all the manipulative delicacy of the fingers, the smashing power of a fist, and the complete control that is exercised over a human line. The Panzer division has a tank brigade of two tank regiments each of two battalions of 100 tanks — heavy tanks of 20 tons upwards and light tanks of 9 to 20 tons. A Panzer division contains also a motorised infantry brigade, mechanised artillery regiment, anti-tank, sapper and heavy machine-gun battalions. It has the ordinary divisional machinery and its motorised reconnaissance unit. It normally acts in conjunction with air units which carry out the role of flying artillery to reduce strong points. Communication by wireless keeps it in touch with headquarters. No full tactical answer has yet been discovered to the Panzer division attack upon ground that favours its use. It is this characteristic of the present phase of the evolution of warfare that governs the immediate future." — A Student of War, in *The Daily Telegraph*.

Daylight Air Supremacy. — "Daylight air supremacy in East Africa enables a smaller army to conquer larger and attackers to outlast fortified defenders. We dive-bombed our way up and through the Karen mountains, much as the Germans have dive-bombed theirs through Macedonia. Daylight air superiority grows by what it feeds on. Carried to the pitch of supremacy, it can blind and paralyse an opposing army. It has free rein to exhaust itself and prevent the enemy's reconnaissance. It can destroy the road and telephone junctions, disorient his aircraft on their approaches, report and bomb his movements as soon as they are made, burn his lorries and marching troops, and dive-bomb his gun emplacements and strongholds. We did all these things against the Italians. The Germans had done them earlier against the Poles and the French." — *Sunday Times*.

Germany Today. — "I don't think of saving money in Germany today. What would be the good, since nobody knows what a mark is worth or whether it will buy anything tomorrow? What do the Germans say about the war? Well, the talk about invading England is no longer heard. Likewise nothing is heard now about the navy. To a stranger Germany is naturally sure of winning. An officer's note of world conquest pride in the voice of soldiers when they talk of Poland, France, Denmark, Norway and other possessions that they will probably admit nevertheless the chances are that he will smash his head if a little mellow, and say that 'if we don't win by September the devil only knows what may be expected, as we can hardly manage another winter.' Industrial output has sunk by 25% to 30%. It is only a miracle that the speak of efficiency cannot be maintained indefinitely. Honor or later reaction must set in. But where the dividing line is between genuine tiredness and sickness on the one hand and deliberate sabotage on the other is difficult to detect. Many factory workers begin to look upon the war as already hopeless, but the step from this depression to deliberate striking is a leap. On the contrary many who do not believe in Hitler hope nevertheless for victory as the only means to avoid the horrors to be expected from a German defeat and from the universal chaos the Hitler campaigns have generated for things German." — *London Correspondent, The Times*.

the War News

Opinions optimised. Leaders flatter the people who have up-
held. — Miss Vera Hartston.

A one-industry town tends to de-
velop a one-track mind. —
A. Robson.

The word Bohemia is used in
the Latin for 'land of the poets'.
— Mr. J. Stalek.

Drake's prayers were as impor-
tant as Drake's drums. At least, he
thought so. — The Rev. F. G. G.
Roper.

German raids in Great Britain
in March killed 4,259 civilians and
injured 5,500. — The Minister of
Home Security.

The Iron Pill is one of the largest
British industries, greater even than
ship-building and iron and steel. —
Mr. J. H. Hrebner.

A strange drink of malt and
fried figs has taken the place of
coffee in Germany. — A neutral
correspondent in *The Times*.

A few Germans dressed in Greek
uniforms have been seen through
our lines. — An Australian news-
paper correspondent in Greece.

German official things less
clearly and indulges in more blarney
than Alfred Rosenberg. — *Evening*
"Ambassador Dodd".

While Hitler plans to rehouse
mankind in darkness, we must build
the temples of light. — Mr. Ernest
Brown, M.P., Minister of Pensions.

We can only assume that God
is trying with incalculable consistency
to show men the way out and the
way on. — The Rev. E. R. Hignett.

Books are perhaps the most
portable form of art that can be
sent to the front and remain in
the hands of the troops. — Sir Archibald
Wemyss.

The Battle of the Atlantic is
the greatest struggle in which this
country has been engaged in its
long history. — Admiral Sir Her-
bert Richmond.

The Dutch, who annually
manufacture 124,000 tons of cheese
and exported 58,000 tons, are now
unable to obtain an ounce to eat.
— *The Times* correspondent.

Once the Nazi régime the
German birth rate has risen with a
rapidity never before seen in any
country. From 14.7 in 1910 to 20.7
in 1938. — Dr. W. A. Brand.

Sir Arthur J. Ingmore was one
of the first four naval officers, to
whom the Admiralty gave official
permission to learn to fly in 1911.
— Major F. D. de V. Robertson.

The Indian Congress is
patriotic to the extreme and
nationalistic to the backbone, with-
out any regard for reality or prac-
ticability. — Mr. Le Chinn Durai.

The British have done a superb
job in their military campaign. —
After more than they have in the
world's discovery. — Lord Donovan.

It is a pity that the Government
do not have the good sense of President Roosevelt.

When the Government take an
active interest in the United States
employ 6,000,000 women. By the
middle of 1940 the number will
have risen to 8,000,000. — *The Round*
table.

To enjoy a tax-free income of
£1,000 a year in 1940, a man has
to have a gross income of
£65,000 a year. — Sir Kingsley
Wood, M.P., Chancellor of the
Exchequer.

The British Empire's dead in
the Services in the last year (num-
bered 1,100,000) are 100 times the
mortality of the United Kingdom being
almost three-quarters of that total.
— General Sir Brian Wood.

Between 5% and 10% of the
population of this country can be
classified as regular church-goers,
and about 10% of the latter go
to church approximately every three
months. — Mr. Tom Harrison.

Great Britain must re-annex
Heligoland to prevent a German
naval base, and there must be
an Anglo-Danish condominium for
the Kiel Canal, controlling the
Baltic. — Mr. J. G. Harruthers.

Once the men have decisive
air superiority, they will be able to
deliver machine-guns and all the
other equipment necessary for re-
volt to the occupied peoples
throughout Europe. — Mr. John
Coles.

Capitulation by German airmen
has stated that they were ordered by
Hitler to destroy the destroyer Bel-
grade, not let a single machine-
stand or any man live. —
General Simovitch, the new Prime
Minister.

The British Commonwealth
which by the quality of its resolution
is the bastion of world peace today
may well by its geographical dis-
persal become the bridge of greater
unity tomorrow. — Lord
Balfour.

By bombing our western coast
and waging submarine war in the
Atlantic, Hitler's left hand is trying
to paralyse our life-line. His right
hand is the invasion hand, which
will try to use for the upper cut.
— General Sir Alan Brooke.

State expenditure includes £300
as the cost of robes for Viscount
Caldecote on appointment as Lord
Chancellor. Surely such an item is
incongruous when everyone is ex-
ported a suit but all unnecessary
expenditure. — Mr. G. L. Ogg.

It is not an M.P. who will do the
public good by always saying
what he thinks. — Mr. J. H. Hrebner.

Mr. P. Home Secretary
If the war continues for
some years, India must become the
main recruiting ground of the Com-
monwealth. Its population is 400
millions, while the white population
of the Commonwealth is only about
100 million. — Sir
Alfred Watson.

Let our church leaders call for
reforms in religious teaching to
take place in the day schools, but if the
churches are to have some right to
demand reforms, they must demon-
strate their concern by doing more
for their own Sunday schools. —
Mr. W. J. Dehaan.

The enemy is much better
equipped than we are with fighting
vehicles in the tank and has
improved machine-guns.
Our weapons are of supreme im-
portance, and the men and women in
our workshops must regard them
as being of active service. —
Mr. R. G. Moxley, Australian
Prime Minister.

It is wrong to say that the
war is a struggle between
the machine and the man, and
that the machine is the victor. The
consequence of this is that
munitions and aircraft factories
might be considered by Hitler to be
worth the loss of the
men. — Lord Davies, the Found-
tions of Victory.

We cannot afford to let
farming. I should like to see the
Government set up their own
units of efficiency, a quarter of the
land under which they would in-
crease the yield. We have the
privilege of farming the soil un-
less he could prove himself a fit
person to do so, just as a master
man must have his certificate.
— The Minister of Agriculture.

A remedy for depopulation
would be for the Government to
assess taxable incomes per head of
the population, to actually live on
the income of £1,000 for a
bachelor would be taxed as one in-
come of £1,500, for a childless
married couple, as two incomes of
£1,000, for a married couple with
three children as five incomes of
£200. — Senator S. de Madapaga.

A truly democratic country of
yesterday has mostly healthy and
independent peasant proprietors.
Yugo-Slavia has never adopted the
cellular, sophisticated and cynical
philosophy of the West. It re-
tained her simple, noble, enduring
and ancient traditions. Communism
was not permitted to introduce its
system into the Yugo-Slav social
system. — Mr. Angelo V. Bak-
off.

KENYA

Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge has been elected President of the British Colonial Seawarves Association of Kenya.

Mr. Donald E. P. of Nairobi, has joined the Sudan Administrative Service as a Civil Works Department Officer in Morn.

Mrs. Janine Smith, daughter-in-law of General and Mrs. Smith, is visiting in Nairobi as the guest of the Governor and Mrs. Moore.

The late Sir John Lubbock, who served for so many years in Northern Rhodesia, left personal effects in Great Britain valued at £2,500.

Friends in Kenya will sympathize with Lady Delamere on the death of her brother-in-law, Sir Cyril Beckett, wife of the late Rupert Beckett.

The honorary degree of D. Sc. was conferred on Dr. Salazar, Portuguese Prime Minister, last September. A Delegation from Oxford University visited Lisbon for that purpose.

A daughter was born in Reading last week to Mr. James Rankine, wife of Mr. John D. Rankine, of the Uganda Administrative Service, and son of Sir Richard and Lady Rankine.

The engagements announced by the late Lord B. Blair, R.A.M.C., and Miss Ida Dowd, only daughter of the late Hon. John W. Dowd, former High Commissioner in London, and of Mrs. Dowd, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Geoffrey Whiskard, for many years a member of the staff of the Dominions Office, and for the past five years British High Commissioner in Australia, has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Buildings.

Mr. G. H. Reynolds is the new President of the Nakuru Golf Club, the new captain being Mr. H. G. O'Connell. The committee is composed of Messrs. A. Bunker, E. W. Deane, J. Giffels, R. M. O. Loppdall and I. Poivre. Mr. G. H. Reynolds has been elected honorary secretary, and Mr. Giffels has succeeded Loppdall's honorary secretary.

Mrs. Olga Watkins has been elected to the Kenya Legislative Council for the Kamukoko constituency, a vacancy resulting from the recent death of Lord Ernle. Her opponent was Mr. G. S. Hunter. The Kenya Legislative Council is the only Legislative Council in East Africa with women members. Lady Watkins has been in the Council for several years.

Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge has been appointed secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society in succession to the late Sir John Harris, who recently retired from the Colonial Service. He has held the offices of Solicitor-General of Nigeria, Chief Justice of British Honduras, magistrate in Trinidad and judge of the Court of Appeal in Trinidad, where he was born. In 1906 he was elected Vice-President of the Law Society of the Colony.

Mr. Campbell Hausburg

When I was a child my father and mother and I had a very good time on our expedition to Mount Kenya 12 years ago and I am a very old and loyal man, of whom I find it somewhat difficult to say anything adequate on the occasion of his sudden death, for the reason that my records are at present stored away in a safe, and that I cannot trust my memory after all these years to tell accurately of incidents which alone could make live what he was and do what we were together. I am now 70 years old and not without a good deal of incidental work, am parting with the various activities which have filled a busy life in the hope that, if I am spared for yet a little while, I may be able to edit and publish certain writings among them my diary of our expedition to Mount Kenya which have had to be suppressed because of more urgent duties.

All that I can do at the moment is to speak in generalities. Camp went on as a sportsman and an artist; he was also a remarkable photographer. My work was to go up and climb the mountain with two Alpine guides in the foot of Mount Kenya and two naturalist collectors nominated by the British Museum. We had, therefore, to carry a considerable equipment, and also reserves of food, since there was nothing to be had on the western slopes and the heights of the mountain. Moreover, a part of our way was through famine-stricken and unfriendly country along the upper Tana river. Camp and I shared the control of our staff of 160 Natives, for whom protection had to be organised day and night. It took us 20 days to cover the 100 miles (crowded) from the site where now stands the city of Nairobi to the forest edge of the Mountain where it descends to the parkland of Laikipia.

There we pitched our base camp, while the naturalists established themselves midway up in the forest, and the guides went to the top camp at the foot of the glaciers. Camp and I started to go to the top along the mountain side, but one of our guides was killed on the way. Of our adventure, which the month has forgotten I have not space here.

It suffices to say that he was able to reach the peak at levels from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, bivouacked three nights, and that he would have been able to reach the top had he not been killed. He was able to carry a large camp and that he returned with a large amount of material, also shot specimens for our collection, and that a few of them proved to be new to Science. For my part again with the efficient help of my guides—I completed my survey of the upper part of the mountain, and after two failures, succeeded in climbing to the summit.

On the way to the mountain, and on the way back over the Eldara Range to Naivasha, and at the base camp, Laikipia there were critical occasions and tight corners in which my colleague proved both his courage and resourcefulness.

Bishop Biermans

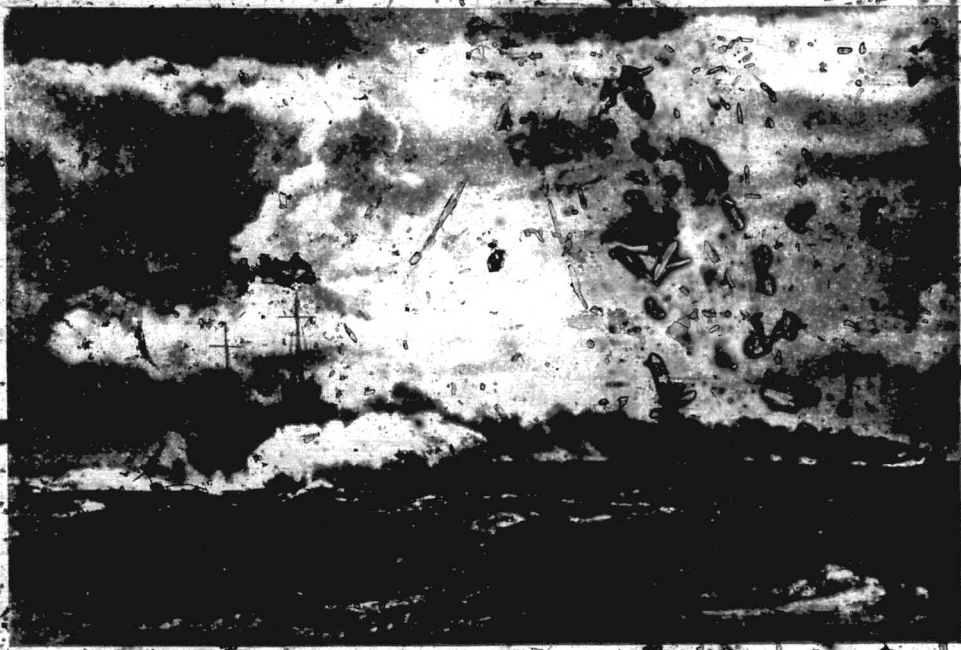
The Mill Hill Mission, Uganda, has suffered a severe loss by the death in Holland of Bishop J. Biermans, who, after arriving in Zanzibar in 1892, went to Uganda in 1893. He travelled widely throughout that country, establishing mission stations, and in 1892 consecrated the East of the Upper Nile. Coming to Uganda in 1895, he had since founded several new missions here and on the Continent. He was born 20 years ago and had since lived at the Vrieland Training School, Holland. He was one of the signatories of the Berlin Agreement of 1900.

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 Weary Cheery

(Other notices noticed in part on page 544)

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Rhodesian Inventions Cheaper Cost of Electricity

South of Rhodesia will soon benefit by a reduction in the cost of electricity. The Chief Commissioner in London announces that an improved method of manufacturing reinforced concrete poles for electric standards, which reduces their cost to less than one-third of the present price of steel poles, and requires less load than at the same time tensile and ultimate compressive strength of concrete mixed and placed under the usual methods, has been evolved by the City electrical engineer of Salisbury and his staff. The usual known methods being too costly, the Salisbury electrical department invented a jolting table and process which have been patented on behalf of the City Council. The reduced cost of production will enable electricity to be supplied more cheaply to rural areas and will promote the expansion of supply, while the City itself will have improved street lighting standards and distribution.

The Imperial Institute

Since the thousands of school children who before the war formed the bulk of its visitors can no longer go to the Imperial Institute, the Institute must follow them to their reception areas, says Sir H. H. Giddens, the Director, in his latest annual report. The annual charts tracing the sale of primary products from the raw material stage to finished goods have been distributed. The supply of these to schools and societies throughout the country has been increased. Features in the new charts having to be discontinued, a panel of

Empire lecturers throughout the Province has been organised, and the collection of local specimens has been thoroughly overhauled. The film library of the Institute now incorporates the former Empire and G.P.O. film libraries. Films are sent carriage free the borrower paying only the return carriage.

The Plant and animal products department has received many inquiries from Eastern Africa. A sample of oil distilled in Kenya from the leaves of *Leposyrenum citratum* trees grown experimentally in the Colony showed that the oil possessed constants which, except for solubility in alcohol, fall within the range indicated for Australian *L. citratum* oil. The oil had an attractive aroma, and was considered to show definite possibilities for use in soap perfumery.

Among the 1931 samples received by the mineral resources department were specimens of tantalite from Uganda; one sample consisted of tantalite monite, not likely to be marketable, but another consisted of a small quantity of tantalite of fine quality containing about 85% of tantalum pentoxide.

New Airmail Service

By an experimental airmail service shortly to be introduced to cheaper and speedier correspondence from the Middle East, a letter will be less than a fortnight in transit as the postal rate will be 100% cheaper. Letters will be photographed on to a film negative which will be sent by air to England, where an arrangement will be made of each communication, which will then be posted in the ordinary way. Great saving in weight and space will result from this method of transmission, for 4,000 film negatives will weigh only 2 lb., whereas an equivalent number of letters would weigh about 11 cwt.

Grants for Good Purposes

Grants recently made by the Southern Rhodesia State Lottery Trustees include £1,850 for the provision of public amenities at air-raid stations, £200 towards building of a swimming bath at Salukwe, and £500 to assist in the purchase of a school at Avondale to reduce overcrowding in buildings. Funds have also been available for the purchase of radio sets and loud-speakers for the nurses' quarters at Bulawayo Hospital, the police camp hospital in Salisbury, and the Bushbuck House maternity home, Gwelo.

The 25th anniversary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa will be celebrated on May 23, when afternoon and evening meetings will be held in the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C.2. The evening meeting will begin at 7 p.m. under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Natal, and among the speakers will be Miss Mabel Shaw, the Northern Rhodesian missionary. No tickets of admission will be required.

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E.A. Service Appointments E.P.T. At Long Last

Appointments and re-appointments in the Colonial Civil Service... Mr. D. O'Donnell, Chief Registrar of the Court, to be Administrator for Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Medical Service.—Mrs. J. C. Thomas, M.B., B.S., to be Pathologist, Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Police Service.—Mr. T. Davidson, Chief Inspector, to be Assistant Superintendent, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. E. J. Phinn, Inspector, to be Assistant Superintendent, Northern Rhodesia; Messrs. E. D. Simmons and G. C. Smith, Chief Inspectors, to be Assistant Superintendents, Northern Rhodesia.

Other branches.—Mr. H. H. Facey, to be Senior Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Kenya; Mr. H. W. Lane, to be Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Kenya; Mr. G. J. Perrin, to be Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Kenya.

Re-appointments.—Sir C. G. Brooke Francis, lately Chief Justice, Northern Rhodesia, to be Chief Justice, Bermuda.

First appointments include: Colonial Administrative Service.—Messrs. A. C. F. Parry, Senior, and A. Watts, to be Magistrates, Kenya Colony.

Inquiry into Red Cross Work.—An Commission of Inquiry, consisting of Messrs Justice G. A. Blakeway and Mr. C. J. ... appointed by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia to inquire into the causes and circumstances of recent dissensions within the Southern Rhodesia Central Council Branch of the Red Cross Society, and to recommend any action which may seem desirable for the disposal of such dissensions and for the prevention of their recurrence.

Native Labour.—Concern regarding the Native labour position in Southern Rhodesia has been expressed in many quarters in the Colony of late, and it has been suggested that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the matter. The Government has now announced that it has no objection to such a course, that the findings might be very helpful. The Commission is composed of men of sound standing, and that the report of a committee of men representing communities who are employers of Native labour could tell the authorities little which they do not already know.

The Native Land Management Officer, of the Native Affairs Department, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. I. Cooper, has been selected from the Army in order to continue his campaign against soil erosion in the Native Reserves.

When the Legislative Council of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory met last week, the Governors, Sir Henry Moore and Sir Mark Young, announced the forthcoming introduction of excess profits taxation, modelled on the laws in force in Great Britain, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Similar legislation is also to be enacted in Uganda and Zanzibar. The Governor of Kenya indicated that the rate would not be less than 60%, and both statements suggested retrospective application to a date still to be determined. Sir Mark Young referred to it as certain (unspecified) industries.

Kenya's surplus balances for last year are estimated at a minimum of £150,000, from which the Colony is to make a grant of £10,000 to the Air Ministry toward the cost of the Kenya Auxiliary Air Unit and one of £5,000 to the Army Welfare Organisation.

Sir Henry Moore mentioned his intention to appoint a small committee to consider post-war reconstruction, and stated that the maintenance of law and order in East Africa would present serious difficulties to the administration.

War Taxation Inadequate

Some months ago residents in the Ilmorog district of Northern Rhodesia urged that war taxation was inadequate, and that, pending the institution of a war tax, voluntary contributions should be made for the Imperial war effort. The Government has since introduced a levy on Europeans of £1 per annum. Many Ilmorog residents still feel that that is not enough, and a recent meeting declared that the Government has not used taxation powers to sufficient purpose, and that as it now stands war taxation is not sufficiently comprehensive or on a sufficiently high scale.

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Crystalline Gold

East Africa and Rhodesia

In a recent issue you reported the discovery of such fine gold from Southern Rhodesia as the first ever discovered in Africa. That is not true.

I think I have seen crystalline gold in the East Africa we had known it for years in Uganda. It is a simple form of gold that 80% to 90% of the alluvial gold in the Protectorate is crystalline (no one has not seen it deposited from solution in the East Africa). I have seen crystalline gold there in the East Africa. Uganda gold crystallises in a number of simple forms and these crystalline forms (cubes) is very common in the East Africa. I have also seen gold crystals which were not seen to come from Kenya. Gold crystals are not seen in some but have been reported to suppose.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. AYLAND

COMPANY NEWS REPORTS

Goldfields—March return: 332 oz. of gold, working revenue £13,409; profit, £7,770. In addition, 2,100 tons of the Evening and Woolwinder mines were milled at a cost of £378.

Mining Personalities

Mr. H. J. Hill, secretary of Rhodesian Corporation Ltd. has died.

Mr. Andrew McLennan, a director of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd. and of Rhodesian Corporation, died in Scotland last week.

In recognition of the death of Mr. Kenneth B. Taylor, who was described as a partner of Messrs. E. H. Taylor and Sons, managers of Kayondo Gold Mine. That was an error which we regret. The senior partner of that firm is Mr. Kenneth B. Taylor, M.C., has since passed away at the age of 70.

Bechuanaland Exploration

Bechuanaland Exploration Co. Ltd. announced the receipt of an interim dividend of 10%.

Rhodesian Gold Refinery

The establishment of a gold refinery in Southern Rhodesia is under consideration, said Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lucas, Guest in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently.

Since 1936 the Nyasaland Tea Association has financed its own quarterly journal, which has contained articles mainly of interest to tea growers. It is felt that a journal dealing more generally with agriculture would be acceptable to the planting community, and it has therefore been decided that the publication shall be replaced by the *Nyasaland Agricultural Quarterly Journal*. The Nyasaland Tea Association will continue its financial support.

Of Commercial Concern

Central Line Steamers, Ltd. announce that the company's output of coffee during March amounted to 57 tons.

The sisal factory and coffee ginners at Masindi Port, Uganda, owned by Mr. Nani Nabha Mehta, was recently destroyed by fire.

Merchandise shipped from East Africa to the eastern Mediterranean is now subject to higher war risk insurance rates. The new charges are 10% against a previous maximum of 7%. The rate between America and Cape of the Cape remains 150%.

Approximate gross receipts of the East African Railway for February were £167,000, as for the first six months of the current financial year £910,000.

Approximate gross receipts of the Kenya Railway for the same date had totalled £92 tons, and it was estimated recently that deliveries for the balance of the season would represent about another 500 tons.

An economic conference between the U.S.A. and Great Britain to discuss the distribution of raw materials and the appointment of commissions to give effect to agreed schemes was advertised last week by Mr. D. Campbell, President Roosevelt's special representative who is now visiting this country.

Mr. Campbell stated that America might abstain from selling wheat to the European market, which should be left to Canada.

Opposing against the high rate of premium for war risk commodity insurance to be levied in Kenya and Uganda, the East African Chamber of Commerce recently submitted a memorandum to Government suggesting that 2s. 6d. per £100 would be quite sufficient, and that the limit for compulsory insurance should be reduced from £1,000 to £500.

It was pointed out that the surplus in India is one-twelfth of that suggested for inclusion.

Portugal Colonial Produce

Portugal's chief present difficulty is the disposal of her colonial produce, since the prosperity of her principal export industries depends on the main foreign market.

Sir Walford Selby, former Ambassador in Lisbon, addressing the Royal Empire Society in London last year, was successful in affording her assistance regarding her colonial produce as a result of negotiations with various countries, including Spain, financial assistance is not possible to any great further extent.

It is possible to feel convinced that all that His Majesty's Government may be able to do will be done.

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Obituary

Mr. Charles B. ...
 Mr. David Kirkcaldy, well known professional
 and in Mufilira recently.

Mr. J. E. ... who had farmed in Gondola,
 P. E. A., for many years, died recently.

The death is reported of Captain W. H. B. Leslie, of
 the Sudan Political Service, late Royal Scots.

The sudden death occurred near Salisbury last week
 at the age of 80 of Captain Arthur de Payer Agnew, formerly
 of Zanzibar.

Their many friends will sympathise with Mr. and Mrs.
 Vialou Clark, of Nairobi, on the death of their 10-year-old
 daughter.

The death is announced of Mary, Countess of ...
 lace, grandmother of the present Earl, who has interred
 in Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, who has died at the age of
 spent many years in the Colonial Service, as former
 Governor of the Seychelles from 1890 to 1894 and then as
 Governor of the Islands.

Rev. F. B. Hadow, who died last week, was one
 of the founders of the Gordon Memorial Mission. After
 working in the Sudan for many years he went to Calcutta
 for the last 17 years he had been Rector of Wood.

The Earl of ... who lost his life in an air raid
 on London last week, made several shooting trips to
 East Africa before the last war, and was one of Mr.
 Winston Churchill's private Secretaries, while he was
 Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. J. ... Deputy Sheriff, Bulawayo, and one
 of the magistrates of Southern Rhodesia, died recently
 at the age of 60. He joined the Colonial Police when he
 arrived in the Colony in 1890, was Public Prosecutor for
 several years, and retired in 1920.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Generous Help from Nyasa
 African Priest Gives 20% of His Salary**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Many African Christians are greatly distressed
 by the news of the destruction of churches in this
 country and of the sufferings which have come upon the
 English people. Some of them are giving practical ex-
 pression to their sympathy and to their gratitude for
 what the Church of England has done for them.

As an example, the Bishop of Nyasaland recently re-
 ceived the sum of £16 18s. 0d. from one of his African
 priests. The money had been subscribed by this priest
 and other Christians of his parish (all Africans) for what
 they called the "Consolation Fund" for our Mother
 Church in England in this time of war. The idea was
 entirely their own. They are people who have difficulty
 even in paying their poll-tax. Few of them earn regular
 wages, and those who do receive from 10s. to 20s. a
 month. The priest himself has 50s. a month, and he
 contributed £5 to the fund and promised a further 10s.
 every month so long as the war lasted. The Bishop of
 Nyasaland has sent the money to the Archbishop of
 Canterbury, with our love and prayers and sympathy
 with you and the Church of England in this fiery time
 of trial that has been upon us.

It would give you other valuable examples of
 the help given by African Christians to the British
 Red Cross. The British people should remember all these
 things, and surely should remember them in any
 discussion of the appropriations to be given to Africa's
 welfare, and to the limit of their abilities.

Yours faithfully,
 G. W. BROOMFIELD,
 Secretary,
 UNIVERSITIES MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA,
 London, S.W. 1.

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Post-War Problems

Post-war employment problems are to be considered
 by a committee set up last week by the Northern
 Rhodesian Government, particularly to advise on steps
 necessary to rehabilitate ex-servicemen. The Chief
 Secretary is the Chairman, and other members are the
 Financial Secretary, the Secretary for Native Affairs,
 Colonel J. Stephenson, M.L.C., and Mr. Roy Welenski,
 M.L.C.

Railway Conference in Bulawayo

A railway conference is to be held in Bulawayo in
 June to discuss means of encouraging "through"
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 Among the delegates will be Ministerial and senior repre-
 sentatives of railways and harbours of South Africa,
 Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. According to Mr.
 Sturrock, South African Minister for Railways, the
 matters to be discussed aim at closer economic collabora-
 tion between the Union and northern States, with which
 South Africa hopes to open up vast new trade markets.

Uganda Cotton Marketing

Two days after the opening of the cotton buying
 season in Uganda early this year marketing was sus-
 pended by Government order because prices for lint had
 quickly slumped severely. The depression to some extent
 reflected a decline in the premiums which Uganda
 lint enjoyed in Bombay, but in the opinion of Govern-
 ment there was no justification for so heavy a fall in the
 value of Uganda lint. This suspension of marketing
 led to a recovery in the premium in Bombay and in the
 local quotations, and after consultation with the Uganda
 Cotton Association the Government permitted market-
 ing to be resumed.

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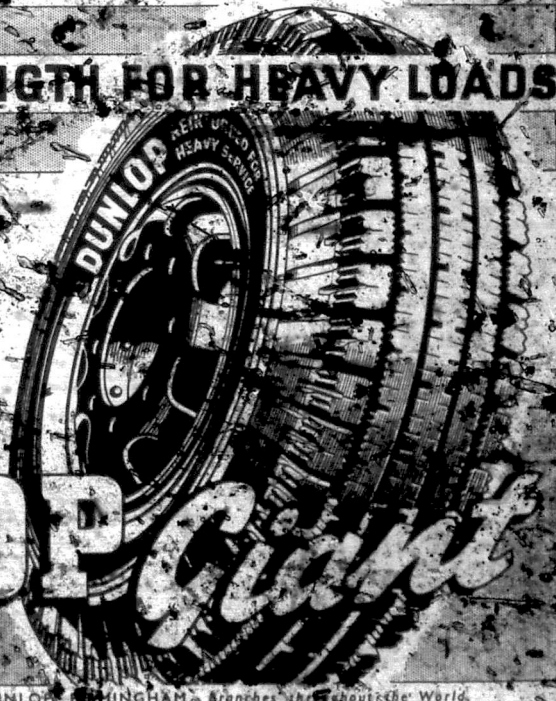
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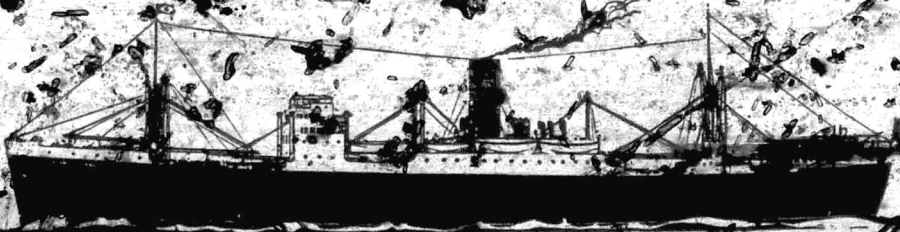
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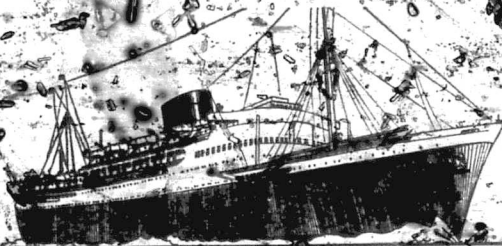
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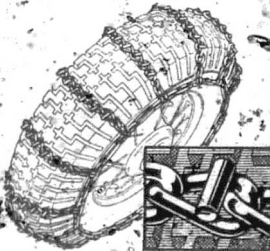
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Government that he would need outside assistance and guidance. His Majesty's Government agree with this view, and consider that any such assistance and guidance in economic and political matters should be the subject of international arrangement at the conclusion of peace. They reaffirm that they have themselves no territorial ambitions in Abyssinia. In the meantime, the conduct of military operations by Imperial Forces in parts of Abyssinia will require temporary measures of military aid and control. These will be carried out in consultation with the Emperor and will be brought to an end as soon as the situation permits. No realist, and no idealist, can doubt the wisdom of disclaiming any territorial ambitions by Great Britain in Ethiopia, of planning for the creation of an independent Ethiopia under the headship of the Emperor, or of procuring British co-operation in the solution of the immense problems with which the Government will be confronted, but it is a far cry to the added (and ambiguous) statement that the Imperial Government consider that any such assistance and guidance in economic and political matters should be the subject of international arrangement at the conclusion of peace.

Surely the Foreign Secretary must have known that only a short while previously the Emperor had told Press representatives in the Sudan: "It is my chief desire not to retard by a moment the development of my country."

Emperor's Preference for British-Collaboration. Abyssinia, and the great allied nation which is contributing to the restoration of Abyssinia's territorial integrity will contribute also in its post-war peaceful development. It is in the economic and intellectual spheres that I look forward to this assistance." That was an explicit and public request for British co-operation, not for international aid; and the same note has been sounded in subsequent statements attributed to the Emperor by news correspondents in East Africa and by news bulletins broadcast by the B.B.C. The public should realise that while the Emperor's emphasis is upon his eagerness for British co-operation, that of Mr. Eden is upon the international aspect of the subject. For a moment do we read for a policy of national selfishness or exclusiveness, but we do not read that it is neither right nor wise to ask

to dissuade the Emperor from the employment, wholly or mainly, of British advisers, if, as is clearly the case, he is convinced that that course would bring the greatest benefit to his country. It must not be forgotten that he has considerable experience on which to base his judgment in the matter, for until the occupation of Ethiopia by the Italians he had in his immediate entourage two English advisers, one American, one Swiss, one Swede, and one Belgian. If he has since concluded that a wholly or predominantly British team of collaborators would best serve to uplift his people, what justification can there be to impede fulfilment of his plans? What reason is there to ponder to the cult of internationalism when British administrators of wide African experience are the men obviously equipped to fill the onerous offices open to their acceptance?

What is to be the future relationship between Great Britain and Ethiopia? From the standpoint of both countries there is clear need for some special bond, the existence of which would be to their mutual advantage, and the absence of which would increasingly tend toaken the

Relations with Ethiopia. for Ethiopia could secure from other sources the assistance which it may well expect from the one liberally-minded European Power which possesses interests and commitments in that part of Africa. A precedent for the type of relationship best suited to the circumstances is that which existed between Great Britain and Iraq until that country was admitted to the League of Nations. If that be so, it would not be foolish to persuade the Emperor to trust his own will to put non-Britons into positions, and thus not to prevent the smooth working of an arrangement which would otherwise develop satisfactorily. History affords ample proof that well-chosen British advisers do not allow their nationality to derogate from the honest independence of their advice. A note ought to be borne in mind is that the Union of South Africa and the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia have the right to be consulted by the Imperial Government in the connexion.

Italians Fail to Stand at Dessie

British Attack Destroys Duke of Aosta's Plan

DESSIE, at which the Duke of Aosta had collected an army estimated at July 10,000 Europeans and 12,000 Africans, with ammunition and stores adequate for a resistance lasting three months, fell into British hands last Saturday.

It was occupied by a mainly South African force which had advanced from Addis Ababa, and which had had to overcome a stubborn defence at the Kombolcha Pass, some 45 miles from the town.

Before the outbreak of this war Dessie had an Italian population of about 6,000, ample evidence of its importance. Now only two main centres of resistance remain at Gondar, north-west of Dessie, and just north of Lake Tana, and at Jimma, south-west of Addis Ababa.

The high plateau on which Dessie stands afforded exceptionally good defensive positions, and this quick defeat of the enemy surpasses sober expectation.

Whether he is attempting to retreat to Gondar or towards French Somaliland is not known in London, as these words go to press. It may be significant that reports received on Monday night from Vichy alleged that Free French and British motorised units were massed near Duanle, a station on the railway from Djibouti and just on the Abyssinian side of the frontier with French Somaliland, where they would be well placed to intercept an Italian withdrawal into that central territory.

The West's communiqués

April 27.—An official communiqué said:

Abyssinia.—In the Jimma-Agali sector of the northern column is making progress, while our southern column continues to press back the enemy, holding strong positions covering Dessie. In the Asosa and the Gambella areas our patrols have again gained contact with and are harassing the enemy. In the southern area our pursuit of the retreating enemy is continuing, while Patriot activities are still steadily increasing.

Fighter aircraft of the South African Air Force destroyed one Caproni over Debra Markos, while at Alomata landing ground aircraft of a Rhodesian squadron destroyed two and two Capronis in machine-gun fire.

It was announced that Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of the Australian Imperial Force in East Africa, had been appointed Deputy Commander-in-Chief for the whole of the Middle East Command—where, of course, includes East Africa. Lord Moyne, leader of the House of Lords, declared that General Sir Arthur Wavell, the G.C.C.-in-C., had surrendered in a statement of his powers of direction, and continued to enjoy the complete confidence of the Government.

April 28.—British G.H.Q., Cairo, announced:

Although demolitions have still hampering our progress, increasing pressure is being maintained on the enemy holding covering positions north and south of Dessie. Meanwhile satisfactory progress is being made by our various columns operating in this southern area.

A communiqué issued in Nairobi announced the news as follows:

Our troops have forced the enemy forward in the Dessie sector. The latest reports state that the enemy is retreating, and, as usual, covering his withdrawal with extensive demolitions. In the Negele sector the position remains unchanged. Farther west our troops have occupied Maa (a large town near the Sudan border), the centre of the Marele tribes, who welcomed them. In all sectors the Patriots are

carrying out the most useful operations by harassing rear elements of the enemy and cutting lines of communication.

Negotiations with Duke of Aosta

It is probable that recent negotiations with the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Italian East Africa and Com.-C. of the Italian forces there, were officially revealed.

On April 15 an envoy from the Duke arrived in Khartoum, where he was given a verbal message demanding the surrender of the Italian army. Two days later he returned with a request for the proposals in writing, since in view of the importance of the matter the answer would have to be submitted to Rome for approval. He was handed the following by General Cunningham:

"In the interests of humanity and in view of the perilous military situation in which Italians in Ethiopia are now placed, I am authorised by the C.-in-C., Middle East, to send the following message: 'Unless Italian troops in Italian East Africa lay down their arms, no responsibility for protecting general populations of Italian nationals can be accepted except by the Italian troops already occupied by forces under British military command. It is the duty of the British military commanders with their forces at their disposal to prosecute the war against the Italian Army with the utmost vigour, and nothing will be allowed to interfere with that object as long as fighting continues.'

Shortly afterwards a reply was received that the Duke of Aosta intended to fight on, and emphasised that the safety of European civilians in areas occupied by the Italians was a British responsibility. That was, of course, the British view, but the Roman version of the British Commander-in-Chief's message stated that he had placed upon the British responsibility for the safety of the entire white population. That responsibility we could naturally not accept. The reason for the falsification of the Duke's message is obvious—that the Italians intend to proclaim our inhumanity if trouble occurs, as it well may. Indeed, it is already reported that Italian Native troops in the Jimma area are burning and looting, and we have no forces in that immediate locality.

The Battle for Dessie

April 25.—The battle for Dessie, which has again continued. During the operations on Thursday the enemy sustained heavy casualties, and over 700 prisoners have so far been counted. North-west of Addis Ababa a further 112 prisoners were captured from another enemy column which is being closely pursued. Farther south pressure on the enemy is being maintained in all sectors.

Aircraft of the R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. continued to support our troops by bombing enemy motor transports and gun emplacements.

The Times received from its special correspondent before Dessie a dispatch describing a battle some 25 miles south of that town. It said:

After the fiercest battle of the entire East African campaign the Italian defenders of the mountain barricades before Dessie have been utterly routed. The South African Air Force today were swarming like angry bees over the frantic Italians as they fled back through the Kombolcha Pass to Dessie, hoping that the road blocks behind them would hold up our infantry and give the Italians a chance.

Five years ago this week the demagogue Benito Mussolini, led by the Crown Prince, who is now again in the field, retreated south through the same pass, just as the Italians are now hurrying northwards. It is not yet known what the enemy has to tally his shattered

forces for another stand before Dessie, which he declared an open town, but his claim will naturally be disregarded if the Italians choose to fight on the outskirts of the town.

Patriot forces bar the way to the north-west where General Nasi is holding out at Gondar. Fresh patriot units, operating with the South Africans, have now cut the Asaba road thus preventing the retreat of the fugitives into the Sukil desert to the east. If they retreat north on the road to Samara they will be rushing into the arms of the Imperial forces pressing south from Keren.

The battle was fought near the head of a large gorge which runs like a knife-blade into the Ritti Valley. General Nasi's troops were driven back on the heights, losing an abattoir machine gun, a mortar and other arms. Unable to advance on the road a Natal regiment clambered up the mountain on the left and night patrols dislodging Bersagliers and other Italian forces. The British troops on the left similarly cleared up armaments, observation posts and nests. In after two hours' desperate fighting the enemy broke at a point.

Reinforcements Take to Flight

Enemy reinforcements arriving from Dessie found their comrades in headlong flight and the newcomers joined in the backward scramble. Many prisoners were taken and the enemy casualties were very heavy. Nigerian offensive patrols crossed the Omo River at night raiding the enemy positions and taking his tools.

Dessie, based on Addis Ababa is at present operating in an area equal in size to Great Britain.

Dessie has also been threatened from the west by a mechanized column which was reported between Makale and Amba Alagi, where there are strong natural defences, similar to those which protected Keren.

In south-west Abyssinia British troops were stated to have taken Maji.

Air Force Base at H'Oforo, announced.

Operations about Dessie are continuing and further penetration has been made of positions covering the town from the south. A considerable Patriot force is now co-operating in the area. On April 24 troops of the Sudan Defence Force captured Fort Mota, taking prisoners, 12 Italian officers and many hundreds of Italian Colonial troops, also two guns and a quantity of war material. Further south operations in all areas are proceeding satisfactorily.

Further Toll of Enemy Aircraft

The R.A.F. Middle East, bulletin said.

One Dessie machine-gunned the aerodrome at Kombolcha and destroyed two Cr. 42 fighters on the ground. Enemy troops were attacked at Jimma and Argo.

From the Italian High Command came the claim that Italian troops east of Gambella attacked with magnificent bravery and defeated strong enemy forces holding well-entrenched positions. The enemy left hundreds of dead in the field and abandoned much war material.

April 28.—British troops were stated to have entered Dessie at 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

The official communiqués issued in Cairo and Nairobi said:

"The important centre of Dessie was occupied by our column which had advanced from the south. Details of men and equipment captured are not yet available. In all other areas operations continue satisfactorily."

"On Sunday our fighters machine-gunned and badly damaged a number of enemy motor transport vehicles at Alonsia and set fire to a petrol dump on the landing ground. On the previous day a convoy of motor transport which was carrying enemy troops was attacked. Considerable damage was done and many casualties

were inflicted. A crew of the S.A.F. bombed and machine-gunned military buildings at Jimma. All our aircraft returned safely."

It became known also that our armoured forces advancing from the north are pressing the great natural fortress of Amba Magi, situated at 10,000 ft. and some 200 miles from Dessie, and that three days previously Belgian troops in the Gambella area of Western Abyssinia had been driven back by our enemy forces consisting of two battalions.

Allegations from Vichy

Vichy reported the desertion of Free French and British troops on the border of French Somaliland mentioned at the opening of this report, alluded to other Free French forces were assembled at Zeila (on the coast of British Somaliland) and near Djibuti, and reported that aircraft had dropped leaflets inviting Italian troops to desert with their arms to Zeila or Djibuti. The official French News Agency added that the Djibuti-Addis Ababa railway affords the only means of avoiding famine for the population of the interior and force evacuating wounded, which makes its interest at the present juncture obvious, but although negotiations on these points are not excluded, there can be no question for our Colony of entering into negotiations with the dissident French.

General Legentilhomme, French in Omani, fought until he resigned to join the cause of Free France, is said to have concerted these arrangements from Addis.

Press messages from Addis Ababa reported that a news broadcast in Amharic inaugurated by the Emperor's representative, Dejazmach Makonnen, had emphasised that Abyssinian soldiers working for Italians could best serve their country by continuing in their employment and doing the shopping—as to keep the Italians from the centre of the city.

Abyssinians have also been urged to drop the Fascist salute and to revert to the old form of greeting by raising the hat or bowing the head. Many are said to have learned the new "thumbs up" salute from the South and East Africans now in their midst.

Newly-minted Ethiopian dollars are reaching Addis Ababa by air. They will shortly be put into circulation at the fixed rate of one dollar to 100 and 15 lire (approximately one-tenth of the rate imposed by the Italians after their invasion).

The Emperor's flag now flies over the town of Goffjam except Bahadra. The Italian presence on the shores of Lake Tana, whence the Italians have continued precarious motor boat communications across the lake to Gondar. There General Nasi is reported to be cutting Patriot columns which are approaching him from three directions.

Heavy Enemy Losses before Dessie

April 28.—The official communiqué from Cairo stated:

"During the operation culminating in the capture of Dessie our troops took prisoners 2,000 Italians and 10 Colonials, with a number of guns, mortars and quantities of war material. Damage to the roads leading to and from Dessie is being rapidly repaired. In the operations of our troops are continuing satisfactorily in other areas. Patriotic activities are rapidly gaining ground over the country."

The R.A.F. and S.A.F. continue to give support to successful ground operations. South African fighters machine-gunned and damaged enemy aircraft on the aerodrome at Jimma and motor transport concentrations between Batié and Tandehé. R.A.F. bombers made bombs and machine-gun attacks on enemy positions and trenches in the Chilga area.

Nairobi messages reported that the enemy losses in dead and wounded during the Dessie operations were heavy, but that our casualties were very slight.

Government of Abyssinia. A notice in the *Times* of the 10th April 1941 reads:

"The Government of Abyssinia has issued warning the population that the death penalty will be inflicted on anyone carrying arms after noon on April 29, the police, the Army, and the great chiefs alone excepted. The decree applies to all types of arms and ammunition. Italians are warned against committing sabotage on property before moving to zones of safety; many Abyssinian house-owners complain that the Italians are damaging fittings before leaving."

"The first newspaper in the Amharic language, *Haderachin (Our Flag)*, has appeared. It was distributed at the doors of the Roman Catholic churches on Sunday, and copies have been dispatched to the front line for the Patriot troops."

"The Duke of Harrar, son of the Emperor, paid a surprise visit to Jijjra, accompanied by Ato Lorenzo Tadeza, formerly Ethiopian delegate to the League of Nations, and Major Chapman-Andrews, British Consul at Harrar. The townspeople brought out flags and waved them as the Prince passed."

Sergeant B. J. D. Hall and Sergeant W. D. Gubbins were recently killed in a flying accident in Southern Rhodesia.

Lt. Corp. J. H. Evans and Trooper N. A. W. Wathen, of the Southern Rhodesia Regiment, are missing, believed killed. Lt. Corp. A. F. Webster and Lie. W. Mecklin, of the same Regiment, are officially reported wounded.

Captain A. E. Klötter, a well-known cricketer in the Union, and who has been serving with the South African forces in Abyssinia, is reported missing.

During his tour of inspection of Free French contingents in the Middle East, General De Gaulle is on his way back to Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa.

The Rev. J. Harper, formerly a missionary in central Tanganyika, is serving with the forces in Abyssinia.

Gifts for War Purposes

Lady McMillan has handed over her collection for Kenya, at Donny Sabuk, and near Nairobi, to the convalescent homes for the forces.

Mrs. M. Campbell, who spent many years in Mombasa, when her husband was agent for the Union-Castle Line, has inaugurated a fund in Cape Town for the welfare of disabled seamen of the Merchant Navy and their dependants. Already £33,000 has been sent to King George's Fund for Sailors and kindred institutions.

The Sudan has raised nearly £540,000 for fighter planes.

An official list of gifts from the Colonies to the Mother Country during the first quarter of this year includes many contributions from East Africa and Rhodesia, among them being the following:

Kenya. The Kenya and Uganda Airways and Harbours remitted £50,000 in respect of harbour charges on military traffic, and the R.U.K. Commonwealth Fund sent £1,500. £750 was voted by the Diocesan Native Council towards the cost of a fighter aircraft, the Mombasa Golf Club sent £100 for mobile canteens, the Kenya War Welfare Fund £100 for aircraft fittings, £60 for the Channel Islands Red Cross Committee, and £566 for the purchase of mobile canteens, and £10 was privately subscribed for the British Red Cross.

Uganda. A further donation of £17,500 for the purchase of aircraft was received from the Uganda War Fund, and the Native Administration of Karamoja sent £300 for the same object. The Government of Uganda has loaned £10,000 free of interest.

Tanganyika. The Tanganyika War Fund sent £3,500 for general war purposes, a further £5,496 for aircraft, and £1,500 for a mobile canteen. Moshi residents sent £79 for the same object. Mrs. von Kohler sent £6

for the Lord Mayor's Fund, and £100 for a mobile canteen for the British Red Cross. Over £1,000 has been offered free of interest by the Public and Native treasuries. Captain H. E. Hornby offered £130 p.a. from his salary for general war purposes.

Zanzibar. A further £5,000 for the purchase of fighter planes was remitted by the Zanzibar War Fund.

Northern Rhodesia. Over £1,500 was sent through the War Charities Fund for the Red Cross, Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund, Royal Naval War Comforts Committee and for air raid victims; employees of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines sent £2,775 for the prosecution of the war; Mr. V. D. Browne gave £10 per month from his pension for general war purposes; the Barotse War Fund Committee gave £402 for a mobile canteen, and a further £500 has been given for the same object; the people of Luanshya gave £220 for the Red Cross. Several loans free of interest were offered, including £1,250 from the Luanshya canteen fund, £100 from the Ndaba Africa canteen fund, £250 monthly from the Luanshya canteen fund, and £945 from M. Cypin.

Nyasaland. A further £3,000 was received from the War Fund for the purchase of aircraft.

Seychelles. The local War Charities Fund sent £116 for the Red Cross.

The twenty-sixth list of donations to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund contains the following contributions from East African and Rhodesian sources: £210 from the African and European Investment Company, £195 from the Zanzibar War Charities Co-ordination Committee (further instalment), £100 from Mr. Bertie Heilbron (7th instalment), £10 each from the Gatoma Red Cross Society and the Tanganyika War Relief Fund (further instalment), £93 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund (further instalment), £80 from Mrs. A. Fawcus, £10 from the Anglo-Ethiopian Colonial and Overseas Bank, £10 from the Congo British War Fund. The Congo Goldfields War Fund sent £100 and the Northern Rhodesia Central War Fund £25 for the prisoners-of-war department.

The Shabane War Fund has sent £375 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Dispersal Fund for the purchase of a mobile canteen, with the promise of a second canteen at an early date, and the Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan has forwarded £51 to the Air Raid Dispersal Fund from Greek adherents and sympathisers.

Italians and their Prisoners

Last August Lieutenant K. N. Trevaskis, was taken prisoner in British Somaliland while serving with the 1st Battalion, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. In a letter recently received by his mother, who lives in Ruislip, Essex, he thus describes the treatment of some British prisoners of war in Italian East Africa:

"Strange to relate, we even got some Christmas presents—the Italian Red Cross sent us a case of cakes, biscuits, and a few bottles of wine, which was great luxury. The only other presents we received were from the Italian Air Force, who not only gave us a bottle of beer apiece—only Italian beer, but nevertheless beer—and a box load of games, such as chess, draughts, dominoes, etc. The local General commanding the Air Force in this area came down in person on Christmas Eve to wish us a happy Christmas with these presents. We all thoroughly appreciated the kindness and consideration shown by the Air Force—which is difficult to find elsewhere. The local captain of the police, who is our official gate-keeper, came and had a drink with us in the evening, and the other policemen who are variously responsible for our captivity came and visited us at various other times."

o the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — The spectre which haunts Hitler speaks English with an American accent. — *Our Empire*

Newsboys in Paris cry in the newspaper *Paris-Soy* now pronounce it *Poussi Soy*. — Mr. William Hickey.

The decline in strength of the *Leffebvre* is little greater now than it was when the war began. — *Sunday Times* air correspondent.

It is thought to be possible to raise at least 2,000,000 men from India and to equip them with tanks and guns. — Earl Winterton, M.P.

I know of a village in Wales proper who is being paid £4 a week as a foreman on navy work. — Colonel D. C. Spencer-Smith.

I am well aware of the potential menace to our interests by the increasing permeation of German personal in trade. — Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

Our real difficulty in India is not Congress, but Mr. Gandhi himself. He believes in conscientious objection to government. — Colonel J. Wedgwood, M.P.

It is a good thing to glance from time to time through the *British Blue Book* and the *French Yellow Book*. They make cruel but salutary reading. — Mr. Macleod-Hughes.

Ninety-five per cent of London people who have been asked have said they prefer hats near their work to contacts with gardens at a distance. — Mr. Lewis Silkin, M.P.

A member of the Home Guard recently had his bicycle destroyed, but because it was destroyed by a lorry and not a bomb he was refused all compensations. — Lord Hline.

In the Battle of the Atlantic the dockers' part is vital to the ships as is the gun-crew to the howitzer or the ground engineer to the aeroplane. — *The Investors' Review*.

The industrial development of India is wise in the large view. In a country with an eccentric monsoon it is essential that it should take advantage. — Sir Stanley Reed, M.P.

The tragedy of the Germans is that they have always proved unable to curb the apostles of violence, the lusters after power, the worshippers of The Lie. — Mrs. E. O. Leamer.

The move against Scandinavia, the invasion of Holland, the disguised troops, the treachery and the bought puppet rulers, the fifth columns, the resounding collapse of the old democracy of France were brought about by the exact means which Hitler indicated in 1932. — Dr. Hermann Goeschling.

English-speaking peoples in defending civil, economic, political and religious liberty, are fighting to keep open the path of progress for all peoples of the world. — Dr. N. M. Butler.

The Ministry of Food seems to be doing nothing to prepare the public for the necessary change-over to a diet consisting largely of wholemeal bread and vegetables. — Prof. V. H. Mattison.

In the last nine months over 100,000 men, women and children living in islands in their homes in the islands have been killed in air raids. — Mr. R. G. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister.

While Great Britain still anticipates invasion and German bombers are overhead dropping bombs, the demand of the Indian Congress Party for complete independence for India is unwarranted. — Chinnu Dutt.

I could pick several Indians who would make as good a Defence Member as the average British Secretary for War. The only Indian Bhopal would be above the average. — Mr. Arthur Moore, editor of *The Statesman*.

Belief is growing in the educated circles in French Morocco that, whatever happens in Egypt, the Germans will turn westwards to Tunisia and then to North Africa. — Morocco correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

If she fails to win the battles of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, if she forfeits the initiative, and if the Western Powers pass from the defensive to the general offensive, Germany will be forced to turn against Russia. — *The Nineteenth Century*.

Next to the preservation of Britain and sea power, the question of life and death to the British Empire to hold Egypt and the Suez Canal. In this sphere, as in others, we have the resources and resources for a long struggle. — Garvin.

This war has already demonstrated the man-for-man superiority of the soldiers of freedom over the soldiers of oppression wherever there has not been an overwhelming inferiority of mechanical equipment. — Mr. John G. Winant, U.S. Ambassador.

The Minister of Information has been aware for some time that criticism has been caused by news from the B.B.C. in to be the objective, and he has requested the B.B.C. to render news as factual as possible. — Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

British tank practice requires the refuelling of the gun tubes about once a year. Italian battle tanks and cruisers have a tank which can refuel the tubes. — Mr. John W. Baker.

During the last year, 100,000 acres of land in the East Angles and West of England have been reclaimed and cultivated. That is six times the same area as Italy reclaimed in the Fontaine Marshes in 13 years. — Mr. D. V. Kelly, British Minister in Switzerland.

Small savings for the whole country between December, 1940, and the end of February, 1941, averaged 15.8 p. The average small savings per head for the 132 towns which held war weapons, weeks during that period was 17s. 8d. — Lord Kindersley.

In a tour of British prison camps, I saw also German airmen with waved hair, rouged cheeks, painted lips, chanelled fingers and toe nails, and I found several who German once buying face cream. Every one of these men was wearing at least one Iron Cross, and all were unpanicked, aggressive and sunny boys. — Sir James Purves.

There is a patriotism that in the modern world is a mere influence because its springs are the springs of arrogance, jealousy and popularity. There is an internationalism that is equally bad, because it is a sterile product of shallow learning — doctrinaire dogma that can never hope to awaken anything in the hearts of common men. It draws from them the strength that any great movement needs before it can succeed. — *Britannica*.

Mr. Churchill has done what he has not been helped by that

one object seems to be to make the enemy as if his tanks and aircraft were made of cardboard and his petrol resources were those of a provincial town. His land forces a disorganised rabble, and his economy is on the verge of collapse. The people might well be German if only for the mischief they do. — Imperial Gold Group memorandum.

Sir Robert Vansittart's "Black Record" said Sir Eyre Crowe's memorandum of 1906 should be circulated as documents of instruction to all who have to deal with making the new peace. It was because it was another Eyre Crowe's that it concerns Germany, that the men of the "Black Record" Sir Vansittart was discussing wanted to see in a world, which has been. They wanted to see the light to the bird and apparent to the war against Bolshevism. — Mrs. Romaine Smith.

Mr. J. J. Foley has been elected chairman of the Gatooma Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. J. J. Goring as Vice-President. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. A. H. Pitt, F. Herring, Z. Patel, H. Behrens, H. G. Moorcroft, L. Perera, and J. K. Haak.

Mr. J. T. Simpson is this year's President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. S. V. Patel as Vice-President. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. C. H. Kird, I. V. Patel, H. R. Fraser, A. Sinclair, and P. Letitan. Messrs. Moody and Tibbott continue to act as secretaries.

Sir Jacob Lucas, M.P., Chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the Over-Seas League, will probably be confined to bed for many months following injuries received in a recent air raid on London. While he was on fire duty a bomb exploded very near him; he was struck in the back, and then almost crushed to death by a huge piece of concrete.

The Earl of Enniskillen, who died in Kenya in January 27, left £5,000 in England. By his will, dated February 28, 1939, he bequeathed all his property on trust for his wife for life (she died in 1939) and then to the children by her, whom bequeathing to his brother, the Hon. Gilbert A. R. Hay, and his sister, Lady Rosemary Constance F. Hay.

A ransom of £2,000,000 has been demanded by the Germans for the Maharanee of Kapurthala, wife of the Maharajah of Kapurthala, who visited East Africa a few years ago. They were in Paris when France capitulated, but though the Maharajah managed to escape, the Maharanee, believing she would be unharmed, remained. Later she was arrested by the Gestapo and put in a concentration camp.

Expressing a purely personal opinion, Colonel Deneys Reitz, Deputy Prime Minister of South Africa, said in Cape Town last week that he would like to see the creation of a United States in Africa because that would act as a stabilising factor. He favoured the idea of suggesting to the Abyssinians that they should ask America to act as her "friend at court" while they recovered from Italian domination.

Dr. F. W. Vint has been elected this year President of the Kenya branch of the British Medical Association, with Mr. C. V. Braimbridge as President-Elect. Dr. A. J. Jex-Blake is Vice-President, and Drs. J. R. Gregory, J. C. J. Callaghan, G. V. Adajala, C. V. D. Anderson and E. W. Vint are the additional members of the Committee. Dr. J. H. Hartley is honorary secretary, and Br. J. A. Cannon honorary treasurer.

Sir Leopold Moore Rebutted

The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council has recently resolved to dissociate itself from views expressed by one of its elected members, Sir Leopold Moore, on the reformation of the Northern electoral areas. Responding to the motion, Colonel S. Gore-Browne, nominated member for Native interests, said that Sir Leopold had charged or had appeared to charge the Committee which had framed the proposed new boundaries of the Ngola constituency with having so arranged them as to make it easy for the present members to be re-elected. In reply, Sir Leopold Moore said that he had said what he meant, that he could not withdraw what he said because somebody objected to them, that he must exercise his right of free speech, and that, much as he regretted to fall out with a friend of long standing, he adhered to his statement that there had been something like gerrymandering. The motion dissociating the Council from such views was carried with Sir Leopold Moore as the only dissenter.

New Bishop of N. Rhodesia

The Rev. W. S. Taylor has accepted the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishopric of Northern Rhodesia in succession to the late Bishop Gray. Mr. Taylor graduated from St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, in 1917, and after two years of Cuddesdon was ordained in 1920 and priest in the following year. He served a curacy at St. Olave, York, and was the Canon of an Abbey. For the last six years he has been working in the diocese of Northern Rhodesia, and since 1934 has been in charge of the Theological College at Kakwe Lake. He is 34 years of age, and is a member of the Orators of the Good Shepherd.

Obituary

At the moment of closing for press we learn with deep regret that Mr. R. C. A. Caversham, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, died in Nairobi of pneumonia.

Missionary circles in East Africa have suffered a serious loss by the death in Metana, Belgian Congo, of an pneumonia, of the Rev. S. H. E. Guillebaert, Archdeacon of Kuarfa-Urundi. He was 52 years of age.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold F. Watson, C.M.G., D.S.O., who died last week at the age of 64 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, retired from the Army in 1923, and had for some years resided in the Banket district.

Miss Gertrude Drayton Grinke Drayton, Secretary of the Victoria League, who was recently killed as a result of enemy action, had for years organised hospitality for visitors to this country from the Dominions and Colonies.

General Sir Charles Smith, K.C.M.G., who has died in Durban, took a keen interest in East Africa, which he had more than once visited on big game hunting expeditions. His white hunter on such occasions was Mr. John Boyes, who conducted his book, "The Company of Adventurers," to Sir Charles.

Mr. W. W. Armstrong, son of John Parkin Fry, who was sent to Southern Rhodesia by Rhodes to secure a concession from Lobengula (has died in Bulawayo. He first went to Bulawayo with his father in 1887, and spent some time with the Beatebele before Rudd, Thompson and Maguire arrived to obtain their concession from Lobengula. Mr. Armstrong was a Squadron Leader in the R.F.C. and died last week, 1941, for some years before the war advertising manager for Imperial Airways in which capacity he was closely concerned with the Company's African service. In the last war he served in the R.F.A.S. and he joined the R.A.F. at the outbreak of this war. He had recently been appointed to a Coastal Command station.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesian Copper Finance

CRUDE COMPARISONS between the gross profits earned by the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies and their payments in Native fees and dividends have been so frequent that a recent analysis made by *The Economist* deserves wide publicity. Our contemporary writes:

In any extractive industry the dividends paid when once the mines are in operation are always higher than in manufacturing industry. There are two reasons for this. First, the long period of capital being sunk without a return. Secondly, the fact that a mine is a wasting asset, and that dividends represent to some extent a return of capital (though this latter element should not be over-emphasised in the case of Rhodesian copper, where the reserves are large).

In the particular case of the Copperbelt companies there is the further circumstance that they are the technical leaders of the world copper industry. Even if the relative cost of labour were left aside, their cost of production would be low, and to deny a high return on the capital to those who increase the efficiency of an industry would be to impose one more obstacle to the technical progress on which the standard of living of the whole world depends.

The record of three Rhodesian copper companies is not one of shareholders' rapacity. Rhokana Corporation was registered as early as 1923, Roan Antelope in 1927, and Mufulira in 1930. No profits at all were earned until 1932, and the full profit-earning stage was not reached until 1937. Some £22 millions have been invested in the industry, and the total of the gross trading profits (after allowing for depreciation of plant, etc.) that have been earned over the whole period of the industry's existence (15 years) is only of the order £25 millions.

Not all of this, by any means, went to those who provided the capital. Taxation has taken well over £7 million (differing accounting methods make it difficult to say exactly how much), and the shareholders' portion after taxation, whether in dividends or reserves, has been substantially less than £4 millions.

If a charge is to be laid against anyone for taking too much money out of Northern Rhodesia for too little return, it must be laid against the Imperial Government. The companies are registered in the United Kingdom, and the working of the double taxation arrangements with Northern Rhodesia ensure that rather more than half of the total sum paid in taxation by the industry comes to London. In 1934-40 the Imperial Exchequer's receipts were probably rather more than two-thirds of those of the shareholders.

The article closes with the suggestion that the

shareholders, by their attitude of relative indifference to their own interests, have in 15 months managed to get the worst of both worlds. It discourages the companies and the Government from having a permanent labour policy which will suit the African, at the same time it gives the international financiers a fatalistic glimpse of a life which they cannot enjoy and which makes all of their riches and discontented.

Territorial Output

Mineral production in Uganda during January was as follows: Gold, unrefined, 994 1/2 oz.; tin, 100 1/2 lbs.; gem

Mining Personalities

Mr. W. H. Steadford, secretary of Messrs. W. Steadford and Co., who act as secretaries to various mining companies, including some operations in East Africa, last week at the age of 71.

Corundum

A South African company has taken over the corundum deposits in the Marandwellas and Busipi areas of Northern Rhodesia. The quality of corundum hitherto recovered is good, and experts believe many more good deposits will be found.

Master Cecil Mine

The Master Cecil Gold Mining Company, Ltd., has just received its Bulawayo, with a nominal capital of £20,000, of which £15,993 has been issued. The directors are Messrs. H. K. Clackworthy, A. J. G. Trim, M. H. Paine, T. Baker, and F. R. Taylor.

Cabait Gold.—Progress report for the quarter ending January 31 gives the following particulars. Development, 528 ft.; on reef, 385 ft.; sampled, 385 ft.; payable, 248 ft.; average width, 29 ins.; average values, 1 lb. 6 oz. milled, 458 tons; yield, 512 oz.; per ton, 6.18 oz. of gold; millings treated, 2,267 tons; yield, 303 oz.; total yield, 815 oz. Development in depth on Peacock vein has so far proved very disappointing, winze of 62 ft. averaging only 29 ins. wide by 10 ft. Tonnage treated during the last 90 months of quarter was much below the normal owing to lack of sufficient power, which also again adversely affected development work.

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Central Line Estates

The annual report of Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. states that the trading profit for the year ended June 30, 1943, is £10,452. Provision for depreciation and maintenance of sisal areas amounted to £22,960, to which have to be added £24,000 over-reserved for maintenance of sisal areas in previous years and a small sum for transfer fees. After deducting £700 directors' fees, £314 interest, £10,452 depreciation, £8,085 for salaries and £20,390 debit balance brought forward, there is a loss of £63,101 to be carried forward.

Production during the year amounted to 2,466 tons, which was 14,000 cwt. as follows: 1 and 1a grades, 1,155 tons, and an output of 3,358 tons, of which 52% was 1 and 1a grades, during the preceding 12 months.

Shippers and Customers

Mr. F. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association, says in a letter to the *Times*: "Through being in the free trade, the shipping interests have been the first to forsake this doctrine in their relation to their customers, and to insulate themselves behind the attempted monopolistic machinery of the Shipping Conference, with its highly protected devices, including that of subsidy. In such circumstances, it would be agreed that there is much to be said for such a system, especially if it has the understanding and sympathy of those from whom the shipping companies derive their income. Unfortunately, the qualification is too often not the case, owing to a great extent to the somewhat dictatorial methods adopted by the shipping lines that have attempted to impose their views. I have many personal friends among them, but I hope they will not misunderstand me when I say that I sincerely hope that when this war is over and shipping has reverted to the ownership of their ships, their mental attitude to their customers will change with the time."

Planning in Southern Rhodesia

A Ministry of Supply, Industry and Post-war Development, with Captain J. G. Harris at its head, has been established in Southern Rhodesia. Captain Harris will hold the new appointment in addition to his duties as Minister of Agriculture.

The functions of the new Ministry will be (1) to co-ordinate and assist in organising the importation of supplies for military, air force and civil needs; (2) to encourage the expansion of primary and secondary industry by drafting plans in consultation with leaders of the manufacturing industry; (3) to co-ordinate the man-power of Southern Rhodesia so that all are employed in the best interests of the Empire and State; and (4) to co-ordinate and promote plans for post-war development in order to absorb returned soldiers and an increased population after the war.

Press messages from the Colony predict that the Government will shortly assume full control of certain selected industries, including mining and engineering.

The Prime Minister, Captain Harris and Mr. Keller, Minister without Portfolio, have been constituted a sub-committee to consider industrial proposals for submission to the Cabinet.

Cement Industry Proposed

The possibilities of establishing a cement industry on a large scale in East Africa have been discussed by Mr. Murray Hughes, M.L.S., M.C., in an article in the *African Magazine*. He points out that some time ago a field was visited by Dr. L. A. Fitch discovered extensive deposits of material ideal for the manufacture of high-grade cement in the course of an economic survey of the mineral resources of the north of Kavirondo. The deposits consist of well-bedded, almost pure calcium carbonate, interspersed with volcanic rocks varying in chemical composition from calc-aluminous to highly aluminous, the area in which these beds were found being that of Homa Mountain, on the northern shore of the Kavirondo Gulf, and close to Kisumu. Mr. Murray Hughes points out that the pre-war market in the territories amounted to between 35,000 and 40,000 tons of building cement annually, and suggests that the turnover would immediately have reached 50,000 tons if the price had been sharp. He emphasises the advantages to be obtained by the establishment of a factory near Kisumu.

Germany's Colonial Office

It was officially announced in Berlin on Monday evening that plans for the establishment of a new German Ministry of the Colonies were already in hand.

Hints for Dairy Farmers

A memorandum for dairy farmers has been circulated by the Kenya Department of Agriculture, which points out that owing to the prolonged dry weather of 1943 the grazing throughout most of the Colony is very short, and that milk yields are falling rapidly. Adequate supplies of protein-rich and carbonaceous concentrates are, however, available in the form of sun-dried and groundnut cake, cotton seed, bran, sunflower meal, rice dust, barley, maize, etc., and it is urged that the maximum should be made of these supplies. Cotton seed is described as one of the cheapest protein-rich feeds on the market. Not more than 4 lb. daily should be fed to milking animals, for otherwise the butter is liable to be fatty.

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Of Commercial Concern

News Items in Brief

The Hatton Timber Company, Ltd., Kenya, has been wound up voluntarily.

War risks insurance rates for goods shipped from East Africa to the Far East have been raised to 3%.

Broomie Rubber Plantations, Ltd., announce payment of an interim dividend of 7 1/2% in respect of the current financial year.

The index number of retail prices of foodstuffs, fuel and light in Southern Rhodesia has risen 4.9% since August, 1939.

The Burrells Company has announced the payment of a final dividend of 20%, making a total distribution of 40% for the year.

The British Ministry of Food will buy up to £2,500,000 of tea this year from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Imports into Southern Rhodesia of American motor cars during 1939 fell to 171, compared with 580 during the previous 12 months.

Import licences for goods of non-sterling origin or for goods from the United Kingdom are not now ordinarily issued to commission agents in East Africa, who were not regular importers before the war.

Imports into Southern Rhodesia during 1939, valued at £12,000,000 from all countries. A satisfactory feature was that imports from the Empire increased by £600,000, while those from foreign countries decreased by £200,000.

The capital city of Southern Rhodesia is to embark on a large electrical expansion scheme, involving the outlay of £500,000 on an additional plant during the next two years. An expenditure of nearly £2,000,000 is contemplated by 1935.

Messrs. Gellatly, Henkey & Co., Ltd., who have extensive interests in the Sudan, have temporarily moved their London office to 96-98 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Their Red Sea department is now housed at 61 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Rhodol, Ltd., has been registered in Southern Rhodesia, with a nominal capital of £30,000. The object of the company, which manufactures arsenic, is to manufacture arsenic. The directors are Messrs. J. Cameron and G. W. Bond.

Owing to the restriction of imports from Japan, most of the Native trade in Zanzibar has been transferred from the 6d. to 4s. A committee recently appointed to inquire into the need for control measures advised that Government should investigate the possibility of obtaining supplies of these axes from other sources or of securing the supply of cheap mosquito nets, which could be made up locally at a price comparable with that of the Japanese net.

But boards are to be established in Southern Rhodesia.

More is being used with coal as fuel for locomotives in the Argentine.

Salisbury's "The Native newspaper" of Northern Rhodesia is now published twice a month and once monthly.

Petrol now costs 2s. 13d. a gallon in Livingstonia and 2s. 11d. a gallon on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

Over 1,000 books are sent to the troops each week by the military library of the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation.

Applications for Kenya War Comptrolled £72,500 in the first month after issue, the Kenya and Uganda railways subscribing for £400,000.

North and south-bound mail planes plying between Southern Rhodesia and East Africa, the latter the centre of the Empire, will be operated by Northern Rhodesia.

Plans for the Empire Service League, recently formed in London, London headquarters, is temporarily housed at the headquarters of the Overseas League.

Ten Africans and 11 Indians were killed and 10 persons seriously injured when the mail train for Mambasa was derailed last week 70 miles from Kampala.

The Holland Africa liner SPRINGFORT, which recently was wrecked by fire off the West Coast of Africa when bound for the Cape, was well known in East African waters.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has agreed to make further grant to Tanganyika Territory of £1,470 for the year ending May 31, 1942, on condition that there shall be no reduction in the expenditure by the Government on services designed to stimulate the growing of cotton.

The Pioneer Societies of Southern Rhodesia, representing members of the various Pioneer Columns, have inaugurated the new organisation being named the Federal Pioneer Societies of Rhodesia. Sir Herbert Sturt, the Governor, is patron of the society, of which Sir Fraser Russell, Chief Justice of the Colony, has been elected the first President.

Many Southern Rhodesia teachers recently undertook a refresher course in preparation for a combined handicraft and soil survey in preparation for the children of the Colony. The intention is that the children of the Colony shall be taught to make "self-made" instruments, to make plans and maps, measure heights, slopes of gradients, and to combat the effects of soil erosion.

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Fighting Yellow Fever

THE SPREAD OF YELLOW FEVER prevented in Eastern Africa by control measures recently introduced by the local Governments. This urgent question arises from the recent outbreak of the disease in the Nuba Mountains of the Sudan, where over 1,000 deaths occurred from some 15,000 reported cases.

Though there is no evidence that the disease has ever been carried to the East Coast of Africa, the best known transmitter, *Aedes aegypti*, is exceedingly common there. Six weeks ago this newspaper drew attention to the danger that yellow fever might result from the carriage by air of an infected person or an infected mosquito from West to East Africa. For the past five years the subject has been studied by the Yellow Fever Research Centre established in Entebbe by the Uganda Government with generous assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Recently a conference was held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Brigadier A. J. Orenstein, Director of Medical Services with the Forces in East Africa, at which delegates from all parts of Eastern Africa were present. They concluded that it is a matter of paramount importance to eliminate *Aedes aegypti* from all East African seaports, all steamships and dhows trading on the coast, all inland urban centres and aerodromes, all steamships and dhows on Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, all railway premises, and all premises in the neighbourhood of railway buildings and stopping places.

The conference recommended that all pilots, air crews and travellers in Africa should be inoculated against yellow fever vaccine for which they are immune for about two years. It was also suggested that the present method of immunising the inhabitants of the coast of East Africa should be considered.

The Kenya Government has already decided to provide £18,000 for the institution of intensification of yellow fever control measures in the colony, and the Tanganyika Government is providing £12,000 for similar purposes in that Territory.

Replying to the question whether the spread of the disease in Eastern Africa can be prevented by control measures, the *East African Medical Journal* says:

The answer is that even in Africa the elimination of *Aedes* mosquitoes from towns and ports and urban areas has hitherto always resulted in the elimination of yellow fever and in the prevention of any spread of the disease which cases were introduced. Such elimination is practicable in the towns and ports of Eastern Africa, and there is no reason to suppose the results here will not be similar to those elsewhere, but as regards the rural areas we do not know either whether *Aedes* control is practicable on a great scale or if it would be sufficient. So in the rural areas as may be intended it will be necessary to begin in the first place on inoculation until our enteric fevers and the rural health workers at an Institute can do more.

But there can be no doubt that the elimination of *Aedes* mosquitoes from our ports and towns will do far more than to keep these places safe from yellow fever, for in eliminating *Aedes aegypti* many other domestic mosquito species will be probably eliminated as well, and not only the common but the health of the people will benefit thereby.

Statements Worth Noting

"I am sorry you have to remember the Last of us, but I won't let it among you." — *John Galsworthy*

"The most perfect gentleman I ever knew was a sergeant." — *Mark Twain*

"Breed rather than the barren gamesters from productive exhortation." — *Dr. J. C. Leland Scott*, "Economics Trust"

"The present flax crop in Kenya is only about a third of what is required." — *Mr. D. W. Gurney*, Director of Agriculture

"I can only wish that I had a gun like each other and run it over when hunting." — *Frank Lloyd Wright*, in his diary

"In 1917 nearly 1% of the United States population came from Latin America and the West Indies. The colonies of European origin in the Empire." — *Schuster*

"Minerals in Southern Rhodesia have been valued at about £100,000,000 worth of minerals in the past 10 years, with gold comprising about 10% of that amount." — *Mr. Lightfoot*, of the Geological Survey

"Those who did not pay income tax in Northern Rhodesia last year will still not have to pay this year. But those who did pay last year—about 70%—are not many in number—will have to pay 40% more this year." — *Mr. H. Cartmel-Robinson*, speaking in the House

"I find the Uganda Government not stopped all the herds of cotton when the slump occurred soon after the opening of cotton sales, the reduced price paid to the native growers would have resulted in £1,000,000 less in circulation in the country and a fall in revenue of between £250,000 and £300,000." — *The Uganda Herald*

"The natural agents which collect and pull the minerals from below the soil and redistribute them in the shape of leaf bark and twig fall to the ground and form the deep, porous crust of a tree system. The natural carbon dioxide in the air and the surface minerals are rapidly used up, and the tree comes down again." — *Dr. J. C. Leland Scott*

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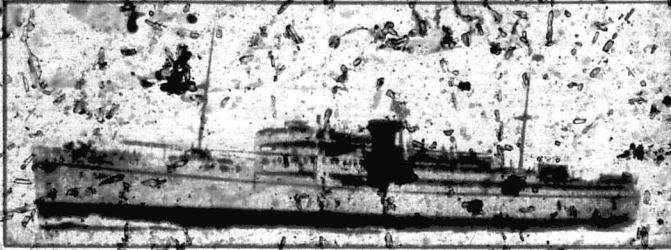
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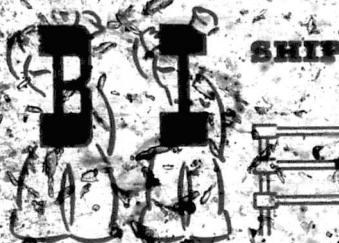
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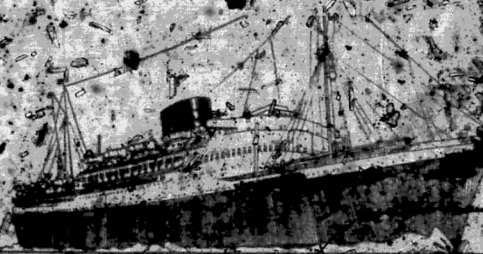
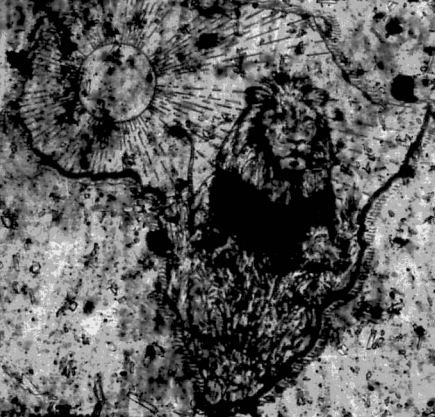
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Principal Contents
Matters of Moment
The Immensity of His Task
The Emperor's ...
The ... of ...
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONLY MARKED THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the expulsion of Haile Selassie from his capital by the armies of Mussolini, who has now suffered the chagrin of watching his vaunted East African Empire collapse in a few weeks against the attack of numerically smaller forces, whose members would, however, be the first to recognise the importance of that achievement of Abyssinian insubordination and co-operation. If the Duke's mood must be one of disillusionment, that of the Emperor is of thankfulness for the recovery of the country which he has begun to lead along the road of progress before it was savaged by Fascism. There can be no doubt that its cause has gained immeasurably by his own dignity in adversity, and by the high opinion created in influential quarters of the uprightness of his character, the firmness of his faith, the magnanimity of his outlook, and the soundness of his plans. Not merely the pre-eminent leader of his people, the Emperor is unquestionably their most enlightened and practical reformer. Before Italian covetousness drove him from his throne, he had set his mind to the extremely difficult task of eradicating the old evils of Ethiopia, and his designs would encounter the animosity of the influential and the active opposition of powerful and influential reactionaries, many of whom were ready to go fighting lengths to preserve their

prerogatives. Yet, with the assistance of a few able advisers, of whom the best were probably the British, Haile Selassie had in a few years made considerable advances towards a more liberal order of things. His half-decade of exile may well, in retrospect, have been incomparably the most important period in the whole history of Ethiopia. Spent for the most part in a quiet English town, it has been a period of observation of the strengths and weaknesses of British institutions; of consultation with some of our ablest administrators; and of appreciation of those qualities in our national character which he desires to enlist in the service of Abyssinian reform. The organisation of his country now that it has been freed from the invader is a mission of immense perplexity. Indeed, the confusion must far surpass that which faced Great Britain when, after the last war, she assumed responsibility for the administration of German East Africa, for if the introduction of British justice in place of Fascism there meant a complete reversal of native law, the African subjects of what is now Tanganyika Territory find at least some conception, though often an erroneous one, of the nature of ordered

The Emperor's note is a confirmation of the fact that in Abyssinia the case is not a simple one. The Emperor's note is a confirmation of the fact that in Abyssinia the case is not a simple one. The Emperor's note is a confirmation of the fact that in Abyssinia the case is not a simple one.

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Abyssinian Campaign Ending, Says Smuts

Aircraft and Troops to be Transferred to Egypt

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, EAST AFRICA, is in the opinion of General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, practically at an end. This is the outstanding news of the past week concerning the war in Ethiopia, where our troops continue to progress rapidly, while our aircraft inflict severe damage upon the enemy.

...troops captured during and following the occupation of Dessalegnaw totalled 100 Italian and 200 Colonial troops. A number of enemy aircraft were included, and we have also secured 900 supplies. Operations to link up our western and eastern columns converging on the defensive position held by the enemy in the region of Anba Abaga are continuing, although progress has again been held up by enemy road demolitions. In the southern area our pursuit continues, and many more prisoners have been taken, while desertions among the Italian Colonial troops are daily increasing.

Abyssinia.—Units of the South African Defence Force captured Sokota on Sunday, inflicting many casualties on the enemy. A further 515 prisoners have been taken, of whom 400 Colonial troops immediately volunteered to join the Emperor's service. In all other theatres active troops of our own troops and of Pathan forces continue steadily to clear the country of isolated detachments. Enemy troops and positions and ammunition dumps were attacked in the Madaya area by aircraft of the South African Air Force. Motor transport was destroyed and heavy casualties caused among white and native troops. Direct hits were registered on buildings at Gandoho aerodrome. Buildings at Sitta were also hit.

On Wednesday and on the previous day aircraft of the S.A.F. and S.A.A.F. machine-gunned enemy motor transport in the Asaba and in the Shashan area. Considerable damage and casualties were caused. An enemy camp north of Maji was bombed and machine-gunned.

Damage at Addis Ababa Aerodrome. It became known in London that 23 enemy aircraft were found on the aerodromes at Addis Ababa, most of them burnt out. Of eight bombers left wrecked on the tarmac, four had been burnt out by ground strafing attacks. Several fighters had been left tipped on their nose, but it is hoped to put 16 of them and one bomber back into service. One bomber had some 400 holes from bomb splinters and bullets.

April's Toll of Enemy Aircraft

The Air Ministry, New South Wales, has announced that 40 enemy aircraft were destroyed on their own aerodromes in East Africa. Much of this destruction was the work of the S.A.A.F., which had been particularly active in attacking enemy aerodromes during the campaign. No enemy aircraft was shot down by our fighters in this area during the month, but eight were shot down by fighters, this being the naturally low total for previous months. When enemy aircraft are still plentiful and offer resistance, British losses for April were, wholly in the Middle East Command, had been 34 machines, against the enemy's total of 262, and many of our pilots had returned action. Losses of the Middle East Command were also a total of 10 machines in the S.A.A.F., the I.A.A.F., and Rhodesian units. Free French pilots.

The tarmac at this aerodrome, 1,000 yards long by 250 yards wide, was found to be closely pitted with bomb craters, and in front of it well camouflaged aerodrome now occupied by British troops. There had been discovered and severely damaged by despatch.

A match, retransmitted from base Dessalegnaw on April 28 by the special correspondent of the Times, but delayed in transmission.

This evening's news and tonight's Italian prisoners slipping down and clinging to the sides of

the gorges in the high range which they had crossed in the Kombolcha Pass. This had been done in a final frantic effort to keep out the British forces from the mountain stronghold which the Italians had made their last stand in north-east Abyssinia.

Fierce Battle of the Campaign

Prisoners already exceed 5,400 in the fiercest battle of the campaign, which has been fought entirely by South African infantry, mounted cars, and artillery. The Duke of Aosta, leaving his trucks and baggage in Dessie, flew away in the direction of Amba Alagi in the sole surviving Savoia bomber of the Italians' boasted fleet in East Africa. All the wreckage of the last concentration of all but all of the Italian aeroplanes remaining to them, after the relentless 2,000 miles march across the Komolcha aerodrome in the valley, below the site where the British perched 22 burnt-out skeletons of bombers and fighters among the bullet-riddled hangars. A radio fell on February 20. It ran on March 20 and Dessie on April 26. The battle of Dessie began April 17 in a maze of mountains, with a gigantic fortified quit. But South Africans in days marched through the prepared positions which the Italians thought they could hold for at least three months. The surrounding mountains were high, covered with caves in which were stored thousands of tons of food, fuel, and ammunition.

One brigade fought a force estimated at 12 battalions, mainly Europeans. They were outnumbered by three to one in every direction. Our forces took 40 guns and killed at least 500 of the enemy. After a full-day battle for a peak on a mountain, the range was cleared and the enemy thrown into headlong flight.

The troops man-handled 100 derelict trucks which were jammed in an S-bend of the road as an obstacle before pushing on to the Kombolcha Pass. Here the Italians, in a panic, blew up the cliff road and a bridge, thus cutting off six of our heavy guns and 50 retreating vehicles, including the very latest and best operating theatre. The Transvaalers swept forward on foot. In the early afternoon the enemy dropped the stress of the transport-crowded pass. The final day dawned with this showing and the demolitions incomplete. The Italians claim that Dessie was an open city, and a bombardment of the summit of the peak, which was visible in the sunset, whereupon the King of Dessie and other well-known men hurried out to our front line with a letter of surrender. Barely two companies of Transvaalers entered Dessie at dusk in time to save the Italians from the mobs.

Advance upon Amba Alagi

May 2.—British Staff in Cairo stated: "Further progress has been made with the recon of road. The British, entering our forces to increase their pressure on enemy positions covering Amba Alagi. Our troops have occupied Bahbar and Debub. Operations continue to progress successfully in the southern areas."

The R.A.F. communique stated: "In Abyssinia enemy positions were attacked at Amba Alagi and near Alowata, and an enemy fortress in the pass at Palaga was heavily bombed, about 50 direct hits being observed."

May 3.—The official bulletin issued in Cairo laid:

Further progress is being made in the advance upon Amba Alagi. Our column operating from the north yesterday captured a commanding position overlooking the main position, while our southern column occupied Waldia, 50 miles north of Dessie (and formerly the Duke of Aosta's headquarters). Two hundred Colonial prisoners were captured during this operation, while a further 500 Italians and 500 Colonials have been taken at Dessie. In the southern area our troops, after a sharp engagement, occupied the enemy post of Gaf, capturing 120 Italians, 100 Colonials, five guns, and a quantity of other war material.

South African mater aircraft shot down one S.10 bomber and destroyed one C.47 on the ground at Amba. Enemy defences at Debra Tabor were soon demolished in the Falaga Pass and Lake Asbiangi area. Considerable damage was caused by direct hits on motor transport parks, stores, and convoys. Over 50 vehicles were damaged by machine gun fire.

Springboks Goings from Ethiopia to Egypt

We are going to use our troops in Egypt and take part in the campaign. The latest of our resources, General Smuts, told the South African House of Assembly. "The setback suffered by the British forces in Abyssinia presents us with a task with which we shall have to grapple. The British authorities have asked us, as soon as our troops can be released from the Abyssinian campaign, that we should go to their assistance. The Government have agreed to do so. A portion of your forces, which it has been possible to release from its duties in East Africa, is already on the move to Egypt."

General Smuts said the Abyssinian campaign was practically at an end, and paid a warm tribute to the South African troops every minute of which deserved the country's gratitude and pride. "Very great thanks are due to the war-time troops who have been led in the field by General Cunningham, and to our Allies and their troops."

One of the South African fighter squadrons already in Egypt shot down 12 enemy machines, destroyed 53 on the ground, and damaged 36 in Italian East Africa. Four more of our fighters were already near the D.R.C.

May 4.—General Cunningham recently announced that another important base has been captured by our troops in the high mountains of the East.

The R.A.F. has given continuous powerful air support to the successful operations of our ground forces in the Amba Alagi and Falaga Pass area. Great destruction was caused in many fortifications, motor transport, and supplies by bomb and machine-gun attacks. Heavy casualties were inflicted on enemy troops.

His messages reported that the stronghold of Fike, 150 miles south of Addis Ababa, in the high area of Abyssinia had been taken by the R.A.F. who took 120 Italians and 100 African prisoners and captured 10 Italian tanks. The tanks included two guns and 12 high speed Bren gunners.

French Forces Refused

French forces in the mountains announced they had declared on the ground that important positions were being held by British forces. The French forces had entered the area in conjunction with British troops, with a view of military action against French Somaliland. There is no truth in such a statement. The headquarters of the Free French forces in London state in the most categorical way that they have no troops at Zeila.

May 5.—The Cairo communique said:

In the Debub sector Indian troops occupied Bahbar and Debub on May 3. During the course of this operation a heavy counter-attack by the enemy in great superior forces was driven back, leaving an officer and 100 other ranks prisoners in our hands. Both important positions were occupied on Sunday, and the advance upon Amba Alagi is steadily progressing. A large number of enemy troops surrendered. The number not counted. In the southern districts of Abyssinia further progress is reported by all our columns operating in pursuit of the enemy.

Italian Headquarters in Abyssinia were machine-gunned by fighter aircraft of the S.A.A.F., and a vigorous attack was made on stores, dumps, and motor transport troops throughout the day between the Falaga Pass and Dessie. It is estimated that over 100

enemy motor transport vehicles were severely damaged. Stores and dumps were repeatedly hit by our bombs.

May 6.—British O.K.F., Seniors, and R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced—

Further progress has been made by our forces advancing northwards from Dessie on the rear of the Italian position about Amse Alagi. Advancing from Negelli, our troops have inflicted heavy casualties on a strong enemy force holding a position covering Adola. In the other sectors our advance is continuing.

Aircraft of the R.A.F. and S.A.A.F. continue harassing operations against the enemy in the few airfields still held by them.

The 11th (Southern Rhodesian) Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment has just been formed in Southern Rhodesia. Hitherto Southern Rhodesians had been chiefly drafted to West African battalions, with which many are serving as officers and N.C.O.'s. The commander of the new regiment is Lieutenant-Colonel Blakiston-Houston.

Casualties and Appointments

Flight Lieutenant N. F. F. Tyas and Sergeant W. R. Horobin, both of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, were recently killed in action in Eritrea. When flying Italian positions they were attacked by four enemy fighters and shot down.

The following Rhodesian casualties have been announced with regret by the Ministry of Defence: killed in action—C.S.M. [Name] and Rifleman A. G. L. Vivier; Wounded—Captain M. W. Clarke, Sergeant B. C. Branch.

Lieutenant J. van der Merwe, of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, is missing, believed killed in action.

An Australian pilot serving with the R.A.F. Major Arthur Johnstone, has been presented by the Emperor Haile Selassie with a gold watch inscribed "For Courageous Service" for having walked 40 miles through enemy country in Abyssinia to deliver a message to the Emperor after his plane had been forced down.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. H. Eales, O.B.E., has been appointed to the command of all local forces in the Seychelles.

Captain Neville Lewis, famous war artist to the South African Defence Force, has been visiting the Abyssinian theatre of war.

Mr. H. J. Filmer, who recently contested the Fort Victoria by-election, is now serving with the R.A.F. in Southern Rhodesia, while his home is in the R.A.F. in this country. Mr. Filmer's earlier service with the Rhodesian forces in East Africa during the last war.

Sergeant Rodney Hullneck, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hullneck, of Blantyre, has qualified as a pilot in the R.A.F.

The following appointments have been announced by the East African War Supplies Board: Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentrick, Senior Controller; Mr. H. W. Gill, Assistant Timber Controller; Mr. J. C. Rammell, Deputy Timber Controller.

Mr. H. A. Green, M.P., for many years in the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service, has been commissioned into the Royal Army Pay Corps, and is serving some time in Scotland.

Before the war, a number of Southern Rhodesian women had left the Colony for Athens to serve with the Greek Red Cross.

The committee set up in the Middle East by the Red Cross and St. John's Association now covers the whole of the Mediterranean. General Maxwell, already £80,000 worth of goods have been dispatched.

Recently two Italian air battalions, the 7th Regiment in the highlands of Abyssinia. They represent the Italian and the Italian Navy. The Italians wanting by the points to nil.

American military control operations in the East African theatre are being carried out according to the plan from Washington.

Gifts for War Purposes

Last December the Northern Rhodesian Native Council unanimously resolved to remit to the War Office the sum of £100, and the Government of the Protectorate has now received news that the offer has been gratefully accepted by the British Government. The total was intended as a gift to the War Office for the purchase of war supplies from public funds: £50,000 for the purchase of fighter aircraft, £50,000 for the purchase of anti-aircraft guns, and an additional grant from the War Office of £10,000.

Some time ago it was stated that children in Chingola, Northern Rhodesia, by giving up their Christmas toys had raised £140 for the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund. We now learn that their sacrifice was brought to the special notice of the Lord Mayor of London. Their gift was spent on presents for children who had suffered from air raids.

Natives in the Zaka district in Southern Rhodesia have raised a splendid sum of £1,107 for the purchase of mobile canteens for service in bombed areas in this country. The gift was made up of contributions in cash and produce. As Zaka is a poor district, the natives' sacrifice has clearly been untold. The money has been awarded by the Lord Mayor of London, who has been informed of the natives' desire that the purchase of canteens should be identified as their expression of sympathy with the British people.

In order to encourage the purchase of war bonds in this district, an Income Association has organised a public lottery with tickets at 1s. Kenya War Bonds will be sold with 95% of the proceeds the balance being retained for expenses. The first prize will represent £1,000 to the extent of 50% of the total money raised, and the second prize will be 10% of the total. It is hoped to raise £100,000 by these means.

To Mark King's Jubilee

In many of the universities of the Protectorate, King's Jubilee is being celebrated as a Protectorate, which event will be celebrated on Wednesday next. Major the Governor, Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, is appealing for funds for the purchase of mobile canteens for the use of the homeless in London. Each will bear the words "Nursing and Jubilee Canteens".

The Scottish Women's Committee in Edinburgh, Kenya, recently remitted £100 to the Seaside Seaside Glasgow, with the request that the money be used for the purchase and maintenance of mobile canteens serving on H.M.S. KENYA and a mine sweeper. Another fund is being sent from Eldoret to continue the good work.

The Southern Rhodesia Central Council of the British Red Cross has sent £1,862 to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund. This gift includes £362 for a mobile X-ray unit. Messrs. Firth and John Brown Ltd. have given £250.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., which is closely associated with electrical supplies in East Africa, has sent £50 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund, which has also received a further £280 raised by public subscription in Northern Rhodesia.

The Lord Mayor's War Relief Fund has received £127 raised by public subscription in Northern Rhodesia.

Boys of the Mill Hill School, Nsambaya, Uganda, have contributed £340 as a special expression of sympathy with the sailors of the Mill Hill Mission, London, who have suffered from German bombings.

Boys of the Mill Hill School, Nsambaya, Uganda, have recently collected 5s. 6d. for the Lord Mayor's War Relief Fund.

Amalgamation

of St. Godfrey Huggins

THE HON. ST. GODFREY HUGGINS, Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said during a recent debate in the Legislative Assembly on that Colony: "I believe it of paramount importance that the amalgamation of this Colony and the Northern Territory should be brought about if this Colony and that territory are to develop to the degree that they should. When the war started I was at Home on the very subject. I went Home after reading the Blatholme Report to make sure it was not put into a pigeon-hole, because it was a report which would delight the hearts of Whitehall; it would give them a grand opportunity for putting it away and forgetting about it. I went Home to see that that did not happen."

"I had a definite promise from Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, although that promise would have to be postponed for a time during the first rush of war problems; it would not be postponed for the duration of the war. Of course there are many misgivings attached to being a country which has no reservation in its Constitution, because in England they seem to change the Secretary of State every five minutes or every ten. Nobody worries there when a Minister changes his place in the Cabinet, and matters of this sort are largely in the hands of permanent officials. But I managed to get this undertaking from an important Secretary of State. Not very long ago I wrote to his successor in that I had this understanding, but unfortunately Lord Lloyd died before my letter could get to England, and because the death of the late Secretary of State for Colonies is very grieviously felt, they are not able to say who has any real idea of what the British have a real say in the settlement of the war. We shall miss Lord Lloyd very much indeed."

Lord Hailsham's programme, reported by now, is the one which was set out in his report. The whole argument about the amalgamation really turns on this: that the permanent officials in England believe that the ultimate political future of the Bantu peoples should be settled now. That is a most important thing, and that the prosperity and immediate prosperity of the Bantu is of less consideration. However, we shall go on arguing this because I believe that it is vital to our existence as an Independent State."

...knowing, and in favour of the transfer to Tanganyika Territory of Mr. J. H. Bartley, Director of Public Works in Northern Rhodesia, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council unanimously supported a resolution in favour of the transfer of any senior official during hostilities unless the prosecution of the war demands such transfer. Lieutenant-Colonel Gore-Brown said it was an unfortunate feature of the Colonial system that a territory was always liable to lose its good men. That Protectorate's past work was copper production, the second that of maintaining life of communications. Thousands of vehicles had been sent through the territory over a road that a few years previously had been little more than a mud track. It has had required an enormous amount of organisation, the bulk of which had fallen on the shoulders of the Director of Public Works. In giving his casting vote against the resolution the Governor promised to convey the views of the unofficial members to the Secretary of State.

The Hon. A. Gannan has been appointed a temporary member of the Southern Legislative Council.

Rhodesian Army

Reviewed by the Governor

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Stanley, opening Parliament on Monday, said that one of the Government's most important duties was to serve a balance between the demands for man-power made by the fighting Services and those for essential industry and secondary services.

In spite of the introduction of military conscription, the majority of those who were not allowed to join the fighting forces were experiencing restlessness and a feeling of frustration. In order further to assist the disappointed men, the Government have decided to issue a National Service badge to all men of military age who agree to perform any duty or work in any part of the world. Unfortunately, it had been found necessary for the maintenance of the maximum war effort to introduce a form of national conscription in certain scheduled occupations. When the number of men employed in farming, transport, mining, and the maintenance of essential services had been reduced to a minimum, these occupations would have the first call on man-power.

The number of houses for married members of the Forces, the Governor continued, would be considerably increased to enable many more women and children to leave the United Kingdom to join their husbands at air establishments in Rhodesia.

The 1st Airborne Regiment—the Rhodesian African Rifles formed in June last—was now ready for service. Plans were well advanced for the establishment of a joint Government and missionary action of a secondary school for Natives under the Minister of Native Affairs.

A reduction in the gold output was to be expected, but it was considered that base mineral production would be maintained. —Times telegram from Salisbury.

The Emperor's Return

to His Capital

When the first copy of this issue went to press on Tuesday night—the Emperor had must for technical reasons be delivered to the printers some hours in advance of the inner eight pages—it was still not known in England that the Emperor Haile Selassie had returned to Addis Ababa on Monday. The news was reached here too late to appear in the first part of the leading article, which dealt with that subject.

So far we have no details beyond the special bulletin issued by G.H.O., Cairo, stating that the Emperor had re-entered his capital on the fifth anniversary of the seizure of Addis Ababa by Italian troops, and that he was received by General Cunningham, G.O.C., East Africa, and his sons, the Crown Prince and the Duke of Harar.

...the Emperor had been known to be in the city for some time. The Emperor's return to his capital was the general terms of peace envisaged by Germany and Italy to have control of Africa, except perhaps for bits of the British possessions and little of South Africa.

88th Week of the War

Background to the

The Air Division, in which an airplane is financed for 1,000,000 worth of planes; in 1940 \$144,000,000 worth; in 1941 it will be rising on less than \$1,000,000,000 worth. On July 1, 1940, the industry was operating 2,210,448 sq. feet of floor space, and within eight months it had increased that space to 3,138,007 sq. feet. Meanwhile the number of employees had risen from 120,100 to 226,172, and virtually all the new employees had had to be trained in the new and difficult art of building aeroplanes. Today the industry is working to absolute capacity in so far as the acquisition of the necessary materials allow. Twenty-four hour daily operation in most cases for six days a week is the rule, with the seventh day devoted to the vital maintenance of machinery. The necessary plant clean up, and the evening up of production. The industry estimated that 5,500 war aeroplanes could be built in 1940. Actually, nearly 6,000 were built. Since the grave phase of national emergency began in July, 1940, nearly 30,000 military aeroplanes have been built. The production curve have been accelerating steadily—700 in November, 850 in December, 1,000 in January, and 1,200 in March. We are very near the British and German monthly production rates which are estimated at 1,500 aeroplanes each. In 20 months since the outbreak of war nearly 3,500 military aeroplanes ordered by the British have been exported. The industry now estimates that 18,000 aeroplanes will be turned out this year and 30,000 in 1942. I am told by Government sources that the requirements under consideration will bring the total aeroplanes on order from the present 4,000 to 80,000. —Col. John J. Tugelli, President, U.S.A. Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

Germany and Egypt.—The Germans do not make any secret of the fact that the ultimate aim of their Balkan campaign is Egypt. After the occupation of Greece and the Greek islands, including Crete, they intend, they say, to launch an attack against Egypt in conjunction with operations from Libya. A great number of German sailors and marines have been concentrated in Bulgaria, and a good number of camels have been brought into Bulgaria by the Germans. Whether they are for use in Egypt, do not know, but the spectacle of camels being transported in large numbers is unusual to say the least. —Mr. Papanelis, Greek Minister in Sofia.

The Germans, though rich enough to take advantage of the cowardices of others, the Germans never forgive. At least of all will they forgive those whom they have injured. Look at their treatment of the Polish people in this war and the Belgian in the last. In Belgium, 67,000 German troops seized 67,000 women and children (40 of them under 15 years of age), put them against a wall and shot them. I have the list of the victims of my hands. I speak of what I know. I was Commissioner for the Belgian Government to investigate these things when they occurred. That was in 1914. In 1939 and 1940, according to a careful estimate in a very careful newspaper, *The Times*, they have murdered with machine-gun bullets, cudgels and jack-boots 70,000 Polish civilians—and 200,000 of their victims have been women and children. We have to be careful not again, seduced by appeals from a defeated Germany, to let humanitarian sentiment of ours which they always both exploit and despise. We have to force them to a hiding that they will never want to run the risk of another. We have to disarm them so completely that it will be out of their power ever to take up arms again. We must take to the ground every factory and workshop in Germany devoted to the manufacture of arms and munitions of war. The German chemical industry must be wiped out. Every bomb dropped on our homes, hospitals, churches and shelters is made in the German chemical factories. Germany is no more to be trusted with a chemical industry of her own than with an aviation industry of her own. We must extirpate both. —Brigadier General J. H. Morgan, in *The National Review*.

Big Bomber Success.—The new big R.A.F. bombers have justified themselves. It appears that the fruition of the big bomber policy now coming about will multiply the striking power of the R.A.F. by an unexpectedly large amount. One of the chief reasons is that it has been found possible for some targets to be over-run by these big machines which are so large that are used in the case of Wellingtons and Blenheims. Thus the bomb load which can be dealt with per trained bomber crew goes up nearly ten fold. It would be nearly four Wellingtons to carry the load of a single Stirling over comparable distances. —Major G. E. Stead, in *The Observer*.

Tactics.—Although in Greece the strategy and results were in accordance with previous experience in this war, in Egypt the situation was utterly different. The Germans advanced in the face of our air superiority and the fact that we held nearly all the aerodromes, thus proving that in certain circumstances a highly mechanised land force can afford to ignore air superiority. How was it done and what does it imply? It means that air units of fighters armed only with machine-guns and precision bombs cannot by themselves halt a heavy mechanised force in unfavourable terrain. The desert is fairly easy for mechanised forces to use in the face of air attack. The columns had spread out until they are as difficult to hit with bombs as a column of tanks. Roads are not necessary for the tracks of tanks or the heavy types of motor transports. It is camouflage difficult. For these reasons a far greater bomber strength is needed to deal with such an advance. Reconnaissance cannot be confined to a narrow strip of road, but must be spread far and wide. The machine-gun has proved of little use against tanks. Reconnaissance, charged with the destruction or the destruction of mechanised forces on the ground in these conditions, need shell-firing cannon and the ability to deliver small bombs accurately on the mobile targets. —*Times*.

R.A.F. in Greece.—The R.A.F. in Greece was small. It consisted of fighters and a few long-range bombers. Still every air battle our fighters had to tackle at desperate odds, but they exacted a great toll for the casualty inflicted by the enemy. Bombers frequently ran into strong pockets of German fighters and were harassed on the way to the objective, over the target area, and on the return journey. In spite of this they made many devastating attacks on enemy troop concentrations, ammunition dumps and communication lines. The story of the air fighting in Greece is a repetition of that of the Advanced Air Support Force and the Air Support Force in France, but the case was there, was no doubt, a more desperate. The Germans had sent into the Balkans something like 1,500 aircraft. Our much smaller force included a number of American aircraft, including the Maryland, all of which gave an excellent account of themselves. —*Times* aeronautical correspondent.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised.—Man is naturally a war, and has to fight for peace. — Mr. Motley Roberts.

Moscow doomed to become a satellite for Berlin. — *Time and Tide*.

Every line of us, one of the dangerous trades. — Mr. Robert Nichols.

America is trading past the milestones of reluctance. — Mr. Mark Sullivan.

Germany is at her best only under the sun of success and in adversity. — Strategicus.

The greatest divine gift to us was the birth of the Fuehrer. — German broadcast from Munich.

Leadership is very largely a matter of thinking yourself better than anyone else. — Mr. Michael Richy.

The French automobile industry is working at 45% of capacity on lorries for the German Army. — *The Times*.

Napoleon has conquered the whole of Europe and Great Britain. — R. B. Bennett.

We may have a long struggle, but unlike Napoleonic wars we shall win. — Mr. Chusler, M.P.

Fire, the greatest destroyer known to man, has caused 90% of the war damage. — Admiral P. H. Beamish.

The Prime Minister always speaks well. An old journalist says he now treats his matter. — *The National Review*.

There were 220,000 industrial research workers in Germany in 1938 and only 14,000 in the United States. — Mr. A. S. Bright.

In no part of the world are there more beautiful buildings than the cathedrals, abbeys and churches of England. — *The Weekly Review*.

If you see complacency, kick it. This is the hour to be ruthless against sloth, to be resentful of selfishness. — Captain H. H. Ballou, M.P.

The Emperor Haile Selassie, who reads his Bible daily, tries to put into operation the Christian tenets he believes so firmly. — Mr. Haissal St. Claire.

When I hear of 900 cars assembled at a race meeting and 30,000 gathered at a football match, I wonder whether we are crazy. — Mr. E. Shinwell, M.P.

There is no British achievement in India of which we have better reason to be proud than the unity we have given her. — The Secretary of State for India.

One of our aeroplane factories which used to occupy a single site is now scattered over five counties with 42 separate centres of production. — Lord Beveridge.

The effect of the Budget proposals is to increase the yield of income tax by £1,180,000,000 in the current year and £2,120,000,000 in full year. — Captain Crookshank, M.P.

In the last 20 months we have done more in much less time in land as it respects the Italian Government 43 years to 1919 in the claims of the British. — Mr. R. S. Hanson.

Nine of the 100 officers of the Ministry of Information were prevailed upon to issue a public hearing on the issue of the Sunday edition of the national newspapers. — Mr. Minnie Informa.

Of the 100 meals in every house in the country, 10 are kind of meals in every house. — Mr. George.

A man brought in a Greek is more likely to know early what he thinks, because he has lived with men who know what they thought and who formed a clear and consistent view of things. — Mr. Richard Livingstone.

An agreement made before the war with the present German régime would have meant a certain destruction of the British Empire. That destruction is the corner-stone of Hitler's political schemes. — Dr. Hermann Goehring.

The demands of the Moslem League would split India into a congeries of jarring states and introduce the elements of civil disturbances and civil war which would undo the work of the past 150 years. — Sir Stanley Reed, M.P.

As the succession of savage raids on Plymouth lend colour to the theory entertained in some quarters that the Nazis contemplate a surprise air-bombing stroke in Devon or Cornwall, and want to cut Plymouth out of action, as far as possible, in advance. — *The Spectator*.

There is not a grain of truth in the suggestion that either King Leopold or the Belgian Government objected to the completion of the Maginot Line. On the contrary, representations were made, both officially and privately, to the French Government in 1933. — Professor Edgar Sisson.

The customary summer holiday, so far as it does not exceed one week, should in the future be taken this year. — Miss.

The divorce between Sanskrit religion and weekday behaviour will not be healed simply by attempting to inculcate doctrinal religion into the young, but by introducing them to a mode of life of which the natural texture is religious. — Dr. J. H. Oldham.

By giving India fiscal autonomy since the last war Lancashire has put a cotton trade report of 2,000,000 yards and allowed India to build up her own trade in just the very things in regard to which, if we were looking after our own interests, we should try to interfere with her. — Sir George Schuster, M.P.

Air raids on London have completely destroyed 53 churches—120 Anglican, 11 Roman Catholic, and 125 Nonconformist. Another 613 have been seriously damaged—250 Anglican, 13 Catholic and 150 Nonconformist. Slight damage has been done to 300 Anglican, 30 Catholic and 411 Nonconformist places of worship. — Radio Vatican.

Indirect taxation during 1940-41 yielded 38.47%, and direct taxation 61.53% of our national revenue. On the existing basis indirect taxation in 1941-42 will yield 35.63% and direct taxation 64.37%. The Budget proposals for 1941-42 allow for a yield of 32.53% from indirect taxation, and 67.45% from direct taxation. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The next stage in human progress is to discard the idea that self-preservation and national interest should be the only principles which determine foreign policy, and to believe that all nations, within the limits of their powers, have a duty to help actively to make justice, mercy and peace prevail, and that the equality of the sufferings of other peoples are not merely their own concern but a disgrace to the world. — *The Round Table*.

During the first trade depression following the last war it was generally speaking the small units in business, particularly those in which the proprietors took the leading part, that best weathered the storm and maintained our export trade, and it was the large combines, often those of a quasi-monopolistic character, with organisations more like Administrative Ltd. than the business executives, which lacked the necessary enterprise and resilience to adapt themselves to new techniques and costs to meet the changing economic world. — Mr. E. P. Hitchcock.

PERSONALIA

Dr. J. S. Bradley is now President of the Seychelles Club.
 Lt. Mitchell, wife of Sir Philip Mitchell, is staying in South Africa.

A daughter was born in Broken Hill last week to Mrs. Boardillon, wife of Mr. Victor J. Boardillon.

Mr. J. S. Tyler, E.A.A.S.C., and Miss Dorothy Williams are shortly to be married in Kenya.

A daughter was born in Zanzibar last week to Mrs. M. J. Muir, wife of Mr. J. S. Muir, Director of Agriculture.

Lady Dundas has been elected President and Chairman of the Uganda Women's Emergency Organisation. Mrs. F. J. Down, Solicitor-General of Kenya, and Miss M. W. Thompson, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. S. J. Gibson, former senior general manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa in the Union, has died in Wynberg.

The King of Egypt has conferred the Grand Cordon of Ismail on Sir John Caulcutt, Chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

A son was born in Accra, Gold Coast, last week to Mrs. Waters, wife of Mr. H. B. Waters, former Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

Lord W. H. Goschen has accepted an invitation to become Chairman of the Overseas League in succession to Lord Goschen, Chairman for the past four years.

Sir Norman Finlay, Chief Justice of Uganda, was entertained at a public luncheon in Kampala in the hour of the day and recently conferred upon him.

An annual reception will be held this afternoon at Over-Seas House by the League of Coloured Peoples. Mrs. M. Corbett-Ashby will be the guest of honour.

That Southern Rhodesia should be permanently represented in Beira by an agent appointed by the Government has been urged by Mr. Ian Wilson, M.P.

Two Southern Rhodesians, Messrs. M. M. and H. R. Goldberg, recently motored from Cape Town to Umtali in 92 hours running time. The distance is 7,700 miles.

Mr. P. E. Markham, a pioneer of the Melsetter district, has died at the age of 81. He served in the Zulu War of 1879 and first reached Southern Rhodesia in 1892.

Major Walter John Geller, who has died in South Africa at the age of 67, was a member of the Pioneer Column which laid the foundations of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. F. (Carmel) Robinson, Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Provincial Commissioner for Boy Scouts, in succession to Mr. L. W. G. Eccles, who has resigned.

Mr. A. G. Harrison has been elected President of the Niema Golf Club, with Mr. C. Crickor as Vice-President.

Among the most striking portraits exhibited at this year's Royal Academy are one of Major-General the Earl of Athlone, President of the Royal African Society, painted by Mr. Wilton's John, and one of General Sturt by Mr. N. Lewis.

Mr. D. A. O. Morgan, son of the late Mr. J. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, and himself a discoverer of several valuable gold prospects in the Great district of Tanganyika, was married in London last week to Miss Joan McCallum, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. F. Latham of Tonbridge.

Mr. W. P. Gummer, Chairman of the Johannesburg Board of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society, has died in South Africa at the age of 78. He lived in Southern Rhodesia for many years in the early days, fought in the Matabele Rebellion, and was a member of the first Rhodesian Council in 1904.

In a recent broadcast talk by Sir P. M. Hastings, of Southern Rhodesia, said that in his opinion, a coffee planter in East Africa, no matter how small, is now commanding one of the largest small ships, has nothing more to say about the present exchange rate, and is looked upon by his bank as a "big fish" in a "small pond" just like No. 1 tonnage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. G. Willis, who have lived in Southern Rhodesia for 25 years, and are now 80 years of age, have celebrated their diamond wedding. Mrs. Willis was appointed curator of the Bulwer's Museum in 1890, and a few years later became the first curator of the Queen Victoria Memorial Museum, Salisbury. He had a great reputation as a taxidermist.

The engagement is announced between Second Lieutenant Basil M. Brooke, 11th Hussars, only son of Rear-Admiral Sir Basil Brooke and Lady Brooke, and Miss Mary Bateson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bateson, of Chorlbury. Sir Basil accompanied the King and Queen, then Duke and Duchess of York, on their visit to East Africa some years ago.

During a holiday recently spent in Kenya, Wing-Commander Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, who is stationed in Southern Rhodesia, climbed the Nelson peak of Mount Kenya. He was accompanied only by a native guide, and is believed to be the first to achieve this feat. Two Germans who had made the ascent arrived by plane in Nanyuki on the day war was declared, and were promptly arrested.

For the first time elections were recently held for membership of the Aberdeen District Council, Kenya. Those elected were Mr. J. C. Ward and W. K. Bastard (Nanyuki), Mr. C. Ward (Timau), Captain E. H. Evans (Nyeri-Naro Moru), Messrs. W. Miles Fletcher and F. R. H. Shaw (Nairobi), Mrs. M. F. Bower (Narok), Mr. A. Dykes (Marmanet), Mr. M. Luxford (Lushau), Captain T. Dodd and Captain Louis Sykes (Ol Joro Orok), and Mr. C. F. Ryder and Major H. B. Shappe (Naragway).

Mr. R. C. A. Cayendish, Commissioner of Police in Kenya, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 56, entered the B.S.A. Police in 1906, and after serving in the Salisbury, Hartley, Gatooma and Gwelo districts of Southern Rhodesia, joined the Nigeria Police Force in 1912, in due course attaining the rank of Deputy Inspector-General. He was transferred to Kenya in 1931, when the Colony was severely hit by the World Depression, and he was therefore faced with the necessity of cutting down financial expenditure drastically, which involved the retrenchment of personnel. The efficiency and spirit of the force retained under his leadership, the strength to which his predecessor had raised it. Mr. Cayendish, who was a Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was a keen fisherman and bird shot.

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Wild Game Preservation

Comparisons of the game preservation policies of various African territories were made by Mr. C. W. Hobley in his recent address to the Royal Society of Africa, a part of which was published recently. Mr. Hobley said:

The great panacea for saving wild life which is at present the vogue is the dedication of large sanctuaries where much game still exists and where space permits. There is much to be said for this scheme. It has proved a success in Canada and the U.S.A. where millions of acres are so reserved as permanent parks, while the Kruger Park of about 5,000 square miles in South Africa is also a flourishing and popular undertaking.

The reservation of a large area without other plan for its administration or the means to carry it out produces only a false sense of security. In Africa the Kruger Park is probably the best administered, for an exceptional man has had charge of it since its inception. He has succeeded in getting substantial sums for its development and has also been successful in arousing wide public interest.

The Park is, however, costly to maintain. A considerable number of European rangers are employed there, whereas farther north trained natives would be employed to a greater extent. Fortunately for the Kruger Park there is in South Africa a large European population which has shown itself to be very appreciative of the display of wild life in the Park, being particularly attracted by the lions. Visitors' fees help in covering the expenses, but such solutions are unlikely to be realized for many years to come in other parts of Africa.

Credit to the Belgian Congo

The government of the Belgian Congo deserves the credit for setting aside large areas as parks for wild life, but to what extent they are being closely administered is not clear. Those in charge have laid down a rule that no interference of any kind with nature is to be tolerated, and travellers have alleged that in one stretch of country bordering on Uganda the results are un-

suspected. The plains in question were grazed over by large numbers of the antelope group and the grass was burnt annually by Natives for the benefit of their cattle. When the area became part of a park, all grass-burning being prohibited, the herbage became rank and tangled within a short time, small shrubs appeared, and the antelopes, finding the new environment intolerable, all disappeared. What was ignored was that in this case man was an important factor in the production of a suitable environment.

In 50 years, however, the shrubs would become forest, the grass a subsidiary factor, and it may be that then such of the game as had survived would rediscover the habitat to be suitable. This and other examples which could be quoted only go to show that what is termed the ecology of a region is often rather complex, and its study of vital importance. We are too apt to speak of the balance of nature without realizing what is involved.

Ecology can be defined as the biology of mankind, for it is an inquiry which trails observers into all the factors which affect the life of animals, and which make for success or failure—climate, altitude, rainfall, the soil and its mineral contents, the plants which grow thereon, the inter-actions between herbivores and carnivores, also those of insect life, bird life and, lastly, man.

Without access to a wide variety of facts, who can say why a certain species always prefers a particular type of country, or why some species flourish more than others? When and where do the various species calve,

Why at this time do some species migrate generally to a particular region?

The relevant facts are rarely known at present. Information on a myriad points is imperative if the boundaries of permanent sanctuaries are to be demarcated in a manner by which the needs of the inhabitants of the sanctuary are to be satisfied and will therefore pay therein.

Thus in all countries in which wild life preservation is important one or more trained ecologists should form part of the staff. Until this is done we shall all to a great extent be working in the dark. Further, the information procured by this study will undoubtedly prove of great value to stock farmers.

Afres Bigger Game

The East African Professional Hunters' Association held its Annual Meeting in 1911 in Addis Ababa. Five officers of the Association were present, including Captains Philip Percival, Vivian Ward, Murray Smith, P. A. T. Ayre, and P. I. P. Beverley. They were after Big game and big game.

New Governor Appointed

Gordon G. G. G. G., former Governor of the Seychelles and also Governor of the Leeward Islands, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone in succession to Sir Douglas Jardine, who for reasons of health will not return to Africa, but is fit enough to continue with his successor and to take up the office of Governor of the Leeward Islands. All East Africans will be glad to learn of the improved health of Sir Douglas Jardine, who served for so long and so successfully in Somaliland and Tanganyika Territories.

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Two Nyasaland Committees

A Committee has been appointed in Nyasaland to inquire into and report upon the present methods of marketing, storing and exporting the principal agricultural products of the Protectorate and to make recommendations for the purchase, sale, and storage of these products. The committee is composed of Messrs. H. G. Duncan, A. S. Richardson, W. Leit Bowie, M. P. Barrow, all members of the Legislature, and Messrs. F. J. Lock, L. W. Ness, and J. A. Lee, with Mr. C. R. Rennie as secretary.

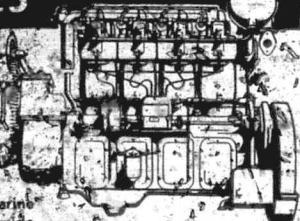
The Nyasaland Government has also appointed a Committee to report on the factors which govern the wholesale and retail selling prices of commodities essential to the inhabitants of the Protectorate. Its duties are to inquire into the present system of price control and to make recommendations for the adoption of a price fixing formula which can be applied generally to cover all essential commodities sold in the Protectorate; the relation between prices charged on August 26, 1930, and the landed costs of such commodities on that date; the desirability of fixing a maximum price above which wholesalers should not be permitted to sell to retailers; the desirability of making the removal or destruction of labels or marks of identification in connection with the origin of goods a criminal offence; and the practicability of applying uniform prices to zones within a 20-mile radius of the distributing centre.

Germanians and Colonies

The Germans are still concentrating on the training of women for life in the Colonies. At Reidsburg, in Schleswig-Holstein, some thousands of girls are undergoing the usual and practical training on three great farms, which are known collectively as the *Koloniale Frauenschule*.

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Questions in Parliament

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. Mander asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what action had been taken to prevent the closing of gold mines in certain African Colonies, in view of the importance to the national interest of the maximum production of gold.

Mr. George Hall said he was not aware of any cases in which gold mines in Colonial Africa had closed or were likely to close down. Gold production in the territories had in fact increased substantially since the outbreak of war. If Mr. Mander had any specific case in mind, he (Mr. Hall) would welcome particulars.

Mr. Edwards asked in a supplementary question: Will the hon. gentleman use all his influence to stop as many of these mines as possible, as this work is a complete waste of time and energy?

West African Troops in East Africa

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Moore asked whether steps were being taken to make the Natives of West Africa familiar with the excellent work of Gold Coast troops in East Africa.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that the excellent work of the Gold Coast Regiment in East Africa was being given the widest possible publicity throughout the Gold Coast by means of broadcasting in English and several local languages, by newspapers, by pamphlets issued by the Gold Coast Department of Information, by addresses given by administrative officers, by photographs displayed in the principal centres of population, and by a film of Gold Coast troops in action. Similar publicity was being given to the activities of Nigerian troops.

Mr. Mander asked whether, in view of the conquest of Abyssinia and the return of Emperor Haile Selassie to his dominions, His Majesty's Government would consider the advisability of entering into an alliance with Abyssinia for the purposes of defence against the common enemy in the west.

Mr. Mander replied that there was nothing he could add to the statement made on February 4 outlining the policy of the British Government towards Abyssinia.

Pioneer Nurses

A memorial has been set up near the Old Fort, Umtata, to commemorate the 200-mile trek through a jungle country in 1891 of three pioneering sisters of the Missionary Sisters' Society, Lucy Stanger and Genevieve Mann, who thus reached Umtata on July 14 of that year to open a hospital.

New Ngambela of the Balovae

Namukando Wanda, who was recently installed Ngambela (Prime Minister) to the Paramount Chief of the Balovae, was born in 1878 and educated by the Rev. E. J. Jolly of the Paris Missionary Society. He inherited the Mumbela chieftainship in 1905. His first wife was the Lealui Kuita in 1912, and in 1935 was made Induna of the Balovae.

Municipal Inquiry

An inquiry is to be held into municipal administrative matters in Bulawayo, and a committee consisting of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the Town Clerk was recently formed to deal with preliminaries. The Council has resolved that the services of a highly qualified and experienced municipal official should be obtained to report whether the administration, management and control of the Council's departments are efficient and economical, and to recommend the steps necessary to secure greater efficiency. The Mayor stated that he had had to handle the consequent disputes which had been working up for some years, but that he was determined to put the administration on a sound footing.

News Items in Brief

During December 1939 Billingsgate was the only Non-enemy station in Southern Rhodesia to register.

Mr. and Mrs. Elzer Koch of Tines have acquired the Lawns Hotel, Lusitoto.

The main output of the new ferro-cement bridge crossing station has been increased.

A new 18-hole golf course has been completed at Nchanga, Northern Rhodesia.

Organisations in the capital of Southern Rhodesia contemplate the establishment of a hostel for Native female domestic labour.

Nairobi Municipal Council has adopted a minimum wage of 20s a month for Native employees, of which living quarters are provided.

The annual general meeting of members of the Overseas League will be held at Over-Seas House, 251 James St., London, S.W.1, on May 28.

Rickshaws are again in service in Mombasa, mainly for the use of the troops. They disappeared from the streets soon after the end of the last war.

Nairobi Post Office now handles almost twice the volume of telegrams dispatched before the war. The average daily number is now nearly 800 messages.

The committee appointed by the Kenya Government to inquire into the operations of petrol control found no evidence that the restrictions on consumption have curtailed production or hampered distribution.

The committee of experts which has inquired into the incidence of bilharzia in Southern Rhodesia has submitted plans for a five-year campaign aimed at the entire elimination of the disease, the cost being estimated at £50,000.

... and about 100,000 tons of ... into ... 1938 ... 1940.

... on a small scale was recently applied to ... Kenya to reduce supplies to ... and to save shipping space by reducing ... Supplies of fresh butter for civilians are reduced by 70% and cheese by 70% and the sale of ... is prohibited.

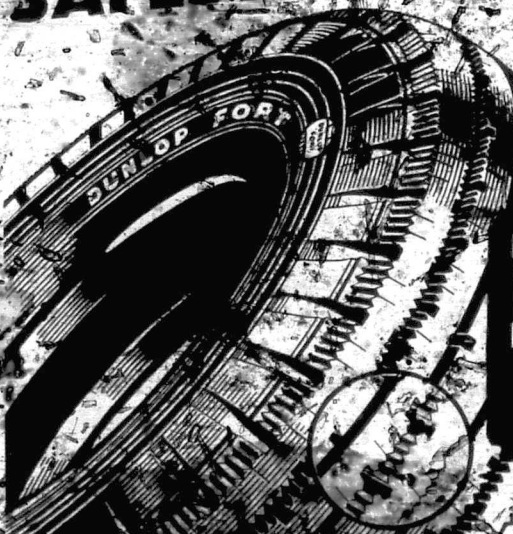
The Owen Sound Regent's headquarters buildings in Park Place, London, W.1, received severe damage by fire in recent air raid. The two old houses overlooking the Green Park are at present out of action, but work continues in the adjoining new wing. Sincere thanks are expressed for the magnificent help given during the raid by members overseas who were staying in the building.

Interesting facts concerning mail services between East Africa and England were recently reported to the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. From September 1st to October 12, 1940, the average time taken by air mail correspondence between England and Nairobi was 13 days, and from August 1st to November 12 surface mails from England to Kenya averaged 42 days, while in the reverse direction the period ranged from 32 to 54 days.

The good work carried out in East Africa by the Salvation Army is described in the Salvation Army Year Book for 1941. The organisation has worked in Kenya for the past 19 years and in Uganda for ten years, and in both countries encouraging progress has been made in education and social spheres to meet the needs of all classes of the population. Copies of the Year Book may be obtained from 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.2.



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East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., state in their annual report to June 30, 1940, that accounts for the year, after providing £7,429 for amortisation and depreciation, show a net loss of £1,751.

The total output for the year was 1,745 tons of fibre, the lowest against 2,162 tons in the same previous year. Prices for the fibre ranged from £11 15s. to £20 10s. from July to October 1939, but in November the export price of £20 was established.

Under the restriction scheme the quota for Family Nyika Territory is 7,500 tons, of which the company's production will be 4,300 tons, subject to some additional agreement in respect of new plantings. This limitation of output has made it necessary to suspend production at the Ngerenya estate at the end of January, 1941.

The company's paid-up capital is £100,000. Properties, plant, and buildings appear in the balance sheet at £72,849, sisal in store was valued at £8,728, sundry debtors totalled £1,295 (against sundry creditors, £59,406) and cash at bank amounted to £3,003. The debit balance is now £11,647.

Uganda exported 104,461 bales of cotton during the first two months of this year, cotton seed collections amounting to £7,984. The latest Department of Agriculture report states that rain is feared with marketing during February and March, but that in the grade in certain areas, but the bulk of the crop has been harvested and marketed under satisfactory conditions. Sales to the end of February represented approximately 275,000 bales.

The report also states that the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1940, show a trading profit of £1,751, after providing for depreciation, but provision for taxation provides no less than £1,000, as compared with a net loss of £1,751 for the year ended June 30, 1939. The preference dividend of 3% is £3,000, leaving £7,751 available for ordinary dividends. Dividends of £2,000 are to be paid to the staff and a dividend of 4% is to be paid in July and a final dividend of 8% in December, making 12% for the year against 7% for the previous year. The balance against 7% of these dividends is £12,907, leaving the carry-forward at £41,647.

The directors' report also states that the management reports that negotiations with the Inland Revenue, which are yet complete, indicate that the company should be able to claim for tax purposes a 10% discount on the value of the assets of the company, substantially in excess of the cost of the shares. He also states that the results for the year ending June 30, 1940, will be not less satisfactory than those previously reported to shareholders.

Since 1915 Mr. Christian Mitchell, eldest son of the founder, and Mr. A. J. Procter had, for the same reasons, been unable to continue to discharge their duties as directors, they have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted with sincere regret and with the hope that they will rejoin the company after the war. Messrs. H. S. Burns and D. C. Holmes, who have been appointed to the vacancies offer themselves for re-election at the annual meeting on May 12, as do Messrs. L. C. Dunn, J. M. Donald, and E. Aldridge, the directors retiring by rotation.

The company's paid-up capital is £668,308, the general reserve appears in the balance sheet as £440,000, and the staff provident fund at £15,500. Interests in subsidiary companies are conservatively valued at £1,200,000.

Central Line Sisal Estates

Mr. E. J. Bovill, Chairman of Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., said at the 10th annual general meeting in London last week that the debit balance had been reduced to £18,000, but that though the results showed a substantial improvement on the previous two years, war and drought had hit the company hard.

The Pangawe estate had produced over 1,300 tons, Mgudu had exceeded 700 tons of fibre, and Kingolwira, the former German plantation, had produced over 1,100 tons.

Welcoming the Government's imposition of restriction of output, Mr. Bovill said continuance of that policy must depend upon similar restriction by the Netherlands, East Indies and Mexico. He referred to the British Treasury's undertaking to purchase locally the whole of East Africa's 400,000-ton output under the new restriction scheme, but at £1 per ton less than last year, and said that as costs were rising, especially for an imported equipment and staff, the economic working of the industry was more difficult than ever.

Because the company was constantly in receipt of advisory advice regarding its duties to its large Native force, Colonel G. F. Watkins, who had had a distinguished administrative career in East Africa, had been appointed chairman, been appointed advisor to the company in all questions affecting Native welfare.

Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd., have announced payment of an interim dividend of 3%.



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The Tobacco Position

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A useful survey of the world tobacco trade has been prepared by the Institute of Statistics, Oxford. It shows that of world supplies of 112,000 metric tons, Great Britain imported 26% in the United Kingdom, absorbed 25% mainly from the United States.

What is the position in Great Britain? Asks the City editor of *The Times*. Home consumption, in spite of transport and distribution difficulties, has not suffered, and the rate of 10% in bond withdrawal is higher than before the outbreak of war. The main effect of the war seems to have been marked preference for the cheaper types of cigarettes and tobacco. As regards British export markets, these are almost wholly free from Axis domination.

It is difficult to judge how consumption will be affected by a wider landing of Greek and Turkish brands in the established brands and by the heavier direct taxation now imposed. If a decline in real wages were to be seen, demand might be affected as in the last war after 1916.

The war began with stocks amounting to one year's consumption, but these are now reduced to about a year's supply. Empire supplies will no doubt increase, and further strategic purchases from the Near East may be made. These, however, cannot fairly fill the gap created by the embargo on United States imports.

The Commodity Credit Corporation of the United States holds 80,000 tons, worth £7,000,000, at the disposal of British interests. Tobacco to the value of £50,000,000 has been included among commodities to be covered under the lease and lend bill, and the tobacco Controller is reported to have taken an option on 100,000 tons. Moving deliveries on a credit basis can be arranged. To what extent the freight and foreign exchange position will allow these supplies to be delivered remains to be seen.

Enemy Action

Letters and printed papers posted in the country between March 4 and 6 to Kenya and Uganda, Malawi, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Seychelles, Tanganyika Territory, and the Belgian Congo and P. T. A., have been lost by enemy action. Air mail letters to Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and Zanzibar, posted between March 4 and 6 have also been lost, as well as parcels for Northern and Southern Rhodesia posted between the same dates.

Parcels posted from the countries of East Africa between March 4 and 20 have been lost owing to enemy action.

Index of Economic Activity

Economic activity in Southern Rhodesia in the last decade has fluctuated between the basic level of 100 in the first quarter of 1931, 212 in the third quarter of 1937, and 174.1 in the last three months of 1940. The facts are given in the Economic and Statistical Bulletin of the Colony, which says that the higher level of the final 1940 index compared with 101.5 in the preceding year was attributable to railway net operating revenue in the last half of the year exceeding any figure recorded in the 10 years.

Sir John Harris Memorial

An appeal has been launched for \$5,000 to found a Sir John Harris Research Fund. The memorial is to be worked by the late secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigine Protection Society. Sir John had constantly in mind the need for such funds to send qualified investigators to distant territories in connection with their problems.

Kenya Scholarship

Oxford or Cambridge

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Sir,—I have been directed by my Committee to ask your assistance in giving publicity to the annual scholarship of 200 tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, which is given by the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya, and which will fall vacant in October of this year.

It is unlikely that students will be able to leave East Africa for the United Kingdom this year, but there may be eligible candidates for this scholarship who are already in the United Kingdom. Candidates must have some connexion with Kenya, by the education of others, and preference will be given to those in need of financial assistance.

Applications for the scholarship, giving the candidate's connexion with Kenya, financial position, academic and athletic qualifications, and supported by two testimonials, should reach the Honorary Secretary, Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya, c/o Education Department, Nairobi, by June 30, 1941.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN AIRS,
Honorary Secretary,
OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY OF KENYA.

Officers on War Service

Should They Salaries Be Paid?

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Sir,—May one who had better remain anonymous express emphatic agreement with your argument that it is morally unjustifiable for territories which have introduced the principle of conscription should—as we say it—essentially continue to pay the salaries of their officers and other public servants?

The practice was a logical by-product of a service which was voluntary and should most certainly be discontinued now that conscription is the only result of such fortuitism of a ruling Government is an incongruous differentiation to such an extent that the majority, who are today serving, and no less so than the State.

I do not know whether this very question whether has been raised in the Chamber of the territories, but if not, it ought really to be pressed by the elected or nominated members. We must expect an attitude of opposition by the local Governments, not so much because the Governors and their officials will fail to understand the soundness of the views advanced, but because they will conceive it to be their duty to uphold the system generally thought of as the Colonial Empire.

It is, however, in the more important to bring the system into line with a policy which is being realized that the perpetuation in circumstances quite different from those existing and contemplated when the law was made. In recent months, the assistance, most of the Dependencies in British East and West Africa have for the first time introduced the principle of conscription. Surely then, that fundamental change of attitude demands a re-examination in the matter of continuing the salaries of officials retained in war service. They should receive the best of the State, as other public servants do, but not the preference which prevails at the expense of the general public.

Royal Empire Society, Nairobi, Kenya.
S. H. J.

Africans and Religion

Expressing the hope that "the Colonial Office" directions for the forming of citizens in Tropical Africa will be a forceful argument for future pronouncements from official sources on the importance of religion for the youth of this country. ... Hingsley, Arch-bishop of Westminster, and previously Papal Delegate in East Africa, says in a letter to *The Times*:

"The Colonial Office attitude towards the training of citizens in Tropical Africa is a model for imitation. In the memorandum of 1925, the principle was laid down that religion is essential for the education of the Native populations; the late Lord Lloyd, shortly before his lamented death, declared that missionary co-operation was indispensable for the same purpose of forming true citizenship among backward races.

"There is no power to bind the multitude of fickle wills in common harmony save the fixed standards of God's law. The idolatry of mere physical and purely worldly culture will tend to that savage, thoughtless of which we have too evident experience. From a road if not at home, the whole history of Christianity and its institutions shows that a man's natural faculties are not stunted but developed and perfected by coordinating them with the highest spiritual ideals. In the words of St. Augustine of Hippo: 'Religion unites a native citizen, nation to native; yea, all men in a union not of companionship only but of brotherhood.'

"Can the myth of white superiority lead anyone to suppose that religion, useful for primitive peoples, is needed by us? Were we in any doubt as to the present condition of the world, would provide the answer. Pure secularism, for all its glittering promises, is condemned by the ruin it has wrought."

LATEST MINING NEWS

S. Rhodesia New Record

At the annual meeting in Salisbury last week of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines it was stated that for the eighth successive years the Colony had achieved a record in the production of gold. The value in 1940 was £9,166,221, an increase of £2,278,559 over 1939. In all value the figure was £17,391,000. The output of 826,765 oz. exceeded that of the preceding year by 50,832 oz., and was the largest output to date since 1917, when 834,230 oz. were produced. The total mineral output was the highest since 1928, the increase in value over 1939 being £310,632.

Territorial Outputs

World production of tin during March is estimated at 21,900 tons, compared with 17,600 tons in February. During 1940 Kenya produced 57,245 oz. fine gold, valued at £648,783. The output during December was 5,220 oz. of fine and 60 oz. of alluvial gold, the total value for the month being £81,425.

In our last issue it was stated that tin ore production in Uganda during February totalled 16,000 tons. A correspondent shows that an error must have occurred in the transcription of details from Uganda, for Kagera Mines, the most important tin producer in the Protectorate, had a shipment of 281 tons of tin ore during that month. To the best of our knowledge, our figures were accurately reported.

Mining Personalia

Mr. W. M. Stokes, one of Southern Rhodesia's mining administrators, has died in Penzance at the age of 68. He had lived in the Hazyton district for many years.

Dr. C. G. Cullis, formerly Professor of Mining Geology at the Royal School of Mines, under whom many mining engineers now in East Africa, and the school has studied, passed in Harare.

Mr. J. C. Farrant, export manager for the Rhodesian Commission, makes of the well-known Moulton Institute of Chemical Engineers, for a valuable paper reviewing certain methods in the mechanical reaction of ores. The paper, which contains much information useful to mining engineers, was written with the object of bridging the gap between theory and practice and eliminating wasted effort, illustrated by many diagrams, it should prove of real help to the mining industry generally.

Rhodesia Shares

Rhodesia shares fell to under £6 10s. on the declaration of an interim dividend of 3 1/2 per cent (16%) compared with 5 1/2 per cent at this time last year. This reduction is of course the result of the inequitable variation of the excess profits tax, some amelioration of which is envisaged under the new budget. Rhodesia is thus expected to follow the precedent set by Roan Antelope, in the distribution of 3 1/2 per cent, which was received last year, and in 1939 Rhodesia shares touched £10 17s. 6d. respectively, and between 1937 and 1939 averaged about £13.

Rhodesia Minerals Commission

Rhodesia Minerals Commission's annual report for the year ended June 30, 1940, shows that 222 stope miles were systematically surveyed during the first five months without finding any mineral deposit of value. Prospecting operations were then brought to close work when the commission has been very disappointing in number, and variety of occurrences of economic minerals have been found, many of which indeed are known to have been of great value. These include gold, platinum, tungsten, bauxite, and iron, but none of the quantities were of sufficient size to justify any operations.

Tanganyika Concessions

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., an unlisted company, which divides a 4 1/2 per cent preference stock, closed the year ended June 30, 1940.

Consolidated African Selection Trust

Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., which has lately been gaining a reputation in Northern Rhodesia, has declared a dividend of a tax-free interim dividend of 5%.

Company Progress Reports

St. Elizabeth's output: crushed, 4,350 tons; output, 101 oz. fine gold, £11,500 (taking gold at 55s.).

Wolfsberg Consolidated: During April 37,000 tons were crushed, yielding 146 oz. fine gold. Profit: £2,091 (March, £1,045).

Shanley's: During April 8,400 tons were crushed, yielding gold valued at £9,426 (taking gold at 154s. per oz.) Profit: £1,337 (March, £1,350).

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