

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S BUDGET STATEMENT is the best test available for the general view of the stability of a free nation and the economic policy of its government. That recently presented to the Parlia-

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S FINANCIAL HEALTH. The Minister of Finance is

entitled to gratification not only of Southern Rhodesia and its Government under the leadership of Mr. Haggins, who has consistently sought to broaden the basis of stability and prosperity to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which are sister colonies, solubly with that of their great neighbour, and the others, Uganda and Tanganyika, which destined to become an East African State, increasingly interested in the development of that Greater Rhodesia which must assuredly come into being at a relatively early date. The lessons of whose process will be the chief and constant study of East African, official and non-official,

development. Considering that £1,000,000 was spent from revenue on war needs in 1939-40, and that £2,350,000 is to be provided from revenue for the same purpose this year, whereas the huge Government was told at the end of 1940 that Southern Rhodesia could with the utmost difficulty find more than £1,000,000 annually from revenue for the execution of the war, that Minister's summary account only mentioning the meagre £500,000 raised from war expendi-

titure was raised by local loans during the year ended March 31 last. Yet, as the preliminary returns of the recent census show, the total European population is no more than 69,000, that figure being, however, some 10% in excess of the highest local estimates. This state of robust financial health justifies a source of

optimism and the practical results to be expected from Mr. Smith one of the shrewdest business men in the Colony. Though no member of the Cabinet is less likely to fall a victim to undue hopefulness, he confessed himself an optimist with regard to the future, described local conditions as in many respects more favourable than in other parts of the Empire, declared that the greatly increased expenditure resulting from the war had been met without difficulty, mentioned that considerable sources of taxation still remain unexplored and asserted that there was a very healthy financial basis for post-war development. Considering that

the benefits which result from the establishment of sound secondary industries were reflected by some of Mr. Smith's statements. Already, for instance, the gross output of the factory trades in the Southern Rhodesia Secondary Industries has reached an annual average of \$5,700,000 compared with \$1,000,000 in 1936, and in two

cases, those of the metal and the grain milling trades, the contribution was in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000. The Electricity Supply Commission was described by the Minister as one of the most important of the essential factors in the development of the Colony, which has unquestionably gained greatly from the provision of cheap and abundant power, and it is good news that the possibilities of generating electricity at the Kariba Gorge of the Zambezi are to be studied, for that potential source of energy is at about 75 miles from Gatooma, considered by many Rhodesians to be the centre of the area offering the greatest prospects of future industrial development. In pursuance of the same policy, measures are in hand to expand the capacity and improve the efficiency of the roasting plant erected at Que Que for the treatment of the sulphide ores on which the future of gold mining in the Colony depends, and another point, doubtless an item of surprise to many people, was the remark that cotton growing must be fostered after the war, not merely as a direct source of income for the producer, but as a valuable rotation crop necessary to raise the yield of maize and other products. Referring to the unsatisfactory balance of trade with the Union of South Africa, Mr. Smit gave industrialists in that Dominion a very broad hint that they would be well advised to consider the establishment of branch factories in Southern Rhodesia, which has embarked upon taxation differentiating between companies controlled and managed locally, and those erected from distant headquarters.

Alterations in income tax are expected to produce an additional £250,000 annually, the whole of this new burden falling upon single men and women and upon company profits, no change being proposed in the existing rates and allowances payable by married people. Un-

**Another £250,000
To Be Raised by
Income Tax.**

Married individuals will now be granted a fixed primary allowance of £240, and on the taxable balance of earnings they will pay, in the £ on the first £500, 3s. on the next £500, 4s. on the next £500 and 5s. in the £ thereafter. Companies with central management and control in Southern Rhodesia itself will pay the same rates as single individuals, but those controlled from outside the Colony will be taxed at 5s. on the £ on the first £1,000 of taxable profit and 7s. 6d. in the £ thereafter. Surtax on individuals and on Southern Rhodesian companies will begin at 5s. of taxable income, the rate starting at

1s. 6d. in the £, rising to 1s. 11d. on the next £500 to 2s. 6d. on a further £500, and levied at 3s. 6d. in the £ on taxable incomes exceeding £3,000. Of last year's total revenue of £5,570,554, no less than £4,208,013 was yielded by income tax, showing £1,365,141 from surtax and excess profits tax. Another remarkable fact is that by 1940 the Colony under every head of expenditure had met its estimates, except posts and telegraphs.

Only a few days before the introduction of the Budget it was made known that the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Mr. F. E. Harris, had been entrusted with the portfolio of Post-War Development Co-ordination, the short title of the office being that of Minister for Co-ordination.

The tasks which are thus added to the already heavy responsibilities of a Minister of unusual resilience are self-evident, and since the study of post-war development problems must in any event have devolved largely upon the political head of the Department of Agriculture there is much to be said for his selection for the new portfolio if, as is evident, the Prime Minister did not regard it as justifying an addition to his Cabinet. But as the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Keller, has for some time past been charged with the preparation of plans for the re-establishment of returning soldiers, and as the Minister of Trade and Commerce (who is also Minister of Finance) recently set up an Industrial Advisory Committee to study the expansion of secondary industries, it is not surprising that one

commented that the first piece of co-ordination should be to sort out and redistribute Ministerial functions. The main point is that serious attention is to be devoted by the Government to preparation for increased land settlement and expanding industry after the war. That presages Rhodesian alertness when millions of men about to be demobilised have to consider their future means of livelihood. That the Colony will attract many of them is probable, and highly desirable. In Kenya and Tanganyika are not to be overshadowed at that time they will do well to keep abreast of the prejudices of Southern Rhodesia.

Italian Remnants Harried in Ethiopia

Port of Assab Captured by Surprise Landing

ASSAB, the only remaining East African port in enemy hands, has been captured, and because of the Abyssinian Highlands, has been occupied after much fighting. Military circles in Cairo expect a final Italian collapse in Ethiopia.

June 12.—The official communiques issued in Cairo said:

"Patrol forces have occupied Lakeiti, an important town 70 miles west of Addis Ababa. In the Jimma area our general advance is continuing."

In the coastal sector, as the result of combined operations with the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, Italian troops made a surprise landing and captured the port of Assab on Wednesday. Prisoners so far counted include 50 naval ratings, 87 pilots and airmen, 39 German sailors, and numbers of Italian troops. Generals Vargas and Piazzentini, with Captain Colla, of the Royal Italian Navy, are also in our hands.

Cape support was given by our aircraft and troops during successful operations which resulted in the capture of Assab. Bombs were dropped on suitable targets close to the Juba-Desie road and an air demonstration was carried out over the town."

Duke of Aosta in Kenya

From Nairobi came news that the Duke of Aosta, former Commander-in-Chief of Italian East Africa, had reached Kenya.

A few hours earlier telegrams from Rome had stated that the Duke had arrived in Italy on parole, and that he would later go to India. It was simultaneously reported from Italy that the British Government was most anxious to release him, Sir Air Marshal O. T. Boyd and Lieutenant-General Sir Richard O'Connor, who are prisoners in Italian hands.

Telegrams from Cyprus revealed that the Cyprus Regiment had fought in Eritrea.

June 13.—British S.M.O., Cairo, announced: "While the advance of the Belgian contingent is progressing in the Gondar area, Patriot forces have entered Sooa (Gumera) in the Maff area. Further south operations are successfully continuing towards Jimma. So far our capture of Assab a total of 1,000 prisoners have been taken."

An officer of the Black Watch who recently reached London from Abyssinia gave Press representatives an interesting account of operations in which he had taken part.

It was deemed necessary to rush the Juba River in order to procure drinking water for the advancing force, and the whole campaign had to be rushed to beat the incoming rainy season. For a couple of days it seemed that the army could prevent a crossing of the Juba, but this is a 200 yards broad where the forces met.

A great tank movement was therefore attempted during a few tanks and armored cars through heavy forest and across a marshy plain, the river with whatever material might be found at an unguarded spot. We saw our success, and so completely surprised the Italians that the captures made were in precisely the reverse order to that normally experienced. The Italian hospitals were taken first, then their depots, and then their headquarters, but not the front-line troops who probably trudged to speed.

An amusing incident was recounted. At Mafatish our armored cars drove across the land to a bridge to test its safety for our tanks. As the cars were returning, they were joined by a number of local, high-litied headlamps which caused a sergeant to demand the reason of such foul language. Then it was discovered that the vehicles were full of Italian troops.

The officer stated that General Cunningham had concentrated his widely dispersed forces through senior liaison officers making constant use of aircraft.

A South African officer, who described the battle for Merga as "of immature" Kereh, said that in the campaign water was an objective equivalent to a great railway junction in a civilised country; he added that water had sometimes to be carried 200 miles in teams with a shade temperature of 125 degrees.

Sir Godfrey Huggins announced in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament that Southern Rhodesia was housing 5,000 Italian peasant refugees from Ethiopia.

The Road to Kismayu

An ex-A.A.R. officer who had served under General Cunningham said in a broadcast talk that the Italians were never given time to reorganise after the Jubatelli had been crossed. The road to Kismayu was appalling, so enveloped in dust that the lorry just in front could often not be seen, and that it was scarcely possible to distinguish Europeans from Africans. So strong were the Italian positions before the town that it was almost incredible that they should have abandoned them, but such was the case, probably as a result of the terrific naval bombardment two days earlier. When the British arrived it was to find Somalis looting to their heart's content, many having loaded carts with the furniture and other possessions of their former Italian masters.

June 14.—A military spokesman said in London that Imperial troops were rapidly hemming in the 20,000 enemy in the Jimma area, our patrols being within 12 miles of Jimma. While West Africans hammered the Italian front, Belgians from the Sudan were striking at their rear, and Patriots were harrying the flanks from north and south.

Messages from Cairo suggested that the final collapse of the Italians could not be long delayed, and reported that the enemy aerodromes near Assab had been secured.

R.M.F. Headquarters, Middle East, reported: "In Central Abyssinia units of the South African Air Force bombed positions still held by the Italians and machine-gunned motor transport."

Units Engaged in East African Operations

The War Office revealed that in the campaign in East Africa the following United Kingdom, Indian and Indian units have participated:

Royal Armoured Corps, Royal Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Corps of Signals, Royal Dragoon Guards, West Yorkshire Regiment, Worcestershire Regiment, Royal Sussex Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Indian Cavalry, Royal Hussars Regiment, Sikh Regiment, Frontier Corps, Regiment of Frontier Force Rifles, Rajputana Rifles, Royal Garhwal Rifles, Maharashtra Light Infantry, Baluch Regiment, Sudan Defence Force, King's African Rifles, Ghana Light Regiment, Nigeria Regiment.

June 15.—The communiqué from Cairo said: "Operations by the Belgian contingent in the Massawa area, and by Imperial forces in the Jimma area, are proceeding satisfactorily. Patriot forces in considerable numbers are now completing the encirclement of Jimma, while Imperial troops continue their advance upon the town from the east."

A telegram from Jerusalem to Free French Headquarters in London stated that General Legentilhomme "has been wounded in Syria during the bombing of a road by aircraft with incendiary markings. His arm was broken by a splinter, but he is still working on his field ambulance, but is unable to work from his bed with

his staff. He returned to his headquarters after only one day's rest. The General, who commands the Free French troops advancing into Syria, was G.O.C. in French Somaliland until the collapse of France. Then, refusing to obey the orders of Vichy to collaborate with the Italians in Ethiopia, he resigned his commission and joined the De Gaulle movement.

Eight members of the crew of the liner KRIEMHILDE, sunk 11 months ago in the Indian Ocean by a German raider, were landed at a South African port. For four months they were captive abord the raider, when they were transferred to a Yugoslav ship which ran aground off Italian Somaliland four weeks later. In the British camps in Mogadishu and Berka (where they were released by the British advance) the captain and his seven companions were badly treated.

Another General Surrenders with 2,000 Men

June 16.—British C.H.Q., Cairo, announced: General Pralormo, with 2,000 Italian troops, has surrendered in the Soddu area. After the Battle of the Lakes the general, with remnants of his division, took to the hills, where he has been harried by Patriotic forces before he was finally forced to capitulate through lack of resistance.

Farther north Imperial forces continue to operate against the main Italian concentration. Patriots are vigorously engaging the enemy force in the Jimma area, but there is no military or political advantage in occupying Jimma.

In the Assab area we captured the important aerodrome of Makaka on June 13th.

June 17.—It was officially stated in Cairo that on June 15, after a sharp engagement, our African troops captured an enemy rearguard position west of Lekemti, taking 100 prisoners, four guns, and 20 machine-guns. The enemy leaving 150 killed on the field of battle. In the Assab area a further six Italian officers and 180 other ranks have surrendered.

Mussolini's Puerile Excuses

Visiting the Chamber of Deputies and Corporations last week, Mussolini paid tribute to the Duke of Aosta, who had commanded the Italian affairs in East Africa until his recent surrender at Abuna Asgab, and continued: "Our resistance will be prolonged to the limits of human possibility. But even the total conquest of Abyssinia will have no decisive effect on the outcome of the war. It is strictly a question of personal revenge which cannot influence the outcome of the war, had which has created an even wider breach between Italy and Great Britain; cannot today say when and how, but I do not, in the most categorical manner that we shall retreat to those territories in which our people have dwelt."

The Duke explained away his last-minute defeat by the false assertions that "the English were able to use their superiority in numbers and equipment and their unlimited possibility of reinforcement, and they also profited by the inexperience of our Colonial troops in mechanised aerial warfare. The British took advantage of the fact that our Native troops were neither ready to fight nor organised, as there was insufficient time."

V.C. for Gallantry in Eritrea

The King's last week approved the award of the Victoria Cross to 2nd Lieutenant Bhagat Singh Bhagat, of the Corps of Indian Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry in East Africa. Lieutenant Bhagat is the first King's commissioned Indian officer to win the V.C. The citation accompanying the award says:

"During the pursuit of the enemy following the capture of Metemma on the night of January 2, 1941, 2nd Lieutenant Bhagat was in command of a section of a Field Company, sappers and Miners, detailed to accompany the leading mobile troops (Bren carriers) to clear the road and adjacent areas of mines.

For long hours and over a distance of 40 miles this officer, in his leading carrier, led the column. He detected and supervised the clearing of 14 minefields. Spend being essential he worked at high pressure from dawn to dusk each day. On two occasions when his carrier was blown up with casualties to others, and on a third occasion when ambushed and under close enemy fire, he himself carried straight on with his task.

He refused relief when worn out with strain and fatigue and with one ear drum punctured by shrapnel plosion, on the grounds that he was by that effect qualified to continue his task to the end."

His coolness, persistence over a period of 10 hours, and gallantry, notwithstanding, but throughout the long period when the safety of the column and the speed at which its advance were dependent on his personal efforts, were of the highest order.

After the mines had been cleared Lieutenant Bhagat commanding officer described the action as "one of the longest continued feats of sheer cool courage I have ever seen." Some of the minefields consisted of as many as 300 mines.

The following other officers have been awarded for gallant service in East Africa:—V.B.E.: Colonel Arnold Minnis, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Lysaght-Giffen, O.B.E.; Colonels C. N. Bocall, A. Colquhoun, W. A. Dilmoline, and Major-General Weston, J. M. D.S.: Staff Sergeant-Major M. H. G. Morris, M.C.; Captain E. H. Muldoon, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Porter, and 2nd Lieutenant R. H. Carter, M.C.; C.S.M. Issa Babbarimi, and Sergeant G. F. Newellby.

Casualties

Captain Richard Martyn Creswell, the King's African Rifles, who is reported to have died of wounds last month, had lived in the Southern Province of Tanganyika for several years prior to the outbreak of war, had acted as honorary secretary of the British Association of Tanganyika (formed to resist retrocession of the Territory to Germany), and was one of the three delegates elected to represent the Lupa Goldfields at the interterritorial conference held in Nairobi early in 1939 with the same object. He had been a valued correspondent of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

Captain Robert Duthie, R.A., Sudan Defence Force, has been killed in action at the age of 20.

Squadron Leader G. MacLennan, who had been killed in action, served in the Middle East for four years before the war.

Captain T. Claude Hampton, R.A., who has been killed in action, was Staff Officer to Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, during 1935 and 1936, in which years he visited East African ports.

Paymaster-Commander E. Connor, R.N., who was lost in H.M.S. HOOTON, served on the staff of Admiral King-Hall and Admiral Charlton, Commanders-in-Chief in East African waters, during the last war.

Paymaster Lieutenant T. G. Phillips, R.N., who was killed in H.M.S. HOOTON, had served in H.M.S. EMERALD on the East Indies station.

Lieutenant J. Van de Meule, South Africa, Air Force, is officially reported killed in action. Lieutenant B. R. Dimmock, A.A.F., has been killed on active service and Lieutenant G. Heller, A.A.F., is missing.

Captain R. A. M. Crofton, M.C., Royal Naval Horse Artillery, died in Nairobi on Sunday from wounds received in action while serving with the East African Intelligence Corps.

Flying Officer Lorne Currie, R.A.F.V.R., husband of Mrs. Molly Currie, of Nairobi, has been killed on active service.

Mr. Dudley Jack Lamato Joel, Conservative, M.P. for Dudley since 1931, who is reported missing, presumed killed, while serving with the R.N.V.R., visited East Africa and the Aden states some time ago.

Northern Rhodesia's Contribution

An official account of the war effort of Northern Rhodesia from September, 1939, to March last states that 142 civil servants, or rather more than one in four of the male members of that Service, and 563 non-official Europeans joined the forces. At the outbreak of war the African strength of the 1st Battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment was 720, and when the statement was issued it had been raised by rejoined reservists and recruits to 6,500, and within 11 months of the establishment of a school for African motor drivers, 1,200 men had passed through it or were under instruction. The Defence Force, composed of Europeans, has a strength of 20 officers and 1,392 other ranks, and an establishment of 1,715.

The financial contributions of the Protectorate in 1940 totalled £1,000,000, or more than £250,000 above the figure agreed between the Colonial Office and the local Government as Northern Rhodesia's quota. In addition to £153,401 provided for military expenditure in East Africa, there was a voluntary contribution of £146,509 to H.M. Government in the U.K. for war expenditure, an outlay of about £45,000 on the Northern Rhodesia European Defence Force, a further £47,500 on measures of internal security (including approximately £40,000 for the recruitment and maintenance of enemy aliens), an outlay of £14,000 on the special maintenance

of roads and bridges for military purposes, and £100 for 100,000 lbs. of oil.

Then £200,000 was transferred to the Imperial Government as a loan free of interest, £50,000 was contributed from public funds to the Speedie Pie Plan Fund, £5,000 for the purchase of canteens for use in bombed areas, and £1,000 for the Hellenic Fund, making £236,000 over and above £116,000 voluntarily contributed by members of the public to the Speedie Pie Plan Fund, the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund and for other purposes.

Personal Items

Mr. J. L. Carter and Sergeant-Major Bakar Mohamed, of the Kenya Police, who were taken prisoner by the Italians in the neighbourhood of Moyale shortly before Italy declared war, have returned to Kenya.

Dr. H. P. Junod, a délégué of the International Red Cross Committee, has been on a mission to present-of-war camps in British-occupied East Africa. In Eritrea he instituted a system of special Red Cross messages which enable Italian prisoners to correspond with their families in Italy.

His East African friends will be glad to learn that Major Duncan Sandy, M.P., is making such good progress after his recent motor accident that he has been able to leave hospital and is beginning to walk a little with the aid of sticks.

The Birthday Honours List

*Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians***PRIVY COUNCILOR**

LINDEN, Sir Miles Waddington, H.M. Ambassador in Cairo and High Commissioner for the Sudan since 1938.

BARONET

DOOPER, Francis D'Arcy, Chairman, Lever Brothers and Unilever Ltd., and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Export Council.

ORDER OF THE THISTLE**K.T.**

SINCLAIR, the Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Henry MacDonald M.P., Secretary of State for Air. Has long shown interest in East African affairs.

ORDER OF THE BATH**K.C.B.**

GATER, Sir George Henry, Secretary, Ministry of Home Security. Was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies shortly before the outbreak of war but was released to serve in his present post.

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

BROMLEY, Rear-Admiral Arthur C.M.G., C.V.O., Ceremonial and Reception Secretary, Dominions and Colonial Offices.

FURSE, Major Ralph Dolignon Furse, C.M.G., D.S.O., Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office. Visited East Africa in 1935-36.

PLAING, Gen. Eng. Esq., C.M.G., British Resident. Served in Kenya from 1923 to 1936.

SCOTT, Lt.-Col. Harold Esq., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P. Director of the Medical and Tropical Disease Department.

BUCKEY, Harold Esq., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office.

HARRIS, Captain the Hon. Frank E., D.S.O., Minister of Agriculture and Lands; Minister of Supply, Industry and Post-war Development, Southern Rhodesia.

HASLAM, John E. C., Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia since 1935.

HEEDEN, George Brentnall, Esq., Postmaster-General, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

MAYALL, R. C., Esq., Governor of the Blue Nile Province, Sudan.

NEAVE, Dr. G. A., Assistant Director, Imperial Institute of Entomology.

RENFREY, Gilbert McCall, Esq., Chief Secretary in Kenya since 1930. Previously served in Ceylon and the Gold Coast.

SCURRAH, Lt.-Col. T. F., Administrative Secretary, Tanganyika Territory. Now on permanent duty in occupied German East Africa, with temporary rank of Brigadier.

TENNANT, Harold Augustus, M.A., M.Sc., D.Sc., D.I.C., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE**K.C.I.E.**

ROGER, Sir Alexander R. P., leader of the Ministry of Supply mission to India in connexion with the establishment of the Eastern Group Council.

C.I.E.

MUNOZ, Rao Bahadur Vapal Pangwani, Joint Secretary to Governor-General (Reform). Visited East Africa some years ago in connexion with Indian questions.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

BOWIE, the Hon. William Tait, O.B.E. For public services in Nyasaland, where he has for many years devoted himself to the public service.

MANSON-BAHR, Philip Henry, Esq., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P. For services to tropical medicine and as consulting physician to the Colonial Office.

POYSER, Kenneth Elliott, Esq., D.S.O., K.C. Chief Justice, Federated Malay States. Attorney-General, Uganda from 1928 to 1933.

(Concluded on page 668)

Background to War

Modern Warfare. — Does Parliament realise that the German platoon commander can whistle up air support within 10 or 15 minutes, whereas in our case the request goes from platoon to company, to battalion, then brigade, and to division; so that he is lucky if air support arrives within two or three hours? By then the whole position may be fundamentally different. We still do not seem to realise that by the introduction of the dive-bomber and close communication between troops and air forces, and between the air and armoured units, the Germans have revolutionised war. We must recognise that revolution, secure full and perfect co-operation between air and land forces, and see that our armies are commanded by men who do not make cardinal blunders. If we blame the politicians, we must also blame the soldiers, to whom come orders from militarists, who do not believe they are so encouraged. The country is sick to death of continual reverses coupled with the failure to exert 100% of our possible war effort. The House wants the Prime Minister to go on being Prime Minister, and the country will follow him anywhere, but we want to see him cut out the dead wood in the War Cabinet, in the Army, and in the Navy. There is a lot of it. We want to see men in all positions who are aware of what modern war means." — Sir Alan Nicholson, M.P.

Flying at Great Heights. — If the Germans could amass a sufficient force of stratosphere bombers and fighters, they might again make a frontal attack on Great Britain by day without crippling losses. If they could amass a sufficient force of ultra-high-speed bombers, they might be able to do so. Although developed from the earlier single-engined machine, the Messerschmitt 109F is a highly specialised stratosphere fighter. Its ceiling is thought to be about 38,000 ft., but what is more important is that it is so arranged that it can fly and fight well at heights of over 30,000 feet. Height presents enormous tactical advantages. The machine which can get higher can refuse combat no matter how greatly it is outnumbered, it can select its own moment for attack. Height is the airmen's tactical trump card. "So far British aeroplanes have shown equality to and superiority over the Germans in high flying. It will be important to retain that position if new aircraft, using exhaust-driven super-chargers, and otherwise expressly designed for stratosphere work, make their appearance." — Major Oliver Stewart, in *The Observer*.

Wanted: A Better Cabinet. — There are in the War Cabinet Ministers who are good husbands, good party men, patriots, but who are not war-minded, and we cannot trust a war with men who are not war-minded. Moreover, there are in the War Cabinet men of conflicting temperaments, and ministers with clashing departmental interests. The War Cabinet is unwieldy. Too much is put upon the Prime Minister, who alone can speak for the country to America or to the nation itself. He is a dictator without the advantages of a dictator. He must have a new system which is in essence a smaller War Cabinet, but we cannot get the necessary results merely by cutting the present Cabinet in half. You do not necessarily improve a lemon merely by "squeezing" it. — Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

Invasion. — In order to conquer this island Hitler must land here sufficient men and arms to overcome our opposition. A very large number of men would be needed; and as for arms, at least this assumption could scarcely be more favourable to the Germans — three armoured divisions. This means a matter of 1,000 to 1,500 tanks, a good many hundred other vehicles (many of them armed), and large numbers of field and heavy guns and ammunition, to say nothing of lighter artillery. To bring over these weapons is a problem which (so far as we can judge) air transport alone cannot solve. It may be possible to convey by air light tanks up to, say, 10 tons in weight. The planes which can do so would be cumbersome, hard to manoeuvre, and easy targets for our fighters. But on the information available, it is not possible to move German light medium tanks (which weigh 18 to 20 tons) otherwise than by sea; and tanks at least of this size would be essential in order to overpower our defences. Field artillery also is extremely heavy; a 3-inch (75-mm.) field gun weighs about 14 tons, a 4-inch (105-mm.) field gun weighs over 8 tons, a 6-inch howitzer about 10 tons, and a 6-inch field gun about 12 tons; these weights including the carriage. They, too, mean that air transport is difficult, that many planes would be needed to convey any quantity of guns; and that, in practice, sea transport would be essential. — Mr. Julius Menken, in *The National Review*.

Invading British Aerodromes.

After attacking, we believe the Germans will come direct to the country, striking a tremendous blow simultaneously at every aerodrome in the country. On some occasions they will drop bombs, on others they will use paratroops and gliders, and others they will just neutralise by blister gas. Is there an alternative aerodrome to every aerodrome of ours? Is every aeroplane at all times kept in a blast-proof shelter constructed above ground, half-way under ground, or below ground, so that they will not be caught unawares by such a sudden attack? Is every aerodrome adequately defended, not by the youngest of our soldiers, but by A1 troops actually on the spot, not an hour's journey away, and with the weapons and the proper armoured fighting vehicles to deal with an attack? Are the airmen themselves all trained to take part in the defence of their aerodromes? Are they physically fit to take part in that defence? Do they do the route marches that give physical fitness for what may be a very fierce battle? Is every aeroplane 100% proof against gas, and is it possible immediately to decontaminate every aeroplane? Something like 50,000 German troops could be landed in one spot. — J. G. Macnamara.

German Propaganda for Scholars.

For the Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate for 1942, the highest school examination in this country, taken only by senior pupils, *Das Neue Deutschland* is one of the German texts prescribed for general reading. The Oxford and Cambridge examination covers the pages which the students have to read 116 to 182. The greatest part of these pages is taken by the chapter on Political Germans. In the middle (page 165) the student finds a most attractive photograph of the Fuehrer taken by his personal photographer. Hitler's genius is described in great detail in the most flattering terms; it is stated how much Hitler stressed the love of peace of his party, the peace speeches of the Fuehrer are mentioned. Practical examples of Hitler's love for peace are given, the Allies are blamed that they could never rise to a generous policy of peace, a policy of confidence in the New Germany, the drawbacks of democracy are elaborated, etc., etc. It seems to me a scandal and an insult to pupils and masters alike to prescribe books of this kind for an examination next year! — Mr. P. F. Weiner, in *The Spectator*.

the War News

Opinions. Epitomized.—"Britain must get back to the simplicities"—Lieutenant Royal Society of St. George.

"There will be a long war"—U.S. Assistant Secretary for War.

"There are two wishful thinkers. There are only unthinking wishers."—Mr. J. Le Garvin.

"The mercantile marine is dissatisfied with the convoy system"—Sir W. Wardlaw-Milne, M.P.

"On 2000 Royal Marines landed in Crete, 1100 were casualties or prisoners."—The Home Minister.

"Mr. Churchill was probably the most popular Minister we ever had."—Mr. J. A. Scott, Johnstone, M.P.

"A new issue of four pages demands more than a week per page than one of 16 pages."—Lord Kemsley.

"We have 1000 Comahawk fighters, 1000 sent to Great Britain."—The Curtiss-Wright Co., of America.

"The United States must establish the greatest sea power the world has ever seen."—Colonel Knowles, U.S. Secretary of the Navy.

"Mr. H. H. Marshall Longmore was once an important governor. I once discussed him with the R.A.F.—Mr. T. Beverley Baxter, M.P."

"The Church and his colleagues have given the most poisonous doctrine of Britannism to their talents and vision."—Viscount Cecil.

"General De Gaulle is training an army of 250,000 men at his headquarters at Brazzaville."—Mme. Albert Gravillou, aide to Georges Richou.

"Many members of the Government and the Commons are hand-somely equipped with self-styled tanks of confidence."—Mr. J. Hodson.

"Admiral Darlan is an opportunist who has crushed every brother officer who has stood in his path to power."—General De Larminat.

"Our naval casualties during the Crete campaign were greater than those we inflicted on the Italians in the Battle of Matapan."—Mr. G. S. Somers.

"The last good simply can not afford to be bad."—A less vulgar expression of the wicked. —Miss Alice Dixon.

"Malta is only 19 miles long and seven miles broad at its widest point. So every air raid affects the whole area, civilians and military alike."—Daily Telegraph.

"Reinforcements of men and material in Libya have been so great that I view the prospect with confidence."—Mr. F. McIlroy, Defence Minister of Australia.

"In the task that we already may there be given to our seamen the vision to see the faith to act, and the courage to persevere."—Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

"The democracies will need air armaments at least 4500 planes."—General Macmillan, Director of the U.S. Army Aircraft Department.

"The entry of the United States into the war could mean that Japan would have to come in too."—Admiral Suckling, Vice-Captain Japanese Imperial Navy.

"A food census should be taken, calling for an obligatory reduction of all food stocks held on private or commercial premises."—Rev. J. H. Shadforth, F.R.S.

"During four months from September to December last, 4880 persons were killed on the roads in Great Britain."—Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

"Some of the savagery in human beings I have known has been content to devote his life to playing instruments of torture company with them."—Sir Robert Ladd.

"While it requires two to three years for German industry to lay the groundwork to re-arm, American industry has achieved the same position in one year."—Mr. Frankland Stowe.

"It was still believed that Norway's tanker fleet now serving Great Britain is doing more to the democracies than the army, of 1,000,000 men, of Prime Minister Churchill."—Sir Richard Neasey.

"British naval losses on May 26, when the Germans claimed to have sunk 11 cruisers and eight destroyers, only involved actually two cruisers and four destroyers."—Naval Correspondent, The Times.

"From the cooperation between Canada and the Dominions to the effective and sufficient economic resources, soonto obliterate all the bases and all the scars of war."—Mr. Alexander Gandy, M.P.

"Germany is the world master Europe has known. Five times the last ten years he has violated the peace. He cannot however in a post-triumph play that he again plays political and military terms of peace will be designed to prevent a repetition of Germany's misdeeds."—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"I am afraid a man would be called to drink water for six hours work only if provided he has drunk the full number of hours."—Lieutenant-Colonel M. Kaye.

"On a day when the Germans were flooding Crete with airborne troops the aviator fat Lord was reported as saying to the big tabs of the Higher Staff: 'Showing from a distance'."—Mr. F. W. Greenwood.

"The army now falls of embussing and de-bussing troops and the study of road transport question is what is called biologics, the most objectionable of our novelties."—Lord Samuel.

"Boats, aircraft, and surface raiders combined in this war have had to attain half the total sinkings made by the U-boats in the unrestricted campaign of the last war."—Naval correspondent, The Sunday Times.

"It would be a vandalism to substitute wide boulevards or avenues for the network of narrow and obscure streets and courts on which the charm and beauty of the City of London essentially depend."—Lord Chilwood.

"The number of New Zealand troops sent to Greece and Crete was 16,531, and 11,180 were evacuated to Egypt. Most of those unaccounted for are probably prisoners."—Mr. Nash, Acting Prime Minister.

"By daring and resolute night attacks the R.A.F. have sunk 80 enemy ships, severely damaged 12, disabled another 12, and done some damage to further 14 during the last three months."—Air Marshal Sir Richard Neasey.

"Our whole programme depends for the democratic victory on increased vigilance and concern for our own security. Every dollar of material that we sends helps to keep the dictators away from our own hemisphere."—President Roosevelt.

"Hitler is deliberately reducing the French population by detaining 1,800,000 French soldiers as prisoners-of-war. This reduction is being accomplished by the aid of the Vichy Government and Admiral Darlan."—Mr. St. John Ervine.

"We do propaganda in Germany does not mean that we should bomb the Germans less. It means that we should bomb them as hard as we can, because the more uncomfortable we can make their bodies the more susceptible will their minds become to our arguments."—Ministry of Information, instead of being Goebbels' nightmare, has proved godsend to the funny man in the B.B.C. and a source of jokes for music-hall comedians."—Comedian S. King-Hall, M.P.

PERSONALIA

Colonel V. Wood, M.C., has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. The Bishop of Gibraltar recently visited Portuguese East Africa.

Colonel W. Skefford, Mayor of Blantyre, was seriously ill with pneumonia when the last mail left.

We regret to learn of the recent death in Scotland of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. McEwan, formerly of Nyasaland.

The birth of a daughter in Nairobi is announced to Margaret, wife of Second-Lieutenant Gilbert Johnson, R.A.F.

Sir Malcolm Robertson, M.P., has been appointed Chairman of the British Council of succession to the late Dr. Lovett.

We regret to learn of the death in Edinburgh at the age of 70 years of Alexander Murray, formerly Bishop of Scotland Missionary in Blantyre.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. A. R. and Eric Ruth, sons of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Ruth, son of Mr. Bain, formerly of Uganda, were recently married at Messing.

Mr. J. McLean, a vice-chairman of the Council of the Royal African Society, has been elected Deputy Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place between Miss Francis Lyle and Margaret, Lady Chesham, who has visited East Africa and the Rhodesias.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Henry Scott, who may soon be appointed Captain of the King's Body Guard for Scotland, Royal Company of Archers, is a brother of General Francis Scott, the Kenya service leader.

The consecration of the Rev. Robert Selby Taylor, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, is to take place in South Africa. Mr. Taylor is at present in charge of St. Augustine's Theological School, Nakwe Lesa, Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. C. A. Chubb, who has changed her address from 15 York Mansions, London, S.W., to 15 cottages, Old Windsor, correspondence and parcels in connexion with the Diocese of Central Tanganyika should be sent to the latter address.

The following have been elected to the Nairobi District Council: Mr. A. J. Miller (Ngong), Captain A. L. M. G. and Mrs. P. Robson (Thika), Mr. H. J. M. (Kikuyu), Sabuk), and Mr. J. Milne (Makuru).

Captain G. E. Moore has suggested in the Press that certain members of the Colonial Service might have exceptional qualifications for appointment as ambassadors, and that some members of the Diplomatic Service unsuitable for promotion to the highest posts might qualify themselves as Governors of Colonial Dependencies.

The Agricultural Board of the Seychelles is composed of the Hon. E. W. F. Stephen, the Hon. A. Fox, the Hon. A. Arissol, Messrs. E. Bessin, H. Dauban, A. Hossen, D. Bailey, A. Delteil, R. Morel du Bois, C. Nageon de Lestang, S. Olla, and Captain G. C. Joulaux.

Many Northern Rhodesians will regret to learn of the recent death in Durban of the Rev. G. D. Yeates, Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Talabul, D.S.O., who died after conspicuous service in the Balkans during the last war, but was the first few years of the Northern Rhodesian Veterinary Department. A man of such geniality, he will be much missed.

Sir M. Young for Hong Kong

At the moment of writing for preservation in the files of the Royal Governor of Tanganyika, he has been appointed Governor of Hong Kong in succession to Sir George Northgate, who is retiring on account of ill-health.

Retirement of Mr. Grandison

Mr. A. E. GRANDISON, publicity manager of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company for the past 10 years, retired last Monday after spending more than 35 years in the service of the Line, of which he became one of the best-known officials.

Mr. Roberton F. Gibb, for so long Chairman of the Union-Castle Company, testified at a luncheon given in London last week in Mr. Grandison's honour that his three outstanding qualities were those of cheery frankness and courtesy and that, though having the most disarming manner, he had won his results through toil and sweat. He had no close associations with Mr. Grandison, a quality to the truth of this summary. He had a complete grasp of every aspect of his duties, his loyalty to his company's honour, all his actions and words, and his personality and hospitable nature exactly fitted an appointment which he brought marked gifts of organisation and friendliness.

Joining the Stores department in Southampton as a junior clerk, he was transferred to the passenger department in 1912, and released during the last war from the Army, in which he won a commission, and from which he was discharged after suffering from gas poisoning. Returning to the Union-Castle passenger department in 1919, he became its head in September, two years later, and in 1925 was transferred to the publicity and advertising manager.

A few years ago he made a long tour of all the East African Dependencies and the Rhodesias, meeting many of the leading business men in our territories. Many more of our readers know him through the libraries of the Union-Castle fleet, for he selected the books for all classes, and it was his zeal in this matter which was primarily responsible for the great improvement in the libraries during the last decade and a half. The appointment and control of the company's agents at home and abroad was also under his direction.

A great sportsman, he captained his school cricket and football, captained the Union-Castle Cricket Club for some years, had long been general Secretary of the Union-Castle Sports Association, and has been a very keen golfer, horseman and gardener. Since his retirement at Horrabridge, near Yelverton, South Devon, he will have opportunities of indulging these recreations.

He carries with him the hearty good wishes of his wide circle of friends, as was testified by Mr. Edgar Mosenthal, Chairman of the South African Trade Association in London, who presided at the luncheon given at the Devonshire Club by "Grandies" friends and colleagues.

He is succeeded as publicity manager by Mr. A. H. Gibson.

BOVRIL

within gives
strength, to win

Brig. Gen. W. F. S. Edwards.

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. F. S. EDWARDS, who died at his home in East Africa, died nearly half a century ago, in 1903.

He had seen service in the famous expedition of 1900 and 1901 during the South African War; he was appointed Inspector-General of Police in Uganda in 1902 and two years later was made Inspector-General of Police in Southern Rhodesia and Uganda Protectorates.

Soon after his retirement from the last service he became Inspector-General of Comptrollerates, and he continued to hold that post for three years. He was then given command of a brigade, and it was to him to receive the surrender of the Germans under von Lettow in Africa and Northern Rhodesia on November 18, 1918. He died with him 1,116 of the remnants of a force which had lost certainly 15,000 and 30,000 at one time, and it is said may have approached 50,000 Africans. General Edwards testifies publicly that these askam, the sick of the Native soldiers on the German side, had told him that they wished to join the King's African Rifles after a few months rest, a statement which completely disposes of the German claim that their African troops had been strongly attached to the Reich. They had, in fact, been won over by von Lettow's personality and typically German methods of compulsion.

General Edwards was created C.B. and C.I.C. for his services during the campaign, in the course of which he had received several times mention in despatches. He had been awarded the D.S.O. while serving on the Gold Coast many years earlier.

At the end of the last war he settled in Devonshire, in which he became a Deputy Lieutenant. He was a Colonel Commandant of Dragoons for the county, and Director of the court branch of the Red Cross Society.

Cdr. Tyndale-Biscoe, R.N.

THE STORY OF THE IRISH PIONEER in "Waddington" on the 4th of September E. C. Tyndale-Biscoe, R.N., there passes the only remaining executive officer of the gallant band of Pioneers who accompanied Colonel (now Sir) Frank Johnson on his great expedition to occupy what is today the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia. It was Tyndale-Biscoe who hoisted the Union Jack on September 13, 1890, when all the land claimed by Portugal, as defined by the Rhodes-Rudd Convention, was formally annexed to the Colony.

In his autobiography, entitled "Great Days," Sir Frank Johnson writes: "If ever extraordinary pluck, hard work, combined with patience and ingenuity in the face of very kind of danger, difficulties, hardships, and disappointments deserved the reward of fortune, then we believe that Tyndale-Biscoe should have been certainly entitled. But alas! back luck seemed to dog their path, and no facts discovered by them, how ever promising, ever developed into a really good mine."

Tyndale-Biscoe, then a Lieutenant, had been badly wounded in Egypt and invalided out of the Royal Navy, but he was fit enough to be placed in command of a small gunboat and pilot officer, whose discharge had been put into the hands of Colonel Johnson. Entrusted with the command of the gunboats, Tyndale-Biscoe and his crew of 12 men, 10 of whom were known as the "Irish Brigade," and who had given such valuable service, they rendered.

Tyndale-Biscoe was also one of the little group of enthusiasts which carried on filibustering against the Portuguese at the so-called "battle" of Chubane, the episode upon which the Imperial Government made a crown angrily.

Claiming, perhaps with little justification, that for centuries they had exercised influence over part

of Mashonaland which the Portuguese were now asserting their right to administer, a Portuguese force, including some 300 Natives, crossed the Odzi and advanced inland pointing and requested the withdrawal of a post established by Captain Forbes. So when a Colonel d'Andrade was in camp with a considerable force at Macequeze (sometimes spelt Massikessi), Forbes accompanied by Tyndale-Biscoe, Hoste, Fiere, and 25 men of the police, surprised the Portuguese, took them prisoners, and sent them to Salisbury.

But when the prisoners reached railhead, they found the special train of the High Commissioner for South Africa waiting to take them in comfort to Cape Town where they were received with the highest consideration, the flagship on the Simonstown station hoisting the Portuguese flag and firing a salute—for we were, of course, not at war with Portugal in any sense. The most cordial apologies were offered and accepted for the unfortunate incident. The "guests" were conveyed to Lourenco Marques, and the whole affair was mutually banished from mind—for it suited neither British nor Portuguese interests to have abroad this story of impetuosity, by which a handful of Rhodesians dealt summarily with a force ten times their own strength.

Energy Action.

The Postmaster-General announces that parcels for general articles will be posted about March 7-8, for Portuguese East Africa posted between April 5 and 6, and for Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland posted about April 15. They may be lost by enemy action.

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JUNE 19, 1941

Birthday Honours List

(Concluded from page 653)

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

JACKSON, Sir Edward St. John, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Malta. Served in Nyasaland from 1918 to 1923 and Attorney General of Tanganyika from 1924 to 1929.

DE LAMERE, Gwladys Helen, Baroness, Mayoress of Nairobi. For public services in Kenya.

THOMPSON, A. D. J., Esq., Resident Commissioner and Governor of the Central Bechuanaland Protectorate.

BAKER, Edward Conway, Esq., Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

BELL, George Hodgson, Esq., Government Printer, Uganda.

BROUORT, Harry Russell, Esq., Manager of the British South Africa Company's ranch at Lobatsi, and Chairman of the Central Committee of the War Fund, Bechuanaland.

JOINT, E. J., Esq., H. M. Consul-General at Entebbe.

KENYON-SLEANEY, Gerald William, Esq., District Officer, Nyasaland.

LEECHMAN, Barclay, Esq., District Officer, Tanganyika Territory. Secretary of the East African Organization to the All Conference and of the Tanganyika Development Committee.

MACINTYRE, John, Esq., Municipal Engineer, Dar es Salaam. For philanthropic services in Southern Rhodesia.

MILNE, Gordon Ross, Esq., for valour and distinguished service in the Royal Air Force, and for gallantry for fighter aircraft funds.

MUSCAT, Geoffrey, Esq., general manager, Chrome Mines, Sekhwe, Southern Rhodesia. For public services in Rhodesia.

NAKURU, Dr. Roger, Esq., Honorary Secretary of King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Nairobi.

PLOWSBY, Captain, D.S.O., British Overseas Airways Corporation.

SEALEY, Mr. Major, Willow District Commissioner, Nigeria. Served in Tanganyika Territory from 1920 to 1922.

SOUTH, Charles Bernard, Esq., Secretary to the Government and Director of Education, Uganda.

TOMSON, John, Esq., for public services in Southern Rhodesia.

WHITE, Eric Francis, Esq., Official Secretary, Office of High Commissioner in London in the Southern Rhodesia. Has for many years served his country with marked loyalty and zeal.

HARRIS, Percy A., Esq., District Officer, Kenya.

KENSDY, John Thomas, Esq., Senior Assistant Veterinary Officer, Uganda.

LAMB, Miss Margaret, nursing sister, Queen's Nursing Institute, Liverpool. Under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, War Hospitality Committee, has been engaged during the war in India, Persia, Northern Rhodesia, and Malaya.

MATTA, Sidi Mathurah, Kalid, Esq., for social and philanthropic services in Tanganyika Territory.

PAER, Ronald Wilfred, Esq., District Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

RANCE, Henry John, Esq., Health Inspector, Uganda.

REED, Mr., Esq., Staff Officer, Colonial Office.

STEPHEN, Miss Adela, For public services in Kenya.

SWITZER, Mr. Arthur, Esq., District Officer, Nyasaland.

WAL, The Rev. H. W., for social welfare services in Zanzibar.

WILSON, Albert James, Esq., for social and charitable services in Kenya.

ZUREK, Miss Carolyn Don, organiser of the Officers' Sports Club, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

Japan

HABHIBI, R. H., Esq., Staff Officer, Dominions Office.

LEVER, John Lindsay, Esq., formerly Native Commissioner, Southern Rhodesia.

WAKE, Francis John, Esq., for services as Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia. Now serving as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Rhodesian African Rifles.

WILLIAMS, Sidney Bruce, Esq., District Commissioner, Southern Rhodesia.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

For Meritorious Service

ABD ARACH, Street, Kenyan Police Force.

ELIAS, Walter P. C., O.M., Inspector, Kenyan Police Force.

MOHAMMED, Mohamed, Sergeant, Kenyan Police Force.

RICHARDSON, R. P., Superintendent, Kenyan Police Force.

SAHARAT, P. V., sub-inspector, Kenyan Police Force.

ROBINSON, W. J., Esq., Inspector, and Inspector of Police, Dominions Office.

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Pyrethrum Over-Production

The importance of controlling the over-production of pyrethrum in Kenya, which has been repeatedly emphasised in our columns (on the last occasion as recently as May 10), was admitted by Mr. D. L. Blunt, Director of Agriculture in the Legislature recently, when he stated that some 30,000 acres were now under the crop; that the yield should be between 12,000 and 12,000 tons, and that world markets could not absorb only 6,000 to 7,000 tons. In other words, the Government spokesman conceded that the authorities have failed to introduce effective control.

Lady Sidney Farrar charged the Pyrethrum Board with procrastination and negligence since its over-production now threatening should have been foreseen at least a year previously—an opinion expressed by Lord Francis Scott.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Stogart pointed out pyrethrum production depends upon particular conditions of climate, soil and altitude; described it as an important rotation crop and argued that the limitation of output should be based upon quality, in order to maintain Kenya's reputation as the producer of the world's best flowers.

The Director of Agriculture expressed his belief that pyrethrum would prove a permanent crop in Kenya, and that restrictions would be necessary as a temporary measure only, and said that it had been decided to reduce the price to American buyers and to begin advertising in the U.S.A.

A few days previously some 250 pyrethrum buyers had met in Nakuru and appointed Captain Gilbert Walker, Mr. F. Pearce Groves, Mr. D. N. Neylan, Major F. Ward and Captain J. G. Ross to confer with the Pyrethrum Board in the drawing of a restriction scheme for submission to the Government.

The "Robt. Moor"

The State Department of the U.S.A. has ordered officially that the American Sessel ROBT. MOOR, which was seized in the South Atlantic on May 21, was the German U-boat, the commander of which was fully aware that the vessel was American. It is not yet known whether the submarine gave warning that she was about to torpedo the steamer, but the depositions of the survivors landed in Brazil last week are on their way to Washington. It has been officially stated that the ROBT. MOOR carried no cargo inconsistent with the Presidential proclamation of May 1, 1937, there was nothing of a military character on board, and it now appears that the ship was not scheduled to call at any African port north of Lourenço Marques, which is not in the combat area. Telegrams from Cape Town reported on Monday that the 35 people missing from the ship had been picked up by a British vessel and landed in South Africa.

B.A. Service Appointments

Recent appointments and promotions announced by the Colonial Office include—

Colonial Administrative Service—Mr. J. M. Ellis, to be Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland; Mr. K. L. Luttrell, District Officer, to be Senior District Commissioner, Kenya; Mr. Eric Smith, Provincial Commissioner, the Senior Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland; and Mr. G. Lomaxson, Senior District Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Kenya.

Colonial Agricultural Service—Mr. J. R. Hayes to be Senior Agricultural Officer, Uganda.

Colonial Education Service—Mr. W. R. Clark, Assistant Master, British Guiana to be Education Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Nursing Service—Miss M. G. Spence, Nursing Sister, Tanganyika to be Matron, Nyasaland; Miss D. M. Lubin, Nursing Sister, to be Health Visitor, Tanganyika.

Other Branches—Mr. F. Grundy, Assistant Engineer, Assistant Hydrographic Surveyor, Kenya; Mr. T. James, Police Sergeant, Palestine, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Nyasaland; Mr. N. A. Middlemas, Deputy Director of Survey, to be Director of Survey, Land Officer and Commissions of Mines, Uganda; Mr. F. A. Morgan, Police Constable, Palestine, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Uganda.

First appointments include—

Colonial Nursing Service—Miss C. F. E. Blackman, Nursing Sister, Uganda; Miss E. Fenton and Miss M. Gakes, Nursing Sisters, Northern Rhodesia.

Critics of Coffee Control

When the Financial Secretary of Kenya recently moved that the Legislative Council should appropriate a further £1,000,000 guarantee an increased overdraft to the Kenya Coffee Control, non-official members were outspokenly critical of the Control, and Mr. Olga Watkins, the recently elected member for Nairobi, Mr. W. G. D. H. Nicol, Mr. J. V. Coote, Captain S. C. Ghersie, and Mr. Shams ud-Din smoke and voted against the motion, not from lack of sympathy with the requirements of the coffee industry, but from dissatisfaction with the organisation of the industry and/or the marketing of the crop. When complaint was made that this proposed financial measure had not been referred to the Standing Finance Committee, the Chief Secretary offered the astonishing excuse that the course had entirely escaped his notice.

S. Rhodesia Census

The preliminary result of last month's census gives European population of Southern Rhodesia as 107,013 (as against 55,405 in 1930). There were in the Colony 2,521 Asiatics, 8,789 coloured, and 302,437 Africans engaged in employment.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Importance of Prospecting

Timely comments on the need for primary prospecting in Rhodesia by the adoption of new and scientific methods appear in the last annual report of the Department of Mines and Public Works, in which the secretary, Mr. R. L. Hird, writes:

"The Government has endeavoured to keep up primary prospecting by making the prospecting schemes互相獨立 by another for the last few years, but the results of the few exceptions have been during the results negligible, and these bear no relation to the cost involved."

Nevertheless, if the industry is to survive there must be a revival of primary prospecting after the war, and the Government will expect to take the lead. It is probable, therefore, that some prospecting scheme will form part of a general scheme to meet post-war conditions, but there must be no repetition of sending out individuals into the 'blue' without supervision and without modern equipment.

This scheme must be set in carefully selected areas in known gold belts. Prospecting must be done intensively by parties of prospectors under the immediate supervision of a director of qualified technical men; modern equipment must be available, and modern methods must be adopted. The view of some of those best qualified to judge is that such a scheme of this nature offers little chance of success. The economic future of the country, however, depends to such an extent on the development and expansion of the gold mining industry, and no stone can be left unturned in an endeavour to introduce new producers into the field."

Rhodesian Dividends

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co. has declared an ordinary dividend of 11% making 15% for the year, both interim and final distributions being the same as in the previous year. Cam and Motor Gold Mining has declared a dividend of 8% and Sherwood Star Gold Mine a dividend of 6%, compared with 5% last year.

Mining Personalia

Mr. Digby Burnett has been re-elected Chairman of the Rhodesian Association of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, with Major Ewan Tulloch, D.S.C., M.C., as Vice-Chairman, honorary treasurer, and Rhodesian member of the institution, this being his third successive year in that office.



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Company Progress Reports

Geita Gold Area. The output of gold during May is stated to have totalled 33.5 oz.

Tati Goldfields. During May 4,440 tons of ore were milled. Estimated value per ton, £968.

Lonely Reef. Output for May, 3,500 tons of current ore and 14,300 tons of accumulated slimes treated for an output of 1,709 oz. fine gold. Estimated value £1,600.

Reiderton. During May 4,400 tons were crushed, yielding 1,667 oz. fine gold of an estimated value £1,600. Working Expenditure, £7,491. Development, £42,750. Estimated Surplus, £4,850. Capital expenditure, £541.

Kentan Gold Area. The latest progress report of the Geita Gold Mining Company states that during the first quarter of this year 6,520 long tons of ore were milled for an output of 30,228 oz. fine gold, the cost per ounce being Sh.2244 cents per ton.

No re-calculations have reserves been made since June 30, 1940, but the following is a summary of development during the subsequent months. Geita - Footage, 1,066 ft.; driving footage, 419 ft.; sampled 35 ft., payable at the rate of 3.1 dwt., width 51 ins. Ridge 8 - Footage, 3,880 ft.; driving footage 360 ft.; sampled 57 ft., payable at the rate of 2.1 dwt., av. width 40 ins. Mawe Meru - Footage, 1,717 ft.; driving footage 53 ft.; sampled 320 ft., payable at the rate of 1.6 dwt., av. width, 39 ins. Prospect 30 - Footage, 1,835 ft.; driving footage, 88 ft.; sampled 330 ft., payable at 3.12 ft., av. value, 6.7 dwt., av. width, 67 ins.

The extension of the plant from 750 tons to 500 tons daily capacity is practically completed. The tonnage milled has

been gradually increased, and milled at the rate of 500 tons per day was attained at the beginning of June. Owing to inability to obtain priority for orders for plant from England or the regular exchange necessary for the purchase of plant in America, it is not possible to exceed meantime with the extension to 1,000 tons daily capacity.

British Bank in Asmara

Barclay's Bank (D.C. & Q.) has opened a branch in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, under the management of Mr. N. J. Hill, previously manager in Omdurman. The bank is thus the first British financial institution to operate in occupied Italian East Africa.

Kenya's Natural Resources

The Legislative Council of Kenya has resolved that a Committee be appointed forthwith for the purpose of co-ordinating in an advisory capacity, with a view to the more effective conservation of the water, soil and forests of Kenya, the efforts of the various authorities empowered under existing legislation to deal with the natural resources of the Colony and Protectorate.

Prisoners to Read Work

The suggestion (made in these columns some months ago) that Italian prisoners-of-war might be employed on road-making in East Africa was mentioned by Mr. Moore, Governor of Kenya, when recently addressing the Legislative Council. He said:

"Owing to the change in the military situation the military road programme has had to be radically revised. The possibility of making use of Italian prisoners-of-war on road work or other public works has been under discussion with the military authorities, who are solely responsible for the custody and maintenance of prisoners. The Government has expressed its willingness in principle to accept the proposal of the Legislative Council and the Secretary of State, to find certain funds for public works upon which prisoners can be employed when they are available. They are not available at present."

News of our Advertisers

Sir George Beharrell, Chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Co. Company, stated at the annual meeting last week that whereas the company's net profit for last year amounted to £83,000,000, compared with £1,380,000 in 1939, the provision for taxation of £1,542,000 represented an increase of £715,000 over that of the preceding year, and the charge for taxation in the accounts of the subsidiary and semi-subsidary companies amounted to no less than £1,066,000.

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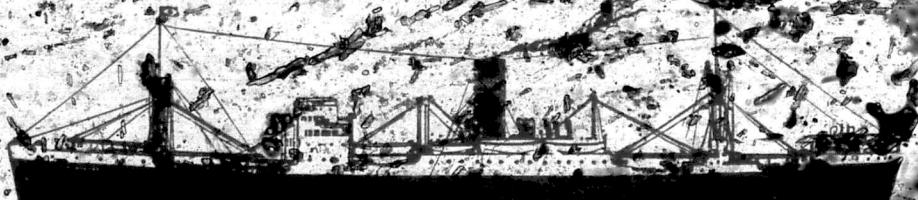
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE SACRED AVOCACY FOR THE COLOONIES declared recently that one of the most urgent Colonial problems was that of the colonial settlements in relations against East Africa and Rhodesia.

Colour Bar.—that connexion particularly so far as it is concerned to have little relevance, the wise are constantly on guard against complacency. The challenging observations made by Canon Broomefield elsewhere in his article on Rhodesia should therefore be welcomed by reading the sensible opinion. He writes in his personal capacity, but with the onus resting upon the general secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, which he served for many years in Zanzibar, and the operations of which cover a large area of that Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He proceeds from the fact that "many African missions are most successful in their consideration of African acceptability"; and it is undeniable that in this matter considerable numbers of settlers have set them standards equivalent to those normally followed by missionaries and officials. That many European engineers, agriculturists, commerce and mining do not attain the same high level is attributable partly to the more difficult and irritating circumstances in which they are often placed. Of the African missions due to a regenerate love of their land, a sense largely from inadequate acquaintance with an African language. Almost every missionary and his staff speak at least one Native tongue fluently, and the white settler who is

equally proficient is very seldom an offender in the matter which Canon Broomefield discusses. The real difficulties are men who know very little of the African because they have no means of conversing intimately with him, and in the majority of cases they are persons of low intellectual attainment, who, devoid of any ascendance, seek to impose an air of authority by methods which they themselves distrust, and which the African inevitably resents. These Native, always "natural beings," cheerfully tolerant of reasonable authority, will even submit to the unreasonable exercise of it, but, as all who have lived in former German Colonies can testify, he is fully alive to the racial evils of the Hottentot. In view thereof in our view there is the widest gulf between the worst cases which could be cited from say the Copperbelt under British administration, and what was almost normal practice in the German African Colonies; we say nothing of the infamous nature of German rule in Poland today.

Nothing is to be gained by continuing to admit the practical difficulties of living up to the policy of justice in upon which just administration is based. The East Africa and the Rhodesia demand

The Colour Bar.—specific inclusion; (4) Not Tanganika cause Northern Rhodesia is Rhodesian, and Colonial Office rule, (5) also the instance Nyasaland and Uganda, the latter

into often mentioned by us. How samples of its success, and how becomes the fair-minded observer to have a right to recount the fact that successive governments of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia have striven to include in their liberal legislation to promote African welfare? Complaints from the Copperbelt are not like Rhodesian trouble; they are the result of action by white men who having spent many years in South Africa and being imbued with opinions which are still widespread but increasingly criticised in that Dominion have acted in Northern Rhodesian mines—where many of them have been employed for very short periods only—as they would have done in very different circumstances—and admittedly without justification—in a country with the interests of which the Imperial Parliament has no right to concern itself. It is for this fundamental reason that the Copperbelt is not from being typical of Northern Rhodesia an exceptional case. Nevertheless, we should doubt the accuracy of the assertion that colour prejudice and racial discrimination are increasing. That they exist is undeniable; but we shall say that it is on a slowly diminishing scale.

Who can question that in British Africa north of the Line, so generally there has been steady improvement in public opinion on African affairs? And who would dispute that the same is true in this direction at least. Future Leaders of the world have had their Southern Rhodesia social training. Many of them always the best students in experience, now, the anti-slavery crusade has given them a wide field for nearly two years as commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the new Native battalions raised in West Africa for active service in East Africa, and there is ample and most heartening testimony of the excellent relations which subsist between them and their men, most of whom are, of course, much more advanced than the Maquis and Mashona of their own colony and those Europeans (from among whom see if you can) in Southern Rhodesia must in due course find her future leaders. We thus undergo the educative experience of living for several years in the closest contact with Africans whom they respect as men and comrades in arms, and who hail from territories which for obvious reasons have made greater progress in local self-government. Moreover, these Rhodesians are absorbing indelible impressions from their contacts with official and non-official Europeans from all parts of East and West Africa. These circumstances cannot be without their effect.

The post-war problems have to be solved, broadened horizons will be particularly slow to ignore, refuge in apathy and inertia in inclination for change. It is immensely for the good that so many Rhodesians should enjoy wide use of the word deliberately, these opportunities of seeing life in the Dependencies, of which most of them had but the briefest of actions—so many in those other British colonies have vague ideas of Rhodesia. As we wrote when the news first became known, her Prime Minister exhibited a streak of genius when he persuaded the War Office to draw so largely upon Southern Rhodesia for leaders for the swiftly expanding Native forces willingly contributing to the common cause by the tribes of Africa.

Is it not our purpose to enter into detailed comment upon Carton Broomfield's observations? But we would briefly mention his interesting suggestion that Africans who achieve success in business, say, half the output of

The Question of Wages.

Europeans should be paid half of their wages, but that a large proportion of the increased earnings should accrue not to the individual but to the tribe. This idea of allocating part, presumably the major part, of the increased remuneration to tribal needs rests, of course, on the assumption that the mining industry of Northern Rhodesia can and will be fed by constant streams of Africans who, after completing relatively short labour contracts at the mines, will return to their villages. There, however, an unmistakable indication that many of the best men would prefer to settle down as permanent workers and rear their families in close contact with mining; and almost all employers have a quiescent natural preference for trained permanent labour rather than untrained labour which will drift away again before any high degree of skill can be attained. On the great copper mines in the Belgian Congo much has been done to attract permanent labour, and since the relatively high wages offered by such men are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, recognised to be their personal property and subject to deduction for family services, our contributor's proposal for another mining area only a short distance to the south of the great Katanga mines is faced with a very serious difficulty. Furthermore, if such an experiment could be made with the full co-operation of the African workers and would its validity not be subject to persistent attack on the ground that it was based on the elimination between European and African workers?

It has also to be borne in mind that mere output is not as decisive a criterion as it may appear at first sight. An African may produce half as much in a day as a European, but would

it not be in every exceptional African culture indeed, that, at his present stage of evolution, he would maintain anything like the rate of production and experience of the European were removed even for a few days? Daily propaganda plays a very great part in

these matters, and it is not necessary to be defeatist or pessimistic to question whether there are shortcuts to a successful solution. Thought, then, that the problem is highly favorable and it would be a good thing if practical proposals to be made by the concerned industries and by public leaders in the sense to be provided always that such matters be influenced by that spirit of sentiment which must manifestly be the basis of any true measure of success!

Eleven Italian Generals Taken at Jimma

American Bombers for Africa to be Delivered by Air

OPERATIONS IN ETHIOPIA proceed steadily toward their inevitable end. Though the Italians fight stoutly where their leadership is absolute, they lack little initiative.

June 16.—British G.H.Q., Cairo announced that in the Whitechert Sector of Abyssinia our troops surprised the garrison of an Italian fort, causing the enemy over a hundred casualties. As its continued occupation would have been of no value to us, the fort was completely burnt down and then abandoned.

U.S.A. newspapers asserted that senior officials of the War and Navy Departments summoned to the White House had discussed with President Roosevelt the all-air delivery of American bombers for use by British forces in Africa. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times wrote that the bombers would be flown from Florida or Trinidad to a point on the Brazilian coast, thence to Freetown or some other point in West Africa, and thereafter by the normal route to Egypt.

June 19.—The Army commandant from the Middle East said: "While Patriot forces are steadily increasing their pressure on the Italian garrison in the Gondar district, our own troops are continuing their advance on Debra Tabor. In the southern area operations are proceeding satisfactorily."

The Fall of Jimma

June 22.—The official announcement made in Cairo by British G.H.Q., Middle East said:

Patriot forces led by British officers have captured the town of Jimma. The Italian General Officer Commanding had previously offered to surrender the town, but at that time there were no military or political advantages to be obtained from accepting the offer which was refused. Since then advances and further successes secured by our troops in adjacent areas have altered the situation. At midday on Saturday our troops formally took possession of the town.

Operations in all fronts in the southern area are proceeding satisfactorily in cooperation with Patriot forces which are closing in on the Italians from all sides. Further elements of the Italian 24th Division have surrendered at Sadru.

Fifteen miles west of Lake Abaya our African troops after a sharp engagement captured a German supply column, taking prisoner 130 Italian and 300 colonial soldiers (also four guns and a machine gun). In the Debra Tabor area Indian troops supported by Patriot forces are closing in on the town.

It was stated in London that General Wavell had informed the Governor of Adulti, French Somaliland, that he must make up his mind either to join the Free French or immediately to open to dissociate himself from the pro-Axis policy made evident in Syria. In the event of a refusal to accept this proposal, General Wavell

stated his willingness to evacuate women and children from Jimma and meanwhile to supply them with rations and essential foods until the evacuation was completed.

According to the German wireless, the Vichy Government had forwarded by way of Madrid to London a protest against the British attitude to French Somaliland.

Eight Thousand Prisoners

June 23.—It was officially reported from Cairo that 8,000 prisoners, including General Tesse, the corps commander, two divisional commanders, and eight brigadiers had been taken at Jimma, about 100 miles west of Addis Ababa. Operations to the west of Lake Abaya and in the Debra Tabor region were stated to be proceeding satisfactorily.

New telegrams from Cairo suggested that the essential food supplies of French Somaliland would not last more than another month. The present staple diet of Europeans in that Colony of Vichy France was said to consist of fish, beans and dates, no meat except camel flesh, being obtainable, and fresh vegetables being very scarce. Housewives were reported to have demonstrated before the Governor's residence.

June 24.—British G.H.Q., Cairo announced: "Our troops advancing from the south, in cooperation with Patriot forces, have captured Arro and Bed Ali, taking 400 prisoners. If all other Axis operations continue satisfactorily, Bed Ali is about 60 miles north west of Jimma."

R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East stated that 11 Caproni aircraft and four Cr. 32s had been found burnt out when our troops entered Jimma.

It became known that the two divisional commanders taken at Jimma were Generals Scaglia and Mainarvi.

Military circles in London suggested that six pockets of resistance remain in Abyssinia; three in the western area of the country, where they are faced by British columns; two in the Gondar district, and one in the south.

Red Sea Islands Captured

Dispatches from Eritrea received in London described how two Italian islands in the Red Sea were captured by a sloop belonging to the Royal Indian Navy. This ship's company, numbering 80, with three officers and 40 soldiers, also accepted the capitulation of 900 Germans, Germans, and Eritreans and captured a brigadier-general and a colonel who tried to escape aboard.

After the fall of Massawa, the officer commanding the island was ordered to man up the islands of Massawa and Dahlak. "In the spirit of the enemy, was sorrow that 2,000 surrendered without any semblance of resistance. A number of Abyssinian military prisoners were released."

But in the days of peace, the Italian forces were regarded from gravity when, in my opinion, they had been the best and the most from the military point of view. The Italian Governor of Eritrea, General Caviglia, was a man of great tact, to the surprise of A. S. Forbes, who has been writing recently to the *Times*. A. S. Forbes writes: "I have seen what they had put to sea in a boat and I have seen what the remnants of the *Venice* [sic] remain. They had collected a few hundred officers and men, headed by some of the signs of the Army, now they would return to guns and rifles to bear upon us. Then they would immediately hoisted white flags and some reportedable captures, partly medical, a general and/or colonial."

An American Consul at Zara was impressed by the Italians in Ethiopia, 1935, in that without trial or cause, and now, now for half a mile, the extra stretch, lengthening which the Italian authorities prove to be the truth, the Italian fleet, the 1000 soldiers of water-bottles, were part of a long wire-rope, as they prohibited an appeal to the American Consul in Rome, they cut up his wife and 12-year-old daughter for 15 days, surrounding the house of regards, and then they fastened the servants with death if they did not satisfy their masters' non-existent crimes.

Casualties

Lieutenant-colonel J. S. Campbell, commanding the 1st Royal Natal Carabiniers, who was killed in action in Ethiopia, was the first South African soldier to be officially sent on active service in this war, for he arrived in East Africa July 1 a year ago on liaison duties. By profession he was a doctor and the son of a former M.P. for Boksburg.

Captain A. D. Campbell, a former pupil of Marlborough School, Burway, and an assistant master from 1923 until the outbreak of war, has died from wounds at the age of 30, being the first Rhodesian Rhodes scholar to lose his life in this war. He was at Herford College, Oxford, from 1921 until 1923.

Flying-Squadron Leader, S. A. F. Robertson R.A.F., who has been killed in action, had served as personal assistant to the Air Officer Commanding in Aden, and had done much flying over East Africa.

Flying Officer F. S. Morgan, who has been killed on active service, was educated at Umtini High School and was with the S.A.A.F. for four years before joining the Royal Flying Corps in 1917. He had been stationed in Egypt since before the outbreak of war, and was based there when shot down. 111 enemy machines over Libya.

Participant W. G. Eardley-Mare, who had died in East Africa at the age of 26, was the only child of Mrs. Eardley-Mare and the Rev. Mr. E. J. Eardley-Mare, Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia. He had represented the Colony as a horseman in a party staged at the Johannesburg exhibition in 1916. Rifleman L. S. Mundell, of Southern Rhodesia, has also been killed in action. Lieutenant S. P. Wade has been wounded and L. Cpl. J. G. Vandyk, previously reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner of war.

Quartermaster-Sergeant D. W. Jackson of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, who died recently in Bulawayo at the age of 45, served in the South African Infantry during the South African campaign of the last war, and had more recently been assistant transport manager at the Nkanga mine, the then member of the staff of the Northern-Western Rhodesia Co-operative Society.

Mr. Douglas Baker, of Gaborone, whose death in the African East Gramourca was the result of an accident, had played with polo for Southern Rhodesia and was one of the best-known Rugby players and cricketers in the Highlands of the Colony. He came to England in contingence for the Coronation.

Second Lieutenant K. C. Warton, King's African Rifles, is reported missing and believed killed.

Rhodesia's Hospital in Kenya

The General Hospital established near Nairobi by the Southern Rhodesian Government is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Thornton, M.C., and is staffed by some 16 medical officers, nearly 100 nurses and W.A.D.s, and 200 medical orderlies, laboratory and nursing aides. There were only nine deaths in the first nine months, and of some 10,000 patients treated in that period only about 1,000 were battle casualties, and only about 30% were Rhodesians. The vast majority were South Africans.

Brigadier A. R. Chater, who commands the British troops in Somaliland, is a brother of Mr. H. Chater, secretary of the Kenya Co-operative Creamery.

Mrs. Margaret Scott, who is well known in Rhodesia, recently passed through East Africa en route to Egypt in connection with the creation there of a South African Red Cross organisation.

A Government spokesman recently stated in Kenya that the estimated numbers of high-class European and Asiatic and African of military age now available in Kenya were 5,500 and 11,700 respectively, and the estimated numbers who had joined the military forces were 2,100 Europeans and 1,500 Asians.

More than 100 European members of the staff in Africa of the African Lakes Corporation have been released for service with the forces.

The Political Branch of G.H.Q. Middle East has been moved from Cairo to Nairobi. Offices have been established at Muthaiga, with the intention of moving advance Political Headquarters to the vicinity of Haifa.

Recently issued Control of Industrial Man-Power Regulations were described by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia as "a form of civil conscription to support the interests of democracy."

All our casualties among Empire troops in the Middle East are to be treated in Cape Town.

More than a million thin post-cards, weighing over 30 tons, have been dispatched to British forces in the Middle East and East Africa since this mail service began in April.

Money for War Purposes

Subscriptions to the East Africa War Loan having exceeded £500,000 in the first five months of issue, the legislature of Kenya has authorised a further loan of £500,000. Mr. George Naol, M.L.C., a member of a War Savings Committee, has revealed that sales of the £5 bonds have averaged £15,000 weekly, and the Financial Secretary has attributed the success largely to the untiring work of Mr. A. A. Lawrie, the chairman of that Committee, and Mr. E. A. Vasey, its secretary.

We learn by telegram that the amount of the fifth issue, 10,000 Northern Rhodesian £5 bonds, certificates were sold, representing a sum of £7,908, or nearly one certificate per head of the European population.

Natives of the Colony in the European area of Southern Rhodesia collected no less than £1,106 in six weeks for war purposes. It was their desire that the money should be used to buy and equip an ambulance, preferably for use in Leicestershire, the home county of the wife of their Native Commissioner, Mr. B. G. Hassall.

The Ianhsya War Fund totalled £5,000 at the end of April, in addition to interest-free loans to a amount of £1,750 from Native canteen funds and £1,000 from a local European resident. The after-administrative expenses of the War Fund Committee had amounted to £6. 10s. 6d.

Employees of Roan Antelope Copper Mine have sent further £675 towards the prosecution of the war. The European population of Abencorn has raised £6,000 for war funds. The sum of £4,500 collected in a recent horticultural show.

The Church and the Colour Question

By Canon G. W. Redmire, C.B.E., D.D.

IN THIS WAR we are fighting against the German claim to be the "Master Race." This is so far that they are a superior race, that they have the right to rule, and that the interests of other peoples must be subordinated to theirs. Czechs and others are long reduced to the state of peasants and manual labour, working for the benefit of their German masters, without human rights or liberties, and no hope of advancement.

We are fighting because we do not wish the Germans to do to us what they are doing to others. We say it is intolerable that any people should be put such a attitude to others, and we maintain that every nation and race has the right to freedom and to an opportunity for development. We claim, in fact, to be the champions of liberty and justice, not only for ourselves, but for everybody. This is the essence of our propaganda.

Are we sincere? There will not take it for granted nor should we. The British have often been called hypocrites. A suggestion can be found in our attitude to the anti-European inhabitants of countries under our control. If our treatment of Africans for instance were in any way comparable with the German treatment of the Poles—what then?

Of a great deal in our treatment of the natives of tropical Africa we have no need to be ashamed. Britain has committed herself to a policy of trusteeship, and in view of our claim to a leadership of liberty and justice for such a policy, faithfully carried out as the only conceivable justification for our presence in Africa. Government is doing a great deal to assist African progress, and has affirmed that it does not stand for a colour-bar. A good many non-officials also are genuinely sympathetic. So far so good. But there is more to be said.

Living Up to High Ideals

It is easy enough to approve a policy of trusteeship and all that it involves in parts of Africa suitable for white settlement, but where there is a resident European population, practical difficulties arise in the relationships between black and white. It is not easy for the white man to live up to the ideals for which we say we are fighting. This ought to be remembered, but no ideal is worth much unless it is difficult of attainment.

Some of us are deeply perturbed by the issue of colour prejudice and racial discrimination in some parts of British Africa. They now seem to be increasing in Northern Rhodesia, as is shown by the Report of the Commission on the Copperbelt disturbances. This is mainly a result of the influx of white bush Africans. Government's refusal to recognise a colour bar of little use if for practical purposes it already exists in industry and in the ordinary affairs of life, and if while workers adopt the "no-nonsense and straight" attitude towards Africans. The *Herrenvolk* idea seems to be more than acceptable to some of us, provided we are the *Herrenvolk*.

How can one justify the reservation of anyone's progress, built upon the ground of his race or colour? I well understand the point of view of the white worker. The African has a lower standard of living and needs less money. He has allowed no copper, whereas European, the latter will be in danger of unemployment. There is therefore the colour bar in industry in order that the white man may maintain his position. But there is an uncomfortable analogy between this and the argument put forward by the Germans to justify the treatment of conquered populations. We have no right to object to German policy in Poland if we countenance anything comparable with it in Africa.

In the case of the Copperbelt it has been suggested that Africans might be allowed to do the same kinds of

work as Europeans provided that they receive the same wages. But this would mean that the standard of living would be improved. This is fair, but it does not start from the assumption of equality of rights. It is equally unfair to exclude them from all work which they cannot be done so well as the white man.

Proposal for Adjustment of Earnings

This difficulty can however be solved. If it were found that, in particular form of work, the average output of Africans was, say half that of Europeans, it would seem right that the former should receive wages equal to, or even slightly below the latter. This would be a fair method of apportioning Africa.

But there is another side to the story. Africa is at present making a sensible use of so much more land and labour in their own interests than the white man does. This should increase gradually in proportion to the improvement of life and education. This simply means the increase of wages as well. According to the code of the Cominco society, the individual works for the benefit of his tribe, rather than for himself. Let him therefore receive the African worker a wage commensurate with his personal needs, and to his tribe a sum representing the balance of his economic value to the tribe. And let him live on the lines suggested above. This would be a development of Native treasures. The tribes would be placed under supervision where necessary, and the head of the tribe both in the area of employment and in his home village. It would help to raise the general standard of living. The amount paid to the individual would increase according to his progress. Something like this sort would, I believe, be generally acceptable to the Africans apart from the comparatively few cases in which tribalisation has already gone too far, and it would satisfy the feeling which many of us have that they ought to receive a large and fair benefit from the wealth derived by us from their country.

In this article I am concerned mainly with principles, but I include the above practical suggestions in order to show that I am not unaware of the difficulties to be faced.

Courtesy Between the Races

Of the "abusive and sneering attitude" towards Africans I need not say much. I cannot believe that it is generally approved by responsible Europeans, many of whom are most scrupulous in their consideration of African susceptibilities. I have seen a good immense amount of it myself. To be sure, good manners are of primary importance. Their absence is a sign of ill-breeding. I would be shocked to find one of us to realize how greatly our gifts were appreciated by him in estimation. One man I once thought had more would be dimly seen.

What remains is the question of the exclusion of Africans from places frequented by Europeans as a practice which sometimes has much in common with Hindu treatment of the "untouchables." I myself lived with Africans for nearly 10 years, hardly seeing other Europeans for months on end, and knew a good deal about them. I know all the bias. It can be said about some of them, some are immoral, coarse in habit, and filthy in person. But there are decent Europeans, within Europe and Africa, of whom, with the same can be said. Africans have far less excuse. By all means let us be kind to them, whether they be children from decent societies, or the slaves and African. Who knows how many Africans may have

Background to War

the German attack on Russia. The Nazi's I-boat supplies had been Hitler's main objective; he would presumably have chosen means less unlikely to achieve it. Military operations on the eve of the harvest may not produce bumper crops and, even if we place on Russian flowers resistance a far lower value than is justified by known facts, it is inconceivable that the outlays can fail undamaged into German hands. Hitler may have conceived this dramatic coup first and foremost as a move in the game of political warfare. Brilliant military successes have failed to shake the apathy and uninterest of the German people as the war pursues its apparently unending course. Hitler may hope to galvanise his subjects into belated enthusiasm by a revival of the old cry of a crusade against Bolshevism. If so, he has surely miscalculated those who were fooled once onto thinking of Hitler as the self-appointed saviour of the world from the Marxist menace will not be fooled a second time. The eyes of the world have been opened to the unlimited scope of Hitler's ambitions and the unprincipled unscrupulousness of his tactics. If Hitler contemplated a "knock-out" blow against Britain this year, he may have said to himself that the summer was yet young and that he could not better employ the next few weeks than in so mailing the U.S.S.R., that it could be left out of account for the rest of the year. Even if immediate invasion of Britain were not his aim, his schemes in the Middle East might be facilitated by rendering Russia impotent to interfere with them. That was the view taken by the best informed circles in the country, and their action comes as no surprise. Probably Russia has about 10,000 service aircraft of all types, with 7,000 front-line machines, but many of the types are obsolescent, and it is generally believed that she has no great reserves, that the general standard of her pilots and flying crews is not high, and that the workmanship in the factory and maintenance units is not up to Western standards. The protracted war lack of high-class pilots and crews is likely to prove a serious handicap though large numbers of men and women could be transferred from civilian flying to war duties. Unless Soviet Russia has any stored new machines, the German Air Force should possess a great technical superiority, but it will be opposed by large numbers of fighters and strong anti-aircraft batteries of which Russia is said to possess great numbers.

Turkey's Dilemma. Hitler triumphed last week by his diplomatic conquest of Turkey. There is no other honest name for it. In every effective sense our Turkish alliance is annulled. For some months it had been moribund. It is now dead. For the first time in our great war through centuries we have not one single fighting friend in the whole continent of Europe. We do not blame the Turks. They are staunch at heart. Their feelings are the same towards us as are ours towards them. They are under a constricting pressure that Britain could do nothing to relieve. Among practising Masons there is no better than Heydrich Papen. The wiles and ways of his long intrigue at Ankara are successful. The Axis propagandists are enabled by their feelings. Ostrichism of our part would be egotistic. Strategically, the Turks were isolated as never before. They had not the equipment to face by themselves a struggle with the mechanised might of the Nazi empire. Moscow could not lift a finger. Britain could not strike in the oil way. Why? Because by conquering not only Crete but the whole Aegean archipelago between Europe and Asia the Germans have won the command of the approaches to the Mediterranean, and in one which for many generations have been under the dominion of British sea-power. There is also the factor in less strange and extraordinary that in deserting Turkey, Russia may now be doomed by Ankara. The new Turkish policy can make Germany predominant in the Black Sea. The Turks at no distant date will be forced to allow the transit of German troops and munitions towards the Bagdad railway and the Hejaz branch. That is, towards the Persian Gulf and the Asiatic flank of Egypt and Suez. There never has been so grave a warning in all history. — Mr. J. L. Garvin, *The Observer*.

If Invasion Comes. Hitler's first gigantic gamble of war is intended to be a knock-out blow; every available boat and barge filled to utmost capacity, every transport packed with troops and paratroops, every bomb-bay and Hitler would be thrown in. Every heroic device concocted by the Nazi staff would be employed. Poison gas, up to now kept in reserve, would probably be used in vast quantities. Officially designated wireless-controlled ships laden with it might be sent in against our coast batteries.

German Address. When Hitler speaks to us Germans, he takes each one of us by the hand, and threads us thread by thread, he insinuates only thoughts and obscuring remarks. So it is when the Führer has spoken, every man of you thinketh that it is to him that he hath spoken. I knowest not what it is exactly; it is this: thou sayest everything to the Führer, and he will always understand. But there is a second thing of which thou shouldest be as certain: thou canst not in anything deceive him, for he can see into thy heart. . . . Where thou wast neglectful the Führer has taken upon himself thy share of duty. Where thou didst take thine ease, he has borne thy share of toil and sacrifice. Where thou wert suren, a greater chance art still at times sudden. The Führer has no respite, and will know none. . . . When his name is sounded, history is awaked up, for he has gathered all German history in himself. Hence, the soul of Germany made flesh. — *Die Rötsche Beobachter*.

Capitalise the Lull. The Soviet forces may be all that a fervent admirer proclaims, all the critics say. The Soviet Empire will crumble at the impact of war. The German Army may smash the Russian military machine with speed and thoroughness. Should this be so, the lull may last no longer than six or eight weeks. Then we may find ourselves facing a Germany holding all the oil, grain and mineral resources of Russia, and able to fling vast masses of men and material in one mighty onslaught against these islands or against Egypt, Africa, Persia, and India. If we do not use the lull to the full in preparation for this, we may perish. Our whole national organisation should be overhauled and tightened up. — *National Review*.

Higher Commands. Higher commands, political and military — now is the time to make them. — *The Daily Mail*.

Hitler's Motives. Some in this country would listen to the argument that Germany had conquered Europe, that she promised to leave us alone, that it would be dangerous to try to starve her out or drive her out when she had so increased her sources of supply; that, after all, she was ready to take over the responsibility of crushing Communism. There are many more such people in America. This, presumably, is why Hitler has made an attack for which there was no other necessity. — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, in the *New Criterion*.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — The heat of Britain's invasion battle is approaching. — Lord Beaverbrook.

The next five weeks may be life or death for us all. — Mr. Grenfell M.P., Secretary of Mines.

We are now at the end of the war. It almost looks like the beginning. — Field Marshal Smuts.

Man has a positive longing to live for something better than himself. — Sir Richard Acland, M.P.

We have told Britain not to worry about her shortage of Canadian money. — Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

No fewer than 22 Grade disputes involving a stoppage of work of 150,000 working days took place during 1940. — *The Labour Gazette.*

Germany can produce each week 100 troop-carrying aeroplanes enough to make a single journey to Crete. — Mrs. Lesley Smith, M.P.

1,000 British enemy aircraft were destroyed over and round the coasts of Great Britain by day, and 144 by night, our Archibald Sinclair, M.P.

This bloody, stony, gutted land is a furnace of mechanised savagery, new fields of slaughter, pillage and devastation. — Prime Minister.

The issue is between right and wrong, between freedom and slavery, between kindness and cruelty. — Mr. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War.

Great Britain was sent 12 times more men to war than any other country in the first five months of this year as in the same period of 1939. — President Roosevelt.

Field Marshal Joubert has done as much as any man to develop the implications in warfare of the discoveries of radio pioneers. — Lord Beaverbrook.

Greece has given one of the most magnificent and also the courageous fight for liberty that the history of man can produce. — R. G. Menzies, Australian Minister.

Vichy's resistance in Syria may now be expected to end with dramatic abruptness. General De Gaulle has no reserves, and cannot afford to help. — Mr. Ernest Clifford.

During the first four months of the year 360 British aircraft were lost on all fronts, while 494 German and 637 Italian aircraft were destroyed in the air. — The Secretary of State for Air.

The paper shortage is so serious that even very poor bookholders who give out old books and timeliness instead of new ones their files. — Mr. H. J. Lund, Controller of Salvage.

The average weekly consumption of newsprint by newspapers in the country was 6,200 tons during the six months ended May 31, 1941, and 12,260 tons, the six months July 1, 1940, was 21,260 tons. — Minister of Supply.

Of 17,236 members of the Australian Imperial Force who embarked for Crete and Greece in 1941, including 261 officers, did not return; 2,277 were lost in Crete and 3,675 in Greece. — The Australian Minister for the Army.

It is typical of our foolish propaganda that while the press has been full of accounts of the most gallant work done by the Anzacs there has hardly been a word about the splendid fighting of the East African Corps. — Earl Winterton, M.P.

German dead in Crete exceeded the total British losses in killed, wounded and missing, and they lost at least 430 of the costliest type of aircraft and much of their highly specialised personnel, thus blunting the teeth of the Luftwaffe. — Lord Moyne.

All this full confidence in the courage, determination and energy of our Prime Minister, but we have not the same confidence in those who surround him, and in their ability to contribute the imagination and resource which win wars. — *Sunday Times.*

It is absolutely necessary to get another 100,000 women for the R.A.T.S. during the next six months, and the demand for the W.A.A.F. will be nearly as great. — Mr. Alan Stevenson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

I fear that the Ukraine is the granary of Russia is mistaken. Out of 100,000 tons of grain which the Soviet Government collected in 1936-1938 from the Ukraine, the U.S.S.R. supplied only about 20,000,000 tons. — Mr. Valerio V. Baikaloff.

Spain should renounce her unique opportunity to achieve her resurrection. We do not solicit a declaration of her part but limit ourselves to which side stand her proven friends. The Falange revolution came to side with the forces of Hitlerites, Nazis and Freemasons. — Mussolini.

Of 2,510 consignments of woollen goods sent to the United States, only 56 have failed to reach their destination through enemy action. The period covered is from the beginning of the war to the end of April last. — Mr. W. Stoy Munro, Chairman, Scottish Woollen Export Council.

Because the bus which used to take them to a pit 12 miles away has better contract to carry workers from another district to a munition factory, 120 South Wales miners have stopped work for a fortnight. They have given the dole and the country has lost 1,000 tons coal daily. — Mr. Trevor Evans.

Over 100 Norwegian ships, totalling 1,000,000 tons, and over 100 Norwegian seamen, are carrying food, 200 planes and weapons of all kinds across the timbered, ice-covered and moderately cold waters, bringing nearly half of Great Britain's total supplies of oil and petroleum. — The Prime Minister of Norway.

Until we can achieve more and more autonomy over the continent of Europe until we can wear down the resistance of the German people by relentless and unflinching attack throughout the length and breadth of Germany, it is vain to think of uniting our small army against the "land power" of Germany. — Viscount Trenchard.

Young soldiers-battalions have been sent to guard aerodromes. Those of us who have seen what the men in France and other campaigns have had to withstand in the way of onslaughts by German dive-bombers, bi-planes and motorcycle know that the guarding of aerodromes is not a job for young soldiers. — Mr. Bellenger, M.P.

In daylight the Russian Air Force would not stand a chance against the Luftwaffe, but at night big four-engine Russian bombers will deal smashing blows at German industrial centres and lines of supply. — *Evening Standard.*

As the Nazis' air bombs fall on military objectives, and the German people will experience a hard time in the next few weeks. — Mr. Noel Monk.

It is hoped that the U.S.A. will put out at least 1,200,000 gross tons of merchant shipping this year, 2,500,000 tons next year, and that the rate of increase will be 500,000 gross tons by the middle of 1943. In 1940, 3,000,000 tons were sunk in 1941, 1,600,000 in 1942, and more than 3,000,000 tons in 1943, and less than 4,000,000. Moreover, there are hundreds of small ships, 450 warships already to be completed by 1947 at a cost of £2,000,000,000. — Mr. Alex. Falkner.

PERSONALIA

McCullough has been elected to the
District Council.

Mr. D. Hawksley has been re-elected President of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, Attorney General, has been appointed a K.C.

The King's Medal for African Chiefs has
been awarded to Chief Kawaza of Fort Jameson.

Mr. F. A. ... of Messrs. W. & G. ...
Campan's, situated in Calcutta, a distance of 12 miles.

A recent letter from the Committee of Northern Friends, an anti-slavery organization, to the Hon.

Mrs Ad H. Ziegler, who died at the age of 81, was a correspondent for a London newspaper in a Sudan camp.

Mr. S. H. Coates, Paymaster Auditor General, Southern Russia, is about to retire after 38 years in the Civil Service of the Colony.

The appointment of the Hon. L. B. BAKER, M.L.C., to be an additional member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council for another three years has been gazetted.

Mrs. A. Warner has been elected President and Mrs. Graham Soulard has been elected Chairman of the

The Governor of Nyasaland has appointed Mr. Isaac Lawrence an employee of Nyasaland Railways, to be the African member of the Board of Governors of Blantyre

A son was born in Nairobi last week to the wife of Lieutenant Colonel O. Heslop, S.A. Army Defence.

Mrs F. S. Roberts, who was born at Noddy.

from 1934 to 1937 has been re-elected to office, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Munson. Councillor D. Pelleter was elected Deputy Mayor.

Mrs. C. Blackburn has been appointed Town Clerk of Gatotoma in succession to Mr. R. C. Briggs, who joined the R.A.F. Gatotoma is believed to be the first town in British Africa to appoint a woman as one of its officers.

A Pedigree Pig Breeders' Association of Southern Rhodesia has been formed. The first Chairman is Mr. T. E. Preston, the Vice-chairman is Mr. Alan Tredgold, and Mr. J. Under is honorary secretary and treasurer.

The Salisbury Branch of the British Empire Service League has elected the following officers : President Sir Godfrey Higgins, Vice-President Mr. J. S. C. E. W. Pallett, Honorary Secretary Mr. D. E. McLoughlin.

Lieutenant J. F. Horrocks, the King's Regiment, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Horrocks, of Hale, Lancashire, has been married in Nairobi, the only daughter of the late Bernard Edmondson and Mrs Edmondson, of Nairobi, Olpunyatta, Kenya.

The engagement announced between Lieut.-Col. B. Randolph East African Forces, second son of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Randolph, at Shakespeare Road, Bedford, and Phyllis Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Forbes-Jones, of Dunmore Park, Robert Stirling, son.

Captain Alfred H. S. Northcote, South Lancashire Regiment, youngest son of Sir George and Lady Northcote, of Hong Kong, and formerly at Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, was recently married in Hampshire to the younger daughter of Major and Mrs. Bruce Scott.

Mr. D. L. Gammie, who has been engaged on our occasions at the Auditorium, has been engaged by Mr. W. H. Bishop, who will be felt with his assistance. Mr. J. C. Tamm, of the Audit Department, will probably do

Frank Lodge has been re-elected Vice President of the National Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. S. C. Goldfrey, Captain J. D. B. W. Colonel L. C. Hall, Major R. S. Scott and Captain A. T. Fletcher. Mrs. R. Ward is the honorary secretary, and Major K. A. Brown the notorarian treasurer.

Mr. L. C. M. C. who has retired from the Service account ill-health, was posted to Kassala on his arrival in 1920. He did very good work in Kordofan, and was the Deputy Governor of the Northern Province, and later Governor of Khartoum. He was a brilliant popular, and will be much missed.

The Township Committees of Kisumu has been replaced by a Municipal Board, of which the Chairman, Captain C. G. Jagger, M.C., the District Commissioner, and two other European members are Messrs. F. L. Lewis, Major J. A. W. Scott, Captain J. D. Barr and Frank Messer, A. A. Conn, J. Maxwell and J. L. Riddoch, and the Indian members are Messrs. Dhawan Singh, P. I. Pandya, H. I. Kashay, D. B. Kohli and Dr. Sood.

Mr. H. G. Livingston, for the past 11 years headmaster of Milton's School, Bulawayo, and Mr. Livingston were the recipients of astute severance on their departure for Salisbury, where Mr. Livingston is now headmaster of the Prince Edward School. Wreathes were laid at a farewell gathering organised by the school council, staff, former and old boys. The new head of Milton's is Mr. P. R. Mufengwa, a Rhodes scholar, and during the last 11 years a member of Cheltenham High School, Gwelo.

Sir Arnold Hodson, whose extended term of office as Governor of the Gold Coast expires next October, and to whom a successor has been appointed, served in the Bechuanaland Police Administration from 1904-1911, and in British Somaliland for two years before becoming British Consul for Southern Abyssinia in 1914. He remained in Abyssinia for more than 2 years, since when he has been successively Governor of the Falkland Islands of Sierra Leone, and the Gambia. His books are "Seven Years in Southern Abyssinia", "A heretic's Reign", and "A Biblical Grammar". He joins a host of others who served in the South African War with the Australian Commonwealth forces and in the Gallipoli and campaigns of 1915-16.

The image shows a severely damaged document, possibly from a fire. The paper is blackened and stained. At the top, the word 'SMITH'S' is printed in large, bold, serif capital letters. Below it, the words 'NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES' are also in large, bold, serif capital letters. Underneath that, the text 'W. H. SMITH & SON' is visible in a slightly smaller but bold font. The rest of the page is illegible due to damage.

The Rev. James Alexander

He regretted to report his health in Scotland of the Rev. James Alexander, for 40 years an missionary in Nyasaland, from which Protectorate he retired four years ago.

He founded at Durban Colleges and Edinburgh University. His great desire was to serve Africa as a missionary. Like so many young Scots of his day, he was a keen member of the Student Christian Union, and early became a member of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union, which by this he reached Blantyre. Later he went to Nairobi, the capital, where he exercised a successful ministry to both European and Africans, and on the retirement of the Rev. James Reid he was elected to become Head of the Blantyre Mission, where he spent the remaining years of his service in Nyasaland.

He always wrote a vivid account of *The African*, in one true line of that great succession of Nyasaland's famous leaders—Ferenc Scott, Methuen, Henry Scott, and Reid. Through his own work and service he added lustre to the name of Blantyre ; he ever kept evangelism in the centre of his work ; his friendliness and gift of humour and sympathy made him beloved by the Africans and respected by officials and settlers alike. Like so many of the missionaries of Blantyre and Livingstonia, he served his time on the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, being chosen at one whose interests in and sympathy for its African peoples were sincere and always disinterested.

James Alexander's passing will be regretted by a large number of friends in his native land and in Nyasaland, and not least by Africans. The Church of Scotland has lost a distinguished missionary and a loyal and faithful son.

Mr. Bernard Stubbs

Many of our readers in Kenya will remember Mr. Bernard Stubbs, who spent his early life in that Colony and came to England a few years ago to take up a journalistic career, but later became known as a wireless engineer. As we reported recently, he lost his life while serving as a lieutenant in the U.S. Hood. A comment to *The Times* was written thus :

"After his return from France, when he had been working for the P.R.C. with the B.E.F., he did several trips with the east coast convoys as we observe. He was always a welcome visitor in the escort vessels for his cheerfulness and good company, and it was the life and work of our officers and men which engendered in him the desire to join the Navy. Accordingly, he joined the R.N.R. and to his charge, and that slightly defective vision dictated his joining the executive branch. Nothing daunted, he joined the submarine branch of his training in H.M.S. KING ALFRED, and was then selected for work in the Admiralty."

"But he was a day anxious to get to sea, and several visits to the fleet increased that desire. Accordingly, when an opening for special branch officers came up we at sea in a non-executive capacity and he shook the dust of Whitehall off his feet, and immediately a further arduous period of training began. From this course triumphantly, after a period of trials and joy, appointed to the H.D.P. Once more he threw himself with great energy into making his job a success. In one of his last letters he wrote : 'What a splendid exercise of self-discipline is this Navy. I hate going to action'—at 6.30 in the morning, and no one has ever told me to do so—but in fact like everyone else I find I am just there.'

This gift as a raconteur, his knowledge of books, music and broadcasting, and his shrewd and kindly humour made him a most welcome temporary member of the Service.

Sir Jacob Barth

DR. JACOB DE V. W. BARTH writes :

"My very friends will have learned with deep regret of the death of Sir Jacob Barth. I knew him first in 1893 when I went out to British East Africa (as it was then) as an assistant District Commissioner, and he was a Peuni Judge in Mombasa. I have always regarded most highly a man's useful memory. This venerable Jesuit priest, whom I raced in 'hove-to' junior and his kindly consideration for newcomers."

Essentially kind and amiable in nature, his main object in life was to help other people. A fearless and upright judge, he always showed sympathy with Acting Chiefs or officers in their judicial work and a full understanding of their difficulties. Whether as a Justice of the Peace, Attorney-General, Chief Justice or Lt.-Governor, he was always a privilege and an honour to work with and for him.

Stylistically he was a delightful friend and companion, with a fund of quiet but incisive humour. I think that he loved Kenya and its people very dearly. Englishmen will all be the poorer for his loss, and will offer to Lady Barth and her family their real and heartfelt sympathy."

Mr. Berkeley Morris Carter

Many readers in Kenya and Rhodesia will learnt with regret of the sudden death in Edinburgh early this month of Mr. Berkeley Morris Carter, father-in-law of the Rev. W. J. Wright, Vicar of Uden of Nethen.

"He writes with strict integrity and certain courtesy of his characteristic qualities. They gave him his happy and healthy influence. Fond of games, particularly cricket, and a good shot, he nevertheless gave time and energy freely to the duties of house and home, Church and State. His support was constant and unremitting of any good cause which he espoused, and they were many. And he was a giant and gentle, generous in hand and heart. Englishmen are pillars of Commonwealth."

Other Obituaries

Mrs. Anetta Prescott, Matabeleland's oldest woman pioneer, died recently at the age of 81. She arrived in Rhodesia in 1893, narrowly escaped death during the rebellion of 1896, and remained so good a shot that she killed a leopard when 78 years old.

Captain W. F. H. Newman, who recently died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 70, had spent 40 years in the Colony, being at one time secretary and manager of the Kopje Club, which developed into the Salisbury City Club.

Mr. J. A. Moore, who recently died in Cape Town, was a prominent south African, well known for his hospitality and energy in mining matters. An Africaffaire, he had spent nearly 20 years in the Colonies, in which he also engaged in tobacco growing.

Mr. Isaac Pieters, who recently escape Town at the age of 74 is reported to have died in Southern Rhodesia in 1939, and in partnership with his brother afterwards began business in a number of towns. He had always given generously to deserving objects and by his will bequeathed £10,000 to Bushveld charities. He himself few days left before each to the Dutch and German churches.

Mr. Joseph Dudley, whose death in Salisbury occurred recently, arrived in Rhodesia in 1895, managing director of Meikle's (Salisbury) Ltd., a management post before his retirement in 1925, and had spent over 40 years with the Meikle organisation. He had been a steward of the Mashonaland Turf Club, and had served in the Matabele Rebellion and the South African war.

Tanganyika's New Governor

Sir Mark Jackson Succeeds Sir M. Young

SIR MARK JACKSON was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika Territory in succession to Sir Mark Young, who was born in 1880 and educated at Stonyhurst College and Lincoln College, Oxford.

Entering the Colonial Service as Private Secretary to the Governor of Trinidad in 1906, he became private secretary to the Governor and Clerk to the Executive Council of the Bahamas, and went to Uganda the following year as an Assistant Collector. In 1911 he went to Tordispecting District Commissioner, and later acted repeatedly as Assistant Chief Secretary until he was promoted Colonial Secretary of Bermuda in 1916. He was then successively Colonial Secretary of Barbados, Trinidad and the Gold Coast, and Governor of Mauritius and British Guiana, where he has spent the last four years.

Sir Mark Young, who becomes Governor of Hong Kong, has been Governor of Tanganyika Territory since 1938, having served previously in Ceylon from 1909 until 1923, then Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone and Palestine, and previous Governor of Barbados.

Church and the Colour Bar

(Continued from page 579)

injured physically and morally by contact with dissolute whites. I am all in favour of such segregation. But let it depend upon a man's character and habits, and not on his colour.

On the other hand, I have known Africans of a very different type—men of high character, courteous and well-informed, with alert minds and habits as clean as ours. I have had African friends whom I learned to respect as wise and civilised gentlemen. The admission of such men from the company of Europeans is a loss.

I know well enough that in most major countries are at a lower stage of development, and our racial and social customs are different from ours. It is this reason, and for as long as possible, that there must inevitably be a degree of separation between the black and white communities in general. But separation for this reason would not be contrary to the principles for which we stand, and Africans will understand it. Apart from those exasperated by the abusive and sneering attitude of some whites, they would not complain, provided that those of them who had reached European standards were accepted for their personal worth without racial discrimination.

All this concerns the Church for several reasons. In the first place, it is the Church's business to help to keep our consciences awake. In this case it is a question of forcing us, not to accept a new principle, but to live up to one with which we have most solemnly identified ourselves. What I have done in this paper is to elaborate an appeal which appeared in the Press last year over the signatures of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Cardinal Hinsley, and the Moderator of the Free Church Council. Many of us do not need the warning.

But the principle itself is fundamental to Christianity. I should say also that it is neither supportable in theory nor capable of fulfilment, apart from Christianity. The colour bar is intolerable because, and only because, every man has an infinite value in the eyes of God, and racial antipathies can be overcome only by the faith which sees every man a brother in the family of God and Father of all.

The Church is not a champion of black against white. It desires the welfare of both. The greatest contribution to the welfare of both is the encouragement of a true feeling and co-operation between them. No country can be in a healthy or happy state; nor can its future

be secure if a large part of the population is suffering under an acute sense of injustice and resentment.

Surely it is obvious to everyone that the most urgent duty of the world is that nations and races should learn to co-operate, in mutual respect for each other's rights and liberties, which contributing to the common good. If they continue this, it will benefit each and all. If they cannot, civilisation itself can hardly survive. The Church believes it can show the way. Hence its interest in the racial question.

For editorial comment see Matter.

Mr. W. C. Robertson Arrives

MR. W. C. Robertson (left) has arrived in London to succeed Mr. B. E. Wright as Official Secretary to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was until recently Civil Commissioner and Magistrate in Umtali.

Born in Fifeshire in 1890, he was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Brasenose College, Oxford, and then went to Southern Rhodesia late in 1914 to join the Administrative Service of the British South Africa Company. During the last war he served in East Africa with the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment, and then in France with the 1st South African Infantry, being severely wounded on the Somme in the March push of 1918 and taken prisoner by the Germans.

Returning to Southern Rhodesia in 1919, he was first posted to Umtali, later to Gweru, at the C.N.C.'s office in Salisbury, and after several years in Mazoe as Assistant Native Commissioner, he was private secretary to Sir John Chancellor and Mr. C. E. Rodwell during their terms of office. In 1932 he was then successively Assistant Magistrate in Gwelo, Salisbury, and Que Que, becoming an additional magistrate in Bulawayo in 1936, and about two years later Civil Commissioner and Magistrate at Umtali.

Mr. Robertson won his blue at Oxford for athletics, played rugby for the University, the London Scottish, and Rhodesia.



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• EAST AFRICA AND

Roosevelt's Blunt Words

In a message to Congress last week, President Roosevelt said in connexion with the sinking of the United States steamer ROBIN MOOR while outward bound to Africa:

"The Government," states the Message, "has always assumed that the Government of Germany has been through the commission of its agents, deliberately to helpless and innocent peoples and children to intimidate the United States and other nations into a course of non-resistance to German plans for universal conquest—conquest based on lawlessness and terror on land and piracy at sea. Such methods are fully in keeping with the methods of terrorism hitherto employed by the present leaders of world domination."

The Government of the United Reich may however, be assured that the United States will neither be intimidated nor will it acquiesce in plans for world domination which the present leaders of Germany may have. . . . Viewed in the light of circumstances, the sinking of the ROBIN MOOR is a disclosure of policy as well as an example of methods. Heretofore lawless acts of violence have been prelude to schemes of land conquest. This one appears to be a first step in the direction of the supreme purpose of the German Reich to seize control of the land, the conquest of Great Britain being an important part of that seizure."

The ROBIN MOOR was owned by the Robin Line which maintains regular and swift steamship services between South America and U.S.A. port.

Soil Conservation in Kenya

Announcing the appointment of a committee to study post-war reconstruction problems and soil conservation in Kenya, Sir Henry Moore, the Governor, recently told the Legislative Council:

"Soil conservation in its broadest sense—including such questions as soil erosion, re-afforestation and improved water supplies—involves staff, materials and money, which I had hoped to obtain through the Colonial Welfare Fund. Owing to this war such a programme has had to be postponed, but in certain Native reserves and settled areas good progress is being made with the staffs available."

"The man who loves his land can be in no doubt as to where his duties, and on the preventive side a great deal can be done, and in some cases is being done, by the individual landowner. In the Native reserves this educational progress must necessarily be slow, but in certain areas there has been a most encouraging response to the efforts made by officers of the Administration and Agricultural Departments working in collaboration."

"The provision of more Native agricultural inspectors is an urgent need, and the possibility of training more of them despite the war is being examined. It is also proposed to increase the vote for re-afforestation. So far as more ambitious programmes are concerned, I suggest that they might well be considered by the committee considering post-war reconstruction."

C.O. Telegram

"Before the war the Colonial Office dispatched 18,000 telegrams a year; last year they sent no fewer than 37,000, and are now sending at the rate of 1,000 each week. The cost has risen from £10,000 annually to over £72,000 last year." Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

95th Week of the War

Rhodesia Always Report

The report of the Rhodesia Company for the year ending December 31, 1940, compared with the corresponding working expenditure for the year 1939, shows that the total depreciation is £1,004,293, or 11.5% of the total gross revenue of £11,414,121, or 1.1% of the expenditure of £11,414,121. The percentage of expenditure to gross revenue being 93.1%. The increased earnings were primarily due to reductions in costs.

After expenses, including charges relating to the shareholders, there was a profit of £32,500, compared with £37,000 in the previous year. This sum goes to the general reserve account, the account raising it to £1,211,973, or £10,000 is carried to the reserve, which remains £2,241,973, or £10,000 is reserved for statutory purposes.

The object is the submission of the above affairs from time to time to reach a settlement of the dispute between the Railway Commissioners and the company. The first meeting was held by the High Court of Southern Rhodesia in favour of the company, and the second meeting was held definitely a reasonable manner satisfactory to both parties. It will therefore be possible to complete the audit of the financial accounts at an early date and send them to Rhodesia for presentation to the Commission.

Subject to any necessary adjustments, the gross revenue for the year ending September 30 last was £1,970,098 and the working expenditure £1,849,274 leaving a surplus of £120,824—which figure, it will be noted, is almost exactly that of the year 1938. During the first six months of the present year (i.e. from October 1, 1940, onwards) the gross revenue has been £2,883,899, the working expenditure £1,401,958, and the surplus £1,381,940.

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News-items in Brief

Sir Alan Saltford, has declared an ordinary dividend of 3½% on shares equivalent to last year.

A bison named Alice, who finished second in the New Derby stakes run at Nairobi last week,

At Mombasa (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate has declared an interim dividend of 1½% (the same) for the year ended June 30.

A good deal of coffee is reported to have been destroyed during enemy air raids on this port.

During the first quarter of this year coffee exported £1,411,161 had a profit of 1½d. per tax-free pound, compared to £247,969.

The African service of the R.A.C. is to be resumed from July 6. Thereafter, the programme will be radiated from 10.55 hours to 21.45 hours (M.T.).

The Bent Trustees have offered £10,000 towards the cost of erection of a pathological laboratory in Lusaka and for the African Hospital Mission.

Leibig's Extract of Meat Company, which has interests in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, has declared an interim dividend of 2½% tax free, comparable with last year.

Cable and Wireless (Holding) Ltd. announced that, subject to confirmation at the forthcoming annual meeting, a dividend of 5½% less tax will be paid on the ordinary stocks on July 15.

During his evidence in reply to the charge of having murdered the Earl of Erroll, Sir Delvyn Broughton said that he had received more genuine kindness from prison officials and prisonmen in Kenya than ever previously in his life.

Messrs. J. C. & Sons Co. Ltd., recently declared an interim dividend of 3½% on the ordinary shares of the company, compared with 2½% paid last year, in which the total distribution was 5½%.

Ten Africans and one Indian lost their lives in the recent gun battles between the police and匪 in the Kavango area, and two were slightly wounded. One of the Kavango rebels was shot for a day and a half before he died.

Messrs. A. & W. Noahs Ltd., cigarette and tobacco merchants, who have been compelled by Government order to vacate their premises at Redross Place, Upper Parliament Street, at 2 Eastgate Village Road, Ilfracombe, Heslincott, to whom address all correspondence can be directed.

Barclays Bank (Rhodesia) Ltd. has declared interim dividends of 3½% on its "A" and "B" shares for the year ending September 30, and Miss British Income Tax at 1½d. In the C. in all cases, and add dividend tax on the South African Government 1d. on the C. on dividends paid to British shareholders not resident in the United Kingdom.

Mr. J. M. Moubray of Southern Rhodesia, has suggested that soya beans could provide the Colony with a better paying crop than tobacco, and, moreover, one which would afford a splendid foundation to the expansion of Rhodesian secondary industries, e.g. Crockery and Glassware, for instance, or by products which could be manufactured locally.

An inquiry has been ordered by the Government of Southern Rhodesia into the meat trade in Bulawayo, which has been privately accused by Councillor J. H. Bailey of betraying its trust, of bartering public tenders, and of serious profiteering. The Town Council and the Matabeleland Farmers' Union unanimously urged the appointment of a Board of Inquiry, and that demand was strongly supported in the House of Assembly.

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BRANCHES IN KENYA

NAIROBI and KENYATTA

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Perkins asked the Secretary of State whether, in view of the fact that his promise had been given by the Air Ministry to men who had volunteered for instructional posts in Rhodesia, he would, if possible, take steps to inform them at the earliest date, "to make it clear to them that they would be able to leave them at the earliest date," he would take immediate steps to inform all officers in the flying command of this fact, in order to prevent any misunderstanding.

Mr. Gwynne asked whether the reply of the Air Ministry to him was that the delay in obtaining suitable places for their wives would be long and might be indefinite.

Captain John Duggdale asked whether, in view of the present war effort being made by the Colonial Empire, the Secretary of State for the Colonies would consider the appointment of a High Commissioner among the Native inhabitants of each of the larger Colonies of a High Commissioner of Great Britain.

Mr. George Hall replied that Lord Milner fully understood the sacrifice made by the Colonial Empire, and that he did not think any advantage would be gained by adopting the course suggested.

Captain Duggdale said, "Does not my hon. friend consider that people who are worthy to fight by our side are also worthy to be represented in our capital?"

"Mr. Hall's reply is not in lack of appreciation, but it would be opening a very wide question of policy."

Captain Duggdale said, "In view of the reply of my hon. friend, I beg to give notice that I shall raise this question at the earliest possible opportunity."

Mr. R. Morgan asked the Under-Secretary of State,

for the Colonies why, contrary to local opinion and in

the middle of the war, he was pressing on the Govern-

ment for the passing of trade union legislation, and for a sitting until his bill was passed.

On 1st January, 1914, the Trade Union Bill was passed in the House of Commons, and unions having more than 100 members are registered under the Trade Union Act. It is based upon the earlier United Kingdom Trade Union legislation of 1871 and 1876, and contains 11 clauses. Mr. MacDonald drew the attention of the Committee to the question of including a clause authorising sections of the existing trade unions in Australia of section 2 of the United Kingdom Trade Union Act, 1871, in amending full which could be provided for now under consideration by the New Zealand legislature.

Sudan

The Sudanese Canal Salvage Co., Ltd., for £1,000,000 on December 1, 1913, in the month after the end of the depreciation of its shares, announced to shareholders the taking forward of £100,000 of the amount of the dividends on the cumulative preference shares, preference shares' then standing at £1,000,000, balance at £1,500,000. The directors declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on £1,000,000 at the rate of 10 per cent. on the business profits tax at 10 per cent. in the first year, and 10 per cent. in the second, requiring shareholders and participants the participation rights of the cumulative preference and preference shares to a total of £1,000,000, before £100,000 can be carried forward. The total of £1,000,000 was £100,000, substantially the same as in the previous year. The virtual closure of the Japanese market has to some extent been compensated by sales to other British markets. Regret is expressed at the death of Major-General O. A. Newcombe, who was a member of the Board from the formation of the company. Mr. H. Gwynne writes to say, "I am sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Newcombe. He was a good man, and I hope he will be remembered with affection." The annual meeting on Monday next.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesia's Mining Records

Mr. G. A. Daveridge, Chairman of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, has given some interesting facts about the mineral industry of Southern Rhodesia.

Output for 1940 reached a total weight of 89,166,241, this being the eighth successive new record, and an increase of 11,475,559 lb. on the 1939 total. Gold contributed 2,694,475, base minerals £2,206,277, and silver £1,740,000. The gold output reached 826,453 oz., an increase of 30,872 oz., and £15,193, the average price of the metal. The sympathetic treatment of low-grade producers by the Royalty Review Committee, and the exemption from premium tax of outputs below 1,000 oz. monthly, contributed to this result. The average gold recovery went up to 70% for low-grade gold of 9.32 dwt., 4,960,441 tons having been treated.

The number of producers was 1,492, the reduction of 92 being chiefly among the very small miners. Those whose output was under 500 oz. during the year accounted for 1% of the production, nothing weighing from 500 lb. to 2,000 oz. for 22%; those between 2,000 and 5,000 oz. for 17.4%, and those between 5,000 and 10,000 oz. for 6.7%. While the larger mines, producing over 10,000 oz., were responsible for nearly 40%.

Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd.

The Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd., reports a profit of £10,511 for the year ended December 31 last, making the carry-forward £22,364. The book value of the quoted stocks and shares in other companies was £842,590, or £604,029 above the market value at the end of the year, but a cash reserve of £350,000 partly covers that depreciation. Unquoted bonds and debentures, however, in the balance sheet at £1,000. The company's principal holdings are 60,426,962 ordinary stock in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., 1,212,370 shares of 10s. each in Kenya Gold Areas, Ltd., 42,244 in 8½% redeemable debenture stock and 30,000 shares of 10s. each in Gold Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and 4,811 shares with no nominal value in Union Miniere du Haut Katanga.

Mr. G. C. Henderson, the managing director, says in a review of the company's interests that operations are being continued in the Belgian Congo by the Union Miniere on practically the same scale as previously, but that Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., made a small loss in the year to July 31 because the Union Miniere dividend was received on account of the situation arising from the German invasion of Belgium.

The company's other holding interests in East African Territory he says that Zambesia holds a 25.7 share interest in Kutan, which has 221,500 in 8½% debenture stock and 520,000 shares of 10s. each in the De Beers Gold Mine, and 1,468,912 shares of 5s. each in the Saraguna Development Co. During the year to June 30, 1940, Gold Gold produced 200 tons for a recovery of 33,420 ozs. of fine gold, and in the next nine months 76,520 tons yielding 39,222 ozs. fine gold per ton. It is treated falling-headmead from 33,042 to 32,448. After sifting all tailings were sent to the smelters for further depreciation. Ore reserves at the mine totalled 92,416 tons of an average grade of 5.7 ozs. troy, against 860,000 tons averaging 5 dwt. a year earlier. Extension of the plant from 200 to 500 tons daily capacity has been planned, completion, million in the 100 ton per day rate having been attained early this month.

The Zambesia Company annual meeting will be held on Monday to-day.

Company Progress Reports

Starmood Starr—Progress report for quarter ended March 31 states that 25,000 tons milled produced 510 oz. of gold. Working profit £3,994.

Kutera Mines—The outputs for the last two months were as follows: April, 236 oz. gold and 27 tons of tin concentrates (including 2 tons from treaters); May, 245 oz. gold and 26 tons tin concentrates (including 2 tons from treaters).

At the present rate of production in Rhodesia gold mines by nearly 3,000 Europeans and 60,000 Natives it would take 8 years to raise gold to the value of the small savings of the workers of Britain in one year. Mr. A. W. H. Hall, B.M. Trade Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia.

Mining Personalities

Mr. Hugh Sanders, M.P. for the constituency of the East Africa of Meru, has announced his intention to leave England a few days ago to return to Kenya.

Mr. F. C. Jackson, of Nkambo Settlement, Rhodesia, has applied for associateship of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. Malcolm Pringle Smith, who just six weeks recently went on a vantage tour and took up a mining appointment, was for some time some eight years ago in charge of prospecting and development for Kafue Development, Ltd. Later he served on the staff of Tanganika Concessions Ltd. in Uganda and Tanganyika and in 1937 he went to West Africa to the diamond mines of the Sierra Leone Selection Trust.

Mr. Albert William Bolden, who died recently in Lechlham-on-Thames at the age of 67, was Chairman of Fourty Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., which has suffered heavily of late through the death of Sir Edmund Davis and Major E. W. Lomas, the resignation of Lord Southborough from ill-health and of Mr. L. S. Emery on retirement from Cabinet office, and now the sudden passing of Mr. Bolden. The company has widespread African mining interests.

Nyasaland Bauxite

The local bauxite deposit on Mount Mulanje is unlikely to be developed until after the war. This statement was made by Sir Ernest Rupertsamer at the recent general meeting of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd.

Chrome for U.S. Defence

The Maritime Commission of the U.S. has reported to have purchased 1,500 tons of chrome ore from Southern Rhodesia for urgent delivery to defence purposes.

Transgressing Gold Laws

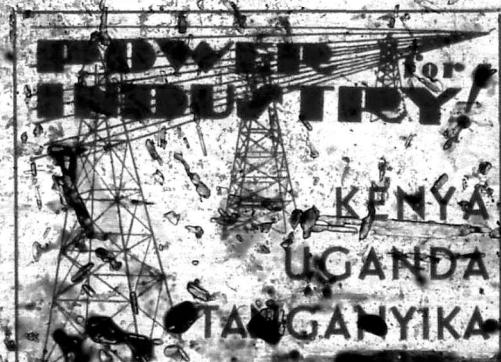
Convictions in Southern Rhodesia under the Gold Trade Ordinance and the Gold Trade Act increased from five in 1935 to 46 in 1940.

Germany Illicit Gold Dealing

A German dealer was recently fined £200 and sent to gaol for two years for illicit gold dealing in Southern Rhodesia.

News of Our Advertisers

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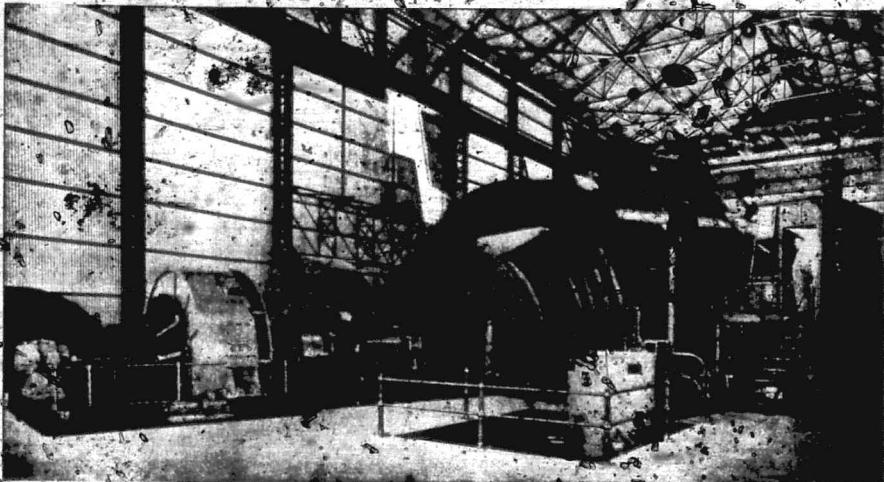
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EAST AFRICANS now talk little of the debt which they still owe to Mr. Stanley. The man who never turned back, and who, when but a boy of two of thirty, and without having set foot previously in Africa, marched

Stanley's Birth

worldly in Africa, marched forth into the unknown from Bagamoyo to find Livingstone at Ujiji. Last Sunday marked the centenary of Stanley's birth in Wales, and it is fitting that the event should be commemorated in columns. His work, though unique in scope, scale, and purpose, suffered from continuous misunderstanding while he lived, and even now, nearly half a century after his death, his name is not generally为人所知.

The truth is that fate had almost tricked up this amiable man. In one hand she showered gifts upon him, with the other handicaps. From family differences, Stanley, the son of a former, found himself homeless and unhappy until his late teens, at which age his innate force of character suddenly burst forth, and, escaping from ignoble surroundings, he slipped under his boyish name of Tom Rowlands for New Orleans, where he was early adopted by a childless man who gave him his own name. In Henry Morton Stanley, this latter christening was his later enlistment in the Confederate Army caused Stanley for years mistakenly to believe that he was an American citizen. It was that as a reputed American and on behalf of an American

newspaper proprietor, he made his astonishing journey to find and aid Livingstone; later performed his even more remarkable second crossing of East Africa, taking Uganda in this straight and first tracing the course of the Congo River; and later still, after he had founded the Congo State, retraced Africa, including East Africa, a third time. And, from the other direction, in his epic expedition to rescue Emin Pacha, the Governor-general of Equatoria, who had been driven by the Mahdi south to Wadelai, near Lake Albert. Stanley alone all this time knew the secret of his birth, and from a feeling of shame, natural though false, still jealously guarded it.

These factors, reinforced by his recent return at scandal official and semi-official disbelief in regard to his discovery of the living Livingstone, weighed continually against him with British

His Detection

opinion. Hence our lead to the leading men of his time of Livingstone, took alike the significance and potential value to the Empire of his great discovery of long ago, indeed, while publicity was given to as basic a day late account of the cause and history of his association with Leopold II of Belgium. Quite clearly, the writer did not know that he was in Great Britain when Stanley first offered the opportunity arising out of his remarkable travels in East

Africa and the Congo. Only when he ceased to believe in the moral utility of such appeals did Stanley turn to more eager ears. The British Government of the day later disregarded, too, his pleas concerning the land which is now Tanganyika Territory, with Anglo-German consequences known to all. From Stanley's self-imposed exile, come his various origins where arose the idea in the first he sought to enrich himself out of his African discoveries. That is some small way, it is not mind to note, in dignified self-defence when termed a simpleton for so refusing. Stanley's profession was of discipleship of Livingstone, and so most truly he was. His meetings with Livingstone, the elder's influence during their months together in the heart of Africa, and Livingstone's lonely and noble death at Chitambo's village not long after their parting, brought a turning point in Stanley's life, with its view to take up and complete his master's work. He did so with zeal, and by this conquest of appalling odds played his predominant part in the final opening up of Darkest Africa to the light of progress. It was his integrity expressed in a historic letter, which summoned the first missionaries to Uganda, where they and their immediate successors built the foundations of Christianity on a basis which has not only endured to this day, but has been the determining spiritual factor in its advancement. If David Livingstone was the supreme missionary-explorer, and can it be denied that Stanley's indomitable adventure, by his first-hand testimony to Livingstone's singleness of purpose, in his self-dedication in turn to the unknown continent which he entered first merely as a staff-journal fulfilling a signed contract to the verge of the fantastic, vastly advanced the imperishable work of the greater man.

Mr. J. A. there is no room for waste of effort. So, a former District Leader from East Africa in a recent broadcast talk, from which extracts appear on another page of this issue. Later in his talk this

The Benefits of Co-operation.

Speaker stressed his debt to an experienced missionary, not one of the score of example and advice given also on the ground of the practical results which now from opportunities for frank and friendly discussion of problems whose roots are deep in the soil. Nor is it surprising that such contacts should have influenced the speaker during the rest of his official career, bearing fruit in the widened tolerance essential to true and lasting progress.

The talk, prepared for a Home audience, contains so much of the and pleasing interest to East Africa and Rhodesians that we transmitted the consent of the British Broadcast Corporation and of

Reinforcing the Team Spirit. the speaker to publish it in full. They do not tell the whole story, of course. For example, the official who spoke, who may have no doubt, tested without reservation the character, personal and public standards, and consequent sound influence of many a British farmer, trader or professional man in the same British African Dependencies, in all of which are missionaries, officials, and settlers whose ideas and ideals are on a like excellent level, though daily opportunities for their expression must perforce differ considerably. Unfortunately, not those who share the same conception rarely co-operate, and the extent of that omission is the measure of energy gone to waste. It is axiomatic that three good men each working along individual and separate lines of progress will produce less practical effect than a team of three.

WHO in East Africa, Rhodesia, and Bechuanaland with any sense of humour but has cracked at the fun, which Mr. P. G. Wodehouse has poked at explorers, with their "pulos," "m'longos,"

also w. Jeeves "dungos," "chiefs of the **Just Squirm.**" Lower, Isisia," his big game hunters, officials, and the rest? The work of this master humorist is so informed with the free and tolerant British spirit that only the freedom-loving speakers of the British tongue can fully appreciate him. When, a British institution, and British folk felt a year ago when he learned that in the German submarine off Northern France he had been captured and interned in Asia. Now, however, regret does not bring painful shock at the news that the Germans have released Mr. Wodehouse from "Silesia," and, installing him in Berlin's Maximus Adlon Hotel, have arranged for him to give to the United States a series of broadcasts of an "entirely non-political nature" (the cable description is alleged to be Mr. Wodehouse's own). His compatriots everywhere fight for British freedom in face of supreme threat, while thousands of the women and children, the aged and the infirm, perish monthly at the hands of the dumb barbarian. Knowing this, the creature of Jeeves celebrates conditioned release from the Hun's lesser rigours by taking to the same air as the foul Grubbs and Zeece, shrilling wretch. Does Mr. Wodehouse, a man of the

is approaching his sixtieth birthday, we believe that the N.W. gives ample for thought, or without coldest calculations of substantial gain. Have the Swastikas, as it were, deal as they will addle to the world as to death, so expectation of propaganda profit as their final captive proclaim how well Waterford by a country's importunities, the (i.e. insinuation implicit) are being so sadly misrepresented?

or a home alone, but from the Limpopo to the Tigris, mean a return to holding Mr. W. in the estimation and affection of one who has done so much for his country. Will you grieve for his old age? There is a time to keep silence, has there not been a time to speak? Let us hope that when the season will quickly reach Mr. Wedderburn about those words of his deathly out-of-season. His supping with the devil - Jeeves would recommend it, say.

Surprise Changes in Middle East Command

General Auchinleck Succeeds General Wavell; Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's New Post.

GENERAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK has been appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Middle East, on vacation of that post by General Sir Archibald Wavell, who becomes Commander-in-Chief in India and a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

His Majesty the King has also been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton to be Minister of State, and a member of the War Cabinet, which he will represent in the Middle East, with the special duty of co-ordinating all operations and measures necessary for the prosecution of the war in that theatre other than the conduct of military operations.

These arrangements were made from 10 Downing Street yesterday morning, too late for comment in this issue.

On June 27, the War Office announced that in addition to the list of regiments recently published, the North Rhodesia Regiment has played an important part in the operations in East Africa.

German Raider's Fate in Indian Ocean

The Germans officially admitted the loss of their auxiliary cruiser PUGNAC, which was stated to have been sunk in the Indian Ocean by the British cruiser CORNWALL. Through Captain Feder, the commander, and most of the crew lost some were stated to have been taken prisoner. A claim was made that in operations extending over several months this raider had destroyed over 140,000 tons of shipping in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. It may be recalled that as far back as May 9, the British authorities announced the sinking by the CORNWALL of a 10,000-ton raider in the Indian Ocean. That ship was presumed to be the PUGNAC. It was then stated that 27 British merchant seamen prisoners aboard the raider had been rescued.

On June 29, the following bulletin issued at Cairo said: "Two enemy camps south-east of Chelga were raided on the night of June 24-25. During the night of June 25-26 our troops crossed the River Druessa to the west of Lekenti although the Italians had destroyed the bridge. The enemy position on the west bank of the river was occupied on June 26. Our advance north-west from Jimma is continuing."

An Admiralty announcement stated: "It is now known that the German raider sunk in the Indian Ocean by H.M.S. CORNWALL (announced on May 9) had on board a large number of mines. During the action with the raider these were detonated by a shell, and it is regretted that a number of British merchant seamen who were onboard the raider as prisoners lost their lives in the resulting explosion. The news of the deaths of these casualties has been informed."

On June 29, British C.I.O., Cairo, announced: "Our forces advancing from Jimma on June 26 occupied the town of Deimbi capturing 600 Italians and

100 African prisoners-of-war. West of Lekenti operations are progressing satisfactorily."

June 30. It was officially stated in Cairo that Italian forces had evacuated Ghimbi, and that General Ballo, who commanded the enemy forces in British Somaliland until the latter re-occupied that Protectorate, had surrendered.

July 1. The bulletin from British C.I.O., Cairo, stated: "Following the occupation of Ghimbi on June 27, in addition to General Ballo, General Nabi and Brigadier Tosti surrendered with 245 Italian officers, 1,941 other ranks, and 1,623 men. Captured material included six field guns."

The Services section of the Birthday Honours list announced the award of the K.C.B. to Vice-Admiral J. H. D. Cunningham, brother of the Commander-in-Chief in the Eastern Mediterranean, and of General Cunningham, G.O.C. East African Forces.

Major R. K. E. Hundal, Deputy Commander of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police, was awarded the Q.B.E. and Warrant Officer C.I.I. R.S.M. J. W. Acuff, Rhodesia Regiment, and Temporary Lieut. H. Crossland, Permanent Staff Corps, Southern Rhodesia Military Forces, received the M.B.E.

Casualties

The latest casualty lists from the African Force headquarters to reach this country contain the following names: Killed in action: Capt. J. E. F. Rogers, Nigeria Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. H. E. Rogers, Border Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. Rogers, 1st R.S.M.L. W. V. Suckling, R.A.S.C. Wounded: Capt. D. M. Geddis, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, sec. E.A.S.C.; Capt. A. J. Stewart, Rhodesia Regt.; Lieut. W. H. Stetson, Rhodesia Regt., sec. Nigeria Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. R. P. Bower, East Lancs. Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. R. G. Hunter, K.O.R.R., sec. Nigeria Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. R. E. Feder, K.O.Y.L.I., sec. G.A. and Lieut. E. F. Sheerman, Essex Regt., Nigeria Regt.; R.S.M. A. McEachen, Royal Watch, sec. G.T.R.; Sgtf. S. G. Gardiner R.E., attd. G.C. Field Co.; Sgtf. S. P. H. Haynes, R.H.R.; Corp. J.A. Judge, R. Signals, attd. R.S.A. (R.S.A.) R.H.R. Signals; deaths from accident or other causes: Privates W. Duff, R.A.S.C., and E.A.S.C., and W. J. Foice, R.A.S.C., attd. E.A.S.C. In addition the names are given of 1,000 killed and dead on active service and 97 wounded or missing.

News has been received of the death from injuries while on active service of Pilot Officer W. M. Cooper, Rhodesian Air Force, who the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cooper, formerly of Rhodesia Railways, was at one time secretary of the Bulawayo Light Plant Club, and among the earliest citizens named in Rhodesia to leave for the front. He had served in Egypt, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland.

Sergeant Gunther J. O. R. Collins, Rhodesian Squadron R.A.F., aged 24, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Collins, of Salisbury, has died of wounds.

Rhodesia Regiment's Honorary Colonels

Colonel Lucas Guest, Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Hon. Colonel 1st Battalion, Major Robert Gordon, D.S.O.; Hon. Colonel, 2nd Battalion, The Rhodesia Regiment.

Acting Lieutenant Commander W. G. Stretton has been appointed Acting Commander, Zambesi Naval Volunteer Force.

Captain C. S. R. Phinney has been appointed Acting Commandant of the Uganda Volunteer Reserve.

Mr. K. Gandar Dower, who visited East Africa some time before the war and then endeavoured to introduce cheetah racing into this country, is now a special correspondent of the Ministry of Information with the East African forces.

Poor physique, many mere boys, all in shoddy uniforms"; that was the comment of their British guards on some 7,500 Italian prisoners-of-war, amongst them veterans of the 1935 campaign in Abyssinia and the Spanish civil war, who were recently brought south from Ethiopia for internment in South Africa.

Showing rifles with fixed bayonets pointing to Addis Ababa, the heart of Italy's East African Empire, with each butt marked with the names in Italian of the Imperial, Allied, and Patriot investing forces, a diagram-pamphlet was showered by South African and Rhodesian airmen over the retreating Italians in Abyssinia.

The first German prisoners to internment in the Union, 62 officers and men from a raid sick in the Indian Ocean by the crew of CORNWALL, have arrived at a South African port.

During the East African Campaign, a fleet of 10 specially equipped vehicles known as the South African Printing Unit has been at work printing maps, Army orders, and propaganda leaflets; the service consisted of two printing sections, the one a letterpress each capable of producing colour maps and offset-printing them to a standard size of 16 inches by 12.

South African Rhodesia's Industrial Man Power Combinations found the stay at home under British rule five controlled industries—mining, engineering, ship building, building, agriculture, and transport without difficulty, save from the Controller.

It has been decided that all the names of men and women, now or then with Uganda "now" on active service should be recorded in a Book of Remembrance deposited in All Saints' Church, Kampala. Particulars for this record are invited, and should be addressed to P.O. Box 26 Kampala.

Money for War Purposes

It was stated in the House of Commons last week that cash gifts by Dependencies for the war effort included £100,000 from the Kenya-Uganda Railways and Harbours, £485,000 from Northern Rhodesia, £200,000 from Tanganyika Territory, £275,100 from Uganda, £117,000 from Nyasaland, £29,000 from Zanzibar, and £3,550 from the Seychelles. These are the amounts officially contributed from revenue or reserve, and are, of course, additional to the amounts remitted through the various local appeal funds.

East African War Bonds Subscriptions to May totalled £664,170.

When an Excess Profits Dominance was introduced last week in the Legislative Council of Uganda, Sir Charles Dundas, the Governor, said that the proceeds would go entirely to Imperial funds for war purposes. He emphasized the importance of economy by members of the public who could bear the strain upon British shipping by reducing their consumption, and further assist the war effort by saving and lending.

Kenya's War Welfare Fund has passed the £100 mark.

Uganda's War Fund total was £275,100, and the last mail left Northern Rhodesia, Livingstone, total was £2,225.

The Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Precautions Fund has received a further £1,000 from Southern Rhodesia (£2,121 for general relief and the balance for mobile canteens) and another £300 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund.

Farmers and miners in Southern Rhodesia who sell their scrap metal to station masters on the railway at 10s per ton know that they are substantially assisting the war effort, for they receive £6 10s per ton if they sell direct to the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation. The difference of £5 goes entirely to Government.

Between July, 1940, and the end of March last, some 200,000 cigarettes were distributed by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association to Rhodesians in active service and to other military, naval and air units.

The Lusaka War Fund has contributed £100 for the purchase of a heavy field gun to be named after the capital of Northern Rhodesia.

Kenya has given £5,000 and Uganda £2,000 towards the welfare fund set up for the East African Command.

Voluntary contributions have been in the Seychelles during 1940 amounting to £1,7500 or £500.

European and African members of the staff of Overseas Motor Transport Co. Ltd., London; Overseas Transport Co. (East Africa) Ltd.; Kenya Bus Services Ltd.; Repulse Services (Mombasa) Ltd.; Roadways (Kenya) Ltd., and Uganda Transport Co. Ltd., have subscribed £150 for the purchase of a mobile crane. This is now being constructed for use in the Plymouth area. The employees of these companies contributed most generously to this result, which is a credit to all concerned.

A District Officer Looks at Missions

SOME PEOPLE in this country say they do not approve of the British Empire. They generally mean the British Colonies. Ask them why, and they talk vaguely of exploitation and oppression. Whatever justification there once was for such a charge, it is long since out of date. Now we think of the interests of the Colonies themselves and the development and welfare of their peoples.

We are trying to educate them, using that word in its widest sense, to raise their standard of life of health, of understanding; to help them develop in their resources and to take an ever-increasing share in the management of their own affairs. A good deal of progress has been made but a very great deal remains to be done. The administrator, the scientist, the merchant, the scholar, the research worker, the technician, the planter have all played their part; and a great part has been, is being, and will be played by the missionary.

During the last 60 or 70 years of intensive missionary work devoted men and women of all denominations have faced hardship, discomfort, and often danger to carry out their Master's injunction to preach the Gospel, and they have given other and more material benefits to the people among whom they have lived and worked; they have planted schools, combated the dying, educated the young, and worked to enlighten and convert men and women.

Missions and Education

Partly because they undertook this social work, chiefly educational and medical, the missions came into close contact with Government authorities in the Colonies. This contact is perhaps closest in the sphere of education, and the Secretary of State of the Colonies is advised by an Advisory Committee on Education, containing representatives of the Conferences of Missionary Societies and of the Catholic Missions.

In some Colonies the missions were pioneers of education in Africa, and co-operation with the missions in this work has for many years been a feature of Government policy. The Government recognises that character-building—the best form of education for any one—must be based on religion. This does not mean exclusively the Christian religion. There are in many Colonies adherents of other great religions whose beliefs must be respected; in others, however, the choice is between Christianity and paganism where the missions have a more important part to play.

When we consider in more detail what is going on in Africa now, that part can be passed over without face certain facts and difficulties. Some people talk as if missionary work and administrative work were quite separate and independent activities. They talk of missionary work as "spoiling the Natives," believe that missionaries and administrators have little sympathy with each other's aims and ideas, and that they are not as a rule well disposed to one another either in their official or their personal relations. In some cases this is more or less true. One explanation, which I do not believe, is that it is the result of a clash of interests.

In Africa there is not any real clash of interest between Church and State. Such lack of mutual sympathy as there have been springs from more personal causes, and much less from any antipathy than from lack of understanding on both sides, shyness and a certain reserve.

The administrator and the missionary are often drawn from somewhat different types of men; the missionary as a rule is deeply religious and devout, deeply serious,

and in his purpose almost every missionary I have known has been inspired by a remarkable sense of devotion and dedication. He lives a simple, strict, and Spartan life.

The average administrative officer while he very often has a sense of purpose and vocation, is an ordinary man who enjoys his fair share of the good things of life. He is neither more nor less inclined to any form of religious observance than the average man. Human nature being what it is, there is always a danger that these differences may result in a lack of personal understanding. The missionary may tend to regard the administrator as worldly and materially-minded, and the administrator to think of the missionary as impractical, narrow-minded, and not good at approaching human and political problems in a realistic way.

Where this lack of personal understanding exists it can result, if it is not watched, in lack of cooperation and waste of effort. And there is no room for waste of effort in Africa. There is far too much to be done, whether in the most backward places, where the simplest necessities of life are obtained only by a constant struggle with Nature, or in more advanced areas, where industrial and commercial development present new and difficult problems to the African and to those responsible for his guidance.

The Importance of Harmony

The missionary and the administrator have not just got to live together; their job is to make a maximum contribution towards solving the problem of Africa—the problem of giving the Africa a better and fuller life. And this maximum contribution can be made only if they work in harmony.

The administrator must realise that the missionary can get into the people's homes and personal lives in a way that he himself cannot do, however accessible and sympathetic he may be, for he represents the State and the law. The missionary for his part must loyally support the authority of the law. While confidence and co-operation exist much can be achieved. I spent three years in Africa as a district officer, and one of my happiest recollections is the help I received from a missionary and the friend he I shared with him. The place was very backward and the people simple and primitive. There was plenty of land, and we did a lot of it together. There were roads and rough bridges, medical dispensaries and food stores to be built; famine and disease, ignorance and superstition to be fought. Whatever help I asked from him was always readily given. Perhaps it was the greatest help of all to have someone with whom to talk things over. He knew the people and the country well; he was there before I was, and stayed after I left. His advice was always sound.

He was a good man—perhaps an exceptionally good man—by any standard. Muslim, Muhammadan, or pagan. His religion meant a very real deal to him, but he was never bigoted or fanatical about it. He realised that there was a great task to be faced, whether it was approached in a religious spirit or not.

That is the meeting ground of Church and State in Africa. This missionary once said to me: "I don't care about your religious beliefs or feelings, but I know that if you or any of your colleagues do your work well, dispense justice without fear or favour, protect the poor, and do right by the people, you are fulfilling God's will, whether you are conscious of it or not."

[Editorial comment on this subject appears under "Matters of Moment".]

Improving Production. — Not by means of gun does the German attack on Russia lessen the need for our own mobilisation for war. The nation has speeded all production and is not letting up. Big industry can take care of itself. Middle-sized industry is not so well able to make its heard, and small-sized industry is in the background. Small men cannot get in touch with big Departments. Industry altogether ought to feel that in these directions it must take care not of itself primarily but of production. There are firms which are great national institutions as the Royal Arsenal. It is their duty to give up to that character and first of all to a national outlook, as in fact they are at present, and prestige. The organisation of small-scale industry for the war cannot possibly be done in London. The leader to the Small Departments should be to get out into the country and do the job on the spot. This is not theory or imagination; it is a plan for increasing production derived from the knowledge of industrialists who see small production going to waste. What is required is a local organisation to combine the products of these small units. The country cannot spare a small producer, the size he commands, the machine tools, and the training he can give to industrial recruits. Dispersal of the units of production in order to minimise the dangers of knock-out blows to industry is, but common sense.

— *The Times.*

Germany's Abiding Aim. — Germany's attack upon Russia is an old issue — that of Teuton and Slave. The Teuton is a mixture of superiority and inferiority complex. The superiority complex works chiefly against ourselves and accounts for his inferiority of Anglo-Saxons, including the United States. But the Teuton's superiority complex vis-à-vis the Slav has never varied, and has always found unblushing expression. Hitler's object is to enslave the Slavs. He has not enough slaves in Czechoslovakia and Poles and Yugoslavs. There are 100,000,000 Slavs in Russia. Why have them as slaves? In the war the Germans attempted to reduce some fifty millions of them to this condition by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Now they revert to the fixed idea of the Herrenvolk. It is also Germany's fixed idea to subdue and depopulate this island. We tell the Russians we therefore in that same boat. And we speak to man it with all our strength for similar and equally human reasons. — *The Sunday Times.*

Background to the

Germany Comes. — European it how you will, it is not to be denied that the chief of the European dictators has become the German god. Judge then of the race which bows the knee to this animal, this self-confessed liar, as its chosen deity. It is nothing short of a revolution we have witnessed in the diseased outpouring of the German soul, a soul it would seem incapable of shame or ruth, reduced in hypocrisy and deceit, proudly parading the features no longer of men but of snarling wolves. It will take more than appeasement, more than economic arrangements, to transform Germany into a friendly associate; a country which to accomplish her hateful ends stabbed her honour dead. To rid this piratical people of the passion to enslave or destroy weaker nations is clearly beyond any human power; what may be possible is to deprive her of the weapons by which to pursue such aims: Will anyone tell me of a single magnanimous act, a single generous gesture, a single lenient treatment, a single charitable proposal, a single courteous rejoinder amid the ceaseless discharge of threats, the medley of abject boastings, insults, vituperation which characterises the public utterances of Nazi spokesmen? If, as its history past and present abundantly demonstrates, the Germanisation is set to a judicial fit of homicidal maniacs, straitwaist becomes the only possible treatment of the recurrent malady.

Professor W. Macneile Dixon, in *The National Review.*

Victory! — All over Europe the sign of Victory is seen by the Germans, and to the world the meaning is the writing on the wall. They see it chalked on pavements, pencilled on posters, scratched on the mudguards of their cars. The letter V — the sign of Victory — is given in Morse by three short taps and a heavy one. When you knock on the door, that is your knock. If you call the waiter in a restaurant call him by three short taps and a long one. Tell all your friends about it: you and your friends are in a cafe and a German comes in, tap out the V sign all together. Beethoven's "Symphony," his "victory" and "freedom-symphony," he was playing in the rhythm of the V sound. When you hear it you'll hear Beethoven playing out the rhythm of victory and freedom. Colonel Britton, broadcast in the A.B.C. "European

Hitler and Russia. — The Soviet Union comprises a sixth of the Earth and a tenth of its population. Elaborated for years past, the Nazi scheme of attack expects sweeping victory within a few weeks. If they succeed with that, rapidity, the enhancement of their advantage and resources whether for a short war or a long one would be enormous. With redoubled force they could strike by early autumn both at the bowels of the British Empire in the east and at the existence of Britain in the west. Another fortnight should show whether Soviet Russia will stand or collapse. Hitler now knows he has to prepare for a long war, and that he must equip himself with an immense increase in economic resources and servile labour. In the hope of getting them his one colossal struggle he seeks the conquest not only of the Ukraine and Baku, but of the whole Soviet Union. Hitler seeks to disarm Russia completely and to seize for himself its amassed equipment of tanks, aircraft, artillery and other weapons. If the Russians can keep up anything like a great fight for three months, they are democracies will win by irresistible power. If Anglo-American supremacy in the air — Mr. J. L. Morris, in *The Observer.*

Turkey's Pact. — When Hitler declared war upon the Soviet he made nonsense of the official British attempts to explain away the Turkish pact with Germany, representing it as something that did not seriously alter the situation. That pact was at once a diplomatic conquest and a military security for the German right flank in the intended blow against Russia. For every practical purpose of war the treaty with Great Britain was rendered null and void. The Turks were pledged to accept military assistance from ourselves, and if in return they understood not to allow their territory to be used for military purposes against ourselves, all the world knew that that clause would not be allowed to survive for 24 hours if Hitler willed it otherwise. On the broadcast that he made after the signature of the treaty, the Turkish Foreign Minister claimed that it placed friendship with Germany on the most solid foundations and confirmed for the future that the two countries will not oppose one another in any war. Beyond all question that wipes out every obligation undertaken to France and ourselves. Great Britain and the Germans.

the War News

Opinion Epitomised.— "Christiansity was the first school in which men were educated in the true meaning of humanity." — Mr. J. P. Smyth. Britain needs 100,000 tanks to win the war. — Mr. Morley Richards.

Propaganda means news in the hands of the salesman. — Mr. Sidney Gardiner.

The Queen's Guard should be granted colours now, not after the war. — The Rev. L. N. Furse.

Nobody expects the Ministry of Information an logical and unbroken system. — Earl of Warwick.

The Home Departments do not appreciate the importance of getting public confidence, trust, and interest. — Viscount Astor.

Automobile output in the U.S.A. increased from 3,600,000 cars in 1910 to 4,500,000 in 1914. — Mr. H. J. Welch.

Heavy industry workers and men in the arts can increase their output on cabbage sandwiches. — Admiral Sir Edward Evans.

Giving strong air support zone New Zealand is equal to all its two divisions. — Mr. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Hundreds of workers pour in and out of war factory gates, stained by a single commits colour in some Smart uniform. — Mrs. E. Granville, M.P.

There is a growing opinion in industry that present organisation and plant and production are quite unsatisfactory. — Mr. Edgar Cranville, M.P.

Since November, 1917, local authorities have collected and returned to industry 1,000 tons of waste paper. — Sir Andrew Duncan, M.P.

The pre-activie capacity of the British cement industry is now about 9,000,000 tons annually, or three times as much as in the last war. — Mr. J. C. Turner.

This term the Cliveden set was historically "convenient" and geographically "inaccurate" as the Holy Grail in an Empire. — Mr. Lyman Allyn, M.P.

Pereboros among the greatest writers of fiction has been the great strain on the nerves produced by long periods of waiting and suspense. — Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.

The present American rate of production is some 50 military aeroplanes monthly, but defence officials expect an annual rate of between 25,000 and 30,000 within 10 weeks. — New York correspondent, *The Times*.

So many doctors have been called up in Germany (1,000 in Berlin alone) that patients can be visited only in cases of extreme illness. — *Basler Nachrichten*.

The German Army often tells the truth, if perhaps only because its campaigns have gone well so far they *Luftraupe*, never! — Military correspondent, *The Times*.

Carlyle said of Napoleon: "You may paint with a very big brush and it not be a great painter." Those words are equally applicable to Hitler. — Viscount Astor.

Diplomacy has not rank nor shaming those professors which enable a man to say his son will not damage his professional prospects." — Professor Dr. W. Bogan.

Just before war started the War Office was experimenting with a new colour called bracken, rather browner and less green than khaki. — Lieutenant-General Sir Ronald Adam.

Never has such a mad idea been made to such a splendid opportunity for propaganda against the enemy as by the Ministry of Information over the "Pestilence." — Viscount Eustace.

A growing percentage of sinkings at sea due to the Focke-Wulf long-range four-engined bomber which can range 800 miles into the Atlantic from the French coast. — Mr. William Duncan.

Very recently the German operational bomber strength reached 1,000 machines. Presently there are 1,200. The present number is now 1,300. — As correspondent, *Sunday Times*.

The best of the brilliant work of our scientists, great progress has been made in devising means of helping the fighting services in their task of locating and destroying enemy aircraft. — After Lord Privy Seal.

England with over 120,000 students has a more than redundant constituency to graduate, and has an excellent modern university with about 200 students. — The visitor to isolated farmsteads is often amazed at the number of foreign classics on the bookshelves. — Mr. Frank R. Lewis.

Following the treaty with Germany, the Turkish Press call no longer comment on the war situation in a sense favourable to Britain, for Germany would consider such an attitude unfriendly. This may change the *vis-à-vis* outlook of the Turks. — Ankara correspondent, *The Times*.

The Ministry of Information stands in building 14, Whitehall, in number 14, 151 ft. high. May 31, 1918, the Ministry of Information had 1,078 members of its staff, having left its service 597 by resignation. — The Minister of Information.

"Nearly a year the people of Britain have had to take it. Now the Germans are going to get it. How the R.A.F. and other units will face it depends the length of the war." — Books, in *The Daily Mail*.

Unusually predatory and inherently treacherous, the Germans can be serviceable when faced by a strength greater than their own as the Crown forces. In their present position, however, their military is unequalled in an hideous barbarism. — Mr. Reginald Hargreaves.

Accredited representatives of the press which travel by the staff and commands of Canadian formations as valued colleagues visit almost important places, exclusively. They will be the first to complete victory given every proper facility for their work, and the sole responsibility of their findings will be that they shall not contain information of value to the enemy. — General G. G. McNaughton, Canadian Corps Commander-in-Chief.

Millions of flying hours are being lost to the national war effort through the need to prove statistics under the Limitation of Armies Order. Yet that Order is largely redundant now that we have the co-ordination of industries, the rationing of some articles, prohibition of supply of materials, acute labour shortage, the purchase tax, the rise in income tax, the reduction of military and naval personnel, the average British firm. — Mr. C. M. Wales, Deputy Director, National Jewellers' Silver, Tin, and Allied Trades Association.

I believe in the land of all the Germans in a life of service to the family, I believe in the revelation of the divine creative power in the pure blood shed in war and peace by the sons of the German national community, buried in the soil thereby sanctified, risen and living, all for whom it was imploded. — Believe in an eternal life on earth of this blood that was poured out and raise again all who have recognised the meaning of the sacrifices, and are ready to submit to them. — Thus I believe in an eternal God, an eternal Germany, and an eternal life. — From the "Confession" of faith of Hitler, Long.

PERSONALIA

Mrs. Gurnett, wife of Lord Minto, has been invited to attend the Coronation by air from Britain on June 2.

Mr. J. Bradley was recently appointed private secretary and confidential adviser to the Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Leopold Mungo M'Cormick has left Northern Rhodesia on a trip to Ceylon and the East Indies.

Mr. H. Vaux, District Officer, has been promoted to the rank of District Commissioner in Lowe, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. V. Hartnell, M.C., Deputy Provincial Commissioner, has been transferred from Bulawayo to Lindi.

Major A. King, M.C., has been appointed an additional member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council for two years.

The Empress Menen of Ethiopia and The Princess Tashai visited The Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday morning last week.

A daughter was born in Cairo last week to Betty (née Lindshaw), wife of Major-General Sir T. J. N. Vaughan, K.A.F.

Sir Henry Munck-Mason Moore, Governor of Kenya, has been promoted to the rank of knight in the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, of which the Countess of Plymouth becomes dame.

Mr. Andrew H. Stradhan, Commissioner of Taxes in Southern Rhodesia, has on the retirement of Captain E. T. Fox, succeeded him as Secretary to the Treasury Paymaster-General, Receiver-General, and Pensions Commissioner.

The engagement has been announced of 2nd Lieut. Ronald Albert Langridge, K.A.F., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Langridge, Romani, and Miss Shelagh Maureen O'Shea, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O'Shea, of Nairobi and Eldoret.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Sandys, M.P., returned to the House of Commons last week for the first time since his motoring accident in May, when his feet were badly injured but are now likely to be fit to resume his military duties in a few months.

General Smuts, who was asked by the Imperial Government whether he could attend an early Imperial War Conference in London, has replied that the exigencies of his work make it impossible for him to leave South Africa in the early future.

Mr. F. G. Duncan (Chairman), Sir W. T. Bowes, and Messrs. W. S. Richardson, M. P., Barlow, J. Jacky, J. W. Less, J. W. A. Lee, and C. R. Remond (secretary) have been appointed a Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Products for Nyasaland.

The Boy Scout movement has been resuscitated in Livingstonia, and a local association has been formed, of which the Rev. R. W. Cousins is acting as honorary secretary. Mr. H. F. Cartmel-Robinson was recently appointed Scout Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia.

Sir George Clark, former British Ambassador in Paris, and foreign secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, has been elected President of that body, of which Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Chancellor, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is the new foreign secretary.

Sir Henry Seaton Busby, Legal Adviser to the Dominions and Colonial Offices, has been appointed Governor of Barbados in succession to Sir John Waddington whose promotion to be Governor of Northern Rhodesia we recently announced. Sir Chattan Busby was Chairman of the so-called Bush Commission in East Africa.

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., who served in East Africa during the last war, and has for many years greatly interested himself in East African politics, has collapsed from a heart attack last week while visiting the United States in his private capacity to speak of the British war effort. He is now in a good recovery and has already left the hospital.

Major-General Sir Alan Reuben, C.B.E., has been appointed to command the 1st South African Division for a further year in the Southern Rhodesian Army Service.

Mr. J. C. G. Brookes, who has resigned to go to Rhodesia to take up a post as manager of the Savoy Hotel, in which he has been a long-time manager, has in the interval taken over the management of the Savoy Hotel in London, the successor to Mr. E. L. Knight, who has been managing director ever in the Beira British Consulates Field Marshal's houses.

Defending Sir Delves Broughton on the charge of having murdered Lord Lucan, his counsel, Mr. Montagu Kynaston, suggested that the crime was either the result of the act of a woman servant. He contended that the murderer had jumped on the running-board of Lord Lucan's car and fired through the window, and that the accused was not agile enough to have done that.

Obituaries

Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell, wife of Major C. H. Mitchell, King's African Rifles, died suddenly at Nakuru, Kenya, last week.

Captain H. Maxwell Hart, who formerly commanded a coastal vessel based on Beira where he was very well known, died recently at sea.

Mr. B. M. Carter, M.B.E., formerly stores superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, who retired in 1931 at the age of 52, has recently died.

The Hon. George Douglass Milne, who is reported missing off active service, is the only son of Field Marshal Lord Milne, who has interests in East Africa.

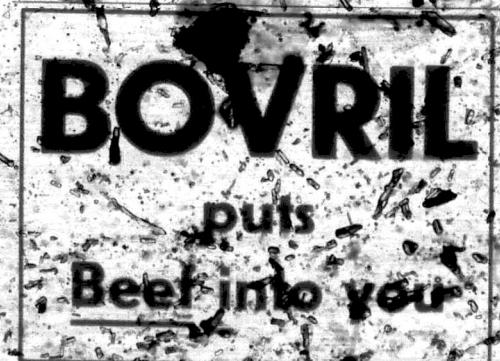
Mr. Maurice Peterson, Controller of Overseas Publicity in the Ministry of Information since July last, has resigned. Empire publicity came under his control.

Captain Harry Hammond, who was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department at the time of its retirement from the B.S.A. P. 11 years ago, died recently in Bulawayo. He was a Past Master of the Netherlands Lodge of Freemasons.

Sir Robert Waddington, who died in Preston last week at the age of 73, was a member of the Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. He had been a Unionist M.P. from 1923 to 1939, and since the outbreak of war Controller of Estates.

Major-General Sir William J. Pike, D.S.O., F.R.C.S., who died in nursing training in Lincoln on June 26, was sent to East Africa in 1917 to confer with General Jan Smuts in regard to the improvement of medical administration of the East African campaign.

Mr. C. G. Brookes, of whose death in Uganda at the age of 67 it was reached, joined the Royal Canadian North-West Mounted Police in his youth, served in the South African War, and in 1900 in India in 1900 with a police nucleus chosen by Baden-Powell. Mr. Brookes was in the African campaign later opened a garage, and had for several years been manager of the saw-mills in Uganda.



Capt. E. T. Fox Retires

A presentation was made recently by Mr. J. H. Smith, Finance Minister, to Captain E. T. Fox, C.B.E., and Mrs. Fox, on Captain Fox's retirement from the post of Secretary to the Treasury of Southern Rhodesia.

Captain Fox was born in Leicester in 1881 of a well-known Quaker family, and after going into the family textile business, broke new ground in his mid-twenties by joining the B.S.A. Police, in which his business training brought quick advancement in the pay office. In 1910 he was appointed to the audit department of the Civil Service, four years later he became Assistant Controller of the Defence Force; in 1918 was made captain, a year later received the O.A.B.E. (military division) for war services in East Africa, and in 1938 was appointed C.B.E.

After the 1914-18 war he became Secretary of the Defence Department, and on the retirement in 1938 of Mr. A. W. Beadle, Treasury Secretary, was appointed in his room. Captain Fox remains Chairman of the Currency Board.

S. Rhodesia's 69,000 Europeans

A cablegram received from the Information Officer of Southern Rhodesia reports that the preliminary census returns taken last month show that the European population of the Colony is now approximately 69,000, an increase of 23% over the 1930 statistic. The total population figure includes men sent to Southern Rhodesia under the Empire Training Scheme, but excludes Rhodesian absent on active service. Salisbury is now the most populous area of the colony, with 18,000 Europeans, Bulawayo following with some 16,500. The Government statistician has stated that the census provides evidence of the substantial growth of the European population, apart altogether from the increase resulting from military movements.

Director of Agriculture Criticised

A recent meeting of the Midland Farmers' Association of Northern Rhodesia unanimously recorded its lack of confidence in the Director of the Agricultural Department in view of his unsympathetic attitude towards European settlers, and declared its consequent conviction that agricultural services for Europeans and Africans could not be satisfactorily run by the same Director. Mr. Gordon James said that the Department showed a complete lack of interest in European agriculture, asserted that the experimental work at Mazabuka had ceased, and mentioned that in 12 years his farm had been visited only once by a member of the Department. Similar criticisms were made by other members, including the Chairman, Mr. F. H. Cheshire.

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Tributes to Leprosy Workers

Tributes to the work of helpers in East Africa and Rhodesia are contained in the annual report of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, which now works in co-operation with Doc H. Mr. Kenneth Goddard reports headway at a settlement at Bemba, Tanganyika Territory. Mr. William Lamberti greatly assisted the U.S. leper colony near Bunyoni, Uganda, in agricultural, scouting and occupational therapy, and later went to Buluba, where amongst other activities he erected a protective hedge some miles in length round the colony to prevent the depredations of wild animals amongst its crops. Mr. Albert Swindon, working at Lubiri in the southern Sudan, did much useful work outside his duties as a leprosy lay worker; he carried out useful surveys in the Amadi district, which have provided interesting data as to the incidence of leprosy amongst the people of certain of its biggest tribes. Mr. Lawrence Bullock, who was transferred from Southern Rhodesia to Nigeria, was succeeded in the former country by Mr. William Densham, who later entered the medical branch of the Rhodesian Forces, with which he is now serving.

Hospitality to the Overseas Forces

During last year 131,031 beds in the King George and Queen Elizabeth Clubs were occupied by members of the overseas forces, and 357,804 meals were served to them. The basic charge for bed and breakfast is 2s. 6d. The largest of these clubs, in London, has accommodation for more than 400 men, and there are two clubs each in Edinburgh and Glasgow. They were started under the auspices of the Empire Society's War Hospitality Committee, which has also arranged for some 80,000 men to be entertained at club parties or guests in English homes. The headquarters of the Committee are at the Royal Empire Society, 100, Cumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

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Questions in Parliament

Mr. Edmund Hartley asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to the effect of colour bar restrictions in Nairobi in preventing West African troops serving in the Forces there from entering private cinemas and whether steps could be taken by ordinance, or otherwise, to remove this colour bar discrimination.

Mr. George Hall: "There is no general restriction on the entry of West African troops into private cinemas in Nairobi. Some films are, however, passed by the Film Censorship Board for exhibition to non-Africans only, in accordance with the Cinematograph Film Censorship Rules, 1930, which were passed because it was considered that certain films are not suitable for exhibition to African audiences. My noble friend is in communication with the Governor of Kenya, from whom further details are expected."

Mr. Harvey: "May we take it that the Government will use all their influence against the extension of colour bars there and elsewhere?"

Mr. Hannah: "Are these films entirely suitable for white audiences?"

Mr. Hall: "That is a matter which must be left to the Censorship Board and that is one of the questions on which we are asking for information. The Under-Secretary of State (Lord Moyne) and I are very concerned about this matter."

Seychelles Taxpayers' Representations

Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies why, in response to a reasoned appeal for certain urgent reforms from the Seychelles taxpayers' Association, the Governor had returned an unqualified refusal without comment; and whether he was aware that such treatment of loyal citizens of the Colonial Empire, and the denial to them of representation with taxation, was likely to provoke discontent in that Colony.

Mr. George Hall: "The Governor reported at considerable length on the representations of the Seychelles Taxpayers' Association, and in his report satisfied my noble friend that his policy in regard to the matter raised was correct. I have no reason to believe that the decision on these representations will prove discontent in the Colony. The membership of the Association, according to the latest figures supplied by them, is 12,000, whilst the population of the Colony is about 20,000."

Mr. Adams: "Are we to understand that because the Association is small it may be treated in a cavalier spirit, and will the Minister let me peruse the salient feature of the dispatch?"

Mr. Hall: "Yes, sir; I should be very happy to show your hon. member to do so. If my hon. friend would like to see it I will let him look at the full report."

Colonel G. W. Evans: "Can my hon. friend in-

clude the difference between the burden of taxation per head of the white population of the colonies and the population of the United Kingdom?"

Northern Rhodesian Development

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the sum of £294,000 to be contributed by the Northern Rhodesian Government in 1941 could be treated as a test fund for the economic and social development of the Territory in the interests of the African people, and whether more funds could be available for campaigning against the tsetse fly, disease, soil erosion and other evils that affect the African people.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Hall): "The acceptance by His Majesty's Government of this generous gift will not preclude the funds available to the Government of Northern Rhodesia for the development of social services. In this connection I stated on December 11, 1940, that it had been decided to proceed in 1941 with the full programme envisaged under the five-year plan. Progress is, however, dependent not so much upon the availability of funds as upon the supply of personnel and materials. In addition to making full provision for the five-year plan, it is estimated that by the end of the year the Territory's surplus assets and the reserve fund will amount to nearly £1,600,000."

Mr. Creech Jones: "Will my hon. friend give special attention to this aspect of Colonial finance, as it is vitally important, and are steps being taken to build up reserves rather than to dissipate them, particularly in the case of Colonies for whose products the demand is likely to slump after the war, and where the social services at the present time are in a very rudimentary form?"

Mr. Hall: "In the case of Northern Rhodesia, surplus has been drawn during the last twelve months."

Mr. David Adams asked what prosecutions had taken place under the Un desirable Literature Ordinance in Great Britain, and if any of the punishments imposed, and whether any of the offending publications were on sale in Great Britain."

Mr. George Hall replied that there was no general Un desirable Literature Ordinance, different Colonies having separate legislation. Much labour would be entailed in furnishing the particulars, and in present circumstances it was not possible for it to be undertaken.

Assisting Education

The Caribbean Education Advisory Board has recommended that the Government of Northern Rhodesia should pay the difference (estimated at £100,000 per annum), between the present cost of secondary education outside that territory and the probable cost within the Protectorate when adequate provision can be made.

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South in Rhode Island
by bean/tobacco grower

Natives in Nyasaland are growing increased quantities of wheat and rice this season.

Southern Rhodesia's latest official figures (165,250 as at 19.10) are about 10,000 of the 185,000 total.

The war risks insurance for the carriage of cargo between Sierra Leone and East Africa has been raised from 60s. to 80s. per £100.

To the end of March contributors in Kenya had paid £10,895 and contributors in Uganda £2,217 to the War Risk Insurance Fund.

Messrs. Hale & Son, produce brokers, have moved

into new offices at 10-11, Lime Street, the telephone numbers remain unchanged.

The Tete River Extension Estate, 1,730 acres, Dedza district, and the Banga Estate, 188 acres, Central Shire district of Nyasaland, were recently auctioned.

Tanzanya's Territory. Exports to all countries except Kenya and Uganda have been officially fixed at a maximum of 1,381,467 lb. for the year beginning

April 1, 1941
Mr. M. P. Barrow, M.L.C., who has been re-elected

Chairman of the Nyasaland Tung Growers' Association said at the recent second annual General Meeting that there were now 49 tung planters in the Protectorate with a total of 4,797 acres under the crop, and it was approximately a further 1,000 acres would be planted this year, Montana now being the most popular of the two varieties. Great satisfaction was expressed at the establishment by the Colonial Development Fund of a tung research station between Lubbe and Cholo, with Mr. C. C. Webster, formerly of Burma, in charge.

Messrs. Davis and Peat, Ltd., produce brochures with considerable care, and in consequence the work is well known and for the last year or so the number of the publications has increased very rapidly.

This time next year the Government of Northern Rhodesia will be formed by public auction at least one billion dollars worth of capital at Lusaka on condition

AMENDMENT. On the stocks of East African I add

Department Co., Ltd. have decided that
the company will be closed from July 17.
The branch offices will be closed from July 17.

The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to October 1, 1918, and balance of denture certificates to
be issued during the first half of 1919.

quarter of the year were about 7% greater than during the corresponding period of 1940, states the Clove Growers Association, which adds that they would have

growers' association, which advised that they would have been better still if shipping opportunities had been more frequent. The Dutch East Indies took over 50% of the requirements which were very limited and the

total. Price movements were very small, and the average market price during the quarter was about Shs. 35.50 cents per frasla, ex-duty. Exports during the period included 3,787,000 lb. to the Dutch East

The period included 3,781,910 lb. for the Dutch Indies, 1,145,286 lb. for the U.S.A., 1,116,383 lb. for India, 7,055 lb. for the Straits Settlement, and 3,901,093 lb. for other destinations.

~~Lost by Enemy Action~~

The Postmaster-General announces that letters and printed papers for the Sudan posted in London and the Provinces on April 2, 3 and 4, and parcels posted in London, the South of England, and the Midlands on the same days, had elsewhere in the U.K. on April 3, been lost by enemy action.

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News Item in Brief

Kenya is the last country in the Commonwealth to have some 1,000 miles of railway.

To prevent illegal ivory conservation, a 10-year禁令 (ban) has been introduced by the Kenya Government. Home exchanges have resulted from the ban in Northern Rhodesia, where the number of poachers has dropped from 1,000 to 100. Some 200 Spanish trappers have been sent to Southern Rhodesia to hunt for a short crop.

The first batch of the 150 ambulances which South Africa is sending to the British East African countries arrived at Mombasa on July 10.

India's Ambulance and Hirar Plates, Libya, Suez and Massawa's handicapped figure in a recent skinning programme.

With figures of 778 and 522 respectively, sheep exports from Southern Rhodesia to Northern Rhodesia and South Africa East Africa show a slight increase for the year.

The Southern Rhodesian Postal Department has decided that parcels for people in Great Britain must be limited to four weight and contain not more than 2½ lb. of any foodstuff.

As an example, a group would do the Fisher Society of Kenya considerable trouble in getting a portion of an eroded valley near Nairobi. In replanting trees were cutting bare slopes with grass.

Four Europeans were recently fined £1 each or three months' imprisonment with hard labour for distorting Watch Tower literature in Southern Rhodesia, thereby contravening the Detainee Regulations.

Ndola is now a regular camping place for returning south-bound planes of the South African Airways service between Germiston and Nairobi. Their aircraft are due at the Copperbelt town on Monday.

Kenya and Abyssinia are the world's most seriously infected countries but Tanganyika Territory has only 1% visitation, said Kenya's Director of Veterinary Services, when speaking on measles in cattle at a recent meeting in Nairobi.

Speaking in Mombasa, the yellow fever menace in particular through the development of an arthropod, Dr. A. R. Paterson, Kenya's Director of Medical Services, re-urged the need to wipe out the carrier mosquito and for mass inoculation.

The Government of Kenya has undertaken to consider the engagement after the war of South African road experts now on military service in East Africa, and to apply to the Government of the Union for the retention of certain road-making machines.

The draft Control of Grass Fires Bill is being examined in Kenya by a select committee, consisting of the Attorney-General (or Solicitor-General) as chairman, the Director of Agriculture, the Chief Conservator of Forests, and the elected members for the Aberdares and Nyanza, Messrs. H. R. Montgomery and Isher Dass.

A strong attack upon the Government of Kenya for the continued "waste of every dollar one of the Colony's assets" was recently made by Captain F. O. B. Wilson who emphasised that about 20,000 acres of fine-class forest are disappearing every year, and that the planting programme of the Forest Department had steadily decreased. Major H. E. Sharpe spoke of the "alarming denudation" of Kenya, and informed the Government as an exploiter of the country's forests.

Despite all mutual efforts peaceable territory in East Africa continued to prosper and encouraged market for ivory smuggling from Kenya. 10,176 lb. in one year was the latest known figure, states Captain A. J. C. G. in the Peccary Game Department's annual report.

British India Line's Report

An account of trading for 1940 we learn that net profits of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. for the year ended September 30th last totalled £20,000,000 (200,000,000), four million being transferred to the new pension fund. Profits and again losses of £1,000,000 (£100,000) is carried forward. Seven ships on the line were lost during the year, with an excess of insured value over £1,000,000 (£100,000) to commercial insurance companies, £1,000,000 (£100,000) net floating assets.

Barclays Bank (D.C.B.)

The board of directors of Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial and Overseas) has declared, irrespective of the year ended September 30 next, interim dividends of 10% on the cumulative preference shares and 5% on the 'A' and 'B' share less tax. The first interim dividends will be payable to shareholders registered on June 1st. A statement of account to March 31 shows cash in hand at £1,181,387, investments £44,290,313, advances to customers at £1,000,000, bills discounted at £25,559,200, remittances in transit £1,594,000, overdraft at call and short notice £1,200,000, and bank premises valued at £2,985,161. The issued capital of the bank is £9,750,000, and the reserve fund totals £2,100,000. Current, deposit, and other accounts, including reserve for taxation and contingencies, total £141,282,196.

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MINING NEWS

Taxing Gold Producers

TAXING gold-producing companies in Southern Rhodesia has been the subject of much publicity. The Secretary of the Department of Mines and Public Works says in his annual report:

"During the year the Gold Premium Taxation Act has been amended to afford relief given to small workers. The flat-rate tax is now paid by producers obtaining up to and including 40 ounces of gold per month, and partial relief from the tax was granted on a sliding scale to those producing between 50 and 100 ounces a month. In each case the cost of reliefs was at 3s. 6d. per fine ounce as deducted from the Interim Gold Tax. Particular basic prices were fixed up to 40 ounces and in most cases the full price of gold less 3s. 6d. per fine ounce, realisation charges being paid."

It is estimated that the Government has sacrificed approximately £47,000 as a result of relief given by the payment of tax-free basic pay and refunds under 100 ounces.

Gold Premium Tax Refunds, which include particular basic prices, increased the price of gold to 152s. and 154s. per fine ounce. This is under 100 ounces, etc., amounted to £159,190, giving a net balance of revenue of £476,798.

Mining Personalities

News has lately come of the death in his 60th year from cancer of a Spaniard between South America and Great Britain. Captain Alvaro Marcos Mackalligan, mining engineer, who died in the war, in which he distinguished himself as chief time manager of the Geita Gold Mining Co. in Southern Rhodesia.

Profit Broken Off

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. reports a profit for 1940 of £16,510 against £207,750. Taxation reduced the profit by £6,024 (against £1,771,000) while the net profit after depreciation, expense and annual sinking fund of £20,000 was £137,706 to £44,500. No dividend is declared, depending on the extensive development and construction programme of plant, including the new power station at Jensemba. Total current assets at end of December totalled £658,000. The annual meeting is to be held on July 12.



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Bushwick Dividend

Bushwick Mine (1934) Ltd. have declared an interim of 3½d. per share for the year ended June 30.

Kenya Reefs in Liquidation

Kenya Reefs, Ltd., has gone into voluntary liquidation, Mr. C. N. M. Harrison, Nairobi, being appointed liquidator.

Prince Prince Dividend

Prince Prince Gold Mining Co. has declared a dividend of 5½d. on its ordinary shares (the same as last year).

Territorial Outputs

Uganda's April mineral production was: Gold, 1,479.35 oz. tin ore, 53,651 tons.

Kenya's gold output for 1941 was 11,984 oz. valued at £100,674.

Geita's Progress

Operations of the Geita Gold Mining Co. are proceeding very satisfactorily, said Mr. Maurice Holy-Hutchinson, M.P., Chairman of Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., at its meeting last week.

Statements Worth Noting

lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees. —Heb. 12:12.

Store-keepers generally in Southern Rhodesia seem to take the line of least resistance and buy from no man, who calls upon them.—Squadron Leader Eastwood; M.P.

"The chief experimental work required on a farm on which crops are grown is that of testing the requirements of the soil for plant food." —Mr. H. Wells, broadcasting in Rhodesia.

"I have not had an agricultural officer on my farm during the 22 years I have been there." —Captain Sir Hon. R. E. Campbell, M.L.A., addressing the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

"It is not the sun in itself which contributes to the all-weather qualities of a carpet, any more than a carpet does to a flower. You have to build your house so that you can lay a carpet on it." —Mr. W. Fairley, speaking in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

"The boy of Southern Rhodesia should learn so to complete himself in all things that he will be accepted by the more advanced races as his equal, consider himself fit to go to them because he is fit to govern themselves." —Mr. G. P. V. Jackson, M.P., in the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

"The division line between Northern Rhodesia and the Cabinet is more likely to be a question of space than a question of policy, and it is in this class of the two Labour seats in the Cabinet likely to quicken the pace that it reveals." —Sir Frank Chapple, M.P., in the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

"The experimentum by the British Government has found no specific organism in which the condition of the dead tree known as 'sudden death' may be attributed. It regards that condition as the inevitable end of mature trees when their life is claimed." —The Director of Agriculture of Zanzibar.

Below is the cost of oil in Kenya of Shs. 10 cents a gallon made up. An oil man told me that Government takes 52 cents in transport and consumption taxes, the railway takes approximately 60 cents for freighting and the retailer gets 40 cents for selling it through his shop. —*Antiquus*, in the Kenya War Office.

Between 1930 and 1937 1,000,000 acres of land in the Native reserves of Southern Rhodesia were badly trodden in. 13 reserves, 25% to 30% and in five 50% to 60% of acreage is badly trodden. Salt was further estimated that 16% of the total arable land in the reserves has been destroyed by erosion, and that between 1930 and 1937, estimate in terms of area, had increased by 100%. From the Report of the Southern Rhodesian Commission on the Natural Resources of the Colony.

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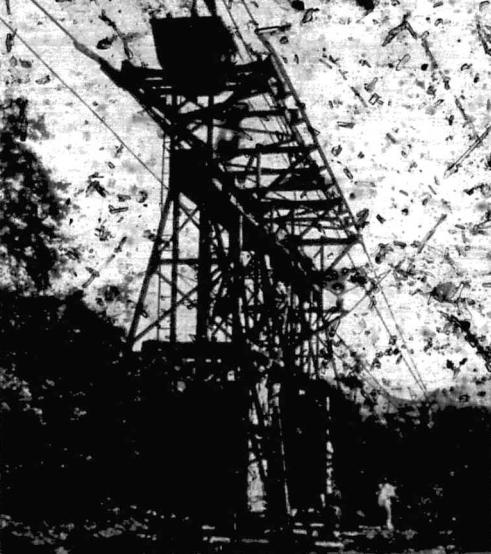
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