

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Principal Contents	
PAGE	
651	Background to the...
654	War News...
656	Personnel...
657	Obituary...
658	Local Minutes...

MATTERS OF MOMENT

BUDGET STAFF MEMBERS are the best tests available to the general public of the stability of a free nation and of the economic policy of its Government. The recently presented to the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia a series of Southern Rhodesia's Financial Health. Rhodesia's Minister of Finance is not worthy for a justifiable optimism and the practical reality 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. He described local conditions as in many respects more favourable than in other parts of the Empire, declared that the great increased expenditure resulting from the war had been met without difficulty, mentioned that considerable sources of taxation still remain unexplored, and insisted that three axes of very healthy financial basis for post-war development. Considering that a total of £1,000,000 was spent from revenue on war needs in 1939-40, and that £2,387,000 is to be provided from revenue for the same purposes this year, whereas the Imperial Government was at the end of 1939 that Southern Rhodesia could with the utmost confidence pay and more than pay its war account from revenue, the Minister's optimism is not unwarranted. In his preliminary financial statement, the Minister announced that £2,500,000 for war expendi-

ture was raised by local means 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 has been a source of gratification not only to Southern Rhodesia and its Government under the able leadership of Mr. Geoffrey Huggins, who has consistently sought to broaden the basis of stability and prosperity to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which are inseparable with that of their great neighbour, and also to the East African continent and Tanganyika, which are destined to become an East African Union. It is increasingly interested in the development of the Greater Rhodesia which must assuredly come into being at a relatively early date. The lessons of whose progress deserve close and constant study by East African States, official and non-official.

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 grades in the Southern Rhodesia Secondary Industries has reached an annual total of £5,700,000 compared with £2,000,000 in 1930, 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 and essential factors in the development of the economy, 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 only about 750 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 pointer—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 yields 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 differentials between companies controlled and managed locally and those directed 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. Unmarried 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 first £10,000 of taxable profits and 7s. in the £ thereafter. Surtax on individuals and on Southern Rhodesian companies will begin at 10 per cent of taxable income, the rate starting at

18 per cent in the £, rising to 20 per cent on the next £500, 25 per cent on the next £500, and 35 per cent on the next £500, the total revenue exceeding £3,000,000. Of last year's total revenue of £5,570,554, no less than £2,280,000 was yielded by income tax, including £1,035,511 from surtax and excess profits. It is a remarkable fact that the same is true under every head of expenditure in the 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

Minister for and Post-War Development Co-ordination.

portfolio of Agriculture and Post-War Development, 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 had any regard to his justifying an additional place in the Cabinet. But as the Minister with the Portfolio, Mr. Keller, has for some time been engaged in 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 new Minister has 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. If Kenya and Tanganyika are not to be overshadowed at that time they will do well to keep abreast of the preparations in Southern Rhodesia.

94th Week of the War

Italian Remnants Harried in Ethiopia

Port of Assab Captured by Surprise Landing

ASSAB, the only remaining East African port in our hands, has been captured, and Bekemba, in the Abyssinian highlands, has been occupied after much fighting. Military circles in Cairo expect an early Italian collapse in Ethiopia.

June 12.—The British communiqué issued in Cairo said:

Patrol forces have occupied Lokemba, an important town 470 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, Indian 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 seamen, and numbers of Italian troops. Generals Vanda and Piffertini, with Captain Colla, of the Royal Italian Navy, are also in our hands.

Close support was given by our aircraft to our 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 Italy

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

A few days' 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. The Air Marshal O. J. Boyd and Lieutenant-General Sir Richard O'Connor, who are prisoners in Italian hands.

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

June 13.—British S. H. O., Cairo, announced: While the advance of the Belgian contingent is progressing in the Gari area, Patriot forces have entered Gari Gumbura in the Maji area. Further south operations are successfully continuing towards Jimma. Following our capture of Assab a total of 200 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 absolutely necessary to rush the Juba River in order to provide drinking water for the advancing force, and the whole campaign had to be rushed to beat the oncoming rainy season. For a couple of days it seemed that the enemy would prevent a crossing of the Juba, but it was on the 200-yard broad where the forces met. A great banking movement was therefore attempted using a few tanks and armoured cars through heavy forest and across a marshy area to the river with whatever material might be taken off an unguarded spot. The operation succeeded, and so completely surprised the Italians that the captures made were in precisely the reverse order to that normally experienced—the Italian hospital were taken first, then their depots and then their headquarters, but not the front line troops, who probably would not have speeded.

An amusing incident was reported. A tank and our armoured cars drove across the marshy ground to test its safety for our water tank. As the tank was returning they were joined by a number of British light armoured bulldozers which caused a sergeant to demand the reason for their frontal language. Then it was discovered that the vehicles were full of Italian troops.

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

A South African officer, who described the battle for Megra as "a miniature Kerch," 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 tanks 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.S. officer who had served under General Cunningham said in a broadcast talk that the Italians were never given time to regroup after the Juba had been crossed. The road to Kismayu was appalling, so enveloped in dust that the long dust 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 Somali looting to their heart's content, many having loaded camels with the furniture and other possessions of their former Italian masters.

June 14.—A military spokesman said in London that Imperial troops were rapidly hammering in the 200-mile enemy in the Jimma area, our patrols being within 10 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 aerodrome near Assab had been secured. R.M.E. 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 stated that 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 Postal and Telegraph Corps, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Worcestershire Regiment, Royal Sussex Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Indian Cavalry, British Airborne Troop, Sikh Regiment, Frontier Force Regiment, Gurkha Force Rifles, Rajputana Rifles, Royal Garhwal Rifles, Madhatta Light Infantry, Baluch Regiment, Sudan Defence Force, King's African Rifles, Gambia Regiment, Nigeria Regiment.

June 15.—The communiqué from Cairo said: Operations by the Belgian contingent in the Megra area, led by Imperial forces in the Jimma area, are proceeding satisfactorily. Patrol 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 high colour markings. His arm was broken by a splinter. He was operated on in a field ambulance, but remains suffering from his leg 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. G. 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 **KEMMEN**, which was sunk 11 months ago in the Indian Ocean by a German raider, were landed at a Scottish port. For four months they were captive aboard 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. O., Cairo, announced: — General Pralomo, with 2,000 Italian troops, has surrendered in the Soddia area after the Battle of the Lakes; the general, with remnants of his division, took to the hills, where he has been harried by British 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 160 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

In addressing the Chamber of Deputies and Corporations last week, Mussolini paid tribute to the Duke of Aosta, who had commanded the Italian armies in East Africa until his recent surrender at Amba Alagi, 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 and which has created an even wider breach between Italy and Great Britain. I cannot today say when and how, but I do say in the most categorical manner that we shall return to those territories in which our blood has flowed."

The Duke explained away his last African defeats by the false assertions that the British were able to use their superiority in numbers and equipment and their unlimited possibilities of reinforcement, and they also profited by the experience of our Colonial troops in mechanised and 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

N.C. for Gallantry in Eastrea

The King 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 VC. The citation accompanying the award says:

"During the pursuit of the enemy following the capture of Metemma on the night of January 21-22, February 3, 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 area of mines.

"For four days and over a distance of 25 miles this officer, in a burning carrier, led the column. He detected and overruled the placing of 15 minefields. Speed 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 the task."

"He refused relief when worn out with strain and fatigue and with one ear drum punctured by an explosion. On the grounds that he was by then physically qualified to continue his task to the end."

"His coolness, persistence over a period of 10 hours and gallantry, not only in battle, but throughout the long period when the safety of the column and the speed at which it could 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 tests 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: — C. B. E., Colonel Arnold Minnis, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Lysaght, C. B. E.; Colonels C. N. Beckett, A. Colquhoun, W. A. Dinmoline, and Major J. H. Shelton, J. M. B. E.; Staff Sergeant-Major M. J. ... M. C.; Captain E. H. Muldoon, Lieutenant ... Porter, and 2nd Lieutenant R. ... C. S. M.; ... Bazarbarimi, and Serjt. ... G. F. Newell, J. M. B. E.

Casualties

Captain Richard Martyn Crosswell, 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 inter-territorial conference held in Nairobi early in 1939 with the same object. He had been a valued correspondent of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

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

Squadron Leader ... McEwen, who has been killed in action, served in the Middle East for four years before the war.

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

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

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

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

Captain R. ... M. Croft, M. C., 1st Cavalry Horse (Amulry), died in Natal on Monday from wounds received in action while serving in 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 Atholton, Independent Conservative M.P. for Duxbury since 1931, who is reported missing, presumed killed, while serving with the R. N. V. R., visited East Africa and the Middle East 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 508 non-official Europeans joined the forces. At the outbreak of war the African strength of the 1st Battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment was 7200 men, when the statement was issued it had been raised by 1000 reinforcements and recruits to 8200. 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 1946 totalled more than £900,000, or more than £250,000 above the figure agreed between the Colonial Office and the local Government of Northern Rhodesia's quota. In addition to £53,491 provided for military expenditure in East Africa, there was a voluntary contribution of £140,509 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 internment and maintenance of enemy aliens), an outlay of £14,000 on the special maintenance

of roads and bridges for military purposes, and £100 for local transport.

Then £200,000 was transferred to the Imperial Government as a loan free of interest, £50,000 was contributed from public funds to the Speed-the-Planes Fund, £5,000 for the purchase of canteens for use in bombed areas, and £1,000 to the Hellenic Fund, making £250,000, over and above £116,000 voluntarily contributed by members of the public to the Speed-the-Planes Fund, the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund, and for other purposes.

Personal Items

Mr. J. L. Gutter and Sergeant-Major Bakari 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 delegate of the International Red Cross Committee, has been on a mission to prisoner-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 at home.

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

The Birthday Honours List

Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

PRIVY COUNCILOR

LONDON, Sir Miles Waddell, K.C., H.M. Ambassador in Cairo and High Commissioner for the Sudan since 1937.

BARONET

COOPER, 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 War. Has long shown interest in East African affairs.

ORDER OF THE BATH

K.C.B.

WATER, 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.

PRYING, Guy, Esq., C.M.G., British Resident, Zanzibar. Served in Kenya from 1933 to 1936.

SCOTT, Sir Harold, Esq., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., Director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, London.

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

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

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

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

RENNIE, Gilbert, Esq., Chief Secretary in Kenya since 1939. Previously served in Ceylon and the Gold Coast.

SCURHAM, Sir John, Esq., Administrative Secretary, Tanganyika Territory. Now on political duty in occupied German East Africa, with temporary rank of Brigadier.

TEMPANY, Harold Augustine, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

K.C.I.E.

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

C.I.E.

MANOH, Rao Bahadur Vopal Pangunn, Joint Secretary to Governor-General (Reforms). 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.

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

(Concluded on page 668)

Modern Warfare.—Does Parliament realise that the German platoon commander who "whistle up" air support within 10 or 15 minutes, whereas in our case the request goes from platoon to company, to battalion, to 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 the revolution, secure full and perfect coordination between the two forces, and see that our armies are commanded by men who do not make cardinal blunders. It is blamed for politicians we must look to for orders, from politicians we 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."

—Captain 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 fighters they might be able to do so. Although developed from the earlier single-engine machine, the Messerschmitt 100F 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 go higher can refuse combat no matter how greatly it is outnumbered, it can select its own moment for attack. Height is the airman's tactical trump card. So far British aeroplanes have shown equality to and superiority over the German in high flying. It will be important to retain that position if new aircraft using exhaust-driven superchargers, and otherwise expressly designed for stratosphere work, make their appearance. —Major Oliver Stewart, in *The Observer*.

Background to the

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 run a war with men who are not war-minded. Above them are in the War Cabinet men of conflicting temperaments, and ministers with conflicting departmental interests. The 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. We 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 find 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 very 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 of 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 3 tons, a 6-inch howitzer about 6 tons, and a 6-inch field gun about 3 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. Jules Menken, in *The National Review*.

Attacking British Aerodromes.—When attacking the aerodromes, the bombers will come direct to the country, striking a tremendous blow simultaneously at every aerodrome in the country. On some aerodromes they will drop bombs; on others they will use paratroops and glide bombs; and others they will just neutralise by blaster gas. Is there an alternative aerodrome to every aerodrome of ours? Is every aerodrome 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 AI 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 aerodrome 100% proof against gas, and is it possible immediately to decontaminate every aerodrome? Something like 50,000 German troops could be landed in one sortie. —J. J. 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 student has to read 116 to 182. The greatest part of these pages is taken by the chapter on Political Germany. 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 Epitomised. — Britain must get back to the simplicities. — President, Royal Society of St. George.

This will be a long war. — U.S. Assistant Secretary for War. There are no wishful thinkers here, are only unthinking wishers. — Mr. J. L. Garvin.

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

Over 2,000 Royal Marines landed in Crete. 100,000 cases of casualties of prisoners. — The Pacific Minister.

Mr. A. J. Bellamy was promoted the most important Minister we ever had. — Mr. J. M. Court, Johnstone.

A new book of four pages demands more work per page than one of ten pages. — Lord Kemsley.

Walter H. C. Omaha hawk fighter flying over to Crete, Britain. — The Chief, West Coast, U.S. Africa.

The United States has established the greatest sea power the world has ever seen. — Colonel Knox, U.S. Secretary of the Navy.

At 11.15 p.m. General Longmore was ordered an important governorship, but declined to do so with the R.A.F. — Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

The Emperor and his colleagues have earned the most poisonous doctrines of Prussianism to their credit. — Viscount Cecil.

General De Gaulle is training an army of 250,000 men at his headquarters at Brazzaville. — Mr. Albert Gravigny, and Georges Richoux.

Many members of the Government and the Commons are handsomely rewarded with titles and titles of nobility. — Mr. J. H. Hodson.

Admiral Doolittle is an opportunist who has crushed every brother officer who has stood in his way to power. — General De Larnaud.

Only naval casualties during the Crete campaign were greater than those we inflicted on the Italians in the Battle of Matapan. — Mr. Cecil Smith, M.P.

The United States food supply cannot afford to be cut off. — Mrs. J. L. Dixon, and Mrs. J. L. Dixon, the wicked, and Mrs. J. L. Dixon, Machele Dixon.

Malta is only 49 miles long and seven miles broad at its widest point. So every air raid affects the whole area civilians and military alike. — Daily Telegraph.

Replacements of mine and the air in Libya have been such that I view the prospect with confidence. — Mr. J. Meade, Minister of Australia.

In the tasks that ahead may there be given to our statesmen the vision to see the faith to act, and the courage to persevere. — Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

The democracies will need an air arm of at least 50,000 planes. — Colonel Scullin, former chief of the U.S. Army, Adjutant General Department.

The entry of the United States into the war would mean that Japan would have to lose in too. — Admiral Sueton, U.S. C. in C. Japanese Imperial Navy.

The food census shows that the call for an obligation to reveal all food stocks held for private or commercial purposes. — Rev. J. H. Shillington, U.S. Rev.

During the month from September 1st to December 31st, 1,980 persons were killed on the roads in Great Britain. — Royal Air Force, The Prevention of Accidents.

Some of the nations' misdeeds I have known, and I have seen content to do, and I have seen playing instruments in my company with their friends. — Mr. Robert Isidore.

While it costs two to three times for German industry to do the groundwork, re-armed American industry has achieved the same position in one year. — Mr. Robert Stowe.

It was still a secret that the way's tanker fleet, now serving Great Britain, is not more to the democracies than the army of 1,000,000 men. — Prime Minister, and Mr. J. L. Dixon.

British naval losses on May 26 when the Germans claimed to have sunk 10 cruisers and eight destroyers, but were actually two cruisers and four destroyers. — Naval correspondent, The Times.

From the cooperation between the United States and the Dominions we have sufficient economic resources soon to obliterate the Axis and all the scars of war. — Mr. A. Greenwood, M.P.

Germany is the worst master Europe has known. Five times in the last century she has violated the peace, and must never be in a position to play that game again. — Our political and military terms of peace will be designed to prevent a repetition of Germany's misdeeds. — Secretary of State, Mr. Roosevelt.

Working for a high standard of living in the war with our work only provided he has the full number of troops. — Mr. Colin M. Kay.

On a day when the Germans were mooting Crete with their troops the aviation at Lord was reported to be full of the tabs of the Higher Staff growing from a distance. — Mr. F. W. Wood.

The army of tanks of omnibus and the bus and the study of road transport question is a fine called biology, the most objectionable of our new ideas. — Lord Samuel.

U-boats, aircraft, and surface raiders combined in this war have almost certainly had the final sittings in the U-boats in the unrestricted campaign of the last war. — Naval correspondent, The Sunday.

It would be a vandalism to our statute and boundaries of a small city, the network of narrow and obscure streets and courts on which the charm and beauty of the City of London essentially depend. — Lord Curzon.

The number of New Zealand troops sent to Greece and Crete was 10,000 and 11,000 were evacuated to Egypt. Most of those unaccounted for are probably prisoners. — Mr. J. L. Dixon, Acting Prime Minister.

By daring and resourceful night attacks the R.A.F. have sunk 23 enemy ships, severely damaged 23, disabled 40 others, and done some damage to a further 14 during the last three months. — Marshal Sir Richard Kilsby.

Our whole programme of aid for the democracies is based on one and the same concern for our own security. Every dollar of material that we send helps to keep the dictators away from our own hemisphere. — President Roosevelt.

Hitler is deliberately reducing the French population by detaining 1,500,000 French soldiers as prisoners-of-war. This reduction is being accomplished by the aid of the Vichy Government and Admiral Doolittle. — Mr. St. John Ervine.

To 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 their minds must become to our arguments. — Mr. Ministry of Information, instead of being Goebbels' nightmare, has been introduced to the sunny men of the B.C.C. and a source of jokes for musical comedy. — Mr. S. King-Hall, M.P.

Brig-Gen. W. J. S. Edwards

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. J. S. EDWARDS, who was in East Africa, did not leave the East until the end of '68.

He was in the force in the Kamajoi expedition of 1900 and during the 1911-12 African War; he was appointed Inspector of Police in Uganda in 1905, and Inspector-General of Police in East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, succeeding the British, and the last was becoming Inspector-General of Commissions, and he continued to hold that post for two years. He was then given command of a brigade of 1,000 men to receive the surrender of the German troops in Lettow's African Northern Rhodesia on November 18, 1918. He came ashore with him 11,000 and the contents of a force which was almost certainly over 20,000 at the time and was estimated to have captured 50,000 Africans. General Edwards testified to why that was *askam*, the lack of the Native *spoliers* on the German side, had told him that they wished to be backing's African. Biles after a few months of a statement which completely disposes of the German claim that their African troops had been strongly attracted to the Reich. They had in fact been attracted to von Lettow's personality and typically to his methods of compulsion.

General Edwards was awarded C.B. and C.M. for his services during the campaign in the course of which he had been several times mentioned in dispatches. He had been awarded the D.S.O. while in the East Coast many years earlier.

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

Cdr. Tyndale Biscoe

THE STOPPING AIR in a wage on June 24 of Commander E. C. Tyndale Biscoe, R.N., were passed. 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 November 18, 1890, when all the land claimed by Lobengula, as defined in the Rhodes-Rudd Concession, was formally annexed to the Crown.

In his autobiography, entitled "Great Days," Sir Frank Johnson writes: "If ever extraordinary pluck and work combined with patience and cheerfulness in the face of every kind of danger, difficulties, hardships, and disappointments deserved the reward of fortune, they were brot to Hoste and Tyndale Biscoe. They should have been certain winners. But alas! bad luck seemed to dog their path, and no feet discovered by them, how ever professional, were developed into a really good mind."

Tyndale Biscoe, then a Lieutenant, had been badly wounded in Egypt and invalided out of the Royal Navy, but it was fit enough to be posted in command of a boat, a junior naval officer whose discharge had been bought by Commander Johnson. Entrusted with the expedition in the name of the "Pioneers" and with a rocky path known to the "Pioneers" made, and a very few survivors they rendered.

Tyndale Biscoe was also one of the little group of enthusiasts who earned the filibustering of the white and the Portuguese at the so-called "Battle of Chua," an episode upon which the Imperial Government owned a terrible

claiming, perhaps with little justification, that for several centuries they had exercised influence over parts

of Mashonaland which the Portuguese were now asserting their right to diminish. A Portuguese force, including some 300 Natives, crossed the Odzi and advanced and pointed requested the withdrawal of a post established by Captain Forbes. So when a Colonel d'Andrada was in camp with a considerable force at Macequece (a Portuguese spelling, Massikessi), Forbes accompanied him by Tyndale-Biscoe, Hoste, Fienler, and 25 men of the police, surprised the Portuguese, took them prisoner, and sent them to Salisbury.

But when the prisoners reached the railway 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 welcomes were offered and accepted for the unfortunate incidents. The "guests" were conveyed to Lourenço Marques, and the whole affair was mutually banished from mind—for it suited neither British nor Portuguese interests to raise abroad this story of impetuosity, by which a handful of Rhodesians dealt summarily with a force ten times their own strength.

under the Enemy Act. The Postmaster General announces that parcels for Southern Rhodesia posted about March 7/8, for Portuguese Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland posted about April 1/2, may be delayed by enemy action.

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Birthdays Honours List

(Concluded on page 85)

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

JACKSON, Sir Edward St. John, O.B.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Malta. Served in Nyasaland from 1913 to 1923 and as Auxiliary General in Tanganyika from 1924 to 1929.

DELAHAYE, Gladys Helen, Baroness, Mayoress of Nairobi. For public services in Kenya.
THOMPSON, D. L., Esq., Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

BAKER, Edward Conway, Esq., Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.
BELL, George Hodgson, Esq., Government Printer, Uganda.

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

JOINT, E. N., Esq., P.M. Consul-General at Leopoldville.

KENYON-LEAHEY, Gerard William, Esq., District Officer, Nyasaland.

LEECHMAN, Barclay, Esq., District Officer, Tanganyika Territory. Secretary of the East African delegation to the 2nd Conference of the Tanganyika Development Committee.

MACINTYRE, John, Esq., Municipal Engineer, Durban.
MILNE, Gordon Ross, Esq., for his long and philanthropic services in Southern Rhodesia. Given generously for higher aircraft funds.

MUSEKA, Geoffrey, Esq., general manager, Chrome Mines, Schikwe, Southern Rhodesia. For public services.

ROGERS, John, Esq., honorary secretary of the British Club, Leopoldville. For his hospitality.

PLOWSE, Captain, D. L., British Overseas Airways Corporation.

SEABY, Esq., Major, Fellow, District Officer, Nigeria. Served in Tanganyika Territory from 1911 to 1922.

SMITH, Charles Bernard, Esq., secretary, 16th Government and Director of Education, Tanganyika Territory.
THORNTON, John, Esq., for public services in Southern Rhodesia.

WRIGHT, Leslie Francis, Esq., Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia. For many years served in the Colony marked loyalty and zeal.

WATSON, Percy, Esq., District Officer, Kenya.
KENNEDY, John Thomas, Esq., Senior Assistant District Officer, Uganda.

LAMB, Miss, Esq., organizing secretary of the Empire Development Council, under the auspices of the War Societies War Hospitals Committee.

LEITCH, Alexander Murray, Esq., District Officer of Works, Province of Northern Rhodesia.

LEITCH, Mrs. Mathura Lal, Esq., for social and philanthropic services in Tanganyika Territory.

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

MORICE, Henry John, Esq., Health Inspector, Tanganyika Territory.

MURPHY, Esq., Staff Officer, Colonial Office.
STEPHEN, Miss Ada, for public services in Kenya and Switserland. District Officer, District Officer, Nyasaland.

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

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

WILSON, Miss Elizabeth, for services in the Overseas Women's Club, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

COMPANION
HUBBARD, Robert, Esq., Staff Officer, Dominions Office.

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

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

WILLIAMS, Sidney Bleg, Esq., District Commissioner, Nyasaland.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL

For Meritorious Service
ABDUL CAROL, Sergeant, Kenya Police Force.

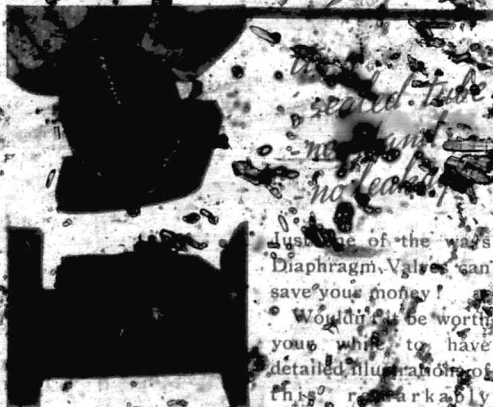
LEITCH, Walter, Sergeant, Kenya Police Force.

MUHAMMAD, Sergeant, Kenya Police Force.
REDFERN, James R., Superintendent, Kenya Police Force.

HARSHMAN, V. VARMA, sub-inspector, Kenya Police Force.

BRITISH EMPIRE

ROBINSON, William, Esq., for services in the Dominions Office.



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Pyrethrum Over-Production E.A. Service Appointments

The importance of controlling the over-production of pyrethrum in Kenya, which has been repeatedly emphasised in the columns of this paper, was admitted by Mr. D. J. Blunt, Director of Agriculture, in the Legislature recently, when he stated that some 50,000 acres were now under crop, that the yield should be between 7,000 and 12,000 tons, and that world markets could 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. J. Grogan, noted that 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 few days previously some 250 pyrethrum growers had met in Nakuru, and appointed Captain Gilbert Walker, Mr. F. Pierce Groves, Mr. D. N. Neylan, Major F. Ward, and Captain Roberts to confer with the Pyrethrum Board in the drafting of a restriction scheme for submission.

The "Robin Moor"

The State Department of the U.S.A. has identified as a German U-boat the American vessel ROBIN MOOR, which was sunk in the North Atlantic on May 31, was the name of a U-boat, the commander of which was thought to be American. It is not yet known whether the submarine gave warning that she was about to torpedo the steamer, but the depositions of the 17 survivors landed in Brazil last week are of interest to Washington. It has been officially stated that the ROBIN MOOR carried no cargo inconsistent with the Presidential proclamation of May 4, 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 Lourenco 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.

Recent appointments and promotions announced by the Colonial Office include—

Colonial Administrative Service.—Mr. J. M. Ellis, to be Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland; Mr. K. J. Luff, District Officer, Victoria Nyanza District, Tanganyika; Mr. Eric Smith, Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia; Senior Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland; and Mr. C. Tomkinson, 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. Carr, Assistant Master, British Guiana, to be Education Officer, Tanganyika.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss J. R. Spence, Senior Sister, Tanganyika, to be Matron, Nyasaland; Miss D. M. Tupin, Nursing Sister, to be Health Visitor, Tanganyika.

Other Branches.—Mr. E. Gandy, Assistant Engineer, Assiut, Hydrographic Surveyor, Palestine; Mr. J. J. Jones, Police Sergeant, Palestine, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Nyasaland; N. A. Middlemas, Deputy Director of Surveys, to be Director of Surveys, Land Officer and Commissioner of Mines, Uganda; Mr. E. A. Kurgan, Police Constable, Palestine, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Uganda.

First appointments include—

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss F. E. Blackless, Nursing Sister, Uganda; Miss E. Feilden and Mrs. 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 £100,000 guarantee against a possible 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. Neal, Mr. E. W. Coole, Captain S. Gherrie, and Mr. Shams, who Deen spoke and voted against the motion, not from lack of sympathy with requirements of the coffee industry, but from dissatisfaction with the organisation of the industry and for 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 news that the course had entirely escaped his attention.

S. Rhodesia's Census

The preliminary result of last month's census gives the European population of Southern Rhodesia as 29,713 (as against 55,402 in 1936). There were in the Colony 2,572 coloured people and 302,437 Africans engaged in employments.

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Principal Contents	
Matters of Moment	Page 1
The War in Africa	197
Obituaries	197
Tanganyika's New Government	197
Background	197
War News	197
Personalities	197
Obituaries	197
Tanganyika's New Government	197

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES declared recently that one of the most urgent Colonial problems was that of the colour bar. Although objections against East Africa and Rhodesia in connection with the colour bar are eagerly ready to have little relevance, the wise are constantly on guard against complacency. The challenging observations made by Canon Broome elsewhere in this issue should therefore be welcomed by responsible opinion. He writes in his personal capacity, but with the oar resting upon the pages of the Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, which he served for many years in Zanzibar, and the operations of which cover large areas of that roving territory, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He proceeds from the fact that many of the causes of discontent in their consideration of African 'dependencies', and it is undeniable that in this matter considerable numbers of settlers have set themselves standards equivalent to those normally followed by missionaries and officials. That many European emigrants, agriculturists, commerce and mining, do not attain the same high level is attributed, in part, to the more difficult and irritating circumstances in which they are often made to live. On the other hand, it is due to a regrettable lack of understanding, especially largely from inadequate acquaintance with the African language. Almost every missionary and district official speaks at least one Native language fluently, and the white settler who is

equally proficient is very seldom an offender in the matter which Canon Broome discusses. The real opponents are men who know very little of the African because they have no means of conversing intimately with him and for a vast majority of cases they are persons of inferior intellectual attainment. They avoid inter-ascendancy, seek to impose an air of superiority by methods which they themselves distrust, and which the African inevitably resents. The Native, although always a good natured being, 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 practical evils of the *Herenvolk*. In our view there is the widest gulf between the worst cases which could be cited from 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 declining to admit the practical difficulties of living out the policy of justice which upon which the administration is based in Africa and the Rhodesias. The Rhodesian demand for the Cape Provinces' specific inclusion, to the North-Tyrol cause, Northern Rhodesia is a Rhodesian, and of colonial office rule, Nyasaland and Tanganyika, and the

ates later instances of the same kind. Examples of its success, and its becoming a fair-minded observer can leave out of account the fact that successive Governments of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia have striven to inaugurate a liberal policy and to promote African progress. Complaints from the Copperbelt are not from Rhodesian Africans; they are the result of action by white men who having spent many years in South Africa and become imbued with opinions which are still widespread but increasingly criticised in that Dominion, have acted on Northern Rhodesian mines—where many of them have been employed for very short periods only—as they would have done in any different circumstances; and admittedly without justification in a country where the internal affairs of which the Imperial Parliament has no right to concern itself. It is for this fundamental reason that the Copperbelt is not being typical of Northern Rhodesia as an exceptional case. Nevertheless, we should not be the authors of the assertion that colour prejudice and racial discrimination are increasing. That they exist is undeniable; but we should say that it is only slowly diminishing.

Who can question that in British Africa, and in the Limpopo generally, there has been a steady improvement in public opinion on African affairs? And who would dispute that the future of Africa lies in this direction at least? **Future Leaders of the way**—the young people of Southern Rhodesia racial. They are the best of their kind. They have the best of their kind in experience. How do we know? We know because 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 Masai and the Mashona of their own Colony. Those European (from among whom they are recruited) Southern Rhodesians must in due course and her future leadership be thus undergoing 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

on the post-war problems have to be solved. Broadened horizons will be particularly so, ignorance, refuge in apathy, and mere determination for change. It is in our interest for the good that so many Rhodesians should enjoy a wide and deliberate exposure to the opportunities of seeing life in the Dominions, of which most of them had but the faintest of notions—as do many in those other British territories have vague ideas of Rhodesia. As we wrote in the news last became known, her Prime Minister contrived a stroke of genius when he persuaded the War Office to draw so largely upon Southern Rhodesia for leaders for the steadily expanding Native forces, willingly contributed to the common cause by the tribes of Africa.

It is not our purpose to enter into detailed comment upon Canon Broomfield's observations, but we would briefly mention his interesting suggestion that Africans who achieve a salary of half the output of

The Question of Wages. Europeans should be paid half 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 is, 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 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, not subject to deduction for tribal services, our contractor's proposal for another mining area only a short distance to the south of the great Katanga mines is faced with a very obvious and real, but by no means insuperable, difficulty. If such an experiment could be made with the full consent of the African workers affected, would its validity not be subject to persistent attack on the ground that it was based on the discrimination between permanent and casual earners?

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 a very exceptional African who, at his present stage of evolution, would maintain anything like the rate of output and experience of the European were removed even for a few days? Daily production may have a very great influence

on these matters, and it is not necessarily a defeatist or pessimistic question whether there are short cuts to a successful solution. Thought about these problems is highly desirable and it would be a good thing if practical proposals to be made by individuals and by public leaders in the field were provided always that such matters be governed by the spirit of sincerity which must manifestly be the basis of any true measure of success.

Output as a Criterion

Eleven Italian Generals Taken at Jimma

American Bombers to Africa to be Delivered by Air

OPERATIONS IN ETHIOPIA proceed steadily toward their inevitable end. Though the Italians put up stoutly when their leadership is resolute, they show little initiative.

June 18.—British G.H.Q., Cairo, announced that in the Western 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 off and then abandoned.

U.S.A. newspapers asserted that senior officials of the War and Navy Departments sanctioned at 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 Cretown or some other point in West Africa, and thence either by the normal route to Egypt.

June 19.—The Army commander from the Middle East said: "While Patriot forces are steadily increasing their presence in the Italian garrisons of the Gondar district, our own troops are continuing their advance on Debra Tabor. In the southern area's 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 that advance and further success achieved by our troops in adjacent areas have altered the situation, at midday on Saturday our troops formally took possession of the town.

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

Fifteen miles west of Lokemti our African troops, after a sharp resistance, captured a detachment of enemy strength, taking 150 British, 100 Italian and 300 colonial soldiers, also four guns and machine-guns. At the Debra Tabor area Italian troops, supported by Patriot forces are steadily closing in on the town.

It was stated in London that General Vavell had informed the Governor of British Somaliland that he must make up his mind either to join the British and Commonwealth forces or openly to dissociate himself from the pro-Axis forces made evident in Syria. In the event of a refusal to accede to this proposal, General Vavell

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

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

Eight thousand Prisoners

June 23.—It was officially reported from Cairo that 8,000 prisoners, including General Scialoja, the corps commander, and 10 divisional commanders and eight brigadiers, had been taken at Jimma, about 100 miles west of Addis Ababa. Operations to the west of Lokemti and in the Debra Tabor region were stated to be proceeding satisfactorily.

News 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 Vicry Franco 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 co-operation with Patriot forces, have captured Agero and Bed Ali, taking 400 prisoners. In all other cases 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.42s had been found burnt out when our troops entered Jimma.

It became known that the two divisional commanders taken at Jimma were Generals Scialoja and Mainardi.

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

Red Sea Islands Captured

Dispatches from Entebbe received in London described how two Italian islands in the Red Sea were captured by a sloop belonging to the Royal Indian Navy. The sloop's crew, including a number of British officers and 150 soldiers, also accepted the capitulation of 900 Italians, Germans and Ethiopians and captured a brigadier-general and a colonel who had been in command of the islands.

After the fall of the islands, the officer commanding the sloop was ordered to burn up the islands of Mezza and Daldak. In the spirit of the enemy was set on fire and 300 surrendered without any semblance of resistance. A number of Abyssinian British prisoners were also taken.

The Church and the Colour Question

By Gordon G. W. Robinson, O.B.E., D.D.

IN THIS WAR we are fighting against the German claim to be the *Herrenvolk*. They assert that they are a superior race, that they are the fittest to live, and that the interests of other peoples must be subordinated to theirs. Poles, Czechs and others are now reduced to the state of peasants and manual labourers 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 adopt such a cutting-throat policy, and we maintain that every nation has the right to freedom and to full opportunity of 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? Other will not take us for granted nor should we. The British have often been called hypocrites. A sure test can be found in our attitude to the non-European inhabitants of countries under our control. If our treatment of them means for instance, war 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 of leadership in liberty and justice for all such a policy, faithfully carried out, is 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 unsuitable 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 existence 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 disturbance. This is mainly a result of the inferiority of white, such Africans. Government's refusal to recognize a colour bar is of little use if for practical purposes it already exists in industry and in the ordinary affairs of life, and if white workers adopt an abusive and sneering attitude towards Africans. The *Herrenvolk* idea seems to be more than acceptable to some of us, provided it is the *Herrenvolk*.

How can we insist on the restoration of anyone's progress with regard to one of his face or colour? I will admit that the face of a few of the white worker. The African has a lower standard of life and makes less money. If he is allowed to compete with the European, the latter will be in danger of unemployment. There is therefore a 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 their treatment of conquered peoples. We have no right to object to German policy in Poland if it countenances anything comparable with our Africa.

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

work as the whites, provided that they receive the same wages. But this would mean that the white worker would only be given the right to do the same kind of work as the black worker. It is usually unwise to exclude them from all work which the mining industry as well as the white man.

Proposal for Adjustment of Earnings

The difficulty can however be solved. If it were found that, in a particular form of work, the average output of Africans was only half that of Europeans, it would seem right that the former should receive wages equal to 50 per cent of those paid to the latter. This would be a fair basis for comparing the African worker with the European worker. The African worker present would make sensible use of so much more of his own labour, and their own progress, that the standard of living would increase rapidly in proportion to the amount of life and education. The question might be put more as follows. According to the present conditions, the individual works for the benefit of his race rather than for himself. But if, through the aid of the African worker a wage comparable with his personal needs, and to his tribe a standard of living in line with his economic value to the community, were paid on the lines suggested above, the African worker would be able to improve his standard of living, and to improve the standard of living of his tribe. The amount paid to the individual would increase according to his progress, something which our world, I believe, is generally not able to do. Africans are far from the comparatively few cases in which detribalisation has already gone too far, and it would satisfy the feeling which many of us have that they ought to receive a larger share of the 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 above 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 firm in their consideration of African susceptibilities. The absence of good manners are of primary importance. Their absence is a sign of ill-breeding. It would be a shock to some of us to realize how far we have fallen short of the white man in his estimation. One of the main reasons why more would be done for Africa is that the exclusion of Africans from places of responsibility in Europe is a practice which some of us have in common with Hindu treatment of the "untouchables". I myself lived with Africans for nearly 20 years, hardly seeing other Europeans, and I know a good deal about the matter. I know all the bad that can be said about some of them, some are immoral, coarse in habit, and filthy in person. But there are many European, both in Europe and Africa, of whom I have the same opinion. I have said that Europeans have far less respect for the rights of other people, whether white or black, than they do in a decent society. I have said that African, who knows how many Africans are in

Conclusion

Background to the

Attack on Russia

The first supplies had been Hitler's main objective; he would presumably have chosen means less unlikely to achieve it. Military operations on the east of the harvest do not produce bumper crops, and even if we place on Russian power resistance a far lower value than is justified by known facts, it is inconceivable that the oilfields can fall 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 uneasiness of the German people as the war pursues its apparently unending course. Hitler may hope to galvanise his subjects into heated enthusiasm by a revival of the old cry of a crusade against Bolshevism. So, he has surely miscalculated those who were fooled once into 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 unmitigated unscrupulousness of his tactics. If Hitler contemplates 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 mauling 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 may be facilitated by rendering Russia a willing ally to interfere with them. The action taken by the Gestapo in the factories in the country, and the action comes as no surprise. Probably Russia has about 10,000 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. A more 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 secret new machines, the German Air Force should possess a great technical superiority, but it will be opposed by large numbers of fighters as strong and aircraft batteries in which Russia is said to possess great numbers. *The Times*.

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 of Turkish alliance is annulled. For some months it had been moribund. It is now dead. For the first time in a 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 were under a constricting pressure that Britain could do nothing to relieve. Among practising Mahomedans there is no better than Herodotus Paphos. The wiles and wiles of his long intrigue at Ankara are successful. The Axis propagandists are entitled to their triumphs. Ostension of our part would be egregious. 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 would not lift a finger. Britain could not strike in the old way. Why? Because by conquering not only Crete but the whole Aegean Archipelago between Europe and Asia the Germans have won the command of those approaches to the Red Sea, and since when for many generations have been under the dominion of the British sea power. There is a strange and extraordinary thing. Beset by the Turkish forces, Russia, she may 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 Baghdad 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 our history. — Mr. J. L. Garvin, *The Observer*.

If Invasion Comes. — It is the most gigantic gamble of all. It is intended to be a knock-out blow. Every available boat and barge filled to utmost capacity. Every transport packed with troops and para-choists, every bomb and fighter would be thrown to every home device connected by the Nazi staff would be employed. Poison gas, up to now kept in reserve, would probably be used in vast quantities. Specially constructed wireless controlled ships laden with it might be sent to coast our coast.

German Medals

When Hitler speaks to us Germans, he takes each one of us by the hand, and threads his thread, he says, into our hearts. His words are so obscure, so full of mystery, that when the Führer has spoken, every man of you thinketh that it is to him that the Führer has spoken. It is his own secret, his own safety, it is his: that is the only thing to the Führer, and he will always understand. But there is a second thing of which thou shouldst be as certain: thou canst not in any way 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 wast sad, he has given thee chance art still at times sullen, the Führer has no respite, and will know none. When his name is sounded, history is swallowed up, for he has gathered all German history in himself. He is the soul of Germany made flesh. *Die deutsche Beobachter*.

Capitalise the Victory. — The Soviet force may be all that they pretend a mirage, proclaim all the critics say. The Soviet Empire is crumbling 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. — *The Daily Mail*.

Hitler's Commands. — Political and military — now is the time to make them. — *The Daily Mail*.

Hitler's Medals. — Some of us in this country would listen to the argument that Germany has conquered Europe, that she promised to leave us alone; that it would be dangerous to try to drive 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. That, presumably, is why Hitler has made an attack for which there was no other necessity. — Mr. Vernon Bartlett, in the *News-Chronicle*.

the War News

Opinions, Epitomised. — The high 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 not 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.

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

No fewer than 122 grade districts involving a stoppage of work of 94,000 working days took place during 1940. — *The Labour Gazette*.

Germany can produce in one week 100 troop-carrier aeroplanes, enough to make a single journey as to Crete. — Mr. Lees-Smith, M.P.

13 enemy ships were destroyed off the coasts of Great Britain by day, and 144 by night. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.

This is the best gutting and smashing of mechanised armies, 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. Stimpson, U.S. Secretary.

Great Britain was bombed 12 times, Germany's aeroplanes were 40 times as many as ours during the first five months of the war in the same period. — President Roosevelt.

Our Chief Minister, Chamberlain, has done as much as any man to develop the application in the warfare of the discovery of the radio pioneers. — Lord Beaverbrook.

Greece has given us one of the most magnificent examples of the courageous fight for liberty that the history of man can produce. — Mr. B. G. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister.

Vichy's resistance in Syria may now be expected to end with dramatic abruptness. General De Gaulle has no reserves. — General De Gaulle and his staff.

During the first four months of the year 300 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 not serious though it has caused some holders, who threw out old books, to sell the business in a market at a profit. — Mr. J. P. Jubb, Controller of Salvage.

The average weekly consumption of newsprint by newspapers in this country was 6,200 tons during the six months ended May 11 last, and 3,26 tons the six months July 1, 1940, was 2,926 tons. — Minister of Supply.

Of 47,236 members of the Australian Imperial Force who embarked for Crete and Greece, 4,951, including 267 officers, did not return; 2,277 were lost in Greece and 3,674 in Crete. — 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 valiant work done by the Anzacs, there has hardly been a word about the splendid fighting of the East African troops. — 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.

We have 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 A.T.S. during the next six months, and the demand for the W.A.A.F. will be nearly as great. — Mr. Robert Beaton, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor and National Service.

The idea that the Ukraine is the grain-bowl of Russia is mistaken. Out of 100,000 tons of grain which the Soviet Government collected in 1936-1938 from the whole of the U.S.S.R., the Ukraine supplied only about 3,000,000 tons. — Mr. Harold V. Baikaloff.

Spain's sole renounce her unique opportunity to achieve her aspirations, she do not solicit a debt to her part, but had to solve the problem of which side stand her chosen friends. The Falange revolution can't side with the forces of Democracy, Jews and Freemasons. — *Express*.

Of 2,210 consignments of woollen goods sent to the United States, only 26 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. Stow Munro, Chairman, Scottish Woollen Export Council.

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

Over 600 Norwegian ships, including 100,000 tons, are over 2,000 Norwegian searchers, are carrying food, medicines and weapons to the front lines. The tankers, the coasters and the modern motor ships, nearly half of them British, carry supplies of oil and petroleum. — The Prime Minister of Norway.

Until we can achieve more and more of our military objectives in the main, until we have beat down the resistance of the German people by relentless and unending attack throughout the length and breadth of Germany, it is vain to think of hitting our small army against the land-power of Germany. — Viscount Burchard. 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 onslaught by German dive-bombers, tanks and motor-cycle bombers, know that the guarding of aerodromes is not a job for young soldiers. — Mr. Hollinger, 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. — *Express*. As the Nazis set bomber combatant objectives, and the German people will experience a hard time in the next few weeks. — Mr. Noel Monks.

It is hoped that the U.S.A. will bring out at least 2,500,000 gross tons of merchant shipping this year, 2,500,000 tons next year, and that the total will be 5,000,000 gross tons by the end of 1941. In 1917, 5,000,000 gross tons were built in 1917 and 1,000,000 in 1918, more than 5,000,000 in 1919, and more than 4,000,000 in 1920. More than 450 warships are to be completed by 1941 at a cost of £2,000,000,000. — Mr. Alex. H. Faulkner.

PERSONALIA

Mr. M. M. Kitale, has been elected to the Frankfort District Council.

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

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

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

Mr. J. A. ... of Messrs. W. ... Company, ... of ...

A recent letter from the ... of ...

Mr. ... of the ... of ...

Mr. S. ... of ... of ...

The ... of the Hon. ... M.L.C. ...

Mrs. A. Warner has been elected President and Mrs. Graham Southby has been elected Chairman of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Northern Rhodesia.

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 Secondary School.

A son was born in Nairobi last week to the wife of Lieutenant Colonel ... of ...

Mr. F. S. Roberts, J.P., who was Mayor of Ndola from 1934 to 1937, has been elected to that office, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel E. M. ...

Mrs. C. Blackburn has been appointed Town Clerk of Gaborone in succession to Mr. R. C. ...

The ... of the Breeders' Association of Southern Rhodesia has been formed. The first Chairman is Mr. D. E. Preston, the Vice-Chairman is Mr. Alan Tredgold, and Mr. ... is Secretary and Treasurer.

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

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

The engagement has been announced between Lieut. John B. Randall, East African Forces, second son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Randall, 5 Shakespeare Road, Bedford, and Phyllis Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Forbes Jones, of Denmore Park, Albert, Sittingbourne.

Captain Angus H. S. Northcote, South Lancashire Regiment, youngest son of Sir Geoffrey and Lady Northcote, of Hong-Kong and formerly of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, was recently married in Harare to the younger daughter of Major and Mrs. ...

Mr. D. Campbell ... on four occasions ...

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The Rev. James Alexander

He is reported to have been a member of the staff of the Rev. J. F. Alexander, for 30 years, as missionary in Blantyre, Nyasaland, from which Postgraduate he retired four years ago. He studied at Dalrymple College and Edinburgh University. His great desire was to serve persons as missionaries. Like so many young Scots of his time, he was a keen member of the Student Christian Union, and early became a member of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union. In 1908 he reached Blantyre, and later he went to Zomba, the capital, where he exercised a successful ministry to both European and Africans, and in the settlement of the Rev. James Reid he was selected to become head of the Blantyre Mission, where he spent the remaining years of his service in Nyasaland.

He was a devoted and efficient member of the staff in the true line of that great succession of Blantyre's famous leaders, including 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 gifts 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 in his line on the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, being chosen as one whose interests in and sympathies for its African peoples were sincere and always disinterested.

His death is being regretted by a large number of friends in this country and in Nyasaland, and not least to 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 journey in the career, but later he was known as a wireless engineer. As he reported recently, he lost his life while serving as a lieutenant in the S. Hood. A spokesman to *The Times* was written:—

After his return from France, where he had been working for the D.B.C. with the B.E.F., he did several trips with the east coast convoys as a voyage observer. 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 of joining the Navy. Accordingly, he joined the R.N.V.R. to his chagrin, and that slightly defective vision prevented his joining the regular branch. Nothing deterred him, and he joined the reserve branch of his training in Her Majesty's Mine Sweeper School, and was posted for work in the Admiralty.

But he was always anxious to get to sea, and several visits to the fleet increased that desire. Accordingly, when an opening for special branch officers came up at sea in a non-executive capacity, he readily shook the dust of Whitehall off his feet, and underwent a further arduous period of training, and emerged from this course triumphantly, and with the pride and joy appointed to the Honorary Officer. Then he threw himself with all his energy into making his job a success. In one of his last letters he wrote: "What a splendid exercise in self-discipline is the Navy. I hate going to work on a Monday morning, and no one has ever told me to do so, but in fact, like everyone else, I find I am just there."

His gifts as a musician, his knowledge of books, music and broadcasting, and his cheerful and kindly humour may have been a most welcome temporary service.

Sir Jacob Barth

It is a great pleasure to have learned with deep regret of the death of Sir Jacob Barth. I knew him best in Kenya when he went out to British East Africa (as it was then) as an Assistant District Commissioner, and he was a Puisne Judge in Mombasa. I have always retained a most vivid and grateful memory of his generous hospitality and encouragement, however junior, and his kindly consideration for newcomers. His usual attitude was to help other people. A fearless and upright judge, he always showed sympathy with African police officers in their judicial work and a willingness to grapple with their difficulties. Whether as Assistant District Commissioner, Chief Justice, or as Governor, he was always a privileged and an honour to work with and for him.

Specially 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. East Africans will all be the poorer for his loss, and will want to offer to Lady Barth and her family their real and heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. Berkeley Morris Carter

Many readers in Kenya and Rhodesia will learn with regret of the sudden death in Edinburgh early this month of Mr. Berkeley Morris Carter, father-in-law of the Rev. W. J. Winifred, former Dean of Nairobi.

Mr. Carter writes:— "His integrity and calm courtesy were 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 his house and home, Church and State. His support was constant and unremitting of any good cause which he espoused, and they were his joy and his delight. His generous hand and heart. The Englishmen are pillars of the 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 refused to give a shot that she killed a leopard when 78 was old.

Captain W. F. H. Newman, who recently died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 71, had spent 27 years in the Colony, being at one time secretary and manager of the Kopje Club, which developed into the Salisbury City Club.

Mr. J. G. Storer, who recently died at the age of 67, was a prominent sportsman, and well known for his horse racing and engineering matters. An ex-miner, he had spent nearly 40 years in the Colony, in which he also engaged in gold mining.

Mr. Isaac Pieters, whose death in Cape Town at the age of 71 is reported, first came to Southern Rhodesia in 1895, and in partnership with his brother afterwards began business in a number of towns. He had always given generously to deserving objects, and he will bequeathed £10,000 to Bursarie charities. Himself a Jew, he left his money to the English and German churches.

Mr. Joseph Dudley, whose death in Salisbury is reported recently, arrived in Rhodesia in 1895, had been managing director of Meikle's (Salisbury) Ltd. for many years before his retirement in 1935, 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 Wanda Jackson Succeeds Sir M. Young

THE HON. SIR WANDA JACKSON, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tanganyika Territory, in succession to Sir Mark Young, was born in 1871 and educated at Stonyhurst College and Lincoln College, Oxford.

Entering the Colonial Service as personal secretary to the Governor of Trinidad in 1906, he became private secretary to the Governor and Clerk of the Executive Council of the Bahamas, and went to Uganda in the following year as an Assistant Collector. In 1912, he went to the West Indies as District Commissioner, and later acted repeatedly as Assistant Chief Secretary until he was promoted Colonial Secretary of Bermuda in 1918. 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 two 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 as Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone and Palestine, and finally as Governor of Barbados.

Church and the Colour Bar

(Concluded from page 679)

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-mannered, with alert minds and habits as clean as ours. I have had African friends whom I would respect as wise and civilised gentlemen. The exclusion of such men from the company of Europeans is a loss to all.

I know well enough that there are a major number of Africans who are at a lower stage of development. Their outlook and social customs are different from ours, and this is so, and for as long a time as we exist, it is inevitable to 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 would understand it. Apart from those embittered 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 urging 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 urging.

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 do no more to him, by the work which sees every man as 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 co-feeling and co-operation between them. No colour can be more healthy or happy state, nor can its future

be more secure if a large part of our population suffers under an acute sense of injustice and resentment. Surely it is obvious to every one that the most fruitful peace of the world is that of trust, and that we should learn to cooperate on mutual respect for each other's rights and liberties, each contributing to the common good. If they could do 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 Note)

Mr. W. C. Robertson Arrives

MR. W. C. ROBERTSON, who has arrived in London to succeed Mr. B. E. Wright as Officer Secretary to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was until recently Civil Commissioner and Magistrate in Umfali, British Wiltshire in 1930, he was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Brasenose College, Oxford, and then went to Southern Rhodesia late in 1930 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 in France with the 1st South Africa Infantry, being severely wounded on the Somme in the March push of 1918 and being a prisoner of the Germans.

Returning to Southern Rhodesia in 1919, he was first posted to Bulawayo, later to Harare, where he held the office of C.N.C.'s office in Salisbury, and after several years in Mazoe as Assistant Native Commissioner, he was private secretary to Sir John Chace for and Sir Cecil Rodwell during their administrations. He was then successively Assistant Magistrate in Bulawayo, Salisbury, and Que Que, becoming a full-time Commissioner in Bulawayo in 1936, and about a year later Civil Commissioner and Magistrate in Umfali.

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

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Questions in Parliament

Mr. Perkins asked the Secretary of State for Air whether, in view of the fact that the promise had been given by the Air Ministry to maintain the number of first-class seats in Rhodesia at 100, and in view of the fact that their wives would be able to join them at an early date, he would take immediate steps to formalise the agreement regarding the fact, in order to give effect to the promise.

Mr. Perkins also asked the Secretary of State for Air whether, in view of the fact that the promise had been given by the Air Ministry to maintain the number of first-class seats in Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa at 100, and in view of the fact that their wives would be able to join them at an early date, he would take immediate steps to formalise the agreement regarding the fact, in order to give effect to the promise.

Captain Iwan Du Toit asked the Secretary of State for Air whether, in view of the fact that the promise had been given by the Air Ministry to maintain the number of first-class seats in Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa at 100, and in view of the fact that their wives would be able to join them at an early date, he would take immediate steps to formalise the agreement regarding the fact, in order to give effect to the promise.

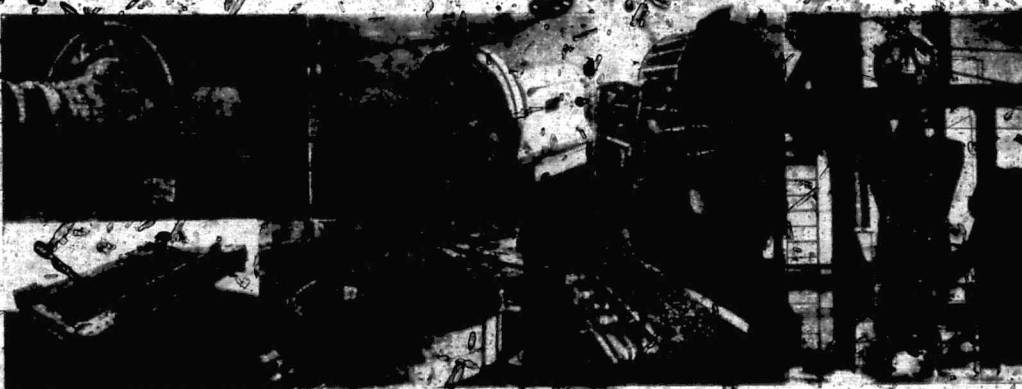
Mr. George Hall replied that Lord Alton had fully appreciated the effort made by the Colonial Office, and that he did not think any advantage would be gained by adopting the course suggested.

Captain Duggdale asked the Secretary of State for Air whether, in view of the fact that the promise had been given by the Air Ministry to maintain the number of first-class seats in Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa at 100, and in view of the fact that their wives would be able to join them at an early date, he would take immediate steps to formalise the agreement regarding the fact, in order to give effect to the promise.

Mr. R. Morgan asked the Secretary of State for Air whether, in view of the fact that the promise had been given by the Air Ministry to maintain the number of first-class seats in Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa at 100, and in view of the fact that their wives would be able to join them at an early date, he would take immediate steps to formalise the agreement regarding the fact, in order to give effect to the promise.

The Secretary of State for Air replied that the promise had been given by the Air Ministry to maintain the number of first-class seats in Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa at 100, and in view of the fact that their wives would be able to join them at an early date, he would take immediate steps to formalise the agreement regarding the fact, in order to give effect to the promise.

Sudan
The Sudan Suez Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1942, the profits, after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £1,000,000. The directors proposed to pay a dividend of 10% on the basis of the year ended December 31, 1942, and to pay a dividend of 10% on the basis of the year ended December 31, 1943. The directors also proposed to pay a dividend of 10% on the basis of the year ended December 31, 1944, and to pay a dividend of 10% on the basis of the year ended December 31, 1945. The directors also proposed to pay a dividend of 10% on the basis of the year ended December 31, 1946, and to pay a dividend of 10% on the basis of the year ended December 31, 1947.



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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesia's Mining Records

Mr. G. A. Davenport, Chairman of the Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, has in a few days published about the mineral industry of Southern Rhodesia.

Output for 1940 reached a total value of £2,166,241, this being the eighth successive new record, and an increase of 11% on 1939, the 1939 total. Gold contributed £694,475, base minerals £2,206,772, and silver £17,294. The gold output reached 826,443 oz., an increase of 20.87% and 125,193, the equivalent of the output of the sympathetic treatment of low-grade producers by the Royalty Review Committee, and the exemption from premium tax of outputs under 30 oz. monthly, contributing to this result. The average gold recovery fell to the new low of 3.32% of 1,490,441 tons having been treated.

The number of producers was 1,402, the reduction of 92 being chiefly among the very small producers. Those whose output was under 500 oz. during the year accounted for 1.1% of the production, but their output fell from 500 to 2,000 lb. or 22%, those between 500 and 5,000 oz. for 17.4%, and those between 5,000 and 10,000 oz. for 67%. While the larger mines, producing over 50,000 oz., were responsible for nearly 40%.

Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd.

The Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd. reports a profit of £10,514 for the year ended 31st March last, making the carry-forward £22,770. The book value of the quoted stocks and shares in other companies was £242,530, or £89,028 above the market value at the end of the year, but these serve of 4350,000 partly covered put debentures, 1,000,000 debentures, and 1,000,000 shares in 2,000,000 shares at par. The company's principal holdings are 428,962 shares each in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and 3,300 shares in 10% debentures of Kenya Gold Areas, Ltd., £20,000 in 8% redeemable debenture stock and 30,000 shares of its cash in Gold Mining Co., Ltd. and 4,814 shares in the same nominal value in Union Minière du Haut Katanga.

Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, the managing director, says in a review of the company's interests that operations are being continued in the Belgian Congo by the Union Minière 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 Minière dividend was received on account of the situation arising from the German invasion of Belgium.

The company's mining interests in the Zambesi Territory he says that Zambesia holds a 22.7% share interest in Kanan, which has 22,7500 lb. of 81% debentures and 520,000 shares of 10s. each in the Zambesi Gold Mines, Ltd. and 1,468,912 shares of 5s. each in the Saraguri Development Co. During the year to June 30, 1940, the company produced 1,392 tons for a recovery of 33.3% of fine gold and in the next nine months 76,520 tons, yielding 39,227 oz., at a cost per ton of £16 treated falling from £16.10 to £13.44s. after charging all development expenses and including depreciation. Ore reserves at the end of the year totalled 92,000 tons of an average grade of 5.2 dwts. against 850,000 tons averaging 5 dwts. a year earlier. Extension of the plant from 250 to 500 tons daily capacity has been practically completed, allowing the 500 tons per day rate having been attained early this month.

The Zambesia Company's annual meeting will be held in London to-day.

Company Progress Reports

Star Road Starr. Progress report for quarter ended March 31 states that 25,000 tons of milled product, 110 oz. of gold. Working profit £3,991.

Waters Mines. The outputs of the last two months were 1,147,236 oz. of gold and 71 tons of tin concentrates, including 2 tons from tributaries. May 245 oz. of gold and 26 tons tin concentrates, including 2 tons from tributaries.

At the present rate of production in Rhodesia, 200,000 natives by nearly 3,000 Europeans and 60,000 Natives. It would take 20 years to raise gold to the value of the small savings of the workers of Britain in one year.

Mr. A. W. H. Hall, M. Trade Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia.

Mining Personalities

Mr. Hugh Savels, M.P., has been appointed representative of East Africa of Messrs. Anglo-American Corporation, Ltd., a few days ago to return to Rhodesia. Mr. F. C. Jackson, of Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, has applied for association of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. Malcolm Pringle Smith, who last year recently went on a voyage to India to take up an appointment, was for a time some eight years ago in charge of prospecting and development for Kyanite Development, Ltd. Later he served on the staff of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., in Uganda and Tanganyika, and in 1937 he went to West Africa to the diamond mines of the Sierra Leone Section Trust.

Mr. Albert William Bolden, who died recently in Waltham-on-Thames at the age of 67, was Chairman of the Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., which has suffered a loss of late through the death of Sir Edmund Davis, of Messrs. E. W. Loms, the resignation of Lord Southborough, his own ill-health, and of Mr. L. S. Emery on resignation of the Cabinet office, and now the sudden passing of Mr. Bolden. The company has widespread African mining interests.

Nyasaland Bauxite

The great bauxite deposit on Mlanje Mountain is likely to be developed and after the war. This statement was made by Sir Ernest Cassel, member of 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.A. has reported to have purchased great quantities of chrome ore from Southern Rhodesia for urgent delivery for defence purposes.

Transferring Gold Laws

Conditions in Southern Rhodesia under the Gold Trade Act, 1935, and the Gold Trade Act, 1936, ceased from five in 1935 to 1936 in 1940.

Germany's Official Gold Dealing

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

News of Durr's Advertisers

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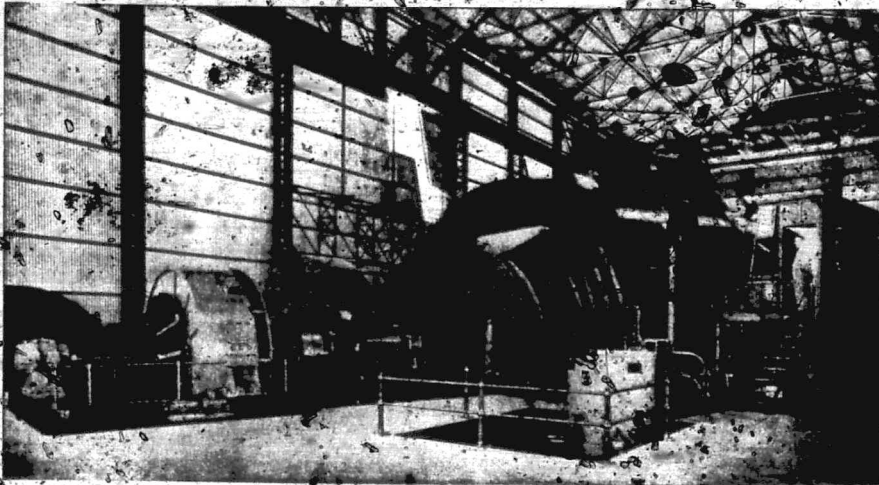
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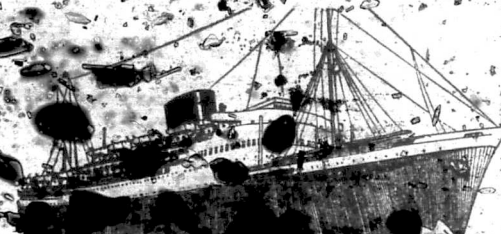
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English Centones		PAGE
Matters of Moment	650	
The War in East Africa	650	
A District Officer's Looks at Africa	650	
Background to the West	650	651
Personal Questions in Italy	650	652

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EVEN EAST AFRICANS know little of the debt which the territories owe to Henry Stanley. The man who never came back, and who, when but a boy of twenty, and without having set foot upon the continent of Africa, marched 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 these 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 life is not generally appreciated. The truth is that the world has been tricked up to this time. When one had she showered gifts upon him with the other hand. Stanley, the son of a farmer, fought himself homeless and unhonoured until his late teens, at which age his innate force of character suddenly burst forth, and, escaping from ignoble surroundings, he slipped under his new name of John Rowlands for New Orleans, where he was early adopted by a kindly man who gave him his own name of Henry Morton Stanley. This rechristening of his later enlistment in the Confederate Army, caused Stanley for years mistakenly to believe that he was an American until it was that as a returned American he was hailed as a hero.

As a newspaper reporter, 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 strike, and first tracing the course of the Congo River; and later still, after he had founded the Congo State, re-traced Africa, including East Africa, a third time, and from the other direction, in his epic expedition to rescue Emin Pasha, 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 resentment at steady official and unofficial disbeliefs in regard to his discovery of the fabled Livingstone, weighed continuously against him with British opinion. Hence our leading men of his time misapprehended the significance and potential value to the Empire of his great discoveries. Not long ago, indeed, wide publicity was given to a sensational and untrue account of the cause and history of his association with Leopold of Belgium. Quite clearly the writer did not know that, as in Great Britain, Stanley first offered the opportunity arising from his remarkable travels in East

Africa and the Congo. Only when he hears of the final utility of such appeals did Stanley turn his more eager ears to the British Government of the day, later disregarded, too, as a pleasance concerning the land which is now Tanganyika Territory, with Anglo-German consequences known to all. From Stanley's self-imposed and concerted mission, his origins there arose a man who in the last he sought to enrich himself out of his African experience. That is, some other way, it is not mine, he wrote, in dignified self-reference when termed a simpleton for so refusing, Stanley's profession was of discipleship of Livingstone, and so most that he was. His meeting 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 way to take up and complete his master's work. He did so with zeal, and by his conquest of appalling odds played his pregnant part in the final opening up of Darkest Africa to the highest progress. It was his ardour expressed in a historic letter, which summoned the first missionaries to Uganda, where they and their immediate successors laid the foundations of Christianity on a basis which has, not only endured to this day, but has been the effective and material factor in its advancement. If David Livingstone was the supreme Christian explorer and can it be doubted that Stanley was an indomitable adventurer, by his first-hand testimony to Livingstone's single-mindedness of purpose, and his self-education in turn to the unknown continent which he entered first merely as a staff journal in a filling assignment, he led to the verge of the fantastic, vastly advanced the imperishable work of the greater man.

As there is no time to waste of effort, Gossett, former District Officer from East Africa, in a recent broadcast talk, from which extracts appear on another page of this issue. Later in his talk this official stressed his debt to an "unspoiled missionary, not alone on the score of example and advice, but also on the ground of the practical results which flow from opportunities for frank and friendly discussion of problems whose roots are deep in the past soil. Nor is it surprising that such contacts should have influenced the speaker during the rest of his official career, bearing fruit in the tolerance essential to true and lasting progress.

The talk, prepared for a Home audience, contains so much of wit and pleasing interest to East African and Rhodesians that we obtained the consent of the British Broadcasting Corporation and of the speaker to publish extracts. They do not tell the whole story, of course. For example, the official who spoke here may have no doubt, but he is without reservation in the character, person, 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 in individual cases. Unfortunately, not all those who share the same conception care to operate; and the extent of that omission is the measure of energy gone to waste. It is axiomatic that three or more 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 elsewhere with any sense of humour, but has chuckled at the fun which Mr. P. G. Wodehouse has poked at explorers, with their "bungos," "in longos," "so w. Jeeves" "dongos," "chiefs of the Must Squirm." Lower, I think, on 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 shakers of the British Empire can fully appreciate him. It was a British institution, and British folk felt a year ago when they learned that in the last man of the name who had been interned in Africa. Now, however, regret over stage and painful shock at the news that the Germans have released Mr. Wodehouse from Silesia, and, installing him in Berlin's Prinzess Alice Hotel, have arranged for him to give to the United States a series of broadcasts of an "entirely non-political nature" (the cabled description is alleged to be Mr. Wodehouse's own). His compatriots everywhere fight for British freedom in face of supreme threats, while thousands of their women and children, the aged and the infirm, perish monthly at the hands of the bombing barbarians. Knowing this, the creation of Jeeves celebrates conditioned release from the Hun's lesser rigours by taking to the same air as the foul Gabbas and Zeebs, a shivering wretch. Does Mr. Wodehouse know of the

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

Rhodesia Regiment's Honorary Colongis

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. Sawter has been appointed Acting Commander, Zambiar Naval Volunteer Force.

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

Mr. K. Gandra 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, among 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 program-pamphlet was showered by South African and Rhodesian airmen over the retreating Italians in Abyssinia.

The first German prisoners for internment at the Union, 62 officers and men from a raid sunk in the Indian Ocean by the R.F.C. CORNWALL, have arrived at a South African port.

During the East African Campaign, a Best of 10 specialty 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 top and letter press, each capable of producing colour maps and over-printing them to a standard sheet in inches by 10.

Southern Rhodesia's Industrial Manpower Regulations fix the standard of living and undertake to give controlled industries, including engineering and machine building, agriculture, and transport without written consent from the Controller.

It has been decided that all the names of men and women, together with Uganda men's only active service should be recorded in a Book of Remembrance deposited in All Saints' Church, Kampala. Circulars for this record are invited, and should be addressed to R.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 £10,000 from the Kenya-Uganda Railways and Harbours, £438,000 from Northern Rhodesia, £200,000 from Tanganyika Territory, £575,100 from Uganda, £117,000 from Nyasaland, £29,000 from Zanzibar, and £3,550 from the Seychelles. These are the amounts officially contributed from revenue on reserve, and are, of course, additional to the amounts remitted through the various local appeals.

East African War Bonds subscriptions to May totalled £684,170.

When an Excess Profits Ordinance 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 ease 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 £600,000 mark.

Uganda's War Fund total was £270,000. The first mail left Northern Rhodesia. Livingstone's total was £2,225.

The Lord Mayor's National Air Raids Stress Fund has received a further £1,000 from Southern Rhodesia (£2,124 for general relief and the balance for mobile canteens) and another £900 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund.

Farmers and miners in Southern Rhodesia who sell their scrap metal to stationmasters on the railway at 5s a ton know that they are substantially assisting the war effort, for they receive £6 10s. per ton if the metal goes 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 400,000 cigarettes were distributed by the Rhodesian 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 motor ambulance to be named after the capital of Northern Rhodesia.

Kenya has given £5,000 and Uganda £2,000 towards the Welfare Fund for troops in the East African Command.

Volunteer contributions have been sent in the Seychelles during 1945 amounting to Rs. 10,000 of £100.

Kenya and African members of the staffs of Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd., London; Overseas Transport Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Kenya; Bus Services (Kenya) Ltd., and Uganda Transport Co., Ltd., have subscribed £450 for the purchase of a mobile canteen which is now being constructed for use in the Plymouth area. Many employees of these companies contributed most generously to this result, which is a credit to all concerned.

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A District Office 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 colonialism. 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 all 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 brought other and more material benefits to the people among whom they have lived and worked; they have taught the sick, comforted 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. In this contact, 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 Conference 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 their work has for many years been a feature of Government policy. The Government recognises that character-building—the best form of education for anyone—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; here the missions have a most important part to play.

When we consider in more detail the work in Africa, it has that part can be perceived, we must 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 this 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 I have seen springs from more personal causes, and much less from any antipathy than from lack of understanding on both sides, business 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,

with one's purpose; almost every missionary I have known has been inspired by a remarkable sense of mission and dedication. He lives a simple, strict, and ascetic 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 co-operation 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 to get on together; their job is to make a maximum contribution towards solving the problem of Africa—the problem of giving the natives 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. Where 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 friends he shared with him. The place was very backward and the people simple and primitive. There was plenty of work, and we did a lot of it together. There were roads and bridges, bridges, medical dispensaries, and food stores to be built; famine and disease, ignorance.

Whatever help I asked from him was always readily given. Perhaps he was the greatest help of all I ever had, 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 got. His advice was always correct.

He was a good man, perhaps an exceptionally good man—by any standards, whether 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 argue 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".

* Being extracts from a talk given in the B.G. Home Service by a former administrative officer in East Africa.

Background to the

Improving Production. — Not by a man of a gun does Germany or Russia lessen the need for their own mobilisation for war. The nation has need of all production and is not getting it. Big industry can take care of itself. Middle-sized industry is not so well able to take care of itself, 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 dire straits it must take care not of itself primarily but of production. There are firms which are of great national institutions as the Royal Arsenal. It is their duty to live up to that character, and first of all to the national outlook, as in fact they are in position, and prestige. The organisation of small-scale industry for the war cannot possibly be done in London. The order 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 their 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 lack of commands, the machines, the tools, and the training he can give to industrial recruits. Despatch 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 the Teuton and Slav. The Teuton is a mixture of superiority and inferiority complex. The superiority complex is directed chiefly against ourselves and accounts for his inherent hatred 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 unblinking expression. Hitler's object is to enslave the Slavs. He has not enough Slavs in Czechs and Poles and Jugoslavs. There are 200,000,000 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 *Madenschloß*. It is also their fixed idea to enslave and depopulate this island. We and the Russians are therefore in the same boat, and we mean to man it with all our strength for similar and equally human reasons. — *The Sunday Times*.

Germany's Crimes. — To explain 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 revelation we have witnessed, an undigested outpouring of the German soul, a soul that would seem incapable of shame or ruth, rejoicing 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 fateful ends stabbed her honour dead. To rid this practical people of the passion to enslave or destroy weaker nations is clearly beyond any human power; what can 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 humane sentiment, a single charitable proposal, a single courteous rejoinder amid the daily discharge of threats, the medley of abuse, boasts, and vituperation which characterises the public utterances of Nazi spokesmen? It is, as its history, past and present, abundantly demonstrates, the German nation is subject to a pathological form of homicidal mania. Stratagems become the only possible treatment of the recurrent malady. — Professor W. Macneile Dixon, in *The National Review*.

Victory. — All over Europe the V-sign of Victory is seen by the Germans, and to the sound of the whistles is the writing on the wall. They see it chalked on pavement, pencilled on posters, scratched on the windguards of their cars. The letter V — the sign of Victory — is given in Morse's 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, ask him for 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 to tap out the sign all together. In Beethoven's V-symphony, his victory and freedom symphony, he is 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 it in the B.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 succeeded, with that rapidity the enhancement of their advance 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 by 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 and the democracies will win by the irresistible power of Anglo-American supremacy in the air. — Mr. J. L. Garvin, 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 had put seriously after 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 is dead, and the new pact keeps it from being annulled. The Turks were pledged to accept military assistance from ourselves, and in return they undertook not to allow their territory to be used for military purposes against ourselves, all the more keenly that the clause would not be allowed to survive for a month if Hitler willed it otherwise. In the bargain that he made after the signature of the treaty, the Turkish Foreign Minister, claimed that it placed friendship with Germany on the most solid foundation, and confirmed for the future that the two countries will not oppose one another in any way. Beyond all question that wipes out every obligation undertaken to France and ourselves. — *Great Britain and the Germans*.

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 1901 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 a colonel, a year later received the O.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 1933 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 25% over the 1936 statistics. The total population figure includes men sent to Southern Rhodesia under the Empire Training Scheme, but excludes Rhodesians 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 Midlands 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. E. H. Chalmers.

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 Toc H. Mr. Kenneth Goddard reports headway at a settlement at Beraga, Tanganyika Territory. Mr. William Lambert greatly assisted the C.A.S. leper colony near Bunyoni, Uganda, in agricultural, scouting and occupational therapy, and later went to Buluba, where amongst other duties, he erected a protective hedge some miles in length round the colony to prevent the depredations of wild animals amongst its crops. Mr. Albert Snowden, working at Lun 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 among the people of certain of its biggest tribes. Mr. L. Treves, Bulawayo, 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 131,951 beds in the King George and Queen Elizabeth Clubs were occupied by members of the Overseas Forces, and 557,864 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 Societies' 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, 11, Amberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

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Questions in Parliament

Mr. Edmund Harvey 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-African 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 Secretary of State (Lord Moynie) 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 provoke discontent in the Colony. The membership of the Association, according to the latest figures supplied by them (15,122), whilst the population of the Colony is only 22,000."

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, Mr. I should be very happy to let my hon. member to do so. If my hon. friend would be good I will let him look at the full report."

Mr. Adams: "Can my hon. friend inform me the

main difference between the burden of taxation per head of the white population of the Seychelles and the people of the United Kingdom?"

Northern Rhodesian Development

Mr. Crech Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the sum of £200,000 to be contributed by the Northern Rhodesian Government in 1941 could be treated as a trust fund for the economic and social development of the Territory in the interests of the African people, and whether more lands could be set aside for campaigning against the tsetse fly, disease, soil erosion and other ills that afflict 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 the connection I dated 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 £1,000,000."

Mr. Crech Jones: "Will my hon. friend pay 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 the surplus has been doing very well the last few years."

Mr. David Adams: "What provisions are being taken under the Undesirable Literature Ordinance in the Colonies as to the punishment imposed, and whether any of the offending publications were on sale in Great Britain?"

Mr. George Hall replied that there was no general Undesirable 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 European 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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Of Commercial Concern

Southern Rhodesia has approximately 2,000 peasant tobacco growers.

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

Southern Rhodesia's latest official returns show figures (1963-25) for 1943 are about 10,000 tons of the 1942 total.

The war risks insurance cost for the carriage of cargoes 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 £60,576 and contributors in Uganda, £9,215 to the War Risk Insurance Fund.

Messrs. Hale & Son, produce brokers, have moved into new offices at 41, Lime Street, London, E.C. 3. Telephone numbers remain unchanged.

The Lete River Extension Estate, 1,780 acres in Dedza district, and the Banga Estate, 183 acres in Central Shire district of Nyasaland, were recently auctioned to the Tlhananyika Territory. Exports to all countries except Kenya and Uganda have been temporarily fixed at a maximum of 1,391,467 lb. for the year beginning April 1, 1944.

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 that 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 Lamb and Chobu, with Mr. C. C. Webster, formerly of Burma, in charge.

Messrs. Brock and Peat, Ltd., produce brokers, with considerable experience in connection with the export of sisal and sisal products, have been appointed by the Government of Northern Rhodesia with a view to the public auction of sisal business in the 1944-45 season and a large proportion that has been and will be declared void if sisal exports are prohibited.

The Chamber of Commerce of East African Trade and Development Co., Ltd., have announced that the company's management of the sisal trade from July 1943 to the transfer of management to the Government of Kenya has been closed from July 17, 1944. The balance sheet and balance of venture certificates to date are available.

The average price of sisal in the market during the first quarter of this year were about 7s. greater than during the corresponding period in 1943, states the Clover Growers' Association, which adds that they would have been better still had shipping opportunities been more frequent. The Dutch East Indies took over 50% of the total sisal shipments, and the average market price during the quarter was about Shs. 35.75 cents per frasila, ex duty. Exports during the period included 3,785,000 lb. to the U.S.A., 1,116,383 lb. to India, 76,275 lb. to the Straits Settlement, and 340,000 lb. to other destinations.

Lost by Enemy Action

Mr. 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, and elsewhere in the U.K. on April 3, have been lost by enemy action.

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EAST MINING NEWS

Taxing Gold Producers

Taxation of 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 that:

During the year the Gold Premium Taxation Act has been amended to give substantial relief given to small workers. The full price of gold is now paid to producers obtaining up to and including 30 ounces of gold per month and partial relief from the tax was granted on a sliding scale to those producing between 30 and 100 ounces a month. In each case the cost of realisation at 3s. 6d. per five ounce is deducted from the full price of gold. Particular basic prices were fixed for 100 ounces and in most cases the full price of gold for 100 ounces was realised and charges were paid.

It is estimated that the Government has sacrificed approximately £500,000 as a result of relief given by the payment of the basic prices and refunds under 100 ounces. Grants are made from the Gold Premium Tax for 1940 to 1941. Refunds, which include particular basic prices, are at the price of gold to 192s. and 194s. per five ounce for the under 100 ounces, etc., amounted to £159,190, and a net balance of revenue of £476,798.

Mining Personalities

News has lately been received of the death of Mrs. 60th year from cancer, an English woman who spent the last years of her life in Southern Rhodesia. She was the wife of the late Mr. J. M. Mackalligan, mining engineer and manager of the mine during the war, in which he distinguished himself as a time manager of the Gaika.

The Rhodesia Bank and Investment Co., Ltd., reports profit for 1940 of £120,750 against £207,750. Taxation of £6,084 against £13,377. Expenditure on development expenditure of £2,000,000 for capital expenditure and the carrying of this balance £1,370,000 to £1,442,000. No dividend is declared. Program of extensive development and construction of projects, including the new power station at Lusitania. Net fixed assets at the end of December totalled £658,000. The annual meeting is held on 12th July.

Bushstick Dividend

Bushstick Mines (1934), Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 31% for the year ended June 30.

Kenya Reefs Liquidation

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

Phoenix Prince Dividend

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co. has declared a dividend of 5% on its ordinary shares (the same as last year).

Territorial Outputs

Uganda's April mineral production was Gold, 1,079.35 oz. tin ore, 53.65 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 Hely-Hutchinson, M.P., Chairman of Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., at its meeting last week.

Statements Worth Noting

Eff up the flaws which hang down, and the feeble knees. — *Hebrews vii.*, 1271.

Store-keepers generally in Southern Rhodesia ought to take the line of least resistance and buy from the 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. Work, broadcasting in Rhodesia.

I have not been an agricultural officer on my farm during the 22 years I have been there. — Captain J. Hon. R. E. Campbell, M.L.C., 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 floor. — Mr. W. Fairley, speaking in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

The boys of Southern Rhodesia should learn to compete honestly for all things that they will be accepted by the more advanced races of the world, considering that it is good because it is good, and not to give themselves up. — Mr. G. S. P. ...

The dividing line between the Northern Rhodesia Cabinet is more important than a question of policy. — Mr. ...

The experiment made by the British Government has found no specific criticism, which the condition of the tree known as sudden death may be attributed. It regards that condition as the inevitable end of making trees when too close planted. — The Director of Agriculture of Zambia.

Now is the time to buy petrol in Kenya at 8s. 2 cents a gallon made up. An oil man told me that Government takes 82 cents a gallon and consumption tax, the railway takes approximately 65 cents, for freight and the retailer gets 20 cents for selling it. — The "Nauticus" in the Kenya Times.

Between 1911 and 1936 some 100,000 acres of land in the Native Reserves of Southern Rhodesia were badly eroded. In 1936, 25% of the area, and in five years to 1940, 60% of the area is badly eroded. It was further estimated that 16% of the total arable land in the reserves had been destroyed by erosion, and that between 1929 and 1936, damage in terms of area, had increased by 700%. — From the report of the Southern Rhodesian Commission on the Natural Resources of the Colony.



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