

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 10, 1941
Volume 17 (New Series) No. 877

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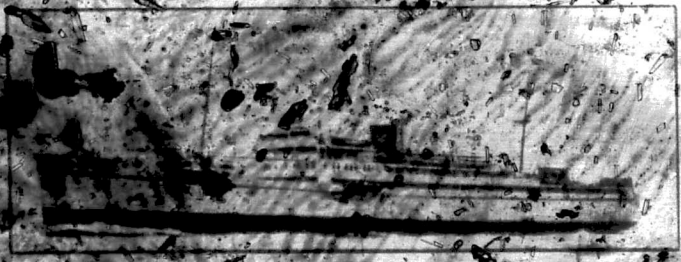
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Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Editor and Editor
S. Foulson

Registered Offices
East Finchley Street, London, W.1.

Emergency Address
East Street, Colchester, (during 5pm-9pm)

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GENERAL SIR MICHAEL WAVELL has for the past few years borne with high courage and outstanding success a task rarely equalled in British military annals. Not even the indomitable will and brilliant outbursts of our Chief Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East can have supported such a strain with impunity. For reason why the great conqueror of Mussolini's Samshackles of the East has been entrusted with the Command-in-Chief in India General Claude Auchinleck has been entrusted with the Command-in-Chief in the East Indies. It is, therefore, not surprising that we are here concerned with General Wavell's part in the war, indelibly marked in the annals of East Africa. Indeed, it is mainly by his actions that none can justly assess his achievements in East Africa, none of which could have been predicted, campaign so brilliant and masterly as those set in train in Abyssinia, Somalia, and Ethiopia. By a succession of blows which a lesser man would not have dared to deliver, he has smashed enemy forces in numbers greater than his own, and the lesser paraphernalia of the war, and enjoying the further advantage of well-entrenched and strongly protected positions, and the resources of Somalia, Ethiopia, and the Sudan.

While the Italians had deliberately prepared to take the Sudan, Kenya and British Somaliland many months before Mussolini stabbed France in the back as she tottered to her knees, the adjoining British territories lay almost defenceless. Thus, to the Fascist eagles they seemed rich prizes for the snatching, and it may now be admitted that a great amount of skill and boldness would have been required to have removed British rule, a indeed, happened in Somalia. The Sudan, a occupation of which would have threatened Egypt, impressed the Arab world tremendously, and given the Italians direct contact with their fellow Moslems in Kenya was held by a British force of the slenderest proportions, if of the stoutest courage. So, in the months in which our deficiencies in men and equipment were being slowly repaired, the courage of the few was pitted against mere Italian numbers. Bluff backed by pluck prevailed, as it often does against the bully, and though the hard-seized bridgeheads into the Sudan at Kasala, Gallabat, and Kurmyk, the Duke of Aosta, either by his own decision, or upon the direct orders of the Duce, allowed invaluable months to pass without exploiting his opportunity. Then, seizing the right moment, General Wavell—who had just previously swept Cyrenaica clear of a great Italian army—himself took the offensive, and set in motion one force from the Sudan under General Platt and another from Kenya under General Cunningham.

inspired by General Wavell's high spirit of initiative, his subordinates—officers and all other ranks—African and Indian, water and land, have done for themselves, for their country, and for the Empire, nothing but prodigious feats of military skill, of human endurance, and of unflinching courage. Not least necessary a of maintenance work upon the modern mechanisms which carried them forward at a rate unique in war—in a few short weeks, in a position of extreme gravity and of the most desperate transformed. Harried, surprised, outfought, routed, captured in droves, in almost every case by much smaller numbers, the Duke of Aosta's vaunted forces seem almost to exist no more. Now nothing but a few scattered remnants remain, their fate delayed only momentarily by the torrential rains, which, however, have not prevented British East and West Africans, Belgian Congolese, and other brave patriots from scoring notable successes during the past week. The capture of ten Italian generals, including the G.O.C. in the Galla-Sidamo area with all his forces, and all the enemy troops at Debra Tabor, speaks for itself. General Amunleck need therefore devote little of his thought and time to the few pockets of resistance still recognisable in Italian East Africa. The territory which this news is so glad to bring will, however, continue to have a very direct personal interest in his Command, for many of the men who fought in Eritrea and Ethiopia were gone north.

The Dependencies will also follow with close attention the discharge of the duties now separated from the military Command and placed upon Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, who is to reside in Cairo as Minister of State directly representing the War Cabinet with responsibility in the Middle East for all non-military affairs, in particular those of administration and supply. The political and economic burden, as distinct from the military, thus devolves upon an exceptionally successful man of business, who quickly made a name for himself when Mr. Churchill called him to Westminster. (Mr. Garvin has called him the Minister of the general high praise indeed from such a judge.) This novel division of work is to be warmly welcomed, for it was so much to ask that a professional statesman, or outstanding in his profession, should, when conducting great campaigns in widely separated areas, also have to concentrate on planning for the present and future of the occupied Italian territories. Yet, as we have repeatedly urged, these in their turn are matters of highest moment for British

decisions in regard to Ethiopia, and British actions there in East Africa and elsewhere will be regarded throughout the continent of Africa, as well as in the Empire, as tests of imperial unity. Mr. Lyttleton embarks upon a job of great significance in which he wishes for all success. It is to be hoped for anything that he will first make sure that the men selected, or to be selected for positions of responsibility under him, are fully qualified for them, and will promptly and effectually oppose any attempts to fit square pegs into round holes in his domain, or to push into new and higher appointments men of second rate ability.

THREE MONTHS AGO we urged that the mobile canteens presented by the peoples of the Colonial Empire for service on the Home Front, particularly in the towns which have been the special targets of the Canteens from the black guards of the the Colonies, *Littleton*, afforded an excellent medium for the incorporation of education of the right type with their mission of practical good will. We proposed, it may be recalled, that a canteen presented by Kenya, for instance, might give displays of suitable Kenya films in the local libraries, post offices, and other suitable buildings, such films to be always carried in the canteen, and advance arrangements for the exhibition made by the local Information Committee. Now, months later, it still remains to be seen whether or not something of these kind will be long and well arranged under the auspices of the public relations and publicity departments of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Information. That Ministry of amazing incompetence, unshakable complacency, and unparalleled powers of procrastination, such never a notable remedy for its ruffes and mused spaces. While there is, as we say, still no indication that the presents in many parts of the country of these Colonial canteens is capitalised for Colonial propaganda in its best sense, a promise has at least been given this week that reports of the work of the canteens shall be made available month by month to the Colonial Propaganda organs, which will, of course, be referred to public relations of the operations of which dissemination of which has been provided by the peoples of the Colonies. It is greatly to the credit of the dependent Empire that it should have responded so splendidly to the manifest need of many cities, towns, and villages of the Mainland, and many of the inhabitants of which will for the first time realise a new personal bond with some Colony, Protectorate or Mandated Territory.

Mr. Oliver Lyttleton's Appointment.

Ethiopian Campaign Virtually At An End

Ten More Italian Generals and Tens of Thousands of Men Surrender

ETHIOPIA'S pretty well cleaned up," said General Wavell a few days ago before leaving Egypt for India.

The official communiques of the past week record achievements which are remarkable, particularly in the height of the rainy season in the Abyssinian highlands. Though no mention is made of the units which have these successes to their credit, it may safely be assumed that British West Africa and Belgian Congo battalions were largely concerned, and that West African battalions were officered by Rhodesians were probably in their companies.

Only General Claude Auchinleck arrived in Cairo to take up his new duties as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Middle East, in succession to General Sir Archibald Wavell.

It was also announced that General Sir Robert Hamilton had been appointed Intendant-General in the Middle East, that old military title had remained in existence for a very long period, and his jurisdiction directed attention to the intricate web of duties of the Intendant-General, the problems of military operations in the East, and General Hamilton's duties will in effect be those of a Quartermaster-General.

Retaliation for German Barbarity

The Imperial Government announced that several deliberate and flagrant attacks had been made by German aircraft and shore batteries on British hospital ships, all of which were conspicuously marked in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention. It had been decided to remain neutral, hospital ship RAMB IV, which was being repaired in Aden after the fall of Massawa. The intention is to use the vessel for the transport of British aircraft engines and spares for a minimum period of six months in replacement of one of the ships damaged by the enemy's wild vegetation, and to consider her return at the end of that period if attacks upon British hospital ships have ceased meanwhile.

British G.H.Q. in Cairo, announced a message. In the area West of Lake Tana operations are continuing satisfactorily.

July 3.—The military communiqué said: "The Italian commander of the troops at Debra Tabor has surrendered on the same terms as those imposed by us at Amba Alagi. Prisoners numbered approximately 2,000 Italians and 1,200 African soldiers."

Another Important Italian Surrender

July 4.—A special announcement issued from G.H.Q. stated: "General Gera, former commander of the remaining Italian forces in Abyssinia, has surrendered together with all Italian forces operating in the Province of Galla Sidamo. Except for the Italian garrison at Gondar, which is now hemmed in by British and Italian forces, a small column which has broken into the walled town of south-west of Assala, and into the walled town of south-west of Assala, in British Abyssinia, and in Italian Somaliland has now been brought to a successful close. The day's work had been officially closed."

Although heavy rains continue to hamper movements, operations are progressing satisfactorily in all areas.

When the leaves of Press correspondents in Cairo before his departure for India, General Wavell said of the position in Abyssinia: "It's pretty well cleaned up. After today's news that Debra Tabor has fallen, I don't think it will be long before the Italians in that pocket will be forced to throw in their hands. They will just leave Gondar. The campaign has been brilliant and magnificent. General Cunningham and Platt,

July 2.—British G.H.Q. Cairo announced: "As the result of General Gazzera's capitulation in the Galla Sidamo sector, a large quantity of war material of all descriptions has fallen into our hands. The Jemma area since June 21 a total of 25,000 prisoners have been captured, of whom 12,000 are Italians."

The Italian communiqué issued in Rome stated: "The small garrison at Debra Tabor, which has been cut off for several weeks and besieged, was obliged to surrender owing to lack of food supplies. The Galla Sidamo zone has been captured by the extremely efficient British troops, in spite of the extremely difficult situation in which they had themselves harassed and besieged by the enemy and harassed by bad weather and the lack of communications to continue to defend themselves against the Italian attack."

W. Gondar Has Not Been Attacked

A special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing from the Middle East, said that no direct attempt had yet been made at a frontal attack on Gondar, which is almost impregnable in natural strength, with a garrison of 10,000 men. It would be wise to edge on it slowly, the usual British superiority in the matter of supplies of the garrison of which General Platt is in command. As yet, the Italian troops were within 25 miles of Gondar. Abyssinian Patriot Generals have been scouring the mountainous regions in the vicinity of Gondar since July 1st.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State for the Middle East, reached Cairo by air with a special personal staff. Having called on King Farouk and on the Prime Minister, he proposed immediately to leave for Addis Ababa. It is expected that this special personal staff will be increased by the addition of representatives of the Home Service and possibly also of the Colonial Service.

July 4.—The official bulletin from Military G.H.Q. Middle East, stated: "The company with General Gazzera, some other Italian generals have surrendered, including 10 Italian Generals who commanded the Italian forces in the Galla Sidamo area. British troops had last autumn in the Galla Sidamo area a further 3,000 prisoners of whom captured, including 1,200 Italian soldiers."

July 5.—The text of a telegram sent by the Secretary of State for War, Captain David Margesson, M.P., to General Sir Archibald Wavell, was released in London. It read: "On behalf of the War Office, I am glad to take this opportunity of congratulating you cordially upon your brilliant achievements as Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, to thank you for the spirit of loyal co-operation which you have shown to your colleagues here at the War Office, and to wish you every good fortune in your new appointment."

By Italian Patriots

A telegram received by London drew attention to the assistance rendered by Italian Patriots during recent military operations in East Africa. It stated that in the Galla and Leksami areas they had continually harassed the enemy and had contributed considerably to our success. In the Gondar area they are surrounding isolated strongholds and penetrating towards the town. On May 29, south of Magdala, they achieved a notable victory when they attacked a large enemy force holding formidable positions, and captured over 9,000 prisoners and much war material. All prisoners, among whom were 2,000 Italian soldiers, were safely escorted back to captivity. The Italian garrison at Dessie and Amba Alagi the Patriots joined Imperial troops in the assault on the enemy's strongly prepared defences.

Telegrams from Washington reported that United States vessels carrying Lease-Lend cargoes have been reaching the Middle East Command at the rate of almost one daily, and that the present rate of American sailings for Egyptian ports is between 20 and 24 monthly.

V.C. For Gallantry Before Keren

The second Victoria Cross won by an Indian in the present war has been posthumously awarded to Subadar Rishabh Ram, 5th Rajputana Rifles, for gallantry in action before Keren.

Ram displayed exceptional bravery and initiative on two occasions, when, as second in command of the leading company, he insisted on accompanying the foremost platoon, heading an attack on the first objective with great dash. As the company commander was wounded, Ram assumed command and led the company to the final objective. With 30 men he captured the objective and beat back six enemy attacks. Finally, when the ammunition was exhausted, they fought their way through the surrounding enemy. Later Ram led another attack on the same objective, receiving fatal wounds. His last words to the men were: "We will capture the objective."

Captain B. Owen-Smith, East Devon, had received the M.C. for conspicuous gallantry in Abyssinia.

News has been received of the death in action of Captain P. W. King, Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

The death occurred recently in Blantyre hospital of Mrs. David Gardner, for many years a Nyasaland cotton grower, and lately a sergeant in the King's African Rifles.

Last week we recorded that Major the Hon. G. E. Miles, only son of Lord and Lady Milne, had been reported missing, being killed. It has since been learnt that he is a prisoner of war.

Captain Guy E. Bagges-Brise, Royal Engineer, son of Lord Sir Edward Bagges-Brise, Bt., M.P., director of Nigel Yam, Rum, Reefs, Ltd., and other African companies, is now a prisoner of war.

The King recently received Major Pict Jooste, staff officer, Union Defence Force, who has served during the campaign in Abyssinia.

Tanganyika Officials on Leave

The following members of the Tanganyika Administration are serving with the Forces: Major H. M. Allayne, G. P. Allsobrook, J. D. Bates, E. H. Barker, Bennell, G. N. Clark, W. N. Collingwood, A. T. Carle, D. A. S. Duff, D. K. Daniels, E. W. M. Duncan, M. J. Fitzgibbon, E. G. G. Gifford, L. A. Halaine, C. I. Hamilton, R. J. Harvey, J. S. Haskard, L. M. Heaney, G. E. A. M. Johnston, J. Koch, C. P. Lyons, J. Mackenzie, K. A. Mitchell, G. P. Millard, E. W. Miller, G. A. Mitchell, C. Morgan, D. S. O'Callaghan, C. O. O'Hanlon, T. A. P. O'Neil, J. D. B. Kibby, E. H. Risk, J. A. Rodgers, J. Sanford, B. W. Smeary, H. S. Senior, D. S. Smith, P. V. Shaw, G. W. I. Shipp, K. G. S. Smith, A. Stephenson, S. J. Stubbings, S. R. Stubbs, and N. W. L. Weston.

The son of Major and Mrs. L. M. Hastings of Southern Rhodesia, 2nd Lieutenant C. E. Hastings has proceeded to sea on active service with the 5th Regiment.

Pilot Officer G. J. Harvey, R.A.F., who was engaged in mining in Southern Rhodesia before the war, has latterly been in service with the Royal Canadian Air Force, and has been employed in rescuing our countrymen.

Mr. F. A. Lawson, for many years of our Government near Bulawayo, and now in the P.M.S. command, has been recommended for commission in rank.

Under the command of Major G. J. Grant, along with other officers, are Captain G. S. Grant, also, and R. F. Boule, and A. N. Michel, all companies of the

Scotchless Pioneers recently left that Colony on active service.

Of its pre-war total male strength of 257 Europeans, 77 of this staff of the Southern Rhodesian Lands Department are on active service.

There has been public criticism in the Seychelles of the appointment of the Secretary to the Government as Chief Censor.

Coleman K. C. Johnson-Davies, chief ordnance officer of an ordnance factory in the London area, and formerly in legal practice in Uganda, organised a Tank Week as a result of which 200,000 tanks will be made in five days prior to the outbreak of war. He was secretary of the Motor Trade Association.

A conference of Information Officers was recently held in London.

A bottle of wine taken from a plane when it was captured from the Italians, has been added to the exhibits in the African Museum, Johannesburg.

Funds for War Purposes

Cable and Wireless (Holding) Ltd., which has extensive interests in East Africa, subscribed £500,000 to the War Weapons Week organised in Chigwell, Essex. The Chairman of the company, Sir Edward Wilshaw, has promised that all employees would double the amount subscribed by the public, as a mark of appreciation and loyalty to our great Prime Minister, a former member of Parliament.

A most generous gift, yet only in keeping with the Colony's contributions since war broke out, set Lord Cromford, Secretary of State for the Dominions, when recently accepting from the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Lamigan O'Keefe, a £12,000 cheque from the people of Salisbury.

The gift of the South African Red Cross, a £20,000 Lockheed birth flying ambulance, has been on exhibit at the Royal Air Force Club in London. Kenya has raised more than 50,000 wings a joint effort with South Africa for more of these planes.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Band has received £250 from U.S. citizens, making \$1,625, and £150 from the Great British Countries Fund, making \$4,250.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia has arranged to exhibit a tank in London from the 12 mobile gun companies in the Colony, at the National Air Race Display, and

Rosterman, representing the people of Kenya, have contributed £1,000 to the Duke of Gloucester's fund.

The £20,000 jubilee seven Fund, which aimed at collecting £5,000, has achieved its object. It will be used for entertainment in Lilongwe valued at £20,000.

The Automobile Association of Rhodesia has presented an ambulance to the Southern Rhodesian Government.

A cheque for £72 has been sent by the Bricklayers' Union of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, towards the Colony's Speed-the-Tanks Fund.

Apart from the excellent financial response of Native communities in East Africa to war funds, in many instances could be quoted of gifts in kind. For instance, Chikanda, of the Kiamla district, has sent eight tons of vegetable for the troops, and the Scouts of the 1st Kaimosi Troop have sent 200 eggs to the Red Cross. The members of Malo have given 40 head of cattle and 400 sheep, which realised over £2,500 for the Central War Fund, and the African trading concern in Sakaka, a sent back containing some 200 oranges and lemons with the message: "We are ready to help you with any and such you may require to help you win. If we had a good money in our shop, we would send you bananas, tea, and other things. We began our business in July, 1940, and have as yet made no profits."

Rhodes Livingstone Institute

Mr. Ronald Owen, Director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute from March 1955 to August last, has issued a brief report on the work of that body during its first three years.

He had, he says, devoted himself to a study of native urban life at the suggestion of the Board of the Institute, taking Broken Hill as his point of observation, but "of all the big mining companies, only the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company gave me facilities, and these were withdrawn after the recent Copperbelt riots, when I had spent a total of five months working in its compound. The ground of withdrawal was that my methods involved too much fraternisation with its native employees. At the same time I became aware also that my pacifist views on war made the Government dubious about the wisdom of supporting my researches among potential recruits. In these circumstances I resigned."

East Africa and Rhodesia reported some months ago that Mr. Wilson had appealed against military service on the grounds of conscientious objection.

The Institute's main supporters are, he writes, the British South Africa Company and Rhodesia Railway, the Rhodesian and British East Africa Governments, the Northern Rhodesian mining companies, the Beit and Rhodes Trustees, Mr. C. S. Knight, and the Zambia S. M. Co.

The Northern Rhodesian Government gives £1,000 a year to the Institute, besides providing the buildings at a nominal rent, free staff quarters for the three European officers, and free medical attention for them. The British South Africa Company and Rhodesia Railway jointly gave £5,000 in 1953, which Mr. Owen has since been given on fixed deposit at 3%. The Southern Rhodesian Government gives £200 a year, the Tanganyika Government, £100, and Nyasaland, Kenya and Uganda £50 a year each. Rhokan Corporation and the Roan Antelope and Mufura copper mining companies give £200 a year each, Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company gives £50 a year, Mr. C. S. Knight has made three donations totalling £110, and the Zambia Saw Mills have given two museum cases to the value of £58. The Beit Trustees also gave £100 a year to the David Livingstone Memorial Museum before the foundation of the Institute, have continued the contribution to the Institute until his death Sir Edmund Davis gave £100 a year, and the Rhodes Trustees have given one donation of £300 and a first annual subscription of £100. Nearly all the annual subscriptions have been guaranteed.

The Institute's present annual income of £2,250, apart from the £100 on fixed deposit.

The report contains surprisingly little information about the work of the Institute, apart from some topics on which papers have been published.

Rhino Horns for False Teeth

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR—A handsome book devoted to careful descriptions of the great markets of London, I read the following:

"Included in the array of ivory handled by the Port of London Authority are rhino teeth and rhinoceros horns. The latter are used in the manufacture of false teeth."

My italics—symbolic of the raising of my hat to the new thing out of Africa!

Yours faithfully,

London, 11.11.

MILVINE LEBERT

Book Reviews in Brief

"The Infant Teacher's Number Book," by H. H. Harman (Longmans Green, 3s.).—A useful manual by the Deputy Director of Education of the Gold Coast, which should prove of value in Eastern Africa.

"The Seasons and the Gardener," by H. J. Bates (Cambridge University Press, 2s.).—A delightful gardening book written for children, but containing much sensible advice for older people. Profusely and attractively illustrated.

"Return via Dunkirk," by John Buxton (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.).—An excellent account of the experiences of a Territorial gunner officer in France from the outbreak of war until the evacuation from Dunkirk. He is clearly one of the first to have been home, was the last to return.

"Mining in Exports," by Walter Kuper (Basil Blackwell, 10s. 6d.).—There is much valuable information from other Overseas markets in the 227-page book, but unfortunately the two latest chapters deal with Southern Rhodesia and East Africa, which have clearly not been visited by the author, a writer of well-known fame. The last 200 pages devoted to the Rhodesia and East African markets both need revision.

"War Poems and Some Other," by Lord Ronald Gower (Arnold, 3s. 6d.).—Lord Gower, now past his eightieth year, has collected a volume of poems, mainly for transmission to friends overseas, but will welcome these expressions of a love for his own country in many lands, including East Africa. The authentic note of Empire rings constantly in his verse, some of which bear strong evidence of the influence of Kipling.

"Native Marriage in Buganda," by Dr. Lucy P. Mair (Oxford Press, 2s.).—A careful analysis, based upon work among the Buganda, of the conflict between the Shilluk and the Baganda attitudes to marriage. It is an objective study of both general and anthropological interests. Investigation in one area showed that 9% of the households were based on all-kinship contacts of marriage, 19% on non-kinship contacts, and that in 50% of the cases the parties to a marriage contract were no longer living together. Inquiries over a limited number of cases suggested that the average amount paid in bride-price was 90% of non-Christian marriages and 190% in Christian marriages.

"This is England," (Collins Publication, 15s.).—This splendid new radio publication, which is superbly assembled and illustrated by Mr. John Holmes, editor of *The Sunday Pictorial*, England from many stand-points, revealing the beauty of its countryside and its scenic buildings, the pageantry of public occasions, the different varieties of industry, amusements and its wide range of sporting and other activities. It is a short book which would appeal immensely to many and often abroad. Not least remarkable of the features of this book provokes is that it should be published in the middle of war, for it is printed on heavy and paper and worthily bound.

"The Phonology and Tonal Structure of Kikuyu," by H. M. Armstrong (International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, 2s. 6d.).—This 20th volume by H. M. Armstrong, Mrs. G. O'Keefe, who died a few weeks ago, depicts the linguistic work of an outstanding research worker and teacher, who has revised and prepared for publication by the author. Her work was done in the African Department of the School of Oriental and African Studies. The book is the fruit of three years of research in the Kikuyu language, assisted by Dr. J. E. Keenan, and is published by the Department of African Languages, University of London.

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Germany's Plan for Russia. — To think of Hitler's invasion of Russia in terms of the elimination of the Red Army and Air Force, plus the acquisition of oil and wheat, is hardly to exaggerate the scope of Germany's ambitions. The Germans undoubtedly look forward to the day when a Russian Government, both anti-democratic and anti-Communist, will perform for the Reich in the East of Europe services, diplomatic, military and economic, comparable to those which Vichy is already rendering in the west of Europe, in the Near East and in Africa. Such a Government would assist the Reich in putting pressure upon Turkey; it would be bound by its interests in Transcaucasia to interfere in the affairs of India; and the subservience of a pro-German Government in Moscow would help to ensure the severance from Russia of a semi-circle of independent States from Armenia and Georgia in the south, by way of the Ukraine in the west to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in the north. — *Mr. Peter Matthews in The Spectator.*

War Cabinet Criticised. — Newspapers, almost without exception, have demanded certain changes in the organisation of the service, in publicity and propaganda, in order to give it its full place in the war effort. Either the War Cabinet has misapprehended these demands, or Departmental obstacles have overborne them. The War Cabinet refuses to regard and trust the Ministry of Information as a fighting service. The Press and public have watched the growth of the public relations system, well understood in commerce, with some misgivings in its extension to Government Departments. There is a place for information services in the official world, but they are beset by the danger that a zealous publicity officer will conceive it his main duty to 'build up' his principal and stifle criticism, if he can, before it is heard. The main impression is that a Department of Political Warfare makes no appeal to the War Cabinet. Yet if the political weapon is not to be used in a systematic way, the money spent upon the Ministry of Information, apart from the censorship, is indefensible waste. It is, however, inconceivable that the 'fifth arm' should not be ranked in the firing-line. No one who reflects on the essential contribution to British defence and British strategy made by the Prime Minister's broadcasts and speeches during the past half-year can possibly be unaware of the almost decisive military value to be derived from a well-applied use of the spoken and the written word. — *The Spectator.*

Monarchy of Influence. — This war has proved that generally the influence of monarchs in the affairs of nations is highly beneficial. It is probable that it is the King in Copenhagen who is proving the insurance against a stalemate in Hitler's path. The Germans cannot turn the Danes against themselves, because the King will not permit it, yet they scarcely dare remove him for fear of the fearful adverse effect it might have throughout Europe, even the Germans depend, at least to some extent, upon public reactions. It is the King of Norway in whom the resistance of his country is centred. It is Queen Wilhelmina's personal influence (and she is highly versed in statecraft) which is largely resisting the Netherlands Government in London and the East Indies. It was King George of Greece who led his country's heroic resistance to German and Italian aggressions. — *Imperial Policy Group memorandum.*

Planning and Speed. — The urgent need in every department of national life is that an individual shall be put in charge of a given task in manageable proportions, held responsible for it, and given the necessary powers, subject only to overriding control on broad considerations of policy. The selection of a man for work in administration and constructive organisation ought not to be based on a name not on his reference and reputation already established. The public no longer wants a name; they want speed in action. Decision, originality and initiative are no doubt disturbing and sometimes dangerous qualities, but in the duration of the war they must be given priority in the choice of men over the qualities predominant in peace. Who ever is in fact acting as the executive must bear the responsibility, with no distinguished statesman or eminent committee either to take the credit or provide a buffer against blame and criticism. There are other important aspects of the case for speed. The war has demanded for a greater measure of vertical organisation and decentralisation to eliminate the delays that inevitably accompany the process of obtaining unanimity on the part of half a dozen different Departments. Sir Alexander Gibb said last year that the Department primarily responsible in any matter should be given the sole authority to make decisions; after having considered the point of view of other Departments. — *Chamber of Commerce Journal, London.*

Mobilise Factories. — Is there any sound reason why the major factories, the shipyards, the coal mines, the cotton mills, and all the other organisations engaged in the vigorous prosecution of the war should not rank as State establishments, like a Government dockyard, or Woolwich Arsenal, and the employees be incorporated in the Army like the Royal Engineers, thereby ending the wages spiral, absenteeism and inequity as between man and man, and improving industrial performance and output? Inspiring and exacting leadership is a pre-requisite to all this. Under such leadership and hard discipline the British Navy is the finest in the world. Why not industry? The trade unions will not stand for it? They are no less patriotic, less resolutely resolved than their fellow-citizens to destroy Nazism. Some know better than they that if Germany triumphs they and all they stand for are doomed. — *Sir Roderick Jones.*

the War News

Opinion is split as to the conditions of island... (behind) Navy which does not take... have ingrained in many Britons an unreal sense of words... Mr. V. J. Elyton.

Our task is not to eliminate forces but to consecrate... The Archbishop of York.

No soldiers in the world can take punishment more stoically than the Russian infantryman... *Time and Tide*.

With the lower forms of life like the Nazis, a laugh is more fatal than Keating's powder... Major L. A. Hastings.

While Mrs. G. Wodehouse lives in comfort at the Hotel Adlon in Berlin, his wife lives in poverty near Leabes... Mr. William Hiley.

British habits are probably the best in the world despite war conditions... Dr. D. H. Owen, Chairman, National Baby Welfare Council.

I have never met any President anywhere equal to those of his country for a clear record in the patriotic outlook... *Evening Express*.

If the powers that be want us to attack a tank with a pitchfork, we'll accept it... Sir Walter Mordaunt.

The General Ministry of Information.

Rhodes felt about the Natives he conquered that they were his children. German colonists felt that they were their slaves... Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Millin.

I love those glorious cricket matches, those great foot races, the flash of the horses as they go by. But we cannot afford them now... Mr. Shynwell, M.P.

Mr. Duff Cooper has no more responsibility for information than has a post office clerk for the contents of the letters he drops... Mr. Robert Bernays, M.P.

This Government has never before so damaging a debate as the last week on the country of information... *Provisionary Correspondent, The Times*.

His Majesty's Government do not intend to discuss any proposal to negotiate with Hitler at any time in any circumstances... The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Our diplomats have had a mighty raw deal in many years. Most of the mistakes were made at home by politicians, not by the services... *Common Sense*.

During the June 1941 German planes were shot down over Britain in a sweep... of our own fighters and our bombers... Air correspondent, *Sunday Times*.

It is a great mistake to get rid of our most experienced and valuable men in the Diplomatic Service by the old and fast rule that they must be 60... Lord Rennell.

God's materialism will be broken on the sword of freedom wielded by the great religions of the world—Judaism, Islam, and Christianity... Sir Ronald Storrs.

Will British subjects who broadcast under enemy auspices be prosecuted under the Treachery Act as soon as they can be brought to justice?... Sir John Mellor, M.P.

Are many young soldiers bored at present because they have no hobby, or because they have no opportunity to cultivate their peaceful hobbies?... Mrs Robert Lynd.

The modern German, who, dressed in cold steel, may find the Russian, traditionally a bayonet fighter, a disconcerting opponent... Major General Sir Charles

It is impossible to think of the death of Marlborough or of his victory at Blenheim without remembering his incomparable descendant, Winston Churchill... *Evening Express*.

The Government have approved up dates of the 1941 meeting in 13 places in 1941, compared with 331 dates covering 50 meetings in 1940... The Home Secretary.

As an interval signal the B.C.C. should use the victory V-sign represented by the four opening notes of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Hitler would hate it... Mr. Jonah Barrington.

Don't expect the youth of this country to get greatly enthusiastic over a report of something done by someone unnamed somewhere unspecified off the coast of Britain three months ago... *Daily Express*.

Had a slice of bread today saved by every man, woman, and child in Great Britain would in a year provide shipping space for enough steel to build 20,000 25-ton tanks... Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport.

Plots of desertion in Canadian Auxiliary Air Force units are paid £912 a year out of the £1,000 income... Air Auxiliary Air Force enlistment in Great Britain... *Evening Express*.

Mr. Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Minister.

Mr. Anderson, who spoke for the Government in the debate of the Ministry of Information, was also called upon unexpectedly to deliver a funeral oration without having quite caught the name of the deceased... Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.

The Germans were furious when the letters R.A.F. had been painted on the walls of a French town. The local authorities explained that there must be a misunderstanding; the letters could only mean "Reverence au Fuhrer!"... Miss Hilde Marekranz.

It is one thing to forgive your personal enemies and quite another to forgive the enemies of goodness, of justice, of the human race; to forgive those who would shatter the stamps by which through a murky world we have been guided... Prof. Macneil Dixon.

German efficiency, solidarity, and resources have all been monstrously overrated, and what has happened has been largely the collapse of an out-of-date, divided, and decaying social and political system in the face of a mere gangster assault... Mr. H. G. Wells.

The Russian High Command can for other 10 days deny decisive victory to the enemy, whose whole moral depends upon maintaining a succession of quick, overwhelming and comparatively bloodless successes, the whole world has now may be radically altered... *New Statesman and Nation*.

The Germans built a precise model in Poland of the Belgian fortress of Eben-Emael, and a special group of German paratroops rehearsed this particular assault in the most minute detail so that when the attack came upon Belgium they were able to capture it quickly... *Evening Express*.

Propaganda, or political warfare, is no less a fighting service designed to discomfit and defeat the enemy than are the Army, Navy, the Air Force and the Ministry of Economic Warfare. Like other fighting services, it requires strategy and tactics, that is to say, policy and its application... Mr. Wickham Steed.

I know a country, borough which does not possess a single Anderson shelter and in which Whitehead is the only one... *Evening Express*.

Mr. Archibald Sinclair, M.P., Minister.

PERSONALIA

The King of the Helles reached South Africa on Monday.

A son was born in Kenya last week to the wife of Major H. J. Peyton, M.C., R.A.

Mr. J. G. Frothingham has reverted to his substantive post of Deputy Principal Secretary, Kenya.

Mrs. M. K. McKee has been appointed to the Advisory Board on European Education in Northern Rhodesia.

A daughter has been born in Lusaka to the wife of Mr. P. H. Burgess, an administrative officer in the territory.

Mr. C. E. Purchart, promoted Resident Magistrate, has been appointed to the post of Assistant Commissioner of Uganda.

Mr. Maurice Jenks, former Lord Mayor of London, has been appointed Honorary Treasurer of the School of African and African Studies.

Captain E. H. Larabert, M.C., of the Administrative Services of Kenya, has arrived in England on short leave, and is in Cornwall.

Councillor R. H. Orr has been re-elected Mayor of Mombasa, and Mr. H. J. Miller has succeeded Mr. Orr as Deputy Mayor.

M. Albert de Vleschauer, Belgian Minister for the Colonies, will be the guest of the Over-Seas League at a fork luncheon on Tuesday.

Mr. C. G. S. A. Snow, Administrative Secretary, has been appointed Acting Principal Secretary and Director of Intelligence in Southern Rhodesia.

News has just been received in the country of the death of the wife of Mr. Charles Lionel Slegester, chief officer of the Agricultural Department of Kenya.

Mr. R. B. Richardson, District Officer, has been seconded as Secretary of the Medical Department of Tanganyika Territory in the home of Mr. A. E. Culwick.

Sheikh Said bin Abdel-Mahmud and Mr. Gulamhussein Mohamed Nassir Jindani have been re-appointed unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar.

Mr. R. V. Stone, M.L.C., Mr. D. K. Patel, M.B.C., and Messrs. L. J. Davis and J. H. Paton have been appointed to the Tanganyika Territory Ports Advisory Committee.

Sir Fraser Russell, Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Fraser, have been on holiday in the Drakensberg, South Africa, with their daughter, Dr. Isobel Robertson, of Durban.

Veteran of both the South African and the Great Wars, Captain S. J. Douglas, aged 59, for many years a miner and contractor in the district, died recently in Bindura, Southern Rhodesia.

At a meeting of the Council of Agriculture held last Thursday, Lord Cranworth emphasized the Council's concern over the effect upon crop production of the cattle policy of the Imperial Government.

At Victoria Station on Friday last Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, a director of the Union-Castle Line, and its former Chairman, named one of the Southern Railway new locomotives "Union-Castle."

Miss Anna Lee, the British actress and play producer, who was killed in a motoring accident in the United States last week, at the age of 61, had a short visit to East Africa by air some years ago.

Twin sons were born in Harpenden last week to the wife of Lieut. Commander J. E. M. Noad, R.N.V.R., who joined the P.W.E.F., Kenya, in 1920, transferred to the Kenya and Uganda Railway four years later as an assistant engineer, and promoted to chief assistant member of the Public Works Department in 1936, and executive engineer in 1944.

Mr. E. W. Richmond, Government chemist, has been appointed Officer of the Zanzibar *Officiosa* and Press Liaison Officer, and Clerk to the Legislative Council in the place of Mr. C. W. F. Footman.

A son was born in Nairobi a few days ago to the wife of Mr. W. J. Wilson Delap, K.A.R., and a daughter was born in Mucklersham last week to the wife of Mr. Lawrence Grant Hurrell, East African Forces.

Sir E. A. W. Wrench, general secretary of the Overseas League, and Lady Wrench, who have recently spent a considerable period in America, are visiting New Zealand and Australia, before their return via India.

The engagement is announced between Major R. N. Long, M.C., R.E., and Dorothy Rodwell (Women's Voluntary Services), of the 1st Airlanding Brigade, of Sir G. J. Rodwell, General of Southern Rhodesia from 1911 to 1914, and Lady Rodwell.

It is reported that Sir James McDonald had been promoted to the rank of Sergeant in the Home Guard, and that he celebrated his 70th birthday on the 1st of July.

Learning that the Rhodesia Pioneers' Society, in re-electing him President, decided to table congratulations.

Miss Margery Porham has been appointed by Nuffield College to the Committee of the Social Reconstruction Service which is inquiring into the redistribution of industry and population consequent upon the war, and the likelihood of its persistence in the post-war period.

The engagement is announced between Captain M. Denoon-Stevens, S.A.F., son of the late Major Denoon-Stevens and Mrs. Cullen, and stepson of the Bishop of Grahamstown, and Patricia, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, of Roshambur Estate, Arusha, Tanganyika.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Arthur Silvery, R.A., son of the late Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Silvery and Mrs. Silvery, Scarborough, and Valentine Mary, daughter of the late Arthur Goddard and Mrs. Goddard, of Spurston, Horsell, Surrey. Mr. Silvery has been in the Tanganyika Administrative Service since 1922.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Gordon Lethem, at present Governor of the Leeward Islands, and recently appointed Governor of Sierra Leone, to be Governor of British Guiana in succession to Sir Wilfrid Jackson, who goes to Tanganyika Territory as Governor. Sir Gordon Lethem was Governor of the Seychelles from 1933 to 1934.

Major Lewis Hastings, the well-known Southern Rhodesian tobacco grower and former M.P., who has been broadcasting regular weekly topical talks in the Over-Seas transmission of the B.B.C., has given his general title "Calling Africa," as being a reflection of the vigour of his opinions and the picturesque quality of his phraseology must have led to widespread hope of his early return to the microphone.

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Death of Mr. Vere Stent Chronicler of the Matopos Indaba

Mr. Vere Stent, a South African of the age of 69, of 47, York Street, Cape Town, died of heart failure on August 1st, 1941, with Cecil Rhodes which, providing a fitting epitaph to a life that uniquely suited his talents, was in a piece of writing that ranks as one of the most important in his career. We refer to his description of Rhodes and the Zulu warriors who were killed by the British in the Matopos of the Rhodesia, a famous scene which he described in 1896. In this manner Rhodes brought the Zulu to a stand by his tact and moderation. His companions on the expedition were John C. Munn, Dr. G. M. Munn, and the last name of the scene which he described in his book, "The Matopos Indaba", being to life over a detail of the history of Rhodesia.

This judgement stamp of Stent as a worthy example of the oldest fact was corroborated ready to take a risk to a fact; for Stent made it clear that the all-powerful Rhodes allowed him to write exactly what he pleased, and did not throw any personal publicity, although the journalist to do his part. He told the truth as he saw it, was Rhodes's summary of Stent's character, and all the rest of Vere's life gave proof of the acumen of that judgement. All the truth as he saw it was, indeed, Stent's story.

After further brilliant work as Reuter's special correspondent during the siege of Mafeking, he founded the *Pretoria News* and continued to run true to character. The newspaper always a baby in its pink dress compared with the girls of Johannesburg, the Cape and Natal, held its own because "Have you read Stent's night?" A question asked in every club and meeting, and asked throughout the sleepy administrative capital and the G. C. city and Reef 45 miles south. Stent's readers believed little about the news. That was a mere accident, a concession to convention.

His editorials and notes were a magnet. Born with the gift of expression and a flair for attack, with humour, with irony, with scathing yet effortless phrase he set nightlights in the minds of chiefly people. Add to this that he was added in the wool pro-Briton performing in what was long one of the main strongholds of the trenchable British opinion, and the result is obvious. For years the factions and threats descended upon him—quite without effect. Many men can still recall the figure in spots, white double-breasted, from his little office toward sunset, his keen black eyes alight with the joy of the day, and a given another pointed at the man in the doorway.

Stent had strayed both on the left and the right, what he was Rhodesian, a genuine Rhodesian of the school, strangely oriented, yet ever shifting, in which there was the air of the Union. He had the sense of the servility of mind and lack of the spirit of them, and friend and foe alike open, or generally concurred with it.

During his last years, with General Smuts to whom he was a special correspondent. His writing in the *Pretoria News* consisted of letters on various subjects in the *Life of Cecil Rhodes*, and a *War and the Woman*.

Dr. Francis Beale, head of the Rhodesia Congo Archæological Mission in Johannesburg for research at Witwatersrand, said: "He dealt with the men who were from the Upper Congo showing the growth of the mining industry during a period estimated at 500,000

Mr. Thomas Dickson Interests in Nyasaland's Development

We do not yet report the death of Mr. Thomas Dickson, who died of heart failure on August 1st, 1941, with Cecil Rhodes which, providing a fitting epitaph to a life that uniquely suited his talents, was in a piece of writing that ranks as one of the most important in his career. We refer to his description of Rhodes and the Zulu warriors who were killed by the British in the Matopos of the Rhodesia, a famous scene which he described in 1896. In this manner Rhodes brought the Zulu to a stand by his tact and moderation. His companions on the expedition were John C. Munn, Dr. G. M. Munn, and the last name of the scene which he described in his book, "The Matopos Indaba", being to life over a detail of the history of Rhodesia.

This judgement stamp of Stent as a worthy example of the oldest fact was corroborated ready to take a risk to a fact; for Stent made it clear that the all-powerful Rhodes allowed him to write exactly what he pleased, and did not throw any personal publicity, although the journalist to do his part. He told the truth as he saw it, was Rhodes's summary of Stent's character, and all the rest of Vere's life gave proof of the acumen of that judgement. All the truth as he saw it was, indeed, Stent's story.

Archdeacon Quillpaud

Recently we announced the death of Archdeacon H. E. Gullhaug of the Anglican Church in Ruanda. The *C.M.S. Outlook* now writes: "Mr. Gullhaug joined the Mission in 1928. During the next five years his scholarship and unusual linguistic gifts enabled him to make a most valuable and permanent contribution to his translation of the Bible into the Pravi language. His family circumstances led him to return to Ruanda in 1933, but his interest in his missionary work and his deep interest in Ruanda was as keen as ever and in 1936 he spent some 12 months in the Mission, continuing his translation work, all of which circumstances again necessitated his return to his home. On the death of Archdeacon Pitt last year he agreed to go back to the Mission and take up the vacant post of teacher. Mrs. Quillpaud shared her husband's work in Ruanda.

Germany and Colonies

Certain Swedish newspapers, inspired by the Nazis, are already suggesting that the achievement of Germany seems in Russia will give the Reich a new field of activity, demanding at least a century of concentrated effort, that the Hitler regime will thus have to drop all thought of adventures in English Colonies, and that a sound basis for world peace. So the lack of Colonies is now being presented as the fundamental cause of the present war, is now presented as a firm foundation for peace.

Wise Education of Girls

The importance of educating girls in the best and fullest sense, so that their homes should be more than houses, and that they might accept the arts, music, books and womanly crafts, and be capable of intelligent conversation about current events, was stressed by Sir Godfrey Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when recently opening the Church of the Holy Trinity, headmistress, Miss J. Ross, said that the first privilege of a woman's life was to be able to do her home, and that of that privilege education was a great loss.

Sir D. Broughton Acquitted Questions in Parliament

The British was last week found guilty in the charge of murdering Lord Erroll. The jury was out in 40 minutes for 12 hours. Sir Henry John D. Broughton, aged 50, a former barrister and former major in the Irish Guards, was arrested on March 10 and charged with the murder by shooting of the Earl of Erroll, an elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, and Hereditary High Constable of Scotland, who was found dead in a motor car on the night of January 23. The trial, which began on May 26, was the longest in the records of Kenya. There was a direct conflict of expert opinion about the bullets found in Lord Erroll's car, which was discovered shot and those in the car owned by Sir Delves during the trial.

Kenya's Green Wares Helpers

Another notable center presided by Kenya was commissioning a Friday by the Women's Voluntary Services in the borough of Battersea. It is hoped that Kenya will have a good crop of London. All assist in training the girls in the apiculture and Miss Sewell, secretary to the Kenya Settlement Office, said that the girls are doing well. Telephone Whitehall (01) 5450. It is a good one of the girls.

Crops as War Producers

My current tobacco crop should provide some £75,000 in revenue to the British Government to pay the cost of training the war. Every Native engaged in producing an extra acre of tobacco yielding 100 lb. when sold in Britain is a direct producer of £100 in revenue from duty and taxes. Such a man can be employed in growing it, he provides only about £10 for his labor. If he remains in his village he will probably pay only 8s. local tax and nothing towards the Home Government. — Mr. H. N. Percival, in a recent letter to the *Manchester Times*.

Salary and Status

As outcome of representations by the Pharmaceutical Society to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, steps are to be taken to improve, where possible, the scale of pay and the prospects of pharmacists in our African Dependencies, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, having consented to the proposals. Kenya professed that should such arrangements, at present non-existent, be effected in the future, the proposals would be before in mind, but Northern Rhodesia declined to make alterations in arrangements of the grounds that those in force there are slightly more favourable than those proposed.

Enlightenment

The richest form of partnership between European and African are seen in the growth of an enlightenment in opinion among Africans themselves. — says a paragraph in the current annual review of the Church Missionary Society, continuing: — It is gratifying that during the past year a district in the Kenya Highlands celebrated the marriage of the first two girls in that district who have grown up without having undergone the usual initiation rite. They are the daughters of a pastor and the bridegrooms were two of the leading educated young men. Such a step, with additional custom may well be an important step in weakening the hold of the rites, which have caused untold suffering to countless women and girls.

The Minister asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what steps had been taken to associate the Empire of Abyssinia with the work of the recent meeting of Africa in London, and whether it would be invited to send a representative to future meetings. Mr. Butler: — The text of the resolution passed at the meeting of Allied representatives held in London on June 2 has been forwarded to the Emperor of Ethiopia, and His Majesty has been invited to associate himself with its principles. I shall be glad to bring to mind the point raised in the second part of my hon. friend's question.

British Bank in Addis Ababa

Barclays Bank (C.A.) opened a branch in Addis Ababa last week under the management of Mr. E. Whitcombe, who had previously served the bank in Palestine, Egypt and Cyprus. He is a son of a former Bishop of Colchester, and was educated at Haileybury.

Racing in Kenya

At a recent public meeting in Nakuru, a resolution, passed unanimously, was moved by General C. Lewin that the Jockey Club of Kenya had been formed without consulting those most interested, and depriving serving soldiers of much outdoor amusement and endangering the Colony's bloodstock and the country, built up at great expense during 30 years. The suspension of meetings being already opposed by military views, Captain Spier said that of the 2000 horses in training 27 wanted racing, another 2000 a program by General Lewin regretted that the Jockey Club had not had permission to expert opinion in the matter. The view was expressed that Nairobi racing should be run by a separate Nairobi Race Club.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

New Saza Mines Report

Mr. J. Fraser Brown, Chairman of the New Saza Mines Ltd., says in his report for 1939 that operations yielded a net profit of £23,300 after the reservation of £14,000 to London of £17,900, which he describes as a very satisfactory view of the status of the mine...

The ore reserves at the mine are estimated to be 1,292,000 tons of average grade containing 0.49 dwts. of gold and 1.16 dwts. of silver per ton. The first mint figure for the year was 1,292,000 tons for a minimum production of 1,500 tons per day...

The general managers, Joanni Syndicate, Ltd., report that 2,084 tons of an average of 7.38 dwts. were treated at the factory total in view of the fact that the mill was originally designed to give a rate of capacity of 2,500 tons annually...

2,971 ft. of underground development footage and 3,140 ft. of shaft preparation were completed during the year and 2 shafts were lowered down to the new level...

The company issued share capital is £100. The analysis of costs given in the report is easily the most complete ever published for an East African gold mining company.

Position of K.G.M.S.

For the year 1940 Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., made a net profit of £2,066 (against £8,291) after providing for taxation, depreciation, and other charges...

Production amounted to 30,899 tons (against 27,846) which yielded a bullion recovery of 7,983 oz., made up as to 6,391 oz. by amalgamation and 1,592 by cyaniding...

The share capital is only £20,000. Cash in the balance sheet at £15,405 is held in trust since the company has no bank and stores in Kenya at £1,307...

The Chairman is Mr. F. V. Nettleton (Chairman), Mr. S. Martineau, Captain W. ... The vacancy caused by the death in London of Mr. ...

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Co., Ltd., reports a net profit of £36,818 for the year ending March 31 last, including £15,795 brought in as a dividend for taxation and depreciation...

Mr. C. C. King, the consulting engineer, reports that 16,224 tons were milled and 30,196 tons of residue were treated the recovery from the mine ore being 0.49 dwts. and from the residue 0.49 dwts. per ton...

It is, he says, in the interest of Government and shareholders that low grade ore should be mined when met with...

To neutralise the effect of any surreptitious propaganda by enemy agents, the Native compound has been equipped with an amplifier set and outdoor loud-speakers...

The issued capital of the company is £300,000. Mining rights appear in the balance sheet at £210,240, mine development at £100,667, permanent works, machinery and plant at £16,201...

The annual meeting is to be held at Welton-on-Thames to-morrow morning.

New E.P.L. Granted

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd. has secured an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of approximately one and a half square miles of the South Kavirondo District of Kenya.

Advertisement for The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. featuring a large illustration of a power transmission tower. Text includes: 'KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA', 'The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.', 'THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.', 'THE KARISUMBI DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.', 'LONDON OFFICE: 100, QUEEN ST. W. A.E.C.'

Statements Worth Noting

Let your speech be always with grace, as becoming the salt of the earth. — *Proverbs ix., 6.*

It was said between 500 and 1000 A.D. that children between the ages of 10 and 100 years are enrolled in schools. — *Montagu's English speaking in London.*

The Nyasaland Native is a good sportsman and good money outside his own country. But he is not a hard worker. — *Donald MacKenzie Kemp, Governor of Nyasaland.*

There is a belief amongst Africans that hyenas are used by witches during the night to their horses. The people are afraid to kill the hyena in case the owner may be bewitched. — *An African writer in "Montagu."*

The swains must come first, but it is the good farming that will win the land through neglect, for the soil we have lost our country in the form of serviceable soil. — *Mr. J. de Kock, speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.*

Until the early part of the nineteenth century journeys by coach or chaise must have been perigoneous compared with a present-day motor trip through the Kedong Valley. — *Mr. H. A. Campbell, of the Kenya P.W.D.*

This is the most prosperous Budget yet laid before this House. Income tax yields £20,000 above the estimate, and there is £107,000 of excess profits tax in addition. — *Mr. W. J. Leggate, speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.*

If anyone wants visual evidence of the wanton, reckless and disgraceful rape of the land of Kenya, I suggest he drive up the escarpment leading to Sukalia. Here squatters, goats and fire are rapidly turning a once beautiful area into a desert. — *Mr. V. W. Reves, in "The East African Standard."*

Company Progress Reports

Thistle-Ethia Gold.—One 885 tons were produced, 4,900 tons crushed, yielding a profit of £1,200.

Wanderer Consolidated.—3,944 tons were produced, 37,800 tons crushed, for a profit of £1,000.

Sherwood Steel.—The crushing of 100 tons yielded £8,973 and a profit of £1,401, compared with 100 tons in 1910.

Rezena.—Tine crushing were 18,600 tons, white yielded £26,286 and a profit of £3,982 compared with 1910.

Coal and Motor.—During June 26,000 tons were produced and output reaching £52,574. The profit for the month of May and June were £23,019 and £1,000 respectively.

Thistle Mining and The Thistle-Franklin Mining Co. announces a dividend of 7% against the last year.

Shamva Mine. A general meeting of Shamva Mines Ltd. was held on 15th June at Motengwe. The meeting was held at the Shamva Shatterbury. Appointing Mr. A. R. Canney, managing director of the company in place of Mr. W. S. Fricklin, who desired to resign his office.

News of our Advertisers. Bovril Ltd. has declared an interim dividend of 2 1/2% on its accumulated profits.

Messrs. Thomas, Telford and John Brown, Ltd. have subscribed £100 to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.

Lord Leake passed away last week's annual meeting to Virrol, Ltd. and with deep regret the resignation through ill-health of Mr. A. R. Canney, managing director since the formation of the company 41 years ago, and attributed the company's success to him. Mr. Canney's retirement was a great loss to the company. The news of the general manager of the company, Mr. C. G. and endeared himself to everyone in the business.

It was obliged to resign from the Finance Control Board and was elected to Parliament. Why should justice be done to allow the person the late Lord Leake, Lord Leake, Mr. L. J. Wilson, addressing the House of Commons on 15th June.

Although it is 100 miles and miles nearer the Pacific Ocean than Southern Rhodesia, Kenya has a minimum of horses at training for her and the Army is 100 per cent compared with Southern Rhodesia's 500, which in most cases is increased to 500, and in Kenya practically no official training is given to men in civil life. — *Sunday Post, Nairobi.*

The member representing Native interests cannot adequately represent the views of one million of uneducated natives. I can only say: "It is time the Natives' views were given better expression. We shall soon be sitting on the grassy valley." — *Lieutenant Colonel S. G. G. Brown, speaking in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.*

There are 9,000 miles of roads in Northern Rhodesia, the maintenance costing £10 per head of population (European and native). Comparative costs are £12 in Nyasaland, £10 in Tanganyika and £10 in Kenya. The mileage per head of population which those countries obtained for that outlay is greater. — *The Director of Public Works in Northern Rhodesia.*

The so-called advantage of what is known as the "Kaffir" is one of the greatest obstacles to national progress. How many farms move to the measure and standard of cheap labour, instead of being operated by Native labourers to the standard set by the farmer based upon an orderly system? Has any attempt been made and provided to train Native farm labour to be efficient? Is not, as a rule, the excuse that it is too cheap to bother about? — *Mr. E. H. Sazator, in "The Eastern Weekly," South Africa.*

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News Items in Brief

During March, 1941, groups and 48 Asiatics visited Nyusalama.

The present season's Rhodesian tobacco crop is expected to reach a total of 12,000 tons.

A baby, to be known as Victoria, was born recently to a trader as it was passing the Victoria Falls bridge.

Beira Municipality has in principle decided to invite Public Works Ltd. to supply the town with electricity. An initial reception is being held at Beira on Monday, July 15, 1941, by the League of Nations.

Lower than 1940 appointments in the Public Works Department in Southern Rhodesia were made between 1st February and 1st April.

Reports on credit balances of some £100 for 1940, Kenya Department of Agriculture states that the cut expenditure of £100,000 has given six months' notice to terminate his contract.

A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. H. C. Willan, administrator General, has been appointed to advise on the organisation of the sale of a cadastral map of Zambesia and the introduction of registration of titles.

Inter-catch of big game much better than in Southern Rhodesia, than usual, four horns being seen head of cattle near Tgomani and a rhinoceros being seen at Gungwe, and buffalo at Bushill.

Rhodesia's consumption of creamery butter has almost exactly doubled in the last seven years and is now 1,500,000 lb. a year. In addition, there was an estimated consumption of 350,000 lb. of butter in 1939.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament had a fairly passed a motion urging the Government to consider a bill to give powers to the Prime Minister to accept a suggestion that the measure be referred to a select committee to have power to take evidence from all Ministers.

General Sir Kenya Estate Duty Amendment Ordinance, the rate of death duties:—From £100 to £1,000, 50%; £1,000 to £2,000, 40%; £2,000 to £5,000, 35%; £5,000 to £10,000, 30%; £10,000 to £15,000, 25%; £15,000 to £20,000, 20%. The scale rises to 10% for the balance.

The first boys' boarding school to be opened in Rhodesia is the Livingstone Primary School, established on the initiative of the Mission of Scotland, and supported by other Protestant missions, and under the headmastership of Mr. Pike, formerly head of the Livingstone school, Livingstone. The new school, which was opened by the Governor and has room for 600 scholars, has as one of its 12 governors Mr. Isaac Lawrence, an African.

Of Commercial Concern

The average tobacco prices at auction in Southern Rhodesia for the second week in June were: fire-cured, 12.57d per lb.; fire-cured, 9.58d. per lb.

The Cotton Control, which had fixed prices of raw cotton from April to the end of July, announces that they will remain unchanged until the end of October.

As much trade has been done in two months as all between the Union of South Africa and the Belgian Congo as had done the case in a year, recently declared by the Government of the Leopoldville Chamber of Commerce.

The final official estimate of Southern Rhodesia's tobacco crop for the year, for the 1940-41 season, is: fire-cured, 12,000,000 lb. from 65,489 acres; fire-cured, 593,000 lb. from 1,000 acres; Turkish, 20,000 lb. from 2,000 acres.

At a recent meeting of the South African Citrus Board it was decided that all possible must be done to increase sales to all accessible territories in the African continent, and to find additional outlets for citrus by products in order to enable by-product plants and canneries to absorb more fruit.

Southern Rhodesia's imports from South Africa in 1940 totalled £2,156,295, compared with £1,632,990 in 1939; from China, £408,776, compared with £347,868 from the U.S.A., £1,028,439, compared with £850,759. Imports from the United Kingdom were £3,685,594, against £3,880,010.

Following official publication in Southern Rhodesia of details of experimental pyrethrum growing on irrigable land along the Eastern Border, 60 farmers apply for seed or roots. Analysis has disclosed a high percentage of pyrethrins 1 and 11, and Rhodesian flowers are said to equal the best grown elsewhere.

Zanzibar's 1940 imports totalled £377,000, and exports £341,000, the corresponding figures for 1939 being £381,000 and £1,167,000. Import restrictions were an excellent handicap on trade, and a fall in copra prices was a further handicap, but a normal clove harvest, together with heavy exports at varying prices, gave a spending power that provided a welcome improvement in internal trade. Large importations early in the year had built up stocks generally sufficient to meet demands. During the year there was a 3.4% rise in imports from Great Britain and 2.2% in exports to the Mother Country. Imports were an almost doubled value in imports of bags and sacks from India, a fall in Burma rice imports, and a 93,000 increase in rice imports from Tanganyika, and rise from £30,926 to £35,000 less than £115,326 in purchases from Tanganyika.

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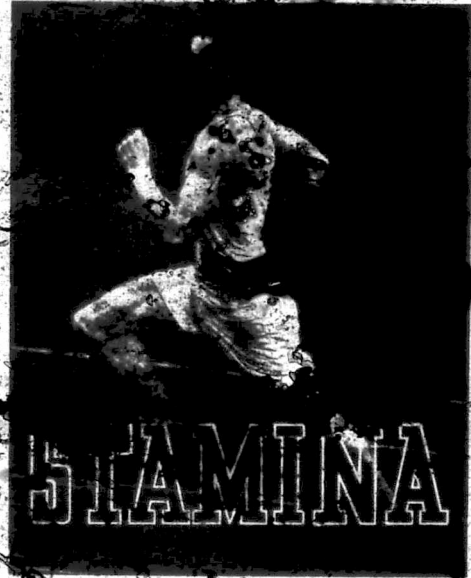
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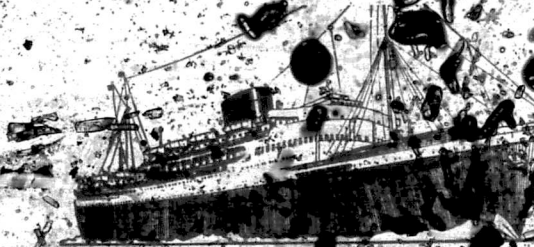
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AND RHODESIA

Volume 17, No. 1

June 17, 1954

Published for the Editor

at the Editor's Office

Editor
F. A. H. H. H.

Registered Office:

10, Euston Road, London, W.C.1

Emergency Address:

10, Euston Road, London, W.C.1

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE ON COLONIAL POLICY, very fully reported in this issue, gave Lord Mowle the occasion for a statement of Government policy, Lord Hailwood the opportunity of referring to the Lords Debate, briefly but most usefully, on Colonies, certain fundamental

several other members of the Upper Chamber the chance of displaying their opinions. It is astonishing, for instance, that Lord Bledisloe should have suggested that the main impression brought back from his tour of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland was of a lack in Europeans and Africans alike of a true sense of responsibility for the development of their own countries. We know the opinion that in no part of British Africa has there been a more lively determination than in Southern Rhodesia to develop the resources of the country within the means procurable, and anyone who tries to read the official reports of the debates in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland during the past decade or more will find a unifying theme in the non-official members have just recently pleaded for more active development, the postponement of which, by the Governments, has been due not primarily to any failure to appreciate the needs of the case, but to shortage of funds and of personnel, and other similar well-known causes, not even hinted at by Lord Bledisloe.

Lord Eastwell appeared to labour under the impression that the Colonies are sources of highly profitable investment in which industrialists, so far as Africa is concerned, are unaware of the facts. On Rhodesia, by Professor Frank, He Do Not Know, what is to be done? That to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and not to know that for years past Africans have received the most thorough medical training in the world, and Uganda, and Tanganyika was also very much behind the times in describing his vision of a small African village in which the headman has been given a wristwatch every night, round which at a given hour in the evening after work the people could assemble, and the Governor himself speak to them on subjects of daily interest, while knowledgeable speakers can be obtained to speak to the women on their services, maternity services and child welfare? This is no vision, but a commonplace statement of policy in practice at this moment. Does it occur to those who urge upon us that they are under an implied obligation to acquaint themselves with the facts before making public statements so wide of them? Such responsibility must at all times rest upon the public, and in particular in war-time, when the Goebbels propaganda department ceaselessly seeks statements which it can turn to its own advantage, not scrupling to falsify and distort for that purpose.

Lord Moyne revealed the... dispatch to Colonial Government... on the desirability of reducing... by diversion to the coffers of the state... greater part of persons... at least for these persons... **Taxation.** ... standards. It has long been widely felt in Eastern Africa that the local Governments have been timid in calling upon the people for the sacrifices which they are more than ready to make in the common cause, and we shall with great interest for the interpretation placed by local Administrations upon this intimation. Lord Moyne's phraseology is, of course, ambiguous: since to raise taxation from 5% to 6% is still the still trivial level of 6% would in one sense "divert to the State a greater part of personal income," the Minister presumably meant "the greater part," rather than "a greater part." One thing is certain—that Colonial opinion has for almost two years been dissatisfied with the relatively light tax impositions ruling in the Dependencies, and will cheerfully bear hardships comparable in the financial sphere with those resting upon every man, woman and child in the Mother Country, provided only that the increased revenue thus raised be devoted to sound projects, particularly those directly concerned with the prosecution of the war, and not to largely increased official cadres, with consequent addition to annual pensions which already cause widespread anxiety.

For many years this newspaper has pleaded for adequate planning, and we warmly welcome the news that Lord Hailey, who has already put Africa greatly in his debt, has now accepted the chairmanship of a small fact-finding Committee within the Colonial Office.

Lord Hailey's New Office.

Under the circumstances when those non-officials in the territories... knowledge of East Africa who might have given valuable assistance in such a connexion are wholly involved in other work of direct or indirect importance from the war standpoint, it would not be practicable to set up a mixed official and non-official body of conspicuous competence, and there was therefore no alternative with the result which Lord Moyne has taken. His selection of an independent chairman is a satisfying, for Lord Hailey, so well understood the non-tribal standpoint that he will be able to the need for an assembly of all the relevant facts, and not merely of the sections as may most readily appeal to the official mind.

He has, moreover, shown an emphasis on... for the assistance and advice of scientists and other bodies interested in these Colonial problems, thereby epitomising the practical nature of his own approach to his task by the remark that "at some time just as or some when... people should say: "We asked for bread and you offered us a vote." Too many of the doctrinaire articles of Eastern Africa speak as if the black box were more than well-lit, and too few of its friends have in the past realised the importance of improving the standards of nutrition of the people.

IN SEWER, IN THE TSSUE we publish the text of an account of the Battle of the Abessinian Lake issued by the Ministry of Information only a day or two after we had described it. Ministry of Information and the War in Ethiopia.

amazing incompleteness and shakable consistency and unparalleled posture of procrastination, which, nevertheless goes placidly on, notable mainly for its gaffes and missed chances. To the best of our recollection, this is the first descriptive story of a real substance issued to the Press by the Ministry during the whole course of the Campaign in East Africa. Could there be a more damning indictment, or a simpler justification for the charge of missed chances? Is this official summary of recent operations in central Ethiopia considered likely to interest the public, as it allegedly will, why were similar and equally detailed reports not released? Is it intended to cover up the operations? And did it not occur to the Ministry that for greater publicity could have resulted from one hour or five communique, each one fourth or one fifth of the length, than from one long recapitulation, for which not only newspaper could hope to find space in these days of severe paper rationing? East Africa and Rhodesia will, in fact, be one of the very few organs of the British Press to publish the statement in full; and it would not be at all surprising if it proved to be the only newspaper able to take that course. That possibility, which is almost a probability, is a well-reflecting upon the judgment of the Ministry, and severely and persistently on government departments.

The Battle of The Abyssinian Lakes

Captures include 20,000 Prisoners and More Than 100 Guns

THE MILITARY AIRS Section of the Ministry of Information has issued the following account of the Battle of the Abyssinian Lakes:

For more than 3 months British and Italian forces in the highlands of north-eastern Abyssinia have been in various phases have extended over an area measuring 300 miles by 175 miles—rather less than England—in a wild country of lake and mountain, where roads are non-existent, in which heavy rain has turned the tracks into morasses and the roads into swift torrents.

Jimma the Core of the Italian position along to hold the highlands, the core is Jimma, the second biggest Italian administrative colony in Abyssinia. The attack has been directed against East and West African columns advancing from Abaya in the north, Neghelli in the south-east, from Yavellu in the south, and from Maji in the south-west, while Patriot forces have pushed in from the East in the north-west, and Italian and Italian columns have operated from the Gambella area in the west.

The more or less continuous battle which since early May has taken place in the southern part of the Jimma enclave, the title of which has not yet been fully aptly be given.

It was on May 6 that South African forces, advancing from Neghelli attacked the Italian forward positions at Wedara and carried them after two days of fighting. At the same time Patriot forces attacked on the broad waters of the Omo river, overpowered an Italian outpost and captured eight machine-guns. Shashanna, to the east of Lake Shala, a column from Addis Ababa gained contact with the enemy on the 20 miles west of the same lake, a second column from Addis Ababa successfully engaged the main forces at Babissa. This column was held up temporarily by floods in the river Gidu, but on May 14 captured the main tank and two anti-tank guns, with little loss to themselves.

On the south-east of the lakes the West African column advanced through the line to Giabassire. On May 17 there were eight guns and 100 horses were captured, and the Neghelli column, which had been ordered to Dulle. The column then, on the 21st, captured 2,000 Italian prisoners on its advance, with the aid of Shashanna.

The Importance of Soddu

The Italian columns operating in the east of the lakes were converging on the land-bridge between lakes Shala and Abaya, across which runs the road to the important centre of Soddu, and it was by this time evident that the enemy, who hitherto had fallen back in the face of serious attack, was likely to hold the line of the River Billo, which running from north to south, cuts across the land-bridge and covers the approach to Soddu. Irregulars were sent ahead of our troops towards Soddu and Babissa. Substantial information derived from air reports.

On May 20 the north-west column of the Italian after heavy fighting in which many tanks were captured, captured 20 miles north-west of Shashanna, taking over 2,000 prisoners to the west of the lakes. The main tanks and 57 machine-guns. One hundred of the enemy were killed. They advanced to the River Billate, where the road bridge had been destroyed, but a ford was found and a bridge-head established.

South of the main lakes, the South African columns from the west, after they had captured Hula, captured Soddu on the 21st. A Brigade of 100 Italian troops, which had been ordered to the

guard was reported to be at Wafra, and the end of Lake Abaya. Wafra was taken on the 22nd, along with the Italian prisoners, 1,000 Italian and some captured cars. On the same day, 200 Italian troops, 1,000 prisoners and a number of captured Italian vehicles were captured. Heavy rain and damage had held up the advance of the columns operating to the east of the lakes, from Awada and Giabassire respectively, but the situation was rapidly being effected.

While the area east of the lakes had been gradually cleared of the enemy. The remnants of the 21st and 24th Italian Divisions, which had held this area, withdrew across the land-bridge and, joining scattered survivors from Soddu, retreated south of that place into the difficult hill country on the west bank of Lake Abaya.

Our own forces, leaving those remnants to the care of the Abyssinian Patriots, continued towards their main objective, the headquarters of Italian resistance at Jimma. The main obstacle was the River Omo, now in flood, and heavy rains and mine-fields continued to slow down operations. Enemy transport on the west bank was successfully attacked by our bombers, much demolition work on roads and road-bridges was done, and the mopping-up of scattered enemy forces continued.

On May 27 General Cafarini, commanding the 21st Colonial Division, surrendered to our armored troops, and 650 men, the remainder of the 21st Colonial Division, were rounded up. An enemy report to General Pralormo, who with the remnants of the Italian 24th Division was in the hills south of Soddu, demanding his surrender, but this was refused. Patriot force reported that a stretch of country for 70 miles between Lake Abaya and the Omo river was clear of the enemy.

Services of Abyssinian Patriots

Fresh enemy attacks were reported on the western column of West African troops, then based on the River Omo in the Abaya area, where they sustained heavy losses in killed and prisoners. By June 1st, however, the column had forced a crossing and had entered the Soddu area.

Meanwhile, north of the Soddu-Jimma area, Patriots captured the Italian position at Billo, and attacked on Lekkama, On 5 and 6 they were strongly counter-attacked by the enemy and had to withdraw. They were reinforced by West African contingents withdrawn from the Abati front, and the Italians eventually evacuated Lekkama, which was occupied by our troops on June 11, the enemy retiring westwards toward the river Diddesa.

By June 10th a force from Soddu had reached the Omo river, then in flood, 1,000 yards wide and running fast. The bridge of the Soddu-Jimma road had been blown, but in the face of some opposition a bridge-head was established under the protection of our guns which had to be man-handled up the eastern escarpment of the river.

By June 5 the west bank had been cleared and 3,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 180 lorries and other war material had been captured. The northern column had advanced from about 15 miles southwards, while the southern column was now 12 miles west of the river, but had been delayed by road-blocks, heavy rains, and bridging difficulties.

On June 15 a curious incident occurred. The Italian G.O.C. sent in word, requesting us to go to the assistance of General Pralormo and his men of the 24th

Division was had previously refused to surrender and were now menaced by the Patriot forces. A message was sent to get in touch with the General. The surrender was by 200 men on June 11.

On June 11 our two columns conveying from north and south made contact with each other at a point 20 miles from Jimma.

On the following day patrols arrived within 12 miles of the town. By this time Patriot forces from the east had occupied Shoa Gimfirra, and were pushing on to Bonga, 20 miles from Jimma itself.

As this growing danger from the east had now been divided, part of the force moved first to Jimma, and on June 11 it was reported that the town had been retaken with the west of the Danes river.

The subject was to join hands with the force which had been holding the north-western section of the line against the Belgian and Sudan Defence Force columns based on Gambia, and the Patriot forces, which in the lower Daddesa area, had occupied the main highway operating along the Gimbi to Gema road. These latter troops, hampered by the movements, by the bad conditions

of the roads, reported to be surrounded and captured. The British road unit of 200 men, which was on a long march from the south of Jimma, was in a position to fight from a fortified position in the west of Lake Tana, and 170 British

four guns and 10 machine guns were in the hands of this force. A western area was still being supplied to the Patriots against the Patriot forces.

In Jimma itself the garrison was known to be on the point of surrender. On June 22 the British force, which were apparently burning petrol stores and other supplies, was reported to have been captured by the British force.

On June 23, Patriot troops under British officer entered the town and received the surrender of the British force, including a corps of 100 men, 100 machine guns, and other supplies.

The British force, which surrendered, included 100 men, 100 machine guns, and other supplies. The British force, which surrendered, included 100 men, 100 machine guns, and other supplies.

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Lords Debate on Colonial Problems

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord Listowel requested a Government statement on the steps taken to implement the provisions of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of last year.

Claiming that the Migrator system had been more often honoured in the breach than in the observance, he suggested that that was not to be so, while the territories were regarded mainly as markets for manufactured goods, as sources of cheap raw materials, or of highly profitable investments. According to last year's statistics, the Colonies were no longer to be the plaything of economic forces over which they had no control, for financial and scientific assistance from this country would equip them to stand on their own feet.

What, he asked, was being done to stem the soil erosion proceeding at such a dangerous pace in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia? He urged that we should bring our brain on the spot, as doctors men recruited in the Colonies, and emphasised that the German propaganda machine killed America with stories of British exploitation of the native races of Africa and India.

Lord Warrington, reminding that the foreign investments of Great Britain would increase during the war, said that sound development in the Colonies would create valuable new customers who would help to maintain British exports at the pre-war standard of living.

Many African peoples required international co-operation and help. Our peace aims must be a new Colonial Charter giving everyone access to raw materials, and raising the standard of living of Colonial peoples by the reorganisation of agriculture, the redistribution of land, and the creation of subsidiary industries in the Colonies.

Lord Payne Calls for Colonial Sacrifices

Lord Payne called for sacrifices for the Colonies, saying that the hands of the Empire from Great Britain and America must be turned to the Colonies. On the other hand was the need to turn upon the people in the Colonies who were the standard of living similar to that of this country to support similar sacrifices in their consumption of non-essential goods, and on the other hand was our obligation to maintain, and if possible improve, the standard of living of those less fortunate but more numerous classes in the Colonies whose existing standards fell short of the minimum regarded as desirable.

He asked these questions and tried to recall the Government's policy on the subject of the Colonies, and the steps which had been taken for limiting colonial consumption, and for exports, pointing out the need for saving foreign exchange, and productive capacity. The Government's policy to achieve these purposes by controlling imports, by a system to limit spending power, and by war savings.

I have pointed out to Colonial Administrations that, even when a nation is not in a position to make adequate provision for their needs, it is desirable, as in the country, that spending power should be diverted to the colonies, and that the part of personal income, which is not spent on personal living in an Empire standard. That is the case in the case of a world in which the results is a greater yield in revenue, and is not to be balanced the budget, well and good. There are few Colonial Governments which could not do with more revenue.

Delinquents to Accept Colonial Gifts

Some of them have been so generous to offer their surplus as gifts to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the war. I have felt somewhat uneasy about the nature of these gifts. It does not seem proper that the Colonies should be permanently deprived of the generosity of their sentiments of the Government, and that they should have so many reserves that they may sorely regret that they have not. Accordingly, what I have now proposed is that if they have surplus available for the time being, these surplus should be given to His Majesty's Government without charge for the duration of the war, with the condition that they shall be repaid when the war is over, and the Colony concerned, or post-war.

This, of course, will prevent our own hands by the use of the surplus, which will be used to ensure that they have less available resources without any further charge on the part of the Government. It will be a great help to the Colonies, and it will be a great help to the Government. It will be a great help to the Colonies, and it will be a great help to the Government. It will be a great help to the Colonies, and it will be a great help to the Government.

will be the cement in the African campaign, it may be said that the Colonies have been able to offer such practical support.

It is important to plan ahead, that is to say, in financial matters, since the lines are being drawn, and many areas may be hundreds of miles away at once, and it is not desirable to have a hurried colonial government do the job. It is a long time to plan for the future, and meantime it is essential for them not to be afraid of submitting schemes by instalments which do not involve imported material or personnel. There will be hope, for quite a number of schemes, especially on the social welfare side. Colonies can be assured that if they can put up good schemes which do not interfere with the war effort, the Government will be glad to finance them, will be glad to help.

Post-War Prospects

The prosperity and the future of the Colonies must be profoundly affected by the changes brought by the war. Quota schemes for imports from various countries and commodity schemes to ensure various producing countries a fair share of the world market, as rapidly superseding other systems of tariffs, as a means of controlling the direction of trade, not only Colonial trade, but also Colonial development in the widest sense, will inevitably have to be regulated and controlled by Governments, much more than was necessary before the war. It will not after the war merely be a matter of readjusting supplies. Neither the supply of what the Colonies want to import, nor the demand for what the Colonies wish to export, nor the supply of the necessities for transport of the goods, will immediately disappear.

The organisation of the Colonies has already been affected with the changes, and it will have to be continued in some shape or other in the new world-wide regional or a continental system, it will surely be necessary to have some coordinating authority. We are, of course, keeping a very close touch with the Colonies of our Empire. General Africa and the Governor of Nigeria, who is Chairman of the West African Governors' Conference, is about to confer on these subjects with General de Larminat for the French, and Governor-General Ryckmans for the Congo.

Committee Established under Lord Hailey

There will be many other problems, scientific, administrative, and political, to be dealt with on a more than a local plane. Machinery for that purpose will have to be devised. These changes will not come of themselves, and much thought and wise leadership will be required. For this purpose we must keep up and strengthen the efficiency of our Colonial Services. The personnel is now carrying on under heavy handicaps owing to the large proportion who have been recalled for military and other war services. It is during the war, of course, after consultation with the military authorities, we are keeping up a measure of recruitment for the administrative, agricultural, legal, medical and other technical branches, so that there shall be no gap in the structure of the Colonial Service when the men who have been retained over age and for other reasons are called back at the end of hostilities.

I have also set up within the Colonial Office a special official Committee to prepare the ground for the decisions which will be needed to plan Colonial development under the new conditions after the war, and to collate the facts that will help us to deal with many other post-war problems. Wise decisions will only be reached if based on the fullest information. It is so fortunate in having as its Chairman, Lord Hailey, who since his great African Survey has carried out two other inquiries in connection with our African Colonies and their relations with those of Belgium and the Congo. The Committee is primarily a preliminary fact-finding body. It is working in close touch with

various outside non-official organisations who are in a position to assist in its inquiries.

These preliminary steps may, I hope, assist the Government in its decision on post-war colonial problems, provide the necessary information, enable the Government to make far-sighted decisions on Colonial development, and so the social improvements which may thus be secured for the population to whose welfare we are entrusted.

Lord Hailey's Speech

Lord Hailey said, *inter alia*—

The sense of trusteeship has never from the first been absent in Colonial thought, but of late years it has taken a more constructive interpretation. That is due to a variety of causes, and not least to the far better knowledge of administration through the extension of social services and the place in the Colonies of obtaining information as to the actual physical and other conditions of the people, and to changes which are being taken place in the countries in which social work has entered far more largely into the activities of government; and in which the position of the State in supplying the social services has acquired a new importance.

In a world in which primary materials are so abundant, placing their producers at the mercy of the world market, it is clear that if we are to assist the primary producer to achieve better standards of life, we must attend not only to questions of production but to marketing. That applies equally to export production and to subsistence production.

There is involved in this the vast question of building up the financial structure of the Colonies. The latter instance of every country is built up on the mass of small transactions and petty savings of the innumerable body of small people, and it is to that we now have to pay attention. That problem requires research by economists, and the knowledge of sociologists, since the economic and social problems are distinguished in the Colonies, and in colonial development.

I feel that the new Colonial Office must be able to rely on the assistance and advice of such scientific and other bodies in the United Kingdom. It is essential to collect material and give precision to the issues. In other words, we may hope it will be able to do the job for that planning which must be undertaken on a larger scale by Colonial Governments themselves, and perhaps to draw both from the experience of our own and other countries some kind of general guide-line. In these days we are so apt to legislate, and we must for the Colonies not only be able to make a contribution which they would have expected under the Colonial Development Act, but some additional contributions in order to make up for these losses, which have suffered by the delay consequent on the war.

Four Stages of Colonial Development

Colonial development has four stages. The first is the preliminary stage, introducing peace and order and that amount of stability which will allow the inhabitants of the country to take the first steps to secure their own material well-being and advancement.

The second stage is one that follows last of the first, namely, taking measures to prevent the exploitation of the inhabitants of the Colonies by private interests, or to safeguard them from the abuse of authority.

There follows a third stage, more positive, more constructive, a stage which involves the expansion of the social services. That is a stage which is of the highest importance. It should engage all our energies.

There is a fourth stage, in which the fulfilment of our trusteeship for the Colonies will be tested by ourselves in Great Britain, and also by the Colonial peoples, by the measure in which we have afforded them opportunity

Background to the

Luftwaffe Losses.— Ever since the outbreak of this country Germany has lost 3,688 aircraft of all types, mostly bombers and dive-bombers. A fairly accurate method of translating aircraft losses into casualties in trained men is to multiply the figure by two and a half. The loss in men would therefore be somewhere about 9,200. Many good machines must also have failed to get home. During the campaign in France the advanced Air Striking Force and the Air Component were credited with the destruction of 1,000 enemy aircraft. This is almost certainly an under-estimate. Units of the British Navy have shot down a further 322 machines, 26 bombers. An additional 26 have been accounted for by German and occupied territories dive-bombers and day and night fighters. The aggregate Axis air losses in the Middle East total another 1,967 machines to the total, of these probably a quarter belonged to the Luftwaffe. A few more German aircraft have been destroyed in Syria, and 38 are listed as destroyed at sea, presumably by submarines and land planes. Coastal Command engaged on patrol and convoy protection work in Norway shot down 20 German planes. The total destroyed by British arms alone is therefore a little over 6,000. R.A.F. in terms of trained manpower, means about 15,000 casualties. Let us be modest and put at only 1,500 German aircraft losses at the hands of our Allies. Thus German Air Force losses are at least 7,500, excluding training accidents, crashes in landing operations and machines damaged during battles. These losses must have cost Germany quite 18,750 men.—*Times* (International correspondent).

News and Views.— Leave communique to the Services Departments, where they properly belong. Leave news to the Press, giving the fullest facilities and placing censorship and publicity in the hands of publicity-minded officers of high rank, located in the Ministry of Information but having direct access to the Army Council, Board of Admiralty, and Air Council respectively, so as to enable them to do all the overriding that is necessary. Drastically reform the service of information on the home front. Leave existing arrangements for the service of foreign information as they are. Finally, organise an effective enemy propaganda branch, which should control B.B.C. broadcasts and all other means of distribution and get down to their job at once.—*Brigadier-General Sir George Cockburn*.

The Importance of Syria.— Syria, which was the birthplace of Arab nationalism, is, paradoxically enough, the principal stumbling block in the way of Arab unity. Its politicians want to play the leading role in a unified Arabia, and this is not practical politics. Intellectually and politically, excluding Egypt, Syria is the most advanced of all these countries. Many Syrians have found employment in other parts of the Arab world than their own, hoping for more freedom. In their exile they have kept alive a sense of indignation and resentment against British rulers, as well as against European powers. But France fulfils the role of Arab enemy No. 1. Italy comes second as suspect, and Britain, as yet, the Palestine question aside, is not. Until recently Germany did not come into the picture at all. Few felt that her treatment of the Arab question would be any better, but her growing power under a dictatorial régime tends to confirm many Arabs in their admiration for government by dictatorship amongst earlier exponents of which were two oriental rulers, Mustafa Kemal and Niza Khan. The only real reason why there was no revolt at the beginning of the war was the presence of a large army under General Weizsäcker. When the war situation changed to our disadvantage Moslem sentiment was already inclining towards the Axis. German agents were very active and dealt with their promises of aid. Then, despair, the Syrians turned to them as the only hope. All the Germans had been able to inter-vent successfully in these things had been in a developed and dignified fashion. When on June 8, the Syrian frontier was crossed by the British and Free French, General Catroux proclaimed the abrogation of the Mandate, and promised full independence to Syria and the Lebanon. It is vital that General Catroux's proclamation should be endorsed in treaty form at the earliest possible moment.—*Imperial Policy Group memorandum*.

Unchanging Hat.— The German tactics now are no different from those they used in the last war. The only difference is that the skill and innate brutality of German chemists, metallurgists, and physicists have worked for a quarter of a century in perfect German tools of destruction, and by so doing are assisting German troops to sweep the gates of mercy on mankind.—*Sir M. Gordon Frazer*.

The Production of Warplanes.— 18 months ago the House of Commons Select Committee of National Expenditure, representing all parties. One of the first conclusions to which the Committee came was that it was impossible for them to examine expenditure without examining efficiency. I said not long ago that I did not believe our people were working at more than 75 per cent possible efficiency. I cannot alter that opinion yet, and there are efforts wanting in direction, and a certain number of people, both in management and among the workers, who require discipline. By expecting men to work continuously seven days a week you lose production. Loss of production is also caused by monotony, especially where it is accentuated by long hours and inability to have recreation. Other factors are want of outside interests, bad housing, bad heating, and want of ventilation. Most of the new factories are in areas far away from the centres to which the people have become accustomed. There are not conveniences such as a school, housing, or transport. A large proportion of the workers does not enjoy their work and as a result their work is done more slowly. Give people like our own and our submarines, who could speak with effect to the shipyard, and fighter pilots in aircraft factories. . . . Politicians or retired generals to tell the workers is no good at all. We must impress upon all concerned with the war effort the absolute urgency of getting that extra production which we are still wanting.—*Sir J. W. Anderson, M.P., Chairman of the Select Committee on National Expenditure*.

Hitler No Accident.— Hitler is an accident or a calamity? The Germans reply mainly as I do, Hitler is no accident, but a deliberate and inevitable outcome. We are therefore not to blame only for Nazism, but with the German nation.—I do not say race. We are at war with the German nation because our real enemy is German militarism. And militarism has long and well-established hold over the German people. From 1919 the German nation was determined to expand at the expense of weaker vessels. A ruthless sanction was necessary. Christianity would not do the trick. The best that Germany could do was to go to the old, and well-established, and to Hitler.

PERSONAL

Lady Baden Powell has been appointed as Registrar of the Rhodesia and Kenya.

Mr. B. J. Johnston has been appointed Director of the Commission of Enquiry into the Rhodesia and Kenya.

Mrs. A. J. ... has been appointed as ...

Mr. ... has been appointed as ...

Mr. C. L. ... has been appointed as ...

The appointment of Mrs. J. P. Dewlas as an honorary game warden in Tanganyika Territory has been announced.

Mrs. ... wife of the Governor of ... has been made a Commander (Sister) of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Commander W. A. Barkley, R.N. (retired) has been appointed a storeman in the Public Works Department of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Nelsie Farson, author of "The Sand and the Sea" is to write a film script describing 12 hours in a London hotel during the "Great German" raid.

Sir Geoffrey ... former Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has been appointed regional representative of the Ministry of Supply for the southern part of England.

Carairi Desmond O'Hara has been appointed District Commissioner, Wajir, and Mr. William Keir, District Commissioner, Mandera, Northern Province, District, Kenya.

The Rev. N. H. ... of the Ligonier ... Society, has been appointed to the African ... Advisory Board of Northern Rhodesia, in the place of the Rev. G. Quicke, resigned.

Major G. S. J. Ode Browne, Labour Advisor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and ... of Tanganyika Territory, and ... now visiting Ceylon, Malaya and Mauritius.

Lord Phymouth, former Under-Secretary of State for Dominions Affairs, has been elected President of the University of Wexford. He has been keenly interested in East African affairs for many years.

Messrs. A. C. Tannahill and Percival Phillip have been appointed a sub-committee by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce to consider suggested amendments to the Trade Licensing Ordinance.

Major P. N. ... and Miss ... daughter of Sir Cecil Rodwell, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Rodwell, were married at Holbrook, near Ipswich, on Saturday last.

Three ... C. V. Paris and L. A. Wells, who were ... in Kenya in their appointment as cadets in the Administrative Service, have been posted to Machakos, Kisumu, and the Central Provinces respectively.

The engagement is announced between ... Hugh ... Royal Tank Regiment ... and ... daughter of the late Mrs. ... and Alison Cecil, only daughter of ... and Mrs. A. L. Weekley, of Alexandria, Egypt.

Mr. J. R. A. ... The sons of a ... and ... daughter of ... Mrs. ... daughter of ... and ... to be married on Saturday, August 23, ... now Senior Crown Agent ... in charge of the East African department of the ...

Colonial Office

Sir Kenneth ... D.S.O., K.C., who was ... General in ... 1928 to 1933 ... in the ... Office and the ... Office in succession to Sir Henry ... whose appointment as ... in-charge of ... was ...

... resigned ... and ... to take up the ... and who is expected to ... in the ... of September, was born in ... and ... College, ... in 1914 ... and the ... being twice ... and ... of ... his ...

Malaya's New C.J.

Ramsay Wilnot Seton, M.C., ... has been appointed Chief Justice of Malaya in the place of Mr. Alban ...

... of the Rev. A. R. W. Seton, one of the ... Surrey, was born in 1884 and attended ... College, Suffolk, and ... London. He was admitted a ... in 1910 and served as ... in the ... 1914-15, when he was gazetted second ... From 1916 to 1918 he ... Motor Battery in ... and ... appointed Staff ... Administration, ... until June, 1920, when he ... Officer at Jaffa. He ... and two mentions.

Called to the Bar in 1928, he was transferred to his present post in Jamaica in 1935. He speaks fluent ... and from 1918 to 1930 compiled a translation of ... legislation.

Mr. ... Thomas, after appointment as Crown Counsel in Kenya in 1920, became President of the District Court of Cyprus four years later, and acted as ... judge, on various occasions between ... 1929 he became ... and ... transferred to Cyprus as ... and ... Chief Justice for various ... until 1937. He became a judge of the High Court of Malaya in 1938.

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Lords Debate on Colonies Questions in Parliament

(Continued from page 1)

To the point which I put in my article, namely, the extent to which we have admitted them to partake of self-governing institutions.

We have very fully achieved the first two stages in that vast area of more backward lands under the Colonial Empire by the expansionist policy at the end of the last century. But everywhere, and especially in those more backward areas, our problem now is to deal with the third stage, the constructive stage of the social services. Much has been achieved. I should be unwilling that anyone should think that the picture presented here truly presented of the state of affairs in Northern Rhodesia on the one hand, and in some parts of the West Indies on the other, prevails throughout the Colonies. It would be by no means a true picture. There has been great advance in the social services.

True Satisfaction of Trusteeship

Our attention for the moment must be concentrated on the first two stages of health and social standards. You cannot build up political liberties on dwarfed bodies or stunted intelligences. I desire to repeat here a remark I had the temerity to make elsewhere—that we may well hope the time will not come when the people of the Colonies, and more particularly in those backward Colonies, say to us, "We asked for bread, but you offered us a vote." We cannot satisfy ourselves of trusteeship in this way.

Lord Bledsoe, who was in Rhodesia and Nyasaland Royal Commissions when he was Chairman, has derived the impression that there is a lack of a sense of responsibility on the part both of the white population and of the Natives, and I am going to venture to urge upon you no one can more strongly than I do the necessity of priming the pump of industrial development with Treasury money, that it is most important to take care to develop amongst the white people and the Natives a due sense of responsibility for the development of their own country.

Lord Swinton said that the development of wireless services in the Colonies was of tremendous importance. Sir Arnold Hanson, a very active Governor, had been the originator of the idea, installing loud-speakers in the Falkland Islands before broadcasting was much known. While in West Africa he had made himself a real minister of Propaganda by that means—means which had earned dividends of 10%.

He, Lord Swinton, believed that a Colonial administrator the important thing was to make the Native culture pay off on his holding, rather than on his holding.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Italian Crimes in Ethiopia

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Butler, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated the policy which is being pursued with regard to the government of Italian prisoners taken in Africa, whether they were being sent to India, and so what effect they were being kept in Kenya and other African Colonies.

Captain Sturges said the policy is to remove these prisoners from the theatre of operations as soon as possible in accordance with this policy they are being sent to various parts of the British Commonwealth, including India, to be employed as a means of retaining a number in Kenya. Mr. Butler asked the Duke of Aosta, being treated in the most difficult way from other Italian prisoners?

Captain Margesson said: "So far as I am aware there is no difference between his treatment and that of any other officer of similar rank."

Captain Sturges asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there will be any proceedings as and when possible, a record was being kept of the names of Natives and their allies responsible for hundreds of cruelties and oppression committed against defenceless men, women and children in conquered territories, concerning the establishment of custom and record of these crimes.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said: "It is difficult to obtain information in present circumstances as to the responsibilities of particular individuals. No doubt such information may, due to some become available to His Majesty's Government through the Allied Governments concerned, but it would be premature to make any statement as to the use to which they may eventually desire to put it."

Record of Enemy Cruelties

Mr. Noel-Baker said: "Is such a record being prepared, for example, in Abyssinia, and do the Government recognise that it is desirable that there should be a record of individual crimes during the war?"

Mr. Butler said: "I would require to refer to any particular case of interest."

Captain Sturges said: "Ought not a record to be kept so that after the war it could be sorted out and a decision taken whether prosecution should follow?"

Mr. Butler said: "It is very difficult to obtain information about the actual responsibility of private individuals."

Mr. Noel-Baker asked if Mr. Butler would make inquiries about Abyssinia and see what could be done as a test case.

Mr. Butler said: "Certainly."

Mr. Noel-Baker asked the Foreign Secretary later whether he would ask the senior British officer now in Abyssinia to collaborate with the Emperor in preparing a report concerning the crimes committed by the Italian authorities and forces during their occupation.

Mr. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that he would like to discuss that question with Mr. Noel-Baker.

He asked whether he had received any official reports of atrocities committed by the Emperor of Ethiopia's soldiers against Italian civilians or prisoners of war during the recent campaign. Mr. Butler replied: "No."

Mr. Noel-Baker said: "In view of the many known atrocities committed by the Italians during their occupation of the country, is it not a very remarkable fact that no reprisals were made by the Ethiopians? Is it not desirable that the Government should give publicity to the fact that they have so scrupulously obeyed the orders of their Emperor?"

Mr. Butler said: "Yes. The hon. Member has a serious service in bringing the matter to the attention of His Majesty's Government."

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Army Council's Messages To Generals Cunningham and Platt

WELL-MERITED CONGRATULATIONS have been telegraphed by the Secretary of State for War to General Cunningham and General Platt.

The Army Council congratulate you and the troops under your command on the final defeat of the Italian armies in southern Abyssinia. The rapid exploitation of your victories at Moyale, the Juba River, and the Marsa has denied to the enemy the opportunity of reorganising his scattered forces, while the unrelenting pressure which was maintained after the capture of Addis Ababa led to the collapse of Italian resistance in Dessie in the Lakes area, and finally in the Galla Sidamo Province. The campaign has been conducted in conditions of great physical difficulty over immense distances and against an enemy whose forces were numerically superior to those at your disposal. Your achievement is one of which the Empire may be justly proud.

Captain Mager's message to General Platt said: "The Army Council congratulate you and the troops under your command on their victory at Debra Tabor on the defeat of the Italian armies in southern Abyssinia, to which they so actively contributed. The capture of Keren, the defeat of the Duke of Aosta's forces at Amba Alagi, and the victory at Asosa, carried out as they were in the face of determined resistance by a numerically superior enemy and in conditions of the utmost physical difficulty, were achievements of which the Empire and our French and Belgian Allies may be justly proud. The victory at Debra Tabor, which has finally isolated the one remaining Italian stronghold at Gondar, and the capitulation of General Gazzera and the enemy forces in the Galla Sidamo province to the commander of the

Belgian troops, who had played so gallant a part in their overthrow, provide a fitting climax to this noble campaign.

Broadcasting on Monday night, on the subject of the departure of South African troops for Kenya, Field-Marshal Smuts claimed that the Springboks had given the first great knock in the year to the soldier's front.

They have laid low Mussolini and his African empire. Mussolini's damaged reputation has never recovered. The status of Italy has been reduced to that of a satrapy in Hitler's empire. It is the first stage of the downfall of the Axis itself.

Just as Abyssinia proved fatal to Mussolini, North Africa and the Middle East will make an important contribution to the downfall of Hitler. The final knock-out will come elsewhere, but the turn of the tide will probably come in the Middle East, and the Springboks will have their share in the coming victory.

Over 700,000 Enemy Casualties in East Africa. It was officially announced on Monday that by the end of June we had taken approximately 96,000 Italian prisoners in East Africa, and that there had been some 25,000 enemy casualties in that theatre of war. In addition, we have taken 20,000 Native prisoners, and approximately 200,000 enemy platoon troops have deserted, making a grand total of over 300,000.

Mr. J. E. H. Balfour, British African Air Force Corps Liaison Officer, when he returned to Johannesburg a few days ago from East Africa that the Third Fighter Squadron of the South African Air Force, though possessing only nine machines, had shot down 101 Italian planes in Abyssinia.

Because it is considered that the continued presence in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somaliland of large numbers of Italian civilians would be an embarrassment, some 2,500 Italian men, some of whom are to be sent on a term of years to the District of Kenya. The cost of their maintenance will be borne by the Imperial Government.

General Pietro Badoglio, who recently surrendered with all the remnants of the Galla Sidamo Province of Ethiopia, was once Italian Minister of War. He became Supreme Commander of enemy forces in East Africa when the Duchy of Aosta capitulated at Amba Alagi.

East African Duties of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State in the Middle East, told press correspondents in Cairo a few days ago that he would undertake all negotiations with the Emperor of Abyssinia, and with the Emperor's authorities, and would be responsible for the evacuation of occupied enemy territories, that he would advise the British and Egyptian Governments on the conduct of the ultra chair of the British Ambassador. Second and primary duty, said Mr. Lyttelton, would be connected with the supervision of supplies for the forces in the Middle East, including the organisation of adequate services for the quick unloading of convoys. To assist in such matters he would have the benefit of the advice of General Sir Robert Haining, the newly appointed Intendant-General.

General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, who also received accredited correspondents in Cairo, explained that General Haining's main function would be to co-ordinate the basic requirements of two of the Services, and possibly at times to arrange for their supply in the most economical manner. His authority would extend over the allocation and use of docks, harbours, and railways, employed in the basic supply of the forces, in order to eliminate wasteful and needless competition, and he would be in charge of the coordination of the power and its distribution on broad lines among the Services behind the front.



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News in Brief

taken in part from his school days in Southern Rhodesia, where he worked in a factory.

For extension of its National Service Programme has borrowed £10,000.

At the end of 1949 there were 1,170 pupils in Southern Rhodesia, compared with 10,100 for the Central Legislative Council in 1948. The Government has offered to provide the capital of £1,000 for building up of the first African primary school.

The first of three sister ships of the South African Mail for services between East Africa ports was recently launched from a mission station in the District of Zambar, celebrating its jubilee this month. One of its founders was the late Archdeacon H. W. Woodward.

Despite the increased rate of income tax levied upon single men in Southern Rhodesia, a bachelor earning £500 will pay only £20 per annum, as against £20 last year.

The family hitherto available to members of the Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Ltd., to send their letter to friends in this country has now been withdrawn.

Southern Rhodesia's Public Services Board will appoint further male clerks on probation only during the war, while women clerks engaged during the war will also be temporarily appointed, women and widows being given preference for post-war permanencies.

Discussion of household management, crafts, hand-work, science and like modern subjects in the Forms I and II curricula of Northern Rhodesian schools to be in line with Southern Rhodesian practice was urged at a Lusaka meeting of the European Education Advisory Board.

Infection of yeld fever due to insect contamination, on the suspicion which the animal has been feeding while dead at the mortuary was stated in the latest report of the Director of Veterinary Research. There have been the usual deaths in Southern Rhodesia. Cattle died on the farms for years remained in perfect health, despite the fact that analysis of their hair showed arsenic in considerable quantity.

Information Officers from Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, Aden, and West Africa, the director of the public relations section of the Embassy in Egypt, military officers representing the Middle East and East African Commands, and administrative officers from occupied Italian territory in East Africa recently met in conference in Nairobi under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the East African Governors' Conference.

Of Commercial Concern

A new partnership between Anglo-Siam and Siam-Siam Ltd. has been formed in London. The partnership is to be known as Anglo-Siam Siam Ltd. and is to be formed in London. The partnership is to be formed in London.

The sale of the plant and machinery of the production of sisal in the United Kingdom is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The sale is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The sale is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

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A farm in Southern Rhodesia made about 200 tons of compost manure during 1949, and was able to turn out large quantities. The farm is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The farm is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The latest report received from the Department of Agriculture of Uganda states that production of fish to the end of April totalled 349,200 lbs. In the Eastern Province sales of fish for the month totalled 99,287 lbs. compared with a total of 109,199 lbs. in 1949-40.

On the day on which the fish was sold, the price paid was 17 shillings per hundred lbs. The price paid was 17 shillings per hundred lbs. The price paid was 17 shillings per hundred lbs.

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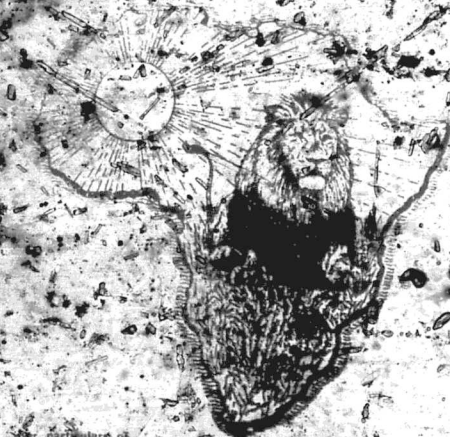
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