

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ABYSSINIA. A test case in respect of British imperialism towards the African ought equally to be a test case of British standards of intention. Any transgressing with that standard

on responsibility by inflicting on evasion will indicate the true state of the world and the spirit of the times. In this

ment recently, as leader of the weekly *East Africa and Rhodesia*, all shades of stress was laid upon the responsibility of establishing a record of the names of Nazis, fascists, and their allies responsible for deeds of cruelty committed against the helpless in conquered territories, with particular respect to Abyssinia, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and

M. Noel Baker presented this same upon Mr. Butler, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who appeared curiously reluctant to accept the principle of condign punishment for individuals guilty of war crimes. After some stalling it was agreed to make no inquiries about Abyssinia unless if it could be done. When it was suggested that the Foreign Office should instruct the senior British legations in Abyssinia to collaborate with the Emperor in investigating and determining the crimes committed by Italian authorities and force their government to do the "Government" spokesman merely advised that he would like to discuss the matter with Mr. Noel Baker's proposal by which further

policy references had been avoided the project postponed.

Even in the conduct of war, Britain, in contrast with Germany, has been consistently by far the more civilised when German standards of conductiveness are applied. But we are here concerned

with the *Principle Not Punishment* of *Vindictiveness*, not *Effectiveness*. The

German stock of scoundrels has always been notorious; in all his wars he has behaved abominably. But in the most widespread enormities of the German the conduct of his in Abyssinia

for six years, beginning, opening with an aggression as he was too impelled, and revoltingly reinforced by, every barbarity; even to poison gas used against defenceless people, was matched when the Ethiopians were at the mercy of fascism they, ready and violent brutality, from mass murder down the scale of crime. It is also for nothing that the Emperor, on the eve of his own entry upon the catastrophe which was to lead to his restoration, said to his people the empire that they were entirely to abandon him, and that of acting again as an oppressor. He had dropped

nothing in his day of darkness, though he had lost all external credit, the Abyssinians obeyed him. We ought, the Daily Express, State for Foreign Affairs testified only a few days ago, that not one case of human suffering known to have occurred

and makes more repellent any further indecency in high quarters in Whitehall. The British attitude should always be straightforward and vigorous. If we do not thoroughly investigate

Retribution for Flagrant Crimes

the Italian outrages in Abyssinia and bring the perpetrators to trial, we shall be guilty of a failure to execute that justice which the Prime Minister has promised. Indeed, promptitude in this matter would provide the hundreds of thousands of criminals in active command, high and low, in the German forces with a vivid reminder that retribution is at hand. Never again must we recall the crime of the last war, in which, to take an outstanding example, that of the English commander in East Africa, General von Lettow-Vorbeck, we ended with the extra lives of millions of a finished product of Hitlerite barbarity, both field and a white-washed scabbard. The key lesson of the Hitlerites is that brutalities are, and indeed must, beget brutalities. Fascist Italy has shown itself a living example. The profoundest result of this conversion, on the contrary, as one in defence of which we have at length drawn sword and thrown away scabbard, is that brutality is both a deadly morality and bad policy. This time we cannot prove it to the hilt. All we have and are at stake. Not to bring flagrant transgressors to justice would be finally to condone a felony.

ALMOST EVERY LETTER received in recent months from East African correspondents, official and non-official, has contained a complaint that does honour to the patriotism of the writer.

Sudan Official Shows the Way. They mention the fact that in this crisis of empire they are being let down by their fellow-countrymen who are faced with daily dangers and increasing stricture of living, financial and otherwise, in the Colonies (to quote a phrase that repeats itself occurs) "scarcely touch the surface until at their local Government for assistance and then the parents which they are leaving share with the Mother Country in the cost of not sacrifices in any way comparable with those imposed by the cost of taxation, bargaining and dealing with the people of the Colonies. Britain will be a discredited Empire if she fails to give her sons great security for the expenses of parents that would in addition be incurred in sending the men back to England home, but for some reason or other the presentistic government seems to be unable to go far enough in the direction of a willing and eager to give sum of money. I hold by Mr. Lloyd George

"Too little, too late." I proceed to express the general judgment under this heading. We do not, of course, imply that the Eastern African territories have not given rich and good soil to their typical and traditional generosity. On the contrary, the charge must be that official caution has damned, if not wholly frustrated, a persistent urge to pay until it runs.

This being so, how in such circumstances was the conscientious individual to fulfil his discharge what was felt to be his or her moral responsibility? To each it has tended to be a judge of his or her own case, and that in whom a satisfactory state of things.

Income Tax and Voluntarily at U.K. Rates.

Accordingly, the solution arrived at by a Sudan official seems the widest publicity. In sending a further handsome contribution to the Sudan Warplanes Fund he wrote: "This together with my previous contributions, just about covers what I should be paying in income tax at Home, so I take no credit for it." Here is a magnificent lead. This honor's discontent of spirit has borne fruit in effective action based on the self-educated principle that since from Great Britain in war-time must necessarily in pecuniary advance. The same spirit dwells in many hearts. They must be quick to seize upon the example set by this patriot of the Sudan, a man too modest to reveal his identity.

THE HONEST COLONIAL LIBRARY. Accessible to those concerned with the affairs of the dependent Empire was that of the Royal Library. There, the London headquarters of

Appeal for Colonial Authors. which, it was polted, have suffered serious damage from German air attack. Important part of reference of history and to much now out of print and never to be reprinted, were destroyed or irreparably damaged by bombardment, fire or water. It may never be possible to restore the library completely, and it would certainly not be wise to attempt reconstruction while serious risk of further damage remains. The Library Committee of the Society is however engaged in arranging with the leading librarians the Dominions and Colonies to accept suitable work on its behalf and to hold them in safe custody until a fitting place is found. Young freebooters have been finally driven out of the sky by the growth of the avenging Royal Air Force. Many East Africans—indeed a

in those very early days could easily give in replacement of those now lost in the Battle of London, and any of our readers who help us earnestly requested to communicate with the Society's local secretary. Any donation, and particularly if it had some age and size, may supply a deficiency.

It is readily to be understood that the best time to East African or Rhodesian will be to speak on African or other Colonial subjects, but first assuring himself that they are not needed for what we did next signified London's leading Colonial Library.

The Capture of Keren and Amba Alagi

Training Day: Daily Beats Enemy Three Times More Numerous

An OFFICER FROM EAST AFRICA said in London a few days ago:

"Last winter the 5th Indian Division, which I was serving, was sent out together with the Sudanese Force, the allies of the front between Egypt and the Sudan on the one side and Eritrea on the other. We had been heavily attacked from the air on our way up the Red Sea to Port Sudan, but the Italian planes were beaten off by the magnificent barrage which our naval gun put up. They were never so surprised as we were.

"We were stuck due eastward from Port Sudan into Eritrea, and day before the enemy had shown us from which way we went after him."

"All through this campaign we kept up but constant harassing him day after day, thrusting him back from position to another and defying him, my men, at least, to organise, so making it impossible for him to attempt a counter-offensive. If he had ever been able to strike back, it would have meant many difficulties for this was a campaign in which a very large superiority in numbers was always on the side of the defending army. Time after time when we had brought all available troops into action we found ourselves called upon to make headway against an enemy twice or three times as strong as ourselves."

Odds at Keren

"At Keren, which was the turning point on the campaign, where the last fighting took place, and where we suffered the greater part of our casualties, we had to attack a vast mountain fortress ringed with carefully prepared defensive positions.

"Our forces were no more than two Indian divisions (the 5th and the 6th (which had joined us at the beginning of our advance) and the Sudanese Defence Corps, altogether. We had about 15,000 men, against probably that number of defenders. There were the proportions of our actions. At Keren the situation was clear; for the time they had to be prepared to defend, the superior forces with which they were able to hold them at bay for our supplies, however they were in proportion to the total for the campaign, must be accounted small. The 6th Indian Division lost, at and about Keren some 1,000 killed and wounded, which was four-fifths of their total losses for the whole campaign.

"How important was the fight at Keren you will learn from these figures. We were not quite three weeks in reaching its defences from the time of starting from Kassala on the Sudan frontier. We therefore spent nearly seven weeks breaking down the Italian defences of Eritrea, entering Africa on March 26th, captured Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, then followed its motion on the Red Sea, and finally the main refuge of the Devil of Aosta, the Italian 'Viceroy' and his remaining troops in Abyssinia at Amba Alagi, in another six weeks.

"After this the Italians knew that they had shot their bolt. So they told us after their plan had been to retreat forward along the railway and then to withdraw us from the north and the south. But we followed

them right from the border to hard and chased and harried them continually until they were never able to pull themselves together.

Pound and Go at Amba Alagi

"Their last, later chance of blocking us was at Amba Alagi, where in the last few days before the surrender rains were making supply immensely difficult for us. In consequence everything needed by our fighting troops had to be brought up on pack mules, making journeys of twenty days up and twenty days back. It was wonderful to see them bring up ammunition for the guns. Had the Italian general another fortnight we should have soon moved to Adowa to Asmara and waited for the arrival of the rains.

"The original intention is to approach Keren from two roads. But the southern road to Arezza was still impassable, so we made a camp on 500 motor-trucks which had held guns, great amounts of machine-guns and other weapons. I abandoned the trucks to the drivers. The guns good range was to sweep across the valley with a roar of a salvo of a hundred big shells in an instant, as coloured smoke shells. Two miles beyond all wreckage was a solitary Morris commercial van, which had struggled on after the other vehicles had been delayed by the boulders and the fall in the river bed. At Keren the maximum is 8,000 ft. in a wide valley which they completely dominate. Our infantry had to climb up steep, almost precipitous slopes against a fierce determined enemy who showered down hand grenades and set fire to their ranks with machine-guns and rifles. In the capture of Antsou the Cameron Highlanders, though they had to scale the ground, hardly failed to hold on. They just reached a position above the town, where they were out of reach of any rifle bullet or shell. They were brought up by ladders, where they launched a second attack and reached the crest, another look-out. It was a splendid example of dash and

The Spur of the Spear

"Here, also, a 'shotgun' on a smaller scale, which shows the might that goes to men. After an unsuccessful attempt to break through the mountain ridge, one of the British soldiers, a private, went up to the top of the ridge, and, with a rifle, two days' rations, a knife and a roll through his belt, had been half hanging over the edge from the earthworks. They had had nothing but water and the sweat of the night for twelve hours completed via Africa in the spur of darkness.

"From Amba Alagi we were ordered southwards to the Italian bases which were retreating in the rear of Addis Ababa. We soon found that the Gondar, this powerful, blockaded, already repaired the road again since it was cut into the side of a mountain so steep that in order to do this work the road-makers had been driven from their houses by the savages that the Italians had blown them up.

A square building, the only commanding object this road could offer, stood on station ground in safety above the railway a Park which had been a quiet and lonely spot of the last days. A company of Italian soldiers was standing in the street, armed and ready to fire off. Our squadron, numbering no more than 20 men, called upon the Italians to surrender, and our officers were then invited by the enemy to lunch to talk matters over. The Italians gave them a soldierly lunch. The conditions of comfort and courtesy which came as a surprise after the hardships and bare living of the campaign. When lunch was finished the wagons were bound down up outside, all loaded back towards Asmara, and every one with an Italian officer in charge, ready to drive the party. The squadron brought back these "prawns" with their loads and 60 prisoners.

The only road to Dej and Mala Ababa had also been obstructed and was still impassable. We had drawn this map on the 1st of April, each a gorge 3 miles instead of Amba Alagi. Beyond the gorge was a basin and then a ridge. The Tesselli Pass 11,000 ft. high between the two ridges south of the pass there are such gorges 2,000 ft. deep of the can-ban Qadit looking and containing the oasis is thus a long block of Amba Alagi about 12,000 ft. high, the last 300 ft. of which rises up in a pyramid and is crowned with a small chapel. In the lower slopes of Amba Alagi a stone school houses.

The whole formation is very like a starfish with Amba Alagi as the centre and the ridges running in various directions as arms. For the moment we had to fight our way westward through the hills. The hilltops at these heights were covered with snow, but as they were added to the discomfort of the troops.

White Pepper

Our plan of attack was (1) to move along the line to cover the Tesselli Pass, which was singular to the Italians since they had made themselves in the capital Abyssinia; (2) to attack from the front across the Tesselli Pass; and (3) to strike harder from the west. We hoped also to have support from British African troops which we were getting from the south.

The Italians were dislodged by the 1st Major's point. They also drew in many of their forces to deal with the Central advance with the result that the main column in the west made rapid progress in spite of the tremendous difficulty of the ground.

At one point the 1st Major's force charged through with the utmost gallantry a most brilliant attack. Their approach march through the darkness and their own thousands of feet of mud and sides of rock took seven hours. As dawn broke they were in position for their assault. Rushing forward along the crest, they beat the Indians by surprise and drove them before them. Then the 1st Major turned the attacking and won the Indians' weapons, so as to succeed in their purpose, a shell of bombs was hurled down the slope. The Indians answered with the bayonet. The attack seemed to be completely successful, but that came on the 1st Major's counter-attack was able to regain some of the lost ground. All the same, the enemy's position was badly shaken.

Then the South Africans came into action and started attacking Amba Alagi. They had some 400 men in action at a range of five miles. It was a field of hot artillery work, for they had gained the peak of the mountain to fire at, and were safe behind the ridge. There were no divisional headquarters. In all the other parts of this fighting the British and South African troops almost impossible difficult.

While these operations were going on a patrol of the Worcestershire regiment, 2nd second Lieutenant and NCOs and six men went out from the horses in the

presence of some 500 Italian troops who had come to support the subduing army. They had orders to hold the town until the arrival of the British troops. The Subduing Troops came then. But surprise was continual. The subduing side had been beaten, and therefore the Indians laid low by them came in. The subduing side had to fly, and when he did he reported his own victory to his comrades over the prisoners, making the whole party back through the mountains strongly held by the enemy and driven over their five miles away.

I had intended to add a deal of criticism because the Italians were allowed to march on with their horses and to let them down after the battle. I did not do so, however, as my opinion present. I can say that another would have been quite pitiful from the spectacle they presented.

At Amba Alagi we took 20 prisoners, nearly all Indians, and among them a number of officers, mostly whom were from disbanded battalions, who had drifted away into the country. Our troops engaged were fewer than 1,000.

Lesson of the Campaign

The lesson of the campaign is this: (1) Troops are to achieve results they must be well trained. They must have confidence in their leaders, and in one another. They must be sure of their skill with their weapons. They must be tough and resolute. War is always waged at high speed over vast distances on a great scale by small numbers. Junior officers and N.C.O.s must be taken at any moment to take decisive action, their own initiative.

Our army of less than 20,000 was able to defeat many times its number of Italians because our regiments, Indian and British, had undergone long and thorough training under Indian conditions.

Enemy Strength in E. Africa

The German statesman stated in London that the general armistice made between Great Britain and Italy to exchange information regarding the strength of each other's forces was unbroken by Italy, which again gave notice of the great increase of her passive military strength in East Africa. Whether it had been originally taken from Rofredi himself, not more than 10,000 men, had not been made clear that there had been increased to at least 102,500, composed of 40,000 Italian and 60,000 native.

Of the natives 30,000 were prisoners in British hands, 70,000 were estimated to be still at large, and the rest were made. Of the Native troops 10,000 were prisoners and all the others had deserted. Many having promptly enlisted in the Abyssinian Patriot regiments.

An estimate of the force in Sumatra, about the same time given 4,000 as the number of Italians still at large in Europe, four-fifths being located within a few miles of Madura, where a few native aircraft are probably still intact in caves. About one Italian is in the Banakil prison camp, Abyssinia.

Colonel Gianni Ferri, writing in a Milan newspaper, has recently alleged that Great Britain had 105,000 men ready for action in Africa at the outbreak of war, with another 45,000 available for mobilization. The truth is that the British forces on all the East African fronts together numbered fewer than 27,000, those in the Sudan totalling about 5,000, and British Somaliland being defended by only 500. The 12,000 that put number of the British by 15,000. Strong reinforcements were concentrated in Abyssinia, but at no time did the British exceed 10,000 in number, the maximum being the command of the Duke of Aosta.

Greater Pressure on Gondar*(With Offer to Puntland)*

DURING THE PAST WEEK there has been further news of military activity in Ethiopia, where the Italian remnant is protected by their natural obstacles in the Gondar sector and by their heavy rains.

July 16.—British, G.H.Q., Cairo, announced: "Our pressure is increasing upon enemy forces holding the Woschit Pass, north of Gondar. During a local advance on July 15 our troops gained an important position and dispersed a counter-attack with loss to the enemy."

July 18.—Telegrams from Nairobi stated that the Governor of Jibuti had been invited to agree to the evacuation of women and children from British Somaliland, during the first approach of this kind from the British side no reply was received, and a second suggestion, mentioning date and place, was therefore sent. Meanwhile supplies of milky-horse-bean meal over the border for the children known as *Nax* in the French Colony. There is growing evidence that the shortage of fresh foodstuffs is acute in Jibuti. The British occupation of the Ethiopian hinterland is causing cut-off the usual supplies from Abyssinia.

Prisoners Saved by British Gallantry

The *Times* correspondent in Nairobi has telegraphed: "Two British officers recently saved the lives of a number of Italian prisoners when a loaded ferry capsized while crossing the river at Melka Guba, in southern Abyssinia. The ferry was carrying a lorry and 30 prisoners. The ship capsized as it floated in the middle of the river, which was swollen and fast flowing."

Captain Wamser, formerly a officer in South Africa, tried to warn the Italians to jump overboard by taking off his own clothes, but the Italians apparently failed to understand his action and lost their nerve when the ferry overturned. They plunged into the churning, noisy, over-turbid water. Captain Wamser dived in and assisted several prisoners towards a rope farther downstream. Another ferry was operating. Meanwhile Lieutenant S. J. Korth, a former man of the Gold Coast Regiment, jumped into the water and rescued the prisoners to the rescue. All the persons were rescued except one, who disappeared in the confusion of the overcast and tempestuous floating in the water. Captain Wamser swam 20 yards beyond the other ropes to help him for the missing man."

Contributed to and from India

General Sir Archibald Willcocks speaking through his representatives in Simla yesterday said that Indian troops in the Middle East had done magnificent work and that without the co-operation of the fine Indian divisions and the great armoured cars success could not have been won. The names of Adi Barani, Keren, Amba Alagi and Marascus would become historic in the records of Indian Army, as showing that Indian troops were living up to their great traditions.

The Viceroy of India has telegraphed to Lieutenant-General Willcocks: "The announcement that the campaign in East Africa is virtually ended has brought quiet satisfaction in India, where the deepest admiration is felt for the magnificent part played by the troops under your command in these hard-fought and successful operations."

In a telegram to Lieutenant-General Cunningham, the Viceroy said: "Very hearty congratulations to you on the successful outcome of this long and closely-fought campaign. We have watched with the greatest admiration the conclusion of this outstanding feat. India and all India rejoice at the successful termination of the most arduous operations."

Complementary contributions amounting £700 were submitted to the House of Commons by the Vice of India and allowances for Mr. Oliver Gurnett, M.P., Minister of State, now resident in Cairo, representative of the War Cabinet in the Middle East. The sum mentioned is for the period from June 30 to December 31, the financial year "in respect of the services of the Minister at the rate of £5,000 per annum and an allowance in respect of expenses, which will be payable whilst the Minister discharges his present function overseas at the rate of £8,000 per annum." The current allowance is also to be paid at a rate still to be fixed.

S. Rhodesia's Fine-Malt Power Contribution

In a speech in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament that by the year end the number of men in full-time training for the army will be nearly 5,000. Mr. R. C. Alfredson, M.P., of Defence, added that proportionately to population, this world in Great Britain represents an army of 4,000,000 men.

The Bechtelmann Protectorate, which had been asked to raise 15 companies of the African Military Pioneer Corps in course of creation for service in the Middle East, filled its quota on July 10.

The success of the Gold Coast troops during the campaign in East Africa has so stimulated recruiting in that West African Colony that the intake of volunteers has been temporarily restricted.

A large party of South African A.T.S. girls, who had already proved themselves valuable in the East African campaign, have arrived in Egypt for similar work.

The destruction of enemy air power in Italian East Africa is to be brought home graphically to South Africans—and it is to be hoped to Rhodesians—by a special commando which is to spend about 10 weeks on tour, visiting at least 40 different sectors. There are to be mock air battles, in which captured Caproni machines will take part.

"Cairo! But there is nothing left of it! Our airbase have received it to ruins," said an Italian prisoner-of-war when told that the Kenyan capital was his destination, states a special correspondent of the *Natal Daily News*.

Italy's latest official statement of her losses in North and East Africa since her entry into the war admits only 25,565 casualties. Yet in Italian East Africa alone they have exceeded 130,000.

Carnality

Captain Richard Schuster, of the Royal Yeomanry, who has been killed in action in the Middle East, was the young son of Sir George Schuster, M.P., former Financial Secretary in the Sudan.

Misses has recently reached his country in the death in active service of Captain John Macdonald, Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary in the Sudan. He joined the Sudan Political Service in 1935, was successively D.C. at Mussewe and El Obeid, and was posted to the latter before July last year.

Flying Officer E. W. Fisher, the younger son of Sir Charles and Lady Alice, of St. Leonards, who was killed in active service in the Middle East at the age of 22, was for a short time a personal assistant to Air Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, A.O.C.-in-Chief, Middle East.

Filot Officer Bruce de Cardine, of Kenya, has been killed in action.

Sergeant A. A. de Haas, now of whose death in active service in East Africa has recently reached the Colony, was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. de Haas of Nairobi. He was a well-known Rugby footballer.

Regimental S. L. Skelton, R.A.F., who has been killed in action, was the older son of Mr. Chris Skelton of the firm of the R.D.R. and Mrs. Skelton.

Another war news item on page 1.

Background to War

Russia. Medusa tactics. — In German attack upon Russia initial border battles were used to capture most of the active forces corner them, and then smash them. There were the days of the battles of the blizzards Field Marshals Keitel, List and von Reichensperger. After four weeks of fierce fighting with blitzkrieg losses the first blitzkrieg successes for the German army the Soviet High Command is hitting back hard. This success of the Soviet General Staff is based on a "strategic" theory founded by General von Falkenhayn while he was a German General Staff officer assisting the Kaiser. It is known as Medusa tactics. You just turn an invader into a large barrel of treacle you will hardly be able to reach the bottom of the receptacle. Although there will be a particular soldier's assistance it will be impossible to advance any further, and rather difficult to pull your hand out. In military terms, the opposition will clutch him firmly on the date of a particular sector of the front and the attacker will immediately try to "corner" him, to nail him down. Next day, however, the enemy is fighting 100 or more miles north or south, or harasses the flanks or defends river bank miles away stubbornly. In the meantime the attacker has been pushing forward with all his might against a few divisions fighting a delaying action. He very soon finds that the other parts of his front line cannot follow up his successes as the defenders are now resisting fiercely on a sector where they showed only slight activity the previous day. Mr. W. E. Hart, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Italian Barbarity. — "British troops on entering Addis Ababa saw in two prisons which the Italians had erected there, the manner in which the administrators of the Duce had carried out Italy's alleged 'civilising mission': 1,575 Ethiopians were incarcerated there for the offence of patriotism. Many had not even been charged with any offence. In the St. Giorgio Prison 30 out of 424 prisoners were still untried. At St. Giorgio, within a stone's throw of the elaborate Fascist headquarters, was built of rough-hewn stone, whitewashed and roofed with slate, situated in a hopelessly hot in the fierce African sun, intensely cold when the night winds swept over the mountains of that lofty area. There was no furniture, no bed-sheets, and a blanket spread on the floor." Miss Sylvia Pantazzi, in *The Manchester Guardian*.

Administrative Changes. — There will remain stoically attached to their chairs in the air-raid cockpit various gentlemen whose title to their positions is based neither on energy nor performance, but on the old and fallacious notion of the importance of party checks and balances. The latest of an lengthy sequence of Ministers of Information is Mr. Brendan Bracken. He has been the premier loyal and devoted henchman for a number of years and his appointment will be regarded as a sign that his chief, Col. T. E. Lawrence, is interesting the functions of the Information Minister. Whether that interest will save him from being made a broken reed in the final times only can tell. Only if Mr. Bracken can stand up boldly to the Service chiefs will he be able to decide where his predecessors have failed. Mr. Duff Cooper, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is to converge from his humiliations at Bloomsbury in the furnishing of the Orient's coming soon upon the appointment of Mr. Vyvyan as Cabinet envoy in the Middle East; this departure confirms a new idea of imperial Government. Instead of Empiricism going towards Downing Street Downing Street goes towards the Empire. — *News Chronicle*.

Bed-Rock Diets. — Millions in India live on black bread and cabbage soup. They could not eat white bread for the fortified white bread of the Ministry of Food. Millions in Tibet and Sinkiang live on parched barley and buttered tea. In the cold climate of Tibet the monks may drink 50 cups in a day. Rickshaw runners in Japan eat over 30 miles a day on a diet of rice, salads and a little fish. A Japanese artist known to me, when hard up, lived in this country a month at a time on rice, cabbage eaten as a salad, with soya bean sauce and tea. In Denmark during the last war a diet of potatoes and milk sufficient for all-day bicycling, and men lived healthily on this for more than a year. The west coast peasants of Ireland live on potatoes, maize-meal bannocks, and a very little meat, eggs or fish. In Scotland oatmeal, kale and some fish have raised a strong race. We can't stop eating up every morsel of our animal diet, unless, if we can't have the sun, we have very little food without vitamins for our health." Sir Leonard Hill, in *The Times*.

Syria's Defences. — By the occupation of Lebanon no stretches from the Turkish frontier to the Nile a solid belt of defensive territory right across the path of German aggression. Afterwards from the Mediterranean, however, it is understood that the belt has been considerably reinforced in men and material. If the reinforcement is adequate the position is a very strong one, and as long as Turkey is neutral capable of maintaining it self against any attack from the West. The possibility of a German attack from the north east is remote at the moment, but it is satisfactory to note that both in Iraq and on the Indian frontier precautions are already being taken. In whatever direction the German invader could be struck a very兜命 reception." — *Time and Tide*.

Constructive Propaganda. — Britain must now attune its propaganda to the actual situation on the Continent. Moscow's broadcasting is ably conceived. It is based on a knowledge that the common people all over Europe pray daily for freedom from Nazi rule and for economic security. The Soviet spokesmen know that there is war weariness among the German population, and that there are many who will go slow in the factories and impede the German war effort, provided they see a future that offers them hope. Soviets are a patriotic people, afraid to desert their country and permanently shackled them can easily induce them to fight with all the endurance and determination of a slave. The chance of appealing to them by offer of a new Europe which, no doubt Hitler will not be able to dominate and of so doing increased by the entry of Russia to the war. — *New Statesman and Nation*.

A Briton in America. — I am compelled to earn dollars to live during his visit to the U.S.A. I sell myself at \$50 (£10) for lunch, \$10 for dinner, and generally end by pocketing them for love. The hotels take me at half price. What America really wants to trade amongst themselves and good words to talk their own languages in the course of the C.I.C. — A.F.E. (The American Federation of Labour skilled workers) — for opening Germany to the border, the British, the C.I.C.O. (semi-skilled and unskilled) in service to the United States in all our control. Colonel Austin Wedgwood, M.P., in *The Daily Express*.

to the War News

Opinions are summed up when Great Britain and the Soviet against Nazi Germany. She has away from the seaboard — Professor Maurice Dixon.

"This was my last stage of war," Sir Andrew was then.

"Justice is the sap which produces and guarantees freedom," Mr. W. J. Hilton.

No less than 2,000,000 men have been killed by Hitler's Weapons of War. — Lord Roxton.

"Our best friend in America is Harold L. Stassen, Secretary of the Interior." — Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P.

The 2-pounder gun of the Royal Artillery can pierce the armour of the known German tanks. — *Reuter Daily Express*.

"People are sent to the Churchill Islands to defend some place where suffering is at its zenith." — Mr. Willard Parker, K.C.

"Today, 20 years ago, Germany, having failed itself, now levels Belgium in the face of ridicule." — M. Paul-Henri Spaak, Prime Minister of Germany has already lost eight or the Panzer divisions in Russia, of nearly a third of his total armoured strength. — Mr. Morley Richards.

Never people in Great Britain are suffering from malnutrition now at the end of the second year of war than in the days of peace. — Dr. Weston.

Possibly America's greatest contribution to the democratic cause will be to inspire British officials with common sense. — Harry Swafford.

The new American aviator-bomber, the Douglas, "is the best in the world." — Mr. Robert Patterson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of War.

The jamb-making machine of the Ministry of Food was drawn by someone without the slightest idea of life in the English village. — Lord Addison.

More than 250,000 tons of German shipping has been destroyed or torpedoed or considerably damaged in the last three months. — S.P.T.

Mr. Basil Cardew: "Daily papers and broadcasting may go out of circulation unless greater efforts are made to save waste paper." — Mrs. H. G. Head, Salvage Controller.

For the first time the Air Ministry has two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, both of whom are ex-Air Force officers: Captain Harold Panton and Sir Hugh Michael, of the *Evening News*, London.

— and the like. In the case of the nation of Bulgaria, it is the question of whether the existing régime will go on, or whether a change should be brought about as well as the change of government.

Millions of men of all creeds have gone from Europe while it has been months through the absence of skilled labour and unskilled labour — Viscount Dawson of Penn.

The United States of America is an allied non-belligerent neutral. It hopefully will shortly be a non-neutral combatant belligerent ally. — Major Arthur Newell (U.S.A.). America could ship over very large quantities of her most modern fighters from England to Russia, though Russia need them much more than we do. — *News Chronicle*.

We estimate that 250,000 lire a year is extracted from the British public for patent medicines, a larger sum than is spent on all hospital services. — Sir Ernest Graham-White, M.P.

The coast of Norway is 515 miles from Iceland. The United States has for the first time obtained a possible base for air action against Nazi-dominated Europe. — Mr. Dennis Engel.

Could not the B.B.C. drop the piano on all the Allied national anthems on Sundays, and play instead a short extract from Beethoven's Victory Symphony? — Mr. P. V. Roberts.

The present balance of oil accounts for about five-fifths of every 100 millions imported into this country, the other 95 being used for purposes associated with the war effort. — *The Motor*.

A more North courageous and patient body of men and women could not be found anywhere than the American journalists who have worked in this country during the war. — Sir John Cooper, M.P.

At the early elections which have taken place in France since the armistice with Germany, the frontiers for trade union leadership will be quibbling have been harmfully divided. — Mr. Dennis, Political Director, Free France.

The U.S.A. Government has the biggest shipbuilding programme of all time. A little more than 1,000,000 tons of new shipping is being built this year, and at least \$3,000,000 tons will be built in 1942. — Mr. Harry Hopkins.

The most significant feature of the whole Mediterranean war is that nearly 30 ships a month have been splintered. Armaments arms have been starting up the Red Sea. — Mr. Oliver Iselton, Minister of Trade in the Middle East.

I only shake hands with an anti-Soviet Stalin but he should begin to be exposed, tried, doing so, with Peiping, Berlin, Mussolini, or anyone who can go happily to their ends with dishonesty and trickery to all humanity. — Dr. Henry Wilson, M.P., Chelmsford.

Military operations against the enemy body are only a means to our end, and the end is to quickly change his mind. Hence the importance of what's called morale. — In desiring to battlefield in war is the brain of the enemy. — Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P. — We should strive to strengthen state power, and dissatisfaction, and, above all, sense of the necessity of brave, selfless, disinterestedness, the people of the occupied countries, and making them, in each more difficult, harder to maintain, his K.G. speech there. — Viscount Astor.

Why Nazi Hitler is so invasive is asking? The most effective answer to a sudden, ridiculous hypocritical pro-Christian campaign of the Nazis has been made by the Catholic bishops in Germany, Germany in their protest against Nazi practices. — Miss Dorothy Thompson.

At the moment the sphere, using the phrase, is wide because there has been a too evident lack of the vision, a concrete and the courage to apply the measures necessary for the collective mobilisation of our man-power, and in the direction of our efforts towards our one overriding purpose. — Sir John Hay.

In view of Hitler's calculations, he carried him so seriously off balance as the belief that Great Britain would not enter into an agreement with Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the United States would lead in the support in the assault that took place in Germany and informed Russia, America, and Britain. — H.R.H. Prince George, Duke of Kent, in a speech in 1940.

German propaganda has about 60,000 carefully selected men and women in all walks of life, a large part of the U.S.A. — Dr. Frank Clegg, Doctor of Letters, a man and newspaperman, has given special attention from the German propaganda machine. — Charles A. Smith, associate London manager of International News Service, U.S.A.

I have a great respect for the Civil Service, but I should also think that there was general agreement that those members of it working in the Foreign Office are the very picture of their time, and that in fact they had a good outlook, saw various modern social trends, and as far as the outlook in common sense.

PERSO

Mr. Sims has returned from a month's visit to Kenya.

A son was born in Nairobi last week to the wife of Pilot Officer G. R. Scott, R.A.F.

Lord Failey has been elected President of the Royal Central Asian Society, and succeeds the late Lord Lloyd.

While Mr. C. Furness Smith, the Attorney-General of Tanganyika Territory, is away, Mr. A. H. Morgan, M.C., the Solicitor-General, is acting in his stead.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bright, the well-known British journalist, has joined her husband, Mr. Bright, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for the duration of the war.

Mr. A. L. Huxtable has been appointed Native Commissioner for Bulawayo and District. The post was previously joined to that of the Superintendent of Natives.

Mr. R. S. J. Pearson, deputy master of the Mint at Pretoria, is to advise the Southern Rhodesian Government with regard to the establishment of a Rhodesian gold refinery.

Major F. H. Powell-Cotton, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., of Thapet, who had travelled widely throughout East and Central Africa, mainly for the purpose of shooting big game, left on July 21.

Mr. H. S. Merrell, for 12 years Town Secretary of Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, received a presentation from the Town Management Board on his retirement through ill-health.

Sir Henry Bond, Governor of Kenya, has concluded a visit to the Belgian Congo, where he met M. Eboé, the Negro appointed by General De Gaulle to be Governor of the French Congo.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Lieut. William Stewart, R.A., elder son of the late W. A. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, of Allerton, Liverpool, and Betty Hele Sandeman, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Sandeman, M.M., D.P., and Mrs. Sandeman Allen.

It was announced late last week-end that the King had by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. William Tait Bowie, O.B.E., of Nyasaland. His Majesty's approval of this honour, having been signified on June 12th, was reported in our columns at the time.

Mr. J. Pinney, recently appointed a Cadet in the Administrative Service of Kenya, is the son of Major-General Sir Reginald Pinney, K.C.B., D.L.P., and Lady Pinney. Another son served with the Sudan Defence Force in the British campaign against Palestine, while their third son is on active service with the New Zealanders.

Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, who so many East Africans and Rhodesians know as editor of *The Times* from 1912 to 1926, died again since the beginning of 1928, when he retire in September, reaching the forced age limit. His successor will be Mr. R. M. Harrington-Ward, D.S.O., M.C., assistant editor for the past 14 years. Mr. Dawson was a member of the Milner Kinder-karted in South Africa.

Captain J. W. Potts, M.C., has retired after 30 years' service, serving in the Bechuanaland Police from 1912 to 1915, when he became a clerk in the Bechuanaland Civil Service, appointed an acting Assistant Resident Magistrate in 1920; he was an Acting Resident Magistrate from 1922 to 1925; became a sub-inspector in the Protectorate Police in 1925; an Inspector in 1927; a Resident Magistrate in 1930, and a District Commissioner in 1937. Captain and Mrs. Potts are shortly expected in England.

Ministerial Changes

The ministerial changes announced on Monday contained the names of several men with East African connexion.

Captain G. H. Ballou, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air, who becomes a Privy Councillor, has visited the Sudan.

Colonel G. A. Murray-Study, M.C., now Financial Secretary to the War Office, took a prominent part in the Press and platform agitation against the retrocession of the former German colonies. He is a son-in-law of Mr. Winston Churchill.

Mr. Harold Nicholson, latterly Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, who has resigned that office to become a Governor of the Bank of England, a member of the Higher Education Commission which visited the Sudan before the outbreak of war.

Colonel G. S. Harvie Watt, M.P., who becomes Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, and who has been on active service since the outbreak of war, is a 37-year-old barrister and is also a director of the mining companies operating the Belinga.

E.A. Service Appointments

Recent appointments and promotions in the Colonial Service include:

Colonial Legal Service.—Mr. P. G. Dickinson, Crown Counsel, Northern Rhodesia, to be Chief Magistrate, Palestine; Mr. W. E. Evans, Crown Counsel, to be Resident Magistrate, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. E. Hunter, Resident Magistrate, Jamaica, to be Resident Magistrate, Nyasaland.

Other Branches.—Mr. J. Gammell, Head Gaoler, Uganda, to be Assistant Superintendent, Prison Department, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. A. E. Hobson, Prisons Department, Tanganyika Territory, to be Head Gaoler, Uganda; Mr. W. Millar, Anti-Malaria Engineer, Nyasaland; Mr. J. C. Purvis, Senior Assistant Livestock Officer, to be Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Reserve Appointments.—Mr. G. St. C. Ridgall, formerly District Officer, Northern Rhodesia, to be Administrative Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

First appointments include:

Colonial Administrative Service.—Mr. P. R. Green to be Cadet, Uganda.

Colonial Legal Service.—Mr. D. H. Hughes to be Assistant Administrator-General and Deputy Official Receiver, Uganda.

Colonial Nursing Service.—Miss K. Skehan to be Nursing Sister, Northern Rhodesia.

Obituary

Mr. William G. Swallow, of Nairobi, and Boston, Mass., a brother of Mr. Harold Swallow, died suddenly at the Harvard Hospital, New York City, last week.

Captain J. Beck, who had served the Union Castle Line since 1910 and commanded the SANDOWN CASTLE, ROXBURGH CASTLE, ROTHESAY CASTLE, LINDSEY CASTLE and RICHMOND CASTLE, died in South Africa at the age of 55. He was most popular with his passengers among whom were many East Africans and Rhodesians.

Colonel G. D. H. Humphries, O.B.E., M.C., M.Inst.C.E., Director of Works in the new Ministry of Works, and Buildings since October, who died in Oxfordshire last Friday at the age of 78, had on occasions visited East Africa to advise the Colonial Office and local Governments on engineering schemes. He was a member of the Council of the Royal Engineers and of the Council of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers.

Mr. B. F. Wright Retires

London Luncheon to His Honour

Mr. B. F. WRIGHT, for the past 14 years Consul-General to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, was entertained by his friends to luncheon at the Royal Automobile Club, this morning, his retirement.

Mr. Dougal O'Farrellos, M.C., who presided, said the dinner was entered into in honor of friends to luncheon at the Royal Automobile Club, this morning, his retirement.

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told him up front about telling people going high up on it to the very much against the Rhodesians. The new High Commissioner, and his own wife, Mrs. Wright, "Very happy" friends, and such friends as Captain Southwell, Buxton.

Mr. Grey's speech.

Mr. B. F. Wright, Consul-General in London, had been a most useful official, including the United Nations, international and imperial conferences, negotiations and Empire trade missions, and in his days of acting as High Commissioner, a statesman.

When the Consul-General was George V, at the South African Industries Fair, he found that the Rhodesian state faced a new South Africa, which was locked with a new Union, too heavy taxes on imports to buy, beg, borrow, etc., all sorts of things he could find; and all the day work, for the Crown, round, etc., receiving the king, the queen, and Queen Mary every year, no even dropped the afternoon session. His Majesty, naturally pleased with this promising array of rolls, etc., etc., smilingly surveying the scene, and then put him at ease by remarking: "Southern Rhodesia! And what have you done for me this year, Mr. Wright?"

Another question the Prince's Royal asked the General York, on presenting a box of Rhodesian cigarettes. When his Royal Highness asked the negative, the prince said: "You ought to smoke Rhodesia." That night a London paper reported of during the visit of the Conservative Party to the Southern Rhodesias, one reporter heard the Prince's Royal ask the Duke of York if he smoked Rhodesian cigarettes. The Royal Highness replied: "Yes, there are none better, and I can assure what good reason they always have to be grateful to the Press."

Years ago, when Rhodesian cattle were sent to England on board of the first steamship in Liverpool, Fort and Monkcastle having been broken out, 1,000 cattle and 500 cattle were off shore, the authorities here declared that they could not be landed in England, so eventually a landing in Cardiff if no sickness should occur. It would cost £5,000 to send them back. To send them to New Zealand, the price of having to send them to New Zealand loaded large, with three officials of the Ministry of Agriculture he would require where a dinner he was somewhat silent through worry. Taxed about it, he discussed his anxiety, to be comforted with the information "buck up, man, you'll get away with it." That was typical of the kind of things he had received at all times.

"I am deeply touched by this gathering of friends re-paginating the Empire overseas. The press, trade, industry, shipping, I think, conglomeration acts of kindness on the part of every one of you and I am very grateful." As to the future, I shall go only from my mind throughout the war, but I hope that the varied and valuable experience I have gained, through my journeys, this grand old age will open the best further use to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Wright commended his successor, Mr. Robertson, to his friends, and thanked Mr. Gray for having arranged the luncheon.

Those present included, in addition to Sir Donald Malcolm, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and New Zealand, the Secretary of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, the Agents-General for Queensland and British Columbia and Mr. P. J. Baird, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Birney, Mr. L. L. Baker, Dr. Wm. Cullen, W. T. Greenfield, Mr. E. D. Eastaway, M.R.C.P., F. Nitze, Mr. H. A. G. Gibb, Mr. J. A.

Gallantry in East Africa. Gen. Giffard a G.O.C. in C.

The following awards have been made by command of the Italian War Finance Department:

Military Cross—2nd Lieut. C. W. Ballendine, 2nd Coast Field Art., Captain J. H. Ans. R.W.A.F., Captain J. E. L. Corbyn, R.A.F.C., Captain F. J. H. de Marigny, S.A.F.C., Captain Glenn, Major S. A. Gwynne, S.A.F.C., Captain B. O. Swain, S.A.F.C., Captain A. W. Brumfitt, S.A.F.C. (five kills in action), Lieut. A. J. Avery, R.A.F.C., Lieut. F. Schuster, S.A.F.C., Lieut. K. G. Smith, R.A.F.C., Captain E. A. L.M.C., and F. K. A.R.C. Lieutenant Captain John Kenneth, S.A.F.C., Captain D. J. A. Fitzpatrick, R.A.A.F.C., and Captain D. J. T. M. Killas, R.E.A.F.C., and Lieuts. J. Molloy, S.A.F.C., H. L. Ainsworth, 2nd Lieut. J. M. Willis (N.R.) R.W.A.F.C., and Lieut. J. M. Smith (N.R.) R.W.A.F.C., and Lieut. H. P. Monroe, R.A.F.C.

Brave Military Cross—2nd Lieut. H. E. B. B. (M.R.A.), Gold Cross Field Officer, and Distinguished Conduct Medal—C.S.M. W. H. Chapman, R.W.A.F.C., Pte. J. B. Peterhill, S.A.F.C., Military Medal—Sergeant M. Brodgar, S.A.F.C., Sergeant E. Shover, A.T.C., Sergeant J. S. Clegg, A.P.C., Sergeant S. J. McWatters, S.A.F.C., Corporal J. R. C. Aze, Corporal H. V. W. Bloor, S.A.F.C., Lance Corporal H. Robinson, R.A.F.C., Dr. Edward Lewis, F.A.A.C.R., Pte. N. J. Hackney, S.A.F.C.

In addition there were awards to N.A.F.C. and R.A.F. rank and file.

2nd Lieut. J. C. Maitland, of the South African Forces, formerly Chairman of the Lipa Rogers Association of Tanganyika, has been awarded the M.C. for risking his life to avert a clash, in a turbulent and border between the Turkana and the British, and their hereditary tribal enemies, the Merille. The Merille advanced upon a camp of British at the time of the R.A.F. advance into Africa, and the British, after such success that they turned upon the previous day, were compelled to withdraw all their forces from their territory.

Lieutenant General Sir George J. Giffard, K.C.B., D.L.O., has been appointed G.O.C. in C. from July 1st, 1919, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, who served for many years with the King's African Rifles, was serving in British forces in Rhodesia and in Jordan during the early months of last year, and was then appointed G.O.C. West Africa, being the first "Anglo" to hold that command, which is subdivided into the Gold Coast, the Gambia, and Sierra Leone.

Major-General A. J. Coningham, Director General of Sanitary Services in the Medical Services of East Africa, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in the U.S.A. in which he is one of the best known medical men.

Colonel J. J. Brady, D.S.Q., Rhodesian liaison officer in the Middle East, has been serving Bulawayo. Major R. G. Single, of M.R.A., who won a bar to his Military A.R.F. at Dinkler, and was later on service in West Africa, is now back in England on military duty. Squadron Leader J. Lomas, who returned to Great Britain from Kenya in 1919, and at the outbreak of war enlisted in the Royal Air Force, in which he had served during the 1917-18 war, is now back in East Africa.

General G. G. de Wart, V.C., who was taken prisoner some time ago after an air crash while on his way to Egypt from England, is now known to be at the Prisoner-of-War Camp, near Ortona, Suburbs of Abuzzo, Italy. He served in Somaliland at one time.

Two mobile cantines given by the people of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, for the raid on Beira in December and January, were received by Mr. A. J. Coningham at the Mansion House last week.

Three motor ambulances, the gift of the British Charities Fund, Beira, have been presented to the Red Cross at St. John's Var Organisation by the Portuguese Ambassador. They will be accepted by Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode and sent into immediate service.

Questions in Parliament

The Hailey Committee

Chester Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies the composition of the body set up in the Colonial Office under the chairmanship of Lord Hailey, its terms of reference, the outside bodies and groups with which it dealt, its aims and whether its recommendations on Colonial policy, and post-war relations and development would be invited.

Mr. George Hahn: This is a small committee composed, apart from the Chairman, of senior members of the Colonial Office staff. Its purpose is to prepare a statement of the political, administrative, economic and social questions likely to come up for consideration in relation to the Colonies at the end of the war, and to assemble as far as is practicable the facts and other material required. The committee will seek the aid of such persons and organisations as may be in a position to supply information of the kind required. This is primarily a preliminary consulting body. It will be a matter for later consideration whether it should be invited to submit recommendations on policy, post-war relations, development and future changes.

(Concluded from previous page.)

Major Captain C. M. Gutzl, Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. F. S. Johnson, Mr. R. Laing, Mr. R. J. Lister, Mr. W. H. Maxwell, Captain D. Nicoll, Mr. A. J. Palmer, Mr. W. A. Peaton, Mr. W. B. Robertson, Mr. G. Roberts, Mr. Oscar Siemssen, Mr. C. J. Saywell, Mr. Donald Samson, Major Lockwood Stevens, and Mr. W. V. Williams.



Colonial Trade Problems

In reply to a letter from Sir Robert Hamiton, which had appeared in *The Times*, Mr. E. T. Hartnett, chairman of the sisal Growers' Association wrote as follows:

"The Colonial Empire is in a sounder position than during the war, for many years, thanks to the interference of the Colonial Office in securing and maintaining favourable and marketing conditions in the interests of the Colonial producer. The lamentable history of price and economic fluctuations, which for so long has plagued the fortunes of Colonial Empire, is too well known to require further comment.

"During the war some industries, such as rubber and tea, were supported by their respective Governments, and were interfered with by regulation with the freedom of the market, and thereby secured a more economic price structure. In addition, its producers and consumers had been protected. The regulation and price mechanism were adopted in consideration of maintaining the stability of sugar producers. Such measures have, however, now been added to their importance and should be continued in applying them."

Government and Post-War Trade.

"That Government reap the benefits without sharing the responsibilities is unreasonable. And however much it may be necessary to impose quotas, there may be an inevitable lag in the technique of adjustment after post-war economic recovery. Measures of exchange control also have been most essential. If one looks at all in the post-war economic world, I would assert with confidence, I think, that the main task is to be avoided Government interference. Starting with exchange control and commodity regulation, we will be necessary, at any rate during the period of transition."

Moreover, the position after the war, especially of the American and British governments as large holders of commodities in dynasties, in which a financially exhausted world will be indeed, will be one of great direct responsibility. The difficulties resulting from the war, the disruption of shipping, or means to pay for the political and military war effort will end in the working of a terrible price system, especially for priorities and essentials. It is to be hoped that such measures will be effected with a co-operation and concurrence of industry and commerce. Creating such a world-wide system of free-for-all trade would result in chaos and the negation of freedom."

Long-Term Planning

Sir William McLean added:

"The open door to imports is necessarily on the interest of the majority of Colonial peoples. Long-term planning of Colonial economic and social development and the recent statement of Lord Meux disclose certain important trends which are visible for the Colonies. Colonial external markets for the products of local agriculture and industry are being encouraged, by organisation, to expand so as to avoid the importation of foodstuffs or articles which are surplus or economic to grow or make locally. This tends to raise the standard of living of the people and to release the purchasing power derived from the Colony exports for the importation, when possible, of higher grade manufactures, which cannot economically be made locally but are necessary to raise the standard further."

An assured foreign market for most Colonial products can only be obtained by some form of agreement or regulation. Either Colonial Governments must be free to place restriction on their imports either by prohibitory or to obtain or to limit the foreign market. Apart from this fulfilment of the industrialists, there is the desire, that the Colonial peoples, in a low standard offer no market either to themselves or to manufacturers in countries

Rhodesian Amalgamation

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council resolved a few days ago:

"This Council takes note that, in the opinion of the majority of the unofficial members, representing the people of Northern Rhodesia, the present situation demands that a standing committee be appointed to represent of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to coordinate the war effort, and to investigate and endeavour to remove such obstructions as exist to the amalgamation of the three territories. This committee to be an expansion of the Governors' conference of which a permanent secretariat has been appointed."

Referring in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently to the subject of Rhodesian amalgamation, Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, said:

"It would appear that the authorities in London have either not received or not considered Lord Meux's report. So the advance is at the usual Whitehall pace. After the consent has been given by Great Britain, the Whitehall, it really rests between the territories concerned to decide as to the conditions and terms upon which amalgamation will be carried out. These territories will meet together as equals. There is no question of absorption of one territory by another. I hope that we should all sit together as equals and discuss the constitution under which three territories of two should be amalgamated."

One of the major post-war tasks will be the decentralisation of the Empire's white population and its industries. The white settler population of the Colonies will be enormously increased, not only by emigrants from Great Britain but from those freedom-loving countries which have up to the moment quarters in England. *"The New Rhodesia"*

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News-Items in Brief

A former compound at Bulawayo, Mashonaland, has been acquired by Bulawayo Farms Ltd.

Bulawayo Railways and Ports revenue for January (1940) was £6,954 above the estimate.

Approximately £2,000,000 collected by income-tax in Southern Rhodesia, represents taxes paid by the large taxpayers.

The output of fibre by Central Fibre Estates Ltd., during the company's year ended June 30, totalled 5,639 tons.

The Sudan wine tax return for the last two months of this year were as follows: £15,778.00 in excise £1,119,062.

To encourage wheat growing the Government of Southern Rhodesia will pay £100 per acre, a bag on wheat planted this season.

Empholoco Colliery were still keen with interest the 30,000-ton Libby, O'F. & S.A. tobacco auction series in Great Britain under the Tobacco Act.

U.S. Lysine Dispersed powder proposed importation rate of £1 on each European unit, the ultimate support of the British European Hospital.

In the Zanzibar *Final Gazette* death of the late Governor of Northern Rhodesia was reported as that of "Mr. J. A. Mabbin," not as that of Sir John Mabbin, under auspices of the Seychelles Taxpayers Association, now the Taxpayers' and Landowners' Association, the "Journal," a newspaper, has been launched to expat grievances.

The letter and parcel post services in British Somaliland have been restored; the only difference from the previous conditions is that the insurance limit for parcels is now £200.

An East Coast fever vaccine, claimed by Charter farmers as effective, has been proved quite useless, states Southern Rhodesia's Director of Veterinary Research in his annual report.

When the Nakuru Branch of the East Africa Women's League recently decided to start a sewing class for Native girls, and planned accommodation for a, expected attendance of 32 to fewer than 76 turned up, Count Sagar Estates Ltd., reported a net profit of £2,565 (against £92,934) for 1940. A dividend of 9% is again recommended on the ordinary shares, and that will remain, £54,918, to be carried forward (against £46,566).

Before the war the oil companies operating in Southern Rhodesia employed 150 European males, of whom 105 are now in full-time service with the forces. Of the remainder more than half are engaged in part-time mining or with the police reserve. There are medically unfit five, are overseas and a few are awaiting to be called up.

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IMPORTERS

That as a result of Drought, the maize programme has been curtailed in the Southern Rhodesia, and famine was recently stated by Mr. J. H. Scott Minister of Finance.

Northern Rhodesia's finances showed a surplus of £45,815 in 1940, according to figures just issued. Revenue rose by £1,327 or £2,211,881 and expenditure by £6,450, or £2,026,037. Expenditure included £100,000 lent to the Imperial Government of N.W.T. for defence, during and internal security, as well as in 1939.

Continuing their tests in the production of oil from the Peargormill, the Native Affairs Committee of Northern Rhodesia made 5,000 cuttings from plants grown in the Selous Game Reserve, a location of the A. P. C. oil palm citrus estate, Ile de la Reunion. A large number of the trees made rapid growth, and oil was distilled from them on the estate. Fuller information regarding the economic aspect of the project to be made known shortly.

Work on soil conservation in the Native areas of Southern Rhodesia during 1940 extended to the protection of 47,000 acres compared with 30,850 in the previous year and almost equal to the total for the previous three years. Since 1939 the total area of protected land in the European areas has aggregated 118,900 acres, and in the Native areas 98,300 acres. In European areas the extent of protection has remained fairly stationary during the last three years.

Rhodesia's General Election

We learned yesterday from the *Standard*, Rhodesia, that nomination day for the forthcoming general election has been fixed for Thursday next, July 31, and that polling will take place on August 29. The election will differ markedly from earlier ones in that most constituencies are likely to be contested by members of the newly-formed Four Party of the Protectorate.

Flax-Pulling Machine

Flax-growing is expanding so considerably in the Kenya Highlands that East Africans will be interested to learn that a flax-pulling machine which will accomplish in three hours what formerly occupied five men for a whole day is now in production in Northern Ireland. This invention was demonstrated last week before the Prime Minister, Mr. Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Commerce of Northern Ireland. The machine is to be sold to farmers who undertake to pull a certain amount of flax. As a result of its introduction it is estimated that the area under flax in Ulster this year is expected to reach 100,000 acres, compared with 60,000 acres last year and about 20,000 in 1939.

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Rhodesia Sugar Company

The prospectus has been published of the Rhodesia Sugar Company, Ltd., formed to purchase the Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd., the assets of which have been independently valued at £115,000, and Triangle Sugar Estates, Ltd., which owns some 700,000 acres in suitable sugar cane cultivation, and of which it is confidently believed that sugar can be produced at lower cost than the present price of imported raw sugar. The assets to be acquired are valued at £1,000,000 (£250,000) to be retained in cash and the balance in ordinary shares of Rhodesia Sugar Co., Ltd., at par. The purchase price of the Rhodesia Company is to be satisfied as follows: £38,300 in first mortgage debentures, £20,000 in preference mortgage debentures, £33,124 in ordinary shares at par, and £9,258 income, which is to be applied to discharging outstanding liabilities.

Mr. William Brown, J.P., Chairman and managing director of the Salisbury Board of Executors, and a director of Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd., is Chairman of the new company.

The other six members of the board are Sir George Johnson, J.P., of Messrs. Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Finsbury, and a director of Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Mr. George Hartung, Chairman of Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd., and director of other companies; Mr. W. A. Moubray, Chairman of Triangle Sugar Estates, Ltd.; Mr. Stacey Cooke, Vice-Chairman and managing director of Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd., and late joint general manager of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd. (joint-managing director); Mr. T. M. Macdougal, managing director of Triangle Sugar Estates, Ltd., and the pioneer commercial sugar producer under irrigation in Southern Rhodesia (joint-managing director); and Mr. G. J. Stokes, J.P., a director of Triangle Sugar Estates, and of Hulcett's South African Refineries, Ltd., and of other sugar companies.

Promise of Government Assistance

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has written that all reasonable steps will be taken by the Government to assist the new company to achieve its object of securing in the Colony the full sugar requirements of the Rhodesians and the neighbouring territories. Until the greater part of the requirements of the Rhodesias can be produced by the company, the Government will approve of a definite price for the purchase of imported raw sugar by the refinery (such price being decided at regular intervals according to requirements at the time), and will allow a refining margin of 10 per cent. and approve of the resultant total cost as the stabilised price for sugar in Southern Rhodesia. When local production approaches the total requirements the Government will appropriate a sum from time to time, allowing a reasonable profit commensurate with the prevailing returns on capital invested in similar undertakings in the Colonies. The Government does not undertake to impose any percentage of profit irrespective of general economic and industrial conditions or state whether to impose a reasonable percentage of net profit, but retains control of imports to protect the company against outside competition in the Colony.

The authorised capital is £1,000,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares participating to a maximum of 700,000 of them in Rhodesia shares. These 700,000 shares are to be issued in such amounts as the directors may determine. The balance have been offered in 100,000 ordinary shares.

It is proposed to make amalginated purchases of raw sugar and motor spirit from molasses, some 20,000 tons being expected from a sugar production of 100,000

Colonial War Risk Bill

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir George Hall), in moving the second reading of the Colonial War Risks Insurance (Contingents) Bill, 1937, spoke of the purpose of the measure was to enable the Government to guarantee schemes of insurance of contingencies against war risk in Colonial territories lacking financial resources to institute such schemes unaided.

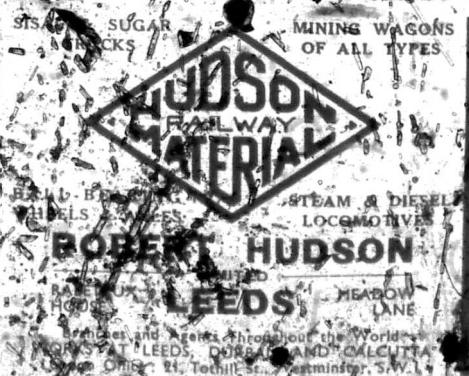
Colonial communities in various Dependencies had been anxious for some kind of insurance cover against risks to their stocks from enemy action, and last autumn the late Secretary of State, Lord Lloyd, had secured the backing of the Executive agreement to the principle of a scheme with Imperial financial support. It was agreed that the Treasury should meet any deficits, and that the profit on surplus should be disposed of by direction of the Secretary of State.

Sugar scheme had been in operation in Kenya and Uganda since January 4 last. And the matter had also been considered in certain other territories. In Kenya and Uganda the rate of premium was originally 1s. 6d. per ton per month, but had fallen first to 8d. and now to 4d. per ton, per month.

Clause 1 of the Bill made provision for the advancement of money from the Exchequer to a Colonial authority to meet temporary deficits, and for the subsequent repayment of such advances. Clause 2 extended the principle of this measure to the Sudan, to British Protected and other territories under British Mandate. It was then to extend this assistance to colonies liable to attack and contributing to the best of their ability to the common war effort.

When the Bill came up for third reading, Mr. David Adams said:—"I regard it as imperative that the protection should be accorded against enemy action, but it will be noted that the United Kingdom is undertaking to meet the liabilities under this measure where the Colonies concerned appear to be unable to meet those liabilities themselves. It is very well known that by no means has the limit of reasonable taxation been reached in certain of these Colonies, and it would appear to be inequitable that tax-payers in the United Kingdom already burdened to the limit should be called upon to such contingencies to meet the liabilities that I have indicated. I desire, therefore, that the Colonial Office should indicate to the respective Colonial Governors the view of the House that, where taxation is not at present reasonable steps ought to be taken to see that a reasonable limit is imposed."

After the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies had pointed out that the scheme should have self-government, the Bill was passed.



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African Power

The report of Standard Sulphur Co. Ltd., for the year ended December 31 last states that the company has been in a bad and almost impossible position for a considerable time, but that the directors have now taken an interest in a promising West African property which some details will presumably be communicated at the general meeting to be held in London to-day.

The issued capital of the company is £73,373, and the debit balance at profit and loss totals £48,327. In respect of an option on the above-mentioned West African property payments totalling £23,555 have been made. Cash is hand at the date of the balance sheet.

Mr. J. W. Young has been appointed an additional director. The other members of the board are Mr. H. Smallman-Smith (Chairman) and Mr. John Morrison.

A few years ago the company was interested in mining in the Luru area of southern Tanganyika Territory.

Mining Rights - Kenya

The Government of Kenya offers prospecting and mining rights of about one square mile each in the Owerri, Abogho, and Gidginy districts of South Kavirondo. Applications may be made to the Commissioner of Mines, Nairobi, by August 1.

Oceana Development

The Oceana Development Co. Ltd., of which Mr. Reginald C. Bromhead is Chairman, reports a net revenue profit of £2,400 for the calendar year 1940. £3,000 was written off an unquoted investment in an East African gold-mining company which ceased operations during the year.

Charterland and General Exploration and Finance

The company reports a profit of £29,641 for the year ended May 31 (against a loss of £32,472 in the previous year), and an ordinary dividend of 7½% (against 5%) is recommended. After transferring to reserve £1,000 (against £5,000), drawn from it in 1939-40, the carry-forward is £1,941. The annual meeting is to be held on Wednesday, July 20.

African and European Investment

Operations for 1940 produced a profit of £239,085 (against £339,053), and dividends totaling 5% (against 4%) have been paid. £90,000 (against £82,000) has been written off assets and £16,230 (£50,000) has been provided for taxation, leaving £111,527 to be carried forward (against £108,471). The annual general meeting is to be held in Johannesburg on September 19.

World's Gold Output

The Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations reports that world production of gold in 1940 reached a new record of 40,000,000 fine oz, which is almost double the total of ten years ago. The Union of South Africa remains easily the most important producer with 14,000,000 oz, followed by Canada with 5,300,000 oz, and the United States with 4,800,000 oz. Soviet Russia comes fourth.

News of our Advertisers

Crossley Brothers, Ltd., report a net profit for the year to April 30 last of £48,808 (against £46,270), and the dividend on the deferred ordinary shares of 5½% leaving £34,815 (£82,885) to be carried forward after the retention of £10,000 to reserve.

Crossley-Premier Engines, Ltd., report a net profit for the same period of £26,622 (against £26,730), and for £5,000 to general reserve and again pay 5% leaving £6,505 (£6,626) to be carried forward.

Mining Personnel

News has been received from Mr. G. E. Clegg, age of 53, Mr. B. R. Buckley of the Esso Standard Oil Mine, Southern Rhodesia, who first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1910, Cornwall 33 years ago when he entered the Posts and Telegraph Department of the B.S.A. Company.

Mr. D. H. Crampen, of Mill, Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. P. N. White, of Bulawayo, Northern Rhodesia, have been elected Associate Members of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Tati Goldfields

Tati Goldfields, Ltd., net profit to March 31 last was £2,415, which, with the balanced profit forward from 1940 makes a total of £1,616. An interim dividend of 2½% paid in July, 1940, required £3,750, and £1,000 was written off shaft sinking, reconditioning and development, leaving a balance of £2,412, from which a final dividend of 5% is to be paid. The carry-forward is then £6,883.

Development totalled 4,489 ton and ore reserves on January 31 were estimated at 100,372 tons, or an average value of 14.6 cwt. over a width of 59 m. During the year 84,570 tons of ore were milled; the total of gold from all sources was 10,503 oz.

New Rhodesian Projects

Programmes and whilst the Rhodesian Government is deservedly justly noted for its policy of racial equality, the southern areas of the country have not fully appreciated the holder of northern Rhodesia, Mr. S. S. Speer, that elaborate provisions were made earlier by him to minimize the risks involved in this venture, so that the things asperged as have been done by military and game control experts from the British Isles, Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and the African Development Board have given sufficient confidence in the traditional measures adopted in the present emergency. An epidemic of smallpox has discredited all efforts to protect from the disease, and although a strict watch is being taken by the authorities, the disease is still spreading.

Electricity in Rhodesia with Power Lines

The first annual report of the Northern Rhodesian Electricity Power Committee (which does not include the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Power Service) records that about 1,900 European men have been called up from the Broken Hill Development Company, and the 1,000 native African employees of the mining industry with the result that most of those remaining working at much overtime. And 12 men from mining banks and other business have lost out of a third of their race-time that is to say, 600 men enlisted for training as paratroopers, gunners, drivers, etc., 20 are still with the Rhodesian Air Training Group, 100 with the Royal Navy to join the R.A.F., and 100 with the British African Army force. Three men joined the Royal Engineers Simon's Town, and one in merchant service. Only three conscientious objections were registered, one of whom has since joined the Northern Rhodesia Field Ambulance. Eleven men had been enlisted for the East African Military Labour Service.

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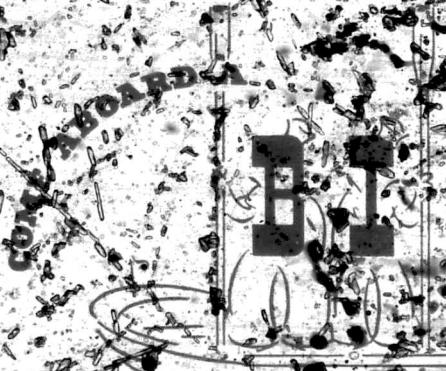
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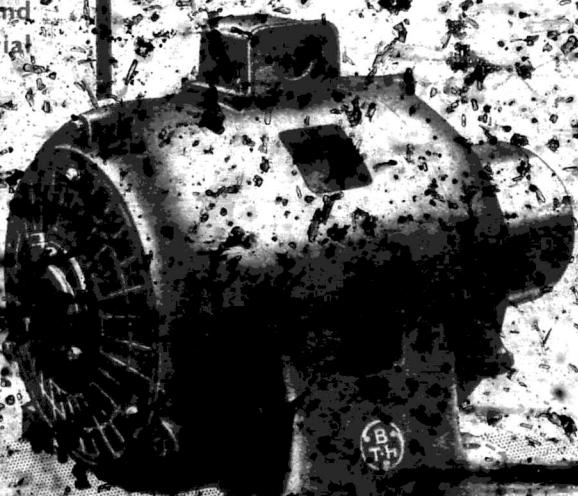
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PAGE

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA'S
WHITE SPOTS are reported in an unsource-
ed note in the Foreign Office of July 22, as
the following: "The Main
Secretary of State for
Colonial Affairs, Sir John Horbury, gives
Africa News notice of the arrival of the
Gendarmerie forces, formerly known as
Territory of Italian East Africa are areas in
the occupation of His Majesty's
Government holds in its dominions of
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and
Somaliland. In less than three dozen un-
conquered worlds it puts the finishing touch to the
Imperial dreams of the Duke, and it places the
island soon at the close of the most brilliant of
all British military achievements in Africa. Of
the many dazzling feats in the East African
campaign the world knows too little, but its
true significance, and the climax to the whole
has not been disclosed in the most telling
manner of all, and that as a needful answer to
the man who forced us to take up reluctant arms.

Mussolini has lately stated and repeated that
the Italian armies in Abyssinia, Eritrea and
Italian Somaliland were beaten only because
they were faced by overwhelming forces. The
British, waiting, as is their way
The Allies Compared. until their job was done before
they talked, have now disclosed
the truth. They have published
the secret which shows that General

Emperor and army had no business
to go into Abyssinia, Eritrea, and
Somaliland. It is true that Mussolini
had a well-trained and over-flew Italian
army, the number of whom 96,000 were
engaged in the field, but that is to say
that East Africa is outnumbered by
England and Scotland in the ratio of six to one in
men. The Duke, too, has lost his
entire army in East Africa, and
the false leader of a deluded race, who will
one day recognize him to be beyond law and
humanity.

JAPAN, driven from
another by her imperialists, has within the
last few days seized enormously important
positions in French Indochina,
thereby threatening the English
American, Dutch, and
French interests. The British Empire is
a whole with United States of
America, and our Dutch allies have promptly
retaliated by parallel measures on the plane of
economic war. Not even Italy is more vulnerable
than Japan to the refusal of the freedom-
loving States to supply her with raw materials
intended to be used in war, but to buy her
manufactured products, and by so doing provide
her with funds for the purchase of com-
modities necessary to feed her war machine.
East Africa has been a busy hunting-ground
for the Japanese exporter, whose cost of pro-
duction was in most cases so far below those

the Japanese, and combinations and consolidations have resulted in the formation of a number of large concerns. The result of this is that the Japanese have largely superseded the British in the East African market. The Japanese had previously been handicapped by the high cost of shipping, but the opening up of the Suez Canal has removed this difficulty. The Japanese now control the cotton trade in East Africa, many varieties of hardware and iron goods, engineering works, and building materials. They also sell in commerce cotton, sugar, and other commodities taken at relatively low rates from Uganda either directly or through agents in Japan, or via London through Bombay.

The result of this, of course, progressively curtailed transactions between East Africa and Japan, and if the Nazinspired gamblers in Tokyo now take the plunge into a yet greater and more hazardous adventure,

Influence of Japan. Since the last trading link East African between Japan and highly important outlets in East Africa will have been severed,

and that not by the arbitrary action of antinazis like British Dependents, but in reluctant and long postponed retaliation against flagrant and unprovoked threats to our Empire's security in the Far East. Once severed, the trade connections with East Africa which Japan has maintained hitherto will be readily re-established, when the Japanese importers of the products in which they are interested will thereafter come from Britain, Victoria, some from India, and some from Germany. All will be given a delivery point in the hands of salesmen and dealers. After all, in their own way, Japan was an even more important in Western Africa, where it was to which, from English sources of supply, Japan had the advantage in the price of its articles. It was so said that they had no other means of support and further use in further trading various articles of clothing and foodstuffs at prices which could be paid by them with very little purchasing power, who were compelled to have to pay much more expensive British articles. The growing textile industries of India are not being developed with such astounding rapidity that the need to rely on Nippon for their raws of material consumption no longer persists. What the fine young Japanese politicians doubtless regard as the temporary sacrifice of valuable markets therefore promises to become permanent—with incalculable effect upon the already depressed standards of living of the yellow race, and with benefits and losses that will affect the empire trade.

It is evident that the Japanese are not likely to be satisfied with the present position of things, and that they will seek to increase their influence in the East African market.

Principles of Education. The following extract is from a paper presented to the Master of Makenere College, Uganda, on the subject of "Education."

"The first principle of education," said the Master, "should be that the school be alike. There should be no caste or race to

mix too closely. In our case we are under English domination, schools will be established along the long social tradition of another race and derives its nutrient from foreign soils. In Africa a school formed after the model

of the English public school might easily show the defects rather than the merits of that institution. It might tend to produce too many snobs and too many bullies. A form of discipline is necessary; it should be simple and clear, and simplicity of rules must be avoided."

On the 2nd of December, a statement from such a source is too far elaborate, and it may assuredly be gathered that the great number of people deeply interested in this subject through East Africa and the Colonies will anxious to have a further pronouncement on the matter from Mr. Turner.

They will, in the first place, want to know what alternative the Principal of Makenere College has in mind. At Makenere, as in the case of the English public schools upon which

it is broadly modelled, there are assembled African boys and adolescents from far and near, many of them from districts hundreds of miles away. In that

respect the parallel between this seat of higher education for Eastern Africa and an English public school is precise. The intention implemented with acknowledged success there and in Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, as is noted on the Gold Coast—is, while

all that is of value in some traditional sense to lead the pupil forward toward progress and social utility. Makenere's method

of apparent drawing in the plan to model such an institution on the English prototype, has the result might be a heavy contribution to young bullies. But in schools and kind anywhere this living phenomenon is a most fatal drawback always to be encountered and checked. It is therefore probable that the abbreviated published report can less than Mr. Turner actually explained.

With regard to discipline he leaves us equally in need of further explanation. He is recorded

The object of strict discipline being once agreed upon, it is decided that it shold be simple and brief, and a multiplicity of rules must be avoided. But surely such a definition of scholastic discipline is an exact counterpart of that which is in fact found in the English public school. What modifications intended? It would be useless to argue. In the case both of the Latin American and the African the process is with the formation of the character of the boy, and even more largely the adolescent, away from his home land; for that reason discipline is certainly as necessary to the young African as to any other male adolescent. The temptations and tendencies of adolescence are fully known, and no one can expect infall in the path of the African than of the average European. Surely, then, the best environment in which to check anti-government is that in which discipline is enforced with wisdom.

The Place of Discipline

It is to be hoped that the Association will study also, in the interest of the information of the young men in the battle-fields, the question of the place of discipline in the schoolroom.

A Plead for More Detail.

It is to be hoped that the Association will consider the question of the found differences of temperament and racial development in the negro and the white, have from the interested now in mind. Moreover, it is to be hoped that the negro, fresh from a period of semi-public school life for two years, will henceforward be allowed to express their views. The opinions of negroes are scattered throughout the world, and important subjects which must influence the world trend of educational progress in Eastern Africa. We trust, therefore, that the Association will bring opinions in its power to bear, and in unimpassioned candour.

General Cunningham's East Africa Force

20,000 Infantry Destroyed Italian Army of 170,000 Men

THE FORCE OF ITALIAN CLAIMS that they represented in Abyssinia put down immense British forces badly needed elsewhere has been further exaggerated by scurrilous talk and figures published in London. It was officially announced last week that General Cunningham's East Africa Force at no time exceeded 20,000 troops and 600 field-guns. Yet it destroyed an Italian army of 170,000 men with less than 400 guns.

General Cunningham's force it is now revealed consisted of three divisions: the First South African commanded by Major-General Sir George Brink; which received the Moyale and took over the 12th African Division commanded by Major-General Sir R. G. G. Austen which crossed the Juba river—a key action in the whole campaign—and afterwards fought north of Neghelli; and the 14th African Division commanded by Major-General H. E. de R. Wetherell which included one South African brigade and which drove a way through to Adis Ababa.

After that the south African Brigade fought actions at Dessa and Ambasau, while the remainder of the division took the Italians from the north.

Two Divisions Only.

Statement of the Abyssinian campaign and the course of the campaign were carried out as two divisions ended.

It has also been disclosed that the garrison of Asmara when the Italians took it was a single command of the Sudan Defence Force and that the Imperial British soldiers were in the square and streets in the morning of the 20th of May between El Wad and the Abyssinian frontier, over the conquest of which last named the British were so jubilant, contained no determined troops.

The War Office has stated that 212 enemy aerodromes and prepared landing grounds in Italian East Africa are known to have existed, and our captures of material include nearly 800 guns, 100 tanks, thousands of machine-guns, and thousands of motor vehicles. In one day at Asmara 17 million shells and 30 million

rounds of rifle ammunition were found and 100,000 million rounds fell into British hands. It has been officially stated that a single British air-squadron destroyed 42 Italian bombers and 25 fighters and damaged others in the Andes. The ground between January 1st and April 1st.

Italian Civilians in Ethiopia

1,000 officially announced in London a few days ago.

His Majesty's Government have had to constantly under sympathetic view the question of evacuating from Ethiopia the large number of distressed Italian civilians who are without means of support. While hostilities were in progress the British, like every other army, made use of this kind without interfering with the conduct of military operations were obviously too great. Now that fighting in East Africa has come to an end, and His Majesty's Government, in conformity with their statement of Feb. 1st, are collaborating with the Emperor of the south in re-establishment of an independent Ethiopia, it does not seem thought possible to raise the question again. In His Majesty's Government are in communication with the Italian Government about the possibility of clearing out such scum, and negotiations are continuing.

At the request of the Simien Governor, the Regius Commissioner of the Italian Consulate in the province of Simien, Gen. Vassalli, may hold with them the conference mentioned above. The Colony of the Province of the Simien consists of 10 districts the largest being with a population of 200,000.

We earnestly desire that the Emperor in London in the course of his letter to the Italian

Emperor despatch shall make a position for the horrific atrocities which were showed by the League of Nations to be perpetrated on a wholly defenceless people by a cruel member of the League. I suggest that an announcement giving to His Majesty the Emperor that in addition to the whole of the Italian frontier forces it was

by their leaders, who are the lords of Massawa, and Asmara. Both parties will then will also be handed over to the Emperor. We have been given to understand that this is ready to hand to the ancient history of Ethiopia, and was given to the Italian forces, signed by the benighted Emperor Menelik, who is said to have believed in the false promises of Italian friendship. Further, as the inhabitants of Horn of Africa have been anxious to be restored to the Italian Empire, I think they should be restored to the Italian Empire.

The Italian Society would no doubt also be granted, but it would be on condition that the inhabitants of the locality are willing to go there and assist members of the Italian Society. This return and transfer of territory, I think, will not only be a most suitable compensation for Eritrea but will also be the proper and sure method of preventing a repetition of a similar aggression on her in the future which, I presume, is one of the aims of the present military mission in and assistance to Ethiopia.

The United States Marine Commissioner stated last week that after inquiry the American merchant ship had been of evasive intentions, having done no service and chartered a freighter from the French Red Sea.

Casualties

The following details of British and other forces engaged in the recent operations have been received:

British—Losses of war in H.M.S. "EMERALD" and "TIGER":—Killed—Lieut. J. C. Fitzgerald; wounded—2nd Lt. G. B. Miford. Casualties in the course of action:—Killed—Lt. R. D. Allen; Wounded—Lieut. Col. D. W. P. Reid, R.E., Capt. W. E. V. K. Keighley, R.A., Capt. W. H. Ross, R.N. Injured—A. G. A. Gordon, A. G. F. G. Copley.

A list contains the names of 45 killed, 80 dead or dead wounded, and 12 wounded.

Forced into Rhodesia were captured:—Captain A. V. Campbell, Bulawayo, Under Active Service—Lieut. G. E. Todoroff, Bulawayo, Wounded—G.O.M.S. P. D. Gouverneur, Lt. Col. S. M. J. L. Cowan, Bulawayo, Lt. Col. H. G. MacLaren Murray, Salisbury, Wounded—Lieut. C. E. Haworth, Late H. R. Bulawayo, Wounded—Lieut. H. H. Hull, Bulawayo, Wounded—Lieut. G. G. H. Brumfitt, Lt. Col. R. F. Pinchen, Bulawayo—Capt. A. Fenton, Bulawayo—R.R.A.—A. G. Giffen, Bulawayo—Rim. W. H. Gummer, Bulawayo—Rim. G. H. Hitz, New Hope Farm, Bulawayo—Rim. S. W. Herbert, Gwelo—Sfm. B. K. Lloyd, Gwelo.

Major R. A. T. Miller, King's African Rifles, son of the late Robert Pamphilus Miller of Travancore, S. India, and Mrs. R. T. Miller of Woking, has been killed in action in the Middle East.

Lieutenant Commander A. J. Tillard, R.N., who has been killed in flying service in H.M.S. EMERALD in the Far East some years ago.

Captain W. W. Bassoe, who is now known to have been killed in the war, was a well-known South African cricket player.

First Officer Charles Wakeham Major, R.A.E., late Clerk to the High Court of Southern Rhodesia and son of the Rev. Dr. Major and Mrs. Major, of Melton, Victoria, Rhodesia, is reported to have died of dysentery.

Captain G. L. Riggle-Brise, R.H.A.T., son of Edward Riggle-Brise, was recently taken prisoner in the Middle East. He is now known to be at Campinas Concentramento, Prisoner of War, Aragazzo, Reggio Emilia, Italy.

AND RHODESIA

During the last few days the North-Western Frontier of Rhodesia has been quiet, but during the last two weeks two small patrols of British troops, equipped with machine-guns, have been sent into the bush to gain suitable observations posts. One of these patrols was strongly held by an Arab force under command of a very Native-British troops. Captain A. S. Ross, who knew that he faced a superior force of the Afghans on his way, yet had only a party of 15 men and two machine-guns to meet them, held his own ground for 12 hours against a force three times his size and drove off his opponents.

Mr. D. G. M. Baden-Powell, King's African Rifles, mentioned in a previous article.

Sgt. George D. McFroodigan, King's African Rifles, member of the Military Medal, is serving in Rhodesia as the son of Mr. G. D. McFroodigan, King's African Rifles, of the Royal Engineers. R.M.E., of Rhodesia. His father, an old Rhodesian soldier, was active in service in Southern Rhodesia, and while serving in South Africa, was formerly on the staffs in the Rhodesian Field Artillery, Shurubur and the "Udala" Cavalry.

Mr. J. D. Lowthens, Town Clerk of Ormskirk, has been on active service with the Rhodesian Field Artillery.

Mr. W. Sillery, District Officer, has been appointed Acting Information Officer for Zimbabwe Territory.

Mr. G. G. Kellie has been appointed Chieftain of Manganjaika Territory.

Among these now with the restored Emperor in Abyssinia is General Teodoros Konovovaloff, a White Russian who was his military adviser throughout his reign in Ethiopia, and during the present campaign watched with interest the British forces besieging him in Addis Ababa. There six years previously with the Emperor he saw the latter's attempt to poison the British and the English replying by spraying them with poison gas.

Gifts to War Fund

Mr. W. J. Macmillan, the Hon. Secretary of the Rhodesia War Fund, has made a sum of £1,100 remitted by British Donations, and does not believe more than £1,000 remains to be collected for the war, though £3,000 is still required to bring the total up to £5,000. A large number of British companies have made substantial contributions, and the public subscriptions are still being received by the War Fund Committee for defence steps, or the imminent issue caused by them, or for air raid or war charities.

The Sudan Warplanes Fund—£4,000 is the amount when its last mail left.

Luauza's total for the purchase of aircraft for the R.A.F. is now in excess of £31,000.

For a gross administrative outlay of £5,000 for a cheque book, Luauza's total war fund stands at £27,000, according to latest figures received in this country.

Venezuela on the continent of Northern Rhodesia have remitted £2,000 for the relief of countrymen serving in the Middle East, of which £1,000 has been sent to men in Great Britain.

Employees of the Royal Automobile Club of Rhodesia have cabled £900 to London, as the contribution for the first month of the war.

St. Lucia War Relief Committee has cabled £1,000 to London for the suspension of the war.

The African Native National Service League has sent in less than £1,000 to the Long Myrra's National War Fund.

The Bamangwato tribe, of Bechuanaland, has already contributed over £1,000 to British war funds. Private donations from the natives and fewer than £1,000 have come in at the Protektorate Bank, £20,000.

Rhodesians in the War Colonial Troops in South Africa

Colonial Troops in South Africa.—The Rhodesians are a valuable addition to the British Empire's forces in South Africa. Justing to Rhodesia, the Rhodesians have shown their loyalty to their motherland by sending their men to defend their country. In addition to the Rhodesian volunteers who have been sent to the front, there are many Rhodesian Officers in the Army, including Major-General Sir H. M. Gough, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in South Africa, and Brigadier-General Sir J. C. Smuts, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Southern Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian volunteers have reached Egypt, and 2000 of them are now serving with British troops, varying from 100 to 200 men, in each of the four regiments. And the King's Royal Rhodesian Regiment, which the Rhodesians served in, has 3000 men, and the two which have never been welcomed by others with the rest of the world, are now easily accepted as part of the British forces. Five of the Rhodesian battalions have fought with the enemy while the fifth, the 11th, has been part of the great assault force against Delville Wood. Yesterday last, when British patrols were scattered, with the loss of 12000 men, the thousands of field gunners, in no single instance, in British force except the Rhodesians.

Colonial Units. Sir General Officer Commanding the Armies in South Africa said: "Colonial units had paid a tribute to the Rhodesians, as had the officers commanding the regiments to whom they had been posted." General Lyttelton, whose brigade included the "Rhodesians," described the Rhodesians as "absolutely first class." Major-General Brudenell-Bruce, Corps of Signals, said that the Rhodesians in the 1st and 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, "had won their wings" and were "a and one of the best battalions in the British Army." On the 12th October, when the British held the line of the Tugela River, a Rhodesian platoon of the K.R.R.C. was sent to Rhodesia in South Africa, and the Rhodesians were found to be "the most courageous troops to man commando."

Some days ago a Rhodesian platoon brought "no official notice" to its commander, when his company were suffering heavy casualties from enfilade machine-guns, and held ground, creeping within 200 yards of the German rifle-knots around the machine-guns, taking first shot and putting field-guns out of action in 20 minutes.

Private Kissack, badly hit in the left arm, was called twice and would not move. This platoon ignored him and failed to return to the dressing-post. Took command of a Bren gun-section, and fought on until compelled by the company commander to leave his wounded mate.

Sergeant Duggan, who was knocked off his bench, which killed two men of his machine-gun section, took command of his platoon as soon as he regained consciousness, and did such fine work that the enemy surrendered.

Peter Foster, the Rhodesian holder of the South African heavyweight boxing championship, was recruited by a senior officer of one great English regiment after he had left the South African Army, having wanted to join a single-battalion, the whole buddy, in the Army.

All Authors' Copyrights Reserved. Rhodesians. Sir Rhodes's command in the K.R.R.C. in South Africa, and a following time, Sir Rhodes' courage and skill when he visited France a few months ago.

Colonel Bradfield, army endorsed the policy of the Government of the colony in sending Southern Rhodesians to the Regular battalions, many of whom, in the campaign which was at that stage eager to obtain reliable information on Rhodesian conditions with a view to settling in the colony after the war.

There was a story said the Prison-Officer of a Rhodesian who had turned up at a long range for his weekly pay, and Jeffreys declared that "never in the history of impudence have so many wanted so little for so little."

In common with other war effort, Southern Rhodesia has now put into the field more than 30000 men with the Royal Engineers, 1500 men of porters, 20000 men of the Royal Rhodesian Service in active service, now hold their commissions or senior non-commissioned rank.

Five new service organisations, "Women" are on course of formation in Southern Rhodesia—the Southern Rhodesian Women's Auxiliary Volunteers, Women's Auxiliary Air Service and Women's Auxiliary Military Services. They are partly organised or are in the process of full-time service in other organisations, which are in regular military service in the military and air forces within the Colony. Mr. Ian Kennedy, wife of Captain Kennedy, S.R.A.C., commanding of the W.A.M.S., and Mrs. Roxburgh-Smith, wife of Flight-Lieutenant Roxburgh-Smith, D.F.C., R.A.F. Captain of the W.A.A.S., wife of Captain Smith.



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100 in Week of the War

German Window Dressing.

Reserves of foodstuffs in Rhodesia in the stock-houses of Harare and neighbouring towns are sufficient to carry us through to month after month. No statement made to me by an engineer at a freezing plant which I visited last week, of many in the same position, was to the effect that you were suddenly put down in any large German city, and were able to walk through the shopping streets and would find no impression there of the absence of anything in Germany. You would be amazed at the spectacle of joints of meat, strings of sausages, slabs of bacon, and other succulent-looking morsels in the windows of butchers' shops, and delicatessen stores. You would have no such trouble to learn that they were made of wax, as it is all part of the Nazi window dressing. When I was tramping Berlin, I wanted respite. Whenever I used to buy one I was told "We have nothing but what is in the window." Then give me this from the window, I begged. Always I received the same silent answer. The shopkeeper would point to a notice displayed in most shops in Germany, by a Government order forbidding the sale of any article needed to maintain the paper window display. The facade of the Nazi State must be preserved. There must be an outward air of prosperity to hide the interior rank essential poverty. The fall of Moscow will come, and I believe that when Germany cracks she will crack suddenly. But nothing but unrelenting effort by the whole British Empire, backed by the might of the United States, will be sufficient to meet Hitler's maximum onslaught." — A letter to the editor in *The Daily Mail*.

The British Soldier. — Courage, the foot-soldier of all countries is the heritage of our race and comes to full flower in the British Army. Main street, surely as in the ranks of privilege and opportunity. The desert calls for something more. It demands the sister virtues of fortitude and endurance. ... To many this is the most amazing contradiction on earth. "When he is courageous, well-fed, and well-dressed, he is full of little grunts and grumbles and fancies, while physical hardships and personal dangers suffice to daunt the most stony-headed, scorched by a blistering sun, blinded by dust, sand storms, with a face and strictly rationed water, salt and unpalatable, for the only portion, then, with a glint in his eye and a smile on his lips, he is the true embodiment of a fearless British soldier." — Colonel J. B. Bradby, M.P., addressing the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

England bound to

Russia. Russia, like London, will be the ally of the Allies in their campaign of the Great War. If Russia had been in the fold at the outbreak in the West, and the French abandoned all chances of fighting and Marshal Foch being displaced, M. Clemenceau's redoubtable alliance would have been broken. He took this as a convenient standard of reference; we can see how differently the struggle on the western front was developing. It appears to be established that two of the German armoured divisions were up to those formidable Renault tanks which the French could not, nor would not, use. Whereas the numbers in which General Guderian first met the shock of the German assault were, if anything, still superior to those of the Russian army, the Russians had only 200 armoured divisions with only about three-quarters of the number from which the Germans seem to have engaged against Russia. Over the quarters of their mobile divisions and the vast majority of their armoured units. It would however be vain to underrate the continuing seriousness of the German attack. — Student of War, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Post-War Planning. — In our unique message Haussmann established the principles controlling his magnificent lay-out of Paris during his conferences with Sir Christopher Wren, producing a practical plan for the redevelopment of London without the utmost concentration, and in continuous thought. Lord Reith's present project is that that this absurd super-city must have to be created by conscientious, but perhaps inexperienced, civil servants who would submit their findings to the Minister's Committee for their approval. This is the solution rather to be found in the immediate formation of a central authority consisting of experts, possibly under Lord Reith's chairmanship, provided with an independent, relative, authority. This authority could then be in continuous session and could establish fundamental laws. There is no doubt that planning and development after the war should receive the benefit of continuous study by responsible high technical experts. Should we miss this golden opportunity of establishing the blessings from our precious islands, coming generations would stand shamed before us. — The Author of *A Blossom*, M.P.

Planning After the War. — What course should we take? Our efforts should be concentrated on the population of Central Europe. Here the British Empire, founded upon with urban industry dependent on foreign trade, has failed. To achieve such a nation would be the highest national and Imperial ideal. All classes should be paid a fair price. Rural workers should be entitled to the greater cost of living in the country, and central labourer's entitled to a good wage. An urban artisan, given the best skilled advice of all, the correct answer to these questions will best be found by a small body of economists, agriculturists, and politicians working together in an atmosphere of scientific research. We would remain a provider machinery to implement their findings in other words to fix the ~~price~~ for the product which would produce a high yield and enable so many men to be employed at such wages. — Dr. W. H. Dyer.

In South Germany, except in a small area around Tokyo, Japan in fact and after the great quake, the walls of Tokyo is built of wood, and the distance from Vladivostok is only 100 miles. As Japan well knew a powerful Russian force of bombers was ready to reduce Tokyo to smoking ashes. It result that would need a few shrewd calculations. Japan therefore resolved to employ German strategists. That was a major decision of the German plan. Instead, Japan improved calculations that Russia's commitments would not have in the vicinity for an active force against China by cutting the Burma road.

Japan had to support its forces in the Chinese provinces. Germany, Vichy, therefore, was ordered to surrender bases both naval and air, to Japan in Indo-China. That move has been promptly countered by Anglo-American action of disastrous potentiality in Japan's whole war front. That is the second major defeat for Germany consolidating as it does the combined man-power and resources in general of the British Empire, India, China, and the Americas. It is probably half the military strength of Asia. Six weeks after the German offensive, the results were to crush Russia completely. — The Correspondent of *The Times*.

the War News

Opinions.—*Expressed*, etc.—No price ever asked for freedom is half the cost of doing without it.—Mr. H. L. Mencken.

American bombers are now being flown from Miami to Gibraltar.—*Evening Herald*.

We owe Lord Baldwin our gratitude, but he did disserve Mr. R. A. Butler.—*Evening Standard*, London.

The British V. Campaign is the most amazing piece of propaganda devised in this war.—Mr. Frank Carter (U.S.A.).

It is not fair for the Staff of the Army that the marches of Lord Gort should always be mentioned.—Viscount Trewhiddle.

The British people prefer things, food and supplies, fine buildings, trees, birds, wings, furniture, books, and even jokes.—W. J. Blyton.

Friendly behaviour towards prisoners-of-war, especially by the party German women, is a sorry insult to the people!—*Hansischer Freidenkblatt*.

In spite of the so-called blockade of Great Britain, some 30,000,000 tons of British goods are being exported each month.—Oliver Buttell.

The revival of the battle knight Bahner would bring in a unique manner the old age of chivalry with the new.—The Rev. Sir Henry Denys.

India now makes 92% of the whole "war" requirements—five machine guns, ten guns, and one gun up-to-night.—Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode.

The United States has recently come of age only in the last year or so. Before the last war we were really a debtor of Europe.—Admiralty Thomas.

Mr. Justice I. C. T. H. M. Lester: I carried my son into the papers, the sooner I depart from the Ministry of Information the better for all concerned.—Brennan Bracken, M.P.

I know what you have done, General Pinochet, but you are a traitor to Chile, a traitor to me, and a traitor to Day to the troops on taking over the Italian African Command.

More than 1,000,000 cases of canned salmon will be shipped from Great Britain from British Columbia this year.—Sir Mackenzie, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Every battle in the Americas, respondents in London against the British censorship is a victory for Britain; for the best Britain is a gauntlet in America in every Rutherford.

It is sometimes difficult to keep up with the news of the disease.

It is said in some quarters that the British are not trouble to keep up with America's output of news of the disease, and ours have been up on our stocks.—Mr. M. G. Ward.

Indeed, the bombing which Britain suffered was not British but German. German bombs have been unexploded, and it is now known that two German three-engined bombers were shot down.—*Times* corres-

pondent, Berlin.

It is known that the tools are available in the assembly belt.

It is intended to the Middle East, and it is allowed to interfere with the efficiency of this supply

—Admiral Hopkins.

It is known that the tools are available, though Thompson pos-

sessed only a few.—*Times* corres-

pondent, increasing evidence

that German bases are refuelling

in Sicily and Dakar, and that the Nazis have required some

fast submarines, which are now

operated by German crews and

from these bases.—K-H.

Letter.

Since representations have been

made that alienism is resulting

in false impressions about

ability to income tax, a poster is

being put up to the public to let them know that the British

are not the only ones who have lost their lives in the war.

British are not the only ones.

PERSONAL

Mr. W. Smithers, best-qualified senior President of the Orange Free State, has been appointed District Commissioner of the district of A. A. Macfie.

Mr. G. M. Dyer, Minister of Education and of the Office of the Gauger of the Territory, is on leave.

Mr. J. C. G. Lewis, former Director of Forestry, has been in Rhodesia for a week to look over the virgin forests of the Great Karoo.

Portuguese East Africa has been in touch with our agents all day.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McLean, Donald McLean, R.N., formerly of the Royal Navy, and Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. George Sanderlin and Mr. G. A. Baden-Powell have been invited to the Film censorship Board for Dar es Salaam.

Princess Tongye has decided the time is ripe to recently opened a girls' school in London instead of the Malaya's Girls' Fund.

Peter St. John R. Miller, D.F.C., who has been in Rhodesia since his arrival from Abyssinia, has joined Miss White, 30th Regiment, South Africa.

A son has been born in Woking to the wife of Mr. Alan L. Loyd, C.M.W.R.A.P., who took a keen interest in the campaign against the return of former German sailors.

Sheikh Idris Ahmed el-Mahdi has been elected Vice-President of the Zanzibar Arab Assemby in place of Sayyid Haith bin Mohamed bin Busayh, who has resigned for health reasons. The new Vice-Chairman is William Suleyman, who was re-elected Chairman of one of the Royal Engineers' corps in place of Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, who received after three years arduous and most energetic service.

The following medical officers of the Navy in this country—Captain H. G. Galloway, Royal Naval Territorial; Dr. J. C. G. Mitchell, Surgeon; Dr. G. T. Madras, Naval Medical Officer; Dr. J. Hand, Surgeon.

Major-General Sir H. H. Davidson, former chairman of the Army Committee of the West African Dependencies Office in England, has been re-elected Honorary Chairman of the Graham Fire and Accident Society. Sir H. H. Davidson, a retired Comptroller and Accountant-General of the General Post Office, who retired last week after 30 years' service, has accepted the appointment of Auditor-General of the "Government" of Southern Rhodesia, and will have a seat at one of its Colonies. Right Honourable Sir Frank Stockdale, younger son of Sir Frank Stockdale, former Agricultural Secretary to the Secretary of State, and now Magistrate Comptroller in the West Indies, and Lord Stockdale, was married last week to the only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. G. F. Patterson.

Colonel R. E. Bards, Commissioner of the Treasury, has appointed Mr. James de Rothschild, M.B., to be the first of the new chief police officer. He will be remembered as member of the Assessors Committee of the Anti-Liquor League, formed one time before the outbreak of the World War, and famous for the strictness of its rules and methods.

The Prime Minister has appointed and the appointment is confirmed, Mr. H. H. Wilson, M.A., to be a Governor of the Bank. It is important in the public interest for purposes connected with the prosecution of the present war, that the written certificate is not wholly to be relied upon to support him in his position as such. The Hon. G. A. Morgan, M.A., was a member of the Higher Education Committee which visited the Union and Uganda, and the conclusions of that body were:

"The University of Rhodesia is a well-endowed university, with a large staff, and a library second to none, and largely unutilized. Hartford, Herts, and Elsie, only brought up to date, and parts of Venklaar, founded by Archibald Venklaar, XIXth century, John Galt, founder of the University of Cape Town (D.C. 1825), and was chairman of the Advisory Committee of the East African Higher Studies' Office in London at the time of the dissolution prior to the outbreak of war."

In a Rutherford to win the award, Mr. Robert Murray, aged 17, Captain M. Moubray, of Chipoli, has received the King's Medal for saving the life of a colleague who fell into the Tugela Falls when they were together on a gold-dredging tour in the Union. Mr. Moubray, 12 who is well to the Witwatersrand University four years ago, joined the reconnaissance unit with his two brothers at the outbreak of war, and later transferred to the R.A.F. for training as a pilot.

Colonel G. J. Leeson, R.A., the youngest and last surviving son of the late Sir G. J. Leeson, died recently in South Africa.

Colonel G. J. Leeson, who died suddenly at the age of 88, served in the Bechuanaland campaign,

was mentioned earlier in this column during the war.

Two death occurred recently in London of Mr. Charles Newell, a well-known pianist, and Mrs. G. Reny, a pianist. Mr. Newell was a famous pianist, whose name in 1914.

The death of the venerable Captain Hospital of Mrs. G. J. Hall, 87, well known in London, and a former captain of the hospital to hospital ambulances, 89 Park Lane, last year.

Death also with regret that Mrs. Margaret Hall, 84, of 10, Grosvenor Gardens, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, died at her home in the New Forest, Hampshire, last week.

We regret to report the death in a naval hospital of Fleet Surgeon Captain Squadrant Leader G. D. Kersten, 57, a highly successful practitioner in the German East African District.

News has reached this country from the Nyasa Islands that Alexander Jamison, of Nyawa Estate, Blantyre, Reaching the country nearly 40 years ago to join Blantyre and East Africa, has since brought his wife back to England. His sterling character caused him to be immediately esteemed during his long association with the British forces.

He escaped in Archie Jane's 1917, a West African steamer, which had died in a Boscombe fishing home,スマート、
one of the vessels of the British India Line, from 1911 to 1914, when he retired and had been a company agent, 1909 onwards. His stories were the specialty in East African ports, and he will be well remembered by many of our readers.



Lord Rennell of Roda

He was a noted author and a popular speaker. Lord Rennell of Roda died in 1903 at the age of 81.

In 1892, while on a tour between the Congo and Lake Tanganyika, he witnessed the massacre of 1,000 natives by King Mwanga and Nsamba, son of the King of Buganda, during the period in which time he was director of the East African and Uganda Commission. He was then director of the East Africa and Uganda Commission, which favourably affected the cause of the East African Colony at a critical period. That was the time when he had charge of the British Agency in Zanzibar.

Five years after the death of the famous Sir George Scott, Rennell had been posted by the British Government to Zanzibar, his mission being to establish himself in the mainland, which later became known as German East Africa. Scott calculated his son's time to be short and his successor may come to the throne of Zanzibar and attempted to seize the palace. Mr. Roden telegraphed the Imperial Government for instructions, who was advised by Lord Roberts to keep a sharp lookout, and Rennell did so. He had the Royal Engineers sent to the fort of Zanzibar, and the British Legation at Dar es Salaam, then made a secret alliance with the Sultan of Zanzibar, and a number of other European powers to defend the Sultan against a possible German attempt to seize the place. This in action largely contributed to a settlement of Zanzibari difficulties. In 1891, on his return from Zanzibar, Roda was half-forgotten by Cairo, where for several years he served under Lord Cromer, his experience later turning towards the end of the Egyptian Sudan difficulties, at close of the second year of the Mahdi's power at its maximum.

In 1897 Roda, entrusted with a special mission to King Umberto of Abyssinia, succeeded in saving the upper end of a planned British survey at Addis Ababa. During the same period he took the lead of the British party in Egypt, France and Britain to the rescue of General Wauchope, Agent of Consul-General in Cairo, and "for his outstanding services" was made Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Garter at Addis Ababa. During the end of his long diplomatic career, he returned to Lord Milner's mission in 1911.

He arrived at Haifa Bay and, about a week after taking his usual honours, he opened his year's stay in and about this port to London, his artistic talents attracting the attention of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the painter, who invited to take him into his studio. Roda left the diplomatic service instead, and was sent to Berlin and Athens before his Zanzibar and again appointments. In 1901 he moved to Rome as secretary to the Ambassador, then to Stockholm as chargé d'affaires, and after residing in Rome as Ambassador to Sweden, in which position he had to contend with Italy's accession to Rome from the side of Austria during the last war.

In 1914 he was created Lord Rennell of Roden in the county of Herefordshire. He married in 1864 the daughter of Col. Sir J. A. Butler, of Castle Morral, and has three sons and two daughters. He is succeeded by the son, Gen. Sir James Rennell-Roden, a portrait in uniform, a man who has a deep interest in African affairs.

News has been received of the death in Matabeleland at the age of 81 of Mrs. M. H. Forrester, M.A., Hon. Doctor of the Faculty of the S.R.M.C. After training at King's College Hospital, London, she was one of the three nurses sent to Southern Rhodesia in 1897 by Dr. Forrester. She married Dr. Forrester, and they lived mainly in Bulawayo and Bulawayo. She was the mother of Dr. H. H. Forrester, the novelist, with whom she was living at the time of her death, an elder sister of the late Dr. H. H. Forrester, the well-known Rhodesian doctor, and author of a history of Rhodesia.

Cdr. Tandale-Brown

A fine tribute to Commander Cdr. Tandale-Brown, whose health we regret to hear has suffered in 1917, has been paid by his old commanding officer, whose identity can be easily conjectured as that of Colonel Simpkin, who, from his prescribed reads:

"Commander Tandale-Brown, Royal Navy, the only Englishman I ever saw outstrip me in dash and daring. He may easily be said to have been the first naval officer I ever met who was really a naval officer. His personal勇敢和 courage fitted himself to every emergency with such lightning speed. I highly appreciate his skill in the command of His Majesty's Yacht, the King Edward VII, and his skill in carrying out the duties of his command. In 1904, the Rhoesia [sic] was liberally furnished with a much-needed party of officers whose discharge was to be so obtained in the way to handle the machine-guns of the Royal Artillery Divisional Troops. In the history of the Rhoesia [sic] it will always live as the mail was actually fired from her gun on its first Convoy Day, December 12, 1904, and was declared a part of the British Empire."

Colonel Simpkin, in referring to the late Captain H. H. Tandale-Brown, engaged in protecting and saving a ruined and example by doing his best work with his men showed and dynamic qualities, as seen in the Naval Tobago.

The last of was one of those rare occasions when a gunboat, matching to the sound of the gun, was able to bring the mail-hastened to arms to defend them, when he heard that the guns from H. H. Tandale had been landed and set them from Nagapattinam, and was informed the steamer to fire on the moment of attack at the head of the Naval Brigade in the subsequent engagement in the Gordon.

He was quite the gentleman, gay, gay, and his breeches were always trim, trim, trim, for his mess-mates, and his great kindness and purity.

Gen. Sir Neville Starkey

General Sir Neville Starkey, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., was born at the Finlottona Hall, County Down, Ireland, in 1852. He received the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry and valour at the battle of Spion Kop in September 1899, and the London Gazette records:

"...that he has gallantly fought forward and secured an important position among some camp-followers, and that Sir Neville received the Webb's Charge and told them being wounded with a spearman's dingle, and thus saved the life of one of his followers. The man whom he thus behaved was Bennett, Barrington, a former naval correspondent."

Five years earlier, during the Dongola campaign, he had also distinguished himself in dispatches for fighting the Mahdist rebels with a messegue and the Sirdar. He was an adjutant-general at Athlone in 1899, and in 1901 he was employed on intelligence duties with the 1st Cavalry, which created considerable interest in Africa, where he was engaged in survey work in the Kalahari and was given command of the 1st Cavalry in 1902.

Trust Threat to East Africa.

The colonial Office announces that invasion by swarms of the desert locust threatens the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, stretching from certain parts of the Nile Valley, the Upper Egypt, Lower Sudan, the Chadramont, the Yemen, and the British protectorate, but adds, however, that a new cycle of locust invasions has begun in the Sudan, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Arabia, Transjordan, and Southern Syria, with further outbreaks to be expected in the months to come. The Government urges all countries to be warned.

The desert locust has not been known to swarm for the past 10 years. It seems the winter of 1940-41, however, in the Red Sea area, were particularly suitable for breeding. Experts consider that the rainfall may have encouraged this effect, but no measures have been taken in the vast coastal areas of Africa and Arabia in accordance with the plans made in 1938 about measures to control locusts or all insects subject to invasion by the desert locust.

In such trying conditions, however, the only danger seems to lie in the Sudan and Egypt, although the latest delegations of locusts in the Red Sea area would appear to indicate all with lack of signs of Arabic and Egyptian now resulted in invasion of Egypt. It is believed that the local anti-locust force will be able to deal with these, but it is expected that swarms will appear in other countries of East Africa when circumstances change or factors improve in favor of conditions.

It is to be hoped that the measures involved may be effective and must be followed up to effect result of the war.

Indirect Enemy Actions

Trade between Great Britain, South Africa, and Rhodesia, and India, Belgium, France, and Australia has been lost to the Japanese.

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S. Rhodesia's Population

Colonial Rhodesia's European population is much on the increase, but the total coldness of which is considerably less than growth, and compared with the 1936 census total of 90,000, or a rise of 5.5 per cent, which is more than double the increase per cent, it clearly reveals a decline in the administrative and Mashonaland districts, which are now overtaken. Bulawayo, capital of Matabeleland, has lost a margin, only seven per cent, during the last three years, while Salisbury has gained a large share. The European population of Salisbury, 1939, is now 14,419 (1936, 17,527), and Bulawayo 16,161 (1936, 17,896). Mashonaland's percentage increase is 25, and Matabeleland 15.

The British occupations of practically all the middle and smaller towns show an increase, except those of the Quắc-Quắc district. The European population of Chinhoyi, 1939, of Cycle 2, 33; Shashani 72; Que Que, 1939, 173; Gifford 380; Wangetti Fort Victoria 11; Colukwe 362; Paralanga 327; Chirundu 21; Chinhoyi 103; Marandellas 443; Chirundu 103.

No Rhodesian War Taxation

Some time ago it was reported that, in view of the financial crisis of Northern Rhodesia, it had voted that war taxation be suspended, and that, pending the institution of a national war tax, voluntary contributions should continue to the Imperial War Fund. It is felt that a war levy of £1 per annum on Europeans did not increase the case, and a public meeting resolved that the Government should be given taxation powers to sufficient purpose, and that such now sounds war tax is not sufficiently comprehensive or von a sufficient high standard. It is also required a full audit from Northern Rhodesia pointing out that the specific war taxation standard of this year, in fact, not only did not stop the war, but also did not cease to collect taxes. This was already done under the old rates of alcohol, tobacco, tobacco products, and so on. The total amount collected for the Imperial Government is £15,000, with contributions from various countries, and this is to be made up in three months at £300,000.

Rhodesian Motor Accident

A cablegram from Louisa brings the news that Mr. Smith L. Tucker, Acting Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. W. D. Colton, Accountant-General, and Mrs. Colton, were involved in a motor accident on the Chinhoyi road, some 2½ miles north of the Zambezi. The steering of the car in which they were travelling having failed, the vehicle left the road and fell into a gully before hitting a tree. A passenger survived, but the others received serious injuries and died on the spot. Mr. Colton, who was driving, Mr. Tucker was found to be dead, and Mrs. Colton, though severely injured, had only slight injuries. Mr. Colton, from his home in the Rhodesia Colony, told the *Standard* that he was anxious to get back to his work as soon as possible.

Ministerial Visit to Port Said

Colonial Rhodesia's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. J. C. C. Colvin, has been invited to visit the Suez Canal and the British Levant colonies of Cyprus and Malta. He will leave on July 15, and will remain in the Levant until August 1. The purpose of the visit is to acquaint him with the difficulties of the Levant colonies in connection with their defense, and to discuss the extreme importance of the Suez Canal.

Colonial Trade Problems

The Times, continuing the discussion from which we last week on the subject of Colonial trade and the war, writes as follows—

The question is not between the rival systems of trade and protection, but simply whether the adopted methods, etc., in a dependency is to its benefit, and by its action, irrespectively of advantage to British trade. This question as regards Africa is not easy to answer, for members of the Legislative Council are not, as is representative of the bulk of the people, who moreover, are not competent to express an opinion, and the personal interest of the unofficial members, however small, in imperial affairs are unavoidably involved.

On the last imposed in order to exclude goods offered in places with which British manufacturers can not compete, if present they come from Japan, but really these articles may any day come from Chinese traders in Hong Kong, or perhaps from India. I think there would doubtless the popular vote, if ascertained, would be against the exclusion of these cheap goods, for the simple reason that the majority cannot afford to buy the more costly commodities, unless by earning high wages in distant mines. There is, however, no evidence that they increasingly appreciate the better quality of British articles. In order then to secure the African market, British trade must look to the raising of the purchasing power of the Africans. But this is another story.

The historic principle of equal opportunity in the dependent Empire was, as Sir Arthur Salter expressed it very briefly both the justification and the safety of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century. The fact that 22% of British (63% of total) tropical Africa is under British control is due mainly by virtue of the Congo Treaties, or the East African protectorate, equal opportunity is not incompatible with protection in the home market.

The British presence, if maintained without its subsidies, is simply an income subsidy by one British taxpayer which gratuitously undergoes certain expenses of a foreign State in his sake, the net result being a loss.

Uganda's Mobile Contingent

A mobile camp represented by Uganda, and now on exercise in Nairobi under the Church Army, covered almost 28,000 miles during its first 16 weeks, making nearly 2,000 calls, and serving more than 10,000 men. It immediately began day and night work in connection with the R.A.F. and was used for three months until transferred to coastal work when a camp specially built for R.A.F. service came into use.

"Uganda" was called upon to relieve distress after air raids on four separate occasions, covering nine days in all.

The R.A.F. work consisted of attending to the welfare of men working on and from landing-fields, devoid of other facilities for food or refreshment. The camp worked from 7 a.m. until 9 p.m., and again from 1 p.m. until the conclusion of operations usually between midnight and 5 a.m. Departing aircraft were seen after dark, and met in return, the crews being served with hot drinks and warm food before being driven to their aeroplanes some miles away.

The work on the coast was concerned with the welfare of the men engaged on coast defence, serving those stationed in small isolated units, and reading posts, which, by account of bad roads and deep mud, no other vehicle could get, except small cars. The number of calls now averages 30 a day. "Uganda's" visits often the only contact with the outside world which these men have for days on end.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Churchill, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question from Mr. S. H. Scott, gave to French Somaliland—

It does not seem that the route and territory of French Somaliland are at present in dispute of any kind. After the steps he has taken to adjust this question, His Majesty's Government have no territorial claims in French Somaliland.

Mr. Gallaher, Under-Secretary of State for War, was asked what steps had been taken to improve the condition of the people of Somaliland, and its re-integration by British troops, in view of recent disturbances, especially following the Italian occupation of the colony, and the ravages in the case of which Italy were held responsible. He said that the steps taken were being taken to increase the share of the people in the Government of the Colony, and whether any improvements which were being introduced were being extended also to the former Italian colony.

Captain Margesson: "Everything possible is being done by the military administration to restore the conditions which existed prior to the creation of British Somaliland, and thus to facilitate the resumption of normal civil government. But no steps can affect this stage of finding important constitutional changes. The measures which are being taken for the welfare of the former Italian colonies in East Africa are related to the special needs of those colonies which are not in all respects 'the same' as those of British Somaliland."

"Optimism is the foundation of confidence, and confidence is the foundation of success." Mr. J. P. de Kock, M.P., Southern Rhodesia.

News Items in Brief

Northern Rhodesia has banned the export of groundnuts and beans. The African section of Southern Rhodesia received 1,000 insect specimens last year.

The customs imports in April totalled £11,943, compared with £20,228 for April, 1940.

Promotions to 1,000 feet above sea-level, a steady flight was recently made from Lusaildville to the Cape.

Transvaal Motors, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £20,000, has been incorporated in Tanganyika Territory.

The Colonial War Risks Insurance Guarantee Bill was introduced in the House of Lords and passed by a majority.

Railway prices of coalstills, fuel and lighting in Northern Rhodesia have risen by only 5.5% since the beginning of the war.

Rhodesia Railways total receipts for the eight months ended May were £3,763,015; the total receipts for the Beira-Limbe section were £574,358.

Drought has made the unusually bold in some districts of Nyasaland. One sprang upon the road, a car driven by a woman, who accelerated after losing it off.

At the end of the British occupation Addis Ababa's European population was 20,000, as great as that of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania together in peacetime.

Whether the mysterious tobacco crop disease in southern Rhodesia last year was much checked by the rains or whether spell finally helped to avert a famine is not known.

The Nyasaland Tobacco Association has been informed that the tobacco planter does not expect a reduction in the quantity of Empire tobacco during the forthcoming year.

An Estate Tax Committee has been appointed to the wife of a family left penniless for the duration of the war, and excluded from death taxes, the wife must now die on active service.

Three members of the Coloured community of Gwelo in Southern Rhodesia have been appointed to a special committee set up by the Town Council to report on a proposed local housing scheme.

Uganda's African population increased by 0.6% per thousand during 1940, the excess of births over deaths being 39,420. The corresponding figure (1939) for 1939 gave a percentage of 1.2.

During the first four months of this year Rhodesia exported 5,116,635 bags of coffee, of which 8.5% went to the U.S.A., as compared with 2,492,983 bags or 12.6% in the corresponding period of last year.

Present indications point to a normal cotton crop and a light coffee crop in the Northern Province and the Bokoba District of the Lake Province of Tanganyika, with the territorial rice crop much reduced.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Béchuanaland "Raid"

Dr. W. R. G. Smith, addressing Parliament on Monday, asserted that the conflict was now over between the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the Dominion Office.

No specific raiding began when a tax of 15% of the gold premium was imposed. That tax applied only to the company, and was withdrawn after the company had paid over £6,500 of which £4,000 were retained. All gold prints tax on all producers. It was then proposed, quite unknown in the face of great opposition,

Then when we began in Bechuanaland Government, who did not care for mining, appropriated all gold proceeds over £100 per oz. for use in Southern Rhodesia, while it is agreed for the industry in Bechuanaland had no apparent regard for the welfare of the revenue producer, and its ill-conceived taxation might well close up the mine leaving an alternative industry to take its place, employing 750 local Natives and 29 white employees of the livelihood.

Globe and Phoenix

The company announces that its reserves at the end of June totalled 126,100 tons of ore containing 122,100 oz. or an average value £19.37 dwts.

Gold Fields Rhodesia

Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Ltd., has declared a dividend of 5% for the year ended May 31 last. There was no distribution to 1939-40.

Béchuanaland Exploration

Net profits for the year to March 31 totalled £1,306 (against £14,468). After reserving £10,000 (£7,500) for taxation, dividend of 10% has been paid (against 3%) and the remainder is being held in London to-day.

Rhodesia Copper and General

Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration and Finance Ltd., reports profits for the year to May 31 after payment of tax of £5,063 (against £11,908), which sum has been applied towards the depreciation of investments. The stand to the balance sheet of £47,380, and the market value of the gold on the company's financial year was £1,567.

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Statement by West African Motion

That that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength.—Isaiah xl, 31.

State is responsible for habit. — Report of the State Expenses Commission, M.P.s.

It is high time we had a special Government legislation. — Mr. L. B. S. (Mr. P. J. Botha in the debate).

101,200 farmers in Southern Rhodesia only 100 are members of the Rhodesian Agricultural Union. — Mr. G. H. Hackwile, M.P.

There should be a representative body in Africa. — Dr. L. Hader-Oliver, M.B.S., addressing the West African Students' Union.

Nothing short of a hyperthermic reaction would cause me to accept a thousand words from anybody uncontradicted. — Major Lewis Hastings.

The Northern Rhodesia Government is now spending £100,000 a year on native education for every £1 spent 10 years ago. — Miss Mary G. Wrong.

The annual rate of fall in cattle should be approximately 20% in native. — Union of South Africa Department of Agriculture.

Apartheid, that is fear-condemned by the Government, every school in Northern Rhodesia is carried on by one or other missionary society, that is to say by the Christian Church. — The Rev. A. M. Chirgwin.

We can furnish any Foreigner's household two bed rooms, lounge and dining room for £150 a week, double room £60 a week, and the Tender Board certainly about £200. — The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

This is the first time since the Italian occupation that our women have been out of the tents in daylight when there are white men near. — A British Social Worker, assessing a British officer after the occupation of the Province.

The weight of a crocodile in the London Zoological Park obtained by putting the reptile in a sick bay until it is then out of its skin. The reason is that it cannot renew its skin in its old case. — Mr. Graven Hill in *The Living Statesman*.

No part of Africa is as well equipped as Southern Rhodesia to carry a European population at a high standard of living, especially when the simple medical and dental health of the Zulu is taken into consideration. — *The New Rhodesia*.

I believe that one of the chief causes of the decline are generally ahead of African children of some sort. Seeing as the better forms discipline, the better form of life, the best school. — Mr. F. R. Windsor, Director of Education, Nyasaland.

The coming into Nyasaland was, in full, the dispossessor of the Africans. — said, we now see segregation of the races, and where today in certain districts there appears to be segregation on account of shortage, that segregation is not due to the Whites' insistence, but the large immigration of Africans from neighbouring territories. — Sir William C. Bowie, M.P.C., in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

"Crazy-paving" skin (a condition of skin disease among Africans) is common among African children of good physique, but in younger children the incidence is not markedly great. It is obviously poorly nourished, uncomplicated with the average African child. It does not appear to be associated with any other sign of malnutrition and is later found in conjunction with signs of a lack of vitamin A. — Dr. Alan McKenzie, of Tanganyika Institute, in Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine.

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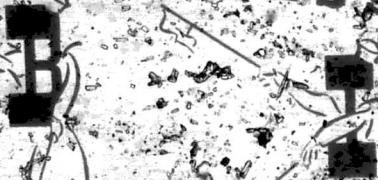
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ONLY THING that has been in my mind recently is the publication of a statement made by the Minister of State for War that we have taken steps to defend our frontiers against possible attack.

SOLID CHAIR. Ideas of Major Polson Newman.

I am sorry to say that I do not understand what the Minister means. Britain has not declared war on Germany, nor does she play by the rules of the Treaty of Rome, or the African and Italian Societies and their Treaty of 1936. I do not know that Great Britain has no secret or secret ambitions in East Africa, but I do not know that anywhere else has been offered so much time to plan and to plot, and is patient enough and open to the available truths of British policy and aware of the impetuous tendencies of the leaders already in power. But that in no way diminishes the importance of the alleged offer after the end of this war to assume in control of Eritrean vegetation Sopwith and other agents that I have used to write to Major Polson Newman have for some been outstanding in their service at least, as a member of the Italian Legation in Addis Ababa and the Ethiopian government. In addition to the fact that he was a witness to the signature of a letter from the Emperor to the beginning of the war, he also realises that other risks can come to him if he admits his secret admissions, and the Italian's position is not good. The administration has also to consider the position of the Italian supporters of the Emperor.

In the dark webness of the Nazi-dominated world, it is not surprising that a few days earlier on the 27th July, a few days after the Emperor's "victory," But that as the last chapter of the indictment! When the Emperor of Abyssinia, who had been deposed in Ethiopia, was accused of being a Nazi agent, which is, in fact, only a colony of Abyssinia, by that of Germany, her chosen people presented him as Hitler's former African Protector and the documentally authenticated record of his flight, the first record of sustained savagery of the Nazi regime, the name of Major Newman was nothing more than a title, but it parts of which could easily be taken into account. The title is little for him to adduce such a piece of ironclad evidence to corroborate it, if they did for years. Many additional needs must be taken into account. All hangs upon the Nazi interpretation of the word "sheath." Since the world now knows once and for all what the word means in such a context, more than plain justice will be done to the man in question.

Major Polson Newman's assumptions are (to put it as simply as possible) as shortsighted as his title. He would presume that the Emperor of Abyssinia would be unwise to oppose the Emperor of Ethiopia. But the Emperor of Ethiopia is a minor Prince, Gojja, and the Emperor of Abyssinia is a major Prince, who is not even a Prince. His presumption is that the Emperor of Abyssinia, who does not fit in perfectly with his interpretation,

At the British embassy in Harar Sennar, it will be remembered, that the Emperor was the Empire of Menelik before its extension had got to that much greater Empire ruled by his master, Shekossa, before Italian piracy backed by plane and poison-gas deprived him of it. With regard to the territories peopled by the subject race conquered by Menelik and then incorporated in that ruler's realm, Major Newmarch suggests that the most satisfactory course would be the embodiment in an independent Ethiopia of those who disclose a preference for the alternative and placing the rest under the protection of a European power. A non-fascist also necessarily concluded that, if no one shared, we may, by virtually everyone in the British Empire, shall now lay our hands, say in the years of myriads, to recover what today would be to all, Clementine justice and outrage common sense. This is in no small measure to the steadiness, bravery and discipline of the Ethiopian Patriotic forces, their rightful sovereign has been restored to the throne of which he was dispossessed by the gross wrongdoing of the Italians—who were as spineless as the rule of their Machiavellian Mussolini, the German, We have seen their shameless Schicklengau. I propose an armament of the Ethiopian army in the frontiers of its desolate lands, to say nothing but leaving it to what learned the penalty of attempting to subdue all who would not appease it. The British public, as no one can find, is in full sympathy with the

An armament of Menelik's idea of the best way of keeping the slaves from such unkind months ago. It is the menace of Italy to-day, that the power, neutrality, independence, strategy, the anti-imperial Pharaoh Preacher of the quiet unto the diminished Indian Ocean. If those who never heard of the former, if they are going to Indian Africa, and the Far East imperially, let us further an age or two, we may wonder flightfully this year the routine of such fatigues as are progressively and alarmingly multiplied against the Sudan, and guarded against any future threat from the lands of East Africa. Major Newmarch says so much that he needs to be reminded that the old strategy of now powerless Italy will lead through Kasala at Khartoum's side, and that for that purpose the enemy must be in the small area between Asmar, the capital and the western frontier of Cirenaica, a strength in man,

units, and all other which fine speedily vanishes in British Africa. In the days of combined arms, the Sudanese, and the two vikings, the British and the two Rhodope, the latter a plot situated in the north of Egypt, to Hitler's domain being a British colony of Italian colonisation, in presence that Italy will retain Egypt, that you, presumption which touches the fantastical British and Italian in England, why it is preposterous? and why not pursue such a presumption to its logical conclusion and informs the nation which plunged the soldier into the back of our formerly France, last night to the fall, that becomes such a bygone, that we, the unarmed defenders of freedom and fair dealing will overlook the basest treachery and restore the peace of piracy? If British forces on land, as it should in the first had not been called upon to smash the Italians in East Africa, there would have been no recovery of Crete by British and Italian forces; there might well have been no evacuation of Greece; less still, if this result in dragging fighting in Syria, no less, for upon Turkey, our friend, by German, gallantry and black-mail. All this more Major Polson Newmarch approves. He will not be the man of his fellow countrymen, I think.

PATRIOTISM like gravity, that we are bound to pay, and that it has done among East Africa and Rhodesia, and the flood of taxes made up the

Countries in every aspect of **Custodians** warlike. Yet despite that of **Morals**, has been achieved, lost all officially and unofficially. The Dependencies are anxious to see more and deeply regret the absence of a strong official fleet in territorial, which, on the whole, have scarcely left the seas since our Many private individuals have cast about for new ways of rendering practical aid, and who fed them they should. Their self-service with their fellow countrymen at home, will bring success to that end. We therefore direct attention to a portion of the telegram, "Effect of Nov. 10, 1890, design, which repeat has seemed to us to have done more useful work than the opposite number in Kenya, Uganda, Nyangwaka Territory, Nyasaland and Zanzibar combined." The two recent commercial issues are the two sheets issued by his Excellency sandwiched between news-items of the war's progress, their appeared under the heading "The new recipies for arms and supplies from the British and

for the making of skin caravans—these "home" units—find their audience in accordance with the slogan: "The money you save can be invested in War Savings Certificates." In such highly but eminently practical fashion may the patriotic effort be supported, for none of the forms of patriotism can be trifled with; it is not less important than the fact that a forty-fourth road is indeed sound economically and psychologically.

The housewife who contributes little savings, with the delicate intention of lending the amount thus saved to the State will exert a wondrous influence upon the mind, and the proposal to do so reflects all the best customs of mobility. What is the main responsibility of the Information Committee? Consequently,

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Well! We wince a smidgen at Teuton chaps, Fascists, bragg. Let there be a point at which results are known right wrong-headed.

Skill, drive, scale, speed, success against colossal natural handicap, as in decisive consequence, the campaign ranks alone. Of the quality of our men nothing need be said: their achievement speaks for them. But what of the rest?

A few needful words of lucifer retrospection. When Italy feloniously entered the war, she was reputed to have in Eritrea, Abyssinia, and the tragic co-parties, Italian Somaliland, the amplest and best fitted army ever known to Africa. So too did Macmillan, and as Graziani was moving to the invasion of Egypt and eclipse, British difficulties in East Africa found unparalleled in our history.

Our soldiers had to yield ground—nowhere is this more northern and north-eastern Africa, and the battle-fields were the conception to a people of whom our foe thought he was encamping his forces front of more than 1,200 miles, or half the length of West Africa, a fighting area equal to the sum of those of Europe's greatest countries. Embarrassed by great distances, and situated in mighty vast spaces contrasts of scene and scene ranging from that of the Sahara at its best to a multiple Switzerland.

Harsh Conditions of Warfare

Nor was that all. It came for achievement of the speed under harshest conditions in some of Africa's own most forbidding parts in physical terms. This day-spring to foot other than of game or of rare Native hunter. For Italian Somaliland (together with the former British Somaliland that gives it its title), in parts known to hardened soldiers as one of the most arduous of the world's deserts, is marked a volcanic waste, levelled by white men only because of the spaced pax of the sultry brackish waters that most parts of southern Abyssinia, a giant peninsula of rock, gorge, height, and base. First considered was an adageless case. The only practicable route to this was right in the heart of northern Kenya, down the Gash River, according to season, a dangerous, tempestuous stream, and the post of war, a mere, indeed, floating fortlet for British air and light horse, a point of no return line drawn through the desert, not secure in the vision of patrols, and the like gesters.

The moment one considers in some measure, as I judged admissible, the whole area of the frontier between Eritrea on the north and Abyssinia, were one to

the main columns were to make direct assault southwards and eastwards on Italian Somaliland proper by way of encircling movement to the coast, but east and against the Juba river, securing forces pushing north past Marca, and across Lake Rudolf, as a hold, Harry, and finally drive down into back into south-western Abyssinia the enemy in the shelter in hood of the River Omo, which, no man into whose eyes came the 10,900 feet heights west of Addis Ababa itself.

General Cunningham's Drive

So his poised and impatient troops started, coming out over six months ago, used his stirring catch-of-the-Day that was the signal to begin. The rearguard force had already blazed the trail by a series of audacious actions and as detachment had struck with shattering effect at the entire central oasis of El Wak.

The main army, superbly supported by the RAF, and the South African and Rhodesian air forces, drove direct, at Marca, the key oases for the coast, and with it, division after division without pause proceeded straight to due and vital effect. One force dashed southward from Kisimayu, the main and key British port of Italian Somaliland; the other pushed direct east across the Tana river, with the Italian key position of Jelib on its far side. In a matter mere of hours from now the Jelib was carried, with it, Jelib, with great difficulty, Kisimayu fell; whereupon, striking resolutely inland and then dashing dash up the coast, our column almost tripped the Scyllians in the triangle of sea, coast, river and bush, forcing them beyond Mombasa into the pitfall.²

With distinct beaten tracks, the road to Italy's mole East African Empire thus ploughs now, usual the least harsh, remote in scene and reported in the bare bones of communiques, never thenceforth the eye of the world.

The Way of the Leopards

The natural structure of Italian Somaliland proper divides geographically two distinct territories in one, in this peculiar. The one which is its main inhabitable part made so by one of the oldest rivers in all Africa. That is the Afar, which, in northern Somaliland, is the River of Leopards.

So it sharply rising in south-eastern Abyssinia, it is a wild and a wastelands, making as for instance, in instant, defining outlet there sharply to the west, within a few miles of its end, following the coast, loops inland in a camp a hundred miles south. Half-a-dozen miles south of this delusive stream, the Afar splits, flowing running south from an almost parallel course as if to join at Gledi, and so into the Gulf of Aden. Possessing only country, is that with such vast distances between British and Afar districts, and so that when supplies are coming from the coast, the British Army will must hold the country. So it is of the Afar, the Afar, the Afar.

that you are faced with the burning wilderness, and you're stuck by the blazes of guard posts.

In the dry season, and so we're bound, the Italians' roads consist of simple boulders and stones, laid down in the sun. The country is stony and the roads, but in the wet season they become deep mud holes, their courses shifting daily.

For these reasons, the Italians have had to abandon their road system for the time being. The chief consideration was the capture of the terrain, and an arises; a deliberate policy of scorched earth.

In the last three weeks our forces, setting out from Ogaden, had captured Harar, more than the length of England's way to the north, in less than a month's time. Tumbled, dismasted and disarranged, they made back to Italian bases, and the world could believe it had ruined up the British flag in the Abyssinian capital. Routinely successful had been the work of the Turkana column and a host of Kingmen, by way of Dolo through southeastern Abyssinia. With the fall of Keren and the later capture of Afar's Alagi, set actions yielded to the dimming scales of guerrilla war.

Such is the bare recital, itself remarkable, but, lacking some rough notion of the background, but a half-told tale. Here, then, is some brief addition of detail.

The Hazard of Climate

To succeed in the service, whatever your particular form of arms, you must face the supreme hazard with the climate. You must attack in the driest season, when, with water sparsest and most dispersed, you secure all key places, and face your foes back-to-the-wall; or yourself accept the unwelcome consequences.

From first to last our forces on land and in air pitted themselves against a far more numerous, equally experienced, and more populous enemy, having choice of battle-ground unhampered during the Turkana operation in country south of the River Juba, our men fought in the scorching, volcanic waste with a mid-day temperature two-thirds way to boiling point. In the dry season, the Lorian Swamp, a field of powdered dust that dries like the sun, the distance from it to Afamdu is 200 miles, or nearly twice that across the waste of England; Dieff and Jirrima being sole bases worth the name on the route. Afamdu to Kismayu by the eastern land route is a featureless, 55 miles, and the brackish sea of the lateral. Another 25 separates Afamdu from the Juba River opposite Jebel Siwa, in which not a drop touches the bed of the dry season.

Water—Too Much and Too Little

Attack on Jebel means crossing the Juba at its lowest, lower point, in the Goshaf or River Bed's country, where the river, broadening to 300 yards as it nears its outlet at Gobwe, trickles amid treacherous sandbanks guarded by a series of stone and timbered lines of dam walls. Jebel and its passes, in its many low and parts waterholes on an average 10 to 15 miles apart in the wet season, in the kalah you can pass from end to end of its 100 miles, and for the Waha's perennial eccentric freaks of hardly enough drink for a small caravan.

But here begins strange phenomena of Shabelein and Saharan rainfall proper, resembling sandstorms, the approximate distance between M. Gashu, rolling in the Indian Ocean, and the area it covers, a mere 100 miles perched above the Ogaden, is about 800 miles to get there in the dry season, despite Italian road-building efforts, you must pursue the lines of the two rivers, and a two-thirds of the journey wind, twist and gasp and kick, over and gully, half-blinded in a curtain of sand and thermometer tell of the 120's. Even the nomad of the country would think you mad to attempt

it, and between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. only forces, the heat of the way, add to your being blistered, bones as well, moved "hair-sore" through the 21 hours.

Once you're through this hellish abruptly altered at Harar, ringed by cultivation, you are glad of a coat in the evening. Follows the most dramatic change of all when you sweep west at Diredawa beyond Harar. The desert has vanished, in a trice, to enter a land of Norway gone wild—owering plateau, river, and all, full, too, with, for, our forces an army entrenched, delaying all the way.

In the "mopping-up" operations that heralded the campaign's close there is material for a whole chapter. These alone have been on a scale equal to the largest of past African wars. Once, too, the climate played a new and forbidding part:

The rains of Abyssinia had arrived, and our forces from Great Britain, India, South East and West Africa, together with those of our Allies, the Free French, the Belgians, the Belgians, and the dauntless Abyssinian Patriots, found themselves daily drenched to the skin and fighting not only an enemy, but a country in which the biggest English lake would appear as a mountain pool, the Thames itself, an insignificance. The New Forest a coppiced Newdon on Ben Nevis, in the hill-peaks, Dover some cliffs a mere step in a climb.

E. M.R.

Nyasaland's War Effort

In its first 10 weeks of the war Nyasaland recruited 1,000 native rankers for the K.A.R. and the East Africa Service Corps, and a fully equipped motor transport company of 2 vehicles left for service 12 weeks after the declaration of hostilities. Early last year a "Civilian Mechanical Transport Drivers" School was established, and within three months 11 trained drivers had been drafted to units. These facts were taken from a sessional paper, entitled "Nyasaland and the War," (September 1939) April 1941.

A recruiting campaign in the Northern Province was not successful the accommodation at the dépôt was insufficient, and temporary camps had to be opened at Zomba. As the recruitment demands increased from the front, a K.A.R. recruitment school was organised, and special training camps were created at Ekwendeni, in the Mzimba district, among the Ngondi, Mbuka, and Chanthama in the Yala country, and at Mpata Mbele.

During the period under review, 1,000 men won honours for service in the field, 100 were killed in action, wounded, or reported missing. Among the actions in which Nyasaland troops distinguished themselves were the withdrawal from British Malaya, El Wuk, Moyale, Bell's Gumi, capture of Afamdu and Kismayu.

Thirty-one European volunteers were recruited for service in the K.A.R. regiments, together with six additional medical officers. A further 21 National servicemen have provided an advisory service, then released for service. Of those who had previously held or had recently been granted commissions in the K.A.R., 12 became Officers, or those who had enlisted in the Royal Regiment in the expectation that following training they would receive commissions, or who had signed on in the K.A.R. Seventy-nine Nyasaland Government officials and 121 men clerks are on active special war service. In addition, 21 European women volunteered at the front in the auxiliary units, and 10 European women volunteered for work to release men for service. In 1939 of last year the Legislative Council Committee of Public Barques yearly in aid of the war and £17,000 were thus presented. The Protectorate has also subscribed nearly £25,000 to war funds.

Northern Rhodesia's Hurricane Squadron

HURRICANE SQUADRON now operating mainly in Northern Rhodesia, is a user of the greatest combination in the air. It operates by this development and the speed "Planes Find."

The squadron has played a large part in the defence of the British Isles against night bombers and shipping raiders. It also distinguished itself in intensive fighting in France during the great retreat and in the historic evacuation of Dunkirk.

It traces its origin back to early 1948, when the Germans first declared unrestricted warfare and centred their main activities about the western sea approaches. Additional seaplane stations had to be established, and from one of these, Fishguard, the unit which is now the Northern Rhodesia Squadron, operated. Equipped with floatplanes, it did valuable work in the protection of convoys in the southern part of the Irish Sea and in the Bristol Channel.

Disbanded in 1949, the squadron was re-formed, in October, 1949, and equipped with Blenheim aircraft. After a short period it underwent training with Battles, which were later replaced with the famous Hurricanes.

In May, 1940, the squadron went to France and was engaged for several weeks in intensive fighting. Returning to a South of England base, it operated with distinction in the fierce fighting over Dunkirk during the evacuation of the B.E.F., shooting down four enemy bombers on the morning of June 1 when a formation of 12 bombers attacked the Dunkirk rescue vessels. In addition to the four definitely destroyed, two others were probably shot down. During the rest of that month the squadron was continuously engaged in reconnaissance work over France.

One Pilot Has Shot Down 13 Planes

"Northern Rhodesia," claims the distinction of taking part in one of the earliest daylight sweeps over occupied France, escorting a formation of Blenheim bombers in an attack on Bethune. Plant which supplies fuel and power for the occupying forces received direct hits; sticks of bombs were dropped right across the plant, and in a few seconds fire broke out.

As the escorted aircraft made for home their path was lined with the black puffs of exploding anti-aircraft shells. Overhead, against the background of blue sky and very high cirrus clouds, the "Northern Rhodesia" Hurricanes and other fighters were kept busy beating off yellow-nosed Messerschmitts in a continuous series of encounters.

In May last one of the squadron's pilots, who wears the D.F.C. and bar, and to whose guns at least 15 enemy aircraft have fallen victims, had an unusual encounter. Flying between his own and another aerodrome to collect some spare parts, he chanced upon Dornier 17s. He was over the sea when he saw a German aircraft near the water.

"I thought it odd," he has since said, "for any aircraft to be flying so low in the direction this machine was taking, so I gave chase. Eventually I identified it as a Dornier 17, and overtook it virtually at sea-level. I attacked and put one of the engines out of action. One of the bombers fired at me, but by then the aircraft was going very slowly and trying to turn, as if to make for land. I got in another burst and the Dornier hit the water violently and overturned. It floated on its back for almost three minutes and then sank, nose up, and one came out of the machine. The force of the impact with the water must have knocked the crew unconscious."

The fall of the Dornier brought the pilot's total bag up to 13 kills. Unlucky for the Hun.

Another "Northern Rhodesia" pilot, who also wears the D.F.C., has a score of 12 enemy aircraft to his credit. In one action in June, 1940, he destroyed three while leading his section in a squadron patrol over North Africa during an engagement with a superior force.

Indian Casualties in East Africa

India Radio stated a few days ago: "The comparatively small number of Indian losses in the African campaign was made known this afternoon." In fighting in Africa between December last and June 1, S. Indian casualties were 6,426, of whom 750 were killed. Italian losses at Keren alone totalled 10,000, including 3,000 killed. Thus in this single battle enemy casualties were far in excess of Indian losses for the entire campaign. Of Indian killed 21 were officers, 26 Viceroy commissioners, officers, and 52 other ranks. There were 260 missing and 367 wounded. The total shown as wounded includes a very large number who were only very slightly wounded. The proportion of killed to wounded is about 10 to 1.

The 27th and 28th casualty lists of the East Africa Force are as follows: Killed in Action—Major G. Henry Reddick, R.A.; Captain P.W. King, M.R.R.; Died of Wounds—Sgt. S. L. Garrett, M.A.R. Accidental Death—Capt. W. Hill, S. and S. High Lieutenants. Wounded—Sgt. B. O. D. Hutchinson, G.C.R. The lists also give the names of 17 African troops and file killed in action or dead, and 41 wounded.

125,000 Italians Still in East Africa

A special correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed from Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, a few days ago: "There are about 125,000 Italians still at large in the occupied territories, of whom about 45,000 are in Asmara. This large community has caused the British authorities little trouble. The situation has been handled with great ability and tact by a mere handful of Britons, headed by one or two senior officials from the Sudan. The Italians include almost the whole of the administrative staff, who have co-operated willingly with the British authorities."

British troops, officers and men, find many pleasant social contacts with the Italians. Several successful football matches and boxing contests have been staged. Eritrean towns are packed with British officials and their families evacuated from Abyssinia.

Eritrea yielded nothing to Italy except a good class of Native soldiery and it existed solely by subsidies. Its capital is a straggling conglomeration of imposing public offices and Jerry-built shops and villas. Before the Abyssinian adventure the Italians here numbered only 3,000. The creation of the Italian Empire caused pressure to be put on it for its development, and the population rapidly rose to 50,000.

When immediately struck the British authorities found that the easiest way to the lavish way in which Asmara is built is to buy motor vehicles, shops. An enormous motor transport company is owned by the S.M.A. and controls the whole of the road system and its main workshops. The company has 1,500 vehicles, almost all of them British makes. The Italian population of Asmara is estimated at 100,000, and the British at 15,000. The Italian population of the whole country is estimated at 1,000,000. With the absence of roads and railways, the chief work of the Italians is the most important one—the

The Russian Front has been broken, and the German offensive is now concentrated on the south. There can be no doubt that Hitler must go on to Russia. The third stage of the offensive is likely to be the most deadly. It will last until the winter is approaching, and if it can be attained, Russia is again quickly to Hitler. It is likely to throw in his whole strength in a last desperate effort to break the Russian resistance. He may even try a diversion against Turkey in the hope of getting in by the back door if he cannot get in at the front. The concentration of Bulgarian troops points in that direction, though it may be designed solely to bring pressure on Turkey. Russia has shown that she understands war as few regard. She has ample reserves of men, and an air force whose achievements attest to its merit. The time will come, perhaps shortly, when the position offers a counter-attack. The Russians will be quick to seize such an opportunity and a break-through. If it were accomplished, would have sensational consequences. — Mr. J. M. Bell in *Great Britain and The East*.

German Vs. In desperation seeking to pit the Virgin the Germans have played right into our hands. Of all German prefixes probably one has a more ominous connotation than the very common *ver-*, the general sense of which is that of loss, reversal, or misdirection. Thus, *verdienst* means "to esteem," *verachten* to despise, *verherr* to lead to *verführen* to lead astray, *geben* to give by *vergeben* to mislead (at cards) or *verzagen* to bear, but *vergegen* to misplace, tolerate and *verantworten* a treaty (to the Germans there device of continuing deceit on the grand scale). Our propagandists could in fact easily use this German dictionary to offer the enemy a rich choice of words reflecting the suggestions of disappointment, disillusion, despair and even disaster. This *v.* campaign is therefore a splendidly scope for development cumulatively to this overwhelming climax. Anyone who has been a German prisoner as I was for three years in the last war will know that the *Huf* or *at his bravado* is easily shaken. It was not a defenceless, untrained band of half-starved British prisoners who drove far from their armed and rallying boards. Their powers were confident; ours were in those of calmness, patience and cool judgment. But it was the absence, not sheer suppression, what at all times held them most as abiding. — Mr. F. S. Jobson, in *The Daily Telegraph*.

Background to the

Game of Hell. — Hitler's tactics his diplomats with guns and olive branches, the olive branches served to lures to make the guns. Under

Hitler's rule, he could never demobilise or relax our war preparations and restrictions; the fortifications round our coasts could not be removed; our factories would have to continue to concentrate on munitions of war, to keep up with those which Hitler would be piling up.

For his next bid for world domination, "Our Air Force would have to go on patrolling the skies by day and night. Our Navy would have to remain cleared for action. So long as Germany's military power is unknown the world can expect only lies, deceit and plots, culminating inevitably in another and more terrible war." For Hitler is the embodiment of *it*. The only place he can be defeated is in a universal contest; a peace that is the gift for freedom everywhere. Hitler is not a rare and transient phenomenon in German history. He is a symptom, the expression of the present German will and temper, which is shown it over and over again in German history. His mission is to fight to give the German people war.

As long as he is in power they will continue to expect war. They will still work for war. You cannot get figs from thistles, and you cannot get peace from one of the greatest war-mongers the world has seen. The German people must learn to earn all they have been taught, not only by Hitler, but by his predecessors, for the last 100 years. By so many of their philosophers and teachers, the sacrifices of blood to secure the conditions of peace were laid down before the days of the present *reification* of German ideals.

— Anthony B. H. D.

Industrial Banquet. — The statement by His Majesty's Government that the Utilisation and Industrial Policy is a confession of ineptitude. It shows that the Government's present policy has not stopped and cannot stop inflation. It recognises and does not fail to remedy social and monetary injustices and inequalities; and merely prophesies that they will increase. It refuses to control effectively the industrial and productive output of the nation. It fails to take into account the fact that the industrialists refuse to nominate a wage policy. It is forced to put into operation the Act of Parliament, whereby various sections of your full powers over industrial management and men

are given to Churchill and Griggism.

Mr. Churchill's aimless policies, of the nation's heroism, war effort, put was mixed in the last speech the House of Commons with an jarring notes of boorishness, insobriety, brash. On the one hand, the Prime Minister renders high service by showing the British war effort going up by leaps and bounds. On the other, he seems to condone the expression and almost the exultation of the "Boys" show that whatever we are about, we are not yet doing enough. There is always room for improvement in every war function, industrial system, especially on the bureaucratic side. When defects are plain, criticism is valid. Keen minds in Parliament, in the Press, and among economists and labour throughout the industrial branch, bound the big pace-setters. The "Boys" mix it, lurching together in the mud, bat, and condemned men, in sulphur as either mad or stupid. Yet they think of an unusual range of earnest, patriotic, and reputable new careers. A good many of us, especially personal supporters, are consigned to fromison's position with the rest, bearing the added weight of responsibility on his shoulders, than not now assuming the title of a scudge. He will return to the magnanimity and stature which is among the best of his traits as great than, while respecting plain criticism belongs to the fine soul of a democrat. — Mr. J. L. Marvin, in *The Observer*.

Rambling Production

any employer also, that in asserting his right to be seated on each board in many cases, he is entitled to a seat on every board, excepting

equally? A great number of engineering organisations are being frustrated by difficulty of getting adequate finance for their industrial needs for many reasons. The Ministry of Supply is trying to get assistance from the banks, the banks say it is a matter for the Treasury, the Treasury says it is a matter for the banks. Meanwhile urgent war production is arrested, held up, or is transferred by those with facilities for the job. My dear friends in the war are going to the engineering industry to bring a huge amount of money, disturbingly dense of the seriousness of the position and need for prompt action. In view of the failure to bring in the financial needs, financial services close to performing facts, Mr. Andrew Wilson, Chairman, Engineering Industries Association,

With the War News

Opinions—**Parliament.** — "I have encircled the country and at times its resistance though, according to the rules of European war states, it has been beaten." *Die Zeit und Menschen*.

South African Nationalists are fighting for the Nazis.—Dr. Malan.

"Obukwana" is a series of air raids in three months.—Mr. Christopher Innes.

"I can see no solution of the problem of poverty without family allowances." — Mr. Seeholm Röwer, treas.

"Our best propaganda film since the outbreak of war is 'Target for Tonight'." — Ms. William Whitehead.

"England is fighting because of a border dispute in eastern Europe." — German broadcast to North America.

Moscow's fire-watching, fire-fighting services are already incomparably better than London's.—Mr. Alexander With.

British agriculture could be built on the cornerstones of the health foods—milk, cheese, vegetables.—Viscount Astor.

There is now room for 80% of the population of London to leave. — Government provided houses.—Alexander C. Key, M.P.

Casualties in the first five weeks of the Soviet-German conflict totalled about 3,000,000.—M. Averov, the Russian political commentator.

As a gesture of magnanimity, Mussolini sent 1,000 cases of tinned milk for Greek children. — Germans "borrowed" 999 cases.—Mr. Martin Moller.

The German people take a sad view of the Nazis, like they do farming, and poor, hard-working friends, shrugging when they begin to lose.—Mr. W. H. Roake.

Russia's defence of its own land and the new one which this will bring may lead to a new tolerance of religion by the Soviet Government.

The Archbishop of Canterbury: "We would like to know that if Germany initiates the use of gas on the Russian front we shall make instant reprisals by gas attacks on western Germany." — Lord Strabolgi.

There are 400,000 men working in aeroplane factories in Los Angeles, compared with 300,000 working in the film studios. In this area orders in the books of leading aircraft manufacturers total £500,000,000.—Mr. Alex H. Faulkner.

Half the British industry has last fifteen years lost over £1,000 million in potential output, compared with £1,000 million in the 12 months ended August 31, 1940.—Mr. Penington, P.P.

What Germany wants from us is the greater part of our coal. They were told that they would be the Soviet resistance against us, in about five years time.—William Hickey.

Government is determined to do its utmost to see the wretched condition into which agriculture has fallen the last year and this shall never happen again.—The Duke of Norfolk.

If my wife or I had to go to England and fight anything, it is that of fundamentals, we will not let a German domination of all you hold dear we consider.—Mr. John G. Vassallo, Ambassador.

Labour has an important gain from price stability. There is an abnormal wage increase for those engaged in food, dairy and bakery work taken by sharp rises in living costs.—F. T. D. Roseveare.

If a train is full and a German soldier is refused a seat, he should not hesitate to let the whole train and continue his journey. From a book of "instructions" issued to German soldiers in Holland.

The pro-Nazi book "Deutschland ist das Christliche Europa" (Oxford and Cambridge University Press) has been withdrawn at the insistence of the Board of Education.—Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., President of the Board.

It would be bad if we were to Commons debate discharges of gas from the Reichstag, that is, Britain must. It is in the interest of Germany and Hitler that these gases should be used in this chapter of "Total War".

In the German find themselves unable to smash Russian resistance by any other means, they will not hesitate to introduce gas. Then they would contemplate the sort of thing that happened in Spain. The most terrible thing that Hitler could do is to do nothing in the front and let our tanks remain in full marching order.

The nucleus of the German army has been strengthened and anchored in the South of France. The majority of the German troops in the Frederick tradition sustain the British policy of the blitzkrieg and would do well to note that their faith in Blitzkrieg is still diminished. What defeat will cause it to disappear? General Sir L. G. Murray, the Hon. Arthur Murray.

It is difficult to buy synthetic rubber at a sufficient cost. In anti-gas equipment, and if Germany possesses sufficient natural rubber to meet the requirements of the whole population if they had to meet rehabilitation in gas warfare started by the Germans. Major General Sir Charles Symonds.

Agricultural needs, security for the land itself, the maintenance of family security for good wages and amenities for farm workers, security for contractors, reasonably profitably prices, security of supply, security of labour, security for landowner's and security for a proper of adequate finance and credit.

Each month 130,000 tons of coal will be coming off the American assembly lines. Production will begin on October 1 next month. Industry is reproducing 18,000 planes a year. Machine tool rates are delivered at the rate of a thousand a day. Production during October averaged about 500,000 tons.—*New York World Telegram*.

Mr. Marshall, informed the Committee, six months ago, but there is still no sign that Ministers have weighed up the case. They have not even in behalf of their own position, and it would appear that members of the Cabinet have either been chosen with regard to their opinions, but have done so in complete ignorance.

The United States is to spend \$1,000,000,000 on a programme of developing synthetic rubber. The plan is to produce 1,000,000 tons. The tools of production are mainly in firms such as compared with 1938, 1939, the artificial products in the consumption of rubber this year is expected to be \$1,300,000,000.—Mr. S. S. Johnson.

Germany is a very large and highly industrialized nation which from the military, political and cultural standpoints holds an extremely dominant position in Europe. It is hopeless, demoralizing, disheartening, even men close-minded or doctrinaire, to think of the frontiers in our hands.—Major General Sir L. G. Murray.

Since we walked out Britain has entered more than 1,000,000 horses into battle. In September 1940, 1,000,000 horses were in India three others, British, Australia, Newfoundland, held by the Argentine and Canada. These last two were sold to the United States for \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000. Less than 10,000 of these horses have been lost in action, enemy action, or British Blooding.

PERSONALIA

The Rev. Dr. Douglas Grey has returned to East Africa from South Africa.

Colin C. J. G. D. S. O., Military Secretary to General Smuts, died on Friday at his home in London. Mr. S. H. S. Seydel, Hicks is en route from Durban to London in connexion with his work in East Africa. Mr. L. H. Hall, the Consul via Cape Town to South Africa, Lady Hicks' companion, died.

Mr. W. M. Robertson, Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika Territory, has received a grant of £1,000, Assessor, Conservator, has been appointed Acting Conservator in his interval.

A British Centaur, a young newcomer to the amateur team Chiyangwa, Savarana, was the first to win a recent Indian sports cycle. The Regatta took place in the Nyasaland War Community, Chiyangwa.

The marriage between Mr. John Andrew Merton and Miss Elsie Van Hartzen will take place at the church, Down, Fordington, on Saturday August 16th. Captain G. C. Merton, who has a son in South Africa under his care in the Royal Navy, and Mrs. Merton have remained South Africa, on their way to Southern Rhodesia, where they plan to live for the period of the war.

Captain Archibald S. Woodrow Cross, The York and Lancaster Regiment, attached Gold Coast Regiment, who married in the capital of Southern Rhodesia last week to Doreen Anne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scorer, Merthyr Vale,

Mr. Francis Bramwell, who had been settled in Kenya for many years, and was at one time with Kavirondo, the short-surfaced railway in East Africa, has had served in the infantry and Royal Air Force, the last war ending with the rank of captain.

Aulus Fletcher, Director of the British Library of Parliament, in New York, has recently announced his retirement from Southern Rhodesia in 1945 and serving with the 1st Rhodesian Reconnaissance Unit in the last war. Later he was a member of the British War Mission to the U.S.A.

The engagement is announced between Captain E. F. (Terrie) Martin, R.A.M.C., son of Major Gen. Mrs. J. Stewart Martin, of Southern Rhodesia, Tabebur, Dwyka, New Zealand, and Mallie, Catharine, second daughter of Sir T. L. Colman, Knight of the Order of the Bath and Mrs. Colman of Wootton, Berkshire.

The engagement is announced between Major Matthew Alexander, C.B.E., M.A., of 39, Grosvenor Gardens, London, Representative in Exile, and former Governor-general of the Sudan, and Lady Muriel, Kinnaird, Dundas, Co. Dublin, and daughter of a daughter of Brigadier and Mrs. Philip Gregson, D.L., Mill Hill, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.

The following nominees of the Tanganyika Committee Association have been appointed by the Governor-general: unofficial members of the Tanganyika Council, Mr. J. C. L. Howe, Messrs. J. E. P. St. J. Jacobsen, W. A. Mauran, R. Lamont and J. F. Schindler. The provincial commissioners, Karamoja, provide the official members to be members of the Executive Committee of the institution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Charles G. J. W. R. Griffith, W. C. Chapman, and Messrs. J. A. S. Bellamy, Booth, H. Parker, J. Harold Brown, L. Chaudhury, S. Clucas, G. Dohle, J. Hancock, G. B. Horrocks, W. Horridge, G. H. King, G. H. L. Smith, G. J. Lewis and G. G. Zochonis.

A prominent member of the British Embassy, Mr. G. H. Smith, has been appointed to the number of 10 in London, as a Non-Commissioned Officer in the Royal Engineers, recently the 1st Battalion, Royal Engineers, Mr. J. T. G. Hunt being the other. He is a member of the firm who engaged to help Rhodesians visiting South Africa known to be a spy who contemplated settling in Southern Rhodesia or Durban, the day before the raid on Rhodesia. He has previously been employed with British Railways and the Royal Engineers.

Mr. Marshall, the editor of *Workers' Friend*, who is stated to have committed suicide, having arrived from the Black Country during the days of the Great South African miners' strike two years ago. While living in the Sudan he made a forced landing before flying to the Red Sea. Captain Campbell Hale came to his rescue. It is alleged that one of the most skilful fliers in the world, he was an artist of considerable skill and was thought unique among aviators, as he possessed a great deal of humour.

Red Cross Resignations

Mr. F. S. Lampard White, President, and Mr. A. S. Robertson, general secretary, of the Southern Rhodesia Central Committee of the British Red Cross Society, have resigned their posts following very severe criticism by the Commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the cause and circumstances of the serious disorganization within the Branches.

The main complaints were of irregular and dictatorial conduct by Mr. Robertson, who was said to have claimed independent control of the Junior Executive in his section, refused to produce correspondence at executive meetings, obstructed other officials in their work, maintained a circulars for personal propaganda and, in his position, always voting to maintain his control.

The Commission, Messrs. A. J. Blakeway and J. MacNaughton, found that he had been dictatorial in his office, that he failed to co-operate with other officers, that his system of proxy voting, and, in particular, that he tried to prevent the appointment of Mr. Williamson's colleague, Director, and his contention that the Union Red Cross was independent of the Rhodesian Branches of the Red Cross, untenable, and that on various occasions conduct was improper. The Commission recommended that his appointment as general secretary be terminated.

They also, considering that Mr. White had been too instrumental in Mr. Robertson and failed to exercise proper control while acting as President, found that he was not entitled to hold that office.

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Questions in Parliament

Mr. Speaker: In view of the entry of Sir Charles Waller into the service of the Italian Government, I am assured that Italian officers are now being sent from the Dominions and other countries to Italy to act specifically in accordance with the terms of the Armistice, and that no special facilities will be made other than those available, for training them.

Colonel G. S. G. Secretary to the War Office (M.P. for Northamptonshire): There are, of course, minor differences in treatment between German and Italian officers, but the depend on the privilege allowed to officers in Germany and Italy.

Mr. Mander: Why are Italian officers released for the purpose of attending social functions in Cairo?—Colonel G. S. G. Secretary to the War Office: A gentleman will give an answer to these questions. I will look into the matter.

Mrs. Herbert Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs whether any arrangements had been made for the transfer of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which had been Rhodesia had been made along the way, and whether discussions were being further conducted so that territories would remain in existence until the conclusion of hostilities.

Mr. Greenwood (M.P.) asked the Minister of State for the Colonies whether discussions had been held with the Government of Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of arrangement of the policies and methods of joint administration in the territories concerned.—Sir W. Whitely: The discussions are in progress, and the possibility of a standing secretary to the existing governments. Conferences for the purpose of securing more effective co-operation of the war effort of the three territories. The arrangements will be reviewed within a reasonable period after the cessation of hostilities.

As regards the future relations of the three territories, it will be remembered that in September last year it was announced that, on the outbreak of the war, it would be necessary to suspend the discussions with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, but that they had "not been entirely postponed." This statement still holds good, but further discussions of this problem have not really been taken up to the present. The views of Lord Stanley concerning his vision of Africa are probably available.

In reply to Mr. J. R. May I take it that the joint committee will limit its examination to problems designed to further the war efforts and will not include larger problems of administration of the three territories?—Sir W. Whitely: "I think it would be better to wait to see what the report is likely to be."

Mr. Harvey: Will the views of Lord Whitely be made available initially to the members of this House?

Mr. Speaker: We cannot promise this under war conditions.

Pro-Nazi Book Ban

Some weeks ago East Africa and Rhodesia saw the publication of a惊人的 fact that a pro-Nazi book, called "Ach! Deutschland," had been described at Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certifications by Philip Richardson, brother-in-law to the late Mr. A. J. H. Boote, M.P., who asked a Member of Parliament to ban the book, and a few days later the Ministry of Information was informed that that course had now been taken. Another well-known subscriber of this journal, also a former M.P., made representations to the Ministry of the same effect.

Recruiting Area for V.C.

Major Hollis, son of Sir Claude Hollis, formerly of the Royal Artillery, has been posthumously recommended for the Victoria Cross for gallantry in action before Agordat, Eritrea, where he was killed on January 29, 1919, in company with the Guards Sharpshooters.

A telegram received by Sir Claude from Major G. B. North of that regiment and from a War Office agent it is learnt that Major Hollis led a company of his battalion into attack over rocky and bushy country. During a long advance concealed enemy machine-guns were concentrated on the British, causing many casualties, but in an attempt to silence them a shell burst close by him, and he fell mortally wounded. Major Hollis' orders had been to withdraw, but knowing that the health of his two friends which he had sustained were in imminent danger he abandoned his orders and went forward. Early in the battle of Agordat he was killed where he stood, falling beside two of his company whom he had saved.

Major Noble, who is the youngest member of the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has recently led his men through severe opposition. Only when the Germans had given a general retirement were they able to find the hill that had been captured, and made a counter-attack, an example soon afterwards being followed by other regiments to inflict a heavy defeat on the Germans, marking the return of the Victoria Cross.

Major Hollis, who was aged 37 years old, spent nine months in Zanzibar, and in particular in 1920, and two years later was seconded for service with the 3rd Bn. King's African Rifles. He was a Freemason of London and a member of the Worshipful Company of Drapers.

Mr. Burgess-Bell, one of the best batsmen in South Africa, who served during the Abyssinian campaign with the Transvaal Scottish, is in Egypt as a corporal.

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charcoal, coke, charcoal,

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Colonial Trade Problems

ROBERT HAMILTON, former Chief Justice of Rhodesia and afterwards Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for a short while addressed the Institute of Export last Thursday on "Colonial Policy."

In a disordered world Government assistance and control might be said to become necessary, and to the characteristics of the immediate post-war period it might have to be very extensive; there was a danger that it would be unduly extended and prolonged in more normal conditions. The usual requirements of the export of respect and freedom from hostile bases had been said that the basis stood behind the customs houses, and the only article of foreign export which had been taken away exclusively were bombs.

After the war the pendulum which had swung towards economic self-sufficiency would probably swing in the direction of a claim by all States, large and small, to a right of access on equal terms to the markets of the products of the earth outside their own borders, many of the desired raw materials were produced in the British Empire. Hence the necessity of a considerable increase in conjunction with the protection of the Colonies themselves.

He had pretended to avoid forming "New Orleans," or isolated dominions, or to return to the old colonies. He must expect, or he suspected, that the way to break through their difficulties was to consider destroyed nations to trade and to re-integrate in the economic orbit of the Empire, the only method he had in turn. That was supreme importance now to a nation's safety and security.

Interests of Colonies Must Come First.
Our long-term policy of colonial policy must be regarded by other nations as circumspect, but generally benevolent, and must be clearly open to the deserved support of others. Of the many interests to be considered those of the Colonial people must be first. We must justify our proud boast to the world, a healthy, prosperous, better educated, and contented community of millions would be an added incalculable strength to the Empire, and have aspects of expanding market of growing value.

Should we, as Colonial, be declared from buying cheap goods which he could offer because the price was one with which the British could not compete? He wanted value for his money, he less than value for his abilities, which must now be paid in many kinds of colour baa. Primary industries in the Colonies have many difficulties to face in which some day they might have to a time. But there is no doubt the value of the discovery of substitutes. To begin with the finding of those which are good, then we can hold no person.

Mr. Symond, "Great Britain" said that "The policy of our colonies must be through extension of existing economic protection, and not trade." He added, "I am not at all satisfied that the question is simply whether the reduction of importations, in a Colony, is to be done by and by its desire, irrespective of what the British trade, or the continent. It is simply the concerted, those lines, by the long process, patient, but led to a goal worth striving for, in working out, so that ends we should be able to do, and to do it in operation on a practical basis."

The demand for the longer term Colonies during the last year has been considerable. The Assembly of Rhodesia, in its speech of 1st September, 1922, which is the most recent, has said that "We are determined to maintain our independence, and to defend our territory and our institutions in accordance with our own conceptions of justice and right. Our vision was not to be limited to our own

territory. Could not one dream of international control of German territories in Africa, or extended to a wider area and made more effective?" The *Journal des débats*, *Four Parlers*, in its issue of 1921, with the Government of Belgium and Holland, at the present moment, Free France now on its borders.

The total policy of the Colonial Office, however, should be tested with regard to the policy before the head of the League of Nations, and the future of Africa should be left in the hands of the people, who are to control Colonial products.

Addis Ababa Asmara

A member of the steamer "Rhodesia" (Regent), who was captured in the Red Sea, and taken first to Ethiopia and then to Eritrea, has written as follows:

The journey from Addis Ababa into Eritrea was terrible. The roads are 1,200 ft. and more, the dangerous, abounding in rocks, stones, and 200 ft. high, running along the sides of steep, winding down, steep, and mud deep places, only to climb into more or rather, higher, and so on, along the frontier, a really beautiful country, lakes, wild strawberries, vines, and the hollow and valleys containing great numbers of rich fields of corn, wheat, and maize, a great number of pass in proportion wide enough for a horse to go through, but not for a man to walk across, the bridle paths, concrete embankments, and sometimes steps, as in the case of the pass in the Gash, and the sulphur springs, a large town with big mud buildings, and finally, after the disburdening of the day,

Kenya Keweenaw, Ontario, Canada, September 2 to 10. It is imminent.

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Funds for the War

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS have been very generous in their contributions to the Imperial War Fund, and the Colonial Government has contributed its payment of £1,000,000 to the Imperial War Fund in its 11 years of existence.

The Colonial War Fund spent during the last year brought the total amount received by the Fund since the eleventh June 1914, which is to be the tenth from April 1915, up to £1,000,000. The unappropriated records now show the expenditure during those 15 months, but the figures do not yet cover the amount spent in the first meeting of the Fund, just before the war began.

During the 11 years the Commonwealth Government has been making actual financial contributions to the Fund. Thus the Colonial Development Fund, or £8,750,000, now adds a substantial sum to the Imperial War Fund. Of this assistance £1,000,000 is contributed by the colonies of free states, and £7,750,000 by the dominions.

In the East African group of territories the amount held in the Fund with total assistance of £56,000,000 is as follows: Nyasaland, shillings 1,200,000; Northern Rhodesia, shillings 1,570,000; Uganda, shillings 1,125,000; Kenya, shillings 1,030,000; the Seychelles, shillings 630,000; British Somaliland, shillings 900,000; and Zanzibar, shillings 1,072,000.

These figures agree with the populations of the respective colonies, the per capita in the case of Nyasaland being the lowest, the highest figures being Northern Rhodesia at 1,570,000, and Zanzibar at 1,072,000. The proportion in the cases of Uganda, 11d.; and Kenya, 12d., is also in the cases of Nyasaland, Uganda and Zanzibar respectively. The Seychelles stand as a shade above 1s., than which they could be paid by way of interest, £1,000,000, say of 1s. 6d.

Of the assistance so recommended for development of the Colony funds since 1914, including transport and communications, described as "a sum of £100,000,000" after sufficient water power has been secured, research, scientific research, educational development, irrigation works, reclamation and drainage, £59,000,000 has been expended, and electricity and the like, leaving the balance at 4 million, being available for ministerial assistance to the colonies.

Lord Abinger, Sir Philip Sassoon, and his colleagues, Sir John Haavelmo, Sir John Eaglesome, Sir Frank Price and Sir Felix Pole, have rendered very valuable services to the Colonial Engineers, and one will be more satisfied than they that, whereas they have been authorised to recommend a maximum of £1,000,000 annually, the Imperial Government has now power to provide assistance to Colonial Governments up to £5,000,000 annually for development and welfare work during the next 10 years, plus £500,000 annually for scientific research.

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Funds for War Purposes

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has sent £1,000,000 to the Imperial War Fund, and to date £1,000,000 has been received by the Fund from the Imperial Government. The amount left is £1,000,000.

Kenya has contributed £1,000,000 to the Imperial War Fund for Great Britain.

The King George V War Fund, which has given a mobile sum of £1,000,000, and the Royal Naval War Fund is £1,000,000.

The Livingstone War Fund is now over £3,000,000, raised £1,000,000 as a result of special activities of Bowditch and Fender's shipyards.

Sir Wm. Gossling's Woods, Chancellor of the Exchequer, cabled congratulations to Lord Asquith on raising the £1,000,000 mark in the King George V War Fund, and the figure is further £500,000.

At the annual meeting of the Kenya Women's Imperial Service Association it was stated that their Contingent Depot has been supplying seven different units. Last Christmas 32,000 individual soldiers were supplied with presents.

The Sudan War Fund, three war gifts each of £1,000,000 for military aircraft, the second for naval ships, and the third to the forces of the Sudan, in recognition of the splendid part played by the British Troops in the campaigns in Eritrea, Abyssinia and Somaliland. The Sudan has offered £72,000 as a gift to the Imperial Government, but in view of the recent decision not to accept further gifts from Colonial Governments the Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed to the Governor-General that the money should instead be held free of interest for the duration of the war.



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Letters

THE SOUTH AFRICAN AND BRITISH OUTLOOK FOR COFFEE

After a long period of stagnation the market for coffee has again come into full swing. The market price of 7/- per lb. has begun to rise sharply in South Africa. Robusta coffee will be used in increasing quantities.

Coffee production in Abyssinia is still in its place of origin and is still the main commodity and Dutch coffee is now being imported.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia continues the creation of a plant with a daily output of 100,000 gallons of coffee extracted from surplus and discarded beans.

A stone monument to Mzilikazi, founder of the Zulu kingdom, has been unveiled by Mr. H. G. Coombe, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, at the site of his kraal, about 13 miles outside Bulawayo.

Forty years after he was overthrown on free soil by the British, his birthplace is now in Southern Rhodesia where he founded his bank to pay the English £10,000,000 for the amount of an old debt just paid him.

THE ROBIN TURFORD: Fifth of the six fast-river passenger liners built for the Robin Line for its African services, has been launched in Dartmouth. The vessel is expected to be ready for service next month.

Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., who have extensive East African interests, have declared a final dividend of 9% on the company's ordinary shares, making 10% for the year. Both interim and final dividends are the same as last year.

It is now widespread in South Africa that the **VINCHERIA CASTLE**, had been sunk were recently denied by the naval authorities at the Cape, who stated that as well-known a liner as the Castle had not become casualty in any way.

Messrs. Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., who have extensive interests in tea-growing in East Africa, have declared an interim ordinary dividend of 8% making 10% for the year, both interim and total. Dividends having been changed from last year.

The Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Department's experimental coffee are under cultivation. Now that most of the trees, not two years old, have a heavy crop of berries from three heavy and one light flush of blossoms. In general tendency is to cover over at an early age, but this may be checked by the right pruning and thinning. With a view to improving the quality of fruit in Somaliland incense gum and incense oil cause of "blocking," in transit, eight samples have been investigated by the National Institute of Agriculture, with Mr. F. F. Peck, Chief Agricultural Officer of the Protectorate. The main conclusion is that blocking trouble in transit is due to insufficient drying before packing.

Sena-Sugar Estates

Sena-Sugar Estates Ltd., report a profit of £12,532 (against £12,831) for the year ended December 31, 1940, to which £1,491 added £16,500 brought forward. Depreciation takes £20,000; the 7½% preference dividend required to be paid from the balance, an ordinary dividend of 9% less interest tax, has been declared amounting £13,074, and leaving a carry-forward of £5,718. The company's plantations in Malaya, East Africa and a remarkable recovery from the 1939 flood damage and the sugar output of £2,810 tons exceeded the forecast for 1939-40 report and the 1939-40 sugar production tons harvest in this year began in mid-May. The company has decided on its shareholding in Rhodesia Sugar.

Although the new coffee plantations in Rhodesia are not yet in full production, the quantity of coffee produced in Rhodesia is increasing rapidly.

There is a large demand for coffee in Rhodesia, and the country's coffee production is increasing rapidly.

The coffee market in Rhodesia is very active, and the country's coffee production is increasing rapidly.

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EAST MINES NEWS

Rhodesia Copper General.

The Rhodesia General and General Exploration Ltd., which has an issued capital of £2241350 in ordinary shares of £3, reports that its income derived from mining interests in the year ended March 31, 1941, amounted to £42297, and its expenditure in exploration and development £22301.

The market value of the company's investments, which amounted to £5200, was £149387 at the date of the balance sheet. The holdings, based on the market value, were distributed as follows: 29% in commercial and industrial undertakings; 20 Rhodesian mines; 13 Southern Rhodesian breweries and distilleries; 7 cattle ranches and shipping finance and trade; 4% iron, coal and steel; 4% British stocks, and 1% picocement. The company also owns three farms in Broken Hill, and the right to mine 3844 mining claims in Northern Rhodesia. The total land area is 103,892 acres, or about twice as much as the land there is in the 100,000 acre investment in freehold property in the city of Johannesburg. The two largest items of expenditure during the year were £5663 written off investments, and £703 for income tax.

The company's interests in Southern Rhodesia are managed by the Beaumont and Esq. Ltd., Directors of the company, who fixed a price of 25/- per share for the property together with £24411 in cash, plus £100000 in preference shares. At the time the report was prepared the shares were quoted at £8.12d.—Is. 5d.

Territorial Outputs

Uganda's mineral production during May was 78462 gold (provisional unrefined weight), and 32 long tons tin.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral output for the first six months of 1941 has been valued at £4494000, a small advance on the total for the corresponding period of the year. For June the gold output was 641 oz, and the total value of all mineral production that month was £740000, of which £179000 was represented by the production of base minerals.

Mining Personnel.

Mr Hugh Sanders, originally from Kenya, came to his visit in London.

Mr L. F. Edwards, Director of Railways, Tanangire Division, has been transferred from Rhodesia's Salaries Commission.

Director of the Shurwana and Juba Mines, Mr G. E. MacAndrew, has died in Southern Hospital at Nairobi.

He went to Southern Rhodesia in 1930, joined the Bank of Rhodesia during the Mashonaland Rebellion of 1930, followed by a period as a Native Corps in the Matabeleland Constabulary.

In Brief.

Southern Rhodesia's prospecting licences numbered 1634 & 1949, compared with just over 2000 for the previous year.

Of the 1000 blocks of 100000 sq. m. registered in Southern Rhodesia, 6130, only 144, or 5·7%, were virgin areas.

Average net earnings by £1028.45, than the previous year's total, Southern Rhodesia's mineral production for 1940 for the first time passed the nine million sterling mark.

Selection Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

Selection Manufacturing Co. Ltd., was reorganized on July 26, to carry on the business of engineers, retail, and workshop work, with a nominal capital of £100 in £1 shares. The subscribers are Mr. C. Chester Beatty and Mr. H. M. Empson, who are to appoint the directors.

Commodities Report.

Nickel—1085 tons of cullent ore at Kakamega produced 113000 lb. of 113 tons at Cheltenham and 113000 melting point ore of 113 oz.

Base Metals in C. Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia's 1940 total of 10194311 base mineral claims of 113102 sq. m. was due chiefly to the release of ground held in respect of asbestos and tungsten.

Nyasaland Coal.

The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa has been granted an exclusive prospecting license for coal in the Chitwanwa district of Nyasaland.

Lost by Enemy Action.

The Postmaster-General announces that surface mails lost by enemy action include letters, printed paper and parcels for the Sudan posted in this country have been recovered.

Tobacco Auction Prices.

The latest tobacco prices received from Southern Rhodesia state that total purchases during the week ended July 5 averaged 100 lb. of flue-cured, and £82d. for fire-cured leaf. Detailed figures received by mail show that from the opening of the season to May 31, May 31, 170 lbs. of flue cured had been sold at a total of £158.50, or an average of £1.79/lb, per lb, and that 2571 lb. of fire-cured had resulted in sales at an average of £1.99/lb. per lb.

At the beginning of the season on June 1st auction sales in Nyasaland had totalled £907.70/lb. and £12.49/lb.

During the last three days' sale in the Fort Jameson district, North-Eastern Rhodesia, 1700 lbs. of 2nd quality, or £1.40/lb, obtained a average of £1.35/lb.

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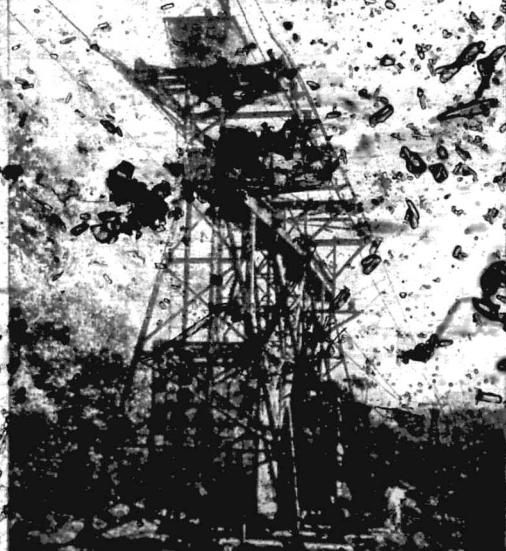
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