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Tuesday August 14 1941
Volume 17 (New Series) No. 1

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1941.

Volume 17 (New Series) No. 562

Founder and Editor,
F. S. Jodrell

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Emergency Address
10 High Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset.

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

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FENTERS OF STATE for the
Empire does not often publicly up-
hold criticisms of the inaction, inadequate
action, indecisive action, and unco-
ordinated action.

The Secretary of State in his responsible
Endorsements of many a well-
Colonial Government,

wisely or otherwise, has addressed
the Dependencies and Colonies and Mandated Territories, salutary points of which are quoted elsewhere in this issue. In the last but one, the Secretary of State says in the most candid though courteous manner what the Press of the Colonies and many well-known non-officials connected with them have been saying with perhaps too little reward. Had the effect corresponded in any way with the strength of the critics, by the critics it would not now be necessary for the spokesman for the Imperial Government to address such well-deserved admonitions to the Governments of the Dependencies and Colonies. It cannot be too emphatically stated that it is not the peoples of the Dependencies who are responsible for a procrastination deplorable in some instances to have led to the passively keenly patriotic communities of resolutions the reverse of polite in their local administrations. It is the Governments, not the people, who have in so many cases failed to rise to their responsibilities, to

their opportunities, and to the level of public anxiety to bear a full share in the common war effort.

As we have stated more than once in these columns, it is quietly fair to say that the East African governments generally have in the past two years done too little and done that little too late—not, be it repeated, on account of the apathy of a reluctant public, but simply and solely because those Governments have lacked the imagination, the initiative, the courage to seize the flaming torch of patriotic co-operation thrust toward them by men and women of all races and creeds, eager to be kept along the path of closest co-operation in this great fight against the powers of darkness. They have had the opportunity, the chance to demonstrate their capacity as well as their will to lead. Yet who, official or non-official, can honestly claim that they have been equal to their opportunity and alert in their duty? There can scarcely be in East Africa who does not feel, and who has not frequently said, that more, much more, should have been done in his own territory. Nor can it be denied that the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland have acquitted themselves with unmeasurably more credit than the territories to the north—and that not because patriotism burns a whit less brightly in

the present European and African interwar period was the time when the leadership which had been born in Rhodesia was lost. The idea of a separate Rhodesia has not been put forward since it originally destined to be a part of East Africa.

For years Sir Godley seemed to our duty to give the experience of proper planning of colonies to the various governments of the United States of State to the Colonial Governments. The "Colonial Office" has late proposed a two years law "basis" for economic Non-Official development to a long term general plan.

It is now clear that at least in the next period—unless any number such a courageous measure as by non-officials stressed by a bureaucratic tendency to live from hand to mouth, no think in term merely of finance, to pay parochial, to continue the old game of general opposition above will and determine have had the chance to produce adequate results. Sound planning requires the closest co-operation between officials and non-officials, a disposition to take the public fully as possible into the confidence of Government, a readiness to accept constructive criticism. The position in all these respects has improved markedly in the past decade, but there remains vast room for advance.

How gravely the Government have failed in their duty of communicating as much as possible of the truth to the general public is evident from Mr. Moyne's expression near the

East African Publity Has Failed Badly.

upon the need for a propaganda drive for increased investment in war savings, for a wider consciousness of common sacrifice and a quickening of the sense of moral duty. Each Government in East Africa is equipped with an information office, some of which are surprisingly large. But, despite this, and at the end of two years of high-pressure war, the Minister has to confess himself publicly to such an unavoidable judgment. It is one which we fully endorse, as do his insistence upon the urgency of stricter standards of living, a more realistic control of economic matters, and more Draconian taxes. In all these respects the Secretary of State for the Colonies is knocking at an open door, through which the Government under the control of His

Excellency has only to enter, and this since September 1917 to be the case. The two world wars have given the right to govern the territories obtained from Downing Street. This is constantly insisted by the African Government of Africa, while, a few weeks ago, Mr. Whitehead, the殖民地大臣, told the House of Commons that "the most important service which could be rendered to the peoples of many of the colonies in the past was that of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. We believe, therefore, that the best way to call to greater sacrifice will be to make an appeal to the people by their officers throughout East Africa, and, we do not doubt throughout the rest of the Dependent Territories, namely, Germania, which have been so ungratefully ungrateful than the populations under their former masters."

THE NOT SURRENDERED However, of his speech, page 100, Sir Godfrey Hounsfield, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, should be given a particular note. The Imperial Government.

Sir Godley's suggestion in regard to the amalgamation

of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland a project which has been so generally and for so long advocated. The great majority of Europeans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland share with those of Southern Rhodesia in Sir Godley's sense of justice and it is appears likely effect is given to his proposal that an interterritorial convention should draft a Constitution, the responsibility for this or a condemnation of Downing Street dilatoriness must lawfully with Whitehall. It should be noted that the Prime Minister of a Colony which has triumphantly vindicated its right to self-government suggested that the draft Constitution should be sent to His Majesty's Government "for acceptance" not "for consideration." The phrase that political leader in British Central Africa ought to be regarded as a warning, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will be so accepted by the Secretaries of State for the Dominions and the Colonies. They should realize that the three contiguous territories which do so much to the vision of Cecil Rhodes are not disposed to exhibit any less interest in the settlement of a matter which so closely concerns them, and in respect of which they would feel the Imperial government has for years played for time without fairly leaving it either to study the subject or to come up with adequate energy in an argument calculated to aid the working of amalgamation when it has at last been achieved.

For very many years now one of the three leading political parties in British politics has been the party which has been described by its leader as "the party of procrastination." It is the party which has been unable to bring about any radical change.

Tactics of Action vs. Procrastination

The fundamental issue, then, where the general dissatisfaction of the people is threatened to explode, the Rhodesia Commission was appointed, thus gaining a further respite. In report, as we noted at the time of its delivery, was far from satisfactory, due in part, despite some nice sounding verbiage, certain contradictions, and a number of omissions, it found no escape from the original intent of "immediate" and "fair" self-government between the Rhodesians and the world. In consequence of this, the Amalgamation Conference, instead of being held in London, had to be postponed. This was done, however, without any return to Rhodesia, and when it was returned to London, some months later, whether or not the representatives in the strict official sense, believed that this had been disastrous, is rather difficult to say, although Sir Alfred E. Huggins himself, though he had the good fortune to reach Downing Street, even if it has not reached the desks of the Ministers primarily concerned. In any case, Rhodesians and Natives under his care, were good as gold, and he was quite happy the whole time. The two leaders, he still kept without a murmur, a hint of the moral character of Lord Hailey's findings. If the finishing touches had not been put to the report on account of the heavy burden of other war work which Lord Hailey was bearing, it would nevertheless have been simple to convey officially some impression of its nature and to have added an assurance that His Majesty's Government would no longer defer fulfillment of their promise in the first few weeks of the year. The promise was given two years ago—two years during which both the Rhodesians and Natives have repudiated them. Yet, to this day, no one, all this, far surpassing the greatest lack of imagination, contrives, in mere name and nature, to keep their splendid war efforts out of the treasury of their patriotism, and if they now throw down the gage to the Imperial Government, it is because, as such a patriotism inspires them with the conviction that it is, (1) the good of their territories, (2) the good of their race, (3) the good of the Empire as a whole that the creation of Rhodesia has been achieved. And that

is the function of the Rhodesia Commission. It is to be used, as far as possible, to "reassure" those reasonable men who, like Mr. Churchill, believe that the world at least has been given a proper opportunity to

Friendly Warning Not an Affront

and, in fact and argument, to expose the fallacy of the argument, more cogent, than any, and most understandable, among them, is the so-called "protest" as shown in the following extracts from proposals. British Colonial history has now clearly proved that the Rhodesian voice will not be overlooked, removed, or overruled when they know that they have a case, on cases, for action, and it will be very difficult, indeed, to disregard this warning. The British Government, in its present position, is in a quandary, and it is in a quandary, in its present position, in this connection.

Since the speech, written a member of the House of Commons said, that necessary shall be brought before him, the Government of Southern Rhodesia in certain directions, as the Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, presumably oblivious of the political temperature, has been sufficiently surprised to reply, "Yes."

necessary, that the Minister and Minister will thereby have added fuel to the fire of Rhodesian dissatisfaction at Whitehall's refusal to understand another set of facts. The truth is that this conditional and unwise promise of independence relates to Rhodesia. Since the Rhodesian Colony of Southern Rhodesia has shown a splendid example to the British Colony, Protectorates and Mandated Territory under full Imperial control in East Africa, all of which have for more than a decade been able to draw upon the Colonial Development Fund for financial assistance denied to Southern Rhodesia for the conservation and improvement of their natural resources, but for one of which has on its statute book an ordinance as far-reaching and creditable as that which complaint has been made in the colonies. Lop-sided criticism of this sort does considerable harm, and that a Minister should be a party to it is nothing less than a sininity. Mr. Shakespeare is, it is true, new to the Dominions Office, but the merest boy might have been expected to adopt an attitude of friendliness, not to say friendliness. As nearly as paragraphs under "Matters of Moment" in this issue show, the right addresses for admonitions from the Imperial Government, including pressure in cases of need, are those of the semi-appointed representatives in the dependent territories, of course, those of the chief self-governing Southern Rhodesia.

Colonial Part in Empire's War Effort

Lord Moyne Call for Official Realisation of Need for Greater Sacrifice

Colonial Secretary, Mr. Philip Snowden, has called for a "realisation of the need for greater sacrifice" by the Colonial Government.

Such as is being done in Asia, Pacific, Africa and the Americas.

Mr. Snowden said: "The following may be passed on behalf of the Colonial Office:

"The economic situation in the Colonies is one of increasing strain and suffering under the pressure of the economy of war in this country. The people of the United Kingdom is part of the war effort of the living economic nation which necessitates those sacrifices which are being made."

"The economic situation is being strained by the heavy cost of imports of food available for expenditure, the imposition of heavy taxation and similar measures, the reduction of income tax rates in the white areas is calculated to take

the tax burden in the colonies and the introduction of the white areas purchase tax on

luxury items, civilian consumption."

"Government restrictions of imports and of the expenditure of this, culminating in the restriction of imports of essentials, are a drastic effort to conserve living

at the average pre-war standard of living.

"It is a real sacrifice throughout the community.

Standards of Living in the Colonies

The economic needs of the war require that still much more nearly commensurate with those now being made in this country should be made by all those who inhabit the Colonies. Those who enjoy a comparatively high standard of life. It is saying this to do not ignore the sacrifices already made by communities of all races in the Colonial Empires, and of the value of the generous contributions which have been made, not only on occasion, but many times, by these communities.

There are throughout the Colonial Empire large numbers spread over great areas whose standard of living is now so low that the same policy cannot and could not be applied to them without wantonness. On the contrary, it is imperative to do all that is practicable to maintain the standard of living of such people even during the war period, and for humanitarian, political, economic and administrative reasons.

Every time an individual refrains from making a purchase of imported goods, the war effort is directly benefited. The same is true of home-produced goods whose production depends to a substantial extent on imported materials.

Higher Direct Taxation Recommended

Free gifts for the war effort should of course in every way be discouraged but in so far as it is possible to make a choice between the raising of money by taxation and by loans, it is clearly preferable to proceed by way of taxation, so avoiding the continuing burden of interest and repayment charges. I consider, therefore, that an increase of taxation, especially direct taxation, above what was thought necessary before the war should be a legitimate object. But, however, if a relaxation may well be justified, the trade lost, owing for example to reduced imports due to meet additional charges on the Government concerned, arising out of the war, should be

the effort of the colony should in general be more strictly administered—imports most drastically curtailed, as the result of which directly and indirectly will affect the local colonial situations. Although there may be some circumstances which may render mea-

surements of import control or import control in the colonies, but in the case of the Colonies, the import control should be applied to what is really necessary for the war, which would have to bear on it by the contribution of the colonies.

Colonial Import Policy

There is a strong case for colonial import control, the question of which is again very complicated. Preference should be given entirely to non-sterling sources, and non-existing. The importation of "any imports" and, should very most other articles should be down to a small percentage of normal imports, both from sterling and non-sterling sources, especially of course the latter. New article whatever should be invited to remain non-imported to control. There should be no differential license for non-sterling goods.

Except in cases where urgency is a vital consideration, licences should never be granted for dollar goods where sterling imports are available.

The use of existing stocks of imported materials should be rigidly controlled, e.g., the use of structural steel in non-essential building should be prevented.

Imports may should be kept much closer to the United Kingdom in its place, where it already exists and introduced where it does not exist.

"There should go a great propaganda drive, a campaign in war saving schemes, based upon the fundamental need of avoiding luxury expenditure."

It is of the highest importance that there should be increased consciousness of common sacrifice, that the return of money to the colonies should be quickened, and that it should always be possible for examples of wasteful expenditure in particular parts of the Empire to be pointed out.

The Use of Government Surpluses

The omission inevitably arises of what is to be done with surpluses available to Colonial Governments and whether they should be transferred in whole or in part as free gifts, or as interest-free loans to His Majesty's Government in aid of Colonial war expenditures. Substantial gifts of that kind have already been made, and in certain territories the more or less definite rule has been adopted of transferring to His Majesty's Government any surplus in excess of some arbitrary amount. The manifestations of the desire of the Colonies' tendencies to assist in bearing the financial burden of the war are highly appreciated, but at the same time I am coming to the view that it would be wise to discriminate further such gifts, unless it is quite clear that there is no reasonable likelihood of the war not being ended as required by the Dependency.

I think that Colonial Governments should regard a first call upon their surplus which may be used for building up of reserves adequate to meet any demands which might reasonably be expected in the period of post-war reconstruction. It seems to me definitely preferable that Colonial Governments, if they are able to do so, should accumulate surplus balances, now which they can use for purposes of reconstruction and development after the war, without making a specific course to assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, rather than that such assistance be surrendered now and applications for it may be made at a later date. This should not mean that, where it was clear that a Colony already had a adequate reserves to meet any probable calls of that nature, it should not continue, if so desired, to make gifts to His Majesty's Government, which would continue, as in the past, to be most acceptable.

When, however, it is thought preferable to determine reserves for post-war needs, I would suggest that

and the Government will do its best to see that His Majesty's Government will do its best to see that the people of the Colony are not unduly taxed. It is also that a reasonable amount of time should be given to His Majesty's Government to agree on condition that the sum of £1,000,000 should be paid by the way of a loan. This is the advantage of placing the question of the disposal of assets. Majesty's Government would be in a position during the period in which the latter continues to remain in command of the colonies to retain the use of them when they are required for post-war purposes. It could also be regarded as analogous to the arrangements made in the United Kingdom in 1919-1922, under which certain parts of the war income tax by private individuals was to be used in the event of the need for emergency war expenses to be met by commercial firms.

It is proposed to similarly treat the £1,000,000 loan.

Colonial Welfare and Development

It is the desire of His Majesty's Government that as far as practicable under existing circumstances should be taken of the local products available under the colonial Government and the local labour force. In the provision of medical, educational and other services it is proposed to be undertaken largely by the local colonial authorities, and that they should be left free to put forward schemes that they regard as essential. It would be for the Colonial Office to make available to the departments here the best things in their own money and the materials or personnel required, both outside and Devonside, should so much available.

Attack parties should be sent to give training to local personnel as rural teachers, teacher-workers, agricultural demonstrators and so on, and it is considered advisable to furnish spare parts so that the rate of progress in the war may largely depend upon trained assistants. It is suggested that the technical training of any kind to proceed as far as ever had been considered possible.

I would emphasise the fact that as far as possible all economic resources must not be allowed to suffer from being diverted to the war, the alternative is an increase of taxation. Work for the protection of the land, the conservation and active measures to deal with disease, the struggle against starvation, disease, the removal of vermin, the control of insects, or the removal of pests, which will be among the following tasks of the Colonies, and also expect to produce community co-operative aspects where the value of collective development of the land production etc., and so on, are concerned.

The Importance of Proper Planning

If proposals are in future submitted more firmly in accordance with the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, it is clearly desirable that they should, wherever possible, be related to a clear plan of development, and that the various Colonial governments which under the new constitution of our own resources will receive them in a sound plan. The practicability of far casting the net wide in the initial legislation regarding production and marketing makes the preparation of precise plans in many territories so speculative as to be valueless, and there is therefore a discernible tendency to defer all planning. Nevertheless there exist a few Dependencies in which (if they have been doing already) a general outline of the plans for social development in health, education, rural welfare, and so on would not be unadvisable.

Even though the preparation of detailed pro-

grams is not practicable at present, it is important that the loss of men and material should be minimised, and that conditions should be improved.

Wherever possible the cost of the work of planning, the clearing and the clearing of the share-holding areas is to be borne by the Government of the Colony. It should be pointed out that the amount of the share-holding areas is very much less than the total area.

At the end of the war, the cost of £1,000,000 will be £1,000,000.

Gasoline Bombs

Gondor was subjected to heavy bombing by the British Air Force on three occasions between 1st and 10th August. On the 1st and 2nd, incendiary bombs were dropped, obtaining direct hits on buildings and starting small fires, while others fell unguided into transport and storage tanks. On the 10th several large fires were started. Direct hits were made on military headquarters and on oil dumps.

A radio telegram from Erifel states that no agreement has been reached between the British and Italian authorities for the evacuation to Italy of the 30,000 Italian women and children now living in Aden. The husbands or fathers are in almost all cases either dead or missing, or prisoners.

Background to War

Japan Goes to War.—In 1938 Japan's fleet consisted of nine battleships, six aircraft carriers, 42 destroyers, 16 destroyers, and 39 submarines. Since then it has been greatly strengthened, though details are unknown. Of this fleet, seven battleships, two aircraft-carriers, 24 frigates and an unknown number of her secretly-built subs can run on coal or oil. The naval base at Singapore and its great facilities will be freed at the disposal of the U.S.A. fleet, when both the British and Dutch would be approximately equal to the Japanese without leaving the Atlantic depots of battleships, cruisers and small craft. But we must be prepared to face Japan alone. Singapore is the key to British power in the East, and its capture or retention is the gauge of victory. Japan's navy, air and地面 forces are great compared with our own immediately available forces in the Far East. Japan's strategical position is incomparably stronger than Japan's. She is in all ways and purposes invulnerable to the sea. Great and deadly sea-power, shore guns, powerful squadrons of fighters, minefields, and submarines all guard the sea approaches. Any attack would almost certainly come from the land across the narrow Malayan Peninsula. Destruction of the BARBAROSSA, the destruction of the German 10th Army, and of the Italian 10th Army, the tanks as well as aircraft, the proportion of our battle-ships to ours, and the situation in the Mediterranean without exception, could not be trusted to cover a moment of themselves. So far as the ground forces are concerned, the British are certain to be shocked.

British Air Attacks.—On July 10 air attacks were made on Germany and 70 aircraft in Bulgarian occupied territory. On July 11 attacks on targets in the Middle East, particularly at Beirut, Beersheba and Tripoli. In all those contests we lost 285 aircraft and destroyed for certain 210 units of the enemy's air fleet. On the North Sea and Atlantic coasts 110 ships were damaged or put out of action. 6 ships containing a cargo of 20,000 tons, and that was not accounting for 100 more of small craft, tankers, etc., in the area. In the Mediterranean numbers were 21 ships containing 108,000 tons while another 30 ships were hit and considerably damaged. Apart altogether from the attacks on smaller units, which were 210, a total of 480,000 tons were sunk during that period.

(See "The Atlantic M.P.s")

The Russian Campaign.—There has been invented by the Germans justly their notorious losses, which are the result of the fact that the Red Army and the Soviet people defend their country with tremendous courage and gallantry, and are transforming every foot of Soviet native land into a fortress. The German High Command has issued the following fantastic figures of Soviet losses during the six weeks of the war: 135,000 prisoners, 13,115 armoured fighting vehicles, 10,388 tanks and 9,082 aircraft. The technique of the mendacious estimates is as follows. Since the beginning of the Soviet area the Nazis found it necessary to proceed to mobilise before the separation of peasants, so that women and even men for 10 hours of hard labour have them to the rear, and declare these people to be prisoners of war. During the six weeks Germany has captured 1,000,000 men and 100,000 German soldiers killed, wounded and prisoners. Our losses amount to about 900,000 men. The Red Army has seized 1,000,000 German tanks. Our losses are both 5,000 tanks. The Red Army has captured and destroyed over 100 German guns, having been engaged for a period about 7,000 guns. The losses of the Germans amount to over 6,000 aircraft. Our losses during the six weeks are 2,000 aircraft. —So Informations-Bureau's communiqué entitled "Arabian Tales of the German Hyak Command."

Germany and Bulgaria.—Germany is working in tortuous ways to contract the sympathy of the Bulgarians for the Russians. On July 15 the Bulgarian Minister in Moscow informed the Soviet authorities that three Russian parashutists had been dropped near Dobrich. Investigations by the Soviet Government showed that no such incident had occurred, and a demand by the Soviet Minister of Sport that he be allowed to see the parashutists has not been satisfied. The last week a protest was made to the Soviet Minister in Sofia with regard to the alleged bombing of Russian aeroplanes of Rostchuk, Plevna, Loveck, and the Loveck-Sivlievo road. Enquiries were made, and the Bulgarian Government was informed that no Soviet machines had flown over Bulgaria. It speaks volumes for Nazi-German-Russian feeling that resort should be had to such trifles. *Great Britain and the East*.

It is a military operation that Russia has undertaken to the extent of a single division of this army has taken up a belt of 100 miles of fortifications in the direction of the British frontier in a black night, the brigades were even in the cold air they were ammunition now being distributed material of war. The Germans had a fighter which was in itself the equal of the Me 109. Bears a strong resemblance to the Curtiss Hawk, but the Russians have learned by British experience and installed eight machine-guns, an armament which has put it right alongside German fighters. The two major bombers have been the Ju 88 and the Heinkel He 111. The Heinkel He 111 is built under licence in the U.S.A. from the Boeing YB-1A. The D 3-3 apparently from the Douglas DB-2. The shop-race director sport work there is the He 111 in reality the American B-17G built under licence. On the sea the Russians have the PBY-5, the Consolidated Catalina built in Russia. All these types of flying men who have shown in the past weeks their skill, their dash, and their aggressiveness. The Cossack horseman of the past becomes the aviator of the present. The same abandon, the same hands of the horseman, make the ideal fighter pilot. Russia apparently started with an operational strength of 1,000 first-line types, and a total of nearly some five times this figure. At no point have the Soviets been unable to establish the local air superiority essential to success. The Germans claim to have lost 700 Russian aircraft. It is probably a lie. Losses on both sides have been heavy, but the Russian dummy aerobatics have undoubtedly the enemy temporarily beaten.

For 14 years, from the appointment of Warren Hastings as the first Governor-General, her last and only viceroy, India were composed exclusively of men from the British Isles, and the Advisory Council, save the Indian and Portuguese, while the Advisory Defence Council apart from the American members came from the European and especially Indian communities.

the WAR News

For us," automated, "that's where we're at." The British, I think, who were as in the Atlantic Ocean, all right, Mr. Johnson.

The Germans have not yet brought down one Flying Fortress," Mr. Smith said.

The Danish colonies are becoming a thorn for Government officials," Mr. Shinwell said.

The German Navy last submarine in a day of war between June 22 and August 11," Mr. Ferri (Russia).

Long the establishment of National-Socialist political regime of South African character," Mr. Ferri.

By nature and history we might call the least Socialist people in the world," Mr. Henry W. Nevinson.

China's Kaido-ho is a coward with whom General Wavell may one day be studying maps," *The Observer*.

British reinforcements in Malaya are clear evidence that Great Britain has hostile intentions in the Far East," Tokyo Radio.

"With the most modern oxygen gas-mask 40,000 feet is the absolute ceiling of human endurance when flying," Mr. Bell Carter.

Total casualties to date in the Australian Imperial Force are 1,194 killed, 3,113 wounded and missing," Mr. Alexander, Australian Army Minister.

Serbs in Greece have been stealing even the supplies sent in by the Italian occupying forces," Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P. Minister of Economic Warfare.

German soldiers should always be at the men, because they are able to answer back," from one of "Cartette," issued to German soldiers in Holland.

The "withholding" of shipping losses may be to the disadvantage of the enemy. But why has it taken the government so long to discover this?" Mr. H. G. Drelham.

Napoleon once said he would give anything but time. If Hitler has any sense, however, it is time of time," Mr. G. E. Winant, American Ambassador to London.

The Army Council, in affirming their previous conviction of the value of religious instruction as a source of spiritual and moral strength in the present conflict, declared, as far as the exigencies of the military situation permit, "privately should be given for public and private worship in the Order."

One Bristol Beaufighter, armed with four 20-mm and six machine-guns, has the most powerful armament of any fighter in the world," Times aeronautical correspondent.

In January nearly 220 people were killed in air raids of every enemy town; killed or captured in June the number was down to just over two," Mr. William Heyes.

The suitability of the broad estuary of the River Gambon for seaplanes should be given a full trial. This anxious possession of ours is a key-point of Arctic control," Mr. Sir King-Farlow.

"One trouble with us is that no woman here finds you has the audacity to tell her husband to stop that expense; it's much better to laugh at him when he becomes overblown," Miss Dorothy Thompson.

"Senator Wheeler and Mr. Lindberg, who will not disclose the source of their funds, are spending £40,000, and £50,000 a month on publicity in the U.S.A.," Mr. Herbert Agar, editor, *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

"In the 22nd month of the just war retail food prices had risen 9. In the 22nd month of this war the Ministry of Labour retail food price index of 1938 shows the figure at the outbreak of war," Mr. A. E. Cross, M.P.

The Russian radicals to their enemies and to their own people have a conviction, a clarity and a human appeal which make some of our broadcasters sound like professors talking through a fog," *The Evening News*, London.

The chief of the Italian General Staff, General Reatta, receives all the marks of honour due to his rank, only at a given moment to burden others with the responsibility for organisational failure," Senator Sciriaci in *Regina Pausata*.

It is as good as certain that Hitler will try to open another way to the Caucasus oilfields by striking at Baku through Turkey, and this with a view towards further doings on Syria, Iraq, Iran and the Indian borderlands," Mr. J. C. Van.

You can't see me," Mr. Schickgruber was wakened the dead in a garden in Berlin when you bombed Berlin. First he got out of his log cabin, when Slap Happy, he said, "The Russiers bring a lot of them and lightships. We can't think what will happen Sept. 7." Mr. Quentin Reynolds, in a broadcast addressed to Hitler,

staff which drop a single bomb on Lubitz and scuttle away have been nicknamed "Sutcliffes after the cricketer's habit of snatching singles," Mr. Christopher Buckley.

Lord Cherwell, one of my personal assistants, is especially charged with the duty of pointing me of shortcomings in our supply. Since his elevation to the peerage he has expressed the desire to serve, as an "honorary colonel," but I do not consider this is quite right in view of the commands I make upon him at hours of the night and day," The Prime Minister.

Uganda now must wake up. Our far off is not in a reverie of mere contemplation. There is still a good deal to do. Some are doing very well, but they are too few in number and they are nearly all the same people. Week after week, month after month, this little band of the faithful carries the burden for the majority," *The Uganda Herald*.

Our success in the East African campaign was largely due to the fact that, though out-numbered 10 to 1, the R.A.F., the South African and Rhodesian airmen early gained air superiority. South Africa started the war with a total of pilots and mechanics numbering only 1,000. Today we have an air force of 2,000 pilots and at least 25,000 men and women. In time we shall have a total force of 50,000," General Smuts.

The Ministry of Information has had its Ministers and Directors-General, and of the departmental heads in October 1939, only one remains—a civil servant. Of the 100 higher-grade officials then listed, 60 have resigned. These facts suggest that those who chose the staff do not know their business. Of the members receiving fees and salaries from the service, according to the heads of divisions, only seven can be said to have had technical experience," Mr. Peter Cromwell.

Mr. Churchill equipped with the few American-invented directors, which make it possible for the gunners of the enemy aircraft to locate exactly in spite of darkness and fog, at a distance of 50 or 60 miles instead of only eight miles, as hitherto. The extreme perfection of the instrument now permits the aiming of guns directly at an unseen aeroplane. The invention is based on the use of high-frequency wireless waves which react immediately on enemy aeroplane sets across the directional beam and send back a reflection, whence the gunners' distance can be calculated automatically," *The Correspondent*.

PERSONALIA

Mr. G. S. Collyer, Permanent Commissioner of Uganda, has died.

Mr. R. S. Sanghera has been elected President of Indian Association.

The birth of a daughter in Bulawayo is announced to his wife, the Rev. Gerald Streatchfield.

Mr. W. J. K. Skinhorn, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, recently visited Beira.

Mr. A. A. Oldaker is now District Commissioner in Mysore, in the place of Mr. R. de la Haye.

Mr. S. O. V. Hodge, Provincial Commissioner, has been transferred to Mombasa and Nakuru.

The Prince Ali Khan, daughter-in-law of the Aga Khan, has been visiting Nairobi with her two children.

A daughter was born in the capital of Southern Rhodesia recently to the wife of Captain F. J. Cooper.

Messrs. L. S. Weld and J. C. S. S. have been appointed unofficial members of Tanganyika Legislative Council.

Captain Phillip Beveridge, R.A., of Nyeri, was married in Kenya a few days ago to Miss Charlotte Spencer Phillips, formerly of the wear, Devon.

Sir Ronald Storrs has had a slight motor cycling accident. On medical advice he has abandoned for a month all business correspondence and public engagements.

Shivnath scored 102 not out and Shivnath Davarna 116 retired in a match in which the Indian Sports Club, Zomba, which made 378 runs for three wickets, beat Zomba Gymkhana by an innings.

Group Captain J. A. Tennen, Commandant in Scotland of the Air Training Corps since last April, who lost his life on Friday in a flying accident, had done a good deal of shooting along the White Nile.

Mr. Paul Lamotte, Belgian Consul-General in Nairobi, who accompanied the Governor of Kenya on his recent visit to the Belgian Congo, is revisiting South Africa, where he filled Consular appointments after the last war.

Sir William Battishill has relinquished his appointment as Governor of Cyprus in order to undertake temporary employment in the Colonial Office in succession to Sir Alan Burns, recently appointed Governor of the Gold Coast.

Mr. Sidney Delorles has been elected President of the Seychelles Taxpayers' and Landowners' Association. Mr. Delorles is Vice-President, and Mr. E. G. Gundell honorary secretary and treasurer. Mr. Delorles also edits the monthly journal published by the association.

Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner for Palestine, and formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, has returned to Jerusalem from a short visit to Cairo, where he had conversations with Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State in the Middle East and the Egyptian Prime Minister.

The engagement is announced between Corporal Leslie Kirk, County of London Yeomanry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kirk, of 62 Princes Square (late of Mysore), and Alicia, younger daughter of Mr. Bernard Lintott, of 18 Ashleigh Road, Horsham, and of the late Mrs. Bernard Lintott.

Mr. B. F. Wright, who recently retired from the appointment as Official Secretary to the High Commission for Southern Rhodesia in London, has been invited to go to the U.S.A. as the representative of Southern Rhodesia on the British Increasing Commission, especially in connexion with operations under the Lease-Lend Act. He expects to leave England for New York about the end of this month, and it is probable that he will be accompanied by Mrs. Wright.

Major-General J.

Collyer

A correspondent writes:

The death of Major-General J. E. Collyer will strike a chord of memory in many of our readers who served in the South-West and East African campaigns of the last war, for Collyer was a man whose personality was as striking as his appearance.

Imminently tall and very spare, he had a manner which curiously matched his appearance, to the world and those about him in the field, in both African campaigns. And especially during his association with General Smuts in East Africa, he was the embodiment of outward aloofness. The quality served him well in a position wherein, besides being the custodian of vital tactical secrets, he, an Englishman, as chief-of-staff to Dutch-South African Commanders-in-Chief, had to walk with care and cold even balance between the Dutch and British officers who in almost equal proportions surrounded the throne.

Yet, despite the delicacy of his position, and his martial ways, Collyer was both liked and trusted by all. For this there were reasons other than his casting in integrity; and the pressing preoccupations of his official work he could find time to watch keenly the welfare of the troops—and vow to any under him found wanting in that direction. It was on such rare occasions, none that his sphinx-like silence would yield to a spare cutting retort.

Collyer, a soldier who lived for his profession, appeared to have no interests outside it. General Botha's tributes to him are well known and were endorsed by General Smuts; and the common opinion of such masters of war must constitute not the least part of his epitaph. Solitary in history can it have been that the leaders of former antagonists (for Collyer fought right through the South African War of 1899-1902) have had, as their chief lieutenant on active service an earlier opponent in the field.

Collyer's accounts in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* of the East and South-West African campaigns are as typical as masterly in their succinct clarity.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Carmichael Robert Owen Phipps, who died in Cairo a few days ago at the age of 67, was Sudan Agent in Cairo from 1904 to 1908 and for the next 10 years Governor and Officer commanding the Military District of the Mongalla Province, Sudan. He saw much active service in India and also took part in military expeditions in the Soudan and Sudan.

Captain Bruno Musolini, companion of the Duce, who was killed near Asmara on Thursday while testing a new type of bomber, took part in the Italian gas and bombing attacks on unarmed women and children in Abyssinia, during the Italian invasion, and was a witness of the exploit. His elder brother, Antonio, did likewise, and wrote a book in which he expressed his delight at his sensations.

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*The Subsidiary of A.R.**Colonel Cunningham*

THE MINERALS STANDING GUARD OVER THE HISTORY OF THE PARTICULARLY NOTORIOUS ROLE played by troops from East and West Africa in the Abyssinian campaign, the Ministry of Information has issued a communiqué containing the following passage:

"There has never been a campaign in which African soldiers have ever been proved their worth. They have tested their usual courage and audacity, and also a sense of discipline and real responsibility. They have faced heavy weapons without flinching. A spirit of revenge may have been furtive, but the African soldier has been a valiant though beaten force."

The Italians early realised the mettle of African Colonial troops when the King's African Rifles, Northern Rhodesia Regiment and Somaliland Camel Corps put up a stubborn resistance to overwhelming odds and carried out a bold evacuation of British Somaliland. Italian respect for our African Colonial troops was further increased when in August 1941, a single company of the K.A.R. held the Kenyan border post of Moyale for five days against an attack by a brigade with artillery support, and withdrew only when the water supply failed them. In December came the action at El Wak which put these troops right on top of their form.

For many months after Italy's entry into the war the K.A.R. East Africa's white officered regiment, bore the brunt of the desert campaign. When Italian Somaliland was invaded the K.A.R. captured the first important objective Axmed Mandar, and was the spear of the advance to that place that in all probability caused the Italians to evacuate Kismayu without a fight.

Desert Feat "Unparalleled in Military History"

In the *Batzwagga* basin, January 1941, the Omo River and its tributaries played a outstanding part as they accomplished a drive through dense, featureless bush which has never been exceeded in military history. They hacked through the bush a road down which the whole motorised column went in order to block the enemy's line of retreat 2 miles east of Jello. In a series of marches a smaller, mobile force, including tanks and armoured cars, progressed further east, captured Mollom, where a short road from Brava facets the main Juba-Mogadishu highway. Dispersed the enemy, occupied Brava and Merka, and took a thousand prisoners.

Meanwhile other K.A.R. Companies had won victories at Fodenyang and Namaputh. North west of Lake Rudolf, at Merka they released 79 British sailors, victims of a Nazi raider, who had been lodged in an Italian prisoner-of-war camp.

More recently the K.A.R. have been engaged in very successful rounding-up operations in Abyssinia. While men from the Gold Coast were pushing up the road from Negelli to Dalle, the K.A.R. were making their way up the upper branch of the fork from Yavello to Dalle, fighting a brilliant little action at Skrya. In this "text-book" battle they outwitted and outmanoeuvred the enemy, taking 387 prisoners and four tanks.

After this their speed of advance temporarily fell, for they had to spend two weeks fighting their way forward in conditions which were absolutely difficult, scaling their lorries up hills through mud at an average speed of 4.7 miles a day. Further west after K.A.R. units, after capturing Mafji, drove their way into almost inaccessible regions, and so passed for the first being out of the light.

Last, and possibly most spectacular, was the K.A.R. offensive; it has been that from Adama south west towards the central lakes. The battles of Fifa and Abisa are specially worth noting, for at the latter the K.A.R. were attacked by a force of several medium tanks.

This summary of K.A.R. history has not been allowed by time to do justice to the men who, working all the time under difficult circumstances, fought to defend the British Empire and Soddo, and cut off the retreat of four British divisions, which were captured there, and stranded of East Africa.

Colonel Cunningham, with A.D.M. Mr. K.A. Ross, told the House of Commons on May 10th that they had a well informed view of the campaign in Abyssinia. The author of this article, who has followed the news closely, is also of the opinion that the K.A.R. will have to be beaten, and that it is difficult to see how to capture it. A sufficiently successful effort might liberate Abyssinia, and without any cost.

African Heroism

The story of A.R. is not limited during the campaign in Libya.

K.A.R. stretcher-bearers succeeded in an Italian knocked him out with his stretcher and ran him down his head and cut him to pieces, leaving him in a coma.

Sergeant Misra Askg, a grand old character, used to recount wonderful stories of his experiences, especially to the then Prince of Wales when he visited Kenya in 1937. He died fighting gallantly in Libya, a patrol under Lieutenant Littlehales was ambushed in Abyssinia by strong enemy forces. The patrol was wiped out to a man, with the exception of its leader, who was severely wounded. In the same action an African, who before the war worked for Lieutenant Littlehales on a Kenya farm, made a most courageous attempt to rescue him. He reached him just in time to fall dead, riddled with bullets, on top of his wounded officer.

There is, too, a delightful story of a Native cook, a tall 6 feet 6 inches, belonging to the K.A.R., who learned about one morning that his wife the world would like coffee. Off he went into the bush to buy some. But promptly a bandit opened fire on him with a machine gun. Diving away with an axe, the coolly walked up to him, tapped him on the shoulder and said "Hamza! (No) you don't need corporal punishment, your hands!" A shortly afterwards the two fighters were surprised by a British awakening. The cook boy himself now in possession of the machine gun, during his prisoner about.

Warne minutes are likewise paid to West African troops.

Tribute to Springboks

Brigadier Dan H. Biggar, commander of the South African Brigade in East Africa, said publicly on his return to the Union: "The South African youth who fought with me in East Africa is a finer man than his father who fought in the Great War. The standard of fitness, discipline and morale enabled us to make almost incredible advances in our operations. The standard of intelligence in the South African forces today is the highest of any army in the world."

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War News Items in Brief

Casualties and Awards

The latest casualty lists of the East Africa Force casualties. Killed in Action—Lieut. G. D. Norbury, C.O.C.R.; Warrant Officer R. G. Clifford, E.A.C.R. Died of Wounds—Captain A. D. Campbell, E.C.R. Deaths—Other causes—Lieut. V. G. Hardley-Martin, Rhodesia, Wounded in Action—Captain W. D. Orton, K.A.C.R.; Lieut. G. C. Cartwright, C.C.R.; Lieuts. G. L. Carter, J. C. Latwright, K. P. W. Lamb, Rhodesia; C. J. Pigott, M.R.C., Davies, G.C.R.; 2nd Lieut. W. T. Naylor, K.A.C.R. Killed in Action—Sgt. S. McFrost, G.C.R.; Pte. A. E. Migeot, E.A.C.R. Missing—Lieut. E. A. C.R. Deaths—Other causes—Sgt. D. L. Baker, K.A.C.R.; Warrant Officer Pugh, E.A.C.R. Accidental Death—A. Sgt. J. G. Valentine, 2nd Regt. Wounded in Action—Cst. M. J. D. Thompson, E.T. Bennett, Sgt. J. H. C. Cannan, E.A.C.R.; Capt. C.C.R.; Tech. W. H. van Rensbergen, Rhodesia; Warrant Officer R. C. M. Steenkamp, E.A.C.R. The lists also give the names of those who died following Southern Rhodesian aircraft accidents—service are unguaranteed—the latest information—Salisbury—Wounded—Cmr. L. O. Williams, Wounded—Died on Active Service—A. Sgt. J. M. Smith, 1st Artillery—Missing in the Field—Gnr. G. A. H. Blaauw, 1st Bn. Royal Artillery; Gnr. J. C. Coker, Umthata; Gnr. J. M. Brown, Mazoe Estate; 2nd Bdr. J. L. Smith, Salisbury; and 1st Bdr. A. F. Basler, Shishuna.

The following casualties of the Sudan Defence Force were reported during recent operations in East Africa—Wounded in Action—Bimbashis W. A. B. Harris, M. Mc-

Havirus, and W. C. H. H. Morris; and in this last action—Lieut. G. H. Wilson, 2nd Lieut. G. C. M. Wilson, of the Royal Derbyshire Fusiliers; and Captain G. E. Watson, aged 26, went to the Sudan in 1939. Previously an RAF pilot, he was attached to the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Captain Kenneth Rowes-Kings, Arnhem, Rhodesia, killed Ethiopia's only son of Mrs. M. Derby, of London, he was a son of a woman on civil service. Prior to the outbreak of the war he was a member of the staff in East Africa of the Ascania Oil Company.

Lying Officer Alfred Terres Greve, M.A., reported missing, but believed to have lost his life in aerial operations, met his death in Kenya and received his early education at the Rift Valley Academy, Kitale. Posted to the Education Department at Singita, he had graduated at St. Andrews University, he joined the R.A.F.V.R. there.

Sgt. R. J. Grimes, 3rd Nigerian Regiment, son of Mr. and Mrs. Grimes, 302, Normandale, Northern Rhodesia, died of wounds in Abyssinia.

Lieut. G. J. Thomson, E.A.A.M.C., in civil life a doctor stationed at Monga, Northern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Military Cross for distinguished service in East Africa.

Simbashi E. C. Johnson, D.S.O., The Indian Defence Forces has been mentioned in despatches for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East.

Lieut. C. F. S. Taylor, Royal Armoured Corps (Dragons Guards), who has received the Military Cross for services in the Middle East, is the son of Colonel S. V. Taylor, D.S.O., a director of South African and Rhodesian mining companies, and Mrs. Taylor.

Appointments and Transfers

Lieutenant Col. W. Langford, B.E., former Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, has recently been working with a Tunnelling Company or the Royal Engineers, has secured transfer to a British Disposal company.

Mr. R. M. Knapp, who was born in Nairobi, the son of Mr. C. W. Knappman, now in charge of E.A.F. (Eastern African Dependencies) Trade and Information Office in London, has completed his air crew course of training, and is now a sergeant with an operational unit of the R.A.F.

Mr. Hiran Blaauw, who has spent some months with South African troops in the field during the campaign in East Africa as liaison officer of the British-American Ambulance Corps, is on his way back to the U.S.A.

Mr. J. H. Rutter, who remained in Britain until the outbreak of war, has been commanding the Somersethire Light Infantry.

Belgian officers and N.C.O.'s have reached Leopoldville from England to staff a military training school for young Belgians in the Congo.

Air cadets from the Belgian Congo reached South Africa last week for training, and will be followed by other batches at regular intervals. Welcoming the cadets, General Smuts said that he was glad a Belgian Civil-military force could be forged in the Union, in the same spirit as the R.N.A.F. and S.A.A.F.

A number of B.S.A. Troops left Southern Rhodesia for special military and police duties in former Italian territory in East Africa.

A member of the Belgian Office staff has been appointed to the staff of the Minister of State in the Middle East.

The white flag which the Italians hoisted at Mafeking before surrendering to a South African battalion has been on show in Johannesburg. It bears an inscription with the signatures of members of the battalion.

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Questions in Parliament

Mr. Chamber asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether in view of the fact that fighting in East Africa had virtually come to an end it was intended fully to recognise an independent Abyssinia; to whom normal diplomatic relations would be opened; if a Minister had been sent to Addis Ababa; and what steps were being taken with regard to the evacuation of Indian civilians from the territory.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir Edward Grey, M.P.)—His Majesty's Government have decided to open their initiative to recognise an independent Abyssinia as soon as the military situation permits. Such recognition would naturally be followed by the establishment of diplomatic relations. The evacuation of the large numbers of Indian civilians is also proceeding, but it is necessary to coordinate with the factors of communications and finance.

Mr. Chamber asked whether the Indian fleet had been engaged in almost complete naval operations against Abyssinia, and whether the military operation and the situation should be weighed.

Mr. Grey—The question must be governed by the military situation. Fighting has not yet begun. His Excellency's position is quite clear.

Mr. Wellington asked the Secretary of State for War whether we were still supporting with arms, food and shelter the Italian non-combatants, who were children in Abyssinia.

Mr. Santys—For reasons of political and colonial contumacy in Ethiopia have been situated in certain localities, and His Majesty's Government has done all they can contribute to their support in a satisfactory measure. It is not possible to give any further details on the cost of this page.

Rhodesia-Nyasaland Friction

Mr. Creech-Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether any arrangement had been taken place during this year with the Southern Rhodesian Government to the subject of the Royal Commission's report on the future relations of the territory to neighbouring British Dependencies.

The Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (Mr. Shakespeare)—No. The position is as described in the reply given on July 30 to the hon. member's question addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Creech-Jones—May I ask it that there is nothing in the nature of a discussion regarding the Constitutional problem with which the present Committee will deal?

Mr. Shakespeare—There is no.

Rhodesia Reserve

Mr. Davison asked whether it was the intention of the Government of Southern Rhodesia to exercise the power granted under the Intercolonial Resources Agreement.

His inspection, the date and the duration and improvements to be made in the Xerxes, and whether steps were being taken to secure the goodwill and consent of the other countries which had been approached with regard to the same.

Mr. Shakespeare—Information is not available here as to the final state intentions of the Southern Rhodesian Government in this matter. Hankey will, however, be in touch with the Governor.

Mr. Adams asked I take it that, in view of the gravity of the matter, it necessary, measures will be brought to bear on the authorities concerned in Africa.

Mr. Shakespeare—Yes, if necessary.

Rhodesian Amalgamation

This telegraph received at England as one of its issues was being printed reported that Sir Godfrid Higgins, the Minister of Southern Rhodesia had recalled when addressing the United Party Congress there, at the suggestion of the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, he had agreed in 1923 to the temporary postponement of consideration of the question of amalgamation between the two Rhodesias, but on the condition that the Rhodesians not to be obliged to take action or the war should be further agreed to. The differences in Native policy in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be investigated, and Lord Hankey had subsequently been asked to report on that subject.

Beating aside such aims in mind, the differences were, Sir Godfrid maintained, not very great, and were due more to local conditions than to fundamentals in policy. The question of amalgamation continued in abeyance because the report of Lord Hankey had, in the official sense at any rate, not been received; or if it had been received, as it should have been, then some junior official in Downing Street had pigeonholed it.

Rhodesians said the Prime Minister were not prepared to be put off endlessly because the question of amalgamation might appear a difficult one to put before the House of Commons, or might even defeat votes. They had now got in the opinion of the Committee. Moreover, they said, so why the more enlightened people who managed and built up the Overseas Empire should be dictated to by the insularity of those who had been at home.

Sir Godfrid Higgins later suggested that a South African firm should offer to pay the expenses of a convention to discuss the union of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, should a new institution for the three territories, and that their joint draft should be laid before the Government for acceptance.

Mr. Davison asked whether the present Committee appears under. Matters

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War Effort of The Congo

M. ALBERT DE VRIES, AMBASSADOR of Belgium to the Congo, who was the guest of honour last week at the 'Over Seas League' state dinner held more than 200 miles during his visits to the Belgian Congo, Rhodesia, the Rhodesias and South Africa between the end of November last and the early part of this year, was invited by the guest of the Governments of the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast. In the Congo he flew in all directions for 1,000 miles.

Belgians and Africans in the Congo were eager to help against a common enemy, and on reaching the Congo they met with the complaint that Belgian soldiers were the best fighters; that was promptly put right by a conversation with General Cunningham, who offered them to a fighting unit. They were sent to the Sudan to collaborate with British in the attack on Abyssinia. They took up their posts by the side of Gambella and by the side of Galla Sidamo, which demanded the services of 15,000 men commanded by three British officers, covering all the Italian forces south of the Blue Nile.

Wonderful generosity was also evident in the Congo. There were public subscriptions for the purchase of Spitfires, for those invaded from air raids on Great Britain, for our refugees, and for the victims of the enemy in occupied territory.

Ruanda, formerly part of German East Africa, eight chiefs presented an address expressing gratitude for all Belgium had done for their people, and their determination to help with all their strength against the common enemy. In another Ruanda district a school for advanced Africans presented an address saying:

"We do not wish to quarrel with the Germans, but their way of rule is like the way we used to do to its poor blacks."

M. De Vries claims that the Congo produced £1,000,000 worth nearly 20,000 annually of oil and diamonds and the rest of the world. It will be a huge output of timber and valuable minerals—tin, manganese, cobalt, bauxite, radium, the like being destined for the Allies.

In the Congo war industries have powerfully increased, especially of metal, mining, construction, and engineering, sugar-refining, brewing, etc. It is to be hoped that all sound pre-war enterprises should continue their functions. But that no temporary enterprises should be launched unless they secured certain to pay their way."

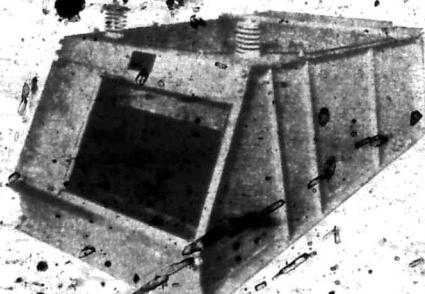
In all countries producing raw materials the State reserved parts of the capital and semi-state delegations follow closely the registration by the private boards of directors. The delegates, however, retained their responsibility, and all dealings were controlled in the first instance by the State.

It may be noted that the mines of the Belgian Congo, which granted no favours to Belgians, because all states were in the same position, are given the purchase of raw materials from Congo and the sale of their manufactured goods. This regime of complete economic liberty has not prevented the Congo from developing.

The average African workman enjoyed legal and social advantages that the workmen of most other, one European country might envy, and there were already a considerable number of professional schools, secondary and even senior schools for African natives.

Christian principles, "the love of neighbour," are the best basis of the African war which is now down for the Native population of the Congo.

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Rhodesia-Katanga Report.

The balance of the Rhodesia-Katanga Company, Ltd., at the end of April shows assets £3,130, debiting the debt balance to £2,988. Capital, loans, and investments amount to £16,029, less 10% of working stock, and £20,669, reserved for the project. The approximate value of the company's interest in other companies was £45,117 at the end of the last financial year, £47,370 at the date of the reorganization, and £41,125, less 10% each in Katanga Areas, and £1,000 in Kilwa Gold Mining, on 1st April, and 5% of £1,000 in E. & S. African Concessions, Ltd., which was standing in the books at £22,222.22. There is a loss on account of a shareholding in the former, and a corresponding profit on the latter, so that the total capital is correctly stated at £47,000.

East African mineral and mineral rights and leases appear at £1,268. Work at the mine was stopped in March 1938, and all the movable plant has since been sold.

The report gives an interesting account of the Geita Gold Mine in the Geita territory of the Goldfields of Tanganyika Territory of the Geita Gold-Mining Co., Ltd., the operating costs of which for the year ended June 30, 1940, were nearly £150,000, with a net profit of under £10,000 after pay-back, debenture, and other debts, and flotation tax, taxes, and royalties, no debenture redemption reserve since then the daily capacity of the plant has increased from 250 to 500 tons.

The annual meeting is to be held in London to-day. T. Marston, Lord Mayor, and others are returning by rotation on him for re-election.

Gold Outputs.

India's gold production in March totalled 6,939 kgm. or 15,180 oz. mtoz. This Katanga produced 3,557 kgm. and 118 active miners, 1 and 2,243 men Masi Province, 2,291 loc. and Areas 3, 4, and 5, 959 kgm.

Exports of tin from the Belgian Congo are officially stated as having been 1,100 tons and 1,231 tons in April and May. Total stocks of base metal, including smelters' stocks and smelter, decreased 4 by 1,165 tons during June to 55,975 tons at the end of 12 months. At the end of June last year, the stocks were reckoned at 41,211 tons.

Pakaneus Impression.

The report of the Pakaneus Prospecting and Development Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1939, states a total output of ore from Kerebo Mines, Ltd., in response to the terms of the government contract, Katanga, in total, 11,115. As for 10,126 tons of ore crushed there was 2,100 oz. bullion, and the exact amount of gold per ton was not said, for a recovery of 13% was estimated using February 1939 figures. It is stated that the main recovery of 2,100 oz. bullion was obtained by the density test, and the remainder of the 10,126 tons were not obtainable by any ordinary mining technique, even though the properties of the rock had been determined. Production of the mine was therefore discontinued about in June 1939, at which time the mine had not yet reached a depth of 121 ft., or a vertical depth of 100 ft. from the surface. The reef channel, the area of which contained a number of quartz bands varying in width from an inch to 1 ft. The quartz was very heavy, values ranging from a maximum of 333 dwt. over 3 in. to 32 dwt. over 12 ins. Further exploratory development, plant, and other conditions were not settled.

Gold-bearing surface prospecting and development going on at Kerebo, and 100 samples were taken, 100 being crushed, and the results gave a general yield of 1 dwt. per ton. From the end of July of last year until 30th February 1940, 100 tons were crushed for recovery of gold, with 42,080 oz. Ore reserves at the present open-cast, wind-sifted, and the mill's monthly milling and work increased to 100 tons up to the ore. The mill consists of three buildings, three wings, and an average of 240 Africans. The financial position of the Pakaneus Company is steadily improving, all local creditors having now been paid, and the loan repaid in April somewhat exceeding £1,500. The directors propose to invest £1,000 in East African 2½% War Loan.

The subscribed capital appears in the balance sheet at £73,950. The interest in Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., is 38,000 shares of 5s each.

The directors are Edward Francis Scott (Chairman), Sir Alan Horne, Messrs. P. J. H. Colham, Conway Harvey, Chas. A. Morling, and P. Wheloe, with Messrs. H. K. Coates and Hugh Sanders as alternatives for Sir Alan Horne and Mr. Morling. The London Committee is composed of Sir Alan Horne and Mr. Morling, M.Inst.C.E.

Company Progress Reports.

Wanderer. 10,000 tons of core crushed in July yielded a profit of £2,262.

Rezende Mines. 15,000 tons milled in July yielded revenue of £23,512, an estimated profit of £6,499.

Bushwick. 17,770 tons of ore crushed in July produced a revenue of £20,445 and a profit of £6,732.

Sherwood Starr Gold. 15,000 tons milled in July gave a revenue of £20,970, the profit being estimated at £1,200.

Kentan Gold. Production at the Geita mine during July totalled 4,447 fine oz., and 1,381 tons milled.

Cam and Motor. 26,000 tons of ore milled in July yielded a revenue of £10,394, the profit being estimated at £250/24.

Lonely River. Cut-off core milled in July, 3,700 tons; accumulated sludge, 22,510 tons. Outturn, 1,000 tons; cut-off point £547.

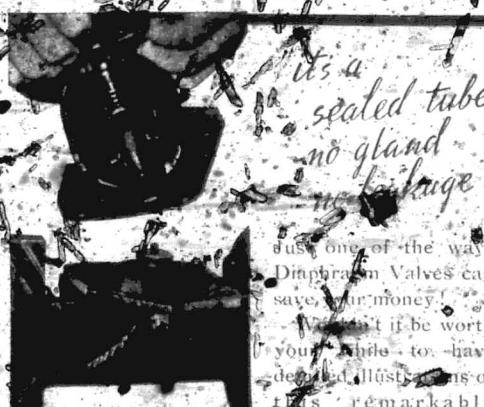
Etna Gold. Created in July, 450 tons; yield, 880 kgm. profit, £2,470 before charging development expenses, but including royalty.

Rosterman. 4,000 tons of ore were milled during July for a production of 1,770 kgm. of an estimated value of £14,885. Working expenses totalled £7,112, and development £2,748, leaving a net profit of £5,021.

Kagero Mines. Total output, 1,600 oz. gold; value £1,180, and 150 tons of tin concentrates (including 2 tons from tributaries). In July, 1,600 oz. gold; value £1,180, and 150 tons tin concentrates (including 2 tons from tributaries). The low outputs were due to temporary labour difficulties and sickness.

Construction work on the new mill at Heron, which celebrated its first birthday in July, is progressing rapidly. Public subscription to the "Save and Support Heron Fund" totalled £150, shortly after 12 arrived of the first £1,000. A public subscription of £1,000 was also received from the Friends of Homeless Miners.

On August 1, 1940, the company has issued a supplement to its current issue of its monthly South and Central Africa.



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Thursday August 27th 1941

Volume 17 No. 34 Series No. 100

Under and Editor
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE REPORT which we have entitled "Matters of Moment" on the most significant developments in the relations between the heterogenous British colonies engaged in the war in Africa, has proceeded largely from our part of the British Empire. They differ profoundly. Yet we have not heard of a single inward movement arising from a sense of common purpose among the men who privately expressed anxiety lest white men in Africa might look askance upon the withdrawal of these two battle troops from the field. And what Africa's aristo-class could be events have indicated the failure of us to realize that the bulk of the inhabitants of the Union would give a resounding verdict in favour of the Native populations coerced mainly by European influence in Rhodesia. As the present situation stands, the African Rifles and by the General Officer Commanding in Chief in East Africa has recruited in one month of August 1941, and General Ghormain was on the 20th of the month, triumphantly able to tell the West African battalions that he had secured the support of the African and Indian sojourners, pensioned and non-commissioned, and native commissioners to do his bidding and profit in obsolete ways of an unduly protected era. Some months ago, in the testing days of which the dependents were treated as water-melons, he was discovered that the superiors of the native army discovered that the 200000 other leaders and friends they had recruited.

On their side, the British have been compelled to make a stand. On the 20th of August, General Ghormain was on the 20th of the month, triumphantly able to tell the West African battalions that he had secured the support of the African and Indian sojourners, pensioned and non-commissioned, and native commissioners to do his bidding and profit in obsolete ways of an unduly protected era. Some months ago, in the testing days of which the dependents were treated as water-melons, he was discovered that the superiors of the native army discovered that the 200000 other leaders and friends they had recruited.

the Rhodesians, many of whom had not previously had such close contacts with Africans, have acquired a fuller appreciation of their realities; while new understanding will act as leaven in the policy of our own self-governing Colony when it resumes its allotted tasks. In the general view, Rhodesia since the proximity has made a case for the lessened race and constant strain among South Africa, will similarly return to end with a new and more tolerant conception of the character of some of Africa's best races.

There are great prospective gains to be made by the astute and calm analysis of the campaigns in Ethiopia and Somaliland. Furthermore, the active co-operation of

Foundations of the Sudan Defence Post-war Progress Force of Bulgarians from the Congo, and of a Free French contingent, and other territorial participants in the supply and other problems which had to be solved have laid in war the best foundation for All-African Collaboration in Africa and Europe. A few years ago there were still some officials in the Colonial Service who clung to the notion of an unduly protected era. Such compatriots best isolated from their countrymen of active war-time experience, have done irretrievable damage to such

and the world's markets. It has been suggested that the Colonies should be given a free hand in their foreign policy, and that they should be allowed to act in accordance with their own interests. This would be a wise course, but it must be remembered that the Colonies are not yet fully developed, and that they have not yet reached the stage where they can take care of themselves. They are still dependent on the mother country for guidance and protection.

COLONIAL ATTENTION

Having in the House of Commons, the Colonial Office should be concentrated in the main upon the improvement of all means of communication, the promotion of inland navigation, and the development of agriculture.

Lord Debate urged that the main object of Colonial policy should be to promote the welfare of the people.

Economics—Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for War, said bluntly that "the best way to secure the market" had hitherto taken no account of whether or not a decent price had been obtained for the prime producer of commodities. He added that the determination of Great Britain and the United States to secure better living conditions for all peoples implied a decent price. In primary products and crude international exchange of goods, "but at the same time," he wisely reminded the Colonial Empire that, by comparison with export trade there is clearly unlimited scope for the increase of wealth by internal exchange." In these speeches, Sir

Chairman of the Colonial Office Committee appointed last month, surveys the ground for decisions on Colonial economic policy generally and of the Minister who should be given the guidance of that factor. It is clear how they are alert to the importance of the Colonial producers. So long has it been assumed that they are anxious to lay down strict rules for the avoidance of at least one cause of recurrent troubles in the Colonies. Without prejudging the question, it is clear which has scarcely been stated, both sides indicated a readiness to break away from a doctrine which have too often been repeated by colonial officials. Many men in both countries have, for instance, been too inclined to measure progress in terms of wealth rather than of welfare. To take another instance, it is not long since a Secretary of State for the Colonies himself opposed to the promotion of secondary industries in the Colonies.

AND THE REST

The rest of the world is also affected by the war. The European powers are engaged in a struggle for supremacy, and the result will depend on the outcome of the war. The United States is also involved, and its position will be determined by the outcome of the war. The rest of the world is also affected by the war. The European powers are engaged in a struggle for supremacy, and the result will depend on the outcome of the war. The United States is also involved, and its position will be determined by the outcome of the war.

In this section, however, we shall confine ourselves to Europe, since the food supplies of the modern world are limited, the responsibility devolving on the inhabitants of Africa and the West Indies, despite the fact that the majority of the population of these countries are poor and ignorant, the food supplies of Europe are probably the most abundant in the world. The European powers have become conscious of their shortcomings as practitioners of capitalist agriculture, and have turned to the production of raw materials, such as cotton, tobacco, sugar, coffee, tea, and rubber. The Northern powers, particularly the United States, have turned to the production of raw materials, such as cotton, tobacco, sugar, coffee, tea, and rubber. The European powers have become conscious of their shortcomings as practitioners of capitalist agriculture, and have turned to the production of raw materials, such as cotton, tobacco, sugar, coffee, tea, and rubber. The European powers have become conscious of their shortcomings as practitioners of capitalist agriculture, and have turned to the production of raw materials, such as cotton, tobacco, sugar, coffee, tea, and rubber.

It is a natural inclination of this state of mind that the European powers, the United States, and the European states, with the exception of the United Kingdom, are not interested in the production of raw materials.

Diversification of Agricultural Production

It is a natural inclination of this state of mind that the European powers, the United States, and the European states, with the exception of the United Kingdom, are not interested in the production of raw materials. The European powers have, on the other hand, a great desire to diversify their agricultural production. To illustrate this point, let us consider a case of a maize farmer in Kenya, who wants to feed some of the grain to cattle, to grow other produce, and to put the remainder in storage and sell it when necessary. coffee beans, and so on. From time to time, a balance of trade develops between the established and the new

colonial plantations, and performs a valuable service to the production of the time, but the commercial tea planters, particularly in Nigeria, have shown enterprise in the cultivation of the tea plant, introducing a new variety of tea, of which may be of importance in the future. Much, however, remains to be done, but it is clear that the茶 planters have emphasized the advantages of encouraging Africans to work more in the fields. Small gardens are suggested more likely vegetables, and so on. To assist these, and similar needs, an increasing number of institutions, they include the tea gardens of health, labor, and market, will be built, but attacked at one and the same time.

Lords Debate Colonial Economy Policy

The Problem of Low Prices for Commodities

COLONIAL ECONOMIC POLICY has been debated in the House of Lords on the initiative of Lord Noel-Baker, who has asked that the Hailey Committee, which will prepare the ground for decisions on colonial economic policy, should be instructed to consider the problem of policy arising from the low prices of primary and secondary products, and inquire into the improvement of such prices by reducing the cost of production, improving organisation, and in other ways. Lord Noel-Baker said he said, remained only a possibility until better prices were obtainable, and until the standard of living of colonial populations was increased so as to provide a sufficient adequate social service. He believed also that the African's economic needs were best met by a market economy of whose

Lord Noel-Baker's Speech

the following questions of Government and of the Empire, although we have done much to improve the situation, are still far from being solved. The first question is, how can we increase the income of the producer? The second is, how can we increase the income of the consumer? The third is, how can we increase the income of the State? The fourth is, how can we increase the income of the foreigner? The fifth is, how can we increase the income of the foreigner? The sixth is, how can we increase the income of the foreigner? The seventh is, how can we increase the income of the foreigner? The eighth is, how can we increase the income of the foreigner? The ninth is, how can we increase the income of the foreigner? The tenth is, how can we increase the income of the foreigner? The eleventh is, how can we increase the income of the foreigner? The twelfth is, how can we increase the income of the foreigner? The thirteenth is, how can we increase the income of the foreigner? 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Secondly, there could be some benefit in the development of inland trade. This could be achieved by using means of marketing existing facilities of inland transport facilities which help the small trader in his business. Thirdly, there could also be some benefit in improving infrastructure. It is also possible to improve the situation by a development of subsistence production. This economics could be a study not of wealth but of welfare. In the promotion of welfare, better nutrition, better health, better housing and better education are factors just as important as the production of wealth. The element of subsistence production must be given due attention. This first contention has however emphasised the great need for the production of foodstuffs in order to meet the needs of the people.

Thirdly, the main issue is the modernisation of economic development even in material times for the producers of primary materials and agriculturists in a permanently inferior position. That was the theme of Mr. Dolfuss when he placed before the world the case of Austria in 1918. Many figures fail to show that the incomes of agricultural and producers of primary materials all over the world are markedly less than the incomes of producers of manufactured goods.

Perhaps the only real economic remedy for a situation of that character would be the creation of an economic unit so large — such as the British Empire itself — that it might be able to regulate the whole of agriculture, manufacturing industry and agriculture, in such a way that it would be able to give an equal opportunity for improving the standard of life of the agriculturist or producer of primary materials and the industrialist. I am not overlooking the very serious aspects of the German 'New Order' or its vulnerability, but it was the offer an economic unity of that type which has proved the chief attraction to many people in south-eastern Europe. However, it will probably be agreed that the reconstruction of the whole of the British Empire can only come in the face of that type, the creation of a more general free market and a closed economy of

that character is a distant goal and too far off for us to consider at the moment.

Meanwhile we could do much for the producers of primary goods in the Colonies by endeavouring to establish a kind of economic balance within the larger colonial units themselves by encouraging secondary industries. This question has been largely neglected so far as the British Colonies are concerned. We do not say that the neglect of the promotion of secondary industries in the Colonies has been done exclusively in the interests of British manufacturers. It is quite clear that there is a wide field for the promotion of secondary industries in the Colonies which would not touch the British manufacturer at all. There is a field which would not interfere with our traditional trade in raw material which would not necessarily affect our importers. Like that find other we must make our own facilities.

Improvement of Subsistence Production

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Responsibilities of Great Britain

The Secretary of State for the Colonies said that there was a growing sense of responsibility to the backward peoples of the Empire whom we were trustees, and that we must provide leadership and financial aid to develop the resources upon which alone the welfare of the Empire's people could be built up. He continued:

"I look to the Hailey Committee not only to examine the bearing of low export prices on colonial peoples, but also to get together the necessary information on which a better condition may be founded. The Committee, however, can only cover a part of the ground. The price of primary products is not merely a colonial question."

Lord Noel-Baker said, and I am sure truly that the British public could hardly pay more for their articles of consumption if thereby they could relieve the poverty of Africa. But over many of the industries upon which native standards of life depend are dependent in our market for the fixing of fair prices for these articles are sold in the world market and are subject to world prices. There are very few commodities of which the Colonies produce more than a small proportion of the world supply."

that it is often claimed that the primary products are subservient to the consumer. This is not so, and in world trade we frequently find that the primary producers are the ones who frequently incur their real costs. They bind themselves to a market which has taken no account of cost. It is also quite possible for those same countries to increase their production without increasing the price of their products on world markets, with the result that there is no increase in manufacturing prices which are not only due to raw materials and production costs, but also to the policies of governments which are not primarily concerned.

Adjusting Supply and Demand

The question of how to adjust fluctuating prices is the adjustment of supply to demand. It is needed to strike this two balance. There is a very large demand for various commodities from the many millions throughout the world who are under-nourished, naked, clothed, and under-housed. To deal with this situation the method has been invented of international regulation of supply. The British Empire has led the way because the problem is larger in the case of Britain than of any other. Other great consuming countries have rallied the urgency of this matter, and lately there has been discussion in Washington as to a world organization on the basis of the League of Nations. These discussions have taken place, presumably, without reference to the element in the interests of the producer, the tropics.

Not all commodities lend themselves to this treatment. The important group of vegetable oils and oil-seeds, for instance, covers too many inter-changeable commodities produced by too many different individuals in too many different countries to be susceptible to international regulation. But many of the chief commodities, such as rubber, tin, tea, and sugar, are now subject to regulation by their own Governmental, or, as copper and cotton, under the control of the industry concerned. We are certain, however, that these provide a steady stream, providing a better standard of life for those engaged in production without causing difficulties to the consumer.

The same applies, however, to projects of the value of a world organization to render preferences and quotas unnecessary, for it has altered production and distribution of international trade. On the shelves we are bound to have that there is no longer a choice. Certain raw commodities cannot be brought to us from some countries in the world. But if we had a world organization, the use of import controls to assure them of the necessities of life, the European countries would then fight like hell to keep the Colonies by keeping their colonies. The importation of raw materials to the Colonies is to meet immediate requirements to satisfy the needs of Europe.

Primary products should be controlled.

What is the proper rôle of the primary products? At present there is no rôle. This is reflected in our economies as well as in the rest of our world to secure to all the opportunities and resources available the greatest possible freedom from want. That seems to be the fundamental American policy for primary products and world interdependence of goods. But it will not be possible to build up an overnight an international economic structure, even in underdeveloped communities, by laws we sufficient to serve our own. Many difficulties will have to be overcome before a firm foundation can be developed on which a future international trade will be based.

The Hall Committee has the severest responsibility for examining all these matters, and I feel sure

that they will do so. The rôle of the Colonies is also important, especially in the colonial territories. In Kenya, for instance, in the early days of the war, there was a movement to give the Kenyans complete control of their economy. This was to give full play to the natural resources of the Colony, and to encourage the development of agriculture. As far as possible, the Kenyans were to be given the right to grow what they wanted, and to import what they wanted, and to export what they wanted. This is still true.

In certain parts of the Empire problems have to be solved by the Colonies themselves, and their governments have to decide what kind of a policy they wish to follow. In Rhodesia, for instance, the problem of import substitution industries is the most difficult, because of the lack of labour, and the difficulty of getting labour from an older and more advanced country like South Africa.

By comparison with experience there is cause for alarm about the European situation by the time of writing. Because necessarily the new products need much instruction and encouragement. We must not attempt to build up elaborate and artificial industries, but we should stimulate the manufacture of simple articles. I could give many instances how poverty and malnutrition can be facts of the exchange of such products for meat and other necessities. The war has naturally increased the demand to this moment, as imports of foodstuffs have diminished. Last week I attended a meeting of the African Agricultural Council, which discussed the question of food production in the Colonies.

On the one side there might be a tendency to continue the system of re-colonialism, which could not be continued in space of time conditions, and which might prove to be nothing but a white elephant; but the present difficulty of importing machinery from abroad is a sufficient argument against this.

Fighting Ignorance by Education

Poverty, ill-health, and malnutrition cannot always be defeated by economic methods alone. They depend very much on ignorance, and must be fought by educating our Colonial peoples and bringing to them knowledge of the results of research.

Our civilization can bring great benefit to the people for whom we are responsible if we can teach the individual either to produce for himself, or to obtain his food and other necessities, such as good clothing and simple furniture. Good social policies must insure that people look better after themselves rather than better use of their environment.

In Kenya, which was passed last year development and welfare were linked together and provision has been made in our welfare grants to help the natives in their better health and a fuller life.

For further comment see *Matters of Moment*.

The Post-War Problem

The report of Kenya has apparently committed to consider what steps can be taken by the Government to change in the economic structure of the Colony, such as all subjects of all races, we serving in the East African Forces as well as desirous of gainful employment in Kenya, demobilisation. Special attention will be given to the promotion of agriculture. Regard to some that persons or organizations in the Colony, who were in employment in the Army at the outbreak of war, are given suitable opportunities for employment. The Committee further recommends the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil Company, S.A. Gaskins, J. R. Bassett, Mr. Morris of the Legislative Council, and Mr. D. G. Gummer and Sir H. G. P. Gurney, Secretary of M.H.S.P.D.

Operations Against Italian East Africa.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND THE LEADING COMPANIES CONTINUE THEIR AIR FORCES IN THE AFRICAN WAR. THE ITALIAN ARMY IN EAST AFRICA HAS BEEN DESTROYED IN THE SUDAN AND RHODESIA. THE SUDAN AND RHODESIA IN A POSITION TO DESTROY ITALIAN AIR POWER.

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targets, considerable damage being effected at all three. Indications suggested by September 16 that offensive operations from Gondar aerodrome would shortly take place along the eastern Sudan. At this time it became known that petrol dumps near Gondar contained more than half the enemy's total stock of aviation petrol in East Africa, and subsequently from the Sudan made repeated efforts to locate and destroy them, but with only partial success. On September 21 it was engaged in this search destroyed an army dump containing 3,500 barrels of aviation fuel, including 2,000 100 artillery shells. This was the first continuation of attacks upon all the major targets in the S.A.A.F. From Kenya made isolated direct hits on objectives of military importance covering a wide area.

On the 22nd October 21 Alomata airfield was bombed for the first time by aircraft from Aden; an air force and ordnance supply depot were discovered and bombed with our forces from the Sudan added. Bahr el Ghazal, due to their numerous other commitments, scored a direct hit on an Italian destroyer in the Red Sea, and attacked troop concentrations, fuel dumps, fortified positions and the railway to Kassala. The S.A.A.F. from Kenya made direct hits on the wireless station at Briket and the workshops at Habok.

In early December aircraft based on the Sudan had bombed the railway at Adarfa and transported Adi Dabat, and in the first half of January 23 the Rhodesian Air Force dive-bombed the tanks, stores and transport at Asosa, and the camp at Buluk, all of which were doing his work at Yawilo.

Attack on Advanced Posts.
By January our forces had occupied the Sudan and had advanced under the strictest economy to the north on the western frontier. In this same month the South African forces were advancing in the Wello area. All these advances had been made mainly by prolonged and persistent attacks from the air upon every target which could affect the war in the various areas of which were many hundreds of miles apart.

At the same time we had to defend our advanced posts from the south. In the north we were facing along the coast plain others who were attacking us. Wollo and, to the east, the plateau in the extreme south west of Eritrea. In southern Abyssinia, too, the Italian forces had reached Addis Ababa, and so South Sudan and Uganda. To the south, too, the Italian forces from the Cape Horn were moving southwards with surplus of our land forces. So the task of every section to prevent the enemy establishing themselves in fortified positions, or supplying his opponents' position to commence and attack him.

The last week in February saw the quickening of our operations north and south, clearing the way for our forces to gain a gain in the southern plateau.

In these areas the three Empire air forces were still working together. The targets attacked at this period were one particularly notable success being a raid by 120 A.F. from the Sudan on Massawa in which destruction was wrought upon warship, a submarine, billets, aircraft, an officer mess, a supply depot, a workshop and a barracks.

These very considerable aerial efforts continued in the week ending March 12, during which the R.A.F. operating from the Sudan made its greatest effort of the

Concluded on page 11.

the Stragglers? We can be sure that many more than 100,000 men of the Russian Red Guard, and the Nazi German enemy, are being massacred. Extra German allies are pouring out their blood in rivers. In the last weeks they have gone through more sacrifice and suffering than all the rest of the anti-Hitlerite world put together. Except China they know it in two ways: fire and water. They are devastating their homes and lands in front of the invaders. They are taking away millions from the scorched earth they loved. What are the Russians doing to us? When are the Germans going to "wet" to us? Our leaders. They are destroying by the thousands our planes and tanks that would have attacked the lives of our people at home and the Empire's existence abroad. We must do more towards redressing this balance. We do not know whether effects of mines landing in western or south Europe are possible. If right then let us stop concentrated bombing from Britain to eastern Germany, and even into Poland, so that we shall strike more and more directly on the vital rearward communications of the invaders and on their chief bases of supply. The German military power of the USSR can now must be ruined. And the British and American machine—Mr. J. L. Marvin in *The Observer*.

Guinea.—We have been told that the British and circum-British Empires are the best lines of defense against Hitlerism. But through all the talk of the invasions by the Germans and the Nazis, at least proclaim that the world must be seriously remembered that there is without saying no place in the world, without small squares of land, that Hitler does not covet. But he covets them because he believes that they can be used for his purposes. He has no practical knowledge of what they are like, and often in some cases they are not like what he would like.

But the clever apprentices will say that he can acquire knowledge that must go with with night robbery. That much will be gained, that much can be given to sumptuous. The peace must be not of vengeance but of justice, else Hitler will be a pest. Let us therefore follow the best principle that we will distinguish between ourselves and our enemies. The first principle is save, policies. It is also the 41st of propaganda, a consultant in *The Sunday Times*.

Bark ground to th

Fertilizing the Land. Under the stimulus of artificial fertilizers, corn, potato, oats, can crop, and we add with complacency to our record harvest. But what is taken from the land in quality, we largely mean? Thus must we really be contented to what exists? We must do more. Yielded the crops are reduced to a minimum, power and little of the soil left over is being broken. Men and quality are cut down to a sixth of their former numbers. Arable sheep continue to decline rapidly in number under economic stress. Some measure of flight may be had over ploughing in of green crops, though this to be noted that little of this will be done without direct orders from War Agricultural Committee. There is a real fear that at the end of the war, if not before, we see the bankruptcy of the ability to find food to produce. Even during wartime something is possible to stay this spendthrift process. There are today in Britain, but not in Germany, hundreds of the sandations of town waste and sewage tubes going to waste. Recall the potential human resources that returned to the soil after the war, at the insistence of the then Minister of Agriculture, Sir Edward Grigg, Mr. G. S. Smith, the Bank of England, Comptroller, now no longer, prepared a memorandum on this subject. This document, presumably still in existence, indicates the feasibility of the suggestion. He has stood the rest of practical experiments even in England. The nation is drawing its life-blood from the capital of its soil or ours. Lord Cranworth.

Hitler and Versailles.—Shortly before he became Chancellor of the Reich Hitler said to a few Yes men: "I unrolled the Peace Treaty, which disarmed Germany and deprived her of her colonies, seas, and so on. I then rolled it back to the time when Germany had ruled plains of Central Europe, and I said to myself: 'What would the world think if Hitler did the same?' " Hitler means to fight for what he means to manufacture guns, tanks, U-boats, and aeroplanes. Germany would have been condemned, harmlessly, on a white margin of probability, if Hitler had fought in Switzerland against the League of Nations. Hitler has not only devised the continental and naval. Insights shown by the United Powers of Europe, Canada, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and America.

Our Lord's command laws of God, we have implemented in many ways, in restaging of America, in the strength of His messengers, for the sake of His people. We summon all our forces and lay them down in full faith with the God is good, that God reigns, and that if He calls us to pursue the victory of good through suffering and sacrifice beyond what we have yet endured. He calls us to follow in road which the Son of God Himself has trodden, and offers Himself to our own baptism on that road. Nowhere can adequately appraise the splendor of comradeship, courage, and self-sacrifice shown by so many of our people, in all countries in Christian. They are of God wherever found, and declare man's dignity as a child of God. Let us return to God, so that if in His providence victory is ours we may not in waste glorify the terrible responsibility of victory, but may turn it to the service of God, laws in the rendering of our social life; the recovery of the dignity of man, and the re-fashioning of a comity of nations. We are fighting for freedom and for the dignity of man, but the freedom and true dignity come to men from God." The Archbishops' and Bishops' of England, Wales, and Scotland, in a message to the nation.

Tinned Foods.—Canned foods that may be stored indefinitely are sardines, mussels, and other fish, olive oil, extra old "country" ham, brisket, ox tongue, puddings, canned foods that cannot be stored indefinitely are salmon, ecrevises, such as lobsters and kidney puddings, fish stew, trout, meat soups, posset, blue, unripe, peaches, pears, asparagus, etc.

Canned sweetened condensed milk, dried fruits suitable for brief storage (say, a year, if stored in a cool temperature), less if in a freezing room) are shellfish, soft fruits, apricots, pears, etc., salads, tomatoes, vegetable soups, beetroot, carrots, prunes, unpeeled, evaporated milk. A can of dried yeast packed in 1924 for Captain Edward Parry's third voyage to the Arctic, the North-West Passage, was opened in London in 1930, and the yeast still remained perfectly sound. The verdict was the yeast was in perfect condition.

See also the North-West Passage, was opened in London in 1930, and the yeast still remained perfectly sound. The verdict was the yeast was in perfect condition.

the War News

The Spanish Exiles promised to practice a "High Columbia" Nihilism. — *H. Hayes Letter.*

A long war is to be expected. — *Gioro di Italia.*

The war is likely to last at least two years. — *Uscio Sociale* (Italy).

The war is now level with England. — *Berlino 12/13/43*.

If England fails to institute a Christian civilization, she must discover Christianity. — Mr. Fitzroy Murray.

Germany is building barracks in Italy for a German army of occupation of 500,000 men. — *New York Herald Tribune.*

Officials who serve Chamber of Commerce tend to become less and less patriotic than the Party itself. — Sir Ernest Bevin.

The increase of 10% per ton in the price of coal must increase the cost of steel by no less than 25.00 per ton. — Mr. Alfred Edwards.

Hitler could transfer tremendous forces to the west for an invasion of this island. — Captain M. F. C. S. Secretary of State for War.

"My personal experience is that, generally speaking, the Hun is not a magnificent bully but a poor fighter." — Wing Commander A. G. Malan.

The United States monthly output of fighter planes has increased 14% since November. — Mr. Robert Patterson, Under-Secretary of State.

A man convicted in the United States enjoys incomparably more intellectual and spiritual freedom than a free man under totalitarian rule. — Mr. San Valentine, author of "Politicians in Hell," the best selling book of British literature. When frankness is essential, honesty only does duty for lack of courage. — *Sunday Times.*

Profits from the film "Target for Tonight" will accrue to the Exchequer, which bears the cost of production. — Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information.

Lord Hawke, now Minister of India, is dissolving his personal staff of any ex-members Parliamentarians in the future. — Mr. Alfred

The once solid democracy is by no means incompatible with the aristocratic spirit. Though it is profoundly incompatible with the moderate spirit. — Miss Dorothy Thompson.

Tommy bows to destroyed, the enemy planes are damaged. — Letters between May 11 and June 13. They are definitely superior to the Messerschmitts. — Major General George Brett.

In the U.S.A. is not the record of democracy? We are still in the position of regarding the world as a combination of democratic charters and a small lotus. — Mr. Herbert Sagar editor, *Lancashire Guardian.*

The Bomber Command is now dropping more than 10,000 tons of bombs for every ton dropped a year ago, and the operational strength of Bomber Command has been nearly doubled in the last year. — Major Oliver Shaw.

The most vicious and repulsive totalitarian regimes for aggression are used by the Japanese in describing their attempt to explain the "East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" (Unofficial).

— Mr. James Rankin.

You cannot fit a self-starter to peace-and-quietly engine. It must be started by men and men have such an understanding of one another that they can manage rub along with or without plenty. — Mr. S. Sagar.

At least 150,000 men and women have been shot in Poland by the Germans in the first year of occupation. Over 80,000 Poles are in forced labour in Germany. From a man's life in Germany, Ground Poland speaks.

"I have been in town council work for 17 years, and perhaps 12 of them have been wasted. In fact, and nothing but talk. I have been in journalism 17 years, and just the moment of that period has been wasted." — Mr. G. T. Hopkins.

"The last few weeks have been distressing, and in my case, during the last few days, Massacres of the Oases in Libya, the massacre of the Senussi in Libya, and the Massacre of Addis Ababa in Abyssinia." — Sir Stirling Barton.

How tragic! How German Churches have not produced a host of disciples eager to face martyrdom rather than allow their faith after and their nation to be dragged through the blood of their fellow Christians. — Mr. James Marchant.

Civil servants are afraid of taking responsibility that they may end up in the organisation of the Ministry of Food as another of those quibbles and pettinesses that would never be tolerated in business houses. — Mr. J. L. Hartman.

The success of some of the latest American aircraft, due to the fact that regular airmen, such as refugee Frenchmen, Gold Coast negroes, Jews from Palestine, and the scions from Czechoslovakia and Poland. — Extract from the official Wireless News.

The Russian people, though not cruel by nature, have risen against the Germans with a ferocity perhaps unequalled since the Spanish guerrillas rose against the Napoleonic invader. Atrocities, such as the reputed bombing of hospital trains, will cost them dear. — Mr. Alexander Werth.

The organisation of the Ministry of Food has become too complex. Its simplification would result in greater efficiency and a large saving of time. For well over six months the public has waited patiently for effective action, — good "profiting." Col. G. S. Harding, Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Rhinelanders have stopped to bombing well, they are Franks and of a stately race. But the Belgians are said to be terrified of the blacks, and we are told that they won't endear them. Prussians are a very mixed race. They have neither the virtue of the Slavs, their interest, relations nor of the German races. — *The Financial Review.*

New boys are compelled to wear Eton or Oxford blazers, flannel trousers, woolly socks and five shillings which after a week's bosses have £1 in tailors' bills, largely incurred in "condemned" tail coats, jackets, waistcoats and trousers which can be repaired without complaint. — Mr. J. H. Circular letter from the Headmaster of Eton.

With the help of the Royal Engineers on window boxes, it is difficult to see how.

It is the same in the various parts of the world, everywhere as we have to own spacious and comfortable houses. It is to be hoped that arrangements will be made so that these fine houses, occupied and untouched, in the new world of Lord Elsham.

Everywhere we are holding us slaves, the Hebrews from our hair and say that we belong to the race that was made by Shakespeare, Drake, Webster, and Nelson. The British race demands that we do these men. The Germans have none at this station their blood.

It is to be hoped that the Germans with the same ruthlessness as they persecuted the so-called Asiatic, the Negroes, French, that they are going to beaten all their enemies, they do not surrender. — *Daily Express.*

PERSONALIA

Mr. G. N. T. H. Smith, formerly a member of the Nasionalist party, has joined the African National Congress.

The son of Major Sir Foch, Generalissimo of the French Forces recently arrived at Rhodesia.

Miss Mary Weston, of Nairobi, the wife of Dr. W. G. Weston, Captain, E.A.A.M.C.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Robinson are now in Rhodesia after a tour in South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. J. C. Weston has been appointed Brigadier-General Southern and Northern Rhodesia, with Salisbury as his headquarters.

Mr. Frank Campbell, south of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss Esther Phyllis Carpenter have been married in this country.

Major D. D. McCarthy, E.A.A.M.C., has been seconded to Zanzibar as medical officer in charge of early typhus control measures.

2nd Lieutenant John Fletcher Boughey, Holdstream Guards, son of Sir George and Lady Boughey, left on Dec. 12. He died in Warwickshire.

Mr. Chataway, Director of Economics and Trade in the Sudan, has retired. He was one of the first men to hold an air pilot's certificate in Great Britain.

Sir Henry Sealboth, a director of various mining companies with Rhodesian interests, and Mrs. Mabel Elizabeth Vincent, Empress, were married last week.

Mr. Leon Schaden, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, has recently completed a 25,000-mile film production tour, during which he visited the Rhodesias and the Belgian Congo.

The Rev. Mr. Mann, and Messrs. G. L. Jones and G. Bosshardt, have been appointed to the Choma, Northern Rhodesia, Road Board, in the room of Major Darling and Messrs. P. Ryan and M. A. Walker.

Mr. Archibald, divisional secretary of the Atlantic British Red Cross Society, Nyasaland, has resigned and has been succeeded by Mrs. Garden. Owing to pressure of other work, Miss Woodward has resigned her post as Vice-President.

Captain Basildon Graham Hill, younger son of the late Captain P. G. Hill, K.L.I. Brigade, and Mrs. C. B. Wright, was married in Kenya recently to Miss Lucy Frances, only daughter of Sir Francis and Lady Bouthman of Irstow, Devon.

Messrs. B. E. Harrison, R. N. Sharma, and Abdulla Faiz have been appointed to the Bank of Rhodesia and Messrs. R. H. Beach, J. Harris, W. J. N. Williams, and S. V. D. B. Bhagat, to the Chunya Township Authority, Tanganyika Territory.

Thos. A. L. de la Houliache, since 1915 Headmaster of the Technical Service College, Windsor, has resigned, thus taking his post as Director of Mines of the Southern Rhodesia Government, a long and useful connection with the College.

Paradvay, a former member of the Indian Armies of Ashes, now in the Army or doing other war work, has been appointed to the Ministry of Education (Chairman), and Messrs. J. C. Vischer (C.M.G.), H. E. Campbell, P. M. D. J., and A. B. Patel, have joined him and D. Puri.

The former African Minister will hold a sherry party at his residence, Park Lane, St. James's Street, on Friday evening, August 28, from 5.30 to 7 p.m. in honour of Sir Alan Burns, who leaves the Colonial Office to assume the chairmanship of the Gold Commission. The former Minister will be presented with the New Year gift of a costly reward to her some time

in the future. It is expected between 2nd Lieutenant G. C. C. Sturdee, son of Sir Herbert Sturdee, and Miss Alice, Lady Secretary of Government, will be a daughter of the late Princess of Wales, Mrs. F. K. and Mrs. Jason, of London.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Smith, joined a guard of honour at the wedding of Misses Saturday, when Mr. John Auchmuty, son of Sir John and Lady Auchmuty, married Miss Alice, daughter of Mr. E. H. Von Hartz, of Lyons, France. The ceremony was performed in an ordinary church in the city. A military band performed and a company of 100 guests of the bridegroom were present.

The Prentissou Sub-Committee, under Alan Prentiss, committee chairman during the Kenyan War, has undergone considerable personnel, and are now constituted as follows:—Chairman, Messrs. E. McCarry, S. J. Jamison, H. T. Wells, K. G. Findlay, S. Willett and Arthur Charles Taylor; Vice-Chairman, Messrs. R. V. Lane, W. G. Bamford, H. P. Robinson, S. Collet, Major D. G. McMaster and Major G. H. Taylor; Major M. A. Macmillan, Mr. E. Wilson, G. Charnier, S. Gillett and Major G. H. Taylor; Captain L. V. C. Price, Messrs. F. J. Bickell, J. D. Olmpey, S. Ball and S. Gillett; Vice-Chairman, Major G. H. Taylor, Messrs. H. Dudding, Mr. Young and Mr. Green.

Opinion

The death announced of Captain I. M. Dawson, former Senior Veterinary Officer in Tanganyika Territory.

The death is reported of Major R. G. Webb, late Assistant Commissioner of His Majesty's Northern Rhodesia.

Miss Sidney Browne, G. D. R. R. M. A. R. C. S. Ed., left Elseneth last week as the assistant senior nursing sister in the Syrian campaign. She said she will visit and strengthen the women of the camp.

Mr. Justice K. McMath, soon to be chief engineer of the Central African Railways and Harbours, South Africa, at the end of 1918, will serve his company until 1920 and was very well known in railway circles in South Africa by Ellerslie, Umtali, the Transvaal, Rhodesia and Uganda. He will be the chief engineer of the Central African Railways and Harbours, South Africa, at the end of 1918, will serve his company until 1920 and was very well known in railway circles in South Africa by Ellerslie, Umtali, the Transvaal, Rhodesia and Uganda.

Commodore W. G. Allister, formerly a member of the commanding captain of the Cunard Line, joining the Union Steamship Company (later Miss Anna Reid, Gorrie Castle Line) and in rose command of the Normandie, and in her command from France to Liverpool, during the Great War. Late a prominent member of the Royal Naval Reserve.

NARROW CASTLE, a ruined castle situated on a rocky headland on the coast of Northumbria.



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BIRTH

On Aug. 22, 1919, Mrs. Woods, the wife of Donald Sturdy, A.D. M.B.E., Tanganyika Territory, gave

Colonial Policy Charter of World Freedom

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., President of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has issued the following statement concerning the German South-West African colony, which was captured by South African forces.

"I have been asked to express my views on the recent events in South-West Africa. I am sorry to say that I do not know enough about the situation to offer any opinion of value. I am, however, willing to let others speak for me. I would like to point out, however, that the South African forces are fighting in a just cause, and that they are fighting for the freedom of Africa.

After becoming the sole stockholder of a failing British company, he had been given a five-year option to take over the business. Although he had passed the age limit for the Royal Navy, he decided to resign from the Royal Navy and became a career naval officer. In May 1940, he was promoted to the rank of Captain and assigned to North Sea. He served in the ship "HMS Hood" during the evacuation from Dunkirk. Then he transferred to the Royal Navy to serve as a captain in the Royal Navy.

Mr. S. J. Sewell

An old friend writes of Mr. Linton William Quincey Sewell, of Nairobi, Kenya, and Boston, Mass., who died in a hospital in New York, the 20th Oct., 1941, as recently reported.

Sewell, it is believed, died in Kenya long before the last days were known to us, but he chose to remain there to serve with the East African mounted forces in the campaign against German East Africa, while his wife and a staff at a hospital in Nairobi later both went to Britain. Mr. Sewell to earn an additional income he worked for the White Cross, and also to make ends meet.

A Bostonian, Mr. Sewell, a graduate of Harvard, was a very little man, but he had a large and substantial business interests, especially his "development" in mining and mineral resources. He was a beautiful and elegant host, and always stayed in the best hotels. Sewell was one of the most popular landsmen in Nairobi, and he had a large number of prominent friends in Nairobi colony.

He was a serious and family man, and he will be missed by many friends of settlers in his section. He had many friends in Nairobi, and he will be missed by them.

Mr. Sewell was distressed that he could not help save the British Commonwealth from this war by his personal efforts. He was a member of the St. George's Hall and Landseer Clubs, and from a source close to us, we were reminded that Mr. Sewell travelled widely in Scandinavia and Germany in his business interests, and that he was in Germany on Major H.A. Haig's behalf on his bearings to fight the carpet bombing of the Royal Air Force.

On arrival in Nairobi and Johannesburg, he wrote to the committee in London, comprising leaders of leading newspapermen, warning through Agent R. G. Thompson, of the imminent invasion of Southern Rhodesia and the loss of 300 planes.

The independence of the colonies of Rhodesia and the preparation of plans for the world to be based upon principles of self-government and democracy, in this country, included a clause to the effect that at all points, most particularly in their independence, the colonies would be free to act as they saw fit.

This decision was reached by the Presidents of the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Franklin Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill, after the United Nations had agreed to the right to make such a declaration to the governments of the member countries, which they had agreed to support for the world.

The United Nations has now agreed to these principles, and the world is to be free to act as it sees fit, notwithstanding changes and developments with the progress of the war.

Now the world is to have the right of peoples to live under their own government and which they will have the right to sovereignty, the principle of self-government tested. The British Empire has a long history of freedom.

It is to be fully supported with due respect for the rights of nations, to further the principles of justice and world-wide victory or vanquish the enemies of equality, to the end that to maintain peace in the world which are needed for economic prosperity.

If they desire to bring about a truer collaboration between the nations in the economic field, if the principle of self-government improves their standards, economic agreement, arm, social security.

With the final destruction of Nazi Germany, they hope to establish a worldwide peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men, women and children throughout the world may live out their lives in freedom, from fear and want, and in full enjoyment of their inalienable rights. If we, inasmuch as spiritual reasons, must come to the aid of our allies in the defense of the future peace of the world, it is clear that our nation must continue to be employed for this purpose, while the rest of the world may thus, in aggression outside of their borders, they believe in the principles of a violent and predatory policy. It is clear that the maintenance of such principles is essential, and will likewise aid in securing all the practicable measures of self-government for peace-loving people the existing British Commonwealth.

Addressing an audience in London, last night, Sir Winston Churchill emphasized democratic principles which he had broadcast on behalf of the Free Commonwealth applied to all races of men.

The Party has been asked to show how the members of each colony as places inhabited by people of diverse origin, as to consist, whether for the most part, of Negroes, Indians, or Latin Americans. The freedom, security, and welfare of this country, fought hard to be gained to give, but our enemies, as you know, are the various racial societies and the military, who, being masters of the earth, asserted their right of respect of European law, certainly intended to impose it on Africa.

Ramrod's Hurricane Squadron

As She Sank

ON OCTOBER 11, 1941, the Hurricane I squadron of British planes took off from a field in France to take up a new and important duty. With other squadrons, it was equipped with the service of Bombers.

In this first stage of its mission, the British squadron, which had been trained in the art of escorting bombers in the carrier H.M.S. "Victor" struck in the operation from France. All their training had been in this role.

A few weeks earlier, the squadron had equipped with bombers, shot down enemy aircraft, the role of which it had in the Second World War. It was carrying out where the other bombers of No. 17 had left off.

From Pups to Hurricanes

In the original squadron, formed in England in 1937, it began with five twin-seat scouts, mounted in single Vickers Flying Minis. Today, the pilots fight in Hurricanes—more than three times as fast as with setts machine guns concealed in their wings—the Essex countryside which the Germans pillaged. As well, fighters of the squadron insist, they have chased the Duke and shot down his mount. They have met and fought him over Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, and over the capital itself.

Worlds of his aircraft, he has won over and found Great Britain the guns of the squadron.

After six weeks in the defense of Britain in 1939, the squadron went to France, and in August, taking part in intense patrols and ground strafing. It was soon committed with the French Army with much credit in the fighting stages of the war, engaged the enemy in dogfights, heard every day and carried out low-level attacks on the retreat of German troops. It got always reinforcements from naval assistance, and it fought gallantly in the Cambrai area.

The squadron returned to England in February. It was now disbanded on the last day of that year. But on April 1, the men who fought in the first air war was put into what the selection was formed on September 1, 1940, and it still lives to an equally great degree today, in the pilots of the Hurricane's against Luftwaffe.

Luftwaffe Still Attacks in Norway

The first big task which the Hurricane squadron in this war was in the Norway expedition. In 10 days, though outnumbered by five to one, it fought down 15 of the enemy, against a loss in combat of three Hurricanes. Two days, the immediate task was to cover a arrival of allied troops dislodging King George VI of Norway, which ended in the capture of the town. It was the squadron's boast that British fighters had not been beaten after the "squadron" had taken to the air, nor the Luftwaffe was sunk.

At Rennes, France, "is the motto of the squadron. The first flight made by the Hurricane squadron had risen only to take its place." In September it was in the thick of the battle over and around London. On the second day of that month, when one of four squadrons of the Royal Air Force formation of bombers and fighters over the Thames estuary.

Fighting with another Hurricane squadron in the big battle on the red letter day of September 15, it fought the rest of two weeks in the London area. In

the afternoon the squadrons were joined by Bomber and the night, at least 100 enemy planes down, and the British damaged.

On the 16th, the British had to repel an attack by the Luftwaffe. At 12 noon, the crew of the two Hurricane squadrons, flying in company with the Royal Air Force, 120 and 130, the members of the squadrons flew in the I.C.'s and of the Royal Air Force, 120 and 130, the members of the I.C.'s, the squadron leader of 120, of aircraft over the North Sea to intercept the bombers approaching British ports. After shooting down 100, he said himself, he succeeded in getting away with two more patrols of the flight, in destroying 20 more. The continuous patrols resulted in a long and probably exciting range of raids along the coast.

On October 1, the squadron took an hour of the officer of the squadron, the first to shoot down the two twin-winged enemy flying, a vertical attack against the dust vertical sides of the Roman walls. The following morning he destroyed a Ju 88, and on October 2, he destroyed a Focke Wulf, which resulted in a double victory. The next day, the British took traditional punishment, the Royal Air Force.

An Air Support in East Africa

(Concluded from page 81)

the British against Japan. Aden and Kenya. By the end of March, our ground forces had prepared to make assault in full swing across the Indian Ocean. The intensity of our air attacks again increased, the PAF, which resulted in a series of successes in the capture of its Ababa and Massawa.

At the same time, our air efforts included a joint attack by squadrons of the East African and PAF aircraft over the Red Sea.

Our joint offensive was now accelerated and on April 2, our troops were in the Kassala region. Early in May, our columns from north to south were within 15 miles of each other at Amba Alagi, and in the south, in view of the onset of the rainy season, our progress continued.

Towards the end of May, the PAF of most rendered at Amba Alagi within 10,000 troops. This ended Italian resistance in the northern sector, while the south was occupied Masauahanna and olden on May 23.

By early June, the general success of our ground forces reduced the effective command of the Italian army. The PAF was now our Red & Fly, doing its best to assist our ground troops which, largely as a result of its support, crossed the Omo River. On June 11, the PAF here from Aden, was joined with our sea-borne forces in the capture of the port of Massawa, and entered the town.

By June 15, the military position was such that in our force was occupied mainly in harassing the remnants of the Italian forces. In general, Aden, as a result of our joint operations with our partners, at the beginning in general, was easily approached. It was easier to be defended. In these final operations, the PAF and the British forces are still continuing to pull.

Sir Herbert Stanley

The Dominion Office announced that His Majesty King has approved that the Ordin of Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of South Africa, be created Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath until January 1, 1942, the date on which he will complete seven years service in that

General Smuts in Egypt Coming of German Resisted

K.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East.—An intense raid was made last night that inflicted attacks and heavy damage. Workmen who were engaged in digging trenches and tunnels were bombed on August 11, the previous day at about two direct hits were made on barracks. Some of the military headquarters and three other buildings were damaged. A number of fires were started. Several patrols arrived in Cairo last week. On 11th African troops came to confer with Sir Samuel Hoare, G.O.C. in C. Middle East, and Mr. G. H. Lytton, Lord Mayor, who is the Governor of Kenya. General Smuts' party in Nairobi and Arusha found that they have inspected the organization of command in the army. The Prime Minister of the Free State visited the British South African offices in Cairo, that he would not be surprised to see a rebellion caught out in the Middle East. General Smuts has paid two official visits to East Africa and Egypt during the year, in November of last year and again in March of this year, on both of which occasions Mr. F. J. S. Sauer, the South African Minister for War, was present.

Arrive in India Troops in East Africa—Labourer inather, Lt. Col. Cunningham, G.O.C. East Africa, has written to thank the government and people of Southern Rhodesia for their invaluable assistance and loyal co-operation, "without which the Indian campaign could not have been successfully conducted."

General Sir Archibald Wavell, C.O.C.-in-C., India, said in a broadcast from Simla last week that nearly 700,000 Indians were now under arms.

The 5th Indian Division had, he said, recently reinforced the Sudanese, a year when that great country had a tiny garrison of only three British battalions of the Sudan Defence Force without a single gun mounted, except; and when it faced large Italian armies in Eritrea and Abyssinia. With the start of Sudanese troops the 4th and 5th Indian Divisions had, after the battle of Sidi Barrani, carried out the brilliant campaign in Eritrea and Abyssinia of which Asordat, Barenta, Kerec, Asmara, Massawa and Amba Alagi marked stages in the series of victories. Its work in East Africa finished, the 4th Division had again been engaged in the Western Desert, and then in Syria, twice more enhancing the reputation of Indian troops.

Between November last and July Indian casualties amounted to 17% of the total suffered by all forces in the Middle East, the majority being only slightly wounded.

Casualties and Awards

Last week we reported that Flying Officer John Grievs, M.A., R.A.F.V.R., was missing, believed killed in air operations during July. He was the only surviving son of Mr. G. A. Grievs, M.P., who died a few months ago Principal of the Allameh Madani School, Kenya, Kenya, and now, of the Mayo School, Elgin, Morayshire. His son, who received his early education in Kenya, then went to Heriot's College, Edinburgh, and St. Andrew's University, where he took an honours degree and was a champion boxer, taking a special education course at the latter University, however, to Malaya in the Colonial Service, and he worked there while in Singapore. While on leave he walked out from East Africa last year Mr. and Mrs. Yule, son and daughter-in-law, with their son, who will be serving next year in many East African front-line battalions, came down with Lieut. Col. G. R. D. Squire, 6th Battalion, who was wounded in the campaign in East Africa. The former son reported to London, and the latter to the British Empire Medal.

to Sergeant William Alto, 11th Life, who was a gunner of an anti-aircraft gun in bombing enemy tanks. He was shot through the head and fell out of his tank. When following the tank he saw the side of the fuselage caught fire and he tried to beat out the flames with his hands but was unable to do so as the flames were too hot to serve any purpose and spreading rapidly he turned to the fire extinguisher. He returned to the fire and finally subdued it. It was due to his bravery that he escaped destruction. During the operation his hand was burned and he was wounded in the leg by anti-aircraft fire.

Gifts for War Purposes

The latest total of Southern Rhodesia's National War Fund received in this country is nearly £219,000. The Capital War Fund had reached £101,163 when last left the Protectorate.

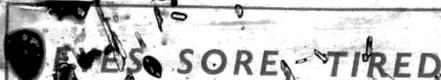
The Sudan Warfunds Fund had reached £40,000 when last left for this country. The Sudan Warfunds Fund has given £1,700 and £1,500 worth of cattle have been given by tribes in the Darfur Province.

The War Protectorate's Fighter Fund has now passed £1,000,000 mark, of which £11,000 has already been awarded to the British Government.

The Naval and Jubilee Canteen Fund has sent a donation of £5,100 for the provision of canteens for the fleet of London. The Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Precautions Fund also announces the receipt of 111 contributions of £1 each from ladies of Dar es Salaam.

The Royal Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund announces the receipt of £1,000 from the Congo British War Fund and £500 from the Safi-bery Red Cross, Southern Rhodesia.

The Mayfair Memorial Fund for Bombed Areas in Great Britain totalled £2,257 when advised last left Northern Rhodesia.



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E. Africa and Coffee Growth

In the course of our interview Mr. Hall informed us that he had been requested by the Government to submit a report on coffee production in East Africa, and that he had made a great number of visits to the growing areas of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and even made several difficult journeys through Rwanda and French Equatorial Africa. He also stated that he had been associated with coffee in the official reports of Mr. Harvey.

Are the statements being put forward by Lord Lloyd's statement that this is one of the best spots in the Empire?

Mr. Hall: "I do not think my hon. friend will be satisfied with the reply which he sees it." His answer was as follows:

On August 28, by the Kenyan Government published the Official Control Order under the Defence Regulations, 1939, controlling the marketing and export of coffee. A sub-committee of the Tea Supply Board was appointed, and is this committee which exercises control over the Kenya coffee crop. The primary consideration of the committee is to obtain a price for the crop which will maintain production. Subject to this consideration, it is the intention of the committee to preserve equity within the industry, so as to enable the planters interested in the handling of coffee to continue in operation, and to preserve their status vis-a-vis their competitors.

The marketing of the crop has therefore been organised so as to make use of existing trade interests, and any departure from this principle will be contemplated only if circumstances to extent that exigencies of the market render such a course unavoidable. The crop is being sold on a fixed basis, and no individual planter will benefit immediately from the restricted sales which may

occur in the market unless the Committee authorises special arrangements for individual traders, and this would only be done with due regard upon a scale laid down by the Committee.

The survey of Standard Colony has recently been completed, and the scheme submitted to the Government, with a Board of Control composed of the Director, with the Vice-chairman, the Commissioner of the Land Settlement and The Accountant General. The scheme is a company scheme, which will be controlled by the three firms mentioned, operating throughout the Empire. The company will be the managing agent of the Board, and, subject to the supervision and control of the Board, will carry out the whole of the business of buying and processing coffee in the area allotted by the scheme.

As regards the coffee industry in East Africa generally, it is noted that a certain quantity may be imported into the colony during the next 12 months and that other imports will be found in Uganda, the United States of America, South Africa, Australia, Egypt, the Sudan and certain Near East countries. In addition, local military and civil requirements may provide an outlet for some of the production.

The present control system is not likely to affect the Sudan territory.

Sudan Takes Note

The Sudan Department of Economics and Trade has recently published this notice: "That strict vigilance is given to proselytising in neighbouring territories is evidenced by the following extract from *Kenya and Rhodesia*. A ladies in Nairobi has been fined £100 for contravening the price control regulations by selling garments of native cloth. This cartoon shows the controlled price was this."

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Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. Works Good Year

The annual report of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., to shareholders shows that the bank's assets and its income increased by £1,000,000 during the year, and after paying the dividends and other outlays, there was £1,000,000 left which was retained in the bank of £59,700, after payment of a minimum of 10 per cent dividend at the rate of 10/- per share paid on the half-year ended December 31st, 1930. The bank has been appropriated to the business of the bank and its directors recommend that a further dividend be transferred to the owners of the bank, and that a dividend of 10/- per share be distributed by the bank over £1,000,000 of the bank's assets distributed among the shareholders and founders remaining in the bank, having a carrying value of £1,000,000.

Cash in hand at bank, at bank and stored in safe totals £15,817,607 in cash, bills discounted and advances to customers appear £33,314,263, bills discounted purchased and current at the date of the balance sheet represent £13,310,661, commitments of credit amounting to £2,518,441, bank property and premises are valued at £1,122,100 and gold bullion in hand and in transit at £178,077.

The paid-up capital of £2,500,000, the reserve fund £3,000,000, and depositors' current and other accounts (including provision for contingencies) aggregate £87,514,760.

Two of the directors, Mr. G. E. Scobie and Mr. Stanley Christopher Murray Scobie, and offer themselves for re-election at the annual meeting to be held at the head office of the Bank, 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.1 on Wednesday, August 27th at 12.30 p.m.

Problems of Sisal Growers

MR. F. F. Hancock, Chairman of the Sisal Growers' Association and managing director of Bird & Co. Ltd., London, left yesterday for East Africa to consult with the Sisal growers and the Sisal Growers' associations in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, who will be given return visits over two months.

The last Sisal Conference and Sisal Show has been created by the formation of a coalition of firms, composed of representatives of British and Dutch sisal interests, together with cotton and representative East African representatives. Mr. F. F. Hancock (with Mr. E. H. Davy), his manager during his absence) and Mr. J. C. S. Bosanquet, Deputy Chairman of the London Association, were present.

Dealers' showers of accusations formed some of the agenda, while the show was graced with an audience of 1,000 members.

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IMPORTERS

5,000 tons of Beira Works, Ltd., for the year ended March 31st, 1931, at the review of the position of the bank, it was found that the net value of the property, plant and machinery, less depreciation, was £61,000, whilst cash in hand and bank balances were £35,783, giving a total of £96,783. The sum of £22,241 or £225,000, was carried forward, leaving a balance of £74,538.

After allowing for depreciation of what was used in the course of plant and business, the gross value of the Beira Corporation back-up iron and steel works, and its metal exchanges in London, £1,000,000, and its long-term debentures as £1,000,000, and allowing for a nominal figure of distribution, etc., there was a profit of £9,920,000, which was set off, £6,103 brought forward. The directors recommended that £10,000 be transferred to the sinking fund account, bringing it to £22,241, that a dividend of 10/- per cent less income tax at £10,000 in the £2,000 paid up, being £40,000 gross, and that the balance of £13,696, be carried forward.

After drawing £1,000,000 debentures redemption by the sinking fund during the year, the outstanding debenture capital of the company is £2,703,400, inquiring an annual service for interest and reduction of £183,950.

Mr. Donald de Leon and Mr. Carlos Leire de Andrade, the Brazilian officials offered themselves for re-election at the annual meeting to be held in London today.

Rhodesia Railways Trust

In our issue of July 26 we referred to the latest report of the operations of Rhodesia Railways Ltd. The facts therein recorded are recapitulated in the annual report of Rhodesia Railways Trust, which states that the balance £244,091 standing to the credit of the profit and loss account on March 31st last was reduced by the payment of a dividend of 6½% less income tax, leaving a balance of £158,551. To this has been added £21,524, the net balance on profit and loss account for the past year compared with £182,321 in the previous year. The directors recommend a dividend of 12½% against 6½% less income tax, leaving £108,359 to be carried forward (£158,551).

London Ivory Auction

At the 15th Ivory auction in London demand was poor and prices low. 1,181 lbs. offered, mainly from Portuguese East Africa, sold were 1,150 lbs. In soft ivory, large and medium tusks were 10/- per lb. 10/- per cent. lower. In hard ivory, no lot of fine grain Mozambique, 40-50 lb., found £247 per cwt, but in that category the sales were poor, the best with 20-30 lbs running from £26 to £30 per cwt. 1,100 lbs sold at 10/- per lb. Future sales are to take place on about October 22nd.

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

News Items in Brief

Gold production at East African Gold Mines Ltd., was 100 tons.

When the memorial to Mzee Kenyatta was recently unveiled by the Governor of Central African Territorial Affairs, Mr. K. L. Hall, Chief Secretary to Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. J. G. T. D. S. W. J. Bushell, Co. Ship, have considered in detail its impact on African agriculture and divided it into two main sections, namely, the social and economic aspects of agriculture.

Mr. S. W. J. Bushell, Co. Ship, have considered in detail its impact on African agriculture and divided it into two main sections, namely, the social and economic aspects of agriculture.

An okapi captured in the Belgian Congo in the neighbourhood of the Uganda border is on its way to the United States as a gift to President Roosevelt. After six months of okapi, the first to be born in captivity and raised by man, was seen by Dr. Henry M. Morris, Minister of Kenya during his recent visit to the Congo. On his return, he monthly informed the International Institutes from members of the press concerning the prospect of settlement in the Colony, the International Association states. In this connexion it is to be regretted that the governors of African territories have decided to settle in South Africa rather than in Kenya because they have been unable to obtain land to suit them here.

Southern Rhodesian Airways' new route from Salisbury to Lusaka on Monday and Thursdays covering the 1,400 miles in two hours, proceeding to Fort Jameson on Mondays and Tuesdays, Monrovia and Mongalla on Thursdays and Fridays, terminating the departure from Nairobi to Lusaka on Wednesdays and from Monrovia to Nairobi on Wednesday. Lusaka is on the Rhodesian Airways' network.

Lost by Enemy Action

The British General announces that letters, printed in German, were posted in this country on June 21. They were sent before the enemy allies, and it is believed to have been posted in the United Kingdom. No other British mail has been similarly lost.

Airgraphs to East Africa

Airgraph letters addressed to members of the forces in the Middle East, including those in East Africa, may now be sent from the United Kingdom at a charge of 1d. The service was opened last Friday by the Queen, who dispatched the first message to General Sir Claude Auchinleck, G.O.C. in C. Middle East.

War Memorial Scholarship

Mr. John Ralstein, of Filabusi, Southern Rhodesia, has given £1,000 for the establishment of a Claude Ralstein Memorial Education Fund in memory of his nephew, who was killed last year in action in the Western Desert at the age of 22. The fund is for the purpose of a scholarship to assist deserving students at the mining department of Bulawayo Technical School. A condition is that all grants shall be in the nature of loans which, without carrying any obligation to repay, shall be left to the holder at his behesting, any such repayment to be deducted from some available for distribution.

Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Uganda

We are officially informed that the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have agreed to establish in statutory form a tri-territorial Council, the Inter-territorial Conference, situated in Dar es Salaam. K. L. Hall, Chief Secretary to Northern Rhodesia, will assume duty as Secretary of this new body, which it is emphasised has been set up as a vital measure for the purpose of facilitating co-operation in the war against Hitlerism in regard to supplies, agricultural produce, communications, internal communications, mineral power and water power control, and the rehabilitation of the economy after the war.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Gold Fields Rhodesia

The Gold Fields of Rhodesia, the Gold Fields of Southern Rhodesia, the Gold Fields of Northern Rhodesia, and the Gold Fields of Nyasaland, have added the number of 14,700, total 14,700 miners, to meet the demand for 215,000 tons of gold ore, compared with 135,000 tons demanded in December 1939. Total output for the year, 8,000 in the £, in September 1939, £33,200, is required for wages and salaries. The following is a summary of the comparative figures relating to goldmines of various parts of the Commonwealth in South and West Africa:

The interest in Wimberley Consolidated Mines Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, it states, that development of the high grade vein is continuing, and that work has been suspended below the fifth level of the Wimberley and Ashton sections. Exploratory work in the upper levels has, however, been successful, particularly in the Ashton section, and the prospecting between Wimberley and Ashton has once more shown encouraging results. One hundred during the year ended June 30, treated 466,500 tons of goldiferous ore, totalling 121,100 fine oz. of gold.

The output of Gold Fields of Rhodesia, £1,251,112, and the output of Gold Fields of Northern Rhodesia, £1,142,333, is the largest in the Commonwealth. The International Gold Fields, at £100,000, million, is the largest, and the surface debenture of £9,000, and estimated £8,750.

Company Progress Report

Rhodesian Corporation. In July 1, 30,000 tons were milled for a working profit, £12,220.

Globe and Phoenix Gold. Tons treated in July 1, 300; gold production, 3,504 fine oz.; profit, £16,081.

Monthly cost of living index figures for the chief towns of Northern Rhodesia are now published officially. Taking the index for August, 1939, as 100, the present cost ranges from 104.1 in Livingstone and 104.3 in Lusaka to 105.9 in Ndola, the most expensive of the Copperbelt towns.



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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

— EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Tuesday, August 28, 1941
Volume 17, New Series No. 884

1d. Weekly. 2s. Yearly postage

Registered at the GPO as a Newspaper

Headquarters for
Rhodesia
Registered Office
Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1
Emergency Address
East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ANTI-REASONABLE RECKONING
in Africa must be brought into the light by the
public in view of war-time smothery
and lies. Two European members of the
Army based on Kenya have
been drawn, without
any military rank, from
every class 'the butchers'
of their khaki, while
neither the outward signs of
this, nor little relationship to
the social standards of those who were the
indeed, the other standards of
European rank and files of the Forces, which
have just made Britain historically what was
once East Africa are to be found very rarely.
All who are not only "gentlemen" in all
accepted forms of the word, but many of whom
more important standing in peace-time than
numbers of their own regiment or commission
titles. That is merely the case, that
is to say, and as such taken as a matter of course
and who know them, will find
that the more remarkable (to use the
language) to note that well-known Kenyan
Colonel has for reasons best known to himself
adopted a new variant of social
distinction. It has crept its way into days
during which instances are few in regard to
others of high rank bound to other ranks

To what extent the officers of our forces in
East Africa have been trained by the dis-
tortion it is impossible to say, though it may guess
that it is heavy. The feelings of the other
troops, "anks" may perhaps be
separating readily divined. In this case
the Sheep of the matter can be quite simply
and easily expressed. For Britain and her
Empire this, as never before, is
a day of the compunctions of free men who
for the common purpose the basis of national
unity, with the result

That is where all national class distinc-
tions have exploded absurdity. In seek-
ing for an excuse outside difference to revive
such distinctions, purveyors of entertainment
make themselves better the day and offensive.
There as, for instance, another side of the
same effect for in the very same issue of the new
paper containing this advertisement of the
curious establishment which has seductively
never the sheep from the goats among either
the new, enterprising and high-spirited
restaurant which invites who like to
stimulate migration by officers and others
or the old, quiet, solid, and unadventurous
one.

FAIR TRIAL BY OFFICIALS DOMESTIC AND COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES to show practical realisation of the principles of this new Army of all wars is a fitting, constantly-repeated slogan by this newspaper to its paper official

Wanton Wastes: Read, as example, last week's "Gazette," with its much-vaunted

depends the response of Colonial governments. A test of what remains upon one of the wastes may be found in the form and methods of the Government *Gazettes*, the heralds of officialdom. A recent issue of the East African *Gazette* containing a heavily-marked appeal for economic stationery reinforced by practical hints, in the self-same issue is a startling example of wanton extravagance in stationery. It is a four-page sheet, it is of foolscap size, printed on best quality steam paper bearing the Government's watermark. Its headroom in a secondarily spaced appears letter-heads of words listing merely the title of the paper. The reverse of the sheet is blank. If there has been any similarity in other issues of the *Gazette* of the Colonies or *Gazettes* of the various Colonial Dependencies, few such pages will be blank as often as not.

Whole pages of many of these official publications are often evidence of the failure of the authorities to realise the importance of setting an example in time of crisis. Immense

Practice at Drills: The spacing, variance with between lines, margins includes

Precept: — In many cases, a carriage which, a pest fantasee, is today grotesquely mischievous, wasteful of time, paper, and mechanical effort in setting these elementary documents. The houses furnish uncheeked weeks, if not months, before there existed no means to the seas which are our Dependencies, the main means of transport, as though shipping facilities were as confused in times of peace, and as though there were no such thing as a call to a more conscientious use of man-power. Those responsible for the production of these *Gazettes* are seemingly unaware of the quality of paper which is in use nowadays for the work of recording the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament and the printing of the *London Gazette*, official mouthpiece of the Throne. In normal times the average *Gazette* of a Dependency could be produced in half the accustomed space, without loss of efficacy, dignity or clearness; in today's unexampled emergency a quarter of the normal consumption of paper should be enough and to spare. When will Colonial governments grasp the truth? — In such a nonsensical economy as they now practise, not merely save

large sums of pounds annually, but can more important give practical proof of the sincerity of their professions to the public.

RHODESIANS, and, in particular, former members of the B.S.A. Police, will start and increase steadily as they read a recent announcement, to us as a result of it

Women Join The B.S.A.P. — of its tradition as the Canadian Mounted. Yes, there

is in a black and white forty-five women are to be recruited for the Southern Rhodesia Women Auxiliary Police Services, and are to have a uniform which will identify them with the B.S.A.P., and their badges and buttons are identical with those of the B.S.A.P. To this latest fate does war always bring the historic symbol of rampart and steel-pated lion trampling upon shield. In the grounds of Police Headquarters in the capital of this colony stands a memorial to unknown personnel of Imperial each of the ever-victorious army that has been well and truly drilled, and what could the immortal career of James Brutherford offer

else than "Jimmy" as he said had failed to reach such development? His comment might have had the comparison in earnest, moreover, Regiments-Sergeants-Majors and Adjutants upon discovering a "bookie" in the third-rate, unburnished, perhaps it is better to be too sure, or like the corps of which he is a member as the very embodiment, he possesses, in addition to an unbending attitude toward salutary discipline, that understanding of process and its needs which, today as yesterday, is the secret of the Colony's development. What modifications for example, may be necessary to achieve a neat blend of firmness and rather fainter words during drill proceedings with an awkward squad within hail of the adjutant? An ordinary adjutant is a matter of nice conjecture, it looks at least as though all will have to be a quietus on the Salisbury front. Cynics may forecast a sudden spate of applications for transfer to out stations, but we doubt it. Among the men in the Empire who more than others understand the meaning of the blessedly word "adaptable," the B.S.A.P. must rank high, and a thousand to one they will readily adjust themselves to a change and be enabled to appreciate a good job undertaken by their patriotic sister colonists at home.

This issue completes the seventeenth annual volume of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Forty-Five Thousand Italians at Gondar

Only Three Aircraft Now Left to the Enemy

THE PRESENT POSITION in Ethiopia has been described in a telegraphic dispatch from Addis Ababa by a special correspondent of the Times, who writes:

Apart from the well-established of future hostilities between the Emperor Haile Selassie and the British Government, two problems, one military and other political, require to be cleared up before Ethiopia can be launched on new conditions of comparative normality.

The military problem is that of Gondar, where a force of between 10,000 and 15,000 Italians are still holding out. They are completely cut off from the rest of the country, not only by the British investment but by the effective destruction of the three main roads whereby the district is approachable. However, the area still holds an ample amount of foodstuffs, so that the possibility that they may be starved out is questionable.

The starving garrison is divided into two parts, one consisting of about 1,000 men being apparently situated in the precipitous *muzif* round Debarach, where they are protected from the advance of British troops by a number of barbed-wire entanglements of a road on the hillside. In the event of further attacks they are being rapidly reinforced by three-quarters of all the air force that the now small commandant has at his disposal, now possibly 100 aircraft, which is concentrated

round Gondar itself and includes some hundreds of civilians. Continuous pressure is being maintained against this last remaining Italian outpost as well by patrols by the action of bands of Ethiopian Patriots, and by bombing from the air. Operations will hardly be possible before the end of the rains.

The situation of the garrison cannot be enviable. General Nasi, though over 60, is a stout hearted warrior, who is unlikely to surrender unless conditions become impossible.

Blockade of French Somaliland

The second question is that of Jibuti, where the newly-appointed governor, M. Noualhetas, flatly refused the request made some months ago by General Wavell to join the Free French movement. The deadlock which has arisen at this point has resulted in the Soudan section of the tributary railway remaining closed to traffic to and from Ethiopia, which has denied the easiest access to the sea.

The British Government have retaliated for this attitude by instituting a land and sea blockade of French Somaliland. The food situation in Jibuti is reported to be difficult, but fast sailing ships with grain are still reaching the French port in fair numbers for the lack of fast motor vessels to intercept them.

It is believed that there is much sympathy towards Great Britain among the French population of Jibuti, but M. Noualhetas, who is a strong man, remains definitely master of the situation. His attitude is evidently determined by bitterness against the Free French, and the resolve not to make way for a Free French Government, which he knows is waiting to step into his shoes.

Air raids on the South African Air Force made heavy attacks on enemy positions in the Gondar area of Abyssinia last week. Direct hits were made on the following day, when a number of fires were started, and hangars and depots at Gondar.

The Gambia Battalion, R.W.A.F.F., remained with the King's Own Royal Gambia Regiment, from June 20, greatly distinguishing itself as the Gambia Guards in East Africa in the last war. It has among its battle honours: Nairobi, East Africa, 1917/18.

The 15,000 Italian soldiers evacuated from former Italian East Africa to be received by Southern Rhodesia by request of the Government of the Imperial Government, are not arriving in the Colony, where they are being sent to special temporary accommodation near Fort Victoria, Fortunia and Fort Victoria. They are accompanied by Italian doctors and Roman Catholic priests as nurses and teachers, and are to reach Southern Rhodesia as soon as possible after the war.

Natal is to receive 1,000 Italian nationals from Occupied Territory in East Africa, the Imperial Government to bear the whole cost of the building and maintenance of the necessary accommodation. White Fathers and Marist Missionaries have agreed to take charge of these on arrival.

In view of the numerous complaints about postal services to the Middle East, Mr. Alan Chapman, Assistant Postmaster-General, accompanied by Brigadier Kenny of the Royal Postal Services, is leaving for the Middle East to make investigations on the spot.

The G.M.C., London, announces that the airmail service, in thin air-mail postcard to the Forces and the rationed letter-card from the Forces in the Middle East are now all working well, most complaints of delay and non-delivery being found on investigation to be due to incomplete or inaccurate addresses.

Pan-American Airway Service to Africa

Pan-American Airways have undertaken to ferry war planes from the U.S.A. to West Africa and thence to the British Forces in the Middle East. The company will also establish and operate an air transport service between the U.S.A. and the Middle East, and plans a new air mail service between the U.S.A. and West Africa. Though there is no official confirmation of the report that American newspapersmen have stated that Pan-American will have for the past twelve months operated a service to Liberia and the Camrias, there connecting with British air lines to Khartoum.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in India, and formerly Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp General to the King in the form of General Sir Charles Bonham Carter.

The following regiments are mentioned in one of the latest lists of immediate awards made by the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, to personnel with the forces operating in Italy:—H. M. Royal Horse Guards, Madras Horse, Royal Dragoon Guards, Royal Worcesters, 3 Lancashires, Punjabis, F. F. Rifles, Rajput Rifles, Ghurkadies.

The Battle of Waddara, which lasted three weeks, was the stiffest fight of the Gold Coast Regiment during the East African campaign. A sergeant-major who had fought in Libya declared that Bardia was a skirmish in comparison. The taking of Waddara began the whole Italian débâcle which came to be known as the Battle of the Lakes.

During the East African campaign 600 South African troops were driven by coloured men of the Cape Corps for miles, at 10 miles, often averaging 200 miles per day.

The British newspaper established in Asmara, capital of the Italian colony, a few weeks ago, has a circulation of 1,000, of which not more than 1,000 are intended to be sold to British readers. The newspaper is in English and Italian.

Because the Imperial Air Ministry is able to send out from Southern Rhodesia fewer of the wives and families

The A.F. team was expected the Government of the Colony to reduce its Air Force housing programme.

Under the State Bets to the Lord Mayor of London's National Air Raid Distress Fund is £7,000 from the Treasury War Fund.

The South African Engineers were superior to any similar British force ever seen there are none better for the countries in which we serve," said Brigadier A. M. Ross, Royal Engineers, in a broadcast on the South African Engineers whom he had commanded in the East African campaign.

Eighty-five British civilians evacuated from Abyssinia reached Tanganyika yesterday. They are to be accommodated in the Kigoma highlands.

The Chief Recruiting Officer has made a survey of Southern Rhodesia remaining available man-power.

The International Society of Southern Rhodesia is touring the Colony with a photographic exhibition of the Battle of Britain. It is shown on the official occasions booklet which describes the R.A.F. triumphs of the German Air Force in the last fifteen months.

Two thousand medals will shortly be presented in three special plots in the gardens of Bulawayo Town Hall as a Sons of England Garden of Remembrance to B. Bulawayo men serving with the Forces.

The Central Provision Office of the Eastern Group, establishing sub-offices in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias to promote co-operation and co-ordination in the provision of war supplies from all countries within the Middle East War zone.

Awards and Appointments.

Mr. G. St. C. Ridal, formerly Adjutant Officer in Northern Rhodesia, who while serving as a lieutenant, R.A.V.R., was awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry and devotion to duty at Gallabat, notwithstanding severe bomb injuries received while on the quay at an English port.

General De Gaulle has appointed General Legentilhomme, former Commander-in-Chief French Somaliland, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Free French Forces in Africa. General Legentilhomme was wounded in the Syrian campaign.

Having captured single-handed an Italian lorry near Addis Ababa, Major P. J. Pretorius, D.S.O., the famous South African big-game hunter, who was General Simo's Chief Scout in the East African campaign in 1940, drove the vehicle 120 miles to the Red Sea, shipped it to Durban, and then took it through to Pretoria.

Hamboishi Johnson, of the Imperial Service Force, awarded the D.S.O. in Abyssinia, the brother of Mr. Vivian Johnson, of Mukwe, Lusambo, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Squadron Leader P. A. Pickard, D.S.O., now training a Czech Squadron in Britain, was in pre-war days a farming pupil in the Matu Sungit area of Kenya.

Flight-Lieutenant W. H. Simonds, C.F.E., son of Mr. Reginald C. Simonds of the Remond Talbot Concession, Gwelooma, Southern Rhodesia, has been promoted to squadron Leader.

South Africa's first V.C. in the last war, Lieutenant F. Pauls, lately of Bulawayo, now training Rhodesian regiment as a private, has won his commission after 13 months, including service in Italian East Africa.

Lieutenant Malcolm Smith, a noted linguist, who discussed with the Italians first terms for the surrender of Addis Ababa, was on the staff of the Standard Bank, Bengal before going on active service.

Lieutenant-Colonel E.W. Bush has been appointed Zanzibar Military Force.

Captain J. C. St. C. Alexander, D.S.O., has replaced Captain P. A. S. Robertson, C.B., as the

most effective service as Adjutant-General of Southern Rhodesia.

Funds for War Purposes.

In recognition of Sir Winston Churchill's kindly and self-sacrificing visit to President Roosevelt, the Anti-Aircraft Fund Committee called upon the public to add to their war fund the sum of £100,000, so that the Prime Minister may indicate.

Long-distance audiences—War Weapons Week, in which Europeans, Asians and Africans are invited to give the equivalent of one day's pay.

The £400,000 for the Uganda Fighter Squadron having been subscribed, the Protectorate War Fund will therefore revert to the British Exchequer for general war purposes and to other war funding objects as may arise.

Salisbury's appeal for Indian funds amounted to £12,000 in the last month, so that the Rhodesia and its subscribers to the Lord Mayor of London's Air Raid Relief Fund had reached £16,450. The Bulawayo figure stands to that, and was £8,000.

The Mayber Memorial Fund for Bombed Areas of Great Britain stood at £800, according to latest mail rates from Northern Rhodesia.

The Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund also pledges receipt of a further £100 from Northern Rhodesia, and £50 from women of Dar es Salaam.

Employers of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., contributed £950 to May in respect of their scheme of sliding scale contributions to the war effort.

The sum of £123 has been realised by the Beira British Charities Fund from the sale of scrap iron and steel collected in Portuguese East Africa.

In the first five weeks Northern Rhodesia sold £9,225 worth of War Savings Certificates.

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Kenya and Uganda Railways

The Contribution to War Effort

TO ANSECT REPORT which comes our way is naturally packed with appropriate statistics and valuable comparative figures for previous years than that of the managing director of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, the greatest commercial enterprise in East Africa, and unquestionably a model of efficiency.

Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhys, the general manager, has steadily pursued the dual policy of maintaining efficient and economical operations, the system of utilising its material resources, and he can now

claim that the splendid results contained in this report are the direct outcome of his sound policies followed in past years, a regard to renewals, betterments and maintenance. Sir Godfrey is, however, no less than to dwell upon the success of his stewardship, the abundant justification of which is to be found in matter of fact paragraphs quoted of exports temporarily concerned merely to record the truth, not to explain.

How great the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours have been influenced by the war is evident from the fact that the total earnings were more than 11% above the estimate prepared in 1939, and that earnings on goods traffic were nearly 4.4% above the corresponding earnings of the preceding year, while this despite a very heavy decline in the exports of such commodities as cottonised maize and soya oil, and considerable falls in the exports of tobacco, tea, and with shipping was unavailable. The value of exports was, in fact, the lowest since 1933, when Kenya and Uganda felt the worst effects of the world slump, drought and locust depredations. With the exception of sugar and timber, which showed substantial increases, all export commodities showed decreases last year. Nevertheless the total tonnage moved during 1940 was 1,892,046 tons, up to November 1940, thus reaching a new record for the season.

GENERAL STATISTICS

The net goods traffic totalled 1,777,588 tons resulting in a total revenue of £1,212,112, an average of £17.7 per ton compared with £21.12 in 1939, £21.18 in 1938, and £21.10 in 1937 figures which indicate the success of the determination to supply the forces at ever lower costs. The railway has, however, in fact, been kept at pre-war levels and inquiries in difficulties have been granted temporary reductions and rebates amounting to £10,000 for the year in the case of coffee, £1,000 in that of sisal, £1,000 in respect of the carriage of building materials, and about £1,000 as a minimum rate reduction in the case of maize.

Gross earnings of the Railways and Harbours were £3,342,410, and gross expenditure £2,038,560, the balance of £973,830 in respect of the Railways, and £326,550 in respect of Harbours, the latter representing a return of 7.7% on the total capital expenditure of £22,983,100 or 2.2% on the share bearing proportion of the total, namely £1,451,133. Loan charges absorbed 1.2% of the total revenue earned, of working account totals being £72,147 for interest and £141,177 for sinking funds. The combined earnings for the year showed an increase of 11.83% in 1939 and of 3.84% on 1938, and the earnings after allowing for rebates were £399,550 above the estimate, while the work-

shop expenditure, including contributions to general funds, was £16,154 below the estimate.

The increase in the public tonnage moved on the railways was 1,12,703, compared with the previous financial year's figure of 88,703.

The fall of the heavy traffic to Mombasa port is of importance, notwithstanding the fact that it declined by 1,039,137 tons against Voi, and in particular, a very marked fall in the tonnage at Mombasa in 1940, 1,712,426 tons. In all, there was an increase of 1,111 tons in total imports and a decrease of 80,302 tons in exports. Ships of over 1,000 tons berthing in Mombasa numbered 55, and a net registered tonnage of 2,212,806 tons against 1,515 ships in the previous year.

Financial Assistance for the War

Since the outbreak of war the aim of the K.U.R. administration has been to meet all military demands for transport, workshop, engineering and other services to reduce to the minimum all charges to the military authorities, and to return as rapidly as time permitted to have resulted from war conditions. In particular of this £1,200,000 was lent to H.M. Government free of interest, a remission of £100,000 in port charges totalling £300,000 on account of military traffic was given during 1940 and a further £100,000 promised for 1941 and £50,000 was invested in War Loan. Of the European staff 12 were released from military duties but 12 were later recalled with the consent of the military authorities.

Here, then, is a record of glorious contributions discharged with great credit to all concerned.

The London Committee of the Kenya and Uganda and Mocambique states that the customs revenue of Bengaluru for May amounted to £32,875, compared with £36,813 for the corresponding period of 1939.



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Our Armaments...Deficiencies

On the side of the Allies and their Associate there is still a serious deficiency in the amount and quality of armament to combat successfully the aggressive and destructive forces of world war. This is proved by their offensive actions in North Africa, where they have been unable to turn the enemy's hands. The lack of weapons, especially tanks, in the Atlantic is not surprising. But it is a sorry commentary on the Nazi forces. Were it not for that deficiency, Russia would not now be locked in this partition of the Slavonic peoples, and Hitler is to a certainty to be doomed this very winter in a final stroke of treacherous treponess. The present aggression, war-promotion by America and Britain is not yet nearly enough for the requirements of that final and overwhelming victory which, also can establish the safety of freedom for the peace of the world. We shall again pay the supreme all costs before battle and especially in strength. We have yet to fulfil the mighty mission of establishing Christ for our part here, and saving from us all play in the world uprising for divine, divine freedom. This is an inspiring adequate armed by modern art. We must prepare for putting weapons into the hands of the oppressed nations so as to defend and hold their elemental revolt from one end of Europe to the other, and to the all. By no means. It is a long process the United States have to equip their own fighting services for impregnable strength. We come here on his way. Young soldiers have to be recruited more and more into fully mechanised divisions, in armoured and motorised power for the West and itself." — Mr. J. A. Garvin.

Prune the Bureaucracy — An ever-growing need to prune the bureaucracy, introducing younger and fresher minds into almost every branch of Government, and, above all, of providing the Prime Minister with a body of men whose mental capacities more nearly approach his own, and who are able to work constructively. In Cabinet Council, the various plans which the fighting services and other departments produce. Britain is by tradition a nation of highly independent individuals. History constantly shows that we cease to achieve anything worth while when we drift into the hands of bureaucrats. We are a nation of privateers. Bureaucrats and privateers dislike and distrust each other. — Imperial Policy Group.

Background to the

New Order. — Despite all the extortions of the Nazis, the vigilance of the Gestapo, and the torturing masters of pebbles, they left about Hitler's Europe only beneficiaries into the country of the escapees, by allowing refugees to leave of the mental framework of the occasional Dutch, or the Norwegian who is forced in his dangerous bid for freedom. The secret of the title was to steal the early birds. "So when we get to the end of the campaign for the Pacific, Hitler will be compelled to attack and plan his last stand under the Nazi new order. This is the real opposition of Europe, seeing that with Hitler's defeat at the German on the 1st of May of millions of men and women determined to liberate her within Germany, encircles his downfall. He cannot affect all his destruction, but he is down (the Nazi war machine) occupied countries and is very great. By the 1st of May, and the threat of invasion, he will always contribute a certain contribution from the British, but the amount they could be incomparably less than if they were working with zenithal cause instead of with Lucifer for their gaolers. Until the day in which they are already long when they can take their new weapon in hand, in the final overthrow of Nazi Germany, malingerers and saboteurs are the most they can contribute, but these are not mean help towards the ultimate victory.

Daily Telegraph

Russia and the War — The policy of the Soviet in trapping the German in the horn and setting up a second front in the Balkans, for the benefit of thousands of German troops, has been immensely successful in the first year of the war, and progress. Russia has put up a resistance which has exceeded in valour and skill anything yet achieved in the land warfare in the past two years. Her cause is our cause. She can count on the undivided sympathy of the whole British people. In the dark and dangerous period through which she is passing, her sympathy must be expressed in deeds, not in words, and we must exert all our energy, as well as all our efforts to afford her support in every form wherein she stands in need.

When Hitler did his best in the 20th century to wage against Russia, he brought in against him more tanks and aeroplanes than any other and nothing could stop him during the years. He believed that Britain and America could build up a mighty army, but that Britain and America could build up a mighty fleet, and the risk of doing a terrible blow to Britain in mind, in the case of the latter. He believed the Allies had better think his forces they could ever have stopped across the whole continents. Why did Hitler do it? Simply because he knew that the Russo-British Axis position would be militarily invincible. Hitler would be placed in a far worse position than he was six weeks ago. He would face an unchallengeable land power, holding interior lines and able to threaten our position anywhere from the Bay of Biscay to the Indian and Pacific Oceans. He would thus be able to choose the most favourable moment for an actual invasion of these islands. Our chances of victory depend upon Russian survival. On the Russo-German battlefield we have a world to win and a world to lose. Hitler says that, too, and therefore throws his whole war machine into the scale. Soviet Russia knows she has in her forests her homes, she has in her great Dnieper, Don, the total forces of 100 million people. The British people will not be content until they know that their total strength is staked on the same struggle. They are not content that that has been done. We do not want our policy to let Russia to appear as one of Siberia short of war. But when the bulk of the British Command, which does its bit to the speed end of the war, recognises that she is in the toils of the fields of Russia.

British Imperialism

It is pseudo-intellectual to grasp the simple truths of the world as plain people go to pieces when they see the truth. They do not like their way. And they do not print world news. The preachers have never heard the report quite unconsciously of the theory that Uncle Sam's name is in the soul, but our flag has made by and large a much louder shouting since the outbreak of war than the academic crowd. Mr. Lawrence Hunt, in "An American Speaks"

of the War News

Opinion Restored.

It was a dark day for us all when we heard of the sad sacrifice of blood at Stalingrad. Prime Minister Attlee said:

"Members of Parliament will be tried from present to past Marshal Petain's days of infamy and shame, and must wait until this has been done before they can be reinstated."

The scornful attitude of the British Parliament towards its

leadership was no longer to be endured, we were told, in view of the German invasion of Poland.

Washington, D.C., was the scene of a protest against the German invasion of Poland, and the correspondent of the *New York Times* said:

"We stand for the freedom of spiritual man over the material and the reign of law over the reign of force."

So reluctantly and with much short notice, we were told, did our Government consider that the time had come to take up the cause of independence. It came, however, after a very prolonged沉吟 (silence) by the American State Department.

On the 2nd London church service Wren said, "The Great Cause of God and Country has the blessing of Heaven." How true it is, James said.

Mr. Mowat, one of the clearest minds and most forcible orators in the Empire, The war machine, when more briskly when he is back in London at the centre of things. — *John Profumo*.

It is hoped that statesmen will modify their language as far as reasonable circumstances permit, so as to bring the momentous present possibilities of world military security into focus. — *T. E. Lawrence*.

I wonder whether people are satisfied with us for the wonderful efficiency of the British Press campaign? We are in great difficulties, of which few people have an adequate understanding. — *Ernest Mowat*.

The possibility that Hitler might use the winter months for an attempt to secure control of North Africa as a base from which to intensify the Battle of the Atlantic and to affect the situation in the Mediterranean should not be overlooked. — *Charles G. Gause*.

The following statement of the British Ambassador to the United Nations on the subject of the League of Nations' proposal to establish an independent African state in the former French colonies of the Sudan and Chad was made in New York on December 10th:

"I am not in the least bit worried about the effect of this proposal on the Axis Powers. I believe that the results will be negligible, and that the League of Nations will be able to do what it wants to do, and nothing more."

— *John R. Dill*, *U.S. Ambassador to the League of Nations*.

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— *John R. Dill*, *U.S. Ambassador to the League of Nations*.

It is difficult to decide that war will be declared on Germany, as it would be a great catastrophe, but if the country does not act, it will be a catastrophe. — *Sir Robert Hoare*, former British Ambassador to Spain.

Our opinion is that the Americans will not take their coats off and strip themselves, but they are actually similar with ours.

— *John R. Dill*, *U.S. Ambassador to the League of Nations*.

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. D. N. Goldsmith, Secretary of the South African Ministry of Transport, recently visited Uganda and northern Abyssinia.

Mr. A. E. F. M. Crisp and Mr. Rodwell have been re-appointed members of the African Mining Bureau. Mr. H. Izar has been appointed A.M.S. Officer for the Technical Commission of the Rift Valley Province.

Mr. R. J. Parry, Assistant Government Printer, has been appointed Acting Government Printer in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. M'Nough, general manager in South Africa of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been re-visited Rhodesia.

Captain (John) C. G. G. C. 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, and Miss Carla Abingrave Thomas have been married in Nairobi.

Viscountess Stonehaven, widow of Viscount Stonehaven, wishes it known that she is the Viscountess Stonehaven.

A daughter was born on August 10 to Catherine May (née Archibald), wife of Major G. Bertram Smith, K.A.R., Zambia, Nyasaland.

Mr. James Bottoms, of the Int'l. Coop. Regiment, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Bottoms, and Miss Barbara Vardon were married last Saturday.

Mr. A. J. Bulwer, District Officer, has been transferred from Lusaka Station to Kilombe, and Mr. C. E. D. Bell has been appointed District Commissioner.

Miss John Bairstow Carson of the Colonial Service in Kenya was married in Nairobi recently to Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bassett Rawdon of Nairobi.

Captain (R. J.) its Superintendent, has been promoted Deputy Commissioner of Police in Uganda.

Mr. S. Woodgate has been promoted an Inspector of Police.

The financial alliance need between Mr. R. J. G. Heaton and the joint manager of Mr. E. A. Morris, Director of Messrs. East African mining companies, and

the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is now complete. The last remaining link between the two countries is the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which will be merged with the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, North Africa. This will be accomplished by a loan of £1,000,000 on St. Helena, due September 1st, 1942.

M.P. Dr. S. G. Secretary of the Colony of South Africa, Great Britain, an exponent of the new South Africa, is well known by his political opinions, and in particular by his support of the Nationalist Government of General Smuts. He is a man of great influence in South Africa, and a member of the Cabinet of Prime Minister by Mr. Prime Minister. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the South African Chamber of Commerce, and the South African Council of Trade.

Colonel (R. J.) has been appointed to the command of the 1st Battalion, Royal West African Frontier Force, at Kaduna, Nigeria, and to the rank of Colonel. He is the first member of the Royal West African Frontier Force to be appointed to the command of a unit in Nigeria.

The Governor of Rhodesia, Sir Charles C. G. G. C. 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed to the command of the 1st Battalion, Royal West African Frontier Force, at Kaduna, Nigeria, and to the rank of Colonel. He is the first member of the Royal West African Frontier Force to be appointed to the command of a unit in Nigeria.

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The African and Malaya Economic Committee has formed under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Goodwin of the Central African Economic Committee. The original members of the Committee are Aspinwall, Molyneux, A. M. Alessey, Basil Shand, N.G. Wimberley and W. H. Studd, Esq.

The membership of the Committee above, Grown Association Advisor Committee for 1941-42 is Mr. G. G. Hart, Esq. (representative nominated by the Board of Management), Shekhs Al-Sabah, Prince Abd-el-Barras and Said bin Ali Al-Mutheen (representing Zanzibar and Pemba respectively), and Messrs. Isidoras Darquier Benjellid and Ali Tsinal (for the five exports).

The Provincial Commissioners of Tanganyika Territory, according to the *East African Gazette*, are now as follows: Central Province, Mr. R. J. McGehee; Eastern, Mr. E. C. Ross Lake; Mr. G. C. Webster, Northern, Mr. J. J. Parmentier; Southern, Mr. A. V. Hartnell (acting); Southern Highlands, Headquarters, Mr. J. D. Tanga, Mr. L. H. Le Foster; Western, Mr. A. Vickers-Haviland (acting).

Mrs. Smuts, wife of Field Marshal General Smuts, who has recently been on a visit to the South African front, and is back at her home in London, was accompanied by Lieut.-General Sir P. van Ryneveld, of the South African Air Force, Brigadier P. de Waal, Deputy Chief of Staff, and Col. H. H. Huddleston, Governor of the Straits and South Middleton, who are spending a month holiday with the Union.

Nigeria differs from the East African Dependencies in that it is ruled by the white Chamber of Trade, the main assistance to the Chamber being the word "E." The Secretary being bypassed, as with Government departments in this country. Mr. J. M. Ellis, who has held the office of Under-Secretary for some time, has now been promoted a Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. G. Phillips, Acting Under-Secretary, has been promoted Chief Secretary.

Uganda has abolished the Mengo Price Fixing Advisory Council and the Uganda Import Distribution Advisory Committee, and has substituted a Central Advisory Committee for the Supply Board on matters of supply. Its members are Mr. J. Thompson (Chairman), Mr. J. C. Hindle, Messrs. A. S. Clark, M. Morris, H. R. Fraser, C. H. Bird, and K. K. Riddell, and the Director of Customs, Kampala, with Mr. E. H. Hartnett as secretary.

Miss Lazarus, the former member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, and one of the pioneer advocates of self-government for the Colony, has given to the People under the better organising of Rhodesia's economic war effort. She maintains that Southern Rhodesia, by failure to restrain its import industries, is handicapping the Mother Country in its economic and financial difficulties, and calls for the delivery of ordinances by the women of the Colony.

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AUGUST 28, 1941

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Death of Lord Stonehaven

Staunch Serviceman

VISCOUNT STONEHAVEN, the 77-year-old peer who died suddenly last week at Ury House, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, was one of that little group of men who in the years of appeasement sought by speech and pen to warn successive British Governments and the British public of the dire danger of the restoration of any of the former German territories in Africa.

Able, zealous, determined, broad-minded, and caring nothing for popularity if convinced of the rightness of an unpopular cause, he was a stalwart warrior for a free Imperialism when attacking it, as he often was, assailed by the brittle intellects of a numerous majority of lackeys of Hitlerites.

Throughout his convictions were a vital matter to him, and he rarely varied from them. After leaving Eton and Oxford, he entered the Diplomatic Service in 1901, and after a year's tour in Calcutta, sent to Abyssinia for a short period, returned to Egypt as private secretary to Sir William Gairson, and then went back to Abyssinia in 1907 as Acting British Agent and Consul-General, being attached to a wide-spread African Commission for the British East African and Abyssinian Frontier surveys, and not long afterwards as Political Officer with the Abyssinian Ambassador in Somaliland, on which service he became C.B.

After leaving East Africa he was Second Secretary of the Embassy in Paris for two years, and then for a brief period in Buenos Aires. Winning Rugby for the London Universities in 1910, he held that seat until 1912, when he became member for Ayr Burghs. In the same year he had served as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Asquith, Law, to whom he gave invaluable assistance. Early in the last war he went to France with the Royal Engineers Corps, quickly joined the D.S.C., and soon recalled to become Parliamentary Secretary to the War Board, which position he held until the end of the war.

He was then successively Under-Secretary for the Royal Air Force, Under-Secretary at the Home Office, and Minister of Transport, First Commissioner of Works, combined. In all these positions he showed marked capacity, initiative, and administrative efficiency. Raised to the peerage and made G.C.M.G. in 1921, he became Governor-General of Australia in the same year, returned to England in 1930, was promptly elected Chairman of the Conservative Party, and, because Viscount Stonehaven of Ury in 1938, soon after the beginning of the present war he took charge of the arrangements for tracing missing and wounded airmen hospitals in France on behalf of the Red Cross and St. John War Organisations.

He looked back on his early years in Abyssinia with infinite pleasure, recalling that he had been one of

the small party which had surveyed the route of what became the Kenya railway, and contrasting the dangers of the caravans and deserts of those not so distant days with the rapidly communications and general amelioration today.

As a director of various mining companies in the Kimberley Williams group, he had frequently visited Africa in recent years, travelling generally and quickly noting both progress and the need for further improvements in our colonies. He was a bearing witness, but not responsible, at the time of high water, both privately, and publicly, to the progressive policy of development and expansion, as well as to the colonial Rostock colonisation of the Congo. He was still more ardent and zealous than ever for the improvement of the conditions of the natives under the administration of Great Britain's Belgian Alliance Government.

In debates in the House of Lords he repeatedly put the East African colonies with clarity and force, and consistently urged that the Colonies should be told frankly that they could not be given Colonies, to which they had no conceivable legal right, and emphasised again and again that it was not merely a question of meeting temporary convenience but of fulfilling our immemorial obligations to safeguarding the interests of inhabitants who could not be depended upon as chattels, and of maintaining our strategic safety.

Born in 1871, the elder son of the first Sir George Baird and the late Hon. Anna Park, he married in 1905 Lady Ethel Keith-Falconer, eldest daughter of the 10th Earl of Sutherland. There were two sons and three daughters of the marriage, their being the Hon. James, 1912, who was born in 1908 and educated at Eton and the Royal School of Mines.

Lord Stonehaven will be genuinely missed both for himself and for his readiness, at all times to give the public what

Mr. Francis Maxwell Semple, formerly of the Uganda Civil Service, died recently at his home near Ashford, Kent, at the age of 65.

It has been learnt that Mr. A. E. Collins, Senior Inspector of Works, P.W.D., Tanganyika Territory, has been officially posted missing believed lost at sea.

Rhodesia's First Hospital

The Jukuba tree site at Penhalonga, Mashonaland, has been declared a national monument by the Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics Commission of Southern Rhodesia. The site of the tree is the place where on July 14, 1891, at the time of arrival of the Pioneer Column, Bishop Knight-Bruce's nursing sisters established the first hospital in Rhodesia today. A memorial on the hillside marks the spot. It was unveiled on July 14 this year by the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

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East Africa Lands Company

During the year ended March 31 last East African Land Company limited had 15,902 acres of land in the Colony. This was 4,151.164 compared with 4,000.164 in the previous year. The profit and loss account showed a net balance of £85 for the year to 31st March, 1940, after taxation. After writing off £1,000 for depreciation and deducting £1,000 for the value of land held by the company, there remains a balance of £1,000. The capital is £1,000,000 and the debenture stock, which stood at £18,000 a year ago, has increased to £18,535.

Up to the end of the year the company had sold 263,740 acres, and still possessed the land not yet purchased, 3,916 acres of which have since been sold. The land is valued in the balance sheet at £1,111, per acre, being the cost inclusive of development, roads, services and other outlays. Investments appear at £7,241, and debitors, almost all of which item is in respect of land sales instalments due over varying terms of years, at £1,111. Cash amounts to £16,935, so that the only resources available for financing further purchases is annual banking, to be held in London, today. Mr. Edmund W. Austin, the director, retires by rotation will, after next week's election. The other three directors are continental officers—V. V. V. (Chairman) and Major Sir H. Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., managing director.

Consolidated Sisal Estates

The report of the Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd. for the year ended March 31 last shows a profit of £4,481 after providing £7,000 for taxation and £1,300 for the depreciation of buildings, plantations, railways, etc. Total sum to date's width brought up to 1940 is £6,250 carried forward. The paid capital is £2,000.

Production on a restricted basis since November 1939 totalled 570 tons of fibre, compared with 1,885 tons in the previous year. The company's production quota, originally assessed at 2,812 tons, has been reduced, and is 4,473 tons for the year ending October 31, 1941. The planted area, which now totals 5,200 hectares (3,241 matured and 1,957 immature) was extended by 267 hectares during the year, and 518 hectares of old areas were replanted.

At the fifth ordinary general meeting, to be held in London today Major E. E. Baring, the director retiring by rotation, covers himself by re-election. Other members of the board are Messrs. N. G. Bosanquet (Chairman), G. C. Dallam, and R. A. Smith.

Tanganyika's Export Record

For the first time in the history of the Territory in 1940 the value of Tanganyika's domestic exports exceeded £6,000,000 and the value of re-exports £1,000,000. The total (£7,340,000) is more than double that of the previous record (1937). Control measures and the factors advanced helped immeasurably, surely as might have been expected, the value (£2,250) being less than 30% before the average of the preceding decade.

Snuffering

Proprietor of a shop in Nairobi has been found to grow reargut, said, on a lot of land, and another Nairobi shopkeeper has got for occult reasons in the case of charcoal from such a wash-trader as to bring his deal to an abrupt conclusion, stating the owner of the plot, or the proprietor, and a storekeeper in the Details Cinema, Nairobi, £7 10s. for every gram of African snuff for a slab of chocolate.

Production in Kenya

The Governor of Kenya said in a speech in July 1940 that that Colony could now be regarded with confidence as a supplier of supplies to various areas throughout the War. He asked that a loan should be made to increase the productive effort of the Colony, which a minimum guaranteed price is to be paid during at least the next year, and the output of peats, particularly timber, (Wodonga, Rose, Teak, and Sandalwood) potatoes were needed, in very large quantities, especially the shipment of the African east travelled satisfactorily, it seems improbable.

Since the Ministry of Supply would not renew the contract for the Kenya wool clip, it would be purchased by the Kenya Government, which had also taken steps to stabilise the pig industry; a market would be found for all pigs of reasonable quality. There was need of a dry ton of fuel and any modification in the price would be to the advantage of farmers, who should plant plants only suited and likely to produce high yields. A large factory had been erected to supply vegetables by a process which had never yet been tested on a similar scale; the success of the enterprise would depend on very large and frequent supplies of fresh vegetables in the immediate neighbourhood of the factory at prices which would attract the average European grower. A campaign was to be launched to recruit local cattle, which importation threatened to strangle the full development of the best resources of Kenya. The steady increase in the Colony's output of butter reflected great credit on all concerned.

Excessive speed was the finding of the official inquiry into the cause of the fatal railway crash at Kampala last month.

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COMPANY MEETING.

Standard Bank of S. Africa.*The Earl of Selborne's Address.*

In your House, Mr. Chairman, SEBORN, R. G., Chairman of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., made *inter alia* when addressing the 28th ordinary meeting of shareholders held in London yesterday:

"The balance sheet at March 31 last shows the record total of nearly £10,000,000. On the liabilities side £1,500,000 worth of notes of the Southern Rhodesia Board, for which we act as agents in London, were put into circulation on March 1, 1916. From that date the right to issue notes in Southern Rhodesia was vested in the Currency Board alone, although notes issued by the commercial banks remain to the end for two years thereafter. We also act as agents for the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board."

"Deposit current and other accounts show a small rise of £1,17,000,000, principally owing to a fall of money put into circulation by the Union Government on account of expenditure for war purposes."

"Wiring cases sent in hand and recall bills on notice increased by £11,000,000 and advances for £2,000,000. Bills discounted and advance on bills of exchange declined by £1,000,000, mainly owing to the abundance of funds in South Africa consequent on disbursement of large sums by the Union Government for war supplies and by the British Government under the purchase of the 1940-41 wool clip."

Profit and Distributions.

The balance of profit for the year after making a suitable appropriation to contingencies account, was £561,837, of which, with £137,932 brought forward, left for disposal £423,769. The interim dividend paid in January absorbed £125,000, and after appropriating £10,000 for writing down bank premises, there was available a balance of £19,769. It is recommended that £150,000 be allocated to the officers' pension fund, that a final dividend of 1/- per share be paid, together with arrears of 2s. per share, making 19/- for the year, and that £14,769 be carried forward. In present extraordinarily difficult conditions I think the results will be regarded as satisfactory."

In South Africa commerce and industry adapted themselves smoothly to war conditions, and business remained "surprisingly" steady. Fresh production records were established by the gold mining industry, the technical skill and resources of which have played a most important part in the enlargement of the Union. The output of a number of other minerals and metals also reflected an upward trend. The flow of Government orders gave full employment to a large number of factories, and stimulated the development of new industries for the production of munitions, and articles previously imported.

Every effort has been made to encourage industrial activity, and steps have been taken by the Government to find potential markets in other African territories. The development of rural industries has called attention, and a survey of industrial prospects has been conducted by the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., formed under the auspices of the Union Government for the purpose of developing new industries and extending existing industries. Very great attention is being directed toward the maintenance of the financial stability of the Colony, and the prospect of feasibility to carry the burden imposed by the continuation of the war has been met with steady confidence.

In Southern Rhodesia the year which marked the Golden Jubilee of the Colony witnessed an appreciable improvement in many important sections of business. The maintenance of economic activity is still founded upon the gold-mining industry, but the base-metals and tobacco industries have increased in importance owing to war-time demands. Establishment of the Empire Air Training Schools in the Colony has helped to develop training activity, and further expansion is foreseen as the result of arrangement with the Government of Australia, which provides for the entry of tobacco, chrome ore and asbestos into Australia in return for favoured treatment for the import into Southern Rhodesia of wheat, butter, agricultural machinery, clothing and other manufactured goods.

In Northern Rhodesia the production of copper, which continues to be the most important factor, has expanded considerably since the outbreak of the war. It may be assumed that further progress will be made in the current year.

In Nyasaland general business conditions improved as the result of the satisfactory clearance of the tobacco generally trading activity, outlook for these two products being bright, there should be no diminution in from the pressure of imports. In the other two territories, the one other lived as considerable stimulus to the economy. The Army, massed within its staff to contribute their East African territories, the temporary arm, although they were able in standing shipping difficulties to supplying the needs of a temporarily augmented population. Notwithstanding shipping difficulties, exports were well maintained. The ability of the various countries of the Empire to supply East Africa with goods previously purchased in markets now closed has been most marked.

The War in East Africa.

We desire to offer a tribute of admiration and gratitude to General Smuts, to the South African Government, to the people of the Union of South Africa, and to the South African Expeditionary Force by land and by air. General Smuts has shown firmness and resolution combined with patience and restraint, a sure mark of statesmanship, in the midst of the greatest international crisis the world has seen since the rise of the Roman Empire.

The South African brigades and airmen have done magnificent service in Abyssinia, one of the most difficult countries in the world in which to conduct a campaign, a series of detached mountains separated by deep and jungly ravines. A year ago Egypt was threatened with invasion by the Italians from the west and from the east. Today they have been swept clean out of Abyssinia. Somaliland and Eritrea, the Imperial Forces, among which the South African Corps played so great a part, and Egypt is still free and independent. Our tribute applies also to Rhodesia and East Africa, whose peoples have made such splendid contributions to the common cause.

In these critical times we are particularly fortunate in having as the chief officers of the Corps Mr. Mervyn Clough in South Africa and Mr. Ralph Gibson in London; but we owe a great debt to all members of the staff in South and East Africa, London and New York for their splendid services under peculiar circumstances and after many of their colleagues had joined volunteer service in the ranks of the fighting men. This army of staff of men, supplemented by the lady clerks, have responded valiantly to the calls made upon them and have worked with zeal and success. To the large number of the staff serving with His Majesty's Forces we send our best wishes for a safe return.

The retiring directors were re-elected, the auditors appointed. At the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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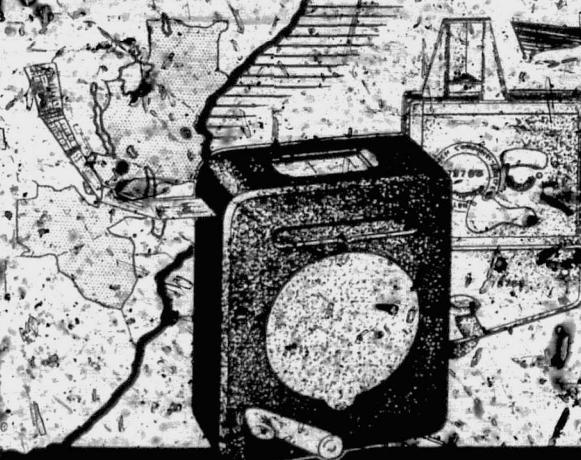
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LATEST MINING NEWS

Mining Companies & E.P.T.

This year's Finance Act provides that special allowances in respect of excess profits taxation might be granted to companies exploiting existing mines if they were in possession of a Treasury certificate that an increase in output "in the public interest" was essential to the national interest on account of the war.

A few days ago the Treasury announced that the products to which this concession would apply are tin, cobalt, copper, galena, tin, tungsten, vanadium, zinc, iron, and crude petroleum. A number of British companies mining gold, zinc, vanadium, and tin in the Rhodesias and East Africa may thus merit consideration, though hopes must be strictly limited, for there seems every reason to believe that the concession will in practice be granted only to companies with a really short expectation of life which in support of the war effort further reduce their calculable term of existence.

It is to be noted that the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies are excluded from the Treasury's list.

Rosterman Gold Mines

For the year ended December 31, 1940, Rosterman Gold Mine, Ltd., report a profit of £77,915, compared with £49,478 in the preceding year. No less than £46,000 is reserved for taxation, £5,000 is written off preliminary and formation expenses, the first interim dividend of 5/- per share in March 1940 took £25,632, and £1,054 is carried forward. The issued capital is £251,633.

Ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated to be 173,612 tons, an average of 10.41 dwt. per ton. During the year 46,421 tons treated yielded 23,715 fine oz. of gold, or an average of 10.21 dwt. per ton. Working costs were £42s. 6d.

The sixth annual general meeting will be held in London on Tuesday next.

Company Progress Reports

Cam and Motor Gold.—In the quarter ended June 30, 78,600 oz. yielded 20,977 fine oz. and a working profit of £77,051. **Frezenze.**—The quarter to June 30 resulted in a working profit of £23,998, from 56,200 tons of ore, which yielded 18,166 oz.

Sherwood Starr.—25,300 tons of ore were crushed in the quarter to end of June, produced 3,429 fine oz. gold and £3,857 working profit.

Phoenix Mining and Finance.

For the year to June 30 last Phoenix Mining and Finance, Ltd., made a net profit of £43,404, including £28,408 brought in. It is proposed to carry the profits forward. The issued capital is £399,740, and there is a reserve of £160,000. Investments appear in the balance sheet at £595,236, but at the end of the year the cash balance was only £324,849. The cash in hand was £5,864.

British Central Africa Co.

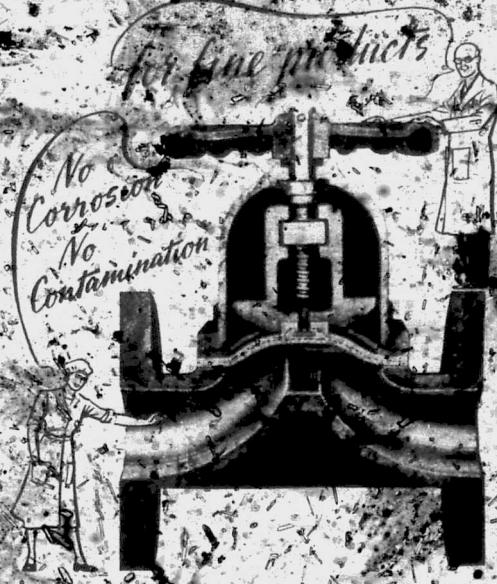
The report of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., for the year to September 30, 1940, shows a net profit of £8,054 (against £345), which has to be carried forward. The issued capital is £116,801.

The output of tea was 1,114,611 lb. in 1940, compared against 1,192,101 lb. The land under cultivation (1,342 acres) averaged a yield of 855 lb. (against 860 lb.) and 409 tons of soya beans were produced from 100 acres.

The annual meeting will be held in London on next Wednesday.

Owing to air raid damage to its London headquarters, the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy has gone to temporary offices at the Royal School of Mines, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7, and has moved its library to Mill Close Mine, Harley Dale, near Matlock, Derbyshire.

104th Week of War.



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VOL. 17 END

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DATE

1/6/73