

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 3, 1941

Volume 184 (New Series) No. 889

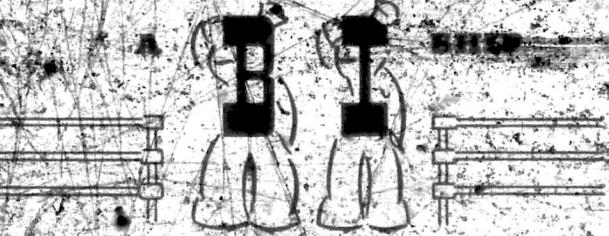
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 2, 1941

Africa 1941 (New Series) No. 982

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS MORE A TRIBLE than British command of the sea than to British commercial interests that was anticipated earlier this month, our ports in what was until recently Italian East Africa should still be re-

**A Condemnation** of receiving tinned meat from "Bureaucracy" in Great Britain, the United

States and the Argentine will confront tables from this country. It is true that bulk beef from Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, dried butter from Kenya, dried tinned fats, oils and vegetables from South Africa are also demanded. But after two years of war it should surely have been possible to provide our troops in Eastern Africa wholly from Eastern, Central and South African sources. It is a condemnation of the bureaucracy that it is a time when our shipping resources are strained to the utmost; foodstuffs should still be hauled half across the world simply and solely because the functionaries who have up to now held complete powers of control over them had the foresight and initiative for nothing, and expedite that increased local production which business men have been eager to provide. It has been obvious, not merely since the outbreak of war but for long before that, that the Germans, helped by the treacherous Mussolini, had made their plans to strike at the British Empire in the Middle East, and that in the present war and peace we should consequently have to limit up our supplies in Abyssinia, Palestine, the Sudan, parts of East Africa and probably also in Iraq and Iran.

Great force of British, Australian, Indian and American troops, for whose maintenance heavy quantities of supplies would have to be drawn from more temperate climates.

Not until Mr. Amery, one of the most clear-sighted of Imperial statesmen, was appointed Secretary of State for India was the problem of harnessing the resources of the British territories to the south

**Some Achievements of and East of Suez**. Private Enterprise: really taken in hand

and co-ordination pursued. Very naturally the first stress fell upon India, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, countries in which there are great manufacturing units adaptable to war purposes—steel, implements and labour, and ample supplies of raw materials. This has been achieved particularly in recent months, and amazingly more will be done during the next year. The Rhodesias and East Africa have been anxious to help to the limit of their powers, and both Southern and Northern Rhodesia are already engaged in munitions manufacture, although in a necessarily restricted way, and in Southern Rhodesia an Industrial Reconstruction Advisory Committee has been created. In East Africa the facilities of the few well-known workshops, particularly those in Nairobi of the Standard and Gendar Railways and in Mombasa (the principal port), and several engineering companies have proved of great importance to the Army and the Royal Navy. Pri-

vate enterprise in Kenya has also greatly expanded the production of sandbags, tarpaulins and other military necessities manufactureable from sisal, and leather and wood manufacture in the Colony have made considerable progress. Yet, allowing for all this, who can deny that much more might have been done?

In view of whose great influence may it be hoped, move even the dead weight of official inertia, has said pointedly in more than one recent public occasion that the development of secondary industries in the

**Colonial Office Policy.** Colonial Empire is one of the first essentials if Great Britain is to fulfil her declared policy of promoting the welfare of Colonial populations. Since he has been invited by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to preside over a departmental committee formed within the Colonial Office to assemble the basis upon which to base new plans of development, it is to be assumed that the Minister, Lord Moyne, himself determined to cast aside that earlier policy of the Colonial Office of obstructing the expansion of secondary industry in the Dependent Empire of which purblind policy Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, now Lord Swinton, was the arch-apostle during his maladroit reign. To mention Kenya only, plans for the manufacture of cement, for the establishment of a large textile mill, and for a pineapple cannery of large dimensions, all amply financed and under excellent auspices, were abandoned, either as a result of the denial of all official assistance or of broad hints that such enterprises would not be welcomed. We mention those particular cases,

and there were others—because the existence today of such enterprises would have made a direct and most useful contribution to the war effort, and especially to economy in the use of shipping. Such a contention is proved by the fact that the Athi River meat factory and the Uplands bacon factory have immensely increased their output during the past year, clearly indicating the capacity of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika (for cattle are being drawn from these three provinces) to furnish more tinned meat for military consumption.

But why have so many months been allowed to pass without this capacity being properly utilised? For something like a year negotiations dragged on between the Government and the proprietors of the Uplands factory, and when at last they were concluded it was, we believe, on terms very close to those first proposed. As if to underline

that procrastination, it was not until two months ago that the East African Supplies Board decided, in the words of the official announcement, to expand the membership and functions of the Munitions and Equipment Committee established a year previously "to include a technical investigation of the possibilities of developing local manufactures to replace imported goods which are or may be restricted to save shipping." What is the inevitable conclusion from this brief survey? As with other important factors of war economy, so with essential industrial production the verdict too little and too late is inevitable.

#### HOW THE ABYSSINIAN PATRIOTS

were organised for their ultimate triumph against the Italian forces of occupation is a subject which will be given elsewhere in this issue of a significance beyond even its dramatic interest. It was the work of just five men, all British, under the leadership of Brigadier T. A. Sandford, the only one of them able to speak the language of the country, and now military and political Adviser to the Emperor. Launched as a small pack-mule expedition, and at the time when Italy was at her greatest strength in the country and our fortunes in the Near East at their nadir, its total resources beyond scanty rations, and abundant grit, amounted to £10, a considerable portion of which was borrowed after the party arrived in Gojjam, the Ethiopian province judged to be the best jumping-off point from the Sudan. The expedition's job, as delicate as perilous, was to stimulate revolt, yet not so quickly as to cause it to flare up while the Italians were still strong enough to crush it with ease. When a few days out the party received news that the enemy had learned of their project, with the result that at the most inopportune season of the year they were compelled to play a game of hide-and-seek with their lives as the forces of the Empire pursued on land and by air. In face of such odds, and with sickness on top of that, they succeeded.

What was the secret of such afeat? Brigadier Sandford, with his long previous residence in Abyssinia (at one time he was the Emperor's Adviser on English Affairs) and his knowledge of the exceptional know-

**Characteristics of the British.**ledge of the east African and Indian peoples, was, of course, the right leader. Captain Ronny Critchley and Lieutenant Drew (an R.A.M.C. doctor from the medical

service of the contiguous Sudan), and the two signallers—Sergt. Major (now Lieutenant) Grey and Signaller Whitmore were shown by the event to have been equally sound choices. Yet, that said, and with every tribute paid to those concerned in this brilliant exploit, a deeper explanation for its success is to be found. There are Italians, who fully know Abyssinia; that machine-like absorption of knowledge were all required, there might have been Germans technically qualified for the job too. But who can imagine them succeeding? Had they

done so, the world would have been amazed. The world admires this British achievement, but it is certainly not amazed. The truth is that it has learned from the history of our Empire to expect from us this brand of enterprise with all the odds against it. And it is so of course to take for granted those very basic qualities which have been the envy, as often the despair of our adversaries—that blend of grit and illogical improvisation which turns a blind eye to odds and through character usually wins home.

## The Italian Surrender at Wolsheft

*Final Resistance in Ethiopia Diminished by One Third*

NEARLY A THIRD OF THE ITALIANS still in the field in Ethiopia surrendered last week-end. The Italian High Command announced early on Sunday morning:

The heroic garrison of Wolsheft, which has been closely besieged since April 15, 1940, which had received no food supplies for some days, was compelled to cease hostilities on Friday. As a crowning act of the cease-fire hostilities, the Italians made a last valiant assault, suffering and inflicting heavy losses on numerically greatly superior enemy forces. On other sectors of the Gondar front attempted attacks by the enemy were repelled.

This account is obviously intended primarily for internal consumption in a disillusioned Italy, which is being told less and less of the truth.

British G.H.Q., East Africa, had stated merely: "The Italian garrison of Wolsheft, a mountain stronghold north of Gondar, has surrendered to British and Patriot Forces."

### More Than 3,000 Prisoners Already In

Saturday's communiqué from R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, had said: "In Abyssinia our aircraft machine-gunned enemy troops in the Debarch area."

Tuesday brought from G.H.Q., Nairobi, a statement that:

Colonel Mario Góñella, the Italian commander of Wolsheft, his staff and 3,000 prisoners are already in the hands of our Regular troops.

Patriot forces under British officers in the Lake Tana area have recently fought several successful minor actions against the enemy. In the north they established themselves between the Wolsheft garrison and Gondar, and this contributed to the early fall of the stronghold. Further south they have constantly harassed the enemy and recently attacked a company moving from Gondar, capturing 100 Somalis and capturing much material.

A military spokesman in London said that 31 officers, 1,300 other Italians and 1,450 Africans were so far known to have surrendered at Wolsheft. They had previously destroyed much equipment.

In order to lessen the consumption of food, which is in very short supply, the Vichy French authorities in Juba have been expelling their own Somali subjects towards the British lines, threatening to fire upon any who attempt to return. Some who turned back were, in fact, shot. This is believed to be the real explanation of statements made in Vichy last week that a British attack had been launched against French Somaliland.

It was freely rumoured in Vichy at the end of last week that the Duke of Aosta, former Viceroy and Com-

mander-in-Chief to Africa, had been put on parole for assistance by the British, and had been landed at Rome from a British aircraft. There was, of course, no truth in such statements.

A French airman named Codes is stated to have been taken off for Juba.

General Legezilhomme, formerly commandant-in-chief of French Somaliland, was arrested at that post in order to join the Free French. He was tried at its inception, was sentenced to death in his absence by Vichy last week, and the confiscation of all his property in France was ordered. On the same day it was announced that he had been appointed National Commissioner for War in the new French National Committee, established in London under the presidency of General De Gaulle. There are nine members of this Committee, which will act as trustees for France until they can hand over to a constitutionally representative Government. M. Eleven is charged with responsibility for Finance, Economy and the Colonies.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State in the Middle East, has returned to London to report to the War Cabinet.

Marshal Badoglio, the former commandant-in-chief of the Italian Army and conqueror of Ethiopia in Mussolini's war of aggression, is believed to be under arrest in Rome.

### Casualties and Awards

The following casualties in the East Africa Force are reported: Died of wounds: Sergt. A. R. Hayter, Rhodesia Regt., attached N.R.R.; Wounded and lost: R. B. Joly, K.A.R. Deaths, other causes: A. Corp. R. J. Heydenreich, S.R. Rec. Unit; and Sergt. F. Marshall, K.A.R. The deaths are also reported of a further 12 African rank and file.

Pilot Officer Herbert Gorringe, 2nd Flying Officer Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Reynolds of Macmillan, Nakuru, Kenya, is reported missing, believed killed in action.

The Minister of Defence of Southern Rhodesia has announced the death on active service of A.C.O.M.S. E. G. Haig, of Arcturus. Among those missing in the field are Gunners G. A. Hunter and C. J. Blane of Bulawayo; J. Cockey of Umtata; and A. M. Brown of Mazoe, and L. Parris, C. L. Smith and A. N. Haslett, both of Salisbury. Gunner D. Williams, of Salisbury, is reported missing.

The death in an aircraft crash at the age of 24 years has been announced of 2nd Lieut. Peter Dale, elder son of Mr. Hay Dale, chief air warden in Kampala and manager of the Uganda Bookshop, and Mrs. Dale. He joined the Royal West Kent Regiment a few months before the outbreak of war, was commissioned in February, 1941, and has been serving with the Dorsetshire Regiment.

The death has occurred on active service of Flying

Officer, Pilot Officer Brinsford R.A.F., at the age of 20. He was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Brinsford Randal, of Rawalpindi House, Bagamalozi, County Carlow, Eire, and Manjala Estate, Thika, Kenya.

Sergeant S. D. Backhouse, of Balawat, recently lost his life in a flying accident in this country.

The story of the remarkable bravery of Sergeant N. J. Leakey, Mortar Section K.A.R.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Leakey, of Nyeri, was recently told by his commanding officer. "Having run out of ammunition during an Italian raid on the Battle of the Lakes," Sergeant Leakey, at a critical moment leaped onto one of the Italian machines, jumped inside, and having killed a colonel and two major commanders hostile to him which resulted in the Italian attack being disorganized and broken, Sergeant Leakey was not seen after the engagement, and has since been posted 'missing' believed killed.

2nd Lieutenant W. W. Hampton, who has been awarded the M.B.E., was an engineer in the Irrigation Department, Mysore, India.

Rifleman T. D. Lund, who has been awarded the M.M. for services in the Middle East, was previously engaged in tobacco growing in Southern Rhodesia.

Major W. H. L. Jones, who has been awarded the O.B.E., D.S.O. and a number of the Bulawayo staff of Rhodesian Railways. Major S. R. Fairbairn has also been awarded the same decorations, was on the postal department in Salisbury.

Major G. MacLean, of Mafeking, who has been awarded the D.S.O. and a Bar, was one of the first Rhodesians to reach the front line of New Zealander.

Pilot Officer R. Dawson is another Rhodesian who has been awarded in the R.A.F. He had been engaged in gold mining in Matabeleland and in the copper mines of the Katanga.

## General Sir Godfrey Rhodes Now Director of Transport in Persia

Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, General Manager of the Kenya-Uganda Railways and Harbours—the most creditable and efficient railways and in the opinion of many creditable judges the best managed system in the "Dependent Empire"—has been appointed Director of Transport in Persia, where he will bear the important responsibility of arranging for the maximum and most speedily carriage of military traffic to Russia.

All who know how successfully General Rhodes has grappled with the manifold difficulties let his task in East Africa in peace and war will recognise what an excellent choice has been made. Now that hostilities in East Africa are virtually at an end, he will be glad of the opportunity of further service.

The said notable work before and during the campaign against Italian East Africa by the ability with which he arranged the railway to keep up traffic in troops and material through the difficult pass and over the Kenya and Uganda Railways. Every requirement of the military authorities was promptly and successfully met, and the railway workshops were able to undertake much important repair work for the Army.

General Cunningham has, indeed, testified that the R.C.A. confronted notably with the efficiency of the military organisation under his command, and as he now holds a new command somewhere in the Middle East, it is quite likely that Sir Godfrey's new appointment (announced last Friday) was made at his suggestion.

East Africa will regret the departure even though it is of a most popular senior official, host and social worker who will carry with him an abundant measure of good wishes and public confidence.

## The Patriot Revolt

### British Rescuers In Ethiopia

MAJOR BRIGADIER SANDFORD WAS THE LAWRENCE OF ETHIOPIA, as long as is known privately in well-informed military and East African circles, but not until last week was the sad intelligence removed from the epic story of his miseries. The author himself, gave a very modest account of the difficulties which plagued so important a task as the Ethiopian revolt.

Brigadier Sandford had lived in Abyssinia since 1919, and was the Emperor's best Foreign Adviser. His base in Itamarat, the capital, former Archæological Museum, was a secret.

Brigadier Sandford, who was the only member of the British who could speak the Amharic language, and their Capital, Ronni, successfully recruited a R.A.M.C. doctor from the Sudan Medical Service, and two signalmen, Sergeant-Major Grey and Sergeant-Major Birtmore. Sergeant-Major Grey has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Working with us 2,000 dollars, and the mission was run on that sum, another dollar which he borrowed from the time of its formation, the local rebels being worth £100, the whole mission cost something like £200.

Through there were about 150,000 revolutionaries assisted by 200 aeroplanes, the Emperor's forces had to disperse the revolt. At the time of the rebellion in 1935-1936 there were two main centres of revolt, one in the east in the region of Ankober and the other in Gojjam.

### Delicate Task Under Constant Menace

The Indians were dispossessed by the rebels, and were left blazing up against the Ethiopians who turned the mission entered the country by the Sudanese frontier, where in four years foreigners had kept their district free from Italian administration.

Our instructions were to spread the revolt, but not too quickly. We would make contact with our leaders and co-ordinate their operations. The Emperor's representative, Azagh Hababah became impulsive and stout-hearted counsellor.

The mission crossed the frontier in March 1936, the events were not such as to encourage propaganda. With 100 Indian fighters, 100 Sudanese, 50 miles wide, 500 men, and a fine force of amazons, Parbans who had come to the frontier, we were selected as advance and rearguard.

When we got five miles from the frontier a Sudan Defence Force messenger caught us up and said they had betrayed our plans were known.

On the plateau an Indian council, after a repast, were ready for us. Unhappily, the Emperor's proclamation and the local chief were not there to become what Hababah called "the Emperor's mouth." We took refuge in a cave and slept nothing.

When I first arrived in Cairo, concluded Brigadier Sandford, "I was told there were to be no differences in this way."

### Mr. Hugh Green

Mr. HUGH M. H. GREEN, formerly of the Northern Rhodesian Administration Service, died—

News of the death of Hugh Green, reported a year last month, will have come as a shock to many friends. He died of a generous blow. In my opinion he was the finest type of Englishman, cheerful, genial, the soul of generosity in thought and deed, and a steadfast and affectionate friend. He was a very competent District Officer who was respected and beloved.

# R.A.F. Daring That Saved The Sudan

*Operations Started With 'Handful' of Veteran Planes*

NEWS OF R.A.F. OPERATIONS FROM THE SUDAN was given last week in a R.B.C. talk by a group captain whose identity was not disclosed.

In the course of a most interesting broadcast he said:

"I was sitting in my bungalow in Khartoum at 5 p.m. on Sept. 12, 1940, when a friend who understood Italian telephoned me that Mussolini had declared war on Great Britain and France. I promptly sent a message to Advanced Wireless Telegraphers some hundreds of miles away, and we all gathered round the loud-speaker to wait for the standard news bulletin which confirmed the news."

"Squadrons which had earlier been sent to secret aerodromes in the desert prepared to set out into the unknown to bomb Asmara and Addis Ababa. This was all happening on my doorstep for the Sudan is about 1,000 miles wide by 1,000 miles long, as large as England and Italy combined."

The northern Sudan is mostly desert, and less than the Red Sea there are hills. There are many people and those the desert nomadic wandering natives, to be hot weather. The sky is always cloudy continuously, sometimes near the Red Sea, sometimes morning or evening, altitude dropping to 10,000 feet. The first of our operations took place in the first few months of the Southern Sudan's change, colonial status, and war.

#### Slow But Steady Wedges

"Besides other squadrons in India and Kenya there were in the Sudan when Italy declared war three under-sea Vincents and anti-aircraft gunners posted Vincents biplanes. In the weeks that followed the distance record for Great Britain, some 5,000 miles, was broken by flying from Egypt to Australia nonstop.

"Under the Vincents the Wedges could fly a stretch of 1,000 miles without refuelling. They were considered to have been "burned" by modern standards and with only single engines, though these were reliable.

"Against the third, when the Italians had over 250 machines, the British planes did the best they could, engines serving as fuel burners; then, later, when 38 Wedges were available, the record was beaten again, on May 10, by a flight from Egypt to Australia, nonstop, though the record of 5,000 miles was broken.

"However, when the Wedges arrived over the Sudan (at about 10,000 feet) they saw the Italians flying up against their hangars, so when they did not move with the first bombs came down a good deal of damage was done, and the raiders got back with engines burnt out."

"From then on there were almost daily raids. The Wedges lined up their tanks and increased their non-stop flying to the very limit until they eventually started staying there, though with over a ton and half more than the maximum load."

"It was astonishing how much punishment the Wedges could take. One came crashing with every tank holed except the two on sides; the exhaust ring was shot off the engine, the burner which went between the pilot's and the co-pilot's legs, the glass shot to atoms, the main spars were ploughed, the ribs were punctured, and the inner fairing was shattered about beneath the wings. An Italian fighter, after an affair for 20 minutes flying at 10,000 feet, the pilot made a safe landing, but the aircraft quietly landed with its job well done."

"While the Italians were making continual attacks and having their ammunition dumped down top, the British Air Force did nearly nothing."

"Our men, scattered in Khartoum, without whom the aircraft could not have flown, did amazing work. In spite of having to work long hours at temperatures of 110 degrees in the shade, in dust and sand, with none of the fun to compensate for their efforts, these magnificent crews never failed us."

"In Khartoum with our nine old Vincents biplanes we could not carry out any heavy offensive, for it was essential that they should not run into the Italian fighters. Instead we used to scratch like cats when they were at the world's end, the Red Sea; the Vincents would go west south and annoy the Italians there, and vice versa. For the first seven months we did not lose a single Vincents from enemy action, although we dropped many tons of bombs. The bombing of the Vincents was most accurate. We buried one Italian post so many times that they eventually left it altogether, and that is how we kept open the gap through which the British mission to the Patriotic Forces in Abyssinia got its supplies."

"P.W. White, Major, was in charge of this mission and we gave everything we could to assist him. At the time he was 120 miles inside Abyssinia near the reputed source of the Blue Nile, and we were asked to deliver him mail, food, medicine, ammunition, and so on, for his wireless sets. Although he flew solo, he and his crew were very successful, and it was arranged that the Abyssinians should make a landing-ground and that a Vincents should land there with the stores."

"This craft carried its own pilot and observer, Major White (the staff officer in charge of Patriot operations), a bulky member of the Emperor's staff, and petrol, whisky, cigarettes, rations, ammunition and 100 francs. Theresa dollars."

#### Starting with Colossal Load

"Two days later, on Oct. 1, when we hoped that there were no Italian forces near, and then the Vincents staggered off under their colossal load and waddled her way through carefully planned route into Abyssinia. She had to go up into the mountains, which in that part rise in places to 13,000 feet and are seldom lower than 8,000. With the throttle fully opened and the oil just boiling, the devoted engine chugged up the mountain and along the high plateau until it reached the zenith. The aerodrome was to have been far away, to have a smoke-free, but as everybody was biting his tongue, there was nothing but smoke-free. However, they finally arrived at the right place to land and of Abyssinians waiting round the so-called aerodrome.

"The first thing was to get the engine started. Rats had got into the load chief, whether he had surrendered, we do not know, but we can imagine the excitement of the moment when a scene of English aircraft far inside Abyssinia, the stores were landed over. Wingate and Sandford had a conference, and the Emperor's representative was to go behind with the Patriotic.

"After four attempts to leave the ground it was decided that it was too dangerous and passengers were put on their necks, the load being stuck down the ant-hill-like hill up the valley. The load, once having gained the cover a hole and a half deep, was 12 feet wide. This took 48 hours."

"The terrain is almost unknown and vicious nature of the country varying as it does from thickly covered mountain ranges 11,000 feet high to arid sand and rocky areas with few communications. An astonishing word that must be said in these early days."

**Religion in Russia.**—In spite of what is thought by so many, religion in my country is not persecuted, and every citizen has the right to believe or not to believe according to his or her conscience. Article 124 of the Stalin Constitution reads: "In order to ensure citizens' freedom of conscience, the Church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the schools from the Church." Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognised for all citizens. This Article is quite clear and is by no means a dead letter. In 1940 in the U.S.S.R. there were over 30,000 independent religious communities of every kind, 4,000 churches, and about 60,000 priests and ministers of religions. Believers practise their religions freely, they frequent services, they marry in church, christen their children, have religious funerals, celebrate religious festivals, and the leaders of their congregations have power. Government does not support any one religion, but it has not denied the right of people to follow religions of their choice, exempting all such premises from taxation. Soviet law protects all those who practice the rights of believers. Priests and ministers of religion enjoy equal rights with all other citizens, in particular, they enjoy electoral rights to the Supreme Soviet and all other elected institutions. The Orthodox Church has the largest number of followers. There are various other groups and denominations in the U.S.S.R., but no obstacles are put in the way of their activities, as long as they remain in their natural sphere of human co-operation and friendly relations. M.P. NEUSTADT, Moscow, Ambassador addressing the American Chamber of Commerce, London.

**The Cruiser.**—The dimensions of the Cruiser correspond roughly to south with the distance between Birmingham and London and from east to west with the distance separating London from Exeter. The great naval base of Scapa Flow backed to the east by further important naval bases at Norway and the Baltic, contains a force second against success in any time of war. Unlike our Fleet in the Mediterranean last year during the period of its attack on Crete, the impressive Red Fleet in the Black Sea is strategically well based. It includes a new 24,000-ton battleship, five destroyers of 1,000 tons each, four destroyers, flotilla leaders, about 12 destroyers. In addition, one aircraft carrier, and many minor torpedo boats, mine layers, and other small craft. Major Philip Gribble, in the *Weekly Chronicle*.

# Background to the

**German Air Losses.**—German aircraft losses have been exceeding the German production rate, although reserves are used up. At present we are witnessing the German air force may be expected, but it is difficult to say that it has been possible to make this assertion with confidence. The number of German aircraft destroyed on the ground and in the air officially given by Moscow a week ago is 8,500 for three months of war. The Germans said that they had lost only about 500 aircraft but they admitted losing on the Eastern front more than two-fifths the number of officers and airmen who have appeared in Soviet air force casualty lists. These figures are staggering, especially when compared with the number of aircraft lost in the Soviet Union. It is interesting to compare them upon the accuracy of German reports in general. While it is often possible to make a reasonably accurate guess at the figures, the Soviet reports have not always proved to be accurate, and while the official Russian communiques have been higher standard of accuracy than any others, the figure of 2,500 aircraft destroyed per month by the Soviet air forces during the campaign in the East is much harder to verify than the reported allied aircraft losses. In the R.A.F. in the West, the figure moves in something proportionate to monthly production rates of German factories. Many of the German air force losses are due to

**Diseased Germany.**—I deem it my duty to remain in the realm of diagnosis till I have carried my point where it will be impossible for any man of intelligence or good will to believe that Hitler is an accident or that Nazism is anything but the last outcome of continuous German misdealing and malpractice. Any other view of the matter conflicts with the well-known chance of a medical diagnosis, which will be lost if the right diagnosis is not accepted. I hope to call for the maximum of support from endeavouring to prescribe the cure. Nothing is to be gained by haste. When the diagnosis is complete and irrefutable, it will be time to gather round the bed of the patient all the doctors and physicians who will assist in the diagnosis, will work out a sane, healing approach to a cure. (Applause.) Of course, in complete disengagement. The diagnosis, as far as theology, its application, its responsibilities, its cure, and the full gravity of Germany's case. It is not only of sleep-sick and contagious disease, but of homicidal Kleptomania. These complications can be healed neither by illusion nor indulgence. The first step toward health and sanity must therefore be to clear from the bedside all the quacks and quacks who in the past have obscured our view of the cause and nature of the German disease. We shall then be able to decide dispassionately and without bias whether the inevitably tragic treatment can be effected by diet and purging, by sanatorium or operating-table. In this decision we shall be moved by nothing but consideration for the future safety of humanity.—Lord Vandeleur.

**Memorials.**—I hope that all who have suffered loss of loved ones by human hand will not ask that memorials should be inserted in our churches, and the walls of other and their houses. We must recognise how far more fitting it is that memorials should in each church be common, rather than individual, all who have given their lives for their country have made the same sacrifice and are worthy the same sacrifice and are worthy the same resemblance. Apart from this principle, it is much to be hoped that requests will not be made for permission to erect those memorial tablets which so often disfigure the walls of our churches. It is a different thing if memorials should take the form of some permanent ornament of the church, such as a stained-glass window. The Archbishop of Canterbury

# to the War News

**Opinion Epitomised.** — In 1943 the Axis will occupy Africa, in 1944 Asia, and in 1946 the Island of Malta. — *A man current in Rome*

We are fighting two enemies — Germany and Destitution." — Mr. A. J. Taylor

"The powers which steam only in St. Johns are the Achilles heel." — Admiral Sir Edward Chatfield

"There is a stupendous need for large-scale exports of British goods." — Mr. L. C. Chisholm, M.P.

"Parliamentary democracy of the Westminster pattern will not suit India." — Sir George Schuster, M.P.

"Some aged吸烟者 leaves mixed in equal proportions with tobacco make a good smoke." — Mr. Synnes

The best German propaganda at present is bombs on British ships and attacks on other nations. — Mr. M. Fenton, M.P.

More than 70,000 people were killed in road accidents in Great Britain during the second year of the war. — Mr. H. Goodall

"Flak" is an abbreviation of *Fliegerabwehrkanone*. No wonder even the Germans reduced it to a monosyllable. — Mr. V. Grove

"In the long run Nazi propaganda to Germany would be like the ocean waves slowly eating away the hard rock." — Mr. J. P. Price, M.P.

For the modern army with its mechanisation the Russian winter is nothing but a meteorological affair. — Goering's *National Zeitung*

Germany has lost more men on the eastern front than she did under Ludendorff in the last war in two years fighting. — Herr Slobodka

The extra profit made by the British farmer at present is to a great extent being earned by his peverishing the soil. — Ericric Richmond

To speak of Nazi ships and Nazi aeroplanes is as sensible as to talk about a democratic bomb or a democratic bomb. — Mr. G. Strauss, M.P.

Hilfer is spending £3,000 a week on propaganda in South Africa and is getting a good return for his money. — Mr. J. W. Moshel, M.P., Union of South Africa

The German mentality cannot appreciate the qualities — *trustworthiness, patience, tolerance and forbearance, divine justice and equity* — essential to the establishment of a righteous peace. — Mr. R. A. Simpson

The marvellous resistance of Russia has taken us by surprise. Not only the German High Command but our own General Staff in the world. — Mr. Letts Smith, M.P.

"It took the Italian Government 13 years to drain the Pontine marshes; the British Government has reclaimed an equal area of marshland in seven months." — Professor A. Lewis

"Hilf Rosenberg, the man who the megalomaniac minority complex east of Berlin's gates, has been selected by Hitler as Vice-Fuehrer of Germanised Russia." — *New York Daily Tribune*

I should like to be able to claim that my assessment should be higher from the ground than the average man in the street. — *Warrior*, Spanish Levant, presented at the Royal Academy

The German We Trust has surely become the great French Kuhlinism of yesterday. Its only real value is its contempt in the manufacture of pharmaceutical chemicals. — Mr. Bernard Harris

Stalin has astonished all foreign observers in Moscow by the brilliance of his mind, the imaginative sweep of his vision, and the quickness and shrewdness of his intuitions. — Mr. George Storobom

The Nazis have awakened the sprightly German instinct of hard work and toil. The war overlaid by a thin veneer of Christianity and civilisation, which has cracked and peeled off. — Mr. Alfred A. Knopf

Crops grown without humus in the soil and with mineral manures alone rapidly deteriorate and are also particularly liable to disease. The experience of all practical men proves that this is true. — Lord Northbrook

To suggest to a Hindu politician that democracy does not necessarily mean Democracy as it is worked under the British Parliamentary system after hundreds of years of trial and error is to cause him to faint at the mouth. — Sir Alfred Watson

What England wants from the Church is the Gospel proclaimed by tongues of flame, proclaimed by men who believe that Gospel to its profound implications; by men who know that, however small, broken and embittered mankind may be, the Church can remake that life and rebuild it into England's bastion. That is the Church of England's first duty in these days of stress. Our bishops should take the lead in this task. — Dr. E. G. Murray

— In the final wars of history one of two things happens. Perhaps the attacker knocks the enemy out right away or the surprised, unready defender wins the first blow. What happens you can't be sure. But you can be sure in the end he is beaten. — Sir George

Expressed thus, we have suffered the trials of evacuation, have still to make a attempt for the Polesians who nearly left this country to die. They argue that communists are guilty of negative treason and that the firing squad is the only way forward. — Commander A. B. Gandy

Sir Alexander Gandy, the British Ambassador, has shown a marvel of forthright intelligence and initiative. Under General Mason Macfarlane he joined the British Military Mission; has greatly impressed the Russians by his energy, directness and imagination. — Dr. Joseph Gilmour, Police Chargé d'Affaires.

Hindu religion is shown to be something which cannot stand the test of war, can't be said to have any real validity at all, and has not the purpose of life. — "We are now suffering because we have away what we truly possess but only that which we falsely supposed we had." — The Rev. L. B. Ashton

More than 400,000 Australians are in the Navy, Army and Air Force, and before another two years have passed there will be more than 600,000. Never before has a community of 6,000,000 people done so much as Australia in the last two years. — Mr. A. W. Fadden, Prime Minister of Australia

The first two years of war have shown the power of Britain to adjust itself to new conditions and to live up to its new responsibilities. We still move slowly, too slowly, but we have already moved quite a long way. Britain is demonstrating that democracy is not dead, but can be very thoroughly hardened to the point of assuming a position of world leadership. — Prof. Julian S. Huxley

I should not admit that the conditions imposed on Germany at Versailles were by any means intolerable. Certainly she managed to build up under them in less than 20 years considerable economic strength and immense military power. — The fact that Italy and Japan, who fought on the winning side, have been prominent among the chief disturbers of peace shows that it was not the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles which was mainly responsible for the Nazi policy. — Viscount Cecil, in "Real Peace."

## PERSONAEIA

Lord Harlech, British High Commissioner in South Africa, has visited Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Archibald Macleodoff, of Durban, has been elected Vice of the Federation of Caledonian Societies of South Africa and Rhodesia.

Dr. and Mrs. D. Reynolds, of Kampala, are on leave from Uganda. Dr. Scott Brown is deputising at the European Hospital during his colleague's absence.

General Smith has been formally presented with his Royal Assent by Sir Patrick Duncan, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, on behalf of the King.

The birth of a son was announced yesterday by Mr. Ernest Leathem Clare, former member of the administrative service in Tanganyika Territory, and now on the staff of the Colonial Office.

An arrangement has been made that Mr. John Waddington should reach Lusaka today to assume the duties of Governor of Northern Rhodesia as soon as he arrives. He is not now in Rhodesia, having left on October 16.

Mr. J. Gurney Morgan, M.C., formerly of the Imperial Service College, Windsor, has been appointed acting warden with charge of the school, the governors having decided not to appoint a new master for the present. The Steel County is to be joined by the Government of Ontario to consider the Keane-Duff (Consolidation) Committee's recommendations to the Military General, the Canadian government, Mr. J. S. McLean, and Mr. G. E. G. and G. H. Gurney Morgan.

Miss Elizabeth Penkman, who has been engaged by the Federation of the Southern Rhodesian Miners' & Engineers' Unions, is the first woman to be appointed a member of the Commission for the Preservation of National and Historical monuments and Relics in the Colony.

The Legation Staff Association has elected the following officeholders for the ensuing year: President, Mr. F. G. Lansford; Vice-President, Major A. H. Gee; Captain, Secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. L. Whyte; Comptroller, Mr. G. A. P. Phelan; Mr. W. Duncan; Adjutant, Dr. Ahmedy; Assessors, Deegan, T. M. Murray and N. Vincent.

Major H. F. A. J. has been re-elected President of the new Permanent Growers' Central Association of Kenya, of which the other office-holders are: Vice-Presidents, Major J. R. Chapman and Mr. V. F. H. McLellan; Financial Treasurer, Mr. H. G. Morris; Committee, Miss Foster, Major A. Sharp, and Messrs. Anderson, P. Bamley, Rutherford, A. W. K. Burton, and Vevers.

The appointment is announced of Mr. John Basil Williams on the staff of the Colonial Office, and son of Professor and Mrs. Basil Williams. His Morag Elizabeth Anning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Foster Bentley, Northwood. Mr. Williams, who was born in 1906, was educated at Marlborough, McGill University, Montreal, and Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. After leaving Cambridge he was appointed an assistant principal in the Dominions Office in 1929, and succeeded in the Northern Rhodesia Commission in 1935.

### Kenya Coffee Control Report

Telegrams received from Nairobi during the last few days report publication of the findings of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Government to examine certain transactions of the Central Office of the Colony. The findings entirely vindicate Messrs. Leslie and Anderson and their local director Mr. S. G. Gooding, against whom allegations were made that they colluded with the action of the Central Office in fixing the coffee price. A covering statement issued by the Government is to the effect that no change.

## Captain Leslie Tester

Captain Leslie Tester, M.C., who succeeded Mr. Macleodoff as financial Secretary of Kenya and now works in Zanzibar as Controller of Customs and Excise, has been promoted to the rank of Captain. It is understood that he received this unusually marked promotion on being sent to Tanganyika Territory as Financial Secretary. In Zanzibar the relations with Europeans, Indians, and Arabs had remained cordial at all times, in view of the height of the controversies regarding the marketing and general agricultural interdictedness. He was Vice-Chairman of the Zanzibar Club, and a keen tennis player.

Joining the York and Lancaster Regiment soon after the outbreak of the last war, he served with them on the Western Front, and in 1918 was awarded the Military Cross, and several mentioned in dispatches.

On entering the Colonial Service he was posted to Nigeria, where he was on the staff of the Resident Commissioner, of the Secretariat, being transferred later to the P.M.D. as chief accountant. Then he went to Mauritius as Treasurer. Both there and in Zanzibar he acted as chief secretary.

## Nyasaland Railways

### Mr. Bucquet Successes Mr. Duncan

Mr. Rupert Cecil Bucquet, who has succeeded Mr. G. L. Duncan as General Manager of Nyasaland Railways and the Trans-Zambesi Railways serving the East African campaign of the last war under General Smuts, and then rejoined the staff of the Beira, Mashonaland and Rhodesia Railway. In 1924 he transferred to the service of the two railways of which he has now taken charge, and four years later became personal assistant to Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Duncan, who was recently appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council, has decided to spend his retirement in Nyasaland, to which he first went early in 1924. He has always been keenly interested in the general development of the Protectorate and has consistently criticised the failure of the authorities to embark upon adequate programmes of all-round development. Before going to Central Africa Mr. Duncan had spent 20 years in railway service in India. He was awarded the O.B.E. for special services in the last war, during which he commanded the Bengal-Nepart Railway Auxiliary Force Regiment.

## Mr. W. Dharsee, M.L.C.

Mr. W. Dharsee, who has been nominated by the Governor of Tanganyika to be an Indian member of the Legislative Council, was born in Zanzibar, educated at local mission, and then went to Oxford. He speaks perfect English, has rendered useful services as a member of the Dar es Salaam Town Council, and has done a good deal of legal work in the capital of Tanganyika Territory, partnerships with Mr. Sachu.

A Tanganyikan now in England, who has had special opportunities of watching his career, writes that Mr. Dharsee should prove a most useful member of Council, and that his appointment at an early age (for he is only about 40 years old) is fully justified by his experience and qualifications.

He is a good speaker and orator in generally, and a member of the Asante Society, the largest city of South Africa, the only Indian woman to hold the chair.

Editorial Note.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. G. C. Watson, who has been elected Director of Education in the capital city of South Africa, is the only Indian woman to hold the chair.

OBITUARY

## Mr. George Ballou, M.P.

WE DESIRE to record our sympathies and sincere thanks to the late Mr. George Ballou, Conservative M.P. for Lamu and since 1918, the founder and the very able and experienced head of the great electrical firm of Ballou, Besse & Co. Ltd., London, managers of the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., and its subsidiary, the Kenyan Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd., and a director of many other important companies. At one time he was a director of no less than twenty-four public companies and a director of many other important organizations. At one time he was a director of no less than twenty-four public companies and a director of many other important organizations. At one time he was a director of no less than twenty-four public companies and a director of many other important organizations. At one time he was a director of no less than twenty-four public companies and a director of many other important organizations.

He controlled the greatest group of electrical enterprises in this country, an immense amount of capital and deep personal interest in every power development in the colonial Empire. The East African Power and Lighting Co. and its subsidiaries progressed muchly and solidly under his direction. Something of his aims and achievements is to be gathered from the modest but informative chapter which he contributed to *The British Africa Today and Tomorrow*. He was deeply interested in the progress of East Africa and the Rhodesias, and of his days spent in Rhodesia some years ago he always spoke of the great day when his power would be held over the territories.

He had been appointed Chairman of a Committee set up by the Minister of Works and Public Building and Engineering, particularly to inquire into the condition of the roads in Rhodesia. Mr. Ballou leaves a widow, a daughter and four sons—H. V. G. Ballou, M.P., Mr. H. G. Ballou, Mr. F. E.

## Mr. H. G. Robertson

WITH THE SORROW we record the death at Nairobi of Mr. Harold George Robertson, a Scot of Scots, who was proud of having served for a longer period as a working gunsmith in Kenya than any of his colleagues on the local Press.

Staunch, independent of sentiment, unshakable where his convictions were concerned, and on such occasions determined only to abide according to his conscience, he discharged his journalistic duties for many years with indifference to praise or blame, championing an unpopular cause without a thought of his own convenience or his pocket. Indeed, the prospect of conflict produced some of his best work.

When he felt deeply—as he did about cruelty to animals, the preservation or destruction of natural beauty, and the sound fundamentals of life—he was soon to express himself in the form of which reached a high standard. Having written many topical rhymes years ago under the pen name of "Rab the Rhymer," he became so widely known as "Rab" that many of his friends adopted the form of address.

After leaving Glasgow University he was for some years a free-lance reporter in Scotland, which he left for Kenya in 1902, and joined the *Kenya Standard* during the editorship of the Rev. Mr. McLellan Wilson. Later, returning to the now defunct *Leader*, he remained there until the East African Forces during the last war in which he engaged in remaining in the ranks. After that war with a passionate sense of justice and fidelity and he loathed German militarism and brutality.

On demobilization he established his own journal, *The Leader*, which came to great importance of a kind. It was founded to protest against the coast-to-coast railway, the *Mombasa and Nairobi*, which he considered a scandalously planned masterpiece of engineering, and it obtained

wide and cross-party support throughout European opinion in the Highlands.

He next edited the *Kenya Guardian*, which was financed mainly by Arab money under the leadership of the late Sir Ali bin Salim, and managed to provide Robertson with a pulpit. He was quite free to support or attack European, Indian or Arab policy, and he followed his judgment of what was right or wrong. He died desperately ill at a time when the paper was faced with serious difficulties, was at last reluctantly compelled to resign the struggle and return to Scotland for an extended convalescence.

Completely rest, sick and fatigued as he insisted, the healing quiet of his native Highlands did much to restore his strength but he knew that he was far from fit when he decided to return to Kenya. Perhaps the decisive factor was that he had become so attached to Nairobi and the Colony, which he had visited more than a few months.

Lefted to resume the editorship of the *Kenya Times*, he continued in that office until the time of his death. He was joint author of a highly esteemed book entitled "Influence of Kenya," but it was his serious vice that he did his best work.

All who knew him will remember the modest, fair man of inflexible principles, integrity, and incorruptibility, with a great sense of humour.

The death is reported from Nairobi on May 11, 1931, Graham Finch, who less than three weeks earlier had been appointed editor of the *Kenya Times*, has succeeded to Mr. Robertson's M.P. seat. Mr. Finch is a well-known writer and editor, and has been with the staff of the *Kenya Standard* and *Kenya Times* for many years.

## Mr. Tom P. Priestly

New reaches us by mail of the death at the age of 60 of Mr. Tom P. Priestly, the Uganda solicitor and Labrador, whom he had gone a few weeks ago to recuperate. Arriving in the Protectorate in 1914 after service in the last war with the Honourable Artillery Company, he joined Dr. H. H. Hunter in practice. He was interested in public affairs generally, had from time to time acted as an honorary magistrate during the shortage caused by the outbreak of the war, and was a member and honorary secretary of the Internees Advisory Committee. He was a past President of the Kampala Club, a foundation member of the Uganda Old Comrades' Association, and the Uganda branch of the Royal Society of St. George, a keen member of the Uganda-Kobs, the Uganda Golf Club and the Kampala Sports Club, and for many years a member of the Uganda-Chamber of Commerce. He married Miss Amy D. Davies, sister of Dr. Natives, M.P., who survives him with two children.

## Baron Eric de Hauteville

Baron Eric de Hauteville, whose death in Brussels, France is announced, was one of Belgium's most promising young writers with a son at the conservatoire of the fine Belgian Academy Museum at Luxembourg, near Brussels.

## Lady Harris

Lady Harris, who has died in Germany, is the wife of Sir Alexander Harry Chittick, at the Colonial Office, and of Major-General Sir Alexander

## Mr. Maurice Gold

The death is announced of Mr. Maurice Gold, formerly a leading merchant in Northern Rhodesia,

## Mr. Noel Sabin's Address Problems of Post-War Colonial Trade

Mr. NOEL SABIN, Economic Relations Officer for the Colonial Office, said, in the course of a recent address to the Legal Chamber of Commerce on the problems of post-war colonial trade:

"It is beginning to be possible to plan for post-war reconstruction, and the season for hawking has accordingly opened. As a nation I do not think we are particularly good at planning; we are much better at improvising and improvising as we go along. But that is not to say that we should not try to plan, and so, with a little care and with high hopes, but while we have our heads in the clouds let us try to keep our feet on the ground."

"Our objective is to develop two-way trade with the Colonies, to exchange our products with theirs in ever-increasing quantities and to our mutual advantage, and the Colonial Empire contains 67,000,000 potential customers living in more than 50 countries covering an area of 2,000,000 square miles.

### The System Will No Longer Serve

"We have realised that the old system of hunting cheap and selling dear will no longer serve our purpose, and we are not hoping to work on a system of exchanging cheap trade goods—like musical boxes and glass beads, for all kinds of manufactured products. We realise that where standards of living are low our duty and the interest lies in the direction of raising them. That is why taking the broadest view in pursuing this policy of colonial development we are not only fulfilling a social and moral duty, we are also casting our bread on the waters in a spirit of enlightened self-interest."

"Despite the unknown factors, there are certain things upon which we can speculate with some degree of probability in considering conditions following the war."

"In the immediate post-war period at any rate we must expect a continuance of planning on the larger scales. In particular, we must expect that the international control schemes for such primary products as rubber and tea, of which may be added sisal and cocoa, and perhaps others, will continue. Transport will probably also have to be controlled. Colonial trade cannot, of course, be regarded separately, but will have to fit into the general picture of world trade. The object of these planning schemes will be to preserve greater stability of return to the producers, and by this means greater stability of their consuming power."

### Giving British Trade a Fair Chance

"Before the war certain tariff régimes had been established which gave definite advantages to British trade. I think we may reasonably assume that whatever Government we have in this country will wish to continue as far as conditions may permit the general policy of giving British trade a fair chance in Colonial markets."

"One result of Colonial development will be the growth of certain secondary industries in the Colonies. There may be fears that this will reduce the opportunities of British trade, but I do not think that this result need be feared if planning is carried out properly."

"If Colonial peoples are able to meet their elementary needs from local sources of supply and manufacture the immediate effect will be to raise the standard of living, this will release the purchasing power derived from their exports to the purchase of more advanced types of goods, which will in turn raise the standard of living. Certain classes of goods of a simple character which have been exported to the Colonies will not be exported again, and that particular trade will be lost—but the money which was used to buy these

goods will be available for the purchase of other and better goods."

"For instance, the people of East Africa make their own roof tiles instead of importing them, they will have better and more comfortable houses. They will cease to import corrugated iron for roofs, but the money they spent on it will be available for say, bicycles. Money spent to expedite Colonial progress is well spent; and it may be regarded, in the nature of pruning the pump."

"The action and part taken by the Government will be, as in the past, to create conditions in which the British trader can operate to the best advantage. That means that Government participation will be limited to such broad consideration as prices and markets, and that within this framework it will continue to rest in the future, as in the past, to a very large extent on the enterprise of British traders, and the service they can give, where they can take advantage of the opportunities created."

### Two Essential Things

"Two things absolutely essential to successful trading are good will and knowledge of the markets. We have good will in abundance, as is proved by the support and understanding we have received during the war from the peoples of the Colonies."

"As to knowledge of the markets, I urge you to do everything possible to get to know about these Colonies, their conditions of life and climate, their needs and problems. As members of a modern democratic State it is the duty of all of us to take an interest in, and to get to know about, their social and political problems. I should like to see emissaries of British firms visit the Colonies more than they have done in the past, although this, of course, will be difficult in war time; and I should like to see return visits paid by trade delegations from the Colonies to see our workshops, our factories and our craftsmanship, which are second to none in the world."

"This widening of our horizon will be in the best sense profitable for everybody, both as business men and as citizens. It will be one of those cases in which good business coincides with good citizenship."

### Fined for Overcharging

"Prosecuted at Mombasa under the Price Control Regulations, one Indian offender was fined £60 for an overcharge of £14 15s. 6d. on three bales of cloth; a second was fined £5 for an overcharge of £2 11s. on one dozen ice jars, and a third £4 5s. for overcharging 17s. on a case of two dozen charcoal irons."

"Cost of living allowances on a sliding scale are payable as from the beginning of this month to married employees of the Northern Rhodesian Government. Income and allowance for a man and his wife will not exceed £100 annually."

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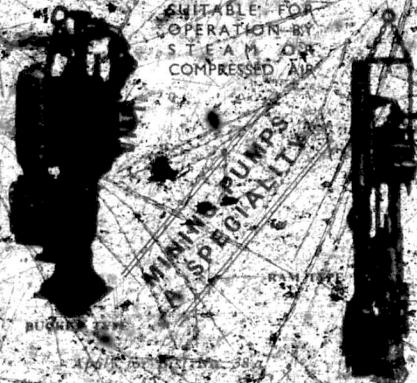
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## News Items in Brief

Violentals are now controlled in East Africa. The Southern Rhodesia is shortly to open a new public swimming bath.

Subject to the provision of a free site by the Municipality, the Southern Rhodesia Government will build and equip an isolated hospital in Umtali.

The Kenya Government is to spend £10,000 on the housing of its African employees in Nairobi, and £10,000 for a like purpose in Mombasa.

On September 1st, in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, the party of Polish refugees who are to stay for the duration of the war at the Protectorate held a Pontifical High Mass of Thanksgiving.

The Belgian Congo has raised its income tax from a scale ranging from 3% to 12% to a new scale starting at 6% and rising to 40%. Companies pay a tax of 12% on their taxable income, and a special surtax of 10%.

Following the recent announcement from the Foreign Office that all territories formerly known as Italian East Africa are now zones under the occupation of the King, the Board of Trade has authorised trade in Italian East Africa.

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The Exchequer has budgeted for a total expenditure of £10,520 in the year ending June 30 next. The voluntary annual incomes estimated at £142,254, giving a revenue surplus of £10,000 compared with £10,000 in 1939-40. The main sources of surplus are the water and electricity supply services, which is estimated to yield a profit of over £12,000.

The price to be paid by the Government of Southern Rhodesia for cotton seed during the next five years in connection with the Government scheme for encouraging cotton production will range from 9d. to 1d. per lb. according to grade.

Uganda's tea production last year totalled 4,300 cwt., nearly double the 1939 output. The 1940 export of sisal (2,500 tons) was also almost double that of the previous year. Sugar production at 115,000 cwt. made the same favourable showing.

The King George V. Memorial Museum, Dar es Salaam, built at a cost of £10,000, provided in equal parts by public subscription and the Tanganyika Government, is reported to be gaining popularity. Mr. Gillman, President of the Board of Management, is devoting a good deal of his time to the Museum in an honorary capacity.

Uganda has now 12 timber-producing enterprises, the sawmills having a total capacity of 94,000 cubic feet. This very erratic demand is the chief handicap to progress in the timber industry, only about half the potential output being normally required. The sawmills capacity has, however, been of great value in East Africa from the war standpoint.

The suspension of shipping services from Brazil to the Cape should present East African coffee growers with a valuable new market. Brazil, which until South Africa has hitherto imported about 90% of its requirements, from Brazil's loss of her South American republic should prove a direct gain to the British East African Dependencies.

### All Even At Fresco

On the first fine day under the new Southern Rhodesian licence law three Europeans who were convicted with a warning, were found to have been card drinking in a motorcar parked carelessly within the Bulawayo municipal boundary after 8.30 p.m. Pending guilty, they explained rudely they did not know they were committing an offence.

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

#### *East African Income Tax*

To the Editor of "East African Standard":—Sir, There can be little doubt that Lord Me贯's remonstrance to the Colonies recently referred to you will lead to a very greatly increased scale of colonial income tax.

Will you therefore allow me to do so publicly that I consider it my duty to speak up for those unfortunate East African possessors who are penalised so severely by East African Taxing authorities and by the United Kingdom Distracting in its place.

It is true that some refund is made for double taxation, but only long after the end of every year; the months in which the quarterly 10% of the dividends with the monthly U.K. seizures are incurred afford for some of us.

Incidentally, communication with East Africa appears defective, my last two assessments being marked "in absence of income return" in spite of meticulous rendering.

Father [unclear] Yours faithfully,  
N. E. F. CORBETT.

### Long Service in the Rhodesias

After spending his first part of a working lifetime in the Rhodesias Mr. Thomas Savory, who was born in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, has retired with Mrs. Savory to his native town. At the age of 21 he left England to go to the then Bechuanaland Protectorate, now the Republic of Botswana. In 1902 he became an Inspector of Lands in Northern Rhodesia, and for the next 12 years devoted himself to working out what areas for sale lie between Livingstone and Ndola.

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## Rhodesian Railway Rates

The Standing Committee of the Rhodesian Legislative Assembly has submitted a Bill to the Rhodesian Government Minister of Mines and Works, which at the present time is being considered to ensure that the railway which would remain in existence to serve should give up its traffic and then account, and not be used to reduce rates at this opportune time. The Minister of Mines has said that the reduction could have to wait until after the war is over, when the amount to be saved will be known and account will be taken.

The approximate results for the year to September 30, 1914, showed that the rates were calculated to recover the cost of the Rhodesian Railways were not passed, and that the total amount of account could achieve its minimum sum of £100,000. That position however, was due to certain circumstances which could not be foreseen, particularly the fall in base metals, and the fall in Rhodesia, the Bechuanaland, and the Transvaal, in the prices of raw materials for the War Office building programme.

The rates were to be fixed by the Department of Railways from the date of the Committee's Bill from 21st July, 1914, to the 1st April, 1915. The smaller rates were to be determined by the Minister of Mines and the Rhodesian Railways Revenue Commissioners, who were to be materials for the Air Force and other available services. It can be seen that all the figures and accounts firmly believed that the fall in prices there was point to a serious depression.

In these circumstances it was fortunate that a suitable opportunity had occurred to make further provision which would prevent increase in rates whenever favourable times came.

Since a full dress railway conference could not be called soon, the past negotiations had been promptly settled with the other territories concerned and with the Railways Administration.

As a result it had been agreed— as we have already announced—that the reserve account shall be reduced and kept at two and a half times the loan provision, that the dividend provision shall not exceed £120,000 a year, that any balance of unspent money over standard expenditure shall be carried to the rates stabilization account, and that no limit shall be fixed to the amount to which that account may rise. During the currency of this amending Act there will be no general reduction in rates. The 1914 accounts of the Railways will be subject to the operation of the Bill.

## Emperor Abolishes Slavery

News has reached England that the Emperor Haile Selassie has issued a decree which abolishes slavery in Ethiopia.

Ten years ago he issued the emancipation of the children of slaves, and since then they have become free upon the death of their owners. That was a striking and courageous step, which would be known as anathema to the nobles and priesthood, in particular; but the Emperor was convinced himself of the need for such action. When Lord Nelson Buxton visited Addis Ababa in 1902 Haile Selassie told him that the total abolition of all forms of slavery would have been completed in his dominions within 20 years. To expedite that intention he set up 32 units in different areas to liberate slaves and enforce compliance with the new law. Soon afterwards came the Italian invasion.

News on reaching us showed the Emperor has immediately completed this necessary reform.

## Civil Servants' War Pay

The Select Committee on Public Accounts in Rhodesia has submitted a report to the Minister of Mines. Government pensioners are now deriving higher remuneration than at the time of their retirement, thus contravening the Public Service Act, concerning in certain posts for which suitable increments had not been provided. The Committee has recommended that there should be a levelling up or down the amount upwards or downwards, and that the Government should put former members of the police into the same position as former civil servants.

The Committee said Mr. D. MacIntyre, the Chairman, while the Committee was considering the Standing Committee's Bill, had drawn attention to their allowances and honorary pay to civil servants who in military office hours and risk the work of command in payments had been made. Many who received these sums were not eligible to receive them, and others who should receive them did not receive them.

The Committee noted that for 10 years there had been no additions to the salaries of more than 200 because the Minister of Justice and Defence, Samuels, had increased pensions by 10% on three occasions to the former civil servant who had taken up a Civil Service job. On the other hand, those who had entered the army since the peace recalled to service, the Government having given them a guarantee of their pensions, were not given any increase. They were left to rely on the Corps' pensions, they continued to draw their pensions in addition to any pay received as soldiers. He thought only one such case had arisen, for the pensioners were young enough to enter the Army.

In the case of ordinary civil servants being brought into the Government they refused to take up their military posts in the hope of their Civil Service emoluments because in the Army they were not employed in a Civil Service capacity.

Under the Police Act, he said, he would like to have considered a reasonable augmentation for police officers, who were to be paid, and he hoped that it would be equitable to give recalled police officers the salary they deserved in their retirement plus another 10%.

## Educated by Mr. Rhodes

Expenditure on African education in Northern Rhodesia has doubled since 1910, as has the number of pupils enrolled in Government and aided schools. From the last half of 1910 extra grants at the rate of £100 a year were made to missionary societies whose agents from Britain, as other countries had in all cases suffered, and to some very practically ceased. A Five-Year Plan for the development of school facilities had been submitted to the Government, and the two years of its spending brought up the number of Government and aided schools increased by 65. Native Authority Schools were opened in the districts, the former school was formally opened at Gwadula. The first native teacher in the Methodist mission in Makindu was admitted with the aid of the Government grant an experimental building at Dabola. Some difficulties and a lack of money were experienced at Mfundi.

Colonial Secretary said that the proposed dividend of 5% on the capital stock of £1,000,000, the total distribution being £50,000.

## Coffee Trade Problems

The Coffee Producers Association of East Africa, after its recent tenth annual general meeting, has pronounced its support of the creation of a properly constituted Coffee Board, fully representative of producers and trading in equal proportions, with the Directors of Agriculture of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar as liaison members, and with an independent Chairman nominated by the East African Government.

Following proposals for the re-establishment of coffee taxes, the Association agreed to a compromise, as follows: their upper limit was to be 1s. 6d. per lb., and the governments of Kenya and Tanganyika are to introduce the principle of grading coffee grown in different areas for specific markets, as is done in Brazil, and it was resolved to appoint a special committee to re-examine the whole question of marketing in East Africa or outside from the Belgian Congo, the French Equatorial African and Oceania.

The Imperial Government were asked to intercede with the Government of India to secure satisfactory revision of the present tariff basis for the imports of coffee into the East African territories.

## Dua Plantations

A balance sheet of the Dua Plantations, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1939, shows that an interest of £1,000,000 at 6% was due to the company on December 31, 1938, the amount being £60,000 after deducting £300 for interest on the prior half debenture stock. The balance brought forward was £1,588. Preference dividends amounting £1,540 were paid, the arrears in preference dividend now dating from May 1939.

Production from the Dua and Kedah estates totalled 1,445 tons, compared with 1,684 tons in 1938. During the year 1,116.40 acres of sisal were planted, bringing the company's total to 16,183.44 acres, of which 10,006 are mature.

At the annual meeting held in London yesterday, Colonel W. M. Franklin, the first director in East Africa, offers himself for re-election. The address of the Chairman, Mr. S. R. Hoag, F.I.A., has been circulated with the accounts.

## Zanzibar Clove Exports

The Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar announces that for the seasonal year from July 1939 to June 30 last exports of cloves totalled 30,520,924 lbs. supplies from Zanzibar totalling 5,412,856 lbs. came from Pemba 20,174,742 lbs. Slightly more than half of the shipments went to the Dutch East Indies, while took 9,425 bales (140 lbs. net) 20% to North and South American destinations, which purchased 1,200 bales, and 26% to 36 other countries, mostly in the Indian empire. The Association estimated about 500 exports.

The average price for 100 lbs. of cloves was 10s. per lb. during the seasonal year 1938-39, per lb. ex-duty.

There was no serious infringement with demand for the movement of cloves to consuming markets and up to the end of June 1939 there was still a surplus by the U.S.A. steady consumption in the Dutch East Indies and increasing purchases with India.

Clove oil exports for the year 1938-39 amounted with 557,000 lbs. the figure for the preceding year was 520,000 lbs. The U.K. continued the trade, Australia and New Zealand were other countries improving markets.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

### Company Progress Reports

**Bushire Mines** profits for year to June 30, 1941, were £10,000 less than £29,000 for the previous year, brought to £70,000 (£10,000 less than £80,000), making the total £47,000 less than the corresponding £77,000 for the development account. The £33,000 profit dividend 5/- per share, taxable October 10, 1941, amounted to £7,750.

In the year ending June 30, 1941, 1,000 tons of ore were milled from the Bushire mine, yielding 29.644 dwt. per ton 4.42 containing 29.644 dwt. of gold per ton (4.42). Ore values amounted to £2,200 per ton of 29.64 dwt. per ton 4.42, 570,000 lbs. of ore were milled at the Bushire and Gombe mines, and the latter was placed in the Bushire and Gombe Company's plant, and the remaining 200,000 lbs. of ore were milled and an output of 100,000 lbs. of gold obtained at Bushire.

Annual general meeting held in London on November 10, 1941.

**Rio Tinto Mines**—In view of the increased costs of the mining, £14,200,000, and expenses of mining amounted to £1,000,000, and £1,887,000, over the period 1939-40, the directors have accepted the extensive reorganization of the financial structure proposed by the shareholders, and a general meeting convened on November 10, 1941, passed a resolution that the company be known as Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation Ltd. The new capital will consist of 100,000,000 shares of £1 each, and the new shares will be listed on the Stock Exchange. The new shares will be entitled to receive dividends in accordance with the old shares, and to receive contractual rights in respect of the mineral resources of the grade deposits, located in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, and Spain, in the amount of £320,000. A new dividend scheme is expected to be adopted from time to time by the shareholders.

## Miners' Health Workers

In the British Isles last year there were 2,212 miles of underground production surface, and in 1939 the number was 3,842. The comparative outputs were 119,120 and 129,000 tons.

## News of Foreign Partners

Electro Nickel Limited and Old El Paso Co., Ltd., have been awarded a new £200,000 contract for the reconstruction of the old smelting works at Alessandria.

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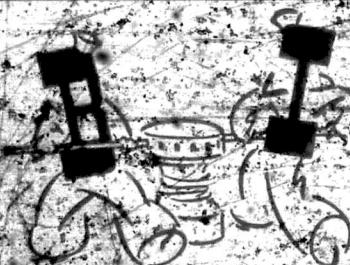
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OCTOBER 9, 1941.

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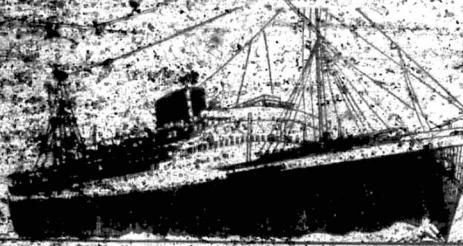
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday October 9 1941

Volume 13 (New York) No 120

Founded and Edited

by J. G. HARLEY

and others

Registered Offices

191 Great Titchfield Street, London, W1

Emergency Address

Street Cinema, Finsbury, London

6d. Weekly 30s. Yearly post free

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

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**DOWNING STREET** can hardly do less, however charitable he said to have dealt with it, than the question of the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland since the receipt of the Report of the Rhodesian

**Whitehall and Commission.** What has

**Greater Rhodesia** most irritated the British public? It is Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the two Central African territories under the direct control of the Colonial Office, and the problem of Southern Rhodesia, the neighbouring self-governing colony, in the air of detachment assumed by the Imperial authorities, either of set purpose or through impatience. Several of those publicists in this country who so often appear to impute unworthy motives to their fellow citizens overseas have sought by a short but sharp Press conference campaign to convey the impression that the wartime Minister of Southern Rhodesia was exhibiting merely his own impetuosity, linked with a regrettable anxiety to capitalise the war for his own political purposes, when he recently complained of the non-fulfilment of the promise given to him two years ago by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies that the war should not be made a pretext for pigeonholing the Royal Commission Report. The truth is that Sir Godfrey Higgins has been patient, not impatient, under continuing procrastination, - and that Northern Rhodesians are probably more greatly incensed than Southern Rhodesians at Whitehall's protraction. Indeed, no one

can have read the reports of the addresses of the candidates at the recent general election in Northern Rhodesia without recognising that the one major subject on which they were unanimous was the urgent need for the union of their Protectorate with the great Colony of which Sir Godfrey Higgins is the acknowledged spokesman. Nor can it be questioned by anyone in close touch with the leaders of Northern opinion that they too are eager for the creation of this Greater Rhodesia which, with good will or without, must sooner or later come.

Two items recorded in our news columns in this issue have a bearing upon this matter. First, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has told the House of Commons that Harley's report upon his last visit to Rhodesia is now in the hands

**Playing for More Time?** of the printers for early despatch to the three Governments primarily concerned. The point is that Africa's dissatisfaction at the delay had to be explicitly expressed before officialdom could be stirred to action. How much better it would have been if a little more alacrity on the part of Whitehall had made it unnecessary for Sir Godfrey Higgins to register publicly his complaint of bureaucratic tardiness, a tardiness which, as we know from a considerable correspondence, has angered some of the most level-headed leaders in British Central Africa generally. When forbearance at long last exhausted,

Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister speaks his thoughts aloud. Downing Street bustirs itself. Why did the responsible officials not act more promptly upon the private hints that came in plenty? Was studied disregard of the obvious result merely part of the policy of playing for yet more?

One to take another aspect of the same subject—why did not the Colonial Office make known in London the full terms of reference of the new Secretariat set up in Salisbury at the time? Very few of its duties was

**Poor Judgment and Poor Liaison.** released till the Rhodesias and Nyasaland was recently

as September 20 a written account of which the newspaper produced no more than a few sketchy details, though as we have since learnt by ocean mail, the others had been produced in the territories themselves a full month earlier. This, then, is another instance both of poor judgment and of poor liaison. Incidentally it is odd to note that the name selected is that of the "Nyasaland Northern and Southern Rhodesia Inter-Territorial Conference." We should have expected that the territorial names would be in the reverse order, and it is certain that the susceptibilities of the two other participants would also have been wounded by giving precedence to self-governing Southern Rhodesia, which has never been in a position to take the lead. It can, however, be urged in support of the present construction that the territories have been listed alphabetically, for if that were so Northern Rhodesia would come before Nyasaland. The impression which remains is that this is a further instance of easily avoidable muddle.

The registered telegraphic address of the new Secretariat is, we find, "Ransom," which will hardly encourage the facetious to suggest that it tasks us to ransom the territories

from the [redacted] colony. From the [redacted] position Spokesmen for the Colonial Office have emphasised

**A Prophetic Telegraphic Address.** that the arrangement is a temporary war measure to be reviewed within a reasonable period after the cessation of hostilities. However firm the determination of the bureaucracy to resist a permanent organ for the co-ordination of action by these three contiguous territories, and however optimistic Whitehall may be in that respect, we have not the slightest doubt that the Dependencies concerned will exert themselves to make this new link bind them so closely

together that they cannot suddenly be unbound again at the whim of observers thousands of miles away. To mention only three of the scheduled duties of the Secretariat, it has to assist in promoting co-ordinated agricultural production in the three territories; assist in planning for the re-employment in civil occupations of demobilised military personnel, and receive from each of the three Governments information on any matter of [redacted] of interest to the others. If those duties are adequately discharged, and we believe that Mr. K. J. Hall, who has resigned the Chief Secretariate of Nyasaland to take charge of this new inter-territorial organisation, may be trusted to act with energy in these and all other matters within his province—it is inconceivable that the success of such a venture of such [redacted] officialdom could fail. After the demand for permanent cohesion

that is the obvious probability to go no higher, we can hardly be said to have been good policy on the part of the Imperial Government to stress the allegedly interim character of the present ex-

**What Statesmanship Might Have Said.** patient. Having done the right thing, though with obvious reluctance, was it wise to emphasise the unwillingness? Statesmanship would surely have said, in effect (but have said it much earlier), "The war makes it clear that there must be greater co-operation and co-ordination between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The chosen representatives of the people of those three territories have repeatedly urged measures to that end, and the Royal Commission made various recommendations of such a character. His Majesty's Government is anxious to facilitate such an experiment, and has instructed its servants in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to use their power to make co-operation with each other and with Southern Rhodesia as effective as possible in every direction. Without prejudice to decisions upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission and of Lord Halle (whose findings there has so far been no opportunity of considering, but which His Majesty's Government will lose no time in discussing with the three Dependencies concerned), it is hoped that the Secretariat now created will furnish a valuable new organ for inter-territorial progress, the developments of which will be followed with the warmest interest by His Majesty's Secretaries of State for the Dominions and the Colonies."

Some such message would have been greatly appreciated by the kindly patriotic, energetic and intelligent peoples who, instead of receiving such an expression of considered confidence in their own strength, have been told in effect:

**What Officialdom Did in Fact Say.** "As long as possible, but as soon as the sands have run out and so arid the land we must do something. We cannot do less than submit this establishment of the inter-territorial secretariat which has so often been proposed, and do not imagine that this of itself will add to the power of ordered cooperation." Remember what is now agreed as merely a war measure to be considered when hostilities last. This is the kind of language which has been used by the spokesman for the Imperial Government to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland whose wartime contributions in man-power, material and money had been comparable with no parts of the whole Empire, and whose devotion to the cause is unmistakably whole-hearted. Such a recognition in public would and will from officialdom in London would not come amiss.

Such a message, however, is not enough. We have procrastinated as long as possible, but as soon as the sands have run out and so arid the land we must do something. We cannot do less than submit this establishment of the inter-territorial secretariat which has so often been proposed, and do not imagine that this of itself will add to the power of ordered cooperation. Remember what is now agreed as merely a war measure to be considered when hostilities last. This is the kind of language which has been used by the spokesman for the Imperial Government to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland whose wartime contributions in man-power, material and money had been comparable with no parts of the whole Empire, and whose devotion to the cause is unmistakably whole-hearted. Such a recognition in public would and will from officialdom in London would not come amiss.

## Harnessing Science to Colonial Welfare

### Points from Lord Haldon's Address to the British Association

WE MUST SEE that the people of our colonies have what culture which will sustain the necessary measure of resistance to usages. We must secure for them at substantial advances to provide the scientific education for instance, and the application of industry. They must have good medical facilities for dealing with physical disorders, epidemics or otherwise, and access to such measure of popular instruction as will enable the mass of people to adjust themselves to the need for new economic and cultural conditions. These fundamental preconditions are further social progress.

We interpret economics today in terms of welfare and of wealth, but it is a condition of wealth that the Government should itself have the means for raising finance for the provision of social services, and that the population should be furnished with the means of acquiring articles such a non-industrial country must necessarily import. All the exportable assets of the territory, whether in the form of metals or other marketable crops, must therefore be traded to the best account, but on terms which will avoid prejudice to the primary claims of substance production or the needs of disturbance to a social economy yet adjusted to the needs of industrial life.

#### Getting Problems into Proper Alignment

The use of science in colonial development means that we start by surveying the whole field to get the problems into proper alignment, and afterwards proceed systematically to their solution, using the most exact resources available to man, as also the methods to be employed and expending the resources and command in the order in which the relative importance of our problems measures.

Native body revenue, for instance, is still to some under-comprehensive survey, though agricultural progress must largely depend on the evolution of a definite and easily recognisable system of land rights. Recruitment of labour for industrial enterprises has not until lately been regulated by any programme based on the capacity of increments as to provide man power without undue social disturbance or interference with subsistence cultivation. It has been left to the management of these enterprises to investigate the most suitable districts for labour and to apply it at their discretion. No one can overlook the obstacles which have stood in the way of a systematic planning of development, just as no one should underestimate the vast improvement which we have made in the life of the dependent peoples or the services which the high sense of duty of the administrative staff has rendered to them. Nor must one overlook the many contributions which have

been made by the last 10 years to our economic life and the labours of individual scientists.

It is sometimes said that if we have failed to be more systematic in our policy of development, it is because we are not either in very logical or chronological order. In our own nations but especially in India, there is a sense of expedition rather than of system. We trust to improvisation rather than to theory, securing holding that this is more flexible and more readily adjustable to the complexities of actual situations than are the results of strict and abstract thinking. That an error may be costly in material and slow in obtaining results, but we feel that a slight deviation of logic has often led others into situations from which recovery has been even more costly in time and effort. We believe there is a more peaceful explanation.

#### Colonial Policy Past and Future

Our Colonial policy has in the past been dominated by certain factors derived from our own political instincts and by the conditions in which we originally acquired jurisdiction over our dependent peoples. We have our first duty, in protecting them from exploitation and misrule, and in helping them to maintain their political independence in their own position in the world. This was, as far from now, but it may be that it usually diverted our attention from the need of pursuing a constructive policy of improvement in the physical conditions and the standards of life of these people. Secondly, we have in the past tended in our own domestic life to look on the native chief as a political organisation, and not a son of whom the primary task is the administration of the social functions, the health and the standardised taxes.

We need to place our demographic information on a more satisfactory basis—given the total population of some of our territories, the matter of assumption, dependence on the available officially undertaken. More accurate information is required for the planning of health services and for a great variety of administrative purposes, including the health, our postal and transport.

The extension of land surveys is essential. At all events so far as regards general triangulation in order to provide the network within which a cadastral survey can be conducted as it becomes necessary. Fuller knowledge of our colonial assets demands an expanded service of geological surveys.

I have referred to the inauguration of a nutrition survey, a movement largely stimulated by the work of Sir John Orr and his colleagues in Kenya. But the specialist staff engaged is relatively small, and in only one or two cases has the survey been associated with

the stomach, so that which must be an essential part in a study of this subject is not enough to know as a dietary is inadequate in its elements, we must know also the social habit which determines its selection or hinders the use of available substances.

We should have a more precise knowledge of the effects of tropical, and particularly equatorial climates, on the physical condition of Europeans. It is equally necessary that we should know whether there are any substantial racial differences in the physical constitution of the many peoples as will affect the application to them of the European system of sanitary administration.

Our survey must necessarily include studies into land tenures and the procedure of cattle-marketing, on the improvement of which depends the expansion of the internal economy of the Colony. As far as the investigation of the extent to which indigenous customary law affords a basis for the formulation of a permanent legal system, this will adjust the procedure of a European law to the requirements of the more primitive populations.

It is to be hoped that much of this work will become practicable when the increased funding of research provided by the Act of 1940 becomes available after the war. The provision of the Parliament has, however, made it impossible for research to be conducted in the new field of ideas and I know of no likelihood of such a measure in other countries.

It is felt that the facilities provided by the Imperial institutions of research should be utilised to the fullest extent and that the services of colonial research workers should be strictly limited to previous and local enquiry. This is sparked by the limitations imposed

on the research work by isolation alike from the assistance and the criticism of professional colleagues. The well known state into which mental deficiency of Africans made a few years ago in Nairobi would have taken a very different form if it had been made in the more critical atmosphere of a European-integrated research centre. We should seek to group Colonial research workers into suitable centres and bring their work under some form of professional direction. At present the staff engaged in research are liable to have their energies diverted to routine work and when they undertake longer range inquiries the subject is often dictated by their own choice or pressed on them by local interests. In a position like this there is little service.

New of the major problems of Colonies can be solved by specialists in one branch of inquiry alone. The problem of subsistence agriculture is to secure the maximum of food but the maximising of nutrition. The interest of the veterinarian in the protection of stock from epidemic disease seems actually to compete with that of the specialist in soil conservation who sees the increase in the number of cattle as the prospect of a progressive degradation of the skeletal cover and of consequent erosion. The silviculturist demands an extensive programme of reforestation in order to withstand water supplies and climatic conditions encouraged by the specialist in pastures who claims that the best product is obtainable not from the forest tree with its high degree of transpiration but from selected herbage. What agency is there which can prevent these three over these different interests in research or even outside the relative importance of their application in particular cases?

MARU has acute 90 Japanese subjects from East Africa and about six times that number from India.

#### Casualties and Awards

Staff Col. J. Latham, M.C., Highland Light Infantry, news of whose death following a motor accident in North Africa has been received, was G.S.O.1 at Union Defence Force H.Q. in the Middle East. He served throughout the last war at one time commanding a battalion of the R.A.R.

Pilot Sergeant Cyril E. Browne, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Browne, of Limbe, Nyasaland, was recently killed in a flying accident in Great Britain.

The Hon. Anthony Francis Phillimore, a captain in the 9th Queen's Own Royal Lancasters, previously posted missing, and now presumed killed in action in France, was the eldest son of Lord Phillimore, who was a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa.

The death on active service is reported of Mr. C. H. C. N. Franklin, eldest son of the late Rev. A. and Mrs. Franklin, formerly of [redacted].

Captain H. C. M. Crofton, M.C., D.S.O., R.A., who died of wounds in Nairobi last month, had served with the regulars. In the last war he was awarded the M.C. and bar, and was twice wounded.

Rutherford J. W. Herbert of Nyasaland, a prisoner in war in Italy, died on October 1.

In connexion with the enemy air attack against which H.M. destroyer MASHONA was lost in the North Atlantic after the sinking of the German battleship BISMARCK, the following awards have been announced for bravery and devotion to duty:—D.S.C., Temporary Lieutenant A. G. Reid, R.N.V.R.; D.S.M., Able Seaman E. Smith; Mentioned in Dispatches, Able Seaman W. A. Elliot (posthumous); Officers, W. H. Selby and J. P. Skilbeck; two other officers and seven petty officers and men.

Sgt. M. W. Walker, who has received the Military Cross, destroyed land mines and road blocks while

## The Wolshefit Surrender Enemy Remnant Now 8000 Men

THE WOLSHEFIT GARRISON, which surrendered to us reported last week, is now known to have held impregnable positions at the top of mountains which rise almost perpendicular from the plain, 5,000 feet below, and had been kept on the jump by constant aerial bombardment and by the activities of Abyssinian Patriots and British officers, who eventually cut their communications with Gondar. The garrison had consequently been reduced, by air, to a "process" for which British drivers put a stop. Colonel Gonella and his whereabouts were accorded the honour of war at their surrender.

The latest reports from Ethiopia show that the Italians are holding strong positions astride the road from Amba Gezges to Gondar, and that the area south of Debarech has been heavily mined. These positions are about 20 miles north of Gondar. It is considered that the Italian strength in the area is approximately 5000 men, of whom 3,000 are Europeans.

At among the first to Gondar has served to shake the confidence in the invincibility of the Italian General Asmara, reported to have hundreds of whom had fled through the streets after being ambushed by Mr. D. N. S. Macmillan, special correspondent of the *Evening Standard*, during his stay.

It is a message of thanks to the people of Northern Rhodesia for their help in the campaign against Italian East Africa. General Sir Alan Cunningham wrote before relinquishing his command in East Africa, "In particular my wish to thank the African authorities who have done so much to assist in the war. Abyssinia, too, in the same spirit of neighbourly co-operation and of mutual support, has assisted."

The Japanese Government has sent a press release

under heavy fire from the Italian air force to have been in operation in Ethiopia.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Symmonds, K.A.R., has received the immediate award of the Military Cross for gallantry in action.

The Military Medal for gallantry in action during the war in East Africa has been awarded to Sergeant G. W. Wood, Royal Engineers, the noted Rhodesian marksman.

The Royal Air Force Badge has been awarded to Lieut.-Col. G. P. Thompson, A.A.R.

The supplement to the *London Gazette* of September 21 contained the names of many officers and men of the R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.A.S.A.A.F. who have been mentioned in dispatches during their many for services against the Italians in East Africa.

#### Colonial War in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Military General G. R. Simillwood has reached Salisbury on his way to take up his new duties as commander-in-chief in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Rear Admiral Sir C. Willoughby has been appointed Commandant-in-Chief African Station, with the acting rank of Vice-Admiral. He succeeds to Vice-Admiral Sir Robert H. T. Keppel.

Major-General H. R. Herd, Duke of Gloucester has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

Major-General B. W. E. Baget, who has been promoted lieutenant-general, is a brother of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel (acting Major-General) A. B. B. Hawkins, who is well known to many East Africans, and who served in East Asia for so long, has been granted the temporary rank of major-general.

During his recent extended stay in Africa Général De Gaulle, Leader of the Free French, visited Uganda, where he and General De Larminat were guests at Government House. Both Generals visited Makerere College and the "White Fathers" Mission at Rubaga.

Mr. F. C. Redgold, Minister of Defence in Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by Colonel Watson, has recently visited Nairobi.

The second supplement to the *London Gazette* of September 30 contains the names of many officers holding Governor's Commissions in East Africa who have been granted temporary commissions in the Regular Army.

General Smuts said in Queenstown, South Africa last week, that the Union had now an excellently equipped army of 150,000 men.

#### Rhodesia Regiment to be Completely Mechanised

The Minister of Defence of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. C. Redgold, said in a recent broadcast that complete mechanisation of the Salisbury and Bulawayo battalions of the Rhodesia Regiment was planned, and that from the beginning of next year part-time troopers will be urban troops, having a fifteen-day parade on Saturdays and Sundays after Wednesday or four. It was hoped that the new mechanised units would have a short period in camp in the latter part of 1942, and to make this possible all public holidays might be called off throughout the year to compensate for the week's absence of the men attending the camp.

The first consignment of munitions manufactured in the copper belt of Northern Rhodesia has been accepted by the Southern Rhodesian War Supplies Committee. Women recruits are turning out component parts.

Under the Kenya Defence Force Regulations, all British resident subjects must register on reaching the age of 18 years, and employers must provide a half-yearly return of all Europeans on their staff.

The Belgian Congo is to have a Women's Auxiliary Corps.

## Funds for War Purposes

Southern Rhodesia's National War Fund total has passed the £1,000,000 mark.

More than £1,600,000 has been received by the Southern Rhodesian Treasury in interest-free loans for the duration of the war.

The "Help for Britain" Appeal by the Mayor of Bulawayo, capital of Southern Rhodesia, has now passed the £1,000,000 mark.

We have been telegraphically advised from Northern Rhodesia that the Nkana-Kiwe National Service League War Fund totalled £20,500 by the 31st of August, during which month £10,000 was sent to the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund, which, it is understood, raised £3,000 to which the Schenckheim group added £500.

To June 30 last the Zambezi War Fund had subscribed £100,000 and the Protectorate Government £100,000 for the prosecution of the war. The notes issued by Government also totalled £1,000 each for air raid relief and the supply of balloons to Great Britain, and £2,000 to the East African Forces Welfare Fund. The amount given by the British in the Protectorate is not available but at that date reached £11,000.

Uganda gunners have this year subscription to a sum £1,000 to war charities.

A fete in Gilgil raised more than £100 for the Kenya War Welfare Fund, which totals just over £1,000.

The sum of £17,800 has been placed at the disposal of the British-African Purchasing Commission in America as a gift to the Imperial Government from the pyrethrum growers in Kenya. This amount was raised by the "Daisy Chain," a method by which pyrethrum growers in the Colony gave quantities of pyrethrum to be sold in the U.S.A. for the purchase of a fighter plane.

Zanzibar's Fighter Fund had passed the £10,000 mark when the last mail left the Protectorate.

Beira British Charities Fund has now passed £1,000.

The National Air Raid Distress Fund has received £1,600 from the Nkana-Kiwe National Service League, £780 from the Bechuanaland War Fund, £600 from 54 farmer families of Mazabuka, £300 from the Mbombasa Unity War Effort Club, and £50 from ladies of Dar es Salaam.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund acknowledges £600 from the staff of Peeling & Co. Ltd., the residents in Mombasa, Portuguese East Africa, for the purchase of a night ambulance.

## The Great North Road

It was announced in Nairobi on Monday that the War Office has decided to build an all-weather road from Brokk Hill, Northern Rhodesia to Nairobi at a cost of £350,000, its being planned to have the work within two years. The object is to improve communications between South and East Africa by the reconstruction of this important section of the great North Road.

The work is to be done almost entirely by African labour. Italian prisoners of war being employed only on a few sections. The reason given is that it would cost too much to employ prisoners of war in small camps removed from railheads.

A great deal of work has been done recently on the improvement of the roads from Nairobi via Mombasa and Oegeli to Addis Ababa, and since January the last month work has been done on the roads in Northern Rhodesia.

**Fighters' Air Problems.**—The Luftwaffe is dispersed in general as follows: Air Fleet V under Kesselring before Leningrad, fully occupied; Air Fleet 417 (Kesselring), Achindu, biplanes, damaged and shaken; Air Fleet 115 (Sperrle) in Western Europe, living the assaults of the R.A.F., with apparently only one bomber wing left to it; Air Fleet IV (Ludendorff) in Ukraine, pushing back Air Fleet V (Stumpff); in Central and North Germany, calling urgently for reinforcements to attack Murmansk. The British boosted Kontrollor Corps, with its clouds of "Stukas" and crack fighter squadrons, has been hung against Leningrad to fit the gaps in Kesselring's fleet; the African Corps under Butowitz is now being checked by Italian machines. The German Kondor Corps, which spends normally half its resources in busily bombing the Balkans, where our observers begin to penetrate, to bomb Britain or attack Libya. It is needed to maintain the existing Air Fleets, and are supplied continually now. . . . Still every thing is still in the smashing Russia at the cost of some retribution. Can such pressure on Russia be diminished so that the Luftwaffe can be given a breathing-space in which (x) to its turn to disorganise the industrial development of air power in Great Britain, backed by the great resources of the U.S.A. (y) available Germany to concentrate on keeping pace technically and operationally with the R.A.F., which is obviously going to constitute the greatest challenge of the future, and (z) to attempt to blunt German morale by a resounding victory in the Middle East? In the past six months the strategic position of the British and German aircraft industries have been reversed. For six months Britain has had respite from bombing, and production and development have gone ahead while Germany is suffering from intensified bombing. Now 10% of the original enemy operational force has been destroyed in Russia. The Germans are having to rely on reinforcements in Russia to the pressure. The Russians have had little opportunity for training with the squadrons, save in having their first taste of active war, in one of the most bitter campaigns ever fought. The attrition rate has increased and the fighting quality has gone down. The German High Command cannot reasonably contemplate the present scale of losses in men, money, morale and attempts to maintain degraded air supremacy in the West. . . . Mr. Alan Massey, Senior Staff Correspondent

**The Caucasus.**—The Caucasus area produces approximately 11% of Russia's oil output. Its agricultural potential is something like 40% of Russia's total production, of about half the Ukrainian USSR. Azerbaijan is second only to Central Asia in the production of strong-resisting, unirrigated cotton. Rice, now by aeroplane, thrives. The sub-tropical climate of the Black Sea littoral, where three or four harvests a year is not unusual, has earned the district its name of Soviet California. One of the world's largest silk spinning works has developed from what was once a mere handicraft industry in the Caucasus. There Russia finds some of her best smelters. The exports of the Kuban are also very fair. For example, bacon, fine hams, bacon. All the world comes north-east for a more suitable for wintering, warmer, less barren invasions, too, are seen. Many "saftey" influences. Stalin is finally determined to make the Caucasus fortress. If the difficulties of a siege are great, the rewards of a successful invasion are greater, although Stalin's scorched earth policy can hardly permit the cementing up of oil wells and the destruction of all civilian attachments. Mr. Alan Massey in *The Daily Telegraph*.

**Britishman in Cologne.**—A British flying officer, who had to bale out near Cologne, walked into the city on a Sunday afternoon to give himself up. He expected that the police of some soldiers in the street would arrest him immediately. Instead they clicked their heels and saluted him. He had a 10-mark note with him, as my friends say, all British pilots bring them (German do) and decided to try his luck at a movie. He asked for a two-mark seat. The usher gave him back nine marks in change, explaining that men in uniform got in for half price. The movie over he walked the streets of Cologne until he found a police station and gave himself up. He told the police how difficult it was for British men in full uniform to get himself arrested in the heart of a German city. The police would not believe him, but they summoned the cashier of the movie house just to see. Did you sell this man a ticket? they asked. — certainly, she piped back, for half price. It isn't every day I can welcome Reichs-Arbeits-Mother. We know what R.A.M. stands for. — William Shirer, in this "Reichs-Karneval."

**Japan and Christianity.**—All the former bishops of the episcopate of Japan have been required to resign their all foreign missions removed from executive positions. The Japanese Protestants have amalgamated the various denominations and formed what is known as the Ecumenical Christian Church. In Japan, as in certain parts of Europe, there is foreign influence, no control, and receiving no money from abroad. The Salvos that Army has been reorganized, its name changed, its military units abolished, its foreign officers dismissed. It is linked with Japan, severed. It was stated that these changes were made to bring the Christian church into line with the growing national sentiment. Missionaries in Manchuria have bound themselves, so hedged about by legal restrictions and regulations that many find it difficult to do the work that which they came to do for the country. In Korea, the National Christian Council has been founded by order of the Japanese military governor, while the Bible Society has had to sever its link with London and come under complete Japanese control. In Formosa the Protestant missionaries have found themselves to withdraw, so that they do not embarrass their Chinese colleagues. The Rev. Mr. G. C. Newell, in a broadcast.

**The German Mind.**—The fact is that Germans are quite incapable of anything anybody. The German has an uncertain mind and makes up for this intellectual shortcomings by having recourse to emotional extremes, either gross virility, which he regards as strength, or a spiritual sensitivity. He is also moderately conceited and thus remains blind to outside opinion. He is equally prepared to kick and to kick, but he cannot. There are few things in which both bullying and subservience are absent. This sheep-like conglomeration of tribes possess in their minds a slight of Prussianism in the tradition of the army. The Prussian General Staff has taken upon itself of course the prerogative oficker master of the German people but also a prolonged and laborious training in military strategy and tactics. His sole pursuit is the science of conquest with total disregard for animalencies. The Nazi Party, on the other hand, is one man and one country, ready to the death. The newly created

# o. the War News.

**Opinions Epitomised.** — We had no idea how gigantic were the proportions of the Russian victory. Hitler:

"A man will man in a battle," — Lord Beaverbrook.

"The war is better than goodness," — Sir Stanley Greville.

"Russia seems ready to conquer Moscow." — Major-General Brabazon.

"Our ships are 20 times as rich in timber as our oranges." — Monsignor of Heath.

"Ecclesiastical rigidity is suffering from the shock." — The Bishop of St. Asaph.

"We were this morning given of £1,000,000,000 to help us defend ourselves." — Mr. P. C. Smith, M.P.

"The Germans are coming to India until the end of the year." — Sir Charles Trevelyan.

"India has 100,000,000 people approaching 1,000,000,000." — The Secretary of State for India.

"Russia's three rivers were good for defence. I fought them in two minutes." — Lord Darnley of Birkenhead.

"Of the workers in the aircraft industry 30% are women. That percentage should be 70." — Sir Charles Trevelyan.

"We now have bigger stocks of wheat than ever before in the history of this country." — Lord Woolton.

"Sediment is nothing worth of flesh." — General Sir Archibald Sinclair, Minister of Health.

"We expect ten gates and will be given the needed opportunity to make a good show of scrapping the Abyssinian War."

"The American aircraft industry delivered 1,594 aeroplanes in September." — U.S. Office of Production Management.

"An indispensable hunger and the sword as means of outdoor exercise." — G. W. Wilson, American Ambassador to Great Britain.

"The policy of the U.S.A. is the ground mist." — Sir Arthur Salter, M.P., Minister of the Home Security.

"Anybody reporting a case of pneumonia in Spain is entitled to demand the life imposed." — Madrid correspondent, *Daily Telegraph*.

"Four thousand of Germany's 10,000 industrial towns are now under water. Some of the remaining 6,000 are under floodwaters, and generally calculated to be in Great Southern staff." — Sir Frank Blakeney.

Germany has lost some 100,000 men to killed, wounded and missing on the Russian front. — Mr. Harry Saver, Ambassador.

"The German attempts to extend the Polish誕ation by organising a patriotic movement is too horrible to contemplate." — Mr. Edward Hanks.

"Many German authorised invasions in Russia have been forced to change over at horses' tempo to suit their maneuverability." — General Sokolovskiy.

"During 1940 the armies of India, with their British comrades, will be fighting a long front from the Caspian Sea to the River Nile." — The Prime Minister.

"Any political check either of his German or French supporters would mean an All-India Congress Council with 24 hours." — Sir Noyonath Baroo, Mayor of Calcutta.

"Under the German command in Russia the German divisions, Poland, the British, the French and the Hungarians, responded as uniformly as the British." — Mr. Angus L. Franks, less than 1,000 enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged by naval aircraft and from on-shore. — Lieutenant Commander R. Fletcher, M.P.

"The Germans in Persia constructed a landing-ground near Tabriz. Disclosing their preparations by such signs always the appearance of a series of tennis courts." — Mr. Arthur Greenwood.

"I only wish that the circumstances of the world could be shaped that there would not be any reasons for appointing field marshals." — Field Marshal Smuts, on receiving his baton. — Mr. Arthur Greenwood.

"Russia General Luttwitz, the theorist of total warfare, who first used the tactics of scorched earth in modern war." — General Kalmus, in *The Central European Observer*.

"The size of the savings of manpower has increased 200,000,000 in less than two years. This is eight times more than the population of the United Kingdom." — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"The anguish the world is suffering today is from the pervertive effect of knowledge and the rejection of all the ideals of civilization bar the Nazi." — Sir Robert Gregory, President of the British Association. "We must have one church, in proportion to population, than any other country in Europe. They require two red shirts, but we shall have three robes which do not meet these requirements." — General Gough.

"There will have to be a British invasion of the Continent." — Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. McNaughton.

All Army commanders I have met in Russia are finely cultured, highly intelligent men, in whom one immediately has great confidence. Most of these generals are young men who have earned promotion by their abilities." — Mr. Philip Jordans.

"You cannot have a free Press without capital, which cannot be simply provided by the State. If you do, you would be left with a free speech which would have the same uniformity of the Press in Germany." — The Lord Chancellor.

"During the last 2½ months of the war Scandinavian countries lost 114 ships of 2,700,000 D.T. and 1,120 merchant seafarers. Norway was first heavily hit, losing 10 sailing ships of 1,925 D.T. and 1,272 sailors sailing in the Arctic and Baffin seas. Sweden.

"The Prime Minister should get in touch with the Government and speak it with a view to the government. Who can protect us? Party, parliament, or the King? He appointed them. His own party does not have been men of energy and capacity." — Mr. T. L. Herdman, M.P.

"Without war Hitler can do no harm in living. Fields soaked in blood, towns reduced to heaps of ashes and smoke, hunger, poverty and tears of mothers, wives and sisters — these compose the element in which Hitler feels happy and comfortable." — M. Litvinoff, former Soviet Foreign Commissar.

"Some 200 young American tourists are passing through Batavia. Their destination is Chungking for health purposes, of course! But it would not be amiss to say that they are more air-minded than the average American young man." — Mr. John E. Riley, the American news commentator.

"The German aim of reaching the Volga and the Caspian before Christmas, if intermediate, Russia loses the immense industrial resources of the Urals, that loss will have to be made good on the commonality front of Britain and America or there will be a five years' war of doubtful issue." — Mr. J. L. Gwynn.

"Some people cannot swallow the fact that this is not a war between sovereign States but an international civil war between those who stand in the free way of Hitlerism and all countries who are not. In varying degrees, France, Germany, Italy, Vichy, and the Balkans, and Japan, and a Japanese ally, Korea, are enemies." — General Gough.

## PERSONALIA

The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Rt. Rev. E. F. Paget, is visiting Nairobi.

The birth of a daughter is announced to Captain A. J. and Mrs. Gress, of Kenya.

Councillor E. A. Vassy will be Nairobi's next Mayor and Councillor Charles Udall his Deputy.

Mr. J. H. McQuade, Comptroller of Customs, is now Acting Financial Secretary of Tanganyika Territory.

Sir Shafiq Ahmad Khan has been appointed High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. William Jackson is expected to reach Tanganyika in January next to take up his new duties as Governor.

A daughter was born last week to the Hon. and Mrs. R. G. Clifford, F.M.A.C.R., of Nairobi, Kenya.

A daughter was born in Arusha last week to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. George Jones, of the Tanga Division Administrative Service.

John Stevens and Lucy Hicks have completed a tour of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland under the auspices of the British Council.

Colonel D. W. Young has accepted the unanimous wish of his colleagues that he should continue in service for a further year as a member of Parliament.

Colonel C. P. Denaby, S.D., M.C., Chairman of the Inter-Service Atheneum Board, has been in a nursing home in Oxford, and is making good progress.

Mr. P. M. St. John, M.A., of the Rhodesia Legislative Assembly at Pretoria, and Mr. de Boer, are spending a holiday together in the Rhodesias, the Belgian Congo and East Africa.

Colonel J. Davis, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been paying a short private visit to East Africa. While he goes to West Africa on a special mission.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, a Commandant-in-Chief in the Far East, and formerly Governor of Kenya, is in Mombasa for conferences with representatives of the U.S. and Chinese Governments.

His many East African friends will deeply sympathise with Mr. F. P. Chandler on the death of his wife, who had endured much suffering over a long period with great courage and wonderful spirit.

Captain W. J. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C., and Messrs. T. M. Redington and D. W. Malcolm, District Officers, Tanganyika Territory, are now District Commissioners for Kericho, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa respectively.

Captain B. E. Hazelton, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and Gold Coast Regiment, and Norina Khan, only daughter of the late J. A. Kind and of Mrs. Kind, of Milverton, Southern Rhodesia, have been married in Nairobi.

Captain Stephen Denis Whetham, K.A.R., only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Whetham, D.S.O., and Mrs. Whetham, of Nairobi, and Dorothy Elisabeth, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. Burrell, of Kiambu, were recently married in Kenya.

Major-General Sir John Davison, who has succeeded the Hon. E. W. Pakenham, of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., has also been appointed to the London board of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company in succession to Mr. Parker.

Mr. George Hall, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, returned to London last week by air from his brief visit to the West Indies and the U.S.A., where he conferred with American officials on social and economic matters throughout the Caribbean.

Mr. A. B. Craig has been elected President of the Chamber of Commerce of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with Mr. P. A. Ballantyne as Vice-President. The Committee consists of Messrs. C. A. Barron, F. Watson, S. Gruber, C. R. Johnson, J. Patterson, H. Peumans and S. B. Small.

Mr. John East, a well-known Kampala business man, was recently sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour for the manslaughter of a dangerous driving instructor of an African policeman. His solicitors, Messrs. David Draper, Hay Ward and C. W. G. Timbs, all agreed in their litigants with the opinion formed by Mr. Justice Grumble.

The Rev. K. W. Taylor was consecrated Bishop of Northern Rhodesia by the Bishop of Zanzibar at Likoma Island, Malambo, headquarters of the I.M.C.A., on September 25. He was assisted by the Bishops of Nyasaland, Mauza, Lembabwe and Umtima. The Governor of Nyasaland and Lady Mackenzie Kennedy attended the ceremony.

Sir Arnold Brodman, who has been for so long in East Africa has received British honours of State for his services on the occasion of his retirement from the Government service there. The Governor, Sir James Willcock, said: "At a close of a very long and distinguished service to the Empire, I send you my warm thanks and my best wishes for the future."

Though the Emperor of Ethiopia is not yet diplomatically represented in London or Washington, he is understood to be choosing his Ministers, ambassadors, chargé d'affaires, etc., etc. Meanwhile, Mr. Endecott Abbot, who came to this country six years ago to represent the Ethiopian Legation, which left Abyssinia in 1936, is from his home at 500 Kensington, London.

Messrs. J. J. Somers, of Somers & Co., Cottonseed Oil, Soya Oil, Linseed Oil, and V. M. & R. Co., Natives, have been appointed to manage a branch from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Association, Planters' Association, and Western Province Chamber of Commerce to give effect to the policies of the Protectorate Government for communications on means by which Uganda can further help the Empire war effort.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Robert William Joshua Verney, of Nyasaland, a Wivenhoe, Essex, elder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Verney, of Flamstead, Essex, and Miss Anna Wallace, as is known throughout Nyasaland, first reached the Protectorate in 1932. After the outbreak of the last war he returned to England to join the Royal Field Artillery, with which regiment he served in the Middle East from early 1940 until after the Armistice, being commissioned in the field and wounded. In 1940 he settled in the Lilongwe area, in which area he has done much to foster Native cultivation of tobacco and cotton. An all-round sportsman, he has been shot, angler, built the first squash court in the district, sails a boat on Lake Nyasa, and in pre-war days delighted in winter sports in Switzerland and in riding to hounds making visits to England.

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## Obituary

The Rev. Dr. James George Gair, M.A., has passed away at his son's house.

We regret to record the recent death in Mafeking Northern Rhodesia of Mrs. Gordon Read, wife of the Provincial Commissioner.

Sir John Hewitt, who has died in his 84th year, was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the first Chairman of the governing body of the School of African and Oriental Studies established in the middle of the war, and held the position seven years.

News has been received by mail of the death in Umtata, Southern Rhodesia, of Mrs. H. J. Hudson, older daughter of Mr. W. F. Earle, and sister of the late Sir Guy Earlebridge, the founder of the Empire Farm School movement for settlement of British citizens in the Dominions and Dependencies.

In Sydney George Gair, who passed away in Lututu at the age of 71, settled in Kenya as a coffee grower after many years in business in Chile where he was brought into close and constant contact with the late Sir Sydney Hart, first Chairman of the Joint East African Board. Mr. Gair was a man of independent mind, who was often suspicious of the motives of public policy.

The death reported in Namibia at the age of 80 of Mr. W. H. N. Webber of Machakos, going to Kenya in 1919 from the Union of South Africa, to become farmer and entrepreneur. During the last year he was chairman of the P.A.M. in 1940 and 1941, and a year later the P.A.M. His other posts were Secretary of the Mombasa District Association for several years, Adjunct Commandant of the Kenya Defence Force, and a member of the Land Settlement Board. He leaves a widow and two children, one of whom, Peter, lately entered Dartmouth Naval College at the age of 14.

Mrs. Alice de Trafford, former Countess de Janze, was found dead last week in her home near Highgate, Hove. When divorce proceedings were pending between her and her then husband, she was in a compartment of a train standing in the Gare du Nord, Paris, by which Mr. de Trafford was about to leave for England when shots were fired and both were wounded. Five years later, after Count Frederick de Janze had obtained a divorce, they were married. In 1937 Mrs. Trafford was granted a divorce.

## Lord Hailey's Report

In the House of Lords last week Viscount Cobham asked whether, in view of the many false stories of statements alleged to have been made by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, on the subject of the amalgamation of that colony with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. His Majesty's Government had now received Lord Hailey's report on his recent inquiries, and he could therefore advise them if they had any statement to make in regard to him or in other respects.

Lord Moyes said that he had been asked to inform the House of Lords that the statement was based on untrue stories, and that the Government had no knowledge of any such statement.

## The Salisbury Secretariat

ALTHOUGH THE COLONIAL OFFICE has concerned itself with giving inquiries on behalf of the public nothing beyond the most meagre generalities concerning the newly-created secretariat of what is officially known as The Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia Inter-colonial Conference, has particularly hitherto been previously issued in the territories primarily concerned.

There, then, is another instance not only of poor publication but of poor liaison, for news which could be released in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland should obviously have been made known simultaneously in London.

The communiques to the public of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland state *inter alia*:

"The Secretariat is being set up to assist the three Governments to co-ordinate and intensify the work of the three territories and to arrive at agreed conclusions on issues created by or arising out of the war, which affect two or more of the territories."

"Upon the secretary will be laid the general duty of taking all possible steps to be of service to the three territories in their efforts to assist in the successful prosecution of the war. In particular, he will be expected to:

(i) assist in creating and supply needs of the three territories in order that they may be maintained and treated as a unit in the interests of the common continental commercial channels;

(ii) assist in co-ordinating measures for the safety of the territories of war-making."

On the smaller issues of communications, namely, port facilities, shipping, and labour, the secretariat will be in direct contact with South Africa and the British Central Supply Council in Delhi.

(iii) assist in preparing material for discussion of proposals for co-ordinated continental production in the three territories."

"Keep in touch on behalf of the three territories with the Ministers responsible for each territory and other Ministers affecting the territories in available shipping space."

"(iv) receive and collate representations regarding inter-colonial communications."

"(v) keep each territory continuously informed of the manpower requirements of the other territories for war purposes, inform each territory of the resources of the other two, and refer manpower and labour matters which require discussion to meetings of the Inter-Territorial Conference or of ad hoc delegations from the Governments."

"(vi) keep under constant review the operation of the tripartite labour agreement as it affects each territory."

"(vii) keep each Government continuously informed of matters arising from the imposition of import control."

"(viii) assist in planning for the re-employment of military personnel in civil occupations when hostilities have come to an end."

"All conferences and meetings for discussing whether or the Inter-Territorial Conference in pursuance of decisions reached there and subsequently ratified, will be organised or arranged by the secretary to the Conference."

"It will be the duty of each of the three Governments to keep the Secretary informed of any matter which is likely to affect the other Governments."

"In addition to the above, the secretariat will be responsible for the preparation of documents for presentation to the Inter-Territorial Conference, its decisions being taken by a majority vote of the Conference, a proposal, being implemented before adoption by each Government concerned."

"Editorial reference appears under 'Matters Not Solved'."

### Empire Broadcast

On Wednesday last week the opening of the tenth of October, the Empire Day of the British Commonwealth, shall be observed throughout the Empire with appropriate services for the welfare of the Empire, and the Empire Day broadcast will be made at 10.30 a.m. on the wireless station of the British Broadcasting Corporation, London, and will be heard in every part of the Empire.

The broadcast will consist of a series of addresses by the King, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, the Commonwealth Secretary, and other Commonwealth leaders.

## Questions in Parliament

### Negotiations with Emperor of Ethiopia.

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Eden asked the Secretary of State for War whether the status of the adviser to His Majesty's Government, to assist His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, had been defined; whether the adviser would be responsible; and (3) whether he had a statement to make concerning the negotiations between His Majesty's Government and the Emperor of Ethiopia?

Mr. Eden: "At these points, I shall read out a draft agreement which has been a matter of friendly discussions with the Emperor of Ethiopia, and is now under consideration by His Majesty's Government. I have every hope that it will be signed in the near future."

Mr. Noel-Baker: "In the first question you mentioned that certain articles published recently contained the impression that we were trying to get a protectorate in Ethiopia."

Mr. Eden: "His Majesty's Government have no intention of pursuing any such policy."

### Diplomatic Representations Made Appointed.

Mr. Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for War whether, in view of the difficulties now being experienced by the Emperor of Abyssinia in controlling some changes in the frontier, the administration of what used to be Italian East Africa could, with a view to obtaining his co-operation, be induced to give him a massive co-operation.

Mr. Eden: "It is, and always has been, the policy of His Majesty's Government to render the aid and guidance for which the Emperor has asked. This is effected by affording the services of the eight or rapidly changing commissioners of the Royal Engineers."

Mr. Wedgwood: "I am sure the gentleman aware that putting the matter into the hands of the Engineers at the present time is the best method of securing help for co-operation with the Emperor."

Mr. Eden: "I am not aware that the gentleman is up to the military, but if I tried to point out, we are at present engaged in negotiations, a sort of sort of which I hope that agreement will be reached, including the appointment of diplomatic representatives."

Mr. Mahon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what reply had been received from the Emperor of Ethiopia to the communication sent him with the rest of the resolution adopted at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Mr. Eden: "His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have received a communication from the Emperor of Ethiopia expressing his desire to associate himself and his Government officially with the resolution adopted at the last Conference in

London, the object of which was to prohibit the armaments which the League of Nations had recommended to the Emperor of Ethiopia."

Mr. Wedgwood asked whether the Emperor of Ethiopia had been invited to attend the Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva, and whether the African states had been invited.

Mr. Eden: "The Emperor of Ethiopia did not attend, and the only reason the proposed secret or executive council, which from Ethiopia unworkable, because

the Emperor of Ethiopia is not the transport of these Italian officials, who are all the full entitled for the service of the Emperor of Ethiopia, stipulated by His Majesty's Government that the Italian Government shall be responsible for the cost of all the men supplied by these transportation ships at the time of delivery."

Mr. Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for War what steps were being taken in British East Africa to develop the services of European and non-European labourers, especially in road improvements and other public works.

Mr. Eden: "A few hundred Italian and Native labourers have already been at work on the roads, and, after some months in two small experiments, arrangements are almost complete for the employment of a larger number of the non-Europeans, and, in addition, other labourers, known for long experience, have been experimented with, and have been very successful."

**American Airways (Africa).**  
Mr. Stannards asked the Secretary of State for War whether permission had been given to an American company to operate an air line across the continent.

Mr. Smith: "An agreement has been concluded between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and Pan American Airways (Africa), a subsidiary of Pan American Airways, Inc., for the operation of an air transport service between Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The agreement is to be made by the Permanent Commission of the League of Nations, and is to come into force on the termination of the League of Nations in consequence of the entry of two states across the Suez Canal into the League. The agreement will run for a period of ten years, and from the start of the period will be renewable for a further period as may be agreed."

Mr. Stannards: "In view of the fact that the proposed air line will not be available until the end of next year, when the permanent commission of the League of Nations will be established, the agreement will not come into force until the end of next year."

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There should be reciprocity for British air lines to fly over or call at United States territory.

Mr. A. Sinclair : "I will reluctantly bear in mind the suggestion, but I am sure my hon. friend will agree that we should be very grateful to the United States for the great help that has been given."

Mr. Keeble : "With my right hon. friend, I am also assured that this agreement will not be continued after the war."

Mr. A. Sinclair : "I think it would be premature to discuss that matter."

#### Minister of State's Middle East Organisations

The Minister of State in the Middle East, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, speaking of the organisations he had set up, said : "There is the Middle Eastern Economic Council under my chairmanship... The members of the Council are the variety of organisations concerned with the E.O.P. and its

#### News Items in Brief

Estimated tobacco production will be higher than is generally forecast for last year at United 1,884,220 lb.

The tobacco crop in Rhodesia is expected to be considerably higher than that of the past two years.

Twelve Southern Rhodesian teachers who have completed a two years' training course in this country are on their way back to the Colony.

The Kenya Education Department and Information Directorate are giving a joint weekly broadcast to European, Indian and African schools in the Colony.

Sales of the current Southern Rhodesian tobacco crop have passed the £2,000,000 mark, easily a record for the Colony. This is an all-time trading figure.

A lion recently transported from the White Sisters' Mission, Tahora, Tanganyika Territory, and was shot through a gap in the top of the cage.

Telephone and Wireless (Holdings) Ltd., announces payment of a preference dividend of 2½% less income tax at the rate in the £ for the half-year ended June 30.

As a precautionary measure to conserve local stocks of flour, bakers in Southern Rhodesia recently asked the public to reduce their bread consumption by one-third. The report of the inquiry into the administration of Bulawayo Municipality, conducted by Major W. P. M. H. Llewellyn, Durban, is expected by the beginning of December.

The recommendation of the Praire Committee of the Bulawayo Town Council that the discount for prompt payment of rates should be reduced to 2½% is a reminder that the rate has hitherto been at the extremely high level of 20%.

Tanganyika Territory produce imported into Kenya and Uganda during 1940, was £1,192,450, of which £7,000 was consigned to Uganda. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory during the same period was £278,600.

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## Joint East African Board

### Notably Informative Annual Report

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD, covering the calendar year 1940, is naturally a much shorter document than usual, for the war makes it desirable to omit some of the customary facts and figures and reduce the consumption of paper to the minimum.

All things considered, the report is surprisingly informative. It would, for instance, have been understandable if the tables of the principal exports from East Africa had been omitted, yet they are included.

The review of the export industries of the territories is succinct but adequate, and even contrives to embrace some facts which are not widely known. No commodity receives more than a few hundred words, and some are covered in five lines, yet all satisfactorily.

Space on space precludes extended quotation, but the following passages will serve to indicate the nature of this useful document.

**Cotton.**—The 1940 crop in Uganda was 325,000 bales of average quality. Now that the shortage of freight would make it impossible to market the Uganda crop resulted in very low prices at the beginning of the season. At first Spain was the principal buyer, but later the French Government came into the market and bought about 80,000 bales on advantageous terms. Unfortunately, most of this cotton must have fallen into enemy hands after the defeat of France. The new B.L. 12 seed was planted throughout the Kyagwe district and is much liked by Lancashire spinners. Its product is readily sold whenever supplies are available, and it is superior in staple to the ordinary Kampala crop.

**Mining.**—The mining industry must be regarded as having developed satisfactorily last year, considering all the difficulties of wartime operation, and a number of the most important properties encourage greater confidence than at any previous period. One mine is already being worked on the 14th level, some 1,360 feet below the surface, this being easily the greatest depth yet reached in East African mining. Subject to the necessary man-power and stores being available, gold production for the current year seems likely to attain new records in quantity and value.

**Animal Industries.**—For military needs in East Africa previous surpluses of beef and mutton have been absorbed both in European and Native sources of supply, and the extra meat required for dairy and pig products has been met by production which would otherwise have been exported. Some figures may be quoted in illustration. At the Nairobi Municipal Abattoir 114,700 head of cattle were slaughtered in 1940, 50,500 more than in the previous year. At the new Liebig factory 58,000 cattle were handled, 48,000 from Tanganyika and 47,000 from Kenya, the Native stockowners of which provided most of the fresh meat required by the forces.

A substantial increase in the output of the dairy industry was realised, 8,500,000 lbs. of butterfat being produced. Steps are being taken to increase the accommodation of the cold storage plant at Mombasa to meet export needs. The wool crop has been sold to the Wool Control Board at about 20% above cost, and in conformity with the agreed prices for Australian and South African wool.

It is reported that the campaign to prevent the spread of rinderpest southwards has been made successful by the use of the attenuated desiccated virus, and

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and its shareholders, and at a much lower cost by the Government's voluntary.

With the object of developing the export of big timber, the Kenyan Government has, on the recommendation of the Merchant and Producers Committee of the Kenya War Council and Uplands Board, a factory for sawmills, which has been established since the war began. The first extensions of the existing factory, which now accommodates 100,000 cubic feet of timber, are in immediate contemplation.

East African has compensated very satisfactorily its shareholders and military camp staff by the constant increase in the pay of the troops. The activities of East African Metal Company are highly significant. They hope that their enterprise in Kenya has come into its own and has been actively engaged throughout the year in the production, on an ever progressive scale, of battle equipment for the Forces.

**sugar.** East African sugar production has been, and continues to be of particular importance to the supply requirements of the Imperial Forces (including the Royal Navy) operating in the African and Middle Eastern theatres of war, as well as providing for East African domestic consumption.

A warm tribute is paid to the war-time services of the Uganda and Uganda Railways.

#### *(Continued from next page)*

Friends, I enclose a publicity note from Britain with respect to better understanding of our problems, would be greatly at peace per work. I only hope the British Press will be encouraged to print more sympathetically about Britain.

Mr. E. J. Courtney, founder and editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, writes: "Heartily reprobate greetings. Hope that successes in East Africa will shortly be repeated throughout all war zones."

## New Empire Press Rates First Measures to East Africa and Uganda

The first measures to be taken to widen and develop the inland and seaport telegraph services in East Africa and Uganda under the new régime of the Government were inaugurated last week. The first cable service was laid from Mombasa to Kisumu, and telegrams were dispatched by East African telephone.

Services between Salisbury and the Rhodesian plateau and Bulawayo are being prepared.

On occasion of Empire-wide adoption of parity a world rate for trans-sea telegrams and air flights was set up, and the *Standard* and *East African Standard* and *Kenya Standard* became the first news media to promote how far away the Empire stands in its stand for Empire-wide liberal policy and a lasting peace.

A similar message went to the *Kenya Standard* in which the note was expressed that with the increase inter-Empire news exchange will bring the British public with a much improved understanding of Kenya, not least of settling and achievement of the *Wesland Lines*, with messages in due time that closest understanding of Empire affairs will be promoted.

The *East African Standard* replied: "Thanks for

*(Continued at foot of previous column)*

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## MINT MINING NEWS

## De Beers and S. Rhodesia Shareholders of Diamond Concession.

The Directors of De Beers Consolidated Mines have announced that by arrangement with the Government of Southern Rhodesia the Company has taken over the diamond concession granted on December 28, 1949, by the British South Africa Company. The consideration of financial assistance given by the Government to the company in connection with the development of S. Rhodesia in consequence of the independence of Rhodesia.

The original concession of Southern Rhodesia purchased the mineral rights of the U.S.A. Company, but these did not include diamonds and so separated the diamond concession contained in the original title. The new arrangement has now been made by the company to effect its acquisition of a forty-tonnage over a period of 20 years starting under authority of the concession at the end of each year.

During the outbreak of war it has become increasingly difficult owing to technical and economic considerations to carry out this arrangement, and knowing the desire of the Government and people of Southern Rhodesia to develop all mineral resources fully, however, the company has agreed to abandon the concession for the time being, subject to the Government passing the necessary legislation to legalise the surrender.

In view of the traditionally friendly relations which have existed between the De Beers Company and Southern Rhodesia for many years, the directors of the company feel that they can confidently leave it in the hands of the Government to see that there is no irrational exploitation or unnecessary waste of the diamonds for the benefit which might endanger the diamond trade and thereby the De Beers Company.

## Tanami Gold Syndicate.

Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate Ltd. reports a loss of £5,271 for the year to December 31, 1950. A depreciation of £1,152 included a loss of £2,000 on investments, £2,053 loss on the realisation of investments £2,000 charged but not paid fees less £1,000 to the consulting engineers Bewick Moreing and Co., two weeks and only £4 for secretarial fees and office rent, £1,000 to auditors and £302 claimed as directors' fees but not paid. The company's total income was £8,416.

The report states that good progress is continued by Rosenthal Gold Mines, Ltd., in which Tanami retains a large interest and that very encouraging results are reported from the further development and prospecting undertaken by the Rosenthal syndicate, Ltd.

Tanami's issued capital amounts to £100,000, sundry creditors amount to £12,470, and dividends at £2,976. Liabilities are entered in the balance sheet at the cost price of £11,370, and the auditors append a note that no provision has been made for the substantial difference between the quoted price and the current market value of the quoted securities. Cash in hand is £391 and sundry debts total £10,700.

At the annual meeting to be held in London to-day Mr. E. A. Young, the retiring chairman, addresses himself to the election. His colleagues on the board are Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick (chairman) and Mr. A. H. Moreing.

## Company Progress Reports

**Kanthal Gold Areas.** During the company's financial year ended June 30, 1950, Kanthal Gold Areas, Ltd., treated 116,481 long tons of gold-bearing ore and recovered 15.5 fine oz. of gold at 1.63 oz. per ton, reckoned after sharing all development expenditure, but before amortisation, depreciation, debenture interest and working expenses. Recovered ore reserves at the end of the year were 1,200,000 long tons of an average grade of 0.22 troy oz. per ton, reckoned by the cut-off method. Total working expenses amounted to £1,110,000, of which £1,000,000 was spent on development.

Development costs during the year totalled 26,216 long tons of ore, and the total embodied 2,900 lb. and unutilised ore potential totalled a quantity of 10,000 long tons. The average width was 55 inches, and the average value 8.11 cents with a maximum width of 1,100 inches and a maximum value of 10.80 cents. The rate of recovery was 80 per cent. of 1.63 oz. fine gold in the total.

Since July 1, 1950, has been at an increased rate of 300 tons per day and the average ton treated during June was 23.50 lb., which, it will be noticed, is a very reduction on the average for the year.

**Cam and Motor.** During September the company sold 26,000 tons of ore and realised £1,000 to the value of £1,000 to the month's credit being £1,000 compared with £1,000 in the previous month.

**Nyirodo.** The returns to date show that 100,000 tons were extracted from 1,000,000 cubic yards of rock, and 172,000 tons of concentrate were treated, giving a total for the month of 1,113,120 cubic yards.

**Shabongi.** 54,700 tons of ore treated, which gave a yield of 23,688 tons of a product for the month, or £1,000,000 worth with £1,000 in the previous month.

**Repende.** A profit of £1,000 was earned from the mining of 10,600 tons which yielded gold to the value of £2,600.

**Mtata.** During September 412 oz. were produced and sold at the crushed white gold of £2.88.

## BOAT ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

At the Annual General Meeting held yesterday at the offices of Royal Antwerp Copper Mines, Ltd., shareholders who took part in the distribution of £1,000,000 in the unit, less regard has been had to the fact that this was issued June 30 last. The annual dividend of £1,000,000 is paid as soon as possible after receipt of the audited accounts from Northern Rhodesia. The listing of the final dividend in £1,000,000 had not been expected by the Stock Exchange, of course, because of the unfair deviation of the price made in the case of this company and that of the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies generally.

## Hib Tinto.

The Rio Tinto Company, which has large holdings in Northern Rhodesian copper mining enterprises, announces payment of a 2½% dividend on the half-yearly 5% preference shares.

## Mining and Metallurgical Club.

The M.M.C.'s premises at 3, London Wall, London, E.C. 2, which were badly damaged by enemy action, were officially re-opened last week.

## Mining Personalities.

Mr. R. A. Davies, Director of Geological Services, has left.

Mr. R. C. Taylor has been appointed secretary to the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, Ltd., in the place of Mr. G. Bradbury, who has retired.

## News of Our Advertisers.

Messrs. Braithwaite & Sons Co. Engineers, Ltd., report a net profit for the year to March 31, 1950, of £21,572, (against £20,000). The final ordinary dividend of 3½% again makes 5% for the year. £28,000 is carried forward, compared with £28,000 brought in, and the general reserve has been raised to £50,000.

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