

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 11, 1941.

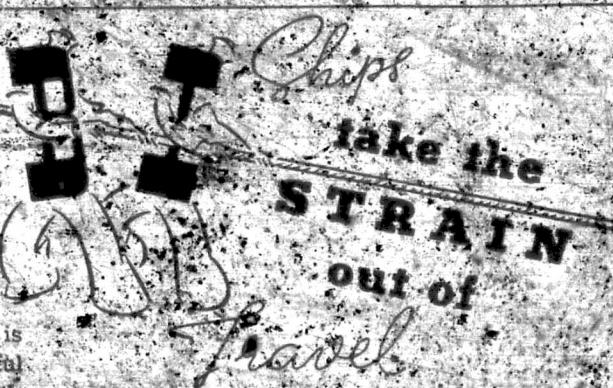
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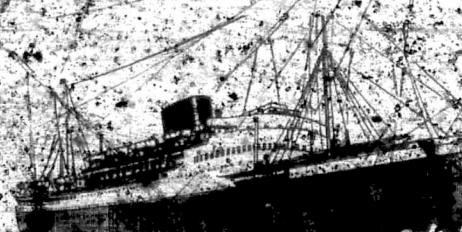
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Thursday, December 11, 1941

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F. S. Judd

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA are many who will have considerable initial reservations in regard to some remarks about British radio propaganda made by Mr. H. G. Glazie, Director-General

Our Propaganda and the Italians, in his recent address to the Royal Empire Society. Indeed, now as for long in Germany, listening to British broadcasts is forbidden under crushing penalties said Mr. Glazie, who added that the Hitler Government deemed it important enough to attack British broadcasts. The complexity and delicacy of the task entrusted to the B.B.C. and other agencies of British propaganda will not be underestimated by the public, which will be reminded of its own convictions when the senior official of our broadcasting service can enlist testimony as to its effectiveness. The road towards improvement lies, not by search for compliment but for faults and in the latter direction the B.B.C. should alone they have much to discover in the ways with which this newspaper is most concerned.

In this connexion our propaganda has committed, and continues to commit, basic errors that are in the highest degree injurious to our cause, which, if it cannot too often be repeated, is to win this war as soon as possible. In fact, if not in intention, our propaganda in regard to Italy has been half-hearted from the

Misconceptions That Hinder Our War Effort.

point of view of the British African territories most directly affected by Italy's entry upon the war, that propaganda taken as a whole has indeed grievously failed to reveal a grasp of what Italy's conduct implied. Even assassins strike timid and blood in collision with her. Her master, Italy sought through the advantage of a geographical situation fortunately denied the Nazis to seize our Eastern African Dependencies while simultaneously severing them from and from Britain's communications Mediterranean and Suez Canal lines. What and nothing less, is what Italy attempted. The stroke failed—very largely because our armies in East Africa composed substantially of troops from East, Central, West and South Africa followed General Wavell's blows against the Fletcher Graziani in Libya by a shattering campaign in Somaliland and Ethiopia.

All allowance being made for difficulties of communication and the very speed of our operations, the publicity given to these great feats of arms was both flagrant and patchy. Unfortunately this was, a more

Italy's Equal Share in Crime.—In this connexion lies in propaganda followed. The general recklessness of the Italian populace reinforced a tendency in many quarters to sympathise with that nation and view her as the mischievous and deluded dupe of the ferocious Hitler. Nothing could be less illogical, and in time of war more fatal in conception and consequence. Italy has estab-

and the verdict that people of the size or
miles which they deserve, the British
equally with their Government, stand charged
with common crimes. Who will say that
British propaganda has been so conducted as to
arouse recognition of this? On the contrary, as
we have jettisoned more of the tendency to
condone the acts of German aggression and
bestiality, the minder has seemed to grow our
sense of hostility towards Italy. For long
it was minded and influential propagan-
dists, with one foot in the abyss and the
other in the past, made play with such matters
as a small ill-fortune upon an Italian thief who went to
war against the Britain that had helped him to
her liberty (and it might be said to her
establishment in Africa).

Such verbal devices serve once only, when
addressed as at first they were, to the educated
public of Italy when in mid-1917 they
fished the bandit's dagger from under the
Fascist cloak. Beyond this

Strike Hard — to change the metaphor
— there are shots fired in the air.
Strike Home — instead of on the target.
The fact being that the average
member of the Italian masses — that is to say,
the raw material of revolt against their rulers — cares as little about Garibaldi's sayings in 1860
as do our own citizens at home or in our
Colonies about Gladstone's assertions ten or
twenty years later. Nor has this state of
affairs arisen in the fault of the right-lead. "Our
armies are tearing and will tear your African
Empire to pieces." That note went home to a
shuddering audience at the time of the rout of
Butcher Graziani's forces. It was real propa-
ganda, menacing as fate, sinking at the bosoms
of men. Few can achieve the Churchillian
temper and technique; but the model was there.
History can be left to take care of itself; while
the guns roar, and until they are silent in our
final triumph, the Italian people must be told
that as they continue to countenance criminal
folly, so they must expect empty stomachs and
those rags and tatters into which their empire
has been duly torn.

Let there be no mistake. The practical
effect of propaganda is immense. An example
closely concerning our East and Central
African Dependencies lies ready to hand. For
longer than is agreeable to

The Parent of [redacted] the urgent project
Procrastination of the all-weather road
from Northern Rhodesia to the Kenya Highlands hung fire. Everyone
interested in the territories knew that such an
improvement in communications was a need

overdue, but not even the near prospect of war,
or yet its outbreak, can shake the bureaucratic
into action. After endless departmental dallying, the scheme has at length been fathered by
the War Office, which, ironically enough, chose
the virtual end of the war in East Africa to
announce the plan's beginning; construction is
now to be put in hand and completed within two
years. It was explained that the work was to
be done almost entirely by African labour.
Italian prisoners of war [redacted] allowed only
in very sections, because it would cost too
much to employ prisoners of war in small
engines remote from railhead. Having thus
gathered thousands of Italians, among them the
labourers and craftsmen who had been
employed in constructing the finest highways
in East Africa, and being ourselves short of
native civilian labour, largely through the call
upon them for military service in the East
African campaign, here was a real opportunity
to apply superfluity in relief of deficiency.
Instead, vast numbers of these Italians were
sent to loll their time away in India, Southern
Rhodesia and the best parts of Kenya, Tangan-
kwa Territory and Nyasaland. What real
utility would there have been in arranging
the passage of small groups of these prisoners
who would have been eager to give their
service in order to engage in such an occupation
of relative freedom and earn a little money?
Do the authorities know the conditions under
which Italian labourers lived while making
roads in Ethiopia? If not, let them study the
captured confidential document written by the
Italian Blackshirt General Bonacorsi as published in *East Africa and Rhodesia* recently.
The public of our African Dependencies is quite
incorrigible by the excuses made by spokes-
men for the War Office and the Colonial Office,
and if the suspicion of tenderness towards the
Italians be therefore held valid, our authorities
have none but themselves to blame.

If one imperative ineffective propaganda
the right attitude of mind, assuredly the second
is right timing. If the impression has gone
abroad that we are dealing on a war-time
favouritism basis

The Emperor who Waits and Watches with the Italians, how at
this compare with our
attitude towards the man who was most foully
wronged by them six years ago? In Addis
Ababa the Emperor Haile Selassie now sits re-
stored to his throne, but naturally anxious
that we implement without needless delay our
guarantee to restore his independence, what
must he think as he beholds this velvet-handed
treatment of his foes and ours in contrast with

our continued delays in restoring his covetous rights without which his title must remain a mockery. Now that the fall of Gondar has brought to a close Italian resistance and usurpation in East Africa, conclusion like the end of the campaign in Ethiopia appears by

hostility by the living son, heirship of the Emperor's own Patriot countrymen, it is earnestly recommended that this end with the beginning of a less vindictive policy both in propagandist and action in respect to our deeply injured and yet staunch friends.

23,500 Prisoners Taken at Gondar

Italian Defence Outnumbered Attack by More Than Two

GONDAR was defended by the much more levies than 23,500 men, almost half of them Indians, this total being more than double the estimated enemy strength as given in recent official statements from Nazareth. Shortly after our last issue went to press East African Command Headquarters announced:

"It is now known that the enemy prisoners taken at Gondar number approximately 11,000 Indians, and 12,500 Malaysians. Our forces numbered less than half the enemy, and our casualties were light in comparison with the number of troops engaged. The evacuation of these thousands of prisoners started on November 30 and is continuing." General Nair, the Indian commander and many other senior officers were among the first to be evacuated.

It is too early to give full details of guns, ammunition, transport and military stores captured, but it is already known to be considerable, including 50 guns.

All outlying garrisons have now surrendered, and Gondar is rapidly adapting itself to the new British administration.

The foregoing facts dispel the absurdity of German and Italian propaganda that the Gondar garrison fought for 8 months against overwhelming numerical odds. In fact, the weather prohibited operations until recently, and even our numerically weaker forces overcame the enemy in about 11 days' preliminary operations and onset of full-blown assault.

G.O.C. in Gondar Tribute to East African Forces

East African Command Headquarters, Nairobi, announced last week that Lieutenant-General Wetherall, acting G.O.C. in East Africa, accompanied by Major-General Sir C. Howkes, the Divisional Commander, inspected the different units comprising the force which had captured Gondar, Italy's last stronghold in Ethiopia. The commandant said:

"On the parades, which occurred on two successive days, were men from the Modeste Country, East, South and West Africa, the Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, both Regulars and Irregulars, and a detachment of Free French. The whole presenting a magnificent and stirring picture."

The inspections were preceded by the G.O.C. in many cases speaking to their respective regiments, both followed by a march past General Wetherall taking the salute.

After the inspection a personal message from the G.O.C. was read out by individual companies, the different translations being necessary to ensure that the diverse nations of the parade all understood the sense of which the following is the true

"With the capture of Gondar the East African force has accomplished its immediate mission of defeating the Italian forces opposed to us."

"We may boast that we have advanced nearly 3,000 miles, defeating in many battles an enemy superior to ourselves in numbers and artillery. We have done so because our task owing to our superior leadership, the valor of our soldiers, and the bravery of our armament."

"Some of the troops which have fought at Gondar are veterans, but the majority have seen little or no

previous fighting. In the difficult and stern field of this peace, you have displayed the same fighting spirit."

"Through this hard and arduous warfare we have selected our enemy; the time has not come to relax. It is time for us a breathing space in which to perfect ourselves in our own tactics and the mastery of our weapons."

"We do not know what plans our enemy may make for the future, but we will fight up to the mark and certainly."

"A safe and a well-earned rest from the heat of this climate. London congratulates you on the fine lead you have taken in the capture of Gondar."

"Your present Commander-in-Chief commands your support, and I am certain that whatever calls may be made on you in the future will be met with the same determination and success as you have recently displayed."

The Emperor of Ethiopia last week issued the following statement:

"I am very glad to hear that London has succeeded. I understand there was hard fighting by the Imperial and Patriot forces, in which the latter played an important part. I am proud to learn that the Imperial command in the final battle for Gondar must be given to East African and Patriot forces. The fall of Gondar is the end of a rapid and well-carried-out campaign which started in February."

"We have been waiting for two weeks before we can really devote ourselves to consolidating our independence and organising our Government. One was the crushing of all Italian resistance in Ethiopia. This has now been achieved. The other is the signing of an Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, which we hope will be accomplished shortly."

Italians to be Moved from Ethiopia

The Deputy Chief Political Officer, in making a broadcast on December 8, the following announcement in English, Italian and Amharic:

"As soon as existing British military interests in Ethiopia have been liquidated, the British forces will be withdrawn from the country. The British have engaged what necessary steps to remove the feeding, housing and employment of Italian war contractors and others. It will be possible to look after their own interests. The Italians, therefore, must be removed before the British forces leave Ethiopia."

Moved by humanitarian considerations, the British Government have approached the Italian Government with proposals for their repatriation to Italy. These negotiations are now within sight of a successful conclusion. Men unfit for military service, women and children will be sent Home to Italy in British liners.

Pending arrival of these ships they will be collected in or near embarkation ports, where special camps are now being prepared with every regard to health and welfare. Eleven thousand persons destined for Italy in February will be moved to these camps before embarkation, the first moves being made on December 15."

Men of conscription age will be evacuated to accommodation prepared for them in British East African ter-

men. — The first batch of these men will leave Addis Ababa on December 2 for a special camp prepared for them in British Somaliland.

Prior to embarking during the coming month this early effort will be made to see that the removal of Italians from Ethiopia is carried out with due regard to the health and, so far as circumstances permit, the comfort of the men, women and children.

Press correspondents have reported telegraphically from Gondar that the Italian engineers with their African labour secretly built a road with the main parts protecting the Italian strongholds were most precipitate, so much so that even the talented Italian road-builders had dismissed the project as impracticable. This road, having been made nearly 100 miles of the infantry brigades, often hauled by tractors, and frequently in danger of toppling into the abyss beneath the road, descended from the high tableland toward Lake Tana and so assisted by Patrol forces took the Italians in their rear.

Gondar is described as a full-grown city, with three-story office buildings, many excellent villas, and large and deep air raid shelters.

Many enemy prisoners are temporarily confined in an ancient castle, but many of the officers have been allowed to return to the villas in which they were previously billeted. All are described as fit except those with health which leaves the official reports of starvation.

Southern Rhodesian Air Training Scheme.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has received from the Secretary of State for the Dominions a message to the following terms:

"We have been discussing with the Air Ministry the air training scheme which the Government of Southern Rhodesia have established so successfully in the Colony, and it is right that our Ministers should be made aware of the fact that the Air Ministry have expressed their high appreciation of the speed and efficiency with which despite the difficulties inseparable from war conditions the scheme has been developed."

"I am deeply grateful for the cordial spirit with which your Ministers and all those associated with this enterprise have co-operated at all times in solving the problems inevitably arising in the course of the development of the scheme, and they regard it as a most valuable and substantial contribution to our air effort against the enemy."

"The pilots trained at the scheme have reached a very high standard, and this causes the Air Ministry to look forward most eagerly to the addition of all the services of the steadily increasing number of trained pilots and crews who are becoming available."

The Air Ministry is grateful to the Rhodesian Government for having scrupulously observed directions in regard to secrecy.

A Rhodesian squadron operating with the R.A.F. has received its official crest. The High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. S. M. Lamaga, in presenting the crest, said: "On this crest is an eagle known as the 'Stabbed in the Skies'. We think it a most fitting badge and motto for the Rhodesian Squadron."

The crest shows a bald eagle in flight. The design was approved by the King after a competition in the Colony.

Carnivals and Awards.

Mr. R. C. Tredgold, the Minister of Defence, stated that about 1,000 Southern Rhodesian ground casualties had so far totalled no more than 114 — killed or died of wounds, 82 died on active service, 46 wounded, 20 survivors of war, and 11 missing. This, he said, ab initio, justified the Government's policy of dispersing the troops among different units.

With Commander R. J. Kynoch Whitmore, who has died in a military hospital at the age of 51, ended a period of flying in East Africa before the war, which he was on duty with the Middle East Command.

Captain C. B. Robinson, Sudanese Pilot Officer, son of the late Major-General W. H. D. Robinson, and his brother Captain C. B. Robinson of Bomber Command, has died in the war.

Acting Flight Lieutenant J. H. Weston, who was reported by the Air Ministry as missing, believed to be dead, during his first operation over Bardia, was only 20 years of age. He had joined Messrs. Smith, MacKenzie & Co., in East Africa in 1931 and had been stationed in that last place physically ever since until he volunteered early in the present war. He was a pilot and would have gone far in business.

Sergeant Gustavus J. J. Tunley, R.A.F., a young Rhodesian, was killed recently by flying accident in this country. He was a cricketer and Rugby player.

Sergeant Frank St. L. Rolfe and Sergeant A. J. Meek, two Rhodesian members of the R.A.F., are reported missing from air operations on November 30.

Flying Officer J. A. G. Parker, R.A.F., now prisoner of war in Italian hands, has been captured in Southern Rhodesia.

Pilot Officer P. H. S. Simmonds, son of the Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. H. H. D. Simmonds, has been mentioned in dispatches.

Sergeant Pilot M. Gruber, who came from Mashaba, Southern Rhodesia, failed by a narrow escape the other night. When over Hartmann his plane was hit in several places, and a piece of shrapnel carried away part of the earpiece of his flying helmet. Yet not one member of the crew was even scratched.

Funds for War Purposes.

A sum of \$10,000, subscribed by friends and creeds, was sent by Uganda as a birthday gift to Mr. Prime Minister. Who was asked to devote it to whatever war or welfare purpose he thought best, \$6,000 was sent to Mr. Churchill by members of the Kenya Weekly News, Nakuru, for the purchase of a fighter aircraft.

Subscriptions to East African War Bonds, from the end of September to mid-November, £1,409,395.

Net deposits in the Kenya Post Office Savings Bank have increased by £136,000 since July, 1940, when the Colony's war savings campaign was launched.

Northern Rhodesia's sale of War Savings Certificates has reached £1,200,000 on November 20. The weekly sales now average £500 certificates.

The Uganda War Fund has sent £500 to Mrs. Churchill's Aid-to-Russia Fund.

Gifts for the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund include £1,000 from the British War Charities Fund, Bristol.

Employees of the Broken Hill mine have now contributed £3,407 to the Imperial War Fund.

The National Service League, Warwick, now totals £10,474,000, having been cablegrammed mid-November to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund. In a War Service Week Nchanga raised more than £500.

When Sir Charles Dundas, Governor of Uganda, visited the Ondito Leper Colony recently to present to Miss M. Lamaga of the Church Missionary Society, the visitors of the C.M.S., a cheque for £5,100, for the Empire War effort from the fingerless hands of the inmates. The money, as on a previous occasion, was raised by the sale of bundles of firewood collected by the lepers and sold to local traders and others.

In many parts of England, South Africa, money is being collected for Christmas parties and Christmas trees to locate children. This year it has been decided in some places to omit the whole thing and proceed, as in other half-a-dozen countries in Great Britain for the relief of war districts.

Review of Gondar Operations

End of a Blockade Begun in January

A review of the Gondar operations prepared by the War Office states:

Military operations in the Gondar area have been very largely in the nature of a blockade, and in them a very large part has been played by the Patriot forces. Abyssinia, trying under British officers.

At the end of January the 5th of Gondar was followed by an adyaleded column along the Metema-Gondar road which on January 7 had reached Wadai, 30 miles west of Cheiga, 120 miles west of Gondar. It was pursuing an enemy force which had abandoned much of its material and transport. Beyond Wadai, however, the road was heavily mined, and on March 3 strong resistance was encountered 22 miles along the Cheiga road, and our small column did not proceed further.

Meanwhile a mechanised column starting from Um Hora, 15 miles north of Gondar, in the direction of Adwa, penetrated about 40 miles and helped to isolate Gondar from the north. Further south Patriot forces, co-operating with British elements sent to their help, captured Enfazera and Daagha, south of Erke Jama, inflicting many casualties on the enemy; by March 1 they had added to their success by capturing Bifur and Mankusa; taking 2,000 prisoners and forcing the Italians to fall back on Debra Markos. On March 13 they captured Lembacha. By these operations the Gondar area was isolated from the south also.

But Patriot activity was also taking other forms. On March 15 they occupied an enemy-guarded camp 15 miles north of Gondar, and by March 16 were opposite the Gondar-Cheiga road, cutting off the enemy forces east of Wadai from Gondar. On April 10 other Patriot forces occupied Tumchit on the Gondar-Adwa road, and received orders to start operations on the Gondar-Eritrean road also.

Italians Encircled

"Our Regular forces now took up base, and mechanised troops advanced down the Axum-Gondar road. On April 16 they came up against opposition in the Debra-Tabor area. On April 18 we captured Fort Mori, 10 miles north of Debra Markos, a place which had been evacuated by the enemy on April 15. The last communications between Gondar and the south were thus effectively cut.

Finding themselves encircled, the Italians at the end of April attempted sporadic attacks both on the Patriot positions south-west of Cheiga and farther afield, in the Belga in the south-east across the Sudan border. Both were unsuccessful, and the enemy command was obliged to withdraw its forces still further to the Metema area, nearer to Cheiga.

The Italian position on a ridge north of Cheiga was attacked on May 17 by units of the Sudan Defence Force and Patriots, and the defenders lost 150 killed and 300 prisoners. The Debra-Tabor garrison was withdrawn to Gondar but was attacked en route by the Patriots on May 28 and lost 40 dead. The Patriots now installed themselves on the Gondar-Debra Tabor-Dire Dawa, the enemy making strenuous attempts to recover their positions. Debaray, which they had abandoned without resistance, was now attacked and changed hands several times. On the 3rd it was finally recaptured by the Patriots, but a strong enemy force continued to hold the Wolshet Pass, five miles to the north, though we were close in on it both from north and south.

The surrender on May 20, a strong Italian force—two brigades at Agbar, between Debra Markos and Lake Tana, made any return from that quarter impossible. But Debra Tabor itself had been isolated for some weeks and was now like Gondar itself, being subjected to air attack. On May 27 Debra Tabor surrendered with its garrison of 3,000 men, and at the same time the whole of the Italian forces left Galla Sultano, the provincial south, and about 1,500 men formally capitulated. Only those with the intention of fighting it out to carry on did so.

By this time most senior officers and administrative staff who had been employed in East Africa had been transferred to other theatres of war. The rainy season had by now made movement by railway almost impossible, and the systematic destruction of communications by the Italians on the Debra Tabor-Gondar road alone had blown blowly further impeded operations.

"The enemy's positions in Woldait, 120 miles from Gondar, were easily defensible by nature, and their tanks, shielded from the sun, resulted in unnecessary breakages. Gondar, 150 miles east of Woldait, proved the strength of our advance, though on August 5 an Italian force of 2,000 men, supplied with heavy armaments on their side, the blockade system was clearly the right one." By August 20 the patrols were established at Debaray and along the road to Amba Gopis, though the Italians still held the Dara Plateau to the west. Skirmish was constant, and one patrol came within 200 yards of Debaray at the foot of the Woldait pass. On September 10 Woldait, with its garrison of 1,000 surrendered.

The road to Gondar was still blocked by mines and too dangerous to be passed by train. The Italians now shifted their forces, maintaining their positions at Woldait, 113 miles from Gondar, and at Amba Gopis, on the Debra-Tabor road, while they held a series of hill strongholds covering Gondar from the south—the Mulazzo, Esnay Dawa, Takul Durrus and north of the town Azozo on the Gorgora road.

Then general losses in therefore increased from Amra, 10 miles on the Debra-Tabor road, some miles west of Cheiga, and from Gold in the north to Lake Tana, where they occupied Gorgora, an island 10 miles by 10. They held this now reported posts: Hill 1000 and Frere Hill, on the east shore of the lake, including the road from Debra Tabor.

In this comparatively restricted area, constantly attacked here and there by the South African Air Force, machine-guns and gun emplacements were rapidly taken up around Gorgora. Our patrols were thus constant.

On November 14 patrols from Debra Tabor met the regular Ethiopian Army on the west side of the Gondar area, pushed forward, and after four hours' hard fighting captured Lake village, on the road between Gondar and Gorgora. At the same time Kaffar Hill, the last Italian outpost in the Gondar area, was taken by assault after a sharp engagement.

As a result of these two actions General Muhi was compelled to evacuate the Gondar area and his positions south of Azozo, thus isolating his forces from Lake Tana and the outposts east of the lake. An attack on Kaffar Hill by a raiding party on November 18, in which 100 men were silenced and 110 prisoners taken, was followed by further raids from the north and east driving in the enemy fighters.

By November 20 General Muhi was holding an area measuring about 10 miles from north to south and 40 miles from east to west. Gondar itself had been evacuated and deserted an open town. The garrison which has now surrendered, and which has had great losses, by casualties and desertion, eventually comprised nine Blackshirt battalions, the 1st Colonial Infantry, and part of the 2nd Colonial Brigade. Remained from the Blackshirt battalions and the 2nd Colonial Brigade which with part of the 2nd Colonial Brigade formed the garrison of Debra Tabor may have found their way to Gondar. His air force had been reduced to one fighter and one bomber.

Opposed to the Italians there have been units of the Sudan Defence Force, the West and East African Forces, the Patriotic Forces led by British officers, units of the regular Ethiopian Army, contingents from Ras Sezung forces, and latterly Free French units. Throughout the S.A.A.F. has been responsible for air operations.

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A Day of Infamy.—Today, December 7, 1941, a sudden and unprovoked attack by the United States of America was suddenly and indiscriminately attacked by the Empire of Japan. The United States' desire for peace with that nation and at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government when its "Milestones." Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in the American island of Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague informed our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message, and while this reply was still under consideration to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat of hostilities or of armed attack. It will be recalled that the distance from Hawaii to Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days, or even weeks, ago. During the intervening days, the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements. No matter how long it may take us to overcome this pre-meditated invasion, the American people, in their righteous might, will brook no absolute victory. We will not only defend ourselves, but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us. President Roosevelt addressing Congress, December 8, 1941.

Unchecked Treachery.—Every circumstance of calculated and characteristic Japanese treachery was employed against the United States. The Japanese envoys, Amamiya and Kōmura, were ordered to prolong their mission to the United States in order to keep conversation going while the surprise attack was being prepared. President Roosevelt's appeal to the Japanese Emperor, to inhibit him in ancient friendship and of the importance of preserving the peace in the Pacific, was received in this base and brutal

The Prime Minister addressing the House of Commons.

Barbarianism Against Civilization.—The East opened a war for the world between the contending forces of barbaric, resurgent and united civilization. By treachery which should make Hitler himself feel he has something to learn, the curse of the Japanese High Command obtained a long start. In the aftermath of the Pacific protection of bombing aircraft, the American bases and our own may suffer severely. The English-speaking nations and the rest of civilized humanity have resources which can not be gauged, and they are resolute for victory. *Daily Tele-*

Background to War

Better Days Than Ever.—The Pacific war was to come through the machinations of the Japanese imperialists. It is better far that it should have come now than earlier. On the side of aggression are Germany, Italy and Japan; on the side of civilization are the British Commonwealth, United States, Russia and China, backed by a grouping of smaller allies and a dozen neutrals who, in war a time before, had cast their lot with the aggressors. The war potential of the free world is still not fully mobilised—but when it is nothing will withstand it. *New York Times.*

Our Errors We Must Avoid.—We have made two big-paying logical mistakes in this war. We underestimated Germany. We overestimated Japan. Let us now try to save up Japan at her proper worth, the same. We should try to avoid the paper-and-bamboo frame of mind. By that, I mean the paper-taking comfort from the fact that the Japanese cities are built of paper and wood and are therefore peculiarly susceptible to air attack. This would be produced too many such blisss for properly planned military effort. We have seen the Maginot Line, the mountains of Yugoslavia, the deserts of Africa, the weather of Russia, the morale of the Germans, and the insanity of Hitler all worked out in turn as sure signs of victory. The Japanese are not India. Few must feel pretty confident in their confidence, confused, perplexed, as they will feel, when they can only be caught by night, with all we've got to do. *George Murray, in the Daily Mail.*

Fresh Thunder on our War Workers.—The American people have much to learn, and we know already. They have to suffer more. These blitzes that an enemy can inflict with once, and does not try again. We know the risk before the American both in the Pacific and elsewhere. We shall be ready if we don't prepare for some shocker, in American power to help Britain and Russia with arms. More ships will be needed for Pacific transports and supplies. There will be less aid for a time while America is collecting her war taxes, and an immense increase in aid later on. But in the early period Hitler will make his greatest drive. A heavy burden is upon the war workers of Britain. The side which wins the war sea wins the rest of the war. *Daily Express.*

Singapore and Japan Striking Base.—The strategic importance of Singapore derives largely from the great naval base situated on the northeast coast of the island. It is over 32 square miles of anchorage which could accommodate with ease a combined British and American naval force, a floating dock large enough for a battleship, a drydock, a number of smaller docks, a fuel loading dock, which can accommodate the *QUEEN MARY*, the *QUEEN ELIZABETH*, workshops for the repair and servicing of machinery and guns. An Admiralty transmitting station, one of the most powerful in the world; huge underground oil and ammunition depots; a hospital establishment for the crews of ships. Here also is the principal and nerve-centre of British Far Eastern strategy. Large office buildings house the staffs of the Chinese, China Squadron and the C-in-C Far East. The U.S. Navy operating in eastern waters will have to be based on Singapore. The fortifications of Guam, located in the midst of the Japanese Mandated Islands, are singularly incomplete, and provide no facilities for servicing the ships at Cavite in Manila Bay, which is too far to the east for a fleet to operate from as Singapore port in the war in the Pacific, as important to the Americans as is the English. With Singapore situated half-way on the routes to India, Australia, New Zealand, Malaya and the East Indies, the whole continents. The Japanese base from which our substantial supplies for their armed forces originate are in the Japanese Mandated Islands. They are about 3,000 sea miles from the Hawaiian Islands, where the first attack with which Japan opened the war was made, some 2,000 miles down Borneo, Malaya and southern Thailand, nearly 2,000 miles from Davao, the port in the Philippines, and still over 2,000 miles from Bagdad, the chief station in the northern part of the Philippines Islands. There is no rail or telegraph connection, the main axis of operations starting from Japan's provoked aggression, a move beyond all possible doubt that preparations for direct war have been in hand for weeks past. *Daily Times.*

The Pupper Voice.—It has been duly unavoidable and the fact that the Japanese High Command has brought to cross words with America, and with Britain. The Emperor of Japan

THE WAR NEWS

Opinions Epitomised.—We are confident, said Sir Charles Marshal Sir Robert Baden-Powell, G.-in-C., Far East, at a meeting of the War Cabinet, that the war will last at least two years. Miss Eben Wilkins, M.P., [REDACTED]

There are now 200,000 Poles serving in Russia, Professor Grabski,

Italy's oil stocks may now be less than a million tons.

Any British sailor converted into any Broadway bar and bawdy-house drinker will be willing to fight.

With a year American aircraft production will surpass the combined production of the rest of the world.

Sir Charles Dyanty,

It is far better to go for victory in the battle of Britain than plaster the frontiers with slogan.

W. F. Higginson, M.P.,

I am not one of the fantastic enthusiasts who envisage the collapse of Hitler's empire tomorrow or even after a few weeks.

The greatest military power in the world is the exact opposite and vis-a-vis the Japanese Navy.—Mr. Richard

Many of our military commanders are thinking of the 1940 and 1944 campaigns under R. T. Bowes, M.P.,

Above the dead wood of the army hierarchies by which he is surrounded, the Prime Minister towered like a man.—Mr. Horabin, M.P.,

Every business man should impress on his staff that paper is a precious war material.—London Chamber of Commerce, *Journal*.

Hitler's single aim is to secure friend and foe all the bad and weak qualities and exploit them to the full.—Mr. Otto Schumann, Russian

The estimate that 97% of European readers know of the badly treated land to their immediate neighbourhood.

The British Navy, helping Russia is the old grandiose come true of the "Navy shedding" the epithet, added the Duke of Devonshire.

The former officers, 150,000 petty officers and sailors were the only members of the crew of U.S.A. ships that ever made a war cruise before.

The Admiralty is to be congratulated on the excellent work done by the Royal Navy.

There is no address more dismal than that about the country of the government in the holding of the election, said Mr. Sir Edward

the words will probably happen.—Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Minister of Supply, Esq.

The German Army was held responsible for the second conflict violation under Hitler as for the first counter-revolution under Noske 14 years earlier.—Mr. Harold Hartley,

This factor will have so strong an impact on the price campaign of 1942 whether in the Caucasus, the Middle East or on the Home Front in the heavy timber trade for China.

I could imagine much good will in immediate possibilities of mutual help if the Emperor, Schlesie and Governor-General Ebene were in regions of friendly collaboration.

Mr. René Smith,

There is uncheckered treachery everywhere. Neither the Chancellor of the Exchequer nor the Minister of Refugees seem to have the smallest interest in economy.

Wing Commander James M.P.,

Russian wartime production has reached standards in the British Empire. "H. A. Antonov," twin-engine bomber, is at least as good as the British Beaufighter.

Colonel Vautier of the Free French Air Force.

By reason of its worth it characterizes its achievements in culture and economics, the German people is entitled to be the leading people in Europe.

General Agius,

We must ultimately invade Germany and occupy Berlin. Let there be no repetition of the 1918 mistake of setting down on the Rhine.—General V. Sir J. James Marshall-Cornwall, G.O.C. in C. Western Command.

As King Leopold of Belgium considers himself a prisoner of war he certainly does not judge political demonstrations in his favour. A proclamation by German military authority in Belgium forbidding political demonstrations.

The Douglas Craft Collection is creating a great work somewhere in America. American aeroplanes will be given handles, fitted and conditioned.

Brigadier General A. G. O. C. in C. United States Army, Esq.

Before this war four annual State expenditure for U.K. alone was 10% more than we paid all the farmers of the realm for their food. Sickness is the real cause of little food, wrong food, too little food, too many foodstuffs.

and the time to go and back they come to visit Bentleigh, Essex, a town in Essex, and Minister of Education, and he had helped. Do you think that she would be brought back to the front again? and that she would have been travelling round the same route as Lady Astor, Mrs.

Before the war a daily average of 1,500,000 men were engaged in the building industry. Now the number is still 2,500,000. It is estimated that the war £1,000,000 is being spent by the Government in building houses constantly, avoid political consideration.

The Royal Navy in co-operation with the R.A.F. is destroying demanding more high-class oil fresh supplies and tanks which ship Asia. Asia is perfectly trying to deliver to Rommel's forces in Libya from Italy. Considered, Lieutenant Admiral Birmingham's claim.

Admirals, all religions were exempted from any form of national service without any question or sensation being made by any religious party. It was a recognition by Parliament that the clerical performance of their normal duties could be a valuable service of the greatest value to the Church of England.

The combination of cruelty with docility is what differentiates the German front lines. Frau von Hass is the only member of the European family who follows in servitude. Masters of the nations he bows, no man to stand against his oppression, he can be a slave or force slaves from others.

General Rydz-Smigly, of Poland, at the failure of his policy after the war, he became the mighty mass of the Polish people, humiliates, tortures, and deceives of domination imposed on a group of dislocated smaller nations without losing their anger, time after time, to consolidate their own national life to train the mutual differences and to unite.

The greatest achievement of the Commonwealth is the Mediterranean Fleet, which has been trained in the art of naval combat, hold over.

The greatest achievement of the Commonwealth is the Middle East, and the war pay, the financial allowance (now allowed is £910). The rate, assuming the officer of the active general, is £1,300. —Sir Edward, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

PERSONALIA

Mr George and Lady Johnson, who have been revisiting South Africa,

Court and Countess de Berquin have arrived in East Africa from the Union of South Africa.

Colonel Verity Cholmondeley of Zanzibar, has been appointed Chief Justice of British Guiana.

The Old Justice of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Charles M. G. Ladd, Law are visiting South Africa.

The British Ambassador in the war of 1900, A. Brown, now General of Infantry, is announced at Nairobi.

Mr. G. H. Knobell, Vice-Chancellor of Education Department of Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Fort Jameson to Monrovia.

The Minister of Supply has appointed Mr. Frank Plett to be Cotton Controller of Rhodesia. Sir Percy Ashley, who is relinquishing this appointment.

Mr. W. Horner, Vice-President of the Trade Congress, received a £500 gratuity, week after a tour in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel H. J. Stannett, who for many years has been connected with engineering projects in West Africa, and who died recently at Cape Town, left personally for Europe.

Captain Roy Gould, South African War Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gould, of Bellville, Wellington, Natal, and Miss Alice Lewis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lewis of Durban, were recently married in Durban.

Adjutant-General Sir Osborn Jones, who some years ago conducted an inquiry into financial problems in East Africa, has accepted the invitation of the Minister of War Transport to become Secretary Director of Canals (united).

The Guild of Air Pilots and Navigators of the British Empire gave a luncheon last week at the Royal Air Force Club in honour of General Sir Sheila-Moline, the retiring Director-General of Civil Aviation, who was closely connected with the Royal Air Service.

The engagement is announced between Flight Lieutenant Peter Andrew, R.A.F., R.A.C., younger son of Sir George and Mrs. Johnson of Bulawayo, and Gillian Mary Parker, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby-Gore of Parktown, Johannesburg.

To mark the 75th birthday of Mrs. Simon Smuts, member of the great work she has done during the war especially in the South African Land and Control Fund, a national fund has been opened. Mr. Smuts visited East Africa where many South Africans were there on military duty.

The engagement is announced between Flight Lieutenant Geddes W. Dodington, R.A.F., R.A.C., and Mrs. G. M. Ingall, of the town of Wentworth, Surrey, and Patricia Ann Thompson, youngest daughter of the late Claude Hamilton Thompson and of Mrs. Marion Cantor, of Bulawayo.

Lord Huntingfield, Governor designate of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Huntingfield were the guests of luncheon of the Overseas League on the 2nd week of September. The party present included among those present were Mr. Lamont Young, Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Lady Williamson, Lady Cedric, Thomas Edward Hunt, and others. Nothing better than that it might be said at the end of his term of office that Lord Huntingfield had the confidence of their good will and friendliness towards the people of the country in self-governing Colony.

Obituary

Benhor Percy Bird, who died in Beira a short time ago at the age of 72, had been in the Customs service of the Mozambique Company for nearly 25 years. He was the son of a former Governor of Mapica and Sofala. The death has occurred in London of Mrs. Frances Doherty, widow of the founder of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, first editor of the Johannesburg Star, and a close associate of Cecil Rhodes.

Colonel Malcolm David Graham, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., late of the Royal Bengal Regiment, who has died in Durban at the age of 69, was a veteran with the British South Africa Corps from 1893 to 1898, being a member of the 1890 "Boer Column."

Mr. George McLachlan, who has died at the age of 72, claimed to have profited that Cecil Rhodes inspired and persuaded Lord Nettlecombe to launch *The Daily Mail*. He (McLachlan) was associated with Rhodes in South Africa, was concerned in the preliminary negotiations, and served on the staff of the paper in its earliest days.

Sir Thomas Biggs, who died last week at the age of 71, went to British Central Africa in 1858 as a junior administrative officer, was later promoted chief judicial officer, in 1862 acted as Vice-Consul in Chinde, returned to Nyasaland as deputy commissioner, and in due course became a first class resident. The Protectorate having been transferred meanwhile from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, he became eligible for employment elsewhere in the Colonial Empire, and in 1869 he was transferred to the Falkland Islands as Colonial Secretary. After service in the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Malta he was appointed Governor of the Windward Isles in 1880.

The death occurred recently at his home at Sea Point, Cape Town, at the age of 70 years, of Mr. Michael Revener, managing director of African Tobacco Manufacturers (Pty.) Ltd., Cape Town, who was a prominent pioneer of the Rhodesian tobacco industry. At one time he owned plantations near Bulawayo, where he did most valuable work in improving the curing of the leaf. Nearly 20 years ago he went to the Cape with the intention of retiring, but the lure of his abiding interest was too great; he bought African Tobacco Manufacturers and developed the company to its outstanding position. He is survived by his widow and five children, one of whom, Mr. V. Revener, is Chairman of African Tobacco Manufacturers.

Lost by Enemy Action

Parcels posted in this country between August 25 and September 4 for the Sudan are now known to have been lost at sea by enemy action.

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Lord Hailey on Colonies

Address to Royal Empire Society

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY of Colonial rule recently outlined by Lord Hailey in an address to the Royal Empire Society was briefly reported in *East Africa and Rhodesia* at the time. The full text of the speech given in the current issue of *United Empire*, the journal of that Society, from which the following passages are taken:

"Perhaps the best illustration of the difficulties involved in appealing to the principle of trusteeship as a practical guide to policy is to be found in the history of the Mandates system. The Baldwin-Simpson Report, however, is silent. They content us well about the political future to which Dependencies are to look; the type of financial assistance which is to be given to them, or the state to which native institutions are to be maintained."

"A principle on this cannot be set in the first sense constructive. It tells us what to avoid, rather than what should be done. It has as little of a clear idea of the type of trusteeship known in law, and through the law imposes honesty on the trustee in the preservation of an estate. It lays down no standards either of the improvement of the health or the training of the wayward, or to him, in charge of his own affairs. It quite rightly insists that the trustee should not exploit the people for his own benefit; but it seems to exclude the possibility that he should receive even an indirect advantage from his connection with it."

"One would like to think that for the future we shall ask ourselves if we are fulfilling the obligations of trusteeship. We shall ask ourselves if in our colonies, and the Dependencies we are performing the necessary functions of the State."

Proper Functions of the State

"It is implicit in this new philosophy that we should regard the function of the State towards the Dependencies as being of the same order as those which it has for backward or less developed areas in Great Britain itself. It is reasonable to suggest that Africa must have the same social services, the same standards of living, the same educational institutions as Great Britain. This is not a question of rights, but of practical possibilities. It must have the best standards which its own circumstances make possible, with such improvement as can be obtained with any assistance which we can afford to give."

"The definition of policy which I have just implied implies that it is the function of the State to concentrate its attention on the improvement of the standards of living and the extension of the social services in the Dependencies. It implies that we should within reason give some measure of assistance to territories which cannot afford the initial steps necessary to raise the local standard of life."

"It implies that the British Government must now exercise a much closer control than hitherto over the policies of the Government of the Dependencies. Likewise our influence has been leave as large a measure as possible of responsibility and of initiative to these Governments. There is now much closer contact between the Colonial Office and the Dependencies and a much greater effort to develop a common policy. The extension of social services, the regulation of labour conditions, through a certain measure of systematic planning and the use of specialist agencies, which in turn imply a far greater measure both of initiative and control on the part of the central Government. It is significant that the first result of the efforts to improve conditions in the West Indies was the appointment of a controller General to deal with the development policy of the whole area."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's dictum, then, we develop our Colonial Empire as trustee, not as master, for the commerce of the world is highly inadequate to meet the needs of the world, and the interests of the State in the development of export trade "assistance" production possibilities in the colonies. It does not assist us to determine how it is important for us to control the price of raw materials so as to find the essential in order to raise the standard of living of the colonial producer, so as to protect the interests of British manufacturers, so as to maintain the balance of payments, so as to increase the value of the pound sterling, so as to encourage the development of the colonies, so as to assist the colonies to earn a fair share of the world's markets, so as to assist the use of imported capital to finance the initiation of a new civilization where there is no end in sight.

"All these are our responsibilities which we have to discharge, and not merely because the world has obligations to the peoples of the system of State marketing basic materials, to control over manufacturing industry, to maintain on the one hand a private enterprise, or the management of public enterprises which are necessary to protect the position of the employment agencies,

but also a series of these processes must continue during the period of rehabilitation, but also a period of development, and the attainment of a war of peace, which is already upon the horizon, and even as yet only being seen in the pattern of the political orders."

"There is one little detail that we are at the stage of negotiations, and which will continue to form a large part of the business. That had their origin in the overriding consideration that it is the function of the State to control all the instruments necessary for the purpose of importation. Standards of living, or the security of employment, or the general mass of information. That conception is likely to lose its strength in time."

"There will be the reaction to this change in the terms of national economic policy. Social services must be provided, but they must be paid for, and it will be recognized that it is the duty of the Government to mobilize all the available assets of the country for this purpose. It is therefore essential that developed assets, as far as possible, the Government, the absence of private enterprise, take the initiative in developing them. That would include the organization of local industries to help a region they can improve the industrial materials which is essential if we are to build up the domestic industry in a country and improve its taxable assets."

"The regulation of production of primary materials in order to stabilize prices and protect the producer from the periodic depressions, from which he has to suffer becomes dominant in proportion as it protects his standards of living, and then in proportion as it protects the investor. The right of total control, to secure adequate substantiation, requires the same justification as compulsion applied to safeguard sanitary and hygienic conditions, and so on. The use of similar measures to banish the more backward agricultural or cash or export crops, or to correct more serious methods of cultivation leading to soil exhaustion and erosion, become justified if it is possible to do so in a feasible way to secure a reasonable increase in the standard of life."

"The long-debated issue of the open door in tariff policy is not to be decided, as some nations think, on the ground that moral justice requires that Colonial populations should be able to buy in the cheapest market everything they desire to buy. The open door assets should if it enables them to buy more of the things which are really necessary, without loss of justice, be justified. It is not to be decided in this way."

(Concluded on next page)

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Fanganyika Railways.

Annual Report of Mr. R. E. Robins

THE REPORT FOR 1940 of Mr. R. E. Robins, general manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Posts Service, shows gross earnings at £90,978, working expenditure at £34,277, and net earnings at £56,701, equivalent to a return of 3·07% on the total estimated cost of the system (£9,341,589) and of 6·7% on the £1,000,000 of British capital. The provision is however very disputed by the proprietor.

Last charges allotted to 1940 were, and the account book excess of earnings over expenditure at £1,141,000 at the end of the year. The excess of earnings over expenditure was nearly £30,000 above that for 1939, and more than £30,000 above that for 1938. It is considered that the rent was too high for the Railways, and that the rent was £1,013,333 in 1939, and that the streets of Nairobi contributed to the end of £100,000 due to the building new bridge at Kibera in 1938.

Public traffic amounted to 1,000,000 tons in 1939, 1,055,000 in 1940, while the total receipts from the Railways, Central Line carried 1,000,000 tons, and the Tanga and Mombasa lines (though damaged) still carried 1,000,000 tons. Nairobi Province has been the chief area of Mombasa's trade, and the Allerton-Kamau shipping company had 100,000 tons represented in 1939, 1940, and 1941. Trade with India thus continues to support the port. Revenues from the Mombasa-Mombasa branch have been improved considerably, from £1,000 to £16,000 in 1940.

Gross earnings of the port to 1939 and 1940, less working expenditure amounted to £90,000. Gross earnings of £2,711,000 were due to charges aggregated £2,711,000. The total of British capital expended on ports undertaken to the end of 1940 was £470,420, and the arrears of port renewals were calculated at £1,000,000. On account of the war there was naturally a heavy reduction in the regular overseas and coastal shipping services. For instance, the number of ships entering Dar es Salaam and Tanga was 147 and 284 respectively compared with 211 and 604 in the year preceding the outbreak of war. In 1939 and 1940 the imports were 300,000 and 310,000 tons respectively, and exports 260,000 and 270,000 tons respectively.

Mr. Robins reports that the complete revision of goods rates which were effected from November 1940 solved the number of difficulties and provided generally acceptable \$150 road service connecting the Tanga and Central lines. This service almost succeeded in its aim of cutting the decrease in coastal shipping services in half, and should continue until such time as the port provides roads better connecting the system. The port which handles 90% of imports and exports will be unable to handle the increased traffic.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Kyambu's Mobile Canteen

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

SIR.—Your last number of the 10th Oct. 1941, brought me news of the remarkable services rendered by the members of the Commonwealth during the successful effort to liberate East Africa and Rhodesia from the Japanese.

A date was set by which we were to be free—November 12th. Others gave donations and funds to the War Fund from the Kyambu Church, amounting to £1,000. This is to be paid to the War Fund, and the rest to the War Fund with instructions to forward it to the Mayor of Nairobi for the purchase of a mobile canteen to be used by the men who are now most

needed. The Indians are to be used as they have any distress caused by continual bombing of their home. The canteen will have on it the motto "We stand by KYAMBU IN VICTORY."

This is the second time that Kenya has raised £1,000 for war relief in Great Britain. The first such sum was raised a year ago.

The portion of your article dealing with the provision of Kenya bases in East Africa is outside our scope, for we have no arms. It may be possible to arrange for something to be done about this if I can find out.

Yours faithfully,
H. T. VELLY.

Lord Hailey on Colonies

(Continued from previous page)

colonies or some similar, is also detrimental if it prevents their colonies making the kind of bargain which will secure them a continental market for their own production.

I do not expect that this nation's colonial affairs provides a ready answer to all our problems—but at least it serves to bring the matter before the regions of racial settlement for the most important commercial links that are developing, and the standards that are applied to these in our own domestic policy.

It remains for us to consider our greatest liability in colonial policy—the lack of interest shown by our government in the welfare of the native. Cameron gets this off with a smile, but it is true before the war had advanced sufficiently would he do his best to fulfil his promise. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, who presided over a much more informed body of civil servants, could be built up in the work of orthodontiology and dentistry, in the remotest parts of the Empire.

The importance of pastoral development that the Native must should not compare with the white race in the assimilation brought within one's orbit seems to have been lost with the politicians in this war. We should work along the track that we were then on, equality to all within the Empire. On this matter I am anxious to add nothing to the opinions of the Mother Country.



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Questions in Parliament

Zoning of the Colonial Service

Sir Stanley Reed asked whether to ensure the most efficient progress of the Colonial development policy steps would be taken to group the East African, the West African and the West Indian territories into governor-generalships, so as to attract the best men available, and to zone the members of the Colonial Civil Service according to the continuity of administration.

Mr. Hall: "In the Governors' Conferences in East and West Africa and in the organisation of the Comptroller for Welfare and Development in the West Indies machinery is already available for a measure of co-operation within these Colonial groups. The institution of further centralising machinery suggested by Sir Stanley Reed's question is therefore in no way necessary for the application of our Colonial development policies. The creation of regional services has been considered, but it is felt that in the present stage of development the general unification of the Colonial Administration and other services is the policy best suited to ensure that the qualifications and experience of the members of these services are used to the greatest advantage."

Standing Joint Parliamentary Committee

Mr. Riley asked the Colonial Secretary if he had informed the Colonies whether consultations had taken place regarding the establishment of a Standing Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to keep under regular review questions on the development and well-being of our Colonial subjects.

Mr. Hall replied that no such negotiations had taken place during the summer of 1940, when the House was informed that the preparation of the issues of Parliamentary procedure and constitutional practice which would require careful consideration. He added that war conditions did not provide a favourable opportunity for a consideration of the matter.

Mr. Riley asked if Mr. Hall would be informed that this request had been made in every Colonial discussion in the last few years and that the Colonial Minister ought to have it examined.

Mr. Hall replied that the matter was considered, that the war-intervened, and that Ministers brought in preoccupation with other very important matters, as to include further consideration.

Mr. Noel Baker urged that as war conditions greatly restricted the time available for debate on Colonial questions, Mr. Hall should ask the Colonial Secretary to consider the matter sympathetically.

Mr. Hall: "The matter is constantly in front of the Colonial Secretary, and I have no doubt he will consider it in the light of these questions."

Mr. Lipson: "Cannot a joint committee of this kind hear the Minister even in his time?"

Mr. Sorensen: "Does Mr. Hall appreciate that many members who would like to discuss matters very pertinent to the Colonies cannot have the opportunity in these days, and will he devise some means whereby consultations can take place from time to time?"

Mr. Hall: "Members can approach the Colonial Office. We are always very happy to see any members interested in Colonial questions."

Speech by President Benes

Captain Alan Graham asked whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had considered the copy sent to him of the statement in a letter from President Benes, of Czechoslovakia, at Aberdeen University on November 10, to the effect that post-war Germany should receive some form of Colonial compensation, and whether he would state the attitude of the British Government to such an idea.

Mr. Law: "The Foreign Secretary has seen the report. There seems to be some doubt whether it accurately represents Dr. Benes's words." In any case His Majesty's Government take no responsibility for anything that may have been said on that occasion.

Captain Graham asked if the British Government would exercise their persuasive powers to prevent President Benes from making similar incisive remarks in the future.

Mr. Law: "The Government cannot be responsible for what is said by the heads of foreign Governments in this country."

Mr. Mander: "Is it not the case that Allied States are perfectly free to express their views in any way they please in this country?"

Mr. Law: "Yes."

Mr. Stokes asked the Secretary of State for War who had been appointed financial adviser to the Emperor of Abyssinia, and why the appointment had been made.

Captain Graham replied that the appointment of a financial adviser would be a matter for discussion with the Emperor when the agreement between the British Government and the Emperor had to be concluded. No such appointment yet existed.

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies would issue as a White Paper a review of the progress made in the supervision of labour conditions in the Colonial Empire; and if he would append the basic circulars which had been issued by the Secretary of State since 1930.

Mr. Hall replied that in view of the need of economy he did not consider that the compilation of those documents as a White Paper would be justified.

"East Africa and Rhodesia" has obtained from President Benes the full text of his address, which contains no reference to Colonies. Press reports did, however, make the suggestion mentioned by Captain Graham.

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Coffee Control Criticised. Dealers Relieved at Expense of Planters

SIR CHARLES BELCHER, a judge of the High Court of Kenya, and Mr. Angus A. Lawrie, Chairman of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, who constituted the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Governor to report upon certain actions of the Supply Board Coffee Control of Kenya, have returned findings adverse to the Control.

They began their work on April 18, and though they were manifestly at pains to make the most thorough investigation, their report was completed on June 23. For some reason unexplained it cannot be the brief accompanying "Government statement," which could have been very quickly drafted, the Government has been so dilatory in issuing the report that copies arrived in this country by air mail only in mid-November. The postponement of publication inevitably led to further widespread rumours, for it was commonly known that the report had been completed many weeks before it was published.

Kenya's Largest Coffee Transaction

In regard to the cancellation by the Coffee Control on December 1940, of sales of 1,800 tons of coffee to the United Kingdom, probably the largest single transaction in the history of the trade, the Commissioners consider that there was insufficient justification for an action which transferred a loss from one section of the industry (which section voluntarily, and for the sake of profit, accepted the very ordinary business risk which created the loss) to another section which has never had any direct say in what it would accept or refuse, but must look to the Coffee Sub-Committee of the Supply Board to represent it.

It is held that there was neither legal nor moral obligation on the Control to transfer the loss from the dealers, who were thus relieved at the expense of the growers, and the point is made that the Coffee Control was under an exceptional obligation to realise, that the goods it sells are not the common property of the public, but are impressed with a particular trust in favour of a limited class whose rights the Control should be obeyed of abandoning. It is in this present case a compromising rather than insisting on full rights seemed advisable, it was surely possible to discuss and strike at with the dealers in a body such a settlement as would fairly distribute the loss between the two sections of industry involved, or better still, each case might have been dealt with on its own individual merits. Whichever of these two courses was followed, the result would be to temper mercy to the dealer and justice to the planter.

Unbusinesslike Methods of Control

The Coffee Control is also criticised for its failure to notify the trade or its readiness to abandon its previous practice of selling privately or by auction in relatively small quantities in favour of large-scale private sales, and for its failure to implement a promise to publish details of contracts, terms and conditions of price-making. The inquiry record that dealers generally were kept in the dark over the large sales of December and January, though they were entitled to know the policy of the Control from time to time in order that they might frame their own actions accordingly. The minutes of the Control are stated not to have been kept in business-like fashion, and one document on which spokesmen for the Control insisted is dismissed as an "empty formality."

The fact that [redacted] made at raw material cost [redacted] and the value of the controls are discussed in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

In a covering statement the Government notifies its assurance that the practice adopted by the Control of conveying market information verbally to dealers who made inquiries, and not by circular to traders (as is now done), is open to objection. Instructions have been issued that in future periodical meetings should be held between dealers and the Control. The Government has further decided to strengthen the Control Sub-Committee by appointing two additional planter members and an additional member from the coffee trade.

The Report carefully exonerates Mr. H. Headland, a member of the Coffee Control and local director of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson Ltd., Nairobi, of any known or suspected part in the cancellation of the purchase of these 1,800 tons. Sir Charles Belcher, Control, still is not considered to have been fully influenced by his instructions. He was a member of the Nairobi Commission, whose final report was still in negotiations.

Africa's Needs

Miss Margaret Winton, representative of the African Committee on Imperial Development, who spoke in London's New Cities Hall to the International Union of the League of Peace and Freedom on 7 November 1941, Colonial Peoples addressed the importance of combating the ignorance which is the cause of so much ill-health among Africans, and urged the need for development in literacy, broadcasting and films as instruments for the diffusion of ideas. The operation of Africa's services during this war period, she said, by no less necessary in peace if the Imperial Government's policy of Colonial development and welfare was to succeed. Miss Winton emphasised the importance of an informed public opinion in this country in order to promote the progressive development of the official policy.

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News Items in Brief

Southern Rhodesia's Police Reserve now totals 500 men.

The Natural Resources Act of Southern Rhodesia is now in operation.

During the forthcoming season the Ministry of Food is to buy 7,350 tons of East African coffee.

The South African Government is making efforts to establish rice growing in the Colony.

Tanganjika Territory has prohibited further shipments of rice till it sees fit to permit exports from Africa.

The British Indian Line now maintains a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via East African ports.

A new handbook on white settlement in Kenya will shortly be published by the Settlement and Production Board.

No charge is now made for "visas" on passports between the Union of South Africa and the Belgian Congo.

The Government of the Sudan has made a special appeal to the public to reduce its annual consumption of sugar by one quarter.

License from the Economic Board is now essential for the importation into Tanganyika of all goods by rail or post other than *bona fide* gifts.

Numbers have been announced of bonds of the Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) 4½% Municipal Loan Fund for redemption on December 31.

Uganda's cotton crop for 1941-42 is expected to be between 350,000 and 400,000 bales. Last season's crop was approximately 370,000 bales.

An average of 40 African women now attend the weekly knitting and sewing classes organised in Bulawayo by the African Women's Club.

Birds exceeded health in Uganda in 1940 by 30,020, giving a population increase of 10·5 per thousand. The corresponding figures for 1941 being 19,900 and 12·1.

100 Africans were treated in Government hospitals and similar subsidised institutions in Northern Rhodesia last year. This represents a rise of 6·7% in two years.

A downpour of 8 inches in 12 hours in Mafinga Mountain, Northern Rhodesia, caused the Lukubula River to flood with such sudden violence that 10 Africans camped along its banks were drowned.

The Church Missionary Society's annual report shows a reduction of income to £1,100,000, an expenditure of £1,000,000. It states that 1,000 students in East Africa listen eagerly for the Empire broadcasts.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has appointed an Inspector of Weights and Measures with the duty of carrying out an immediate survey in order to prevent profiteering by the use of short weights and measure.

The Power Utilities Corporation, Ltd., announces that H. V. G. McFangart has been appointed to director to H. H. V. Selby on the board, and that Mr. K. A. Milne and Mr. J. J. Selby have been re-appointed to the directors.

The Proprietors of Hay's Almanac report a profit to June 30, 1941, of £10,019 after payment of taxation compared with £20,000 in the previous year. This may have fell in this volume of a wharf which for business considerable East African trade is a thin number of far consequence.

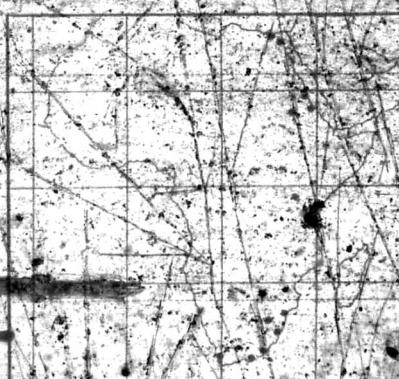
United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 10% and a bonus of 10% on the ordinary and preference shares making 30% up against 21·1% last year, in spite of a free of South African normal tobacco duty. For the current year interim dividends of 10% have been declared (the same).

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S. Rhodesia's Finances

The following cabled information has been received by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London from the Information Officer, Salisbury:

"Budget revenue was a failure of the supplementaries and made no difference in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament yesterday. When the financial year ends next March a considerable surplus is expected. Southern Rhodesia is thus one of the few countries in the world enjoying national solvency despite the greatly increased cost of living owing to the war."

"The revised estimates of expenditure for the financial year total £10,420,000, of which £1,008,000 is for defence purposes. Revised estimates of revenue total £10,320,000, leaving an estimated deficit of £92,000, whereas last year the total savings of £470,000 for the previous financial year, the greater part of the supplementaries were expended for the Rhodesian Military Forces and the Air Training Scheme."

"The demand by the British authorities for Rhodesian soldiers is the main reason why the Government have decided to call up men of 18 years old for full-time military service."

"The Minister of Defence, Mr. H. R. Waddington, stated: 'We must meet our obligations and prepare demands for even larger numbers of soldiers. It is an overwhelming and physical compliment to the generation of 1916 and to all previous theatres of war that we continually need to send reinforcements and particularly leaders to the various theatres in which they are serving, and in other theatres where their good name has been established.'

"As a result the Government exploited every available resource to increase the number of Rhodesians available for military service, and are now compelled to turn to the call-up and conscription route, as well as to recruit volunteers in the armed and auxiliary services, as well as military training. As far as the Military Selection Board is concerned, it will be retaining the Rhodesias at Home Defence Force, thus releasing for active service all men of present age in Rhodesia."

Belgian Congo Tin

Under the representations and a letter by the Inter-Allied Tin Committee, the Belgian Congo is permitted to produce 20,000 tons of the metal or 5% of the total from all the countries within the jurisdiction of the committee as against 15,000 hitherto.

LATEST MINING NEWS**Company Progress Reports**

Rezende—18,000 tons treated in November yielded a profit of £5,429.

Wanderer—38,800 tons treated in November yielded 3,443 oz fine gold and a profit of £9,285.

Cam and Motor—26,000 tons of ore treated in November yielded a revenue of £14,449 and a profit of £25,009.

Shadwood Star—1,800 tons treated in November yielded a revenue of £7,400 and a loss of £3,748, on account of loss brought about by overhaul of machinery.

Thomas Prince—For the quarter ending November 30, 1940 30,000 tons were treated and 23,800 oz fine gold dues were collected, giving a total gold recovery of 1,514 oz and a profit of £11,85.

Dividends

Wairau Colliery—No dividend or bonus dividend as the same as last year.

Cam and Astor Gold Mining Co. has declared an interim dividend of 4/- the same as last year, making the total distribution £1,162.

Sheriff Gold and Diamond Co., Ltd., will pay no interim dividend this year. Last year 5/- was paid, making the total distribution £1,125.

An interim dividend of 2/- per ton tax will be paid by the Malabar Tin Mining Company on December 15 to share-holders registered on the books on November 17.

Consolidated Estates Selection Trust has declared a dividend of 5/- per ton tax. In this year both interim and final dividends will stand with those paid last year.

Mokana Debentures

Holders of the 5% debentures of Mokana Corporation Ltd. drawn for redemption on December 31 next should notify the company at Lenton Lane, Works, Herefordshire before that date whether they desire to be paid in sterling or at the sterling equivalent of the amount due as fixed at the time of the issue of the debenture.

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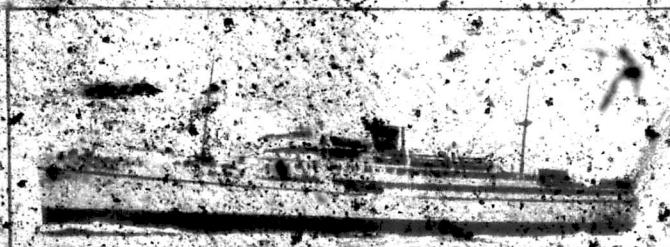
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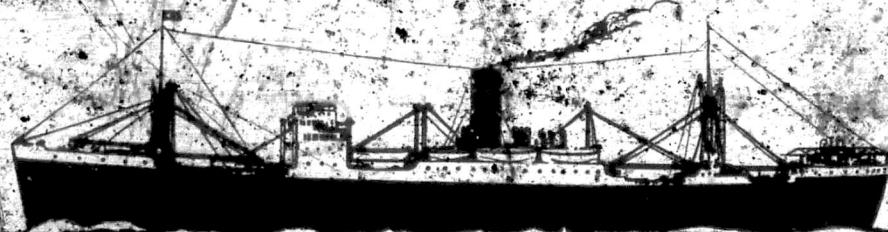
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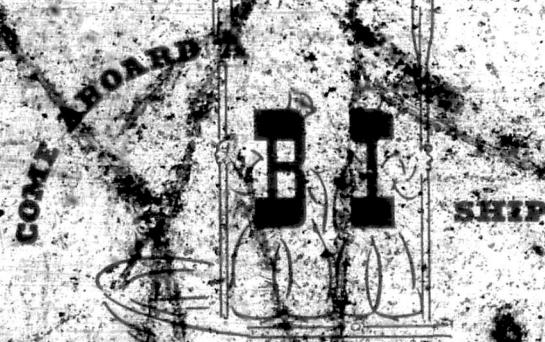
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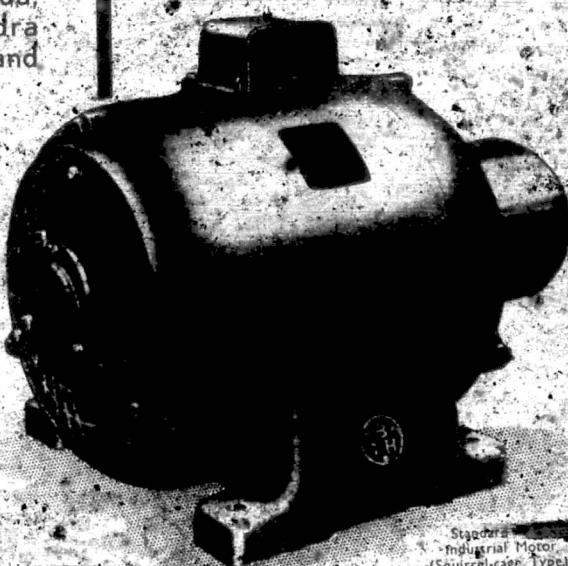
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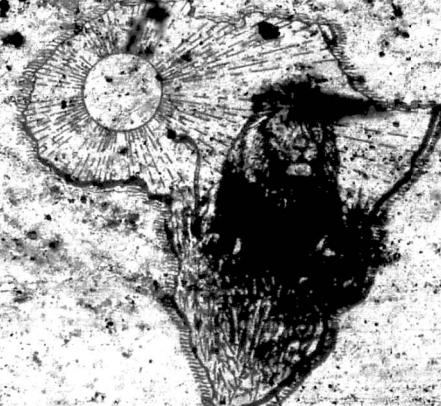
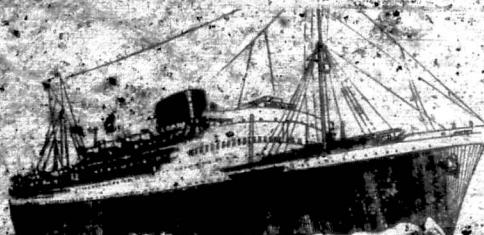
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MILITARY COMMENTATORS all appear to have convinced themselves that the completion of the campaign against Italian East Africa, though satisfactory enough, has been an even way off.

General Misconception of the large number of troops to reinforce our armies in the

Middle East. This general misconception is that the splendid campaign waged in East Africa (including the Sudan and Northern Rhodesia) and in West Africa (largely led by Rhodesians) are not suitable for use in other countries. In view of this widespread misconception it is timely to recall what very few people, even among East Africans knew at the time of now today about a King's African Rifles Expeditionary Force, consisting of four infantry brigades of four battalions each, which had been sent to Palestine at the beginning of the war, had not ended when it did. It was in the middle of 1916 that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff asked the then General Officer Commanding in Cheikha East Africa, Lieutenant-General Smuts, whether K.A.R. formations could satisfactorily be employed in theatres of war other than those in which they originally served. General Smuts replied to the Army Council that at the end of the campaign against German East Africa one thousand men for service overseas should be recruited from those already in the regiments. That a second brigade should be formed from such as Belgian George Askaris and that a

brigade should be raised from volunteers selected from captured German askaris who, he believed, would willingly serve the British. If given hard training for about a year, such troops would, General Smuts considered, acquit themselves with credit alongside white troops in such a climate as that of Egypt or Iraq. More than a year passed before the War Office returned to the subject, and Lieutenant-General van Deventer, by that time Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, who had meantime seen something of the high fighting qualities of the K.A.R., then reported that from six to eight months of special training would be necessary to equip them for service in Egypt or Iraq. Later the Army Council endorsed van Deventer's proposal to provide two brigades—each of four battalions, for service overseas. In the late summer of 1918 the East Africa Command, the War Office and the Colonial Office agreed the details of the scheme, which was finally approved at the end of September. Incidentally the fact that at that late date it was made contingent on the cessation of hostilities in East Africa affords interesting evidence that the British Government then entertained some suspicion of an early end to the war, though in fact hostilities ceased within six weeks.

The plan, it will be seen, was to recruit carefully "recruited" and hard-trained battalions of Africans under British officers and non-commis-

trained officers against the enemy in Palestine and Iraq. They would have

A Lesson from the Last War. faced joint German and Turkish units; and all who served in the field against the Turks during the last war found them to be spirited fighters, certainly not surpassed by the reputedly invincible German infantry.

Then the War Office was convinced twenty-five years ago that the native tribes of East and Central Africa could provide selected soldiers capable of holding their own in the field against the Germans and the Turks—the latter being of immensely greater military value than our chief enemy's present Italian and Roumanian allies. Our African fellow citizens can assuredly claim today that their magnificent performances in the war against Italian East Africa have earned them the right to serve in Britain or elsewhere in the Middle East. Whereas in the last war even the best of the *askaris* were trained only as infantrymen (from small sections of signallers), many are nowadays skilled gunners, competent mechanics, and specialists of other kinds. They are eager to serve the flag in, say, Palestine or Iran, and it would be most unfortunate to allow the opinion to crystallise in this country that the last task of these redoubtable men in this war has already finished.

All too often in our Imperial history we have failed to carry into operation the fruits of the experience of its foremen. At a time when the Empire urgently requires all the well-trained fighting manpower it can get, the proposed draft of 18, as outlined above, should surely be taken into active account. Perhaps the most significant circumstance is

East African Tribesmen as Expeditionary Force. that General Smuts and his successor, General van Deventer, both of whom went to East Africa with the conviction that the war there being waged there against Germany could be finished only by the use of South African mounted infantry and

learned the value of the African *askari*. In this generation General Wavell and General Cunningham have had equally emphatic proof in recent months of the gallantry, doggedness and devotion of those Native troops, who ask nothing better than to bear their full share in this struggle against a system which ranks them as semi-apes. Now that the Italians have been swept out of Libya, Somaliland and Ethiopia, many of the newly raised battalions of the King's African Rifles, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the Sudan Defence Force (to mention only the main Native regiments of our particular territories) are available

for further active service. They would indignantly repudiate, as we do, the suggestion that there is no more work for them to do this war, which may well spread over vast areas having climates in which they would be better adopted than ours. Let us, however, be certain that we do not repeat the common generalisation about the African's inability to stand changes of climate. Have not men from the lowlands of Tanganyika, for instance, acquitted themselves equally admirably in the most trying conditions of warfare in the arid and sun-smitten wastes of Somaliland and in the wild-swept crags of Ethiopia? Under the leadership of white men whom they trust, warriors of the fighting races of the Sudan, Somaliland, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, the Belgian Congo, Nyasaland and the Shores as could contribute greatly to the success of our arms on battle-fields so distant from the lands of their birth and upbringing.

JAPANESE AGGRESSION. as fanatical and carefully prepared as it was treacherous, for the moment concentrated upon objectives in the Pacific, the Japan's surface and submarine raiders may reasonably be expected to

The Japanese and Eastern Africa. appear soon in the Indian Ocean. The dual purpose will no doubt do much havoc as possible to the shipping of the freedom-loving nations and to ensure dispersal of British naval craft for guard and defence duties in vast areas which have not recently required to make any heavy call upon the Empire's naval powers. A glance at the map will immediately indicate obvious possibilities to the enemy. Indeed, his present attack upon Penang Island off the west coast of Malaya is clearly designed to provide him with a first base in the Indian Ocean. If, as is generally imagined by British and American writers, the Japanese have already com-

missioned several pocket battleships, more could be sent into the Indian Ocean with equal prospects of successfully commerce raiding, and without much risk. Submarines might do a great deal of damage. To demand that Japan should withdraw New Zealand, to threaten South African harbours as far south as Durban, Port Elizabeth and Mombasa, to move her ships from Colombo, Calcutta and Beirao, and finally to sweep East to interrupt British and American caravans for the Persian Gulf, to threaten to infringe Russia's rights, and to threaten the British Isles, will be inconveniences under their notice. British South Central and East Africa are thus faced with a threat which is to be underestimated.

the East, with Madagascar, affording excellent bases for the shrewdness of a treacherous Vichy. It is time to be alert; such risks will be quickly translated into reality, or if at this early stage of the war the strategy of the new enemy will fail to concentrate all his offensive thrusts in the North African and Pacific. Even if that should prove to be the case, the prospect of the

later arrival in the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic of this power, which has so far not been overlooked. The possibility has long been envisaged by this newspaper, which more than two years ago, when the Japanese seized the island of Hawaii, called public attention to the situation, which in its judgment, in concert between Germany and Japan,

91,500 Local Africans in E. Africa Force

Together with 5,000 Local British and 2,200 Indians

In previous issues, it was not possible to reveal too many details about East Africa's military strength until the forces in that theatre of war had been smashed.

On Sunday last it was officially stated in London that in late last year when the campaign in East Africa was actually over (apart from the operations against the isolated Gondar sector), the number of Africans serving in the East African forces totalled 91,500.

Their countries of origin were as follows: Kenya, 10,000; Uganda, 18,000; Tanganyika, 22,000; Northern Rhodesia, 100; Nyasaland, 1,000; and Zanzibar, 500.

In addition, these six territories contributed to the force 5,000 British personnel and 2,200 Indians, mainly from Kenya and Uganda.

During the last eight months of this year the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours carried 183,000 military passengers in special trains (apart from the many thousands carried in ordinary trains) and handled 500,000 tons of militaryfreight at the port of Mombasa and on the railway.

This adds immensely to the transport of the heavy Uganda cotton crop and all ordinary commercial traffic was the work of a staff which had given 60 of its European members to military service. During this period also engineering and construction work to the value of £1,000,000 was done by the Railway for the War Department.

During 1940 and 1941 the Railway has given an rebate of £100,000 to the military and lent £500,000 free of interest to His Majesty's Government.

Afro-supplies produced by Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for local military consumption since the outbreak of war have been worth several million pounds. These supplies included tea, sugar, coffee, maize, wheat, rice, bacon, butter, jam, honey, eggs, meat, potatoes, tinned fruits, and other things. Hundreds of thousands of articles of clothing and equipment were also made in the East African territories, including boots, leather equipment and blankets.

Sir George Gifford Promoted

Lieutenant-General Sir George J. Gifford, formerly of the King's African Rifles, later Inspector-General of the British Colonial Forces, and now G.O.C. in C., West Africa, has been promoted to the rank of general.

Mr Comptroller C. W. Meredith, the able, energetic and most successful A.O.C. Rhodesian Air Training Group, has been promoted to the acting rank of Air Vice Marshal.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Hartshorn, who commanded the Transvaal South in the campaign in Somaliland and Ethiopia, has been appointed Chief Press Officer with the South African Forces in the Middle East. After the surrender of the Duke of Aosta, Colonel Hartshorn undertook a lecturing campaign in the Union.

The Maharaja of Bikānī, who has on several occasions visited East Africa, is now on active service in the Middle East with his 17-year-old son. The Maharaja

later arrived in the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic of this year, but has not yet got to Africa. He has been overlooked. The possibility has long been envisaged by this newspaper, which more than two years ago, when the Japanese seized the island of Hawaii, called public attention to the situation, which in its judgment, in concert between Germany and Japan,

The Rev. Mr. L. H. Cuthbertson, padre of Pontefract, who paid a visit to East Africa a few years ago, has gone to sea as chaplain to an oil tanker there.

During the last war Major G. S. Goldsmith, who is extensively interested in East African enterprises, founded the Chevrons Club for non-commissioned officers in the premises near Victoria Station. Having been completely destroyed by enemy action in October of last year, new headquarters in Pont Street, Knightsbridge, were opened last week by the Duke of Kent.

Casualties, Awards and Appointments

The following Rhodesian casualties in the R.A.F. are announced: Sergeant Cecil W. van Dommelen, killed in an aerial accident in Great Britain; Sergeant Pilot H. E. Chamberlain of the Royal Navy, whose parents live at the Keppel Marine Penhaligon, missing as the result of air operations in Europe; Sergeant Pilot F. Owen, formerly of Rhodesia Chrome Mine Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, missing; Sergeant J. A. Malins, of Salisbury, missing in air operations over Europe; Sergeant C. J. L. Whiteford, previously reported missing, now reported killed; Sergeant Pilot R. W. Jenkins of Salisbury, reported missing, now believed killed; Flight Sergeant D. M. Wilson and Lieutenant A. W. Baldwin, killed in a flying accident at the Salisbury airfield.

Sergeant Pilot P. D. Lambert, R.A.F., of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed on duty in Great Britain; and Sergeant Frank Kerr Calvert of Bulawayo, is reported missing from air operations on December 15.

Wing Commander Geoffrey Farmill, who has died on active service, was sent to Aden to join a bomber squadron at the time of the Abyssinian emergency in 1935, remaining there for about three years.

Pilot Officer S. A. Wells, formerly an engineer at the Paper Mills, Durban, Que. Quay, has disappeared. Missing believed killed as a result of air operations over Europe; Pilot I. A. Spence Rose, engineer, was also claimed as missing in air operations.

Pilot Officer J. H. G. Parker, formerly of Bulawayo, Parker of Inyangani, Southern Rhodesia, has been reported missing.

Sergeant E. Lejeune of Bulawayo has been wounded in action.

Flight Lieutenant B. B. Dingate, R.A.F., who has been awarded the D.S.O., was on the staff of the Roan Antelope mine, Northern Rhodesia, for a time.

Flying Officer Melville Guest, R.A.F., son of Colonel F. Lucas Guest, Minister of Air in southern Rhodesia, has been mentioned in despatches.

Sergeant H. Keil, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is serving with the R.A.F. in Russia.

Captain A. F. Proctor, formerly a director of Messrs. Mitchell & Sons & Co. Ltd., is now in Iceland.

Sir Geoffrey Northcote, until recently Governor of Hong Kong, and for 17 years from 1904 onwards in the Colonial Service in East Africa, and thereafter Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, is now acting as Information Officer in Kenya, to which Colony he went on retirement a few months ago. He succeeds Mr.

The Emperor Thanks Britain East Africans in Far East For the Liberation of Ethiopia

THE CROWN PRINCE OF ETHIOPIA addressed the British Ambassador, the historic Portuguese Ambassador at London, and gave the following message from his father, the Emperor:

"A day of great triumph has come. The Prophets who foretold the return of the flag of our freedom to its ancient seat at Gondar will live up to their words and make the symbol of Ethiopia's independence a glorious reminder one of the rainbow which softens earth's horizon. We share with your people of Britain and your gallant forces the joy of seeing once more the flag of liberty flying."

"We have suffered hardships and tribulations, and indeed some defeat during the past five years, but now all is forgotten in your moment of triumph. It is due to the glorious deeds of you Patriots and those who have given their lives for their country that it has been possible once more to raise the flag of independence over your city. The flag which you now see is as a tree of life replanted by lovers of independence watered by their blood. Your efforts and your struggles have not been in vain. Here is the fruit of your labours. Let us remember that this flag of independence which we regard as the general tree of life has been won by the sacrifice of the lives of many of our gallant subjects."

But on this day of our triumph our thoughts are also with the heroes of His Britannic Majesty to whose gallantry and metacity we owe so much. Great Britain has completed the task of her struggle against the forces of oppression and tyranny and dictators whose desire is to dominate the world to the destruction of all freedom. Today the last Italian fortress of Ethiopia has been defeated. Ethiopia was the first victim of aggression, but, as a result of the efforts of the noble British people and the gallantry of the forces of His Britannic Majesty, she has been the first to be resurrected.

It therefore gives us great pleasure to express our gratitude to the commander of the British forces, Major-General Ritchie, who so ably conducted the operations against Gondar. We also wish to thank all the officers and men under his command who have so nobly served the cause of Ethiopia."

Sir Alan Cunningham

Reviewing the war situation in the House of Commons on Thursday last the Prime Minister said:

"The first main crisis of the battle in Libya was reached between the 24th and 26th November. On the 24th General Auchinleck proceeded to the battle headquarters, and on the 26th decided to relieve General Cunningham and to appoint Major-General Ritchie, a comparatively junior officer, to the command of the Eighth Army in his stead. This action was immediately endorsed by the Minister of State and by myself."

General Cunningham has rendered brilliant service in Abyssinia, and is also responsible for the planning and organization of the present offensive in Libya, which seems to have exploded with surprise and with success, and which has now definitely turned the corner. He has since been reported by the medical authorities to be suffering from serious overstrain, and has been granted sick leave.

We all know something of the remarkable skill, cool planning, initiative, courage and determination shown by Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cunningham, commanding-in-Chief East Africa Force, during the advance through Italian Somaliland into the heart of Africa. I will deeply sympathise with him in his present disappointment, and will warmly welcome Mr. Churchill's reference to the brilliance of his achievements in East Africa."

In a message Major-General Ritchie, commanding the 8th Army in Libya, congratulated General Auchinleck, writing: "I cannot tell you how I admire the way in which the subordinate commanders, Lieutenant-General Willoughby Norrie and General Austin, commanding the 8th and 18th Corps, carried out your orders and maintained relentless pressure on the enemy. General Godwin-Austen was in command in British Somaliland at the time of the Italian attack."

Many Bearing High Responsibilities

BRITISH EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA has many prominent and influential personalities in the Far East which are particularly susceptible to Japanese aggression.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Broome-Popham, since Governor of Abyssinia, Commander-in-Chief of all the British military and air forces in the Far East, and primarily responsible for the preparations made so counteracted by Japan, was Governor of Kenya until his resigned that office at the outbreak of war. In resolute active duty with the Royal Air Force, he became Inspector-General of the training of British

troops in Malaya, and then Inspector-General of the British Air Forces to take his post as Director of the Air Battalion of 1911, which later became the Royal Flying Corps, and he was one of the first British aviators to cross the continent in France in 1914.

Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, who was appointed to command the newly-created Eastern Fleet only last month, flew west down with his flagship, H.M.S. *Venerable*, of WALTERS, had seen a good deal of service in East African waters from 1920 to 1931, when he was Vice-Admiral Flag Captain to the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Air Vice-Marshal C. W. H. Pulford, Air Officer Commanding in the Far East, has done a good deal of flying in tropical Africa, and in 1926 commanded the reliability flight from Cairo to the Cape and back.

Governors of Malaya and Hong Kong

Sir Sherwood Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States since 1931, was Governor of Nyasaland from 1929 to 1932. He began his Colonial career in 1901 as an Assistant District Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate (now known as Kenya) in which country he remained until 1919, when he was transferred to Uganda as Assistant Chief Secretary. He acted as Chairman of the Uganda Development Commission of the same year, and was Governor's Deputy in 1920. In Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland he left no mark of his efficiency, accessibility and good sportsmanship. Few governors, if any, have been better cricketers.

Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hong Kong, who recently assumed that office in succession to another well-known East African, Sir Cedric Northcote, had been Governor of Tanganyika Territory since 1934.

Sir Atholl MacGregor, Chief Justice of Hong Kong for the past eight years, is well remembered in Kenya as the able Attorney-General of that Colony from 1929 to 1938.

Mr. L. M. Smales, General Manager of the Railways in the Federated Malay States since 1927, was Assistant Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railways from 1919 to 1927, and then Deputy General Manager of the Tanga-Yatta Railways until 1933, when he became General Manager of the Gold Coast Railways and Harbours.

Mr. David C. Campbell's appointment as Collector of Fiji was announced quite recently. He had been on the staff of the Secretariat in Tanganyika Territory from 1919 until he went to Uganda in 1920 as Deputy Chief Secretary, and in both countries he won many friends and admirers. In Fiji he succeeded Mr. C. J. Juxon-Barton, now Queen's Secretary in Nyasaland.

Mr. E. Craig, Financial Secretary of Fiji, served in the Audit Department of Tanganyika Territory for ten years from 1926, but prior to the time of Acting Auditor.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, formerly a Resident Magistrate in Tanganyika Territory, now holds that office at Freetown.

Mr. W. S. Marthian, Resident Commissioner of the British Solomon Islands, went to the East Africa Protectorate after the First War as an Assistant District Commissioner, was transferred to Zanzibar in 1925 as Deputy

P.C. and Assistant Secretary, and served as Deputy P.C. in Tanganyika Territory from 1937 to 1941.

Paymaster Commander A.C. Jeffreys, formerly an Assistant Secretary in Zanzibar, who offered to relieve a younger man for war-service, was recently appointed an assistant in the Secretariat in the Solomon Islands.

Sir Dougal Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company, is also Vice-President of the British North Borneo Company, which exercises administrative functions in North Borneo.

Mr. J.W. S. Branker, formerly in charge of the Nairobi office of Imperial Airways' Andamans Regional Director of British Overseas Airways Corporation for India and Burma, was reported last week to have been taken prisoner by the Japanese in Bangkok. He is now understood to be safe. Mr. Branker is a son of Sir Septimus Branker, who was killed in the Kiel crash.

Compulsory Saving To Start Northern Rhodesia Takes the Initiative

Opening the seventh session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, Sir John Washington, the Governor, said that the Sir John Maynard Memorial Fund (£510,000) would be divided equally between the Government and London to provide restorations and relief for air raid victims. The territory had made voluntary war contributions of £196,720 to mid-November, and £26,900 had been left free of interest by individuals. He would ask the Council to vote £10,000 as a Government contribution for medical aid to Russia.

He stated that on the Copperbelt there was an efficient nucleus for the production of arms needed for the Imperial forces.

The Governor forecast a tightening of the control of imports and the fixing of a maximum price for staple commodities. He announced that the Ministry of Food had released 100,000 bags of South African maize for use in Northern Rhodesia, and deplored the necessity for having to ask for these supplies, but said that otherwise there might have been a disastrous supply position.

He estimated that the reserve surplus at the end of 1942 would be £2,687,391, which would constitute a valuable insurance against post-war depression. New taxation to the amount of £225,000 would be imposed, including an increase in the income tax, half of which would be in the form of compulsory savings. The excess profits tax would be retained and entertainments would have to bear taxation.

Revenue for 1941 had exceeded the estimates by over £1,000,000 and expenditure by £4,600. Net year's revenue was put at £2,335,000 and expenditure at £1,903,000. The largest possible sum would be loaned, free of interest, to the Northern Government.

The country administration, was working according to Lord Moyne's memorandum, and the conditions of building up a test for its increasing expenditure on the social services—African and European education, the health services, roads (including the strip of the Great North Road under construction), and bridges. The Copperbelt, Fort Beresford, and Lusima roads were to be greatly improved.

Referring to the fact that he was a Rhodesian, he expressed the hope that a combined effort in ensuring maximum terms of office, the development of the Colony's resources would in some measure make the higher offices and positions of the past.

Pan American Airways have started their new flight service to Alaska, Holly, Miami via Puerto Rico to Bahia, Santos and thence to Leopoldville with a connection from Lagos to Khartoum.

Kenya's Need of Leadership

The Results of Public Complacency

—By Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Many people will heartily welcome and endorse every word in Mr. Welles's courageous letter in *Leisureland* of November 6, and sincerely applaud your admirable and outspoken article on the subject raised by Mr. Welles. They are a timely challenge to Kenyans.

As one of the fast-dwindling band of old-timers (1914-1919), and as one who has always had the best interests of Kenya at heart, permit me to say my sincere agreement with the substance of, as well as necessity for, Mr. Welles's letter and young support of his criticisms. Despite the war, your colonists should carry on overwhelming volume of genuine support for your press. This is not a subject which should be shirked by the so-called leaders in Kenya. The issue is too grave and the responsibilities too far-reaching for personal considerations to interfere between them and the performance of a public duty.

Let us have hit the nail squarely on the head. It is the general complacency of the great majority in Kenya (an overwhelming majority) which has encouraged the growth of a pernicious spirit. The small minority alone has caused a great injustice to Kenya's good name. But that complacency of the masses is the scandalous product of the small minority has served to condone and so to encourage numerous social scandals.

None can deny that the failure to eliminate this unhealthily element has done untold harm to the Colony throughout the world, and over a long period of years. Because of it many novels and other books with a Kenya setting have painted the Colony and its European community in lurid colours. When visiting Kenya in 1929 I was asked by the editor of a prominent South African newspaper to write him a series of articles about the Colony as seen after an absence of 10 years. I did so. He immediately condemned the articles because I had not filled them with such local scandals as seemed to him part of life in Kenya. Comment is superfluous.

Kenyans have far too long succumbed to the taint with the sins of the satanic minority. The remedy is clearly in the hands of the majority. You have stressed this truth and pointed to the road which must be taken if the fair name of the Colony is to be preserved, of that which fouls it. May your just and courageous condemnation not be like unto a voice crying in the wilderness. If you can arouse public opinion in Kenya to deal effectively with this cancerous growth, you will indeed have achieved a monumental service to that Colony and all who cherish its well-being.

I write as one who for almost 25 years had intimate acquaintance with practically every part of Africa, including, apart from Kenya, the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar (to mention only the territories in which your readers are especially interested). So I shall scarcely be deemed an uncharitable critic.

Public opinion and self-restrains of those who offend deplorably would surely have the desired effect. Thus might Kenya's bad name be laid down, forgotten and forgiven. You sir, have pointed the way. Many of your friends must sincerely hope that you have not forgotten your courageous stand in *Leisureland*.

Yours faithfully,

W. ROBERT FORD.

Problems of Air Strength

Japanese strategy is certainly aimed at Singapore and the Hawaiian Islands, 4,200 miles apart. Hawaii may be the more important for possession of the harbours and aerodromes there would make possible extended operations against the Pacific coast of the United States. The greatest danger of all would be a fleet attack on the Straits covered by aircraft carriers, for the object of immobilism, the American aircraft industry centred there. The destruction of the factories of the Douglas Aircraft Company consolidated at Long Beach, California, situated near Los Angeles, would be a most serious blow to the British and the American and Russian air services. The importance of aircraft production was never greater than the concentration of industry on the Pacific Slope must be safeguarded at all costs.

The aircraft carrier is destined to play a more important part in the future operations than it has in the early stages of the war. Japan has six aircraft carriers (the *Soryu*, *Kaga*, *Hiryu* and about 100 ship-borne aeroplanes of all sorts) in a naval armada of some 2,000 aeroplanes, including flying boats. The two major bombers which made high-level attacks on the Princes of Wales and the Repulse had been flown out to bases in French Indo-China before hostilities began. Another debt of 100,000 we owe the Vichy French. We must weigh very carefully whether the continuous possibility of the war would be better served by the employment of the main naval materials and morale which go into two warships of the size of those lost or the building instead of the 20 fighters, 200 fast bombers, 100 torpedo-bombers and 100 long-range flying boats which the world procure. Such an air force would require only 1,100 members of operational crews, or only twice the number in the Royal Air Force Battle Fleet.

Singapore.—A diagram of the battle for the Malayan approach to Singapore is the fight for the three fields of our defence in the sphere of the war must be reinforced at any price with bombers and fighters. Singapore is a citadel of the British Empire, coextensive with the bulk of Australia, India, and the Netherlands Indies, adjacent to the Panama Canal, so strategical position is no less than to the United States. Before Singapore can commence a series of closer days and battles strong naval support can be rendered. This is the reason why Britain and America's best-known military leaders are in the field. On this the prospect of all the land and greater measures may depend. Mr. J. L. Gwynn, a

Background to the War

Japan's Advantage—and Peril

Viewed from Tokyo the problem for Japan was simple of solution, even if the consummation was very difficult to carry out. From her islands Japan's domination ranges out in all directions, and there is no power greater which is specifically targeted above all others as the logical goal of expansion. What the Japanese have done is to strike hard and simultaneously at all the hypothesis, concentrating mainly against the outer defences of Singapore, Malaya, Thailand and the Hawaiian Islands. These goals easier because of the disorderly nature of any progress can bring about a situation in which Japan is capable of putting up any pretended "defence". Japan is an Amerio-Japanese force, and it is extremely difficult to interfere with any safety in the existing army. From the point of view of major strategy one can ignore the attacks on Malaya, the Philippines and Hong Kong. If the Japanese succeed in occupying Hawaii that means the removal of the American forces roughly 3,000 miles from their bases. To attack neutral countries (one world), secure Japan the southern coast of the Sunda Islands, viewed simply as a Pacific war between Japan and the Anglo-Saxon States, for Japan it can end only in disaster, but we have to measure by the success of seizure by the yardstick of its repercussions.

(See *Our War Policy*.)

America Attacks.—The United States has been gradually realising that Hitler's ways are not Europe's ways alone, but threaten the Americas and that realisation has governed her assistance to Britain and Russia. The maniacal outbreak of Japan has revealed the menace in a still more convincing form and in another quarter of the globe. It cannot be long before Russia, her ally now threatened across the Pacific, will be actively testing the presence of the menace in her rear.

Japan's Strategic.—Japan has a formidable army and navy and her air force has a capacity not fully known. By driving the United States into the war she will force both the country and Russia, at the earliest rate, to rely more upon their own resources. What, but strenuous, increasing month by month? To the Japanese, with the advantage of preparation and surprise, have gained initial successes. It is doubtful if they can sustain them. What Germany has achieved in the accession of areas of influence will in this long run be offset by the fact that the new threat has caused the rest of the world to unite.

Speculator

Value of Pearl Harbour

Pearl Harbour has already cost the U.S.A. \$1,000,000, and ranks now as the most intensely fortified post of any nation in the world. Guarded by four newly-built forts, it is big enough to shelter most of the ships of the U.S. Navy. It has all facilities for repair and maintenance of capital ships. Pearl Harbour is vital to any American offensive strategy. But Jap treachery has caught a few important heads nodding. U.S.A. experts have been unanimous that an attack on Pearl Harbour could come only after months of careful maturing by the Japanese. The aircraft carrier has changed the war as decisively as the submarine has revolutionised the naval battle. I do not exclude the chance of immediate aircraft-carrier raids against the Panama Canal itself, America, either Gibraltar, or Corregidor in the Philippines, a mountain citadel commanding Manila Bay. Built on the pattern of Gibraltar, its gun emplacements and anti-aircraft batteries are built out of the solid rock, and its induction chambers and underground tanks, even, are more than 300 ft. below the surface. One of America's leading authorities says Japan's 11 aircraft ships (with a twelfth nearly ready) nine aircraft carriers (plus three more converted from merchantmen), 11 destroyers, 120 destroyers, and 300 auxiliaries.

Evening Standard

Brain of U.S. Navy.—The brain department in the American Navy is the Naval Staff. I should say it is the Pacific as anything else would have to be based on later, correct strategy for the American Naval Staff is to add their main base to Singapore. If this junction is effected, the command will be with China Sea—in other words the Hong Kong-Malaya-Singapore area passes to the British and American fleets. If the Japanese lose this initiative there will be a sad good-bye to any hopes of control in Malaya, the Dutch East Indies or Australia, and with the final outcome being that the Navy of China will be cursing its several mistakes in letting them alone. For the same reason, if I am right, the American Government will have to decline entries to the Japanese ports, failing to drop a good load of bombs on the great industrial city of Osaka and a few other choice targets.

London Sunday Times

Germany, Canada, and India.—They are psychologically a caste apart. Hindus, Communists, and

to the War "News"

Opinions Epitomised. — After this war we must guard against plausible German propaganda to outwit implement of victory. — Mr. R. Salisbury Woods.

— What could be raised
in the way of a war? — Mr. J. L. Gammie.

Japan's long silence arrived on a scale never known in war. — Mr. A. J. Austin.

If anything is calculated to bring external unity to India, it is Japanese aggression. — *Times of India*.

India must become a bony cushion of enthusiasm. — The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General.

The Polish Army in Russia will be as large as the British Army was a brace. — Mr. A. C. Hollister.

We cannot afford to have a single front-line man in sedentary or static work. — Mr. Basil, Minister of Labour.

By launching his attack on Russia Hitler made one of the outstanding blunders of history. — The Prime Minister.

The Germans might justly complain if we stuck them with frost bayonets. — Brigadier-General O. Gandy, D.S.O.

The United States are due to build 60,000,000 tons of merchant shipping next year. — Christmas and next. — Mr. Robert Waltham.

Our heaviest bomber is bigger than anything in America or Germany. — Colonel Mervyn Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft Production.

As Japan will discover at her grievous cost, there is a vast difference between striking power and staying power. — Mr. Brendan Bradstock, M.P.

Australia, which had never made a motor-car to the outbreak of the war, has already produced 1,000 aeroplanes and their engines. — Sir Keith Murdoch.

The British Empire has failed in one thing—in not having devised a common foreign policy.

Mr. Bennett, Canadian Minister of Canada.

After the war we shall be lost if we do not have a strong and invincible export. — Mr. Harcourt Johnson, M.P., Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade.

The biggest fighter in the world is the Douglas B. 10, which during its test-flight set a record load of 17 tons in 100 pounds U.S. Army ammunition.

Of the four Japanese armaments in progress, one is the British-made torpedo. — Mr. Alexander, Minister of War.

In war-time it is often better to make a wrong decision quickly and then to try to make a right decision when it is too late. — Mr. Liskin, M.P.

In this war I have not seen a single line from any source calculated to encourage the soldier to follow his convictions, mitigate his pride or ease his shame. — Mr. James Mate.

By his patience and perserverance under great difficulties, Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, deserves well of the cause of Anglo-Indian friendship. — *Tele Times*.

The Prime Minister is undoubtedly a first-class captain, but he cannot act as wicket-keeper and bowl at both ends which he is trying to do. — Sir Archibald Sinclair.

In 1938 we made many enemies and ended peace with the world in peace. We shall not make the same mistake again. — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air.

U.S. Air Force officers wear either naval or military uniforms plus wings according as they belong to the naval or military side. — Peterhouse, *The Daily Telegraph*.

The Rt. Rev. W. E. Anderson, nominated as the new Bishop of Portsmouth, was a German submarine in the last war when he was a pilot in the Royal Naval Air Service. — *Newspaperman*.

The British 20-pounder tank gun, with an 18-in. face, armour-piercing range of 2,000 yards, is an equal match for the German 20-pounder, which can penetrate 1,500 yards. — *Telegraph*.

In my 30 years of public service I have never seen so much of Europe crowded with refugees, exiles, bands and distortions than there last Japanese communication. — Mr. George C. Marshall, U.S. Secretary of State.

To clear her dark faces and attack the Russian naval base at Vladivostok, — The United States must concentrate on holding super-bombers and fighter forces in the Orient. — Gen. Arnold, U.S.A.F.

In the rural areas of Oxfordshire are many buildings that will would in times of peace be used as a week-end residence, who now have had to go to work in wartime factories. — General Sir Constantine of Oxford.

Admiral Sir John Phillips was a great leader, a great administrator, a man of genius, as high a standard of conduct as it will be possible to find among naval officers. — Mr. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty.

One third of the entire staff of the Post Office may consist of women. — When there was a strike at the Post Office, announced in December.

Generations of young British naval officers have been trained in the best school for the lesson: You can play cricket with the Japanese, stay in your remember that they are likely to stick a knife in your back tomorrow. — Mr. Wm. Duncan.

Rumming is most formidable weapon in the sky. — The British warplane, which has a powerful 20-mm. gun and a heavy armour plate, travels 25 miles an hour over good country, and is over four times faster than a crew of five. — Mr. Morley Richards.

There is a live danger of the Philippines falling into Japan's hands. In the garrison of about 12,000 American troops is quite inadequate to withstand an invasion, and the principal railway station at Cavite (Manila) is strongly fortified. — Mr. Francis McMurtie.

Evidence goes to show that the date of the Japanese attack was fixed upon six weeks earlier. It was not a act of desperation, so much as one of cold calculation. Japan had lied for two or three years at least and all for a cast of nothing. — *Telegraph*, diplomatic correspondent.

Japan hoped to have the way clear for an attack on South Africa by securing concessions in Portuguese East Africa. Her Axis partners have allotted her the task of utilising the island of Madagascar as a jumping-off ground against the western shores of Africa, 240 miles away (General Simatis).

Bands will be 10 inches of standard sizes. For single signaller bands to be 6 inches, and for two signallers 10 in. plus a maximum of 12 inches for counter-bands and binders. Larger sizes will be permitted only for choppers used in machine guns. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

By inextinguishable patience and tenacity of purpose, — *Telegraph*. All questions. The Government have given the Japanese negotiators, and the position where the contradictions between their assurances and the action of their Government became too flagrant to be denied or concealed. — *Telegraph*.

U.S.A. manufacturers are turning out nearly 20,000 military planes this year. — Some time next year we should reach the 50,000 planes-a-year level. The manufacturers have in the development of aircrafts been experimenting with as much power as the new models of military aircrafts. — Col. W. John Jones, President, Aerodynamical Chamber, an organization of U.S.A.

PERSONALIA

John Waddington, the friendly-minded Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is the first Rhodesian Scholar to obtain such a position in the colonial Empire.

Mr. A. Parkinson, M.P., died on whose death

the House recently passed a resolution of sympathy,

from which visited Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Secretary, a branch of the Royal Engineers, who

recently became a Commandant in his corps, and His

Majesty's Government naming Governor of Southern

Rhodesia, Sir Frank Popham, who was re-

commended by the King's Speech on vacating the office of

Colonial Secretary by His Majesty as the father of

Colonial Leader Gordon-Browne, who was A.D.C.

to Mr. Herbert Brown-Popham, while Governor of Kenya

Colonial Leader, a man who is as present in the

memory of his son as he is in his own.

Colonel W. A. M. Sumner, who recently paid tribute to Colonel W.

Franklin, now deceased, writes:

In the spring of 1938 Colonel Franklin and I were

in the British Hospital seriously ill from an infection

contracted at the coast. He mentioned that he would

like to share with me what was his condition. He

arranged to do so again and I was remaining to be

urged by the words and warnings he was made

to say. He died a few days ago. The wife of

Colonel and Mrs. Franklin, Captain and Mrs. Franklin

Sumner, are still living in Uganda.

Mr. W. H. Smith, British Judge, Stamps, Stationery, who has been appointed Collector of Posts,

served as Adjutant Clerk in the War Department of

Northern Rhodesia from 1918 to 1920, and has then on

military service for three years. On demobilisation he

remained in Northern Rhodesia as Registrar of the High

Court, Assessor of Land Taxes and Public Prosecutor, and in 1926 was transferred to Kenya. As Solicitor

General for a year later he went back to Northern

Rhodesia as Attorney-General, where he spent five years

before being transferred to a similar post in Trinidad

and then to the Straits Settlements in 1935.

Japan Arrests Japanese

Sir Alfred Molyneux, former Governor of Kenya, said when addressing the Legislative Council on December 6, 1941, Kenya such few Japanese nationals as still remained were rounded up "the night early yesterday" in anticipation of the Imperial Cabinet's formal declaration of war, and all necessary precautions have been taken. Whether the tides of war may one day again set

over our shores it is idle to speculate, but one thing is certain—we must redouble our efforts to feed our full

share of the strain. Our vigilance and resolution must

be given to the greater demands made upon us.

MR. R. Taylor for Jamaica

Mr. Robert Walter Taylor, C.M.G., M.B.E., Rectifier General and Treasurer of the Bahamas, who has been appointed to appear before the Colonial Office as Treasurer of Jamaica, will be well remembered in East Africa, which he first went to in 1906, as head of the Treasury of British Somaliland. He took part in the Galland Expedition of 1908-10, was Assistant Treasurer in Uganda for the next few years, Assistant Treasurer in Somaliland in 1914-15, and then Quartermaster until 1920, Deputy Treasurer until 1925, and then Treasurer of that Territory for the next 11 years. Retiring early in 1936, he was appointed to his present post in the Bahamas three years later.

In Tanganyika he presided over many Committees, including

those which framed proposals under the Colonial

Development Act, and recommended financial assistance

for settlers, and the training of newcomers. He was

Governor and Director of the Dar es Salaam and District

Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Meat Rations' Ltd., and

Nyanza Salt Mines Ltd., a member of the Legislative

Council from its establishment until he retired, a mem-

ber of the Executive Council for 12 years, Acting Chief

Secretary of one of the and Governor's Deputy at

another.

This is the 10th issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. Mitchell's Cotton Co. Ltd. have declared a second interim dividend of 10%, making 15% for the year (against 13%).

The ss. ROBY WENTON, last of the six fast cargo

and passenger vessels of the American Robin Line has

been delivered to the company.

Southern Rhodesia's Agricultural Department has

started an experiment to demonstrate its contention that

apple trees do not respond to pruning in the climate of

the Colony.

Lack of such means to compel habitual criminals to

remain in their respective areas and out of the towns

has influenced coldlyism in Uganda, states the Acting

Commissioner of Prisons in his annual report.

Telegrams received from Dar es Salaam a few days

ago said that the Tanganyika budget for 1942 estimates

receipts at £2,500,000, of which £300,000 will be pro-

vided by increased taxation and import duties. Expenditure

is expected to be only about £2,000 less than the

anticipated revenues. Whereas a deficit of £1,000 had

been expected in 1941, there is actually a surplus of

£10,000. The Federated continues to relieve the

Imperial Government of the cost (about £104,000) of

maintaining immigrants interned in Tanganyika, and

local development which will not interfere with the main

efforts planned at a cost of £10,000. A renewed drive

is to be made to increase the production of foodstuffs

and other supplies for the Middle East.

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Questions in Parliament.

Rhodesian amalgamation Conference.

Mr. Lough Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Dominions whether he was aware that the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister had called a conference with members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to discuss amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Hall, who is responsible for the territories, referred to this conference, saying that it had been held in conference with the representatives of the British Government and calculated to create dissatisfaction throughout the territories for which the responsibility of the British Government is responsible.

Mr. Lough Jones asked whether the Foreign Office had any information that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia had called an unofficial conference with members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia and, in particular, whether any statement had been made by him to his constituents in view of proposals relating to the amalgamation of the two territories, and to make a communication to His Majesty's Government in view of the second reading of this question, and if amalgamation was in fact the preference of the House of Commons as was his question.

Mr. Jones asked the government accepted the view that the question of the constitution of Southern and Northern Rhodesia was a matter for the British Government, and whether they considered that this conference, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was calculated to be provocative and create a great deal of trouble and disturbance in the areas concerned.

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Mr. Shakespear asked the question of amalgamation in light of the 20 years' experience, and I cannot add anything to the statement I have given.

Mr. Woolf-Brown: Is there any precedent for this extraordinary action on the part of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia?

Major Haden-Hall: Does not the Under-Secretary consider that the proposal proposed is exceedingly anti-democratic and that it is in flagrant contradiction of the democratic principles on which the Government are founded? Will the Under-Secretary look into this matter more closely? Whether there is any hanky-panky going on behind the scenes?

Mr. Maxton asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia recently met the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia in Salisbury to discuss arrangements for a conference on amalgamation of the two territories early next year, such conference to consider representations for the territories Native Representation, and Parliament machinery, and also the thwarting of Northern Rhodesia and the South African would be represented at the conference.

Mr. Hall said that he would refer Mr. Lough Jones' question to the Colonial Office, which made it clear that the Foreign Office, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia was right in seeking financial and other financial communities of Northern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia. The governments of those two territories will be represented or, if not, represented at this conference, or so far as may be committed to any conclusions which may be reached.

Mr. Jones asked if the Government could watch the development of this situation with particular care, because this action was likely to cause considerable feeling and disturbance in the areas concerned.

Mr. Hall: This matter is of such importance that the Secretary of State for the Colonies will keep a watch on it.

Mr. Maxton asked if the Government acted in this matter with the approval of the Dominions Office or on its own initiative.

Mr. Hall: This matter is, of course, a matter of the Dominions Office. The Foreign Office, Southern Rhodesia, and the Colonial Department.

Mr. Maxton: Is not the Colonial Office interested?

Mr. Hall: I would not for one moment suggest that the Colonial Office is not interested. I have pointed out in my answer the Colonial Office was not represented at the conference. Mr. Lough Jones has any intervention.

Lord Dufferin's Appointment.

Sir Stanley Rothermere, the Secretary of State for War, who was the Minister of Defense in 1914, was released from the Army in order that he might be in a position to act as a candidate to the post of Director of the Ministry of Information at a salary in the range of £1,000 to £1,500, in view of the fact that his duties might be efficiently discharged without military pay.

Captain Margesson: Since October 1914, the question has been left to the Minister of Information to decide to whom to give the post of Director of the Ministry. Since the Ministry requires him as a suitable candidate available for the appointment, it has been decided to release him from further non-military liability.

Mr. Hall: Together with the Secretary of State for War, I consider the very popular impression caused by appointments of this kind, especially among those men called to national service, who see some in their best life's work prepossessed on account of having to serve.

Captain Margesson: I am informed that this particular officer has certain qualifications which fit him to

as the position for which he has been selected, by decree, it is for the Minister of Information to make up his mind and that is the view they hold.

Sir Joseph Lamb: "If this man they would like to have is not one to take his place?"

Captain Gregson: "Naturally the place would have to be filled."

Mr. Lamb: "Then why can't we have somebody else?"

Further questions were asked:

Mr. Gaunt: "The Acting Director of the Empire Division is responsible for the presentation of the British cause in all Empire countries and to publicity in the United Kingdom and abroad about the Empire war effort. The appointment is, at present, Lord Dufferin's qualifications and that he was for more than two years Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was a member of the Indian Finance Committee and has been engaged upon other official missions to the Colonies. He has, however, after a long search for the most suitable candidate for this post a large number of names were considered. Having consulted with the Secretaries of State for the Dominions and the Colonies I asked for Lord Dufferin to be temporarily released from the Army."

Mr. Jones asked if Mr. Bracken was aware of the considerable uneasiness felt everywhere in regard to the appointment and if Mr. Bracken could assure him that Lord Dufferin could represent the British Government in the work of a very exacting kind which had been given to him at the Colonial Office.

Mr. Bracken: "For six months my predecessor and I tried to find a head for this important department. I regarded it as almost scandalous that the department had not a head. We went through a lengthy list of names and made offers for this post. I do not know

why they were refused. Perhaps those refusing did not think well of the Ministry of Information. I strongly recommended therefore to take Lord Dufferin in view of his great experience and ability, and I borrowed him from the Army. Lord Dufferin did not want to be borrowed from the Army, but I persuaded him that it was his duty to take the post in the interests of the State."

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

On another page will be found the text of the statement circulated to the shareholders of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) by Sir John Colquhoun, Chairman.

The annual report for September shows that, after payment of all charges and providing for taxation and bad and doubtful debts, the net profit was £100,000, making up £17,1970 brought forward £51,621. In the previous year the net profit was £133,002, £200,000 is added to reserves for interim dividends paid in June of this year on the ordinary preference shares and of 2% on the 7 A and 7 B shares. The total dividend for the final 4% preference dividend, with arrears £500 and a final 3% dividend on the 7 A and 7 B shares stands at £10,000. This figure has increased considerably since the reserves had been further increased by £400,000 last year from the profit and loss account.

The issued capital of the bank is £3m. 0s. and the reserve fund at the end of September was £1,000,000 cash and bullion amounted to £100,000, so it is deducted and other securities appear in the balance sheet £1,000,000, bills discounted, totaling £41,527,000 advances to customers £30,754,500, customers' acceptances £97,620,000, commitments and transfers £1,271,000, and money at call and short notice £1,200,000. Bank premises were valued at £2,000,000.



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COMPANY MEETINGS

Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.)**Sir John Cadogan's Statement**

SIR JOHN CAUDWELL, K.C., M.C., Chairman of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), has issued a statement to shareholders on the report and accounts for the year ended September 30 last.

The Chairman states, *inter alia*:

"I wish to express my deep regret at the death of Dr Alexander Aitken, an invaluable member of our South African Board.

"I also regret to announce that since the beginning of the war we have lost the following members of staff while on active service—A. G. A. Berlin, Cape branch; Major R. A. Brown, Johannesburg branch; Mr Clinton Jones, Main St. Branch, Johannesburg; Mr J. L. Lewis, Durban branch; Mr E. J. Binstos, Alexander branch; W. S. N. Davy, Graham branch; Mr H. J. D. Elsperman, Claremont branch; Mr P. Evans, Col. Gordon, Commissioner St. Branch; Mr F. J. Johannesburg, P. J. de Hardy, Woodstock branch; Mr James Brookes, Mr J. J. MacLachlan, Jamison branch; Mr R. P. Pugh, Durban, Natal Bank branch; Mr J. Rodger, Johannesburg Branch; Mr S. G. Slabber, Long Street, Cape Town; Mr Sturis' head officer."

"And the following we death due to the war—

Mr S. Armfield, Gracechurch Street branch; Miss M. M. Bodfish, Gracechurch Street branch; Miss E. L. Dewar, Circus Place branch; Mr A. Ellis, City Office; Mr A. Martin, Barbados branch; Mr G. F. Williams, Circus Place branch.

We pay tribute to their memory and extend to their relatives our deepest sympathy."

"Two of our officials on active service have been re-commissioned and eight have become prisoners of war—see list below—Staff Members on Active Service:

Mr H. R. Bradfield and Mr B. C. Ruskin have been appointed members of our London Committee. Mr S. J. Bettis has retired from the general management of South Africa and has been appointed a member of the South African branch. I am glad that we shall thus continue to receive the guidance of his wide experience. Mr G. van der Merwe has been appointed a general manager in South Africa.

Mr A. J. Blundell, Assistant Director in New Zealand and Mr W. W. Stille have been appointed Assistant general managers and Mr V. G. McLean has been appointed an assistant general manager in South Africa. Mr Paul Broomee on re-commissioning the managing director of our Circus Place office has been appointed local director of that office. Mr E. J. Neynes, our chief accountant has gone on pension, and has been succeeded by Mr C. R. Bonwicks. I take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of Mr Neynes' particularly valuable services, and to wish him well in his retirement.

I propose on this occasion to confine my remarks to the domestic affairs of the bank, but I may add that it will be interesting to know that nearly 1,000 members of our staff here and overseas have joined the Forces. Owing to the widespread distribution of our branch systems it is impossible to render any statistics in the Government of the territories in which we operate this making a special contribution to the war effort."

"Following the unlikely exception of Abyssinia and Darren and at the request of the authorities concerned our branches in Abyssinia and Darren

"Current and deposit accounts amounted to £15,000,000, showing a record figure for this day of the war."

"Our cash position maintained at about £800,000 of this date, while the total amount of advances is approximately the same as a result of increased resources and re-lending, the increase being investments which include

"substantial contributions to new Government issues and in the future for the war. These included our holdings in the United Kingdom and South African Treasury Bills. This gave a valuable investment in excess of the funds at which they stand in our books."

"Net Profit of £393,685."

"The net profit for the year ended September 30, 1941 after making provision for taxation and for war and doubtless debts and contingencies amounted to £393,685, compared with £450,602 last year. £11,000 was brought forward from October 1, 1940, making a total to be dealt with of £474,621."

"Having regard to the continued growth in the bank's liabilities to the public it is therefore decided to transfer £200,000 from the current year's profits to the reserve fund, and £300,000 has been transferred at that time from the contingency account to which we have called. In the past three years allocated £77,600 from profits, this brings the reserve fund to £2,406,000."

"After making the above appropriation it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 10% (actual) on the cumulative preference shares and 8% (actual) on the A and B shares, less income tax rates, and in the case all cases payable on December 20, 1941 leaving £30,770 to be carried forward."

"In order to curtail costs as far as possible it has been decided to submit to the shareholders a resolution authorising the conversion of the bank's fully paid shares into stock. It is proposed this measure will eliminate the labour involved in recording and checking the numbers of shares on the registers, certificates and transfers, and make the 51 A shares and 61.8% cumulative preference shares will after January 1, 1942, be known as A stock and 8% cumulative preference stock respectively and will be transferable in multiples of 100 units, existing certificates will not be called in."

"It is also proposed in expressing these again the board's thanks and appreciation to the boards overseas, to the general managers in London and South Africa, and to the other senior staff here and overseas for the manner in which they are carrying on the business of the bank in these difficult days. Their devotion to duty has been exemplified in ways which will surely cause the name of 1941 to be memorable in the history of this bank."

Staff's Heroism in Air Raid

"On the night of August 11 one of our principal London offices, probably saved the building from total destruction during a raid in May last." They remained at their posts throughout the night, fighting a bad fire which followed a series of blasting of the building by a tank gun. "The great good fortune however was severely injured. The business of the branch was carried on in temporary premises without interruption or inconvenience to customers. Thanks to our system of duplication of records all the books were balanced without delay or difficulty. No papers have been carried away and the branch is fit for some time to assist in its old quarters."

"This is so far been fortunate in our experience, particularly when we consider the territories which we serve and the possibilities their attack to which they are subject. In South Africa, Egypt and East Africa, as also in Rhodesia, our branches have been bombed in the course of combat. The experience which they have had varies as between one point and another, and is as difficult to draw conclusions. At least however, that I could possibly understand at 4.500 feet of place ought to govern the Madras branch situated on small slopes, which has been attacked twice and on small numerous occasions."

"I think we are still bound to the old idea of 'sufficient satisfaction' in the sense of an event which is agreed by many countries that some degree of damage is to be regarded as justifiable in view of the duties which

PERAK RIVER HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

tribute to the late Mr. George Balfour

MR. WILLIAM SHEPHERD'S ADDRESS

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PERAK RIVER HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY LTD. was held on December 9 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London.

Mr. William Shepherd, chairman of the company, presided.

The Secretary, Mr. J. C. Cook, M.A., having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said:-

Gentlemen, before we begin the business of the meeting I should like to refer to the great loss the company and the board have sustained by the sudden death on September 20 last of Mr. George Balfour, M.P., the Chairman of the board.

Mr. Balfour became a director and chairman in October 1911, and from that time gave much of his time and energy to the company's affairs. His administrative capacity, technical skill, and unrivaled knowledge of the electricity supply industry were unfurnishedly placed at the disposal of the board in dealing with the diverse and intricate problems which confronted the company, and I am sure that my colleagues agree with me when I say that the prosperous condition in which the company now finds itself is due in no small measure to his tenacity and foresight.

Successful Reorganisation Scheme

The scheme of reorganisation of capital which was carried through in 1913 especially engaged his attention for a period of many months, and we know that the sound judgment displayed by Mr. Balfour in guiding his colleagues through that difficult operation was much appreciated not only by shareholders but by the R.M.S. Government and the British Treasury.

His colleagues on the board, and those occupying the key positions in the administration, mourn him as a wise counsellor and a good friend. I accept the directors' invitation to join the board on October 1, 1914, as they subsequently did me the honour of electing me chairman.

Mr. Hugh G. Balfour, son of our late chairman, was appointed an additional director on October 1, 1914. I will not anticipate any remarks that may be made about him later in the proceedings when his election comes before you for confirmation, except to say that it will be very gratifying to his colleagues to have the name of Balfour continuing to be associated with the work of the company's affairs.

The improved financial position of the company is reflected in the new item of British Government securities of £100,000 and cash amounting to £204,109, as compared with the single item of cash of £3,414 in your last account. Our British Government securities of £219,000 War Bonds yielding before payment of income tax a gross revenue of £10,000.

This investment item, however, is not allowed in computing our Excess Profits Tax, so that there is a 5% allowance for increased capital on the part of investors according to the original value of the investment. This allowance gives us a net yield against the investment of £1,000 per annum, or a factor of 4.2%.

Our financial management are able to make a working capital of £1,000,000, leaving some £1,000,000 for future development, and in this way we hope to meet all our expenses by government securities, so that the company will be left to the State to take care of its financial position in present difficulties. But

in view of the amount and the incidence of the E.P.T. it might well be necessary to turn to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Turning to the revenue account, you will see that the amount from the sale of current is a record figure of £923,621, N.I., compared with £631,148 last year. Operation expenses in Malaya amount to £300,000, as against £221,536 last year, an increase of £78,464. Of this figure the increased cost of fuel accounts for the less than £10,000, the remaining increases are not abnormal when the greater output and increased costs generally, due to war conditions, are considered.

Profits and Dividends

The balance carried down is £420,145, which must be added dividend, interest, exchange differences, and transfers fees £7,106. On the other side, London administration and general expenses at £8,165, and directors' fees of £4,000, call for no particular comment, so that the balance carried forward to net revenue account is £414,445, which compares with the previous year's figure of £359,370.

Adding the balance forward from last year, of £307,921 to the net revenue for the year of £424,445, the available balance is £412,346, and after making various appropriations of a total of £133,971, there remains a balance of £108,375, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 5%, and a bonus of 2% on the ordinary shares, both actual, less tax, requiring £10,250, leaving to be carried forward to directors' additional remuneration £47,100.

This increase in the distribution to shareholders and in the carry-forward figure reflects the financial policy which any predecessor in the chair, Mr. George Balfour, indicated in his speech last year, when he said that the board hoped to make reasonable distributions of dividends in good years and to conserve cash available to assist moderate dividend payments in bad years. It may be, therefore, in the event of a less satisfactory account being presented to you in some future year, that the directors may draw on the carry-forward to assist the dividend position, as was done two years ago when we suffered a serious decline in our profits.

Although I believe Malaya to be well prepared for all eventualities, you will not in view of the very grave developments in the Far East expect me to make any forecast as to the probable results for the current year. All that I can say is that for the first quarter of our current financial year profits have been well maintained, shareholders may doubt realize that the scene of operations has not changed the theatre of hostilities, and that the outlook is probably somewhat uncertain and dark. Whatever the future holds in store, I am sure that our thoughts and sympathies are with all our friends and associates, and not least with our managers and staff here in these trying days. (Final year.)

Prizes to Staff

During the year which has now elapsed much has been done by the staff and management, and I wish, on your behalf, to thank you for your co-operation, and to congratulate you on the success which has been achieved, and let me assure you have secured a good record.

Both Captain Dane, our general manager, and Mr. J. C. Cook, general manager, have utilised their time during the last six months of the year to impress their lively young men with the importance of their work, and my only regret is that the time available for this has been limited, but I trust the inspiration and leadership given will bear fruit in the near future.

It is a pleasure to the Directors to award young men to the company, starting under the able control of Mr. J. C. Cook, general manager, and extension of our services to them.

The author and publisher thank the Directors

DECEMBER 15, 1941

EAST AFRICA

AND RHODESIA

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.

Sir Auckland Geddes's Statement

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF RHOKANA CORPORATION LIMITED was held yesterday in London.

THE Rt. Hon. SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, M.P., C.M.G., Chairman of the Corporation, presided. The Chairman had circulated the following statement to shareholders in advance:

"As you were informed in the directors' report last year it is not considered advisable that statements in respect of our mining activities should be made public. Therefore, a consulting engineer's annual report has not been circulated, and my own comments will necessarily be curtailed."

The balance-sheet at June 30, 1941, shows that large sums have been expended during the year on buildings, plant and development and also for stores.

From the profit-and-loss account you will see that our trading profit amounted to £10,015. After providing for debenture and loan interest, depreciation, reserve account and development reserve account, the amount carried to the appropriation account is £882,803.

Whereas in the previous year we received a dividend from Masjura Copper Mines Limited of 10/- per share, we have to give no dividend from that company in respect of the year ended June 30, 1941, as the Masjura board has announced that it is owing to heavy taxation that they cannot recommend to their shareholders the payment of a dividend in respect of the period mentioned.

The appropriation account shows provision for taxation of £1,000,000.

Our directors recommend a final dividend of 10/- bringing the total dividend for the year to 10/- per share.

Bonus with 62½ per cent. for the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, 1941-42 and 1942-43 respectively.

I must again repeat the remarks contained in this annual statement for the last two years, and contrast the amount of the issued ordinary股 and share capital of the Corporation of £2,500,000 with the capital which has been raised and employed in the Corporation's undertakings, which is estimated at £18,000,000. This figure includes the year of 1940-41 by way of dividends, interests, etc., of £1,000,000 capital invested in 1939-40.

Although I cannot refer in detail to the operations of the mine, I can assure you that every effort has been made to produce the maximum output of copper and cobalt to assist in the war effort. All our resources in full agreement with the commercial chartering and shall be allowed to be used for any increase of tonnage due to the importance of the existence of a state of war. But I think it is a somewhat strong and communistic in the operation of the mining taxation legislation, that the amount available for distribution to shareholders of this Corporation is less than one-half of what was available the previous year ended June 30, 1940, and 1941. The Directors, however, do not allow this consideration to affect their power in deciding the maximum sum to be paid, copper and cobalt, which the so greatly-needed national interest demands.

This resolution will be presented to you for the confirmation into effect at the ordinary general meeting of the capital of this Corporation which will be issued, and fully payable to take effect as from January 1, 1942.

I want again to express our thanks to our general manager of Africa and our staffs in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, the surrounding engineering and geological line managers in South Africa, the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

The right and welfare were adopted.

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LONDON MINING NEWS

Kettion Gold Mines

The annual general meeting of Kettion Gold Mines, Ltd., was held at Johannesburg on October 20, 1937, and the accounts of operations of the company for the year ended June 30, 1937, were presented. The share capital of this important company, which owns 50 per cent. of the shares of the Share Capital of the Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and over 80% of the capital of the Southern Goldmining Co., Ltd., The Gold Mining holding includes leases over 1,000,000 acres in the Mafube area, 1,000,000 acres in the Kettion area, 1,000,000 acres in the Matjhabeng area, 1,000,000 acres in the Sekukhune area, and 200,000 acres in the Keston Company.

In the Gold Company's shafts about 1,000,000 tons of ore were milled last year, recovery being 52.25 per cent. and an average of 45.32 oz. per ton. Gold sales in the period amounted to £1,000,000, and the cost of production of a ton of gold was £1,425. In a cost of production the small relative increase in production and sharp fall in costs due to the fitting out of the Gold Company's capacity was most striking, from £500 per ton to £350 per ton. It is also to be noted that the average cost for the period covered by the report averaged 50.7% against 53.8% in the previous year.

The main figures from the accounts are as follows: Sales of gold £301,391, compared with £1,022 operating costs and £1,060 (£1,425 per ton) debenture interest and dividends £1,005,501 (£1,425 per ton) venture redemption dues included areas of Mafube £53,600, and net profit available £19,434.

On June 30 last, ore reserves were estimated at 2,200,000 tons, and an average grade of 2.4 dwts., compared with 2,000,000 tons at an average grade of 3.3 dwts. a year earlier.

At the Onderbank Mine, which has begun open-pit mining, the handling and footwall ore losses are greater or similar to those developed on No. 1 level in the old adits. The Onderbank mine is now being developed on its own, and the ore losses have been completed to No. 1 level at the new level, and 100,000 tons of ore, averaging 2.4 dwts. over 100,000 tons, have been culled since the start.

Following an appeal for additional shares an Order in Council is to be ready for signature from the controller of stamp duty at an early date, and a further extension will be granted to the shareholders to make their investments good with 10,000 tons of ore per day, and a further extension for the remaining shareholders to make their investments good with 10,000 tons of ore per day.

The issued share capital of the company is £1,000,000, but there is still substantial unutilized capacity in the plant, and the directors have decided to maintain the present level of output until the end of 1937.

At the annual meeting to be held in London on December 10, General Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., will preside, and Colenso H. M. Hardcastle, who was elected to the board last month, will then take the chair.

Company Profits Report

Wankie Colliery: Coal sales at Wankie totalled 91,400 tons and coke sales 6,683 tons.

Witbank: Output for the year ended June 30, 1937, totalled 1,700,000 tons.

Uganda: In November 1, 1937, 100 tons were produced from 100 tons of ore.

Victoria Falls: Gold and silver and concentrate from the Victoria Falls smelters were produced as follows:

Witwatersrand Corporation: Output from the Fred mine in November reached a working record of 2,300 tons.

Calm and Motion

Cables from Southern Rhodesia report that at the annual meeting Mr. Bailey Southwell, the chairman, declared an early dividend of 1s. per 100 shares, share estimated nominal value of £100, and expressed the opinion that mining in the Colony is being favourably taxed.

Victoria Falls' Dividend

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 4s. per share. Last year's total distribution was 1s.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

Rhodesian Trust, Ltd., reports a loss for the year to September 30, 1937, of £1,020, but after crediting an income tax refund and bringing forward the balance from the previous year, there is a credit balance of £445 to be carried forward. The trust's holding of 64% in the Anglo-capital of the Rhodesian Mines, Ltd., appears in the balance sheet, and other investments have been written down to £1,000 cash and bank, to £61,629, and 21% National Water Bonds appear at £1,000. The issued capital is £1,000,000, after the general reserve of £1,268,115 and a profit reserve of £1,000.

Mr. A. G. Clark, the Chairman, incorporated in his minutes of the last meeting of his shareholders on October 10, 1937, the following extract from the Annual Statement of the Rhodesian Mines, Ltd.: "The Mutual Fund capital is mainly dependent on account of the incidence of taxation on the necessity for capital expenditure in order to furnish the company with plant required by national interests. The shareholders are, he points out, subjected in effect to a capital levy by the accelerated depletion of the ore reserves. Appropriations have been made to the Government for reversion which will give the company equitable treatment. He concludes with an expression of confidence that the Mutual Fund will be a source of profit for many years when peace is restored."

The Mutual Fund is to be held in London this year.

London and Rhodesian

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.: Profit for the year to June 30, 1937, was £1,000, which is carried forward. After paying a dividend last February amounting to £10,000, and writing off the loss on depreciation and bad debts, £20,584 is carried forward, though there is to be the final dividend, the directors having proposed an interim dividend of 5s. less tax; for the year to December 31, 1937, which appears in the balance sheet, it is anticipated to be very conservatively.

The company is substantially interested in Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., which made a profit of £20,791, Rezende Gold Mining Co., which made a profit of £14,065, and North Chilenden Goldmining Company £19,771, Ltd., which made a profit of £1,000, which is carried forward. £33,935 by the shareholders of the latter is to be set aside for Native reserves by the Southern Rhodesia Government. The interest in the Donibane Goldmining Co., Ltd., has been sold, so that the company is uninterested in gold mining companies on the Island. The Arapai Investments Ltd., and South African Coal and Engineering Co., Ltd., the estate pits, substantial amounts in coal, gold, and manganese, and the Durban Harbour Board, the Arapai Ranch, totaling 5,647.7 acres are landed. The company has £1,000,000 of stock of mineral rights, which is £1,000,000; machinery, plant, and equipment at £2,000,000; cash and other current assets £104,500. The issued capital is £1,000.

The directors, including the joint managing director, Sir John Sidney de la Poer-Bridges, the vice-chairman, Hon. Sir Edward B. Swayne, F. Richard Head, and Mr. Roy Chapman.

Wanderer Consolidated

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.: Total operating costs for the year ended June 30, 1937, of £1,331,000, including the share of the subsidiary brought forward. Expenses in Rhodesia, South Africa, and Uganda amounted £101,281, and a loss on reserves £4,118. Interim and final dividends £10,000 and £75,000, and the directors' additional remuneration was £500, leaving an available balance of £10,000. When given a final dividend of 1s. 3d. per share (£1,000 nominal value), £1,000 cash and £1,000 in December 31, 1937, for the year.

Our reserves in the Wanderer section 2,000,000 tons, averaging 2.4 dwts., compared with 800,000 tons at the same grade a year earlier, and in the Surprise section 2,000,000 tons, averaging 3.7 dwts., compared with 1,000,000 tons at the same average a year ago. During the year 1,000,000 tons of ore were treated for a revenue of £1,000,000, or 11.75 per ton minus all expenses.

The total capital is £1,000,000, and there is a reserve of £1,000,000.

Mr. Douglas Christopherson is chairman of the company, the other directors being Mr. Samuel Wilson Capeton, H. E. Johnson, and Messrs. H. G. Laible and J. C. Porter.

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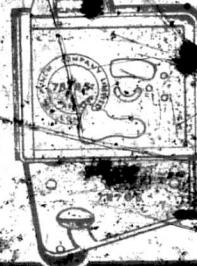


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