

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

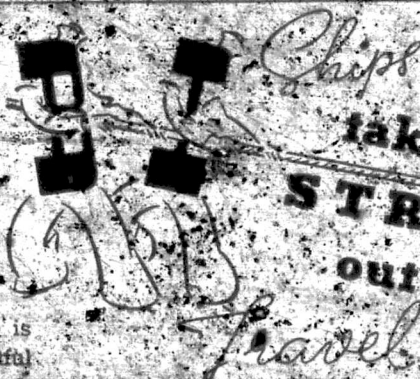
Thursday, December 11, 1941

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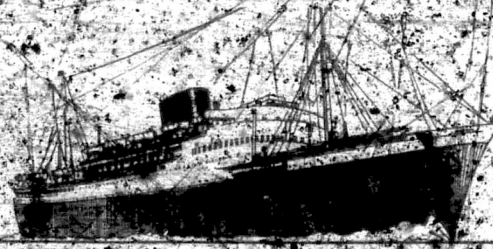
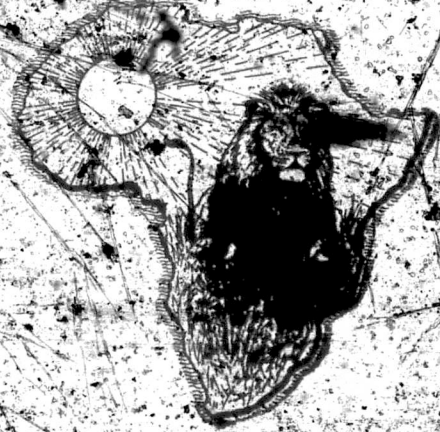
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Thursday, December 11, 1941  
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA are many who will have considerable reservations in regard to some remarks about British radio propaganda made by Mr. W. G. Gellie, Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in a recent address to the Royal Empire Society. In Italy now, as long in Germany, listening to British broadcasts is forbidden under crushing penalties. Mr. Gellie, who added that the Italian Government deemed it imperative increasingly 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 calls enemy testimony as to its effectiveness. The road towards improvement is illuminated by search for compliment but for faults, and in the latter direction the B.B.C. and not 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 it cannot too often be repeated, is to win this War as soon as possible. In fact, if not unintentional, 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. By an assassin's stroke, Italy shed blood in collision with her Hun 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 by controlling the Mediterranean and Suez maritime line. That, 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 butcher Graziani in Libya by a shattering campaign in North and South 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 laggard and patchy. Unfortunate as this was, a more

### Italy's Equal Share in Crime.

serious lapse in propaganda followed. The senseless, heedless of the Italian resistance reinforced a tendency in many quarters to sympathise with that nation and view her as the maddened and deluded duped of the ferocious Hun. Nothing could be less illogical, and in time of such dire need in conception and execution. Italy has estab-

... the verdict that people in the role of rulers which they deserve. The Italians, equally with their Government, stand charged with common crimes. Who will say that British propaganda has been so conducted as to bring recognition of this? On the contrary, as we have reasoned more of the tendency to hinder to the British German aggression and bestiality, the milder has seemed to grow our attitude of hostility towards Italy. For long it was minded, and inefficacious propaganda, with one foot in the library and the other in the pen, made play with such matters as would induce upon an Italy that went to war against the Britain that had helped her to her liberty (and it might be added, 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 moderation they could be traced the bandit's dagger from under the Fascist cloak. Beyond that, to change the method, they are shots fired into the air, the fact being that the average member of the Italian masses, though he has the raw material of revolt against their rulers, cares as little about Garibaldi's sayings in 1849 as do our citizens about it. Home on in our Colonies about Gladstone's assertions ten or twenty years later. Nor has this state of affairs arisen in default of the right lead. Our armies are learning and will tear your African Empire to pieces. That note went home to a listening audience at the time of the rout of Blucher Graziani's forces, it was real propaganda, menacing as fate, striking at the booms of men. Few can achieve the Churchillian tempo 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 Prorastination**, 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, nor yet its outbreak, could shake the bureaucracy 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, Jordan prisoners of war being employed only on a few sections, because it would cost too much to employ prisoners of war in small camps remote from the head. Having taken a few 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 African labour, largely through the calls 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 loth their time away in India, Southern Rhodesia and the best parts of Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland. What real difficulty would there have been in arranging that vast numbers of small groups of these prisoners who would have been eager to give their parole in order to engage in such an occupation, enjoy 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 unimpressed by the excuses made by spokesmen for the War Office and the Colonial Office, and if the suspicion of tenderness towards the Italians be therefore held by our authorities, have none but the senses to blame.

If one imperative in effective propaganda be 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 favoured nation basis **The Emperor who Waits and Watches**, the present moment does 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 restored 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 coveted rights, without which his life must seem a mockery? Now that the fall of Gondar has brought to a close Italian resistance and occupation in East Africa a conclusion like the one at the campaign in Ethiopia, approached

hastened by the stirring and heroism of the Emperor's own Patriot counter-attack, it is earnestly to be hoped that this may be the beginning of a less sanguine policy, both in propaganda and action, in respect of deeply enemies and of a staunch friend.

## 23,500 Prisoners Taken at Gondar

### Italian Defence Outnumbered Attack by More Than Two to One

GONDAR was defended to the last by no fewer than 23,500 men, almost half of them Italians, this total being more than double the estimated enemy strength as given in recent official statements from Nairobi. Shortly after our last issue, word to press East Africa Command headquarters was announced.

It is now known that our enemy prisoners taken at Gondar number approximately 11,000 Italians and 12,500 Italian troops. Our forces, numbering 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 10 and is continuing. General Nasi, the Italian commander, and many other officers of high rank among the highest in the ranks.

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.

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

The foregoing facts, and the absurdity of German and Italian propaganda, that the Gondar garrison fought for six months against over-whelming numerical odds, in fact, the weather prohibited operations until recently, and that our numerically weaker forces overcame the enemy in about 14 days' preliminary operations and one day of full-blown assault.

### G. O. C. and G. S. Visits Tribute to East Africa Forces

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

"On the parades (which occurred on two successive days) were men from the Mother Country, East, South and West Africa, the Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, both Regular and Irregular, and a detachment of Free Poles, all, while presenting a magnificent and stirring picture.

The inspections were followed by a C. I. C. (C. I. C. an many cases speaking to men personally, and both followed by a march past, General Wetherall taking the salute.

After the inspection a personal message from the G. O. C. in C. was read out by individual companies, 10 different translations being necessary to ensure that the different nations of the parade all understood the message, of which the following is the text:

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

"To carry out what we have advanced nearly 3,000 miles, defeating in many battles an enemy superior to ourselves in numbers and artillery. We have seen blood all last owing to your superior leadership, the valor of our soldiers, and the bravery of our gunmen."

"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 dark night for this peace, you have not desisted. The same fighting spirit.

"I thought in this time of peace, having yielded to the enemy, the time has not come to rest. It is only for us a precious space in which to perfect ourselves in our own tactics and the mastery of our weapons."

"We do not know what plans the enemy will make for the future, but we will fight us to the end, as certain."

"I have had a wire from the head of the British Legion congratulating you on the fine feat of arms entailed in the capture of Gondar."

"I, your present Commander in Chief, am proud of you, and I am certain that whatever calls may be made on you in the future will be met with the same spirit of success as you have so bravely displayed."

The Emperor of Ethiopia last week issued the following statement:

"I am very glad to hear that Gondar has fallen. 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 principal problem 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 years before we 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 this regard broadcast on December 5 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 will have organised their own army, and will be able to feed, house, and employ them on Italian non-combatants, and have, if all is possible, looked after their own interests as 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 under the sign of a successful conclusion. Men unfit for military service, women and children will be sent home to Italy in Italian 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 await call for Italy in Italian liners, will be moved to these camps before embarkation, the first move being made on December 22.

Men of good fighting 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 months every effort will be made to see that the removal of Italians from Ethiopia is carried out with due regard to their health and, so far as circumstances permit, the comfort of the men, women and children.

Press correspondents have reported telegraphically from Gondar that the military engineers with East African labour secretly built a road where the compass pointing the Italian stronghold were most prevalent, so much so that even the talented Italian road builders had dismissed the project as impracticable. This road having been made, nearly 100 lorries of the infantry brigades, when 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 Pioneer forces, took the Italians in the rear.

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

Many enemy prisoners are temporarily confined in an open camp, but many of the officers have been allowed to return to the villas in which they were originally sheltered. All are described as in excellent health, which belies the Italian 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 effect:

"We have been discussing with the Air Ministry the air training scheme which the Government of Southern Rhodesia have established so successfully in the Colonies, and it is right that your 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 pupils trained under the scheme have reached a very high standard, and this causes the Air Ministry to look forward most eagerly to the acquisition of 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 so scrupulously observed strict limits in regard to secrecy.

A Rhodesian squadron operating in the R.A.F. has received its official crest. The flight commander, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. S. M. Langham D. Keble, making the presentation, said: "On this crest is an African eagle known as the 'stable of the skies'. We think it a most fitting badge and motto for the Rhodesian Squadron."

The crest shows a boomerang, emblem of flight. The design was approved by the King after a competition of the colony.

#### Casualties and Awards

Mr. R. C. Trevelock, the Minister of Defence, stated recently that Southern Rhodesian ground casualties had so far totalled no more than 114—10 killed or died of wounds, and on active service, 36 wounded, 20 missing, 1000 in service, and 11 missing. This, he said, abundantly justified the Government policy of dispersing Rhodesians among different units.

When Commander R. J. Kinnear, Whitehorse, who has done an arduous tour of duty at the base of 20,000 British troops in East Africa before the war, returned in 1941, he was on duty with the Middle East Command.

Captain C. B. Robinson, Sudan, has been awarded the rank of Major-General. Major-General W. F. D. Robinson, of Bourke, has also been awarded the rank of Major-General.

Acting Flight Lieutenant J. H. Webb, who was posted by the Air Ministry as a flying instructor during his first operation over Bardia, was only 20 years of age. He had joined Messrs. South Mackenzie & Co. in East Africa in 1941, and had been stationed in Lombasa, probably ever since, until he volunteered early in the present war. He was a pilot and would have gone far in business.

Sergeant Oswald J. J. Tulley, R.A.F., a young Rhodesian, was killed recently in a flying accident in this country. He was a fine cricketer and Rugby player.

Sergeant Frank George Rolfe and Sergeant A. J. Meant, 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 a prisoner of war in Italian hands, hails from Tuzana, 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. Gindro, who came from Mashaba, Southern Rhodesia, had a very narrow escape the other night. When over Harburg his plane was hit in several places, and a piece of the rump carried away, but the earpiece of his flying helmet, and not one member of the crew was even scratched.

#### Funds for War Purposes

A sum of £10,000, subscribed by all races and creeds, was sent by Uganda as a birthday gift to the Prime Minister, who was asked to devote it to whatever war or welfare purpose he thought fit. The £10,000 was sent to Mrs. Churchill by railway of the Kenya Weekly News, Nakuru, for the purchase of a fighter aircraft.

Subscriptions for East African War Bonds, the 10th of September issue, totalled £3,469,365.

Net deposits in the Kenya Post Office Savings Bank have increased by £186,000 since July, 1940, when the colony's war savings campaign was launched.

Northern Rhodesia's sale of War Savings Certificates had reached £31,200, on November 20. The weekly sales now average 1,500 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, Kenya.

Employees of the Broken Hill mine have now contributed £8,407 to the Imperial War Fund.

Five National Service League War Fund, now terms £1,000, £1,000, having been cablem mid-November to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Bands. The War Service Week, Nchanga raised more than £7,000.

When Sir Charles Burda, Governor of Uganda, visited the Orange Lepet Colony recently, to present to Miss M. Tain of the Church Missionary Society, with the mission of the R.A.F., he received a cheque for £5 for the Orange Lepet war effort from the fingerless hands of the Orange Lepet.

The money, as on a previous occasion, was raised by the sale of bundles of logwood collected by the lepers and sold to local traders and others.

In many parts of East and Central Africa, money is raised for Christmas babies and Christmas gifts for local children. This year it has been collected in some places to fund the birth of the unborn, and in others, half the proceeds go to Great Britain for the relief of war distress.



# Review of Gondar Operations End of a Blockade Begun in January

A review of the Gondar operations as conducted 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, Abyssinians serving under British officers.

At the end of January a column of 200 Italian troops followed by an advance column along the Metemma-Gondar road which on February 7 had reached Avahin, 30 miles west of the main force, had reached Gondar. It was 140 strong in infantry and 100 in transport. Beyond Wahn, however, the road was heavily mined, and on March 3 strong resistance was encountered 32 miles along the Chelga road, and the main columns did not proceed further.

Meanwhile a mechanised column starting from the Gondar area north of Gondar in the direction of Adowa, 100 miles and 40 miles apart helped to isolate Gondar from the north.

Further south Patriot forces, co-operating with British columns sent to their help, captured Enfabera and Daugla, south of Lake Tana, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy; by March 4 they had added to their success by capturing Birye and Mankusa, taking 2,000 prisoners and forcing the Italians to fall back on Debra Tabor. On March 13 they captured Damacha. By their operations the Gondar area was isolated from the south also.

But Patriot activity was not confined to the north. On March 5 they captured an enemy garrison camp 14 miles north of Gondar, and by March 15 were outside Gondar. Chelga road was cutting off the enemy force east of Avahin from Gondar. On April 20 other Patriot forces occupied Dambach on the Gondar-Adowa road, and received orders to start operations on the Gondar-Debra road also.

### Italians Encircled

Our Gondar forces now took to hand, and mechanised routes advanced down the Gondar road. On April 16 they came up against opposition in the Debarach area. On April 18 we captured Fort Mora, 16 miles north of Adowa. Mankusa Place, which had been evacuated by the enemy on April 15, had its communications between Gondar and the south were thus effectively cut.

Binding themselves encircled, the Italians at the end of April found themselves cut off both on the Patriot positions south-west of their camp and the field. In the Belgians in the same manner the Sudan forces. Both were unsuccessful, and the enemy command was obliged to withdraw the forces still in the Metemma area towards Chelga.

The Italian position on the ridge north of Chelga was attacked on May 17 by units of the Sudan Defence Force and Patriots, and the defenders lost 150 killed and 500 prisoners. The Debarach position was withdrawn to Gondar, but was attacked on May 28 by the Patriots on May 28, and lost 10 dead. The Patriots now installed themselves in the Gondar-Debra Tabor-Debra road, the enemy made numerous attempts to recover their position, Debarach, which they had abandoned without resistance, was now attacked and changed hands several times. By June 3 it was finally recaptured by the Patriots, but a strong enemy force continued to hold the Wolshait Pass, five miles to the north, though we were closing in on it both from north and south.

The surrender on May 20 of a strong Italian force, two brigades at Agibar, between Lake Marica and Lake Tana, made any relief from that quarter impossible, and Debra Tabor itself had been isolated for some weeks and was now like Gondar itself being subjected to an attack. On June 1 Debra Tabor surrendered with its garrison of 600 men and at the same time the whole of the Italian force left in Galla Sidamo, the province south and south-west of Gondar, formally capitulated. Only Gondar, with its garrison of 1,000 men, was left to carry on the operations.

By the end of most of the Italian force had been transferred to other theatres of war. The main reason for this was the systematic destruction of communications by the British, and the Italian force could not have been brought back to Gondar without further supplies.

The enemy positions in Volchait and the Gondar area were finally destroyed by nature. The Italian force which was routed in successive stages of the battle by an assault on Volchait proved the strength of the Italian force. On August 5 an Italian force of 1,000 men was routed with heavy casualties on their march to the lake. On August 10 the right bank of the lake and along the road to Lake Agoris, though the Italians still held the Dara Plateau to the east. Skirmishing was constant, and on patrol came within 800 yards of Debarach at the foot of the Wolshait pass. On September 10 Debarach with its garrison of 1,000 men surrendered.

The road to Gondar was still blocked by mines and was impassable by rail. The Italians now shifted their main concentration their positions at Wolchait, 112 miles west of Gondar, and at Lake Agaris, on the Debra-Gondar road. They held a series of hill strongholds covering Gondar from the north. Mulazzo, near Debra, Gurul Dinnu, and many of the town Azozo on the Gondar road.

Their general base in the Debra area extended from Amila Agaris on the east to about some miles west of Chelga, and Debra Tabor in the middle to Lake Tana, where they had a garrison of 1,000 men, 100 miles to the west. Their main force was 100 miles to the east of Debra Tabor, and the lake, regarding the road from Debra Tabor to Gondar. This comparatively restricted area contained a considerable force of the South African Air Corps, and the British and Italian gun emplacements were regular targets for our air patrols, which were very effective.

By November 14 the British and Italian regular Ethiopian Army on the west side of the Gondar area pushed forward and captured Gondar and captured Debra Tabor. At the same time the British and Italian forces in the Debra area, was taken by assault after a sharp engagement.

As a result of these two actions General Nusi was compelled to evacuate the Gondar area and all the positions south of Azozo, thus isolating his forces from Lake Tana and the outlets east of the lake. An attack on Gondar by the British and Italian forces on November 14, in which 1,000 men were killed and 110 prisoners taken, was followed by Patriot raids from the north and east, driving in the enemy's position.

By November 20 General Nusi was holding an area measuring about 10 miles from north to south and 10 miles from east to west. Gondar itself had been evacuated and declared an open town. The garrison which has now surrendered and which has had great losses by casualties and desertion, is now comprised nine Blackshirt battalions of the 1st Colonial Brigade and part of the 2nd Colonial Brigade. Elements from the 1st Blackshirt battalions and the 2nd Colonial Brigade which was 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 Patriot Forces led by British officers, units of the regular Ethiopian Army, contingents from East African forces and British Free French units. Throughout the S.A.A.F. has been responsible for operations.

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Telegrams: "E.A.A.F." Ramo London.



# the War News

**Opinions Exaggerated**—We are confident. Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Parkes, C. S. D., Far East.  
 The Spit is 'outstanding'—second class. Eben Wilkinson, M.P.

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

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

Any British sailor, even with any British war bar and beyond a free drink, is a William. *Clicket*.

Within a year American aircraft production will surpass the combined production of the rest of the world. Sir Charles Duff.

It is no longer a matter of victory in the battle, but of blasting the front gates with slugs. —Mr. F. Higgs, M.P.

I am not one of the fantastic abolitionists who envisage the collapse of the British Empire tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

Of our greatest military achievement in the world is the exact and faithful image of the Japanese Navy. —Mr. Beaumont.

Many of our military commanders are thinking of the 1914 and 1917 campaigns. —Commander R. T. Bower, M.P.

Above the dead wood of the army hierarchies by which it is surrounded, the Prime Minister towers a man. —Mr. Hoggins, M.P.

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

Hitler's single aim is to see his friend and foe all the bad and weak qualities and exploit them to the limit. —Mr. Otto Lehmann-Russ.

The estimate that 67% of our former readers have now badly grazed land in their immediate neighbourhood. —*The Daily Farm*.

The British Navy, helping Russia, is the only paradox come true in the world of hellings. —The *Merchant*, leader of the *Press*.

The British officer, too petty officious, too busy, was the only member of the staff of U.S. 1st Army who had ever met a white crane before. —The *Observer*.

There is no progress, and, in fact, no movement about the country. —*Observer*, comment on the *London Daily Mail*.

The worst will, probably happen. —Mr. John Lemass, Minister of Supply, Eire.

The German Army was always as responsible for the second conflict as for the first. —Mr. Hadden, *Observer*.

The dictator will have so strong an influence on the great campaigns of 1942, whether in the Caucasus, the Middle East, or on the Home Front, that it is a heavy burden for Churchill to carry.

I could imagine much good, with immense possibilities of mutual help, if the Emperor Selassie and Governor-General Eboho were in relations of friendly collaboration. —Mr. Henric Smith.

There is unchecked extravagance everywhere. Neither the Chancellor of the Exchequer nor the Minister of Finance seem to have the slightest interest in economy. —Wing Commander James, M.P.

Russian warplane production has reached the level of the British Empire. —H. A. Stormovik, twin-engine pilot, at least as good as the British Beauchamp, Colonel Galt, of the 1st Free French Air Force.

By reason of its worthy character, its achievements in culture and economics, the German people is entitled to its leading people, *Hitler's Volk*, as part of the Divine Order of Creation. —*Hammer*, *Hitler's Magazine*.

As a rule, unfortunately, invade Germany and occupy Berlin. [It] there be no repetition of the 1918 mistake of sitting down on the Rhine. —General V. Sir James Marshall Cornwallis, G. O. C. in C. Western Command.

As King Leopold of Belgium considers himself a prisoner of war, he certainly does not receive political demonstrations in his favour. Proclamation by German military authorities in Belgium forbidding political demonstrations.

The Douglas aircraft Corporation is creating a new aircraft works somewhere in the States. —An American aeroplane will be produced, repaired and reconditioned.

British General Acher, Chief of the United States Army Air Service. Before this war your annual State expenditure for aircraft alone was 10% more than we paid all the members of the army for their food. Sickness is the result of a little food, waste for nothing, and big gains. —*Observer*, *London Daily Mail*.

...to the... and... they come... Ben... support... Minister of... the... brought back... of this she would have been... found the... no... Lady Astor, M.P.

Before the war a daily average of 1,500,000 men were engaged in the building industry. Now the number is only 250,000. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 is being spent on the Government in building... construction work... Political... 1941.

The Royal Navy, in co-operation with the R.A.F., is destroying or damaging more than 60% of all (fish) boats and ships which the Axis has captured. It is trying to deliver to Norway's forces in Lofoten... from Italy. —Commander J. H. Hoggins, Admiral Cunningham's Chief of Staff.

Ministers in regions were emptied from any form of national service without any request or permission being made by any religious party. It is a recognition by Parliament that the clergy are the performers of the normal duties of a citizen in the service of the great cause. —*The Church of England*.

The combination of atrocity with loyalty is what differentiates the German from the Japanese. He is also only member of the hard-core of the nation who is scrupulous in the service of his own people against oppression. —*The Observer*.

The failure of policy after the last war to leave the mighty mass of the human people, not all the great nations, and the oceaning of human population, and a group of disorganised small nations, without any great war time effort, for a considerable time, by a national policy to admit the national differences. —*The Observer*.

The great... of the Communist... Mediterranean... (2,212) ...

The gross... of the... mander in Chief, Middle... 1941... allowance... (910). The return... five general is £1,800. —*Capital*, *Financial Secretary*, the Treasury.

PERSONALIA

Sir George and Lady Haining have just been re-visiting South Africa.

Court and Comptroller of the Exchequer to the High Court and Comptroller of the Exchequer to the High Court from the Union of South Africa.

The Hon. Verity Chief Justice of Zululand, has been appointed Chief Justice of British East Africa.

The Hon. Justice of the Peace for Rhodesia, Sir Charles de la Rive, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Cape Colony.

The Hon. Justice of the Peace for the Cape Colony, Sir A. Brown, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Cape Colony.

Mr. G. H. K. ... Department of Northern Rhodesia ... transferred from Mr. Jameson to Mr. ...

The Minister of Supply has appointed Mr. Frank ... to be Cotton Controller of the Cape Colony. Sir Percy ... who is relinquishing the appointment.

Mr. W. H. ... Vice-President of the Trades Union Congress, returned to London ... after a tour in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia.

The Hon. ... many years had been connected with engineering projects in East Africa, and who died ...

The Hon. ... Cape Colony of South Africa ... Mrs. ... of Mr. and Mrs. ... of Salisbury ... and Miss Ellen ... of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. ... of Durban ... recently married in Durban.

The Hon. ... General Sir Osborne ... who some years ago conducted an inquiry into the problems in East Africa, has accepted the invitation of the Minister of War Transport to become the temporary Director of Canal Transport.

The Guild of Air Pilots and Navigators of the British Empire gave a luncheon ... at the Royal Air Force Club in honor of ... the retiring Director General of the Aviation, who was closely concerned with the Empire Air Service.

The engagement is announced between Flight Lieutenant ... and Miss ... daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ... of Parktown, Johannesburg.

To mark the 100th birthday of Mrs. ... in December 23, and the great work she has done since she arrived in the South African ... and ... national fund has been ... Mrs. ... visited East Africa while ... South Africans were there on military duty.

The engagements is announced between Flight Lieutenant George W. ... and Mrs. G. M. ... of Cape Town, Westworth, Surrey, and Patricia ... daughter of the late Claude ... and of Mrs. ... of Bulwer.

Lord Huntingford, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Huntingford were the guests at a luncheon of the Overseas ... Sir ... present were Mr. ... for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. ... and Godfrey Thomas. Lord Huntingford ... nothing better than that it might be said at the end of his term of office that Lord Huntingford and he had done their best for the good will and friendship between the people of the ... self-governing Colony.

Obituary

Senior Percy ... who died in Beira a short time ago at the age of 77, 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 ... 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 Berkshire Regiment, who has died in Durban at the age of 66, served with the British South Africa Corps, his military career being a member of the 1800th Central Column.

Mr. George McLellan, who has died at the age of 72, claimed to have persuaded Cecil Rhodes inspired and persuaded Lord Northcliffe to launch The Daily Mail. He (McLellan) 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 ... who died last week at the age of 71, went to British Central Africa in 1896 as a junior administrative officer, was later promoted chief judicial officer, in 1902 acted as Vice Consul in Gambia, 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 1909 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 1930.

The death occurred recently at his home at Sea Point, Cape Town, at the age of 66 years, of Mr. Michael ... 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 kind 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 survived his widow and five children, one of whom, Mr. ... 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.

119th Week of War

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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 to ensure 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 as a measure of co-ordination within these Colonial groups. The institution of the further centralising machinery suggested by Sir Stanley Reed's question is therefore in no way a request for the application of the 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 fitted to ensure that the qualifications and experience of the members of these services are used to the greatest advantage."

### Standing Joint Parliamentary Committee

Mr. Miley asked the Colonial Secretary if it was the policy 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 such consultations had taken place on a regular basis in 1939, when the House was informed that the proposal of such issues of Parliamentary procedure and constitutional practice which would require careful consideration. He added that war conditions did not provide a favourable opportunity for the consideration of the matter.

Mr. Riley asked if Mr. Hall would be surprised that his request had been made in every Colonial discussion in the last few years, and that the Prime Minister undertook to have it examined.

Mr. Hall replied that the matter was considered at the war interval, and that Ministers have since pre-occupied with other very important matters as to preclude 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 help the Minister even at the time?"

Mr. Moresen: "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."

### A 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 by 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 incautious 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."

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

Captain Mair 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 been concluded. No such appointment yet existed.

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies would issue a White Paper on 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 reproduction of those documents as a White Paper would be justified.

Mr. Mander: "The information which has obtained from President Benes in the last part of his address, which contains no reference to Colonies. Press reports did, however, make the impression mentioned by Captain Graham."

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## Coffee Control Criticised

### Dealers Relieved of 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 in less than a month for some reason unexplained. It cannot be said 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 common knowledge 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 in December 1940, of sales of 1,600 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 a transaction 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 if sold are not the common property of the public, but are impressed with a personal trust in favour of a limited class whose rights the Control should be heavy of abandoning." It in the present case a compromise rather than mistake in full rights seemed advisable, it was surely possible to discuss the matter 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 with dealer and justice to the planter.

#### Unbusinesslike Methods of Control

The Coffee Control is also criticised for its failure to notify the trade of its readiness to abandon its previous practice of selling privately or by auction in relatively small quantities in favour of large scale private sale, and for its failure to implement a promise to publish details of contracts contemplated by the Commission's making. The inquiries 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 agreement on which spokesmen for the Control insisted is dismissed as "an excuse."

The fact that the Commission's findings are published in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

In its covering statement the Government notifies its concurrence "that the practice adopted by the Control of conveying market information verbally to leaders 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 leaders and the Control." The Government has further decided to strengthen the Control Sub-Committee by appointing two additional planter members and one additional member from the coffee trade.

The Republican Party exonerates Mr. H. Goodland, a member of the Coffee Control and local director of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, Ltd., who is shown to have known no professional staff in the industry, for the purchase of the 1,600 tons of coffee to the United Kingdom. Control to sell is not considered to have been primarily influenced by his personal aims. He was a member of the team, Nairobi, in negotiations with the United Kingdom.

#### Africa's Needs

Miss Margaret Young, secretary of the International Committee on Cultural Education for Africa, speaking in London, has done good to the International Council of the League of Nations for Freedom of "Racial Unity of Colonial Peoples" stressed the importance of removing the ignorance which is the cause of so much ill-health among Africans, and urged the need for development in literature, broadcasting and films as instruments for the diffusion of ideas and for operation of Africa's, obvious during this war, she said, by no less necessary in peace if the Empire Government's policy of Colonial development and welfare was to succeed. Miss Young 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 Rhodesian 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 Southern Rhodesian Government is making efforts to establish rice growing in the Colony.

Tanganyika Territory has prohibited further shipments of rice mills to ports outside East Africa.

The British India Line now maintains a fortnightly office 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 saving appeal to the public to reduce its annual consumption of sugar by one quarter.

Licence from the Economic Board is now essential for the importation into Tanganyika of any goods by parcel post other than *boite libre* parcels.

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

Uganda's cotton crop for 1941-42 is expected to be between 300,000 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.

Exports exceeded imports in Uganda in 1940 by 20,420, giving a population increase of 11,000 per thousand, the corresponding figures for 1939 being 14,000 and 12,000.

10,000 Africans were treated in Government hospitals and similar subsidised institutions in Northern Rhodesia last year. This represents a rise of 64% on two years.

A downpour of 18 inches in 12½ hours on Mount Munsamali, N. Rhodesia, caused the Lukabula River to flood with such sudden violence that 10 Africans camped upon its banks were drowned.

The Turf Commission's Society's annual report shows a reduction of income to a minimum due to expenditure of £20,000. It states that 100 students in East Africa were engaged 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 measures.

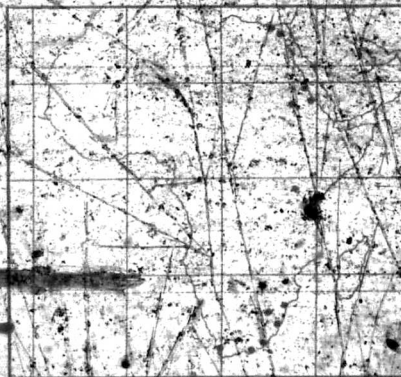
The Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., announces that Mr. A. G. MacFarlane has been appointed director to the 1941 year of the board, and that Mr. C. A. Adams and Mr. J. J. Selby have been re-elected directors.

The Proprietors of Daily Mail report a profit of £100,000 in 1941, or £20,000 after payment of taxation, compared with £200,000 in the previous year. This was largely due to the reduction of a stamp which cost the business considerable loss of African traffic, as a result of war conditions.

United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd. have declared final dividend of 10% and a bonus of 13½% on the ordinary and preferred shares, making 301% as against 111% last year, in the case of South African Normal. There has also been the current year interim dividend of 12½% which has 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:

Rhodesia's revenue was a feature of the supplementary estimates introduced 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 of capital in the present circumstances prevailing owing to the war.

The revised estimates of expenditure for the 1942-43 financial year total £2,420,000, of which £2,108,100 is for the supplementary estimates. Revised estimates for revenue are £2,520,000, giving an estimated deficit of £101,900, which is a surplus of £1,000,000 in comparison with the previous financial year, and the greater part of the supplementary estimates are for the purchase of military stores and the 1942-43 financial year.

In the 1941-42 financial year the 1942-43 financial year the main reason for the increase in expenditure is to call up a total of 14 years' of the full military services.

The Ministry of Defence, the Hon. R. C. Maitland, stated, "We are not only and pressing demands for men from a large number of sources. It is an extraordinary and physical compliance to the war situation of our men in the various theatres of war that we are compelled to send a number of men and particularly those to the various theatres in which they are serving, and in all theatres where their good names are required."

As a result the Government employed over a million men in the number of Rhodesians available for military service, and are now compelled to look for the call-up age. This is not only well over two years in the case of the regular forces, as well as military training. As long as the military situation remains they will be retained in the colonies as a Home Defence force, thus releasing the active services of the military present in Rhodesia in Rhodesia.

## Belgian Congo Tax

Under the regulations issued by the Inter-Allied Committee, the Belgian Congo is permitted to reduce the rate of the import of 8% of the total from all the countries within the jurisdiction of the committee, as against 15.00% in 1937, hitherto.

## LATEST MINING NEWS

## Company Progress Reports

**Rezende**—18,600 tons treated in November yielded a profit of £5,448.

**Wanderer**—38,800 tons treated in November yielded 3,943 oz. fine gold and a profit of £8,485.

**Cam and Motor**—23,000 tons of ore treated in November yielded a revenue of £2,148 and a profit of £25,005.

**Shelwood Star**—2,800 tons treated in November yielded a revenue of £7,400 and a loss of £748, on account of loss of machinery to overhaul of machinery.

**Phoenix Prince**—200 tons of ore treated in November yielded 2,830 tons of ore treated and 23,800 tons of ore were produced at a total gold recovery of 2.57 oz. and a profit of £11,385.

## Dividends

**Warwick Colliery** is to pay an ordinary dividend of 10% (the same as last year).

**Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co.** has declared an interim dividend of 10% (the same as last year), when the total distribution was 10%.

**Shelwood Star Gold Mining Co. Ltd.** will pay no interim dividend this year. Last year, 1940, was paid, and the total distribution was 10%.

A special dividend of 2% loss tax will be paid by the **Warwick Colliery Company** on December 15 to shareholders registered on the books on November 17.

**Consolidated Coal Selection Trust** has declared a final dividend of 2% (the same as last year). Both interim and final dividends correspond with those paid last year.

## Rhodana Debanburgs

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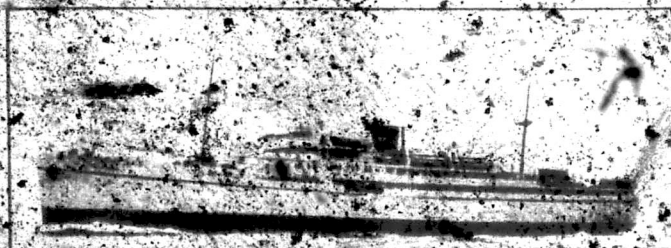
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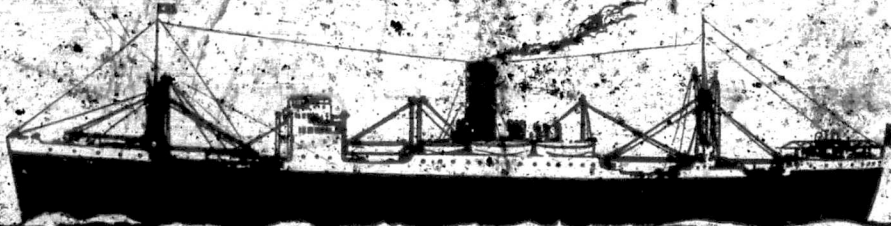
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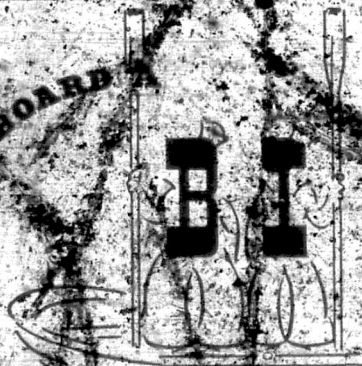
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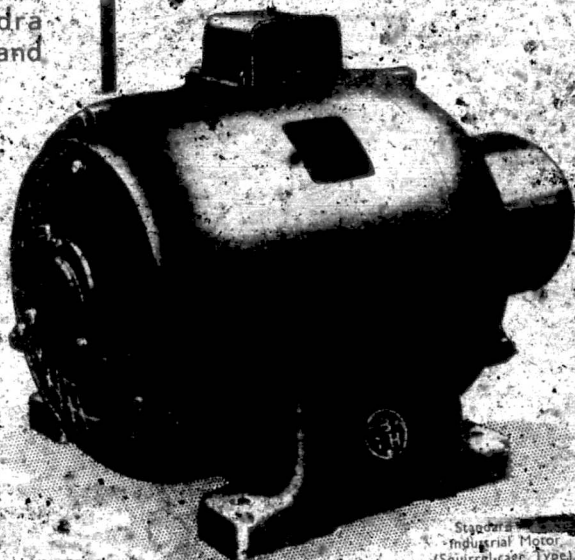


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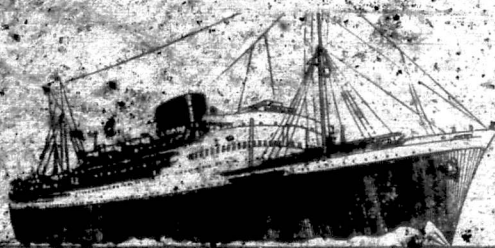
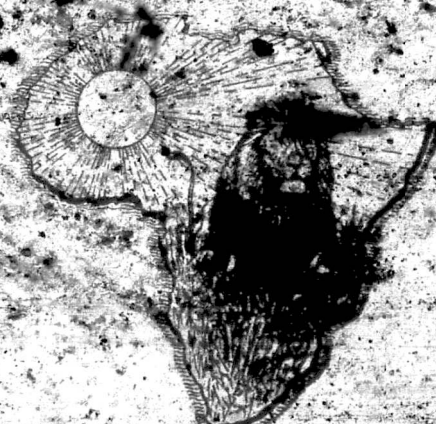
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Thursday, December 18, 1941  
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1914

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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, being satisfactory though it has been in every way, will not release any large number of troops to reinforce our armies in the Middle East. This general misconception is that the splendid native units raised 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 Kifwiro today: that a King's African Rifles Expeditionary Force, originally consisting of infantry brigades of four battalions each, would have been sent to Palestine if 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-Chief in East Africa, Lieutenant-General Smuts, whether the K.A.R. formations could be suitably employed in theatres of war other than East Africa. Lieutenant-General Smuts suggested to the Army Council that at the end of the campaign against German East Africa one division for service overseas should be recruited from the units already in the region. That division, he should be formed from the King's African Rifles and that a

third brigade should be raised from volunteers selected from captured German *askari*, 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 von 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 von Deventer's proposal to provide two brigades, each of four battalions, for service overseas, and in the late summer of 1916 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 small expectation of an early end to the war. Though, in fact, hostilities ceased within six weeks.

The plan, it will be seen, was to pit 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 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. If, then, the War Office was convinced twenty years ago that the martial tribes of East and Central Africa could provide seasoned soldiers capable of holding their own in the field against the Germans and the Turks—the latter being of immense military value to 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 the front or elsewhere in the Middle East. Whereas in the last war even the best of the *askari* were trained only as infantrymen, many 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 best task of these redoubtable men in this war has already finished.

As too often in our Imperial history we have failed to carry into one generation the fruit of the experience of its forerunners, it is at a time when the Empire urgently requires all the well-trained fighting man-power it can get, the proposals of 1916, as outlined above, should surely be taken into a true account. Perhaps the most significant circumstance is that General Smuts and his successor, General von 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 modified 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 these 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 East Africa, 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 repulse, as we do, the suggestion that there is no more work for them in this war, which may well spread over vast areas having no frontiers, in which they would be better adapted than any European units. We certainly do not accept 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 arid conditions of warfare in the arid and sun-smitten wastes of Somaliland, and in the wide-spread 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 Rhodesias could contribute greatly to the success of our arms on battlefields far distant from the lands of their birth and upbringing.

JAPANESE AGGRESSION, as fanatical and carefully prepared as it was treacherous, is for the moment concentrated upon objectives in the Pacific, but Japan's surface and submarine raiding raiders may reasonably be expected to appear soon in the Indian Ocean. The dual purpose will be to cause as much havoc as possible to the shipping of the freedom-loving nations and to compel dispersal of British naval craft for guard and escort 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 for the enemy. Indeed, his present lack 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 assumed by British and American writers, the Japanese have already commissioned several pocket battleships, more could be sent into the Indian Ocean with good prospects of successful commerce raiding, and without such early risk submarines might do a great deal of damage. To blockade the coast of Australia and New Zealand, to threaten our Eastern African harbours as well as those of the East, East and Mombasa, to sweep westward from Calcutta and Bombay, and to go on east to intercept British and American cargoes for the Persian Gulf and to go west to Iran for Russia. The operations in which the Japanese will not be likely to fight, in which Hitler's agents will be constantly under their notice. British South Africa and East Africa are thus faced with a new threat not to be underestimated.

**East African Tribesmen as Expeditionary Force**

the East, so with Madagascar, affording excellent bases for the armies of the Ciceronian Viceroy. It remains to be seen if such risks will be quickly translated into reality, or if at this early stage of the wider war the strategy of the new enemy will be to concentrate all his offensive thrusts in the North and South 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 new, formidable foe, is not to be overlooked. This possibility has long been envisaged by this newspaper, which notes that two years ago, when the Japanese seized the island of Haifu, called public attention to the situation, which might lead to a new and more concerted co-operation between Germany and Japan.

## 91,500 Local Africans in E. Africa Force

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

An official report, it was not possible to reveal too many details about East Africa's military strength until Italy's forces in that theatre of war had been smashed.

On Sunday last it was officially stated in London that in July last, when the Campaign in East Africa was finally 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, 25,000; Uganda, 18,000; Tanganyika, 15,000; Northern Rhodesia, 12,000; Nyasaland, 9,000; 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 first 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 military freight at the port of Mombasa and on the railway.

This active campaign added to the transport of the heavy Uganda military train and all ordinary commercial traffic was the work of a staff which had given 60 of its European members military service. During this period also engineering and construction work to the value of £2,000,000 was done by the Railway for the War Department.

During 1941 and 1942 the Railway has given a rebate of £100,000 to the military and lent £500,000 free of interest to His Majesty's Government.

Food 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, banana, fruit, jam, honey, eggs, meat, potatoes, vegetables, cereals 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 African Colonial Forces, and now G.O.C. in C. West Africa, has been promoted to the rank of general.

Air Commodore C. W. Meredith, the able emergency force commander 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 1st Brigade of the Southern Campaign in Somaliland and Ethiopia, has been appointed Chief Press Liaison 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 Bikanir, 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

The Rev. W. J. B. O'Connell, founder padre of Port Elizabeth who paid a visit to East Africa a few years ago, has gone to sea as chaplain to an oil tanker fleet.

During the first war Major G. S. Goldmann, who was extensively interested in East African affairs, founded the Chevrons Club for non-commissioned officers on the premises near Victoria Station. Having been 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 Dermer, killed in an aircraft accident in Great Britain; Sergeant Pilot H. E. Chamberlain, of the D.O.C., whose parents live at the Kenilworth, Penhalonga, missing as the result of an operations in Ethiopia; Sergeant Pilot E. Owen, formerly of Rhodesia, Chingwe Mine Ltd., Salisburg, missing; Sergeant J. A. Mathew, of Salisburg, missing in air operations over Egypt; Sergeant C. J. L. Whiteford, previously reported missing, now reported killed; Sergeant R. W. Jenkins, of Salisburg, reported missing, now believed killed; Flight Sergeant A. Absent and Lieutenant A. W. Baldwin, killed in a flying accident in the Salisburg area.

Sergeant Pilot P. D. Lambert, R.A.F., of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, has been killed on duty in Great Britain, and Sergeant Pilot Frank Kerr Galloway, of Bulawayo, is reported missing from air operations on December 8. Wing Commander Geoffrey Farnhill, 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. Walk, formerly an engineer at the Piper Moss mine, Que Que, has been posted missing, reported killed as a result of air operations, and Sergeant Pilot J. A. Spence, former a miner from Easton, is missing in air operations.

Pilot Officer J. M. C. Parker, formerly a miner at the Parker- of Inyanga, Southern Rhodesia, and reported missing, is now known to be a member of the 1st Squadron, Royal Air Force, and is now in action.

Lieutenant E. Lefevre, of Bulawayo, has been wounded in action.

Flight Lieutenant B. Dingar, R.A.F., who has been awarded the D.F.C., was on the staff of the Roan Antelope mine, Northern Rhodesia, in peace time.

Flying Officer Melville Guest, R.A.F., son of Colonel E. Lucas Guest, Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, has been mentioned in dispatches.

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

Captain A. F. Proctor, formerly a director of the Mitchell Gully & Co., Ltd., is now in Ireland.

Sir Geoffrey Neelkote, until recently Governor of Hong Kong, and for 17 years from 1904 onwards in the Colonial Service in East Africa, and thereafter Chief Secretary to 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 Many Bearing High Responsibilities

THE EMPEROR PRINCE OF ETHIOPIA, through the British Ambassador for the historic Portuguese Bastiada, Captain L. Cordeiro, has given the following message from his father, the Emperor:

"I have a day of great triumph for you, the Ethiopians, who are now raising the flag of Africa over Gondar. The flag of independence will fill up your eyes to the flag of Ethiopia, the symbol of Ethiopia's independence. It is the rainbow of the rainbow which is often beautiful and is shared with you people of Ethiopia. It is the flag of Ethiopia, which is now flying over the flag of liberty rising over the world."

"I have suffered hardship and tribulations, and under the sun of your triumph, during the past two years, but now all is for you a day of your triumph. It is due to the glorious deeds of you Patriots and of 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 as a tree of life replanted by rivers of independence and watered by their blood. Your efforts and your struggles have not been in vain. Here is the fruit of your labour. 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 to the heroes of His Britannic Majesty to whose gallantry and efficiency we owe so much. Great Britain has completed the task of her struggle against the forces of oppression, against the tyrants and dictators whose desire it is to dominate the world by the destruction of all freedom. Today the last Italian job in 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 Cunningham, who so ably conducted the operations against Gondar. We also wish to thank all the officers and men who in their command have so valiantly 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 organisation of the present offensive in Libya, which began as I have explained, 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."

"All who know something of the planning, organisation, and tactical planning, initiative, courage and determination shown by Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cunningham, G.O.C.-in-C. East Africa Force, during the advance through Italian Somaliland into the heart of Ethiopia, will deeply sympathise with him in his present appointment, and will warmly welcome Mr. Churchill's reference to the brilliance of his achievements in East Africa."

"In a message to Major-General Ritchie, commanding the 8th Army in Libya, General Claude Auchinleck wrote: 'I cannot tell you how I admire the way in which the superbly trained commanders, Lieutenant-General Wilton by Norfolk and Lieutenant-General Austen, commanding the 30th and 18th Corps, carried out your orders and maintained a firmness of assurance on the enemy.' General Godwin Austen was in command of British Somaliland at the time of the Italian attack."

THE EMPEROR PRINCE OF ETHIOPIA has through the British Ambassador for the historic Portuguese Bastiada, Captain L. Cordeiro, given the following message from his father, the Emperor:

"I have a day of great triumph for you, the Ethiopians, who are now raising the flag of Africa over Gondar. The flag of independence will fill up your eyes to the flag of Ethiopia, the symbol of Ethiopia's independence. It is the rainbow of the rainbow which is often beautiful and is shared with you people of Ethiopia. It is the flag of Ethiopia, which is now flying over the flag of liberty rising over the world."

"I have suffered hardship and tribulations, and under the sun of your triumph, during the past two years, but now all is for you a day of your triumph. It is due to the glorious deeds of you Patriots and of 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 as a tree of life replanted by rivers of independence and watered by their blood. Your efforts and your struggles have not been in vain. Here is the fruit of your labour. 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 to the heroes of His Britannic Majesty to whose gallantry and efficiency we owe so much. Great Britain has completed the task of her struggle against the forces of oppression, against the tyrants and dictators whose desire it is to dominate the world by the destruction of all freedom. Today the last Italian job in 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 Cunningham, who so ably conducted the operations against Gondar. We also wish to thank all the officers and men who in their command have so valiantly served the cause of Ethiopia."

### Governors of Malaya and Hong Kong

Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States since 1934, was Governor of Nyasaland from 1929 to 1933. He began his Colonial career in 1903 as an Assistant District Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate (now known as Kenya). In that 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 stone unturned for 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 Geoffrey Namhote, had been Governor of Tanganyika Territory since 1938.

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 1930 to 1933.

Mr. L. M. Small, 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 Tanganyika Railways until 1933, when he was promoted General Manager of the Gold Coast Railways and Harbours.

Mr. David C. Campbell's appointment as Chief Secretary in 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 1923 as Deputy Chief Secretary, and in both countries he was many friends and admirers. In Fiji he succeeded Mr. C. F. Juxon Barton, now Chief Secretary in Nyasaland.

Mr. J. Craig, Electrical Secretary of Fiji, settled in the Audit Department of Tanganyika Territory for four years from 1926, but part of the time acting Auditor. Mr. J. W. Johnson, formerly a Resident Magistrate in Tanganyika Territory, now holds that same office in Fiji.

Mr. W. E. Altham, Resident Commissioner of the British Solomon Islands, went to the East Africa Protectorate after the war as an Assistant District Commissioner, but was transferred to Zanzibar in 1929 as Deputy

P.C. and Assistant Secretary and served as Deputy P.C. in Tanganyika Territory from 1947 to 1951.

Paymaster Commander A.C. Jeffrey, 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 Borneo.

Mr. J.W. Bracker, formerly in charge of the Nairobi office of Imperial Airways and now 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. Mrs Bracker is a sister of Sir John Bracker, who was killed in the R.A.F. crash.

### Compulsory Saving To Start Northern Rhodesia Takes the Initiative

Opening the seventh session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, Sir John Waddington, the Governor, said that the Sir John Playfair Memorial Fund of £100,000 would be divided equally between Glasgow and London to provide restaurants and hostels for air raid victims. The territory had made voluntary war contributions of £190,720 to mid-November, and £26,950 had been left free of interest by individuals. He would ask the Council to vote £50,000 as a Government contribution for medical aid in Russia.

He stated that on the Copperbelt there was an efficient nucleus for the production of articles 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, but deplored the necessity for having to ask for these supplies, but said that otherwise there might have been a drought over production.

He estimated that the reserve surplus at the end of 1942 would be £2,387,394, which would constitute a valuable insurance against post-war depression. New taxation to the amount of £925,000 could 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 increased and entertainments would have to bear taxation.

Revenue for 1941 had exceeded the estimates by over £2,000,000 and expenditure by £44,600. Next year's revenue was put at £2,385,000 and expenditure at £1,900,000. The largest possible sum would be allowed free of interest to the Northern Government.

The Council added Sir John was working according to Lord Moy's wishes to build up a reserve. It was increasing its expenditure on the social services, African and European education, the health services, roads (including the strip of the coast north Beaufort construction) and bridges. The Copperbelt, Fort Ross, and Chirinda roads were to be greatly improved.

Referring to the fact that he was a Rhodesian scholar, he expressed the hope that a combined effort to insure during his term of office the development of the colony's resources would result in some measure of the hopes of Rhodesian pioneers of the past.

Pan American Airways have started their new flying service to Africa from Miami via Puerto Rico to Havana, Lagos and thence to Leopoldville, with a connection from Lagos to Khartoum.

### Kenya's Need of Leadership The Results of Public Complacency

To the Editor of 'East Africa and Rhodesia'

Sir, Many people will heartily welcome and endorse every word in Mr. Watter's courageous letter in your issue of November 6, and sincerely applaud your admirable outspokenness in the article on the subject raised by Mr. Watter. There is a timely challenge to Kenyans.

As one of the fast dwindling band of old-timers (1904-1910), and as one who has always had the best interests of Kenya at heart, permit me to express my sincere agreement with the substance of, as well as necessity for, Mr. Watter's letter and your support of his criticisms. Despite the war, your columns should carry an ever-widening volume of genuine support for your plea. This is not a subject which should be touched by the actual so-called leaders in Kenya. The issue is too grave and the repercussions too far-reaching for personal commitments to interfere between them and the performance of a public duty.

You sir have hit the nail squarely on the head. It is the attitude of complacency of the present majority in Kenya (an overwhelming majority which has encouraged the growth of a pernicious habit of the small minority alone has caused a grave injustice to Kenya's good name). But the complacency of the majority and the scandalous conduct of the small minority has served to condone and add so to encourage noxious social scandals.

None can deny that the failure to eliminate this unhealthy element has done untold harm to the Colony throughout the period, and over a long period of years because of its many novels and other books with a Kenyan 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 a series of articles about the Colony as seen after a decade of years. I did so. He indignantly reprinted the articles because I had not filled them with such local scandals as seemed to him part of life in Kenya. Comments superfluous.

Kenyans have far too long submitted to be fazed with the sins of the small minority. The remedy is clearly in the hands of the majority. You have stressed the 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 effectually 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 40 years has had an 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 unbiassed critic.

Public opinion and the selfishism of those who offend are, doubtless, would frankly have the desired effect. Thus might Kenya's bad name be lived down, forgotten and forgiven. You sir, have pointed the way. Many of Kenya's citizens must sincerely hope that you have not been up your courage and in vain.

Yours faithfully,  
W. ROBERT FORD

120th Week of War

# Background to the

**Problems of Air Strength.**—Japan's strategy is certainly aimed at Singapore and the Hawaiian Islands, 2,000 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 U.S.A. The greatest danger of an outbreak is a fleet attack on Pearl Harbour covered by aircraft carriers, which is the object of mobilising the American aircraft industry created there. The destruction of the factories of the Douglas, Lockheed Consolidated, etc. Very companies, all situated near Los Angeles, would be a most serious blow to the R.A.F. and the American and Russian air services. The importance of aircraft production was never greater. After the concentration of industry on the Pacific Slope must be safeguarded at all cost. The aircraft-carrier is destined to play a more important part in the coming operations than it has in the whole course of the war. Japan has 100 aircraft carriers, 100 battleships and about 100 ship-borne planes of all sorts in a total of 2,000 aeroplanes, including flying boats. The two smaller bombers which made high level attacks on the BRANCE, OF WAGES and the BRANCE, had been flown out to bases in French Indo-China before the outbreak, began in the debt of territory owe the Wicky Islands. We must weigh carefully whether the continuous possibility of the war would be better served by the employment of the main fleets, materiel and money which go into the warships of the size of those lost or the building in bulk of the 400 fighters, 800 fast bombers, 100 torpedo bombers and 100 long range diving bombs which they would procure. Such an air force would require only 1,000 members of professional crews, and half twice that number in the ground crew.

**Singapore.**—A vital part of the battle for the Malayan approach to Singapore is the fight for the airfields. Our air defence in this sphere of the war must be reinforced at any time with bombers and fighters. Singapore is a child of the British Empire, and is one of the bulwark of Australia, India, and the Netherlands Indies. As regards the Panama Canal, the strategic position is more vital to the United States. Before Singapore can completely be of closer defence and be totally destroyed, naval supplies can be resorted to there as the main base of operations for Britain and America to beat down Japan's local supremacy in the East. On that the pressure of all the air and greater measures may be taken. Mr. J. L. Gatryn.

**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 geographical which is specifically to seek out above all others as the logical goal of expansion. What the Japanese have done is to strike hard and simultaneously at all the dispositions, concentrating mainly against the outer defences of Singapore, Malaya, Thailand and the Hawaiian Islands. These forces either be equipped or rendered useless before any progress could be made. Japan is capable of putting up any prolonged defences against any superior force, and it is extremely difficult to interfere them with any army or the Japanese army. From the point of view of major strategy, one may ignore the attacks on Guam, the Philippines and Hong Kong. If the Japanese succeed in occupying Hawaii, that means the removal of the American bases roughly 2,000 miles from the west coast of the United States, and the world secure Japan the main part of the South China Sea. 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 process of nature by the great stock of her possessions.

**Germany's Role.**—The United States has been gradually realising that the German ways are not Europe's ways, and that threatens the world and that realisation has governed her assistance to Britain and Russia. The military outbreak of Japan has revealed the menace in a still more menacing form and in another quarter of the globe. It cannot be long before Russia, her ally, will be actively feeling the presence of the menace in her rear.

**Japan's Position.**—Japan is a military and naval power, and her force has a capacity not fully known. By driving the United States into the war she will force both the country and Russia for the time being, any rate, to rely more on their own resources. But, but strength is increasing month by month. If the Japanese, with the advantage of preparation and surprise, have gained initial successes, it is doubtful if they can stand long. What Germany has done by the accession of a powerful ally will in the long run be offset by the fact that the new front has raised the rest of the world to a new level.

**Value of Pearl Harbour.**—Pearl Harbour has already cost the U.S.A. \$1,000,000,000 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, if the Japanese had 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 opening manoeuvre by the Japanese. The aircraft carrier is the most important element in the modern sea war as decisively as the battle had revolutionized the total battle. I do not exclude the chance of immediate aircraft-carrier raids against the Panama Canal itself, America's other Gibraltar, at Colon, or in the Philippines. Mountain Island, commanding Manila Bay, built on the pattern of Gibraltar, its gun emplacements and anti-aircraft batteries are built out of the solid rock, and the ammunition chambers and underground magazines are 100 feet (30-60 ft.) below the surface. One of America's leading authorities give Japan 12 capital ships (with a twelfth nearly ready), nine aircraft carriers (plus three more converted from merchantmen), 100 cruisers, 100 destroyers, and 50 submarines.

**Brain of U.S. Navy.**—The department in the American Navy, the Chief of Staff, is a very important one, as it is as anything the Germans have ever had on land. The Chief of Staff is to lead the American Naval Staff to sell their main aim of Singapore. If this force is effected, the command of the South China Sea—in other words, the Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore and the passes to the East and the Pacific fleets. If the Japanese issue an initiative there, the American good-bye many hopes of conquest in Malaya, Dutch East Indies or Australia, or with the final outcome of the war, and the Japanese will be the mainstay of China, and the Russian Government will be getting in a position to force the same result. It is a very important American General Staff, and the yellow clouds to the Japanese which belong to drop a great load of bombs on the great industrial city of Osaka and a few other choice targets.

**Germany's Role.**—The German are psychologically a caste people. The Hindia Commission set







### Questions in Parliament Rhodesian Amalgamation Conference

Mr. J. C. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Dominions whether he was aware that the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister had transacted conference with members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia to discuss amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and whether, in the event of this conference, some form of special arrangement for the territories of the British Commonwealth and calculated to create disabilities and difficulties in the territories for which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible.

Mr. Hall: The Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions has indicated that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has been in official and unofficial contact with representatives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to ascertain what constitutional arrangements and conditions are being proposed to provide a acceptable to each of them. His view is that proposals relating to the amalgamation of the three territories will be submitted to the Government of the United Kingdom in the second half of the present year. The Imperial Government was its members of the present year of the House of Commons as was his question.

Mr. Jones asked if 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 matter by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia was calculated to be injurious and create a great deal of trouble and disturbance in the areas concerned.

Mr. Hall: The question of amalgamation has been discussed for many years, and I cannot say anything to the assistance I have given.

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

Mr. Hall: Does not the Under-Secretary consider that the proposal is exceedingly anti-democratic and that it is in flagrant contradiction of the declared principles to which the Government are bound? Will the Under-Secretary look into this matter and see whether there is any hanky-panky going on behind the scenes?

Mr. Hall: I have asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions whether he was aware of members of the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia recently meeting the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia at Salisbury to discuss arrangements for a conference on amalgamation of the two territories early next year. Such a conference to consider a constitution for the territories, Native Representation, and Government machinery, and whether there would be representation of the territories.

Mr. Hall: I must be would refer Mr. Jones's inquiry to the Dominions Office, which made it clear that the action was taken from the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia was addressed to the official representatives of the territories of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Governments of those territories would be present or represented at the conference, or in any way consulted, on any conclusions which might be reached.

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

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

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

Mr. Hall: This matter is not connected with the Dominions Office. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia comes under that 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, as I pointed out in my answer. The Colonial Office is not represented at the conference, and was not asked for any intervention.

Lord Dufferin's Appointment: Sir Stanley Reed asked the Secretary of State for War why the Marquess of Dufferin was not released from the Army in order that he might be able to act as a candidate to the post of Director of the Empire Service 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 by a civilian.

Mr. Clegg: Since October 1946, when the Marquess has been lent to the Ministry of Information, his official duties to fill the post of Director of the Empire Service. Since the Ministry regarded him as the best candidate available for the appointment, it has been decided to release him only when further notice from his military duties.

Mr. Clegg: Will the Secretary of State for War consider the very similar impression caused by a number of this kind, especially among those men called to national service, who see someone like the Marquess who is preferred on account of having to serve?

Mr. Clegg: I am informed that this particular officer has certain qualifications which fit him to

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## Rhokana Corporation, Ltd. Sir Auckland Geddes's Statement

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

The Rev. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, F.R.C.M.G., Chairman of the Corporation, presided. The Chairman then circulated the following statement to shareholders in his report:

As you were informed in the directors' report last year, it is not considered advisable that a complete account of our mining activities should be made public. Therefore, consulting engineers' annual report has not been circulated, and my own remarks necessarily be curtailed.

The balance sheet, as at June 30, 1931, shows that large sums have been expended during the year, in buildings, plant and development and also for stores.

From the profit and loss account you will see that our trading profit amounted to £2,101.8. After providing for debenture and loan interest, depreciation, reserve account and development, a carry-over account, the amount carried to the appropriation account was £1,682,808.

Whereas in the previous year we received a dividend from Mulunda Copper Mines Limited in £11,000, we have received no dividend from that company in respect of the year ended June 30, 1931. The Mulunda Board has announced that it is unable to help in a way that they cannot recommend to their shareholders, the payment of a dividend in respect of the period mentioned.

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

Your directors recommend a final dividend of 10% bringing the total dividend for the year to 20% as before.

with 62½% and 70% and 10% for the years ended June 30, 1930, 1929, and 1928 respectively.

I must again repeat the remarks contained in this Chairman's speech for the last two years, and contrast the amount of the issued ordinary 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 just over £1,800,000. This fact is particularly true in view of the fact that the dividend represents a return of 20% on the capital invested in a share of £1.

Although I cannot refer in detail to the operations of the mine, I can state that a very profitable year has been produced for the Corporation in the copper and cobalt business in the year ended June 30, 1931. In view of the fact that the Corporation's operations should be carried on by an increase of 50% in the amount of the ordinary share capital of the Corporation, it is a somewhat significant fact that the operations in the mining taxation legislation, that the amount of the dividend distributed to shareholders of this Corporation is less than one-half of what was a payable in the years ended June 30, 1927, and 1928. The directors, however, do not allow this consideration to affect their policy in making the minimum amount to produce copper and cobalt which is so urgently needed in the national interest.

A resolution will be put before you for the conversion of the stock of the Corporation into shares in the capital of the Corporation which has been issued and fully paid up to the extent of £1,000,000 from January 1, 1932.

I have again to thank our clients in East Africa, Rhodesia, and the kind assistance of the consulting engineers and geologists and managers in South Africa of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. The report and accounts were adopted.



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