

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday December 26, 1941.

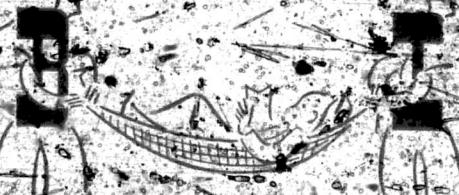
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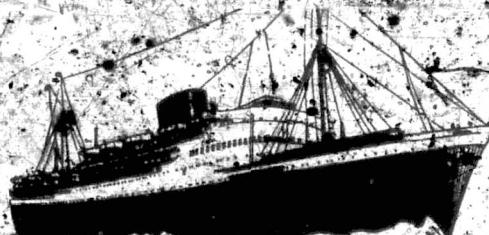
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CHRISTMAS NUMBER

GONDAR

NEWLY Gondar's rugged frowning face
Behold a portent big with hope,
Seed of a future to embrace
All Africa within its scope,

Lo, in the brotherhood of arms
The battle-men of diverse breeds
Come from the South's broad sacred farms
Some from Umaran's rolling meads
Stretch'd o'er the freedom fighting folk
And from that land of promise where
Zambezi falls in thundering smoke,
Prominent and brilliant gathered here
Sons of the Lakes, the Nile, the West,
Men who know Africa's Home
Their own and kindred, task to wheat
The land from Africa's end to end
As far as the eye can see, and beyond
As far as the eye can see, and beyond

The shattering mine, the bursting shell,
The lurking death in ambuscade,
They knew the clash of battle stilled
To weeks of dreary weariness
In sodden, sunless camps, and chilled
Drenched by the rains, Gentlenesses
Fair Gondar saw the line of gold
The tyrant crushed, the garrison won,
In ten-toned harmony sang out
Well done! O valiant hearts, well
done!

And shall the travail give no birth?
Labour and the anguish vain,
No new-born spark glad the earth,
In ancient Africa's domain?
By the sacrifice, the dead,
The slain, the living have begun
Fair Gondar's spirit grow and spread
Fair Africa is truly one!

A. N. C.

From

Mr. Pepys's Diary, 1941

Jan. 1. New Year's Day. Up betimes to my wife's chamber to scan His Majesty's papers of the day. To my content the territories ever near my heart make a brave show: A. Cunningham, Captain General, lately promoted to command in E. Africa; Lt. Gen. and Gen. Giffard, King of the Kaffirs, K.C.B.; also Sir H. MacMichael, one time Hys. Excol. of Tanganyika, the Grnd. Cross of Michael and George, also Gov. Ino. Hall of John, sometime of Zanzibar; and Wm. Cholmondeley, the Langtry-like Partisan, the K.C.M.G. But above all joy'd to see that Surgeon Godif v. Hengsman, the Minister of S. Rhodesia, and also the men in our territories of stearest good purpose and for looking bettered upp Kaff. Command of the said Order.

In the war matters open lively over aginst Eritrea from the Sudan agst. the Duce's men, and Ben Seers, of the Govt. Office, to me privily saying A. Cunningham and Wm. Platt's men strain at the lead and are like to set the world by the ears again. To bed sober, as 'tells the times.

Jan. 6. (12th Night). Comes news from Ben Seers that the Ethiopians' Partys are already beaten by the Duce's men, who also have fled from the wilderness water at El Maka in the Somal lands, where A. Cunningham's men advance. All content. However upon the ready to pretty certain, so that I was begin'd from a casting up of my accounts. But what matters it? Least we overthrow the Teuton gods and their tools, the Duce's men.

Jan. 8. The attack upon the Duce's men in full took in Eritrea. Ethiopia to the Senni lands. For which God be thanked! and the Empress Highness Hys. Empress of Abyssinia in his own country had his men. In the midst of these brave doings out of Kenya news of the fall of my lord Erroll, and to Ben Seers tells me true, a mighty man. The thing behind this matter has alreadyn me madd with sorrows this fighting, and in that same land and women with godly hearts leaping and dancing at the gates in our Imperial affairs.

Feb. 1. Lord's Day. News of the regals agst. the Duce's hordes in E. Africa, Keren, the hill fortalice and a key to Eritrea, being invested. The digging performed by Wm. Cholmondeley, his works will make a

man's heart to swell with pride. To church in my old blue broadcloth to my wife's discontent, she crying that I will shortly look a scarecrow but I care not, and though taking it out our handsone will speak no great that can be saved for the treasury loan.

Comes news of the death of Lord Lloyd, which makes me melancholy rawloll for the Commonwealth. hath lost in him a stately heart and a st. man at the Col. Office, and especially our dominions we lack few shrewdly. To bed because.

Feb. 27. Mighty well not only with the tale of his progress to a marvellous the Duke's men in E. Af., but also that of all the public prints in the kingdom our is the first to tell the news that our men now contrive to completeness the skies agst. the Duke's men in E. Af. Read Gen. A. Cunningham's Order of the Daye to his men before attack, in wh. he calls upon them to "Hit and hit hard." Man's words, and by God's grace they are so doing.

March 6. News from E. Af. overtoppos anything for all records broken for advances in those parts, and the Somal lands of the Duke's men all taken in ase enight.

March 10. Duce's men still in full flight, and Mogadishu the capital taken, and Keren close to it, says Ben Seers pray to me. Was ever such a blithe blade as by this It. Duce, with the sign of a Borgia, and he a mete mutther when all is riddle up. They say this Hitler, in Thoton devils' lead, is strothng at mouthie at the abowing of us ally, and I pray to God it be true.

April 3. Affairs agst. the Duke's men in E. Af. prosper beyond belief for now Keren, Asmara, and Obock are in our hands, and a great number of captives taken, and the capital Addis Ababa already spoken of as being in our hands soon. Everywhere the Duke's men said to be of no stomach for all their boastings. My cousin Roger Pepys's son is wounded in Eritrea, but not beyond mending, and sent to the Kenya base.

April 18. The Duke's men in Ethiopia in our hands, and the prints full of the villainy of our men, as told by my lord Cholmondeley in the Upper House. We may take some pride in these events, says he, wh. is mighty modest.

April 11. Up betimes, but to a

death of John May, Gov. of North Rhodesia, who falls mortally stricken of the heart while in weak at G. H. Ho., Lusaka. Nothing since the passing of my lord Lloyd hath made me more saddle for John May, who was indeed one who to foreign policy minds did sheet lightning, a man marked out in the Col. Service Program of madrigals, with fiddles, flutes and harpsichord on the native, and in the world yet in his heart to hear all the voices of E. Af.

May 1. Also Day. News of E. Af. that Hys. Highness Hys. York with 22,000 men expected to stand at Dessie, and our men were too smart for him, and he retreats farther into the wilderness. This day am wot to leave and seek out my return in these subtilties.

May 8. Comes news that the E. Af. campaign is nearing end, and a plenty of our men there to go to Western Africa, says G. H. Ho., the S. Rhodesian states comes out mighty strong on the need to join up S. Rhodes, N. Rhodes, and Nyassaland in one, and in an oration in the S. Rhodes Parl. as much as charges H. M. Govt. here with putting off near to cajolery: the wh. I do in my heart believe to be near true, and if not, then the burden is upon the Home Govt. for ill-handling of this matter.

May 18. W. Churchill's speeches in Party upon the points of West, East, and E. Af., and as ever with him, such speache would sett up the heart of all men. Hys. Highness of Abyssinia hath taken up post upon the Alagi heights in the Sheba wilderness, and there best sit, but to a van thing for all is over with the Duce's men, and under in E. Af., Hys. Highness the Emperor H. Selassie meaneth back upon his ficed throne sendeth his thanks to W. Churchill, and a mighty heartfull message such as becomes the heart of his Prince Monarch.

May 22. Duke General Asafa hath surrendered up the mountain top of Alagi, with all his men, a great multitude.

May 29. Gen. Sanusi now been raised up to Field-Marshal by Hys. Maj. to the art content of all about, long shew oode to call him angel and General, after all these years. Ben Seers tells me he will still be called that, moreover.

June 5. In E. Af. At the Duce's men now harried in the Lakes, and with the coming of the rains, God help them there, tho' for me I find it hard to pity them, with their folly under their assassin leader. Hys. Maj. hath issued honours for the

wonders. A. Cunningham and Wm. Platt raised to K. B., and never accolades more warmly won. Ben Seers sends me a copy of word of 20,000 Duce's men lost taken in the Lakes. But not in public records yet.

July 12. Many thanks for men of the Legio Italica. Maj. Bird das' List. Dick & H. G. Pilling, of Legio Italica. Captain Harry Harris, of S. Rhodesia, also Chirurgeon Jno. Hudson, N. Rhodesia. B. Hebbelz of the marks' offices, and who assisted me Wm. Tait Bowie, of Nyasaland, a lot.

July 13. Today amid things still prospering mightily in E. Af. last the Duce's men, comes news that Captain-General Wavell of all forces in Middle East is to exchange command in the Indies with Gen. Auchinleck, wh. is mighty strange after Alcock Wavell's resounding deeds agst. the Butcher Mar Balkan Graziani. O. Lytton of Lys. Mr. Govt. to go to Cairo, the affairs there so growing that civil and armed matters to be split up. Well, God direct us.

July 21. From Ben Seers news the most wonderful! I ever did hear of all my life, and to be released for the public prints; wh. is that, after all the blarney of the Duce, men is certain now that all we had aginst them in E. Af. was about one score thousand of all arms, with 68 pieces of artly, with the wh. we had conquer an empire in a few weeks, and made it good aginst above 170,000 of their men and 400 pieces! Col. Brady in the S. Rhodesia Party, tells a brave story of the work of the soldiers of this Coly in the African wars. Also, to my equal content, praise in the public prints of the N. Rhodesian overseas and over this kingdom agst. the Teuton devils' men, and of the stout efforts in the war of the Natives, Uganda and Kenya folk. Also, Gen. A. Cunningham speaks most hand some in a dispatch of the K.A.R.

August 14. My lord Moyne, of the Goldiess portfolio, our ~~new~~ pamphlet in wh. he speaks mighty strong of the need of the territories to bestir themselves and add their part to the war effort, and with much sharpness too, by inference the opinion of the Government, that a man is divided between sorrow for the need of such urgent amarrgements.

August 11. Ben Seers telleth that Sir G. Baden-Powell, manager of the Krupp Gunpowder Works named chief of War Transport, on the basis of Canadas' route to the Russo-Jap. the wh. he find I am well content for he hath ever been a man of purpose and good business, and I thought

done by him the whole machine tries out for mending.

September 4. Campaign in E. Af. all has done. Even Tooley, men & the like, now coming in Maj. Tait and Gen. Wm. Platt supersede Captain-General of E. Af. in his steeds. And he breathes me well, and I think that Wm. Platt until this war broke had but commanded the Sudan Det. Force, and behind with his stout work in Eritrea, hath now risen to this renown.

September 21. The rains passing, news of fresh onfalls agst. the Duce's ruffians in Gondar.

October 1. Many thoughts app of the Duce's men in E. Af. and a very most marvellous of the blarney wh. they do practise upon the Duce's men from the Sudan, when we were at hard shift for flying machines thereof, and am said to be most almighty and laudatory at the rate. Comes news, too, but sad, of the death of my old friend, the beneman and editor, Rab. Robert son of Mombasa. May God rest his soul for a stout and honest fellow.

October 9. The cable men have put down the telegraph press imposto to our Af. territories, which is not before time, tho' I am pleased, and, lord, 'tis to be hoped, 'twill make for better messages, esp. in this war.

October 11. Ben Seers writ me privily that my lord Huntingdon is picked a new Gov. of S. Rhodesia, and that this is a worthy choosing, wh. I believe, and am content. A reading until my eyes were sore of the writings in the public prints of Prof. Berriedale Keith on the goings on (says he) of Sir G. Pilling and the joining of Nyasaland, and the Rhodesias to the disadventuring of the Native, but, lord, 'tis all avery, this talkin' of the Prof. tho' he maintains himself stonily and stiff-necked.

October 16. Sir John Maddington, N. Rhodesia Governor, and a brave show for war time, at swearing in. Word from my cousin Roger Pepys, that his son is well of his wounds, and to have leave at home at last (says Roger), his wife poor soul, is mighty sette up, and to the knees, thanking God.

November 1. The Commons met this week, fell a discussing of the colonies on the Debate on His Maj's Speech, and matters of mighty import for the future of the Commonwealth, I say, wiv'd, but, lord, bear the reply of Mr. Under-Secy. of State well be thought all is well and marvellously smooth, whereon the making adobe this, and that, etc., nothing about the

old necked way of the Col. Off. in the Committee talk, when this evg. comes intelligence that the Duce's men have thrown all up at Gondar, Ethiopia agst. a final assault led by the K.A.R. and I.T.A. Arm'd corps, the whole force being under the control of Maj. Gen. C. C. Fowkes. This is indeed the more for all thro' the day of stony shall, and appeasement the same. Gen. Fowkes hath been busy upon preparing the K.A.R. for this work, and it, thro' this campaign, from the British ondall upon the Itns. in their own country, he hath taken a forward and valiantly, and with bare a mention of his achivments. But now he hath his reward, and worthy win.

Dec. 1. Heartily content that there hath bin established a Colonial Comforts Fund to furnish the same for these of African descent, and hope based now on the King's work in the Br. and Allied Forces everywhere on land, sea, air, and in all kindred occupations, for the wh. a pestil in London lately, and my lord Moyne. Seey. for the Col. gives it a worthy send-off. His distin. Marshal Trenchard made President, and a Council of prominent folk having interest in the Col. picked out. Good monies already given and more promised. I pray the cause may prosper.

Dec. 11. Ben Seers writ me say that as wd. shortly be provyd the tales of the Duce's men fighting agnst. odds at Gondar uplands all-a-way, as in all cases mentd. before, and upon the heels of this comes publin. that, after all this vapouring by the Itns., the truth is that they outnumber our people investing by more than twice. Wh. please, me, tho' tis nothing new of this campaign. The tally of the enemy at Gondar has been more than a score and a quart thousand of them aginst.

The wh. afft. all tht. chaffier, don truly divert me. God be thanked, the E.A. war is ended, and a triumph for our men and captains.

Dec. 25 (Nativity Day). Upp be times, and to church where our Mr. Dodd did preach a sound sermon upon the text that in the midst of affliction, we thank God for His manifold mercies, and to strengthen us agnst. the trials that await us in these dark days. Aftrn. to my cabinet wh. did meditate awhile, to me comfort, and to know that how soe'er we Britons battle it between us, and shrewdly, upon matters of policie and the like, we stand all together for King and Commonwealth, and may God bless and guide us all.

A Christmas Sundowner Tale

SUMMERSON, who had planned the doings of the year, stepped forward to the open doorway of his veranda, a tall, gaunt, rugged-looking man in the dusky twilight.

The lamp was there again, in Wilson's Hotel at Brundish, and still that cluster of huts which vaguely metmesing survival is the rallying point of a scattered community around which the life-wheel seems to turn from Salisbury and whose experiments are downward.

The manager had for years retired to a bench. The country was characteristically excreted by the thinnest of fortresses, one between himself and his isolated farm, until a month ago called the spacious, silent, undulating bench had a present population of one.

He was seated, he had for the telegraph been sent,

"This place is growing," spreading, he remarked at length, turning to the manager beside him in the fashion of a country where space is profuse but white men still reasonable few. "I think they'll notice Braxwell's running up a new wing to his store. A bit more, we'll have a few here before we know what."

He spoke with optimism, as befitted a man whose second-year tobacco yard had looked good enough for a couple of Valentine days amid the capital's renowned amanities. But his companion answered otherwise.

"There's quick growin', Jones isn't always best," said he with a shake of bridled head. "Not always, son."

"No?" replied the younger man. "You surprise me. What I mean is expansion, Empire, progress—and that—not forgetting the British-grown weed. I mean Salisbury. Bulawayo. Umtali. They must have started as mud-huts like this. Push and if necessary enterprise—this is the card to play to make us all rich, isn't it?"

"Ain't everybody. That's what you're wrong," replied the other, putting down his own glass.

You've spoken of Umtali. Now Umtali was nothin' just as you say, until the workin's was located, and yet the sudden way that door shot up as a consequence of some fair knocked a one down. Fair knocked him. Wasn't time of year. I'll grant you, and that on the quiet side. But enterprise, *all* trouble com'. Name of Dawson. Till Day sonie was known as—and I methink him as—a case in point."

Dawson?" murmured the

manager, more dead than train wasn't due for an hour. Never heard of him.

"You won't have," said the older man. "After your time came and so. You'd have thought, when the country wanted young men with spurs and frequently got 'em. Gave out he'd been a surveyor's apprentice at home, did Dawson, but stuck right in Mombasa here, a gaudy, flustered prospect."

He said, and the first job he got was accountancy, and soon keeper of one of

McKinley's general stores in Salisbury. But he didn't stay there long, for he showed up that smart, sharp-learnt savant that when Mac branched out in Umtali purely for convenience the grown number of settlers, Tuli and a half, took over the post of manager without staff at the same pay terms. Umtali was still a hub of huts then, wind was just before it, headboat struck the first sandbar at the Jameson Reef, and the place began shooting up in front of our eyes."

Canvas tents to huts, huts to tiled barracks, stables, and quarters for the police gentleman, the whole issue-up they started.

But the centre of interest for a long time was Mac's store, where the food was, with Dawson in front of it, taken in a fortnight every twenty-four hours, the boat at the Salsbury end, shooting off supplies for the army of starvin' diggers at 30 per cent. profit. Night and day, for three weeks Dawson kept at it, handlin' a hundred hard most days, and living like a house dog behind the counter, but when they asked him why he didn't join the rush to make his way, he answers in his quiet way that he wasn't built for hand labour.

A brain worker.

"You got it." Only worked with his hands till that once. In his life he'd been under cover of our romantic Southern night just before he disappeared.

He appeared, did he?

He did. At the end of the first month, and so did the boom takin' of the store, twenty-one day's robbery without violence, but cash on the nail.

They got him all right, only a couple of days later, and quite close too, at the shoulder of Cator's Hill, two great bulkin' bureaucrats of the mounted police armoured to the teeth, but, bless your, he came along gentle as a lamb, even though they searched him before chargin', which was done by urgent request of

McKink, who had influence with the law.

The speaker paused to tidy up his desk.

Now, you'd have expected some traces of the proceeds when one man under circumstances as suspicious as McKink alone in the boundless veldt wouldn't you?" he assumed. "Yet these tags in a box of Austrian matches was all that I found on Tuli. And what's more neither the constable nor the chief staff member seen nor the boy could spell after, and there was only his account book more or less."

When you that?" said the planter.

About a fortnight ago he came out from down three years at the old Salisbury stores, it takes about the day of a fortnight to walk to Umtali. He was a small chap, only 110 lbs., but he did Tuli after he'd taken certain bearings in the place, which wasn't too easy because in the interval he had known his master come into the district, captain, says he now. But his early training came in handy, and his measurements and that landed him promptly at the gate of a new building, fixed nice and healthy on Cator's Hill. He ushered up to the door and fair hung himself at a skin standing out of spaciness there.

"Hi! What she blues is this place?" he yelled. "You got two thousand pounds of maize buried under the middle of it."

The chap, who was in a bit of uniform, looks hard but pleased at Tuli who wasn't at his best after canterin' up the store. How we says he, very quiet. "That's awkward, that is. Come inside and we'll talk it over." And he takes Tuli Dawson gently by the arm.

What was the building?

The building? repeated the Old Timer. Why, there's only one building on the hill edge of Umtali, the rest Asylum.

What's the building?

The building? repeated the Old Timer. Why, there's only one building on the hill edge of Umtali, the rest Asylum.

What's the building?

Opinion Hymnous. Who one considers, in the course of one's consideration of such problems, one must, but in the case of one African Dependencies one is dealing, has is inevitable; for one, not only with a large and often untrained population, but also one infers, ponderable portions, of the surface, of what, after all, one must conceive, is a somewhat large contingent, one must whenever possible correlate theory and practice.

F. Godwallader, Anthropologist Professor in the University of Cambridge.

Christmas By The Way

SCENE. Somewhere in Occupied Territory. At the moment occupied chiefly by space and sand, with a range of hills back centre. Centre, palm trees. Near by, a creeper, prostrating date. Middle distance, a very small caravan which looks as if it had seen rather a large amount of life; its bonnet leans at an angle, rendering first aid. Right foreground, a road consisting of camel-trails like the mother and father of your peace-time front door mat. It disappears about half way through the open and is soon within the European residents' dressed in the simplest taste, boots and the minimum of shorts and shirts.

1st Man. Rushing on calls, pain.

2nd Man. Aim I had, 10-knot with his patches, making full speed possible. Hence my arrival after pushing through the night at cost of a breakdown, which took half a section of rope. It'll take him hours. So here we are, and a chance place round too.

1st Man. No? Well, I wonder what they've wanted this Christmas? Must be same reason. Three blinkin' days I've been waiting here for orders about supply routes. Got any food?

2nd Man. Yes, just enough. 1st Man. And you're home and anyone offering rates, here'll be a death in the family.

1st Man. What's the father with rates? Add one turkey, missing of right type, a full or two of three oil nuts to taste, and you've got a truly seasonable meal.

1st Man. What's all this about?

2nd Man. Dates.

1st Man. Last date I remember's when I got my last mail.

1st Man. Be of reasonable cheer, chums! It's Christmas in the morning!

2nd Man. I know so little about it, I'd like to be where I was the time last year.

1st Man. Same here. Where you?

2nd Man. A fortnight or two down the stairs. You're from the other side, by the look of your labels.

1st Man. Not quite. I've decided to keep Americans, and, between you and me, and the war in major, some fads we just comes to think. Now I had a certain shiny shop furniture, like the old chava, and so dusty, spattered in the Service.

2nd Man. You Service?

1st Man. Up to the Adamappy and as far as I'm likely to be. Not like the old man's case, I suppose.

2nd Man. And who's he who is he at home?

1st Man. He's somebody when he's at home, which is where I was with him a year ago. I'm one of his D.C.'s. Blame o' the name. Preeshan Dayne.

1st Man. If he's as good as his name, must be a treat to work for him.

1st Man. Old F.D. is quite a decent sort. Shines at Christmas, isn't he, in doing things in the old style? Might call him one of the good old-style men. The men who used to be at the top of the tree or as near as dammit, and saw to it, too, that

R. Attracted to brow, and solemnly. Is this there you want it?

1st Man. Yes, sir. But not F.D. His best pals, and he's a very popular man, would never say that. He's more the sound type.

R. Sound?

1st Man. That's the ticket. Or at least it used to be. Better than brains, F.D. had too much savvy to be called a mere brain. Brown hair before. The brassy man who first told me about that didn't last long time in the Service in those days; wasn't the right type, I guess. A year or two back on the occasion of some big business, he'd started after he cleared out. He was under F.D., for a bit, master of fact, the only time I ever saw my esteemed leader nasty was when he mentioned him. Dismissed him as a bouncher. When they had their final talk up, he told F.D. he wasn't half such a damn fool as people thought.

R. Not exactly, maybe.

1st Man. No. And vague, too. But he explained to me later. You see, F.D., though out of the top drawer, was a simpleton, started with nearly a brain. Governor a person had a jolly good person, they say, with a living from another bloke in the family, and plenty of the right stuff in the old oak chest. The father had been at the Varsity with his patron, and the dad wanted F.D. to follow in father's footsteps. But all F.D. could show for the family possessions was a faded dogger and a coloured cap for helping seven other equally poor blokes to prop a head which too small for them, and some old, crusty tasting ham sandwiches, too. People were kind to the old man, who dropped in here and there, the pal who'd given him

the living, telling him how his dad had been wasting his time and wondering if anything could be done about it in what he called the right quarter. The old man was one of our legislators, being entitled, as in old family custom, and no questions asked, to attend the House of Lords when it met for business every second Wednesday between three and three ten.

R. Nice work if you can get it.

1st Man. The old lordship did his stuff, by intercepting his old friend's son to a man who was not only Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, but much more important, had, as it turned out, shared with F.D.'s father the position, in a record seventh wicket stand, for Midchaster, in the nineties, and has many who have broken that stand through finding a 'Pot' on a Wicket wicket, was by this time.

R. What? he exclaimed.

Nothin' wrong with the fellah. Good stuff, by gosh, leave it.

R. Look into it, and before he'd even heard of the place F.D. found himself posted to Ummera Limmu.

R. Got some names in your parts?

1st Man. Well, it's more a type than a name, like F.D. Among the savubs, or the Highlands, F.D. fitted into the landscape like the mimosa, and might have been there still but for the girl he went on leave. She put a financial angle to things they do. And what with this and that F.D. was just about thinking of a confidential business trip to HQ, before that Governor came along he got a double surprise. They sent him an assistant, who was likewise bearer of the letter explaining. Apparently they'd been watching his road work in an expanding district all those years. Felt he could do with some help, and same tax to reward his attachment. It was made clear that this lad was a careful selection, as you had to have the right type and all.

1st Man. Many years ago, in the mid-nineties, fads of the village out of a hundred would have been stamped by that assistant. He was the outcast, odd that ever drew into Kilimani Harbour.

R. What his?

1st Man. Yes, sir. I'd had six blighted months of this blister 'o stink before his part left. Did he kick? He did not. He dined, waited and waited him so solid that when he landed in Lamu he'd an astro, to the old people in his pocket, and right speedily took steps about the same. Out in the country there they were fond of their old, especially the father, was such as that he got the 'tibby jibby' for a moment while the heartless old spongers

He got up back with a
smile. "I'll tell the
man that the nibble was in the seat.
But the job Shamus took a hukke
of us! I promise you must spend about a
dozen years since before we got his
head off unless somebody did something
about it, and the worst of it
was he's been at it so often! Oh
he's been part of a report about the
boy's abilities, and what hell would
that ring?" she knew. And there
was the Empire, and potential
death in the sunburned Empire!

"Aren't you?"

"Yes. But it didn't last for long
then. Under a year his spunk
was skinning an elephant in
Khartoum."

"I get you." P. G. Groves,
a couple of parazangs of D. P. M. from
Lake Victoria.

"Yes. You brought Rhodesian
leather in the Gilbert and Sullivan
band." The lad of promise was
pushed off there after his old man,
of a twit, about round pegs in
square holes, had seen a friend at the
Ministry of Outlying Possessions
who had shared the Oxbridge
swimming analysis, seconded a rather
tender Cambridge local Lore in the
latter eighties. And after that there
was no stopping the boy. Later he
moved to the Bahamas before push-
ing on to the following a rise in
the Spanish direction, precedent to a
shorter and shorter residence in Equador
the whole complete with gold rings
and spiked sabretooth, ending with the
Government of the
Venezuelas.

"But where does our
old man come in?"

"Ah, that? Why, you don't suppose him bally swashbuckler, do you?
We're devoid of common gratitude? Noblesse obliges my boy, that's all I wrote,
but in this time of crisis, it
had to be long just the time, it
had to be the sure that that young
fahlah was really up the mountain
before the whole 'shiphood
Kamikaze Legion was mentality case
bagged. Given out from above that
their highly popular Standardium
was leaving them for a neighboring
area where in due course they now
followed by the news of his ex-
parte, and memories which
had given to treason, to a contiguous
zone of administration where a
couple of days or so afterwards all
sections of the community joined in
a voluntary tribute to him on his
host up to control an adjoining
slice of territory. When you got
that particular move, it was all over
for the shouting; the next show is
always the senior P. G. Groves which
time to endow a boy and boy
he's been handling the forthcoming
income with allowances for a
decade and a touch, and for quite some

years. Only recently has he
been offered a deputy
to the Chief Secretary when the
colonial service with temporary
and permanent posts have down
the wall. In the Bahamian Republic
Standardium, that's all they've got.
Providence."

"Ever in London, not us."
"I know, I know. You're differ-
ent sort of who won't stand for
anyone to give him a lift."

"I seem to fit." Sir Nomine
was from Plumtree to Monocle-
topia. No mail carriage allowed on the
expenses, he chose to set the
example. All for a country where
the settler set the pace, worked out
his own untrammeled destiny, and
was ready to risk his life for it. France,
talking about that Christmas
dinner of yours, in a man who
knows his place, and respects that of
the Gilded City and official so long
as they keep the cost of living down
the working class especially. That
the standard per month? From a former
farmer, and spent over Christmas on
my own liver, which, as ever I did
last time, anted on one of the best
farms in the country, a statement
which carries my personal signature.
And now dear James names
another. It's called Estate A. And
you couldn't have anything simpler
than that."

"Estate A. Who runs this? An im-
perialist?"

"No. A plain, simple, solitary set
of people called Brown's Village, ex-
clusively. And until this afternoon
the days never had a chance to give
anything more. A lad who stands for
official nonsense."

"I'll handle him."

"He came up with Rhodes' limb
still as wet as damp. Mad as
the Old Man from Port
Fitzroy (team of mules behind the 20
or fourteen Natives at the wheels),
through a stocky drift, then the Old
Man was one of the burries. You
know how the Old Man showed his
appreciation of you?"

"I have chutzpah."

"You send your chutzpah on
unto me. Writing was his long
and nearly clutched the
couple of lines he used to sketch out
at times after a certain lack of imagination
to transcribing shares as
in order to justify up some more
factory preserves. What he did
was to give a man a hollup of lands
that show Brown of Keggie View
and said, 'I'll show you without
any映影, man interference.'

"That's him. Not a place."

"Keggie View? That's not
true, he's got now of this independent
money. What if everyone was
with the locals? Which was a safe
bet, he minimized in effect. Notes
that the government experts tried
to tell him where he went wrong, but

he told anywhere they got off, but
nothing. And he succeeded merely
enough to be able to sell Vice-Vice
as a loss, but a blow at his
smaller but more profitable
prospects. They had him teaching
of the literature, labor, tobacco
industry. He said the only thing
decided was Turkish or Virginia
to be choice. Turkish, and even the
official wallahs said it looked good.
The only trouble was something
went wrong with the lighting. If it
wasn't the man, the beat, and a
lucky stroke on the roof of his place
gave him enough to stay in for
a little reuring. He reckoned there'd
be less official Nosey-Parkers in that
line. He understood cattle. You
know what it is about cattle, I sup-
pose."

"It's only what?"
"A chance stroke hit two one
after another. I see. Well, sit me down
all you've got to do is cross the West
Highland with the best local, and you
get all the beef and pork protected
by all the toughness of the local
disease causing it. Get the right
nature, and you can sit back and
head into the mill, lissing into the
pail and tune in bow where old Jack
May, the fisherman, calling the top
shots, but you, set on the foot.
That's what I mean. This is no
official try either with the king and
the nobles, because when see her
and Nature, but done all that in
a day, for his living lot, and he
then have been right that the same
is which got along his hands with
that last coast fever, and the whole
house went bust."

"Estate A. Good lad was again
invited to see it."

"Right. That's how he
found him. Where he is now. The
authorities looked that a man with
a good nose that for independent
government was more good to lose.
This is how the fellow himself in
charge of Estate A, which is the
Government General Research
Station.

Kenya's Growing Prosperity

During the year ending December
31, 1947, 3,103 chits were passed
out and to whom between the
various departments of the territory
compared with a total of only
3,000 for the year before.

Service Advice

"Sir," said Mr. J. H. M. S.,
"I am a tall and asparagus straightening
will according to Captain Noddy
the following reserved occupations
only in the following areas of the
Protectorate. From June running
from Maibara to Wainooch, through
to Sust. Dololo and Msuni, and
north of Manganji, Lamu, and
Sofala, in Island."

Questions in Parliament

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Shriek-Smith asked whether it was intended to start works on the new African military road from the north or the south end, and whether the surface, officially stated as being planned to be metallic, would consist of the ferruginous or a non-ferruginous variety of that substance.

Mr. John Nowall : " The position is this. The War Office, though fully intending to implement their promise to construct this highway, have not yet advanced beyond the blue print stage, so that the question of implements will be the House's will understand, largely enter into the question of how the implementation is to be carried out."

Mr. Shriek-Smith : " Have the Natives of the territories been consulted on the question of whether they would prefer ferruginous or non-ferruginous surfacing, as the case may or may not be ? "

Mr. Nowall : " The position is this : My noble friend, who has in hand the preliminary administrative deliberations on this matter, is distinct from the purely technical, has thought it wise, as a first step, to get the views of the Governors of the Dependencies, which this thoroughfare will traverse, or alternatively upon which it will impinge, as to the views of the Natives in the metallurgical sense, on the ferruginous or non-ferruginous aspect, and as far as takes me time to collate such information, which will then be collated, have to be sifted, analysed and presented, in suitable form, a certain period must elapse before it can be considered."

Prudentialism

Mr. Wedderburn : " Since as this road is to be a military one, it will be well to get it under way before the collection of hostilities would, the right hon. gentleman furnish the House with some definite information as to how the procedure is to be."

Mr. Nowall : " The position is this : In a number of this nature the factor must be kept in view, with larger wider, and I fear, since the general feeling of the House will be with me of saving expense, considerations. Now, is a matter of this sort the merciful act of your taking a step forward in a given direction, connoting that you are going to do, or not want to go back ? It was therefore deemed to explore small sub-committees to go into the question at the opportune time, or some more propitious time, the first. In due course, it will be my privilege to present their findings to

the House, which will, I hope, find a solution to it. Shall I pursue, or finish the whole matter out ? " At this point the right hon. member said he intended to leave the avenue unopened.

Mr. Mason : " Or—done turned ? "

Mr. Nowall : " My position is :

Mr. Ghatty : " Does whether the latest report on the Native genealogies of Central Equatoria would best fit actively into account in this connexion and otherwise ? "

Symptomatology

Mr. Nowall : " The position is this : Some time or it may be longer ago—a precise date is not within my recollection at the moment, Sir, and I ask the indulgence of the House about that time Lord Talbot at the request of His Majesty's Government, compiled a typewritten volume of some 4000 pages, with suitable graphs, tables, maps, appendices—and indices. This is taken up in the Report to which my hon. friend makes reference."

Mr. Shriek-Smith : " Will it copy be placed in the Library of the House ? "

Mr. Nowall : " The position is this : As the House is aware, the tall upon the main-power of the country is at present meek, and as this volume, this document, if I may so term it, is voluminous, the question of transmitting it definitely enters the sphere of political, social, and developments or eventualities of a serious character, therefore it was desisted."

Mr. Ohwell-Baker : " Is it not a fact that the Secretary of State has been using the document as a paper-weight ? "

Nearshorthanded

Mr. Nowall : " The position is this : As the House is aware, the furnishings of the office of the Secretary of State are of a stupendous scale, commensurate with the prestige of his position. His office is at present on the ground-floor to the building, and therefore no question of structural security was considered. It may be said that an attempt had been contemplated of carrying this brochure to the first floor, with a view of destroying it in case of fire, but this was abandoned."

Mr. Meader : " On the 13th instant he explained that this document had not been published anywhere, it having passed as being extracted from it, having been published elsewhere—anywhere else where—

Mr. Nowall : " I will add that Mr. Ghatty is in full possession of the indulgence of the House in using another phrase—so far as I know, if it were to make these a play upon words, of Lord Talbot's pamphlet, 'The Future of Nigeria'—to begin. I may call it a pamphlet for the sake of brevity. Very few matters of interest sent by the proper authorities to the Governors of the Dependencies can afford a broad sheet, but such extracts were made in skeleton or cadre of these agents. The result, however, was both agreeable and unfortunate, for giving the effect of new ordinances for publication in the absence of their respective legislative Councils—a body of men working very hard to bring documents, and like amanuenses, to get them into the blank spaces in certain cases were filled with condensed extracts from the introduction to Lord Talbot's booklets—might add that the proper representations upon the matter have been made through the appropriate channels in the quarter."

Prudentialism

Mr. O. Hardy : " Arising out of that, Sir, I desire to call the attention of the Government to the words of Mr. Gladstone in 1878 :

Mr. Stobbs : " Sir, I desire to call your order, Sir, and again say that that question is the half of the difficulty. An hon. member, in a motion of order arising out of that point of order, Sir, is it in order ? "

Mr. Boxton : " Did he not say, members of the Government of the day, he was intoxicated, with the experience of his own party ? "

Mr. Nowall : " The position was this, so far as my recollection serves, the hon. gentleman did say nothing, or at the most, little, as to with the Outlying Possessions. Indeed, he had scarcely an understanding of their outlays. He had received a prejudice with regard to the doings of any of those countries there—in that."

Mr. Hardy : " And are you not a high priest in the 'cols'—in shaming the sacred idol of our creation, by an unscrupulous adoption of the venomous name of prudentialism ? "

Mr. Nowall : " I must give notice of this question—

"Koompany's Steamer"

CHASSED NO rival to the gaudy Italian mail steamers that at fixed intervals pushed a dismal noise back & beyond Lamu, Kisimayu, the treacherous and other ports from Mombasa to Magashu to the Mediterranean. In point of fact she had been on salt water only once, when, after assembly at Mombasa, she had made her final and highly hazardous waddle to her appointed place this twin-screw wood-burning compound shallow-draft vessel for navigation of tropical rivers.

Wer...? Hi... look! Koompany's steamer! One can hear now the Native half from the landing-place at Cobwen her river-mouth headquarters, as with current behind her she would omnipotently into sight, farrow of bows and sparks belching from tall and trembling funnel, fresh from some mysterious up-country mission, the hollow roar of her progress audible across the desert an hour before she came in sight. That was the one big moment left to her, scarce then over even the Vittorio EMANUELE, always "ailing" at noonings when not engaged in her absurd voyage round the ten miles of sea to Kisimayu for cargoes of chianti, "cinzano," macaroni, and other foreign fill-lals for the staple of the opposite shore.

She was British to the core, living from the first in an atmosphere of makeshift and optimism and desperate endeavour. To optimist she usually owed her existence. Cotton had been the cause. For at the time the British banks of the Juba River for the ten miles from Cobwen to a pile-hill (not) were a big patch of earth whose black soil contrasted with the thin tector yellow. In such uninviting spots, under the tropical sun experts have more than once envisaged fortune. Anyway, just due time, "capital" was interested, a then labour in mass appeared, next a natty bungalow imported ready for erection and there Koompany's steamer.

Precisely how long the busy scene persisted I do not know, for the cause of its ending, whether quota or tariff rates, making or capital failing after heavy preliminary outlay, or just Africa itself. But such information as I did get was from an unimpeachable source.

"Yes, sir, for two Kamaldans while men were very hard at it custom and money had staved along river," said Dolf Ahmed, my informant, as we sat one morning perched on boxes and drinking his coffee in his stall of Cobwen's main

street, and his tone was sorrowful.

Five, ten hundred merrall bags and I order heap more goods to sell very low prices, sir. Then, ah! one day all stop, and all except dam great house which white ants eat and koompany's steamer that Government buy at kick-up figures, this.

Well, it isn't the ship born lucky to a career of eventses propitious that encompasses romance, and after her queen start koompany's steamer had enough varied adventure to fill a boy's story book, for behind the sun-spotted silences and remoteness, the deserts about the Juba, Shabesh, and Dawa, knew few rest on account of jealous Italian, free minded Abyssinian, nomad nomad ever on the move and intriguing, and scrapping across Ogaden country to the sea.

Once the Abyssinian Pegoda-catic raiding on unusual scale again, raw long-suffering but feeble gun, longbow, fortnight of fighting battles with such casualties that half the desert threatened to blow up, and the Government, well alarmed, took emergency steps. It was Koompany's steamer, then which with flag at one end, a band of men at the other, and her bow swathed in scrapiron armships, did solitary sentry go for twenty nights and days between the crocodile haunts of Ilimo and Salala.

Again, when Italy charged us with connivance in the departure of a whole section of Bettini anxious to join their friends on the other side of the river, it was Koompany's steamer's statroon (H. 11, by fit of raw match-boarding), that a peace was achieved on the very brink of impassioned representations to Colonial Offices.

Koompany's steamer, too, because of her superior capacity, was flagship of all operations when the latest inspired prophet, a sort of fat, tooth-proclaimed Holy War, was preached in the deserts. Though no longer young, with armaments twenty years out of date, Koompany's steamer time and again ran the gauntlet of thousands of ill-named dervishes taking potshots at her as she struggled, an ideal target, at a mile an hour against the current.

It was during a necessary pause in this job that I learned headways were numbered at last. For a day or two a temporary amphibious captain general and admiral, I had fed up our crew on the Italian side for wood, and in the silence as the primeval landscape had paused to give an order, when through the

long wait of the far side came dulls' rippling crack, followed by plinking and a hollow tap.

"Ahendi! Our men are wounded badly," said the Native chief, reporting.

I was silent, wood had to be got, and much he spoke again.

"Under Allah's name too, had a bad escape," he remarked, and pointed towards my foot where I stood with glasses by the vessel's side. I looked down and saw not the usual bullet scar but a jagged hole in the rust-thinning bulk.

For Koompany's steamer, though the writing on the wall, the even her end was pictured, still, in the fast, under full steam she struck a floating log with such battering moorings and was beached. When I finally saw her one late December morning she was awfully adrift at low water in full view of the sloping banks of the Italian side.

Though no Jingos I looked at the unsung and casual adventures there I felt her remains should be draped in the Union Jack.

It was the baby at shroud.

Entertainment.

In the fierce engagement the Italian party was not surrendered but fought gallantly to the last. Mussolini

Commercial Concerns.

Manufacturers of (1) rubber products, (2) whalebone, and (3) buttons and similar business in London and New York, or, in the case of a number of importers, little or no capital and three require representation in Kisumu and Kilimandjaro, East Africa.

Tea, agar, palata and carabube, and so on in correspondence to Africa.

With Rhodesian exporters of tobacco, palm oil, strontium, bonito, pomfret, dories, sardines, sardine苗, mackerel and sardines, and so on in markets to K.S.A.

Statement Worth Nothing.

"Farmers must either work or starve a fact which applies with greater force to those who live in the bush than to the officials," Mr. O. M. Morris said.

"The only way to live with regular hours of work in these Dependencies is to their everlasting credit," he said, "the officials. What is more, they have nothing to them." His Non-Migrant Farmers, I.C.

The commercial community shows attitudes disengaged to the lessons of life, avoid of a sense of social and commerce. We must cast off our old ways into a new orientation, and get out of the old ruts." — The President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce.

By importers would remember that samples should many circumstances, would be needed. The golden rule is that the size of the square of the penny weight content over a true width of millimetres to the depth three one sixeless and sixeless in inverse ratio to the fillable tonnage. — Mr. W. H. Gair, Chairman of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor.—I am writing from Rhodesia which is a most country and seedy. You may guess the affair. I want to confirm the facts about Bill Sargeant mentioned in the last issue. I have much over the last year or two been living in Rhodesia and the things he said are not at all true. Bill is a good man and has done a great deal of good work here.

There was a bust one for the night but you will admit that this belongs to a country where a man can say what he thinks that's made them call Rhodesia what it is, only about 100 Bullock carts and we have been moving here in and around since the first the resistance. We have had the shelling of the town and the bombing and when we moved off the way and made a real home of it we were still there after ten months of time when we went to the Charter for a concession. We have had George Talbot who always follows the course of events here says Harry has one on me and then we hear of the and son on Bill and then we stay with him for the next month or square him up and would hardly believe it though I would sometimes happen one. I have been all at prison in the last few days George knows his score and Bill three or two sixes and I goes and gets us a couple of hours as out of the house myself and of course all the fool time though none of this was allowed by Sandy Harris which fair surprised me and now Sandy who I have known ever since we were in the business together and a sleeky kind of person between evening tables and lights and you could find him coming the big little ones and what's grand. But if you look here Jack Jeffries done duty by the door because this is been so common with me in the last days time and again had today. But I work for half a dozen him on his pasting or drawing with our silence in ear so I agree with Bill that judging you're a minded man I'd put these facts in square to you that Bill and me and now we're getting into figures to last but still well chin up for Christmas and all the best.

Mrs. Lee, we demand.

Burst in Nazi
LAWLESSNESS

Editor.—I am sending you a copy of my last issue for some day post office, P.O. Box 111, Bulawayo.

To Correspondents

Dear Sir.—I could wish more predicaments I am in than needful in the present abdication district of Rhodesia with a tyrannical Government, East Africa, and Col. Macmillan, both places have gone down with nothing but a granular emulsion, which is highly inconvenient during seasons. Walk monkeys and baboons, monkeys, invasions of uncircumcised men in the tropics, saddle treatment with a curved parts, sunburn, etc., leprosy, rickets, syphilis and scabies with a majority of the rats, scabies, tinea, my with convulsive forces but the old seem to make up differences besides. Now, the administration of the regulations and the conditions, as you help us.

Act for Mr. Johnson's interests and your reader on the subject. The Aborigines' Representative was one supported by the late Mrs. Eliza Fogg from the start. Every patriotic Aborigine.

Yours sincerely,
J. S. VAN DER GEMERDE,
A veterinary surgeon, after a short break and spending his time, would remind our correspondents that the administration of the law is now strongly advocating the omission of the name of the King.

Clarification from the Secretary
LORD LYTTELTON'S AMENDMENT OF THE S.E.A. (PALESTINE) ORGANISATION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1941
WHEREAS Marmaduke Monroson, Esq., Justice of His Majesty's Court of Session, Lord Disraeli, and George, Acting Governor, C.M.G., the Passer of the Royal Proclamation, now follows:

To clarify the signature proposed for the compiled and arranged under Section 2(1) of the above mentioned and named Ordinance.

For the reasons to be and is hereby enacted that to make clear the intention of the said Ordinance, followed by command of the said Lord Lieutenant and signed in the said Ordinance shall be and intituled "Signed by" been proposed and not intended by the said commandant. Whereas, whereas and was the last to sign the said Ordinance, the above specified and shall be and now hereby is so placed as to be held as signed the said Ordinance.

Col. A. H. Adams.—Sir, but I can't claim the record. Our other two friends evidently closed their total consideration case but the record for the hon. com. commandant to Adams. After the record to the hon. com. commandant who passed there will come along in a few days.

Col. A. H. Adams.—Sorry, but I can't claim the record. Our other two friends evidently closed their total consideration case but the record for the hon. com. commandant to Adams. After the record to the hon. com. commandant who passed there will come along in a few days.

ENVOI

Once again this year
Bring Christmas following after
With man's grim shadow dams the cheer.

And Santa Claus
Discourages isolation.

So old friends our Christmas fare
Is usually a happy meal.
But we find sufficient the
Old general entertainment
To satisfy an infant sum uncom-
mon days.

Rebuild the mind and smooth the
Way.

Our Christmas fare too shall be
This message friends
With courage high and steady, here
We must stand. End

Let us grow, let trials increase
The health of Fiction— and Part

First Week of War

British As Great War Base

Territorial Claims of Ethiopia

ETHIOPIA has become a great American war base. The Italian colony at Mai Edaga in the territory, the only aircraft assembly and storage factory in the whole of Africa, had been equipped with large sums of the construction and equipment of all kinds of and repair stations for tanks, armoured cars, and other motor vehicles of all types. This energy has thus provided a most valuable foundation for the swift development of an essential aid in the prosecution of our authorized warfare.

A spokesman of the United States Military Mission in Addis said a few days ago: "There is nothing territorial or political involved, but a very large number of Americans are due to arrive in the Amharic territories areas of Eritrea, and soon Egypt and Palestine. They will be for the American General Corps and for the military maintenance and repair unit United States tanks and aeroplanes."

From British sources it is learnt that thousands of American airmen and soldiers in addition to large numbers of civilian technicians will reach Eritrea, Egypt and Palestine within the next few months. The chief base is to be in Eritrea. There is of course no question of the U.S. assuming administrative functions in that territory.

Eritrea is very well situated to serve the Middle East generally as a great airplane, tank and/or transport base, and the climate of the highlands is excellent. It was recently reported from Cairo that the Americans had begun large-scale port developments in the Red Sea ports. It is now suggested that they may be given certain rights in Eritrea and other ports.

Some Italian Technicians to Remain

The Emperor Haile Selassie told a British correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* last week that Ethiopia had already its formal claim to Libya, Somaliland and Umbria; he said, desired his own outlet to the sea apart from Jubaland, French Somaliland, and now that the roads to Massawa, Assab, Massauah and other ports, Ethiopia needed the right to use them. However, before the Italian conquerors these would have been part of the ancient Egyptian empire.

Referring to the evacuation of Italians from Abyssinia the Emperor said: "If we could be complete as is conceivable with the conquest of industrial development here—the Italians left many cotton, flour, woolen and other mills and factories, some under State auspices, some with private capital. Also there were many utility plants, particularly for electric light which must continue to operate. For the moment they are not required, but when the time comes they must be allowed to remain temporarily."

The Emperor said that he was expecting Sir Philip Mitchell, Colonial Minister, to arrive from London within a few days to assume responsibility of the Abyssinian Services.

Brigadier D. A. Sandford, commanding the British mission to Ethiopia, said that the first important task in that country before General Planchart, General Birmingham and their troops, the bulk of the Goyan Patriots were to ensure that the morale with the result that enemy morale had begun to collapse before our regular forces entered the country. The Emperor's representative, Azem Kabbad, an educated young Ethiopian had given splendid support to the rebels. Between the arrival of the Emperor in Goyan in March and the formation of opposition in

July owing to the split he controlled the movement of 20,000 Italian Army in the final stage about 100,000 Patriots joined him. Under the leadership of the young General Planchart specially selected British officers had been attached to all important groups of patriot auxiliaries.

What a scandal was being exposed when letters and documents were found to struggle through the mail by X-ray experts were intercepted. Some were written in cipher and the ink had been set in clay. Purely personal messages for Italian internees in Asmara were sent on behalf of British military authorities with a polite note stating that the letter had been intercepted but was nevertheless forwarded by the head of the British Military Administration.

East Africa's Home Guard

The British Forces of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia now under the control of the C.O.C., in East Africa have become East Africa's Home Guard. The only officers retained are the rank-and-file members of the battalions. Battalion commanders (colonel-business men or settlers) and all junior officers will be released daily for the day of full deployment to be brought annually, and N.C.O.'s and other ranks will receive £1. The recruits will be on Imperial pay. The battalions are to be equipped with Indian carbines captured during the war in East Africa. These weapons are also to be used by the Kenya Police. It has been officially announced that in East Africa, that except for armoured car regiments, there is not a single white-hunting unit left in British East Africa or the conquered Italian territories.

Recently we reported that Mr. Langton O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, had presented its badge to the Rhodesian Fighter Squadron. In this country the Rhodesian Bomber Squadron will shortly receive its crest which carries an elephant and the motto, "The Wings of Thunderbolts of Righteous."

"On the whole I found our West is good clean and good healthy," said the Major of Southern Rhodesia, H. R. Rev. F. F. Paget, M.C., Chaplain General to the Rhodesian Forces, on returning to the colonies from a visit to Rhodesians on active service in the Middle East. A Southern Rhodesian Supply Corps has been formed. On completion of their training in Southern Rhodesia, a number of members of the Royal Australian Air Force sent a special message of thanks to the Colony for the hospitality extended to them.

Casualties and Awards

John Sir Jeffrey Roderick Shifford, B.A., R.A., who has been killed in action in the Middle East at the age of 46, was from 1927 to 1939 a D.C. to Sir William Goss, then Governor of Natal. In 1939 he married Miss Elizabeth McLean, a Port Alfred teacher. Their son, 117th Guards, is serving in Egypt.

John Cormac, A. 117th Guards, D.F.C., who has had a distinguished career in the Royal Artillery in southern Rhodesia.

The June 1941, in the 10th Guards, A. 117th Guards, the late Sir John Shifford, for many years of the Uganda administration and later Resident Commissioner of Uganda, and Mrs. Shifford has been a prisoner of the Nazis over Germany.

Sub-Lieutenant John Keay, R.A., who won the Military Cross in the Reserves of Nyasaland, and commanding Officer of the 11th Guards, D.F.C., has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Major-General Sir Frank Pakenham, of Britain, has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

His other D.F.C. is also a prisoner of the Nazis, having been wounded in South Africa and now back again commanding the 11th Guards.

On Major J. A. BATT, S.A.M.P., 2nd Squadron, Camp Davis, he awarded the Bar 'C' 7, the Aviation Gates. In his other war displayed brilliant leadership in the African Campaign, continues to show outstanding qualities both as a pilot and flight commander, and has had considerable success on targets in the Barrow area with one function. He has displayed great courage and judgment and set an inspiring example.

But, Dr. Hiltner, M.A.I., has said that who has been instrumental in the crystallization participated in the operations in South Africa and in the Eastern Provinces since about 1914, and to have taken part in them. He further states that he has contributed his services to the Government and has contributed materially to the progress and welfare of his unit.

Many thanks to all who has been associated with D.F.C. for its fine leadership, courage and outstanding achievements during war 75 operational sorties over Heligoland, East Africa. Sergeant W. Bates, who has directed the D.F.C. as is stated in his report, shown great courage, coolness and ability during 10 sorties over Heligoland East Africa.

A Rhodesian sergeant serving with the Nigerian Regiment who risked his life to cross the Omo River during the Abyssinian campaign has been awarded the Military Medal. He is Sergeant William Benjamin Wood, 1st Battalion Royal Rhodesia Regiment. On the night of May 10, the Nigerians found themselves held up by an obstacle to further progress. The bridge had been blown up, and the Haileys were accordingly entrenched on the far bank. Although the river was in flood and strewn with boulders, Sergeant Wood swam across with a rope round his waist. He secured it to the enemy bank to make an infantry attack by assault boat possible. Dismounted assault tactics at the point was impossible, and Sergeant Wood's leap was extremely hazardous. Nevertheless he again swam the river, which had risen 1 ft., and was swimming so fast that no assault boat could catch him. Sergeant Wood, who narrowly escaped drowning, showed complete disregard for personal safety throughout. As a result of his heroism the Nigerians managed to cross the river and successfully attacked held positions.

Colonel E.S.W. Watson, commanding the military forces in Southern Rhodesia, has been promoted temporary Brigadier General Staff Corps and is to command the V. Columns, A.A. and G.G. Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Ross, General Staff Officer, was promoted Major. Director of Military Services have been promoted temporary Colonels.

Mr. L. F. Mayville, of Binghamton, has some good
sites in the R. V. R.

Mr. J. T. Ladd, formerly of the Burlington Standard, who has been compelled to leave the city.

Mr. & Mrs. Early, son of Mr. and Mrs. Early,
of Indianapolis, Indiana, have been this con-

George Price, James M. Clegg, and Harry W. Johnson, members
of Kadetka's wharf-handling business, was rapidly improved
during all our operations. The May 1st engagement was
shortly taken up and constructed in about two hours.
Herrick joined us at 10 A.M., and we were soon ready to start
our first excursion.

Mr. George E. Kuhn, formerly the author of
"The Story of the American Revolution,"
and now the author of "The Story of the
Mexican War," has written a history of
the Mexican War.

The history of the New-England Puritans

of the contractors appointed by the Supply Board
to carry out contracts for the supply of coal, iron, stone, lime,
timber, &c., required for the construction of the British Railways
in India, and British Guiana, and the British
H. H. Hamilton Distillery, situated at Georgetown,
new Wales, British Guiana, and British
Guiana Company, were incorporated. The B.R.C. com-
prised districts of Mysore, Mysore, Mysore, Mysore,
Mysore, and Mysore. The B.G.C. comprised
various districts of British Guiana, British Guiana,
and British Guiana, and Mysore. Mysore, Mysore, and
these districts were incorporated.

The following is a list of the members of the Executive Council of Bihar and Bengal, as follows:- The Director of Public Works and Electricity (Chairman), the Minister of Health, the Superintendent of Customs and Excise, Dibrishna Bhattacharya and S. L. Patel.

M.-E. H. Hobson of Salisbury has been appointed representative in Rhodesia of the Free French Committee in EAST AFRICA. His main task is to keep Rhodesians informed of the work of the Free French in the war.

The F.F.I.-French Committee of Action has organized an internal propaganda, Government Bonds, Maréchal Pétain, a Festival, Nationalistic talkative, Civic Committees, Officer of Southern Rhodesia suggested that, no war medals would be issued since many men in uniform will have had a far less dangerous time than civilian residents in the bombed cities of this country.

The African Ambulance Unit which is to be set up in Ethiopia will have a strength of 40 men, all of whom have taken or will take a special course in tropical hygiene and medicine at Livingstone College. They are to study the Amharic and Galla languages. The plan is to use small village hospitals, established in outlying areas, and train Africans as nurses. Mr. Paul Cadbury, Chairman of the Council, has given a further financial help.

Gifts for War Purposes

Mr. H. A. Henderson, V.C., a well-known Rhodesian, who now lives in the Cape Peninsula, has given his home, Penzance, at Knysna, as a rest centre for members of the Royal Air Force stationed in Rhodesia.

Lady Brooke Popham, who recently spent a month in Kenya, said in a broadcast talk before her departure that Europeans in that Colony had offered to adopt some of their sons in Great Britain.

It was unanimously resolved by the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, this week, that the Government

should contribute £100,000 for medical aid to Russia. The Southern Rhodesia National War Fund totalled £900,500 when the last mail left the Colony.

Northern Rhodesia's Red Cross Aid-to-Women Fund together £1,428 last week, including a preliminary gift of £200 from Mufita, £100 from the Comptroller Jewish Association and £100 from Fort Jameson.

Africans in the Nkana-Kitwe area of the Copperbelt
described £160 for Christmas presents for Native tribes
in Northern Rhodesia.

National Women's National Service League, which has organized together a Christmas fund for the homeless children of Britain, and has given £1,000 to the Australian

British Red Cross Society in England and Wales
1 Grosvenor St., London, S.W.1

and P. may be justified. In addition, we have found no evidence of significant differences between methods and systems.

10. *Salvia* Linn. *var. ciliata* Benth. *Trifoliatea* Benth.

The Government of Rhodesia has declined to enter into any negotiations with the Colony's administration.

PERSONALITY

Lord Hankey has been elected Chairman of the
Mr. C. B. Grainger Acting Director of Manufacture
has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the National
Land Eerivative Council.

~~...the Duke of Gloucester, and the Duke of Kent, have spent considerable time here.~~

Major H. T. Connelly came from the British South African Police. Major H. C. Hamilton and J. M. McLean were both mounted police officers in the B. S. A. P.

~~Mr. J. R. D. BROWN, Director of Agriculture, Territorial Government, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of the new Territorial Government at the beginning of the year.~~

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place in Puritan between Mr. E. D. W. Cravshaw, Administrator General of Zambia, son of the late Mr. L. W. Cravshaw husband of Mrs. Cravshaw of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, and Rosemary, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. C. Farley of Ticehurst, Sussex, Sir Austin Forman.

ONE MINUTE'S WIRE A DAY



You can only bear five or six minutes of your sun fever, so if you return home after a minute's walk you have got a complete relief from the strain which mortifying us, during bright days, and our winds place upon them. Naturally, however, we will go into the sun again, especially since we are all more susceptible to these conditions.

Optrex
EYE LOTION

Ortrex

~~Five-Volume~~

卷之三

Mr. F. A. McLure, formerly a resident of Central Southern Rhodesia, has died at Durban at the age of 60 years.

John Smith, P.C., died at Kington, Herefordshire, on Saturday evening, the acting leader of the Independent Labour Party, and leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, who died in London last week, at the age of 70.

Sir Francis D'Arcy Cooper, Bt., who died last month, had been Chairman since 1924 of the Fitcher's Ltd., for some years Chairman of the Fitcher's Co. Ltd., and for the past two years Chairman of the Fitcher's Committee of the Local Council of the British Trade. He had taken a leading part in the export drive, had been closely connected with industrial progress in the Rhodesia Congress, and was keenly interested in African development generally.

Major J. H. Hartshorne whose death in Salisbury in 1964 made him formerly senior instructor on the Southern Rhodesian Permanent Staff Corps, and which Society he founded, was a fellow graduate of the Army Board, 1914-1915, who now the Prince of Wales (now King) has His Royal Highness as his successor. He also took a large share in the training of the S.R.C. volunteers and the subsequent Defense Force units and was District Staff Officer, Eastern Division. He survived by his widow, son and a daughter, and died at the age of 57 years, being buried at Matin Hill, Trout postmaster of Qua Qua. Born in Somerset and educated at Taunton School, he was trained in the British Post Office, and joined the Rhodesian postal service in 1900. He was a member of the Southern Rhodesia volunteers until 1920 when he retired with the rank of major. Best known as an athlete, he created the Rhodesian records for the 220 yards and quarter mile, and in 1908 represented Southern Rhodesia as a sprinter at the Olympic games held in London.

Father Joseph Latane, a native of Holland who had studied in Uganda, arrived in that country in 1896. Begun his missionary work at Rubaga, four years later founded the Mission station at Mitala Marra. Transferred to Kiboga, and afterwards became Vicar General of the White Fathers in Entebbe. Later he founded new missions at Nalindingira and Masindi, and worked there for ten years at Mahagi. During the last year he was appointed apostolic administrator for the Diocese of Salama. In 1925 he left Africa to open a house for the White Fathers in Heston, Middlesex; but two years later he returned to Tanganyika, and went finally to Ganta.

Lord Howard de Walden

Lord Howard de Walden, who has substantial and other interests in East Africa, was last week criticised by Lord Greene, Master of the Rolls, for seeking to avoid British taxation by transferring assets abroad. It was stated in the Court of Appeal that Lord Howard de Walden had sold his freehold estates and interests in other properties and invested Canadian Government which paid him £50,000 during the years 1936 and 1936-7. The Special Commissioners had held that he was liable to surtax and income tax and a portion of his now trade gains—the "doubtful" of Mr. Justice Macnaghten, who had upheld the Committee's view. Giving judgment, Lord Greene said:—
"For your benefit, contended battle has been waged between the legislature and those who are minded to shift the burden to other taxpayers, and Lord Howard de Walden has not been the least successful in this. He stretches in the mouth of the taxpayers and stretches in the common view of mankind; but, as far as I can see, to appeal to the House of Lords was granted."

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Simeon asked whether the Government would make an early announcement to the Colonised States of their original purpose regarding the assurance that the principles of the Atlantic Charter shall be preserved in the members of the Commonwealth, and that no fundamental alteration would be recognised "between the political and civil rights of white and coloured peoples".

The Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, the Prime Minister, in statement of September 1st, declared his policy in regard to the peoples of the colonial empire was in entire harmony with the policies underlying the Atlantic Charter.

Mr. Pickwick asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that Anglo-Portuguese relations were being affected by reports circulating in Portugal to the effect that His Majesty's Government had promised the Union of South Africa, portions of Mozambique and Angola, and when it proposed to take action.

Mr. Law said he was glad of the opportunity of stating on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that there is no truth whatever in these reports which are circulated in Portugal as the enemy in order to trouble the cordial relations between His Country and her most ancient ally, and between the United Kingdom, Africa and neighbouring Portuguese territories.

HABANS IN ETHIOPIA

Mr. Mander asked about the evacuation of Italian women and children left in British hands in Ethiopia and now concentrated in Addis Ababa.

Mr. Law, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the Italian Government have confirmed their intention to send four passenger ships to the port of Massaua from Aden, but that the ships had not yet sailed. Meanwhile the Italians in Ethiopia were being moved down the railway towards the coast in readiness for embarkation.

Mr. Mander reported it a wise move would be immediate action.

Mr. Law replied that it was the Government's intention to get these Habans out of Ethiopia as quickly as possible by one method or another.

Mr. Wedderwood asked if we or the Italian Government were paying for them.

Mr. Law: "The Italians can no longer be controlled."

Colonel Strickland asked: Can we have an assurance that such Italiots as are guilty of deeds of cruelty and oppression contrary to the customs of war will be detained in Abyssinia for the collection of evidence?

Mr. Law: "That is another question." Asked by Mr. Harvey, whether he could state the average wage paid to labourers on pyrethrum plantations in Kenya. Mr. Hall replied that a circular had been requested from the Governor.

Mr. Harvey further enquired the value of the pyrethrum crop for the last year, whether its cultivation without a permit was illegal, the reason for this, the task of a breeder, how many licences had been granted in Ethiopia and Aden respectively, and whether any substances were used in the process of extraction, a request was made.

Mr. Hall replied that there was no regulation on African growers. The quantity of pyrethrum produced in Kenya during 1938-39, according to reports, was 1,880 tons, valued at £1,000,000. The growing of pyrethrum for sale is prohibited without a licence, a measure to protect the control of production and thus maintain quality. A licence cost £10s and was valid for a year. He had no information regarding the number of licences granted to Europeans and Africans respectively, but as there

they were approximately 400, the number of African growers was unlikely to be large.

In 1936 Dr. Hall, as the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, had been examining the possibility of disposing of the exportable surplus of the Kenya's tea crop and whether arrangements could be made to do so to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Gifford Smith replied that these surplus stocks were obtained originally from East Africa and that they were also being selected in the United States. In immigrant markets, including Canada and the Union of South Africa, demand exists and it was not therefore expected that the exportable surplus of tea, arising from the slumping season, would be large.

Miss Phipps asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any women would be admitted to the Animal Labour Advisory Committee, which the Government intended to set up.

Mr. Hall replied that the selection of the non-official members of the Committee would not be easy, and he was therefore unable to state who the first of them would be. When he had decided the size of the committee, the possibility of including a woman or two among the members of the personnel of the Committee would be considered, as well as whether a female delegate could be sent to the first meeting.

In order to strengthen the representation of the Church in the House of Lords, the new measures have been introduced by the Leader of the House, Sir Philip Snowden, and by Mr. Greenwood, B.S.O., D.P.C., M.P., who becomes a viscount. Sir Philip has been a member of the Cabinet since 1929, and while secretary of state for India 1929 to 1931, was closely concerned with matters of East African interest. Colonel Sir Alan Wedderwood, B.D.L., M.P., who becomes a baron, succeeded Sir Alan Axoy in the last vestiges of Indian office, and will keep interested in East African affairs.



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Rhodesian Amalgamation

COLONEL GORE-BROWNE speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council last week on Rhodesian amalgamation said he thought both sides inclined to understand his case.

The only real difficulty lies in regard to the Native question. He emphatically denied the charge that Southern Rhodesia was dangerous to its African population and advocated much greater co-operation between the Native Departments of the two Rhodesias. He thought nine out of ten Europeans in this territory favoured amalgamation so that Africans were almost unanimously opposed to it largely because the Natives of Northern Rhodesia had not trusted the European leaders by this time satisfied with the existing form of government. The idea that because Southern Rhodesia was a white than a Country Africans suffered more oppression there than in Northern Rhodesia is largely the result of injudicious anti-Native expression of opinion by ignorant people. Colonel Gore-Browne pointed out Negroes and those prejudiced against them should after due due restraint. In present practice in Southern Rhodesia, where they considered themselves minorities, may. Another point was suspicion of Southern Rhodesia's land policy although it clearly had been, in fact, an progressive leader in the field of irrigation and soil conservation.

Inter-Dependence of the Races

European Africans feared a colour bar. This issue must be faced. The European worker must, of course, be protected against unfair competition for it could be disastrous to cities of the White Worker were crowded out. The Northern Rhodesian Labour Party realised the inter-dependence of the races in Southern Rhodesia and sought to keep a balance for both with the result that the European lessened and lost share of the labour market. The Pater of the Labour Party had argued that this was caused by the Campbell Commission should be given now the consideration between European and African workers and not others. He (Colonel Gore-Browne) thought that such a competition was exaggerated and urged that African workers to adapt themselves better to the needs of the country's future policy was largely dependent upon them. Victory in this war would bring peace to Rhodesia unless it were brought up with all efforts to maintain the State of all the members of the community.

Avoiding a colour bar was the main demand of the current year gave both governments the opportunity to make surplus before the end of the year. The African and European Airports Reserve Fund was expected to show a surplus of £200,000.

Post-War Export Trade

Sir Patrick Hanan, M.P., President of the National Union of Manufacturers, said a few days ago that after the war competition in world markets would present altogether new dangers. The plumb-line was that industries which had been in difficulties in the wartime must continue to carry on. In the sphere of international trade the range of commodities would probably take the form of operations by groups or blocks of industries rather than by individual enterprise, each aiming for its own life. The creation of a vast array of secondary industries in the British Commonwealth indicated also the limitations of expansion in the Dominions and the Colonial Empire. Canada, for example, had concluded most-favoured-nation trade agreements with most of the South American republics and Canadian leaders of industry visualised a large expansion of trade with Latin America. These facts must be noted by British industry as an indication of the extent to which marketatheries open to Great Britain would become much more difficult objects.

African War Bonds Lottery

In the recent East African War Bonds Lottery foreign a proposal by Dr. Karo to the Hindu Association, Mombasa, the first prize of a total of £1,000 went to M.R.E.A. Hammond, of the Education Department, Nairobi (Kenya). The J. E. H. Keen, Dillon, of Tanganyika Territory, won £100. Mr. J. F. Webster, P. I. Iwanza, received £5. Mrs. E. V. H. Colman, Klamas and Mrs. A. H. Beales, Nairobi, each won one of the 10 prizes of £22. Mr. Beales also drew one of the 100 prizes of £2.22 and Mrs. Beales also drew one of the 100 prizes of £1.11. The Provincial Commissioner for the coast drew the ticket.

Great North Road

The reconstructed Great North Road linking Northern Rhodesia with Kenya will run from Broken Hill through Kapiri-Mposhi, Chisale, Tunduma, Mbonyi, Mbeya, Iringa, Arusha and Dodoma to Nairobi. It will have a general width of 24 feet, 16 feet being gravelled. It will be crossed by all-weather bridge and roads. The work which is under the auspices of the War Office, will be carried out by the T.A.W.D. in Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Kenya, and it is hoped that most of it will be completed within a year.

A Resolute African

When many Africans were killed and many other wounded in a lorry crash on the Great East Road, Northern Rhodesia, L/Cpl. Zadila Salsala, of the 4th Battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, in the absence of a European, took complete charge. He made shelter for the injured, rendered first aid with such skill as to receive afterwards the high commendation of King George VI. Honoured the highest police award with spot on the spot and forbade the slightest delay. The vehicle in which the patrol had been sum-

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HALF-WAY PORT ON THE ROUND AFRICA ROUTE.

FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF THE PORT HAVE RECENTLY BEEN COMPLETED.

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LISBON PARIS LONDON

COMPANY MEETINGS.

Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd.

Earl Grey's Address to Shareholders.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS LIMITED, was held on Thursday, December 1, 1941, in the Hall of the Chartered Accountants Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C. 2.

THE Rt. HON. EARL GREY, Chairman of the company, presided.

MRS. R. V. EDNIE, C.A., the auditor, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

THE CHAIRMAN said.—

—Ladies and Gentlemen,

Following the practice which has proved under existing circumstances to be both convenient and economical, I circulated an advance copy of my speech with the annual reports and accounts of the company.

It is with profound regret that I have to report the death in August last of Viscount Stourhead, an esteemed and valued member of our board.

I also have to express deep regret at the death early this year, as a result of enemy action, of Mr. A. M. Macklin, M.Inst.M.M., a partner in the firm of Messrs. Polley Harvey and Company, mining and consulting engineers. As you may remember, Mr. Macklin visited Geita on several occasions, and his reports confirmed the high opinion which we hold of the properties there.

As mentioned in the directors' report, Colonel Henry M. Hardcastle has been elected to the board, and I am pleased to welcome him. Colonel Hardcastle has made several visits to our properties in East Africa and is conversant with our business.

With regard to the balance sheet, the changes in the position may be seen by comparing the corresponding figures for the year ended September 30, 1940.

Operations of the Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd., are proceeding satisfactorily. During the year ended June 30, 1941, 14,229 tons of gold were recovered, as compared with 35,712 ounces in the previous year, and the operating profit was about £155,000, as against £149,702. After providing for depreciation, interest, income tax, and redemption of debentures, there was a balance of profit of some £61,000, as compared with £65,000 for the previous year.

The daily capacity of the plant was increased from 200 to 300 tons as from June 1, 1940, the extension having been financed out of earnings. This has resulted in reducing the cost per ton of ore milled and enabled the policy of gradually lowering the grade of ore treated to be given effect to. The Geita Company's intention is to extend the plant to 1,000 tons daily capacity is limited by water restrictions, not possible for the time being.

Consequently the surplus funds which have been required for this further extension never became available for other purposes, and, in addition to meeting its debenture interest, the Geita Company is now in a position to make substantial payments by way of debenture redemption. Debentures to the value of £10,000 have already been redeemed, and arrangements have been made to redeem a further £40,000.

Dealing with general matters, the voluntary enlistment of native labour has continued to give satisfactory results. The white staff has been augmented to deal with increased production, and the health of the community has been good. Essential supplies have been maintained, although this question is a continual and growing source of anxiety.

It is worthy of note that the total output of the Geita Company in 1940 represented over 7% of the total gold output of Tanganyika Territory.

I would like this opportunity of expressing the thanks not only to our own secretary and staff, but also to Mr. Widdow, the general manager, and the staff of the Geita Company for their work during the year under circumstances of exceptional difficulty. A special word of praise must be given to the wives of the staff at Geita for the contributions they make in innumerable ways to the life of the community there.

I am sure you would wish to congratulate Sir William Lead, a member of the Geita board, on the well-deserved honour of K.C.M.G. recently conferred upon him. His Majesty has also Mr. Widdow, on his appointment to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, as representative of the Geita Division.

I should also like to extend best wishes to all those members of the staffs now serving in His Majesty's Forces, also to Dr. Charlton who has done valuable work as medical officer at Geita during the last five years and is now joining the Tanganyika Government Medical Service.

Lastly, I wish to express our admiration for the patriotic action of the members of the Geita Geita Club, a Geita club, who, although the membership of the club has hardly exceed 60, a sum of £750 was raised by them and forwarded as a contribution to the Lord Mayor of London's Air Raid Distress Fund.

The report and accounts were adopted.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land

Lord Eltham on the Prospects.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND COMPANY LTD. was held last week in London, the Rt. Hon. Lord Eltham, the chairman, presiding.

The chairman's statement circulated with the report stated *inter alia*:

"There has been a falling off of about £10,000 in gross revenue, mainly owing to the lower revenue, about £7,000, received from interest and dividends. Net profit is £55,735, compared with £37,811. Shareholders have received a dividend of 3%, and after writing off £6,024 for depreciation £29,711 is carried forward."

Investments at cost of under £100,000. Last year the figure was £171,200. At June 30, 1941, the market value of our investments, together with others valued by the directors, showed a considerable appreciation over the figures at which they stood on the books. This appreciation was in the neighbourhood of £100,000, and the position is even better today. Our financial position has improved by about 50%.

"Stockholders received in January an interim dividend of 5% in respect of the year's profits, but, having regard to the figure before you, a final dividend could be considered. The total distribution, therefore, for the year is 5%. However, the directors have again declared an interim dividend of 7% for the current year. All being well, profits during the current year should show some improvement, but I cannot make any forecast as to the payment of a final dividend."

The Cam and Motor Company.

The results of the Cam and Motor Sales Mining Company (1919) Ltd., were much the same as last year. During the year two dividends each of 5% were declared. It was not possible to declare more than during the year owing to the financial position of the company and the very heavy amount which has now to be provided for taxation. You will be glad to see that it was possible to add £50,000 to the reserve, thus

strengthening the position'. We hope it may be possible at no far distant date to increase the amount distributed, as the profits being earned are rapidly improving the finances of the company in spite of the heavy drain of taxation.

The ore reserves were at the end of June last approximately the same as at the end of the previous year, so that, although about 815,000 tons were put through the mill, as a result of the development work carried out during the year the ore reserve position has been maintained. The ore reserves, now standing at 1,651,100 tons, represent at the existing rate of crushing about 5½ years ahead of the mine. Values are continuing at depths of all three of the main lodes, and so long as this continues we need not worry unnecessarily about the life of the mine. We must hope, however, for better values and widths in the lower levels now being opened.

Rezende Minas, although there was an increasing profit during the year paid only one dividend of \$1.00 as the board decided in view of heavy taxation and the company's financial position which requires strengthening, not to declare any final dividend. The ore reserves position was satisfactory.

The African Investment Trust earned a profit of \$10,173 and a dividend of 10% was received on our investment.

We disposed of the whole of our interest in the Dominion Tobacco Company towards the end of the financial year.

Mining Properties

Stockholders will have noted the steady improvement in our mining revenue during the past few years. Mining properties which are valued in the balance sheet at the comparatively small amount of £45,205, now produce quite a considerable sum, what we hope will be a steady revenue. You will agree that properties which have treated 200,492 tons of ore during the year under review, producing 31,770 ozs. of gold, are quite useful assets. We received the appreciable sum of £29,022 in royalties. However, we only took, as usual, 5% of revenue.

The balance of the mining revenue is made up with
proceeds from the Vitabachwe mine, which has been run-
ning steadily with an output of about 1,000 tons a
month. Although working profit was earned, the
revenue was disappointing. The management have
had many difficulties with which to contend. Develop-
ment, however, has been so satisfactory that a few
months ago we decided to double the present plant.
When this is in operation the mining revenue should feel
the benefit of the increased profits which our engineers
are confident will be a consequence of the use of
this machinery.

There has been a small increase in rentals on our ranching interests, but as the market for the good prices for cattle will continue to improve, we therefore benefit from larger rentals from our ranching interests.

"Having regard to all times, I believe stockholders will be well satisfied with the company's progress and prospects."

"Southern Rhodesia has taken and is taking a very distinguished part in this great war effort, and as a company whose principal interests lie in that territory, we have unreservedly helped that effort through those of our staff who have gone out to fight, and if necessary to lay down their lives, also through the financial assistance which we are gladly rendering through the heavy taxation necessitated by the war. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Digby Burnett and our local staff in Southern Rhodesia for the efficient way in which they have conducted our business under very difficult

East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd.

Major H. F. Ward's Address

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at the registered office of the company, in Nairobi, on Wednesday, September 24, 1931.

Major H. F. Ware, Chairman of the company, presided and said:

At your annual general meeting in the past it has been the custom for the Chairman to give you a somewhat detailed review of the previous year's working together with some comments on future prospects as we see them. At the last meeting I referred to the necessity for obvious reasons, of curtailing my remarks. At this meeting I feel it is best if I confine myself to a mere presentation of the accounts which are already in your hands.

"I am indeed very glad to be able to report that the operation of our undertakings in the East African territories has now been arranged to a satisfactory extent, and that our plant and equipment remain in a state of the efficiency and regularity essential for the continu-

The gross profit for the year is £18,907, which together with £15,416 carried forward from the previous accounts makes a total of £34,323.

The directors have made the following payments and appropriations: depreciation account, £28,615; general reserve account, £5,000; medium tax, £1,551; dividend for the year on 300,000 1/- preference shares, £21,000; interim dividend on 1/- ordinary shares, £15,000, which together amount £78,263.

The directors have recommended that a further sum of £250 should be utilised in the capital account at 4% on ordinary shares, making a total of 1% for the year, and leaving a sum of £27,000 to be carried forward to the next accounts.

In conclusion, on behalf of all of us who would like to pay a special tribute to Messrs. Baileys & Company, and to thank them for their uninterrupted and valued service under most trying conditions, and especially to Mr. D. A. Brooks, our local secretary in London.

"I should also like to record a sincere appreciation of the work of the general manager, Mr. A. J. Don Small, and our secretary, Mr. G. C. Reed, and the whole of our staff. We have suffered excellent service under existing conditions. In common with other companies our staff has been seriously depleted, and those remaining have borne the additional responsibilities in a praiseworthy manner."

Post-War Problems

The Executive Council of the Joint East African Board decided recently to prepare for submission to Lord Halifax a Committee a statement defining the major issues which in their view may be expected to arise at post-war problems in the British territories in East and Central Africa.

A preliminary memorandum was considered, and Colonel G. E. Ponsonby, M.P., the Chairman, Mr. Alex. Halm, the Vice-Chairman, Sir Montague Barlow, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Colonel W. J. Tucker, Colonel G. J. Scott and Mr. A. Wigglesworth were appointed a sub-committee to prepare further studies for consideration by the Executive Council and particularly to consult with constituent associations in Africa. The importance of obtaining up-to-date East African information was emphasised.

The meeting considered a letter received from the Uganda Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Uganda Trade Unions' (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941, which contains clauses to prohibit actions of tort against trade unions. A similar amending ordinance had been published in draft in Kenya and was subsequently dropped. This matter had already been raised in the House of Commons, and the meeting felt that the enactment of the clauses in question had important implications and should be viewed with grave concern. It was unanimously agreed to support the findings set out in a memorandum submitted by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and to make every representation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on this important subject.

The Executive Council decided that the Board should make a donation of £20 to the Colonial Comforts Fund.



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During the calendar year 1940 the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. Ltd. received gross earnings of £167,457 (£174,783 in the previous year), and working expenses were £111,295 (£110,821), giving net receipts of £56,362 (£12,966), a sum which had to be added £998 received by way of late fees (£1,088). The amount due from the Nyasaland Government under its guarantee was £43,774.

The total traffic carried during the year was 82,923 tons, of £1,456 being general merchandise, £1,551 sugar, £1,121 tobacco, 0.041 tea, 2,058 cotton, 1,000,000 sleepers, piles and timber and 17,123 tons of construction materials for the T.Z.R. Railway. In the year to date the total tonnage was 11,777.

The report contains many useful statistical tables.

The annual meeting is to be held in London on Tuesday, December 22.

News Items in Brief

Salisbury Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution supporting the Home Minister of Southern Rhodesia in his efforts to bring about amalgamation between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Stewarts and Lloyds, of South Africa Ltd., who have extensive Rhodesian interests, report a profit for the year to June 30 last of £272,280 (previous year £280,180). A final ordinary dividend of 10% has been declared, making 20% for the year (15% last year).

British Overseas Stores, a company with Eastern African interests, report a profit for the year to June 30 last of £12,550 (previous year £4,018). The liability to excess profits tax being still unsettled, £45,000 is provisionally set aside for this purpose, and a dividend can therefore not be declared. Last year 5% was paid.

Manby and Garton, Ltd., who are interested in sugar growing in East Africa, report a net profit for the year to September 30 last, after allowing for depreciation and fees, of £502,986 (£511,066). The final dividend on the ordinary shares is 12%, making 17% (18%), the taxation reserve requires £100,000 (£90,000), and the carry-forward is £229,920 (£200,198).

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Tau Goldfields—180 tons treated in November, 2,015 oz profit.

Lonely Creek—£918 profit earned in November, 1,000 tons, yielding 200 oz.

Thistle-Etna—1,200 tons treated yielded 883 oz and an operating profit of £1,190.

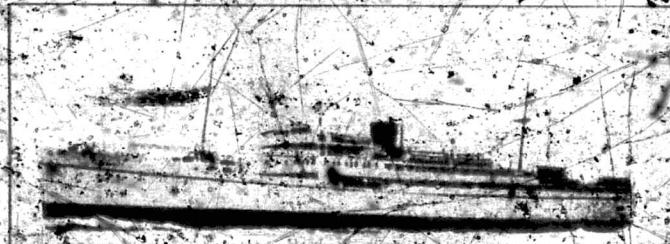
Turner and Newall—Messrs. Turner and Newall, who have extensive mining and other interests in the Rhodesias and East Africa, have paid a final ordinary dividend from 11½ to 12½, making 17% for the year ending September 30 last, compared with 15% last year. Trading profits, however, rose by £400,000 to £2,551,192, of nearly 20%. Taxation requires no less than £1,814,000, or more than 70% of the trading profits, reducing the net profit from £301,041 to £506,472.

Dividends—A Revere Mines have declared a dividend of 10½. Last year the distribution was 10%.

Ward's College reports a profit for the past year of £60,000 (against £61,055). The dividend is again 10%.

The last two goods made of war materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for

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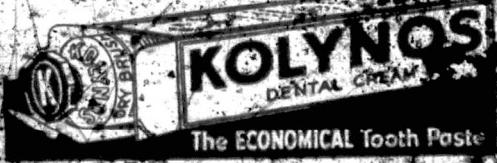
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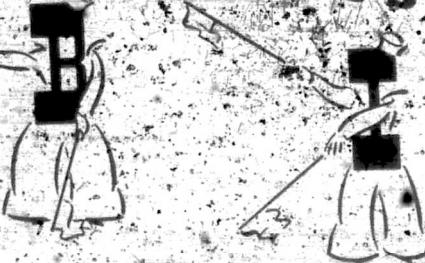
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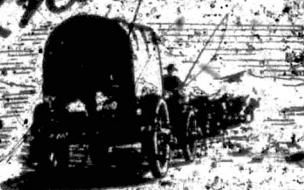


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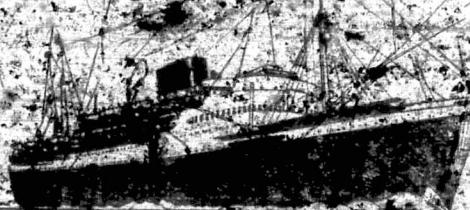
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Principal Contributors

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

TODAY, with the start of another year, the British Dependencies in East and Central Africa can look back with a sense of achievement of delivery from dire dangers, of gratitude. During the past twelve

East Africa's Year of Salvation. months they have borne a worthy share in triumphs which have been in every sense remarkable, and not least in the circumstances of their inception. Their salvation, however days of doubt and difficulty, was brought in despite almost odds almost fantastic. Thanks to the superb fighting qualities of the African, Indian, Dominion and Home troops engaged, inspired planning and resolute leadership, the result has been nothing less than the total overthrow in Eastern Africa of an Indian Army camp which founded upon presumption, corruption, treachery, and tyranny, had become an increasing menace to the security of our Dependencies here and elsewhere in the world. At this additional time of stock-taking, let us assess and acclaim again the magnificent feats of arms thus briefly summarised.

What of the future? Having paid homage to the military achievements to which the British East and Central African Dependencies have contributed so largely and directly, we then examine **War Forces**, chaste and more chastening field of the problems of peaceful progress. First, it must be noted that in some

influential quarters in this country and in Africa there is a strange, a persistent and a most dangerous delusion. This is the assumption that when active hostilities cease, there will be a return to the pre-war state of affairs. Those who hold this view of the present and the future see war merely as an interruption of the normal. That theory is a misreading of all history, and especially of the history of modern times. The truth is that war, though of itself misleading, is a very unusual reality that once embarked upon even for self-preservation (its only righteous use), it marks a departure for ever from the world of peace with which it broke. In that sense, indeed, war forces the pace of progress in material things.

A fundamental truth must abide the thoughts of all serious students. Until such time as to judge by the moral and physical strength of officialdom, they might never have heard of this incontrovertible fact. Some seem almost to believe that they live

in the lotus-eater land but out of the fire of oblivion and ignorance to rule the world over the blood-drenched world of total gangsterism, stand sympathetically still. Yet any reader knows, how on this globe whether in war or in peace, there is no land of anyou-water. The dragging for it is no more substantial than the furnace which the tropical sun creates. Once it is well and periods to settle. Take, as an outstanding example of delusion, the African Com-

debate in the House of Commons, the practical grasp of present-day affairs that debate fell far short of the demands of such an Imperial occasion, above all, a great Imperial occasion in war-time. Thus air theorists said their pieces, faddists missed the actuality, and some critics again showed themselves conscious of presence upon the stage at their own peril. Were they smitten with "fripps and corrons"? Not a bit of it. Most of their wise axioms and unpractical proposals were received as evidence of broadening interest by ignorant but well-intentioned members, or were passed over in silence by the better-informed. Apeasement was in the air. All should know by this time that it is a highly dangerous thing, but neither private members nor Government spokesmen mentioned its lethal character.

The speech of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was indeed an essay in evasive ineptitude. It bore all the marks of having been "written" with the object of enabling the Department to hold

Clinging to Precedent, amended only in matters which call for little courage and no great break with precedent. It blandly ignored the major constructive proposals advanced in recent years, some of which were made again by members with considerable Colonial experience. While the Minister could find time to give the House once more commandments of which every member has read repeatedly in the Press, he found none in which to express his views of the future course of the British Empire in progress. It is disquieting but no longer astonishing that the Commons should have acquiesced without comment in such a display. And when, a little later, a question was asked about the advisability of grouping our African territories into governor-generalships in the interests of efficiency and of zapping the Colonial Civil Service in the interests of continuity of administration, Mr. Hall committed himself with the stolidly vacuous machinery we already have available for a measure of co-operation within these Colonial groups, for which reason it was felt that in the present stage of development the general unification of the Colonial administrative and other services was the policy best fitted to ensure that the qualifications and experience of the members of those services are used to greatest advantage in the public service.

He seized his chance to retort that Britain had quickly resolved the financial, political, and territorial structure, and that only interterritorial arrangements have had to be made ad hoc.

The Colonial debate is already passing into the realm of the forgotten past. Because the opportunity of making a historic landmark was neglected, who will believe that Lord Lloyd or Mr. Asquith would have allowed such an occasion to dissipate? Either

Small Sense of Vocation would have insisted it with his own deep sense of the gravity of evolving Colonial welfare and development between vocational service and mere routine. For them there is all the difference in the world between demanding all that a man can do, the other taking no particular tolls, rightly run by government. Are we to be content with insignificance, or is the hand of God to call a new dedication to great tasks? There can be no doubt of the answer in view of what it portages the abandonment of the absurdities of parochialism in Colonial politics.

It is past such time as is demanded from the folly of African Colonial politicians, the elementary conception of their territories, pawning their own small vancie to rational unifications offering the

Doctrines of the Dodo Age: of Finance, commercial economy, strategic security, and by no means least, wider loyalties. By the arguments of those who plead for maintenance of the status quo the Union of South Africa should still be four separate yet mutually dependent provinces; Canada, a chess-board of states, and the United States of America a series of countries without cohesion. Yet these doctrines of the dodo are nonchalantly paraded on the threshold of 1912. Small wonder then that so many officials in and connected with East Africa resort to the same state, and dream the delusive dream that that which was shall ever be, or other upstarts notwithstanding. Officialdom in Home and in Africa would do well to adjust itself to a permanent and more militant role, for those who do not will otherwise find themselves in dangerous alliance with the "dodo." Neither the Rhodesians nor East Africa will much longer tolerate prevarication, and the policy of accepting the statements as substitutes for action. When this war has been won—and British Africa has the best services to contribute to Dependencies with which we are concerned will be effected. The age of complacency has gone. Our duty, though anger dwell in the atmosphere, is to stay calm. We are the land of freedom and the lion of the world must be held fast constructively. Those rough places would never suffice for us to stand, and to determine that they shall share a fate in 1912 with great honour and high endeavour.

East Africa's Year of Victory

Month by Month Retrospect of an Historic Period.

THE YEAR 1911 was of critical importance to the history of British East and Central Africa, and we therefore recall in diary form the most significant events.

January

1.—Sir George M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, made K.C.M.G., and Colonel Dulah Johnson made K.B.E.

2.—Alyssian Partisan's aide-de-camp K. A. T. forced Ullians to vacate Amba Alagi. Widespread Alyssian desertsions from Italians in Ethiopia reported.

3.—Operations in Agordat, East Africa developed as threat to Sudan, the Italian ally, strongholds of Eritrea.

Emperor Haile Selassie reported to have ordered Ethiopia to make his countrymen against the Italians.

February

1.—British forces crossed in two columns, bodies of operations visited by General Wavell.

Sudan Government sent £100,000 to Great Britain as thankoffering for rejection of enemy from their territory.

10.—Lord Haldane, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, appointed High Commissioner for Basutoland, Swaziland and Namaqualand.

11.—British forces reported to have occupied Juba, where of Jubaland and to be established on the west bank of the Juba River.

20.—Juba, Fort, and Kisimayu and Jumbo, a key point on the eastern side of the river, taken.

20.—Mogadishu, capital of Italian Somaliland, occupied.

March

8.—British occupied Villaggio Duga delga Apuzzo, 50 miles from Mogadishu. Attack on Keren intensified.

13.—British columns occupied Bardeera on the Juba River and the key points of Fardoa, and attacked Kurye, southern Abyssinia.

16.—Berbera, capital of Italian Somaliland, yielded to the British after months previously under heavy whirling pressure reoccupied.

17.—British and Indian troops captured important held of Keren. First of fortresses seized in Abyssinia, South-eastern Abyssinia.

19.—Keren taken after a final assault in which Scottish and Indian troops greatly distinguished themselves.

Eritrean occupied after the Mardon Hill, indicating to had been forced by West African troops.

21.—Official announcement that the advance of the British forces from the Juba and the Tana had been so rapid that the enemy became demoralised over the whole front, and that, following the occupation of Mogadishu, the enemy retreats pursued, retreated north-west along the Shabele River, so that the whole of Italian Somaliland was virtually occupied after forty-eight hours, marking the fastest advance in the history of African Warfare.

20.—Tribunes, including Sir Rowlandson, the British Ambassador, fled towards Eritrean capital.

Asmara, capital of Eritrea, captured by British and Indian troops, and the British flag was hoisted over the Italian and Abyssinian deserts.

21.—General De La Poer Beresford, Governor of Italian Somaliland, under the Duke of Connaught, succeeded.

Mussawar, the main Italian post on the Red Sea, captured. In Parliament the Prime Minister thanked our forces in the Middle East for their great work.

22.—John May, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, died of heart disease during a reception at Government House, Lusaka.

23.—Ethiopian forces, under basic and advanced northward, advanced and overran

April

1.—Many tribes from N.W. Ethiopia retreated to the natural mountain refuges of Amba Alagi.

2.—Emperor Haile Selassie, as reported to His Britanic Majesty, proclaimed that the new Ethiopia would be based on Christian ethics and British aid, and telegraphed his thanks to the British people for the deliverance of Abyssinia.

10.—The Duke of Aosta surrendered at Amba Alagi with 10,000 forces who were accepted the honours of war. It is announced that the total of prisoners taken during hostilities following the battle of Amba Alagi was 19,100.

11.—Reported to be Battle of the Abyssinia, 10,000 tribesmen fought in a chain-fight, south of Amba Alagi, covering Kenya border. It had already led to the surrender of 10,000 Abyssinians. British and British Native Guards.

General Simu, promoted a field marshal; Major Generals Cunningham and Platt, in command respectively in East Africa and the Sudan, made K.C.B.

June

1.—After a brilliant action East and West African troops forced the Omo River in southern Abyssinia. In the Battle of the Lakes and by this latest advance 45,000 square miles of territory occupied and 30,000 prisoners taken.

2.—Port of Massau, British sea-port of Africa captured.

21.—Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika, appointed Governor of Hong Kong.

22.—British forces led by British officers captured Jimma, Abyssinia. Eleven Italian generals reported taken in the operations in Ethiopia to date.

July

1.—It is announced that General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief India, and General Sir Archibald Willcocks, Commander-in-Chief, Indian East and Southern Commands, and General Sir Alexander Lyttelton, a member of the War Cabinet, had been appointed Ministers of State in Cabinet, in addition to other than military.

2.—Italian surrendered at Libo, Tabor, Tigray, 10,000 Italian troops, and more than 10,000 men taken.

3.—Emperor Haile Selassie upon Government last Friday issued a royal rescript confirming his status.

4.—Lieutenant-General George J. Giffard, who for many years was the Adjutant-General appointed to the Royal Artillery, died.

5.—Sir George White, a former Foreign Secretary, and first African, force general in record, has resigned an administrator of more than 100,000 white and black slaves in the British colonies of the Gold Coast.

6.—In the South African War, the British, though not starting numerically with the Afrikaners, the Afrikaans, lost 10,000 men.

Death of Sir John A. Hobart, Governor of Rhodesia, in consequence of the British Army's victory in South Africa in the Boer War.

Tribute to Sir Mark Young The Captain Superseded

SIR MARK YOUNG has now been superseded in command of the British forces in East Africa by General Sir Charles Gough.

The new commandant, who is the military Governor of Uganda, will take up his office in May. In the interval of command, General Gough will be in command of the British forces in East Africa, and it is expected that he will be superseded in due course by General Sir Charles Gough.

Lord Mowbray, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has sent a cable to the Governor of the Uganda Settlements, asking him to convey his sympathies and good wishes to Sir Mark Young, and to assure him that "His good conduct and skill in command will be fully appreciated." Sir Mark, who has told many a splendid story of gallantry during four months of the Mau Mau rebellion, and in the defence of Hong Kong, will give all the stores of experience to which he adds yet another chapter of courage and endurance. But it is clear for a fact that the Colony is lost, the day of reckoning will follow, and all shall come right in the end.

Newspapers in all parts of the Empire have paid warm tribute to Sir Mark Young for his coolness and courage in annihilating the imagined or real threat of German forces.

It became known last Friday that Vice-Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who was Governor of Kenya until he resigned the office at the outbreak of war, is to return to active service with the Royal Air Service, and who had been commanding-in-Chief in the Far East before a year had passed, accepted in that appointment by General Sir Henry Rawlinson, who had already assumed his new duties with headquarters in Singapore. While the bare official announcement has not been amplified in London, it has been stated in Canberra that the decision to replace Sir Robert will probably have important bearings to say, long before the Japanese resort to aggression, and before the weakness of our colonial empire becomes apparent.

Colonial Squadrons Greeted

Sir John Waddington, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, telegraphed just before Christmas to the Northern Rhodesian Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps: "Please accept my best regards and the thoughts of all of us in Northern Rhodesia to you this Christmas, and may we have many more flights with gratifying results in administration, in ordaining greater justice in the slaves and in safety in battle." The Officer Commanding Royal Flying Corps in Northern Rhodesia has very friendly associations with Northern Rhodesia. Your Christian greetings and hearty reciprocated, and we send our best wishes for the Protectorate for the New Year.

The Governor of Uganda, Sir Charles Dondas, telegraphed to the Uganda Squadron: "Please accept my convey to the Uganda Squadron from the people and government of Uganda, which they extend cordially to their compatriots, my warmest Christmas greetings, and may they all have a happy New Year, in which we may all attain success, joined with those of other members of His Imperial Majesty's forces, will help to bring us victory and peace."

Kenya Thanks South Africa

The Legislative Council of Kenya has formally rendered its deep appreciation to South Africa for the assistance rendered to Kenya by the land and air forces of South Africa in the recent East African campaign.

R.M.S. "Langanyi"

A small naval craft is to be named TANGANYIKA, the £60,000 raised by Tanganyika's War Weapons Fund being devoted to the purchase of the vessel.

Funds for War Purposes

Kenya's Welfare Total Purses £65,000

Kenya's War Welfare Fund had reached £10,000, and the Legation of the Colony £1,000. Every English community in Kenya and Uganda jointly has raised more than £100 towards the cost of a war loan this year.

A second instalment by the Tanganyika Women's Aid-to-Russia Fund totalled £1,400.

Zanzibar Free French Communist Organisation recently held a variety show in aid of the Zanzibar Free French and General De Gaulle's African Fund.

Kenya's Aid-to-Russia Fund has passed £2,200.

The people of the Seychelles have sent further £126 to the Red Cross and St. John Fund.

Northern Rhodesia's Aid-to-Russia Fund had reached £8,800 last week, including £140 each from Kitwe and Livingstone.

£122 subscribed in various centres was sent to the Lord Mayor of London as a Christmas present from Northern Rhodesia for the relief of bombed children in Great Britain.

The Nyanza Kivu War Fund now totals £37,412. Nyanza's War Fund has reached £9,147, and Broken Hill Mine Workers' Imperial War Fund £8,947.

The Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund has sent further £100 to the National War Relief Fund.

By the sale of scarce Native ornaments of Kavango, one of the poorest districts of Northern Rhodesia collected £50 for comforts for Native troops.

A photographic exhibition illustrating the Battle of Beaufort is touring the railway towns of Northern Rhodesia in aid of the Aid-to-Russia Fund.

A further instalment of £600 for the British Red Cross and St. John Fund has been received from the Southern Rhodesian Central Council Branch of the British Red Cross. The Prisoners-of-War Department of the British Red Cross has received a further £125 from the Southern Rhodesian Branch.

Administrative expenses of the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia have necessitated only 0.75% of the sums collected.

The United Grand Lodge of England has sent to the Treasury for the relief of war distress a further sum of £3,000, making a total of £25,000 obtained from the sale of down Masonic jewels.

Rhodesia's War Community Chest is collecting girls' skits and karosses to be sent to the United Kingdom for manufacture into warm jerkins for the forces during this winter.

Cigarettes at the rate of 150/- per month for every Rhodesian on active service with the East Africa and Middle East Commands are being dispatched in bulk from Salisbury to distribution depots in East Africa.

Northern Rhodesia's Central Supplies Advisory Board is composed of the Director of Supplies and Transport (Chairman), the Provincial Commissioner for the Western Province, the Commissioner of Income Tax, Captain A. A. Smith, Major R. C. Cook, H. Figoy, J. Millar, and J. Miller, and a representative of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union.

A Central Register of Economic Workers has been set up in East Africa under the auspices of the East African Industries Technical Survey Committee.

Mr. Andrew Lumsden, of Nairobi, Africa, is the managing director of a new firm in Nairobi, Africa,

Dominions and War Councils.—The other side—the exclusion of Australia from the war councils and indeed of the absence of a constructive invitation from Whitehall to all Dominions to take part in jointed decisions—may be far-reaching. There are elements in politics at all Dominions ready enough to blow up isolationist embarks. What should Mr. Churchill do to play his dangerous game? I believe that the Dominion viewpoints, fresh from other ocean shores must bring strength to the war councils, would be welcomed greatly by this country itself—and may even now be a component of safety in order to wipe away some weaknesses in the war direction. I have raised this question in many places, and always found approval. The entry of stout Dominion minds into the war council, and of our overseas Service men and business men into the Army, Navy, Air, and Supply Councils has become of great importance for this two reasons that the Dominions will not stand grave decisions going against them unless they are in those decisions, and that something must be done to improve the war management. Both matters lead to Mr. Churchill. He is a great, almost a necessary leader. He has magnificently rallied and led the people of these islands and is revered, admired and followed by all British peoples overseas. He is more than a great speaker, thinker, and administrator. He has a mastery over men in his company greater even than his mastery over the public. He has such great powers that he dominates much too greatly those around him. This his virtue, but it also has the unhappy effect of giving undue reach to his mind which is capable of misjudgment as well as good judgment.

Sir Keith Murdoch.

Bearing the Nazi.—The armed forces of the enemy in Ceylon amounted to, about 150,000, of whom one-third were Germans. General Auchmuty set out to destroy totally this armed force. I have every reason to believe that his aim will be fully accomplished. I am glad to be able to place before you, however, the Strategic and Political situation as it stands at this moment when you are entering the war. Look first with proper weapons and proper organization we shall be able to beat the life out of the Nazi Party. What Hitlerism is suffering in Libya is only a sample and foretaste of what we have to look forward to in places wherever this war should lead us in future, throughout the globe. The Prime Minister addressing the United States Congress.

Background to the

Far East Blunders.—Our preparation in the Far East reveal hardly credible ignorance, complacency and incompetence. Our staff of intelligence arms underestimated the might of the Japanese military machine. Our thinking about Singapore was governed by an untrue conception of sea-power. The danger from the land and the air was never seriously faced, not even after the lessons of Norway and Crete. No thought had been given to the land defences of the outlying airfields in the Malay Peninsula and in southern Burma nor yet to the railway from Thailand which was allowed to fall into Japanese hands. To this inexperience we owe first the loss of the PRINCE OF WALES and REPRISAL, and secondly of Penang. It is becoming clear now that Singapore can still hold out as an isolated fortress but in the meantime its significance in our strategic plan has largely disappeared. It can no longer keep open the short sea route to India and Burma of which American and Australian supplies should travel; neither can it defend the rubber plantations and jungles which may now have passed into the hands of Japan. Why were the docks at Penang left intact for the enemy's use? Were the docks at Hong Kong totally destroyed?

—*New Statesman and Nation*.

Joint Planning Essential.—In British and American strategy the Pacific and the dispositions of British and American forces in that ocean had been fully discussed by both General Staffs before the outbreak of war and made the subject of joint deliberation and decision. There is a high degree of probability that the disaster which befell both countries in the opening days of the Japanese assault could have been avoided or restricted. Failure to achieve this concerted action gave Japan an easy opportunity, unopposed and brilliantly seized, to turn around her adversaries.

The Japanese Campaign.—One technique of the Japanese campaign has been thought out and is being exercised from a single centre and with a single aim in view. An adequate measure to counter it can be devised or put into operation without the Pacific area regarded as a single front on which different arms and different units of one vast military force are fighting in disarray under the same strategical plan which must balance against one another the tasks of the Atlantic and of the Pacific.

—*The Times*.

Air Power Comparisons.—Germany, Italy, Japan and German-occupied countries have a monthly output of about 4,000 aeroplanes and Great Britain, the United States and Russia an output of about 5,000. The comparative figures for a year ago are 2,200 aeroplanes a month by the Axis and 1,700 by Great Britain, America and half America's military aircraft. The likely production rates a year hence assuming that most of the Axis Powers are knocked out and that Japan finds material to expand, is about 4,800 aeroplanes a month by the Axis and 7,200 aeroplanes by the Allies, which means that we should be able to build 25,000 more aeroplanes than the enemy during the coming year, enough to establish a complete superiority in the air. Looked at in the light of first-line operational strength, our aircraft would seem to be 4,000 aeroplanes for the Axis and 10,500 for the Allies, with our reserves the bigger. The important point is to bring our numbers to bear to give us local air superiority, and strong support for the Army and the Navy wherever it may be needed. Two things are clear. Japan is being dangerously successful in the Far East, where we need more and more aeroplanes, particularly bombers. We must look towards America for aid in the Pacific.

—Mr. Peter Masefield.

Nazi's Final Boast.—Here are some of the promises made by Hitler and his satellites to the German people. On December 1940 Hitler said: "The year 1941 will bring the completion of the greatest victory in our history. On March 8, 1941, Goebbels stated: "Now for the first time in his political career the Fuehrer has mentioned a date, saying that the decision will come this year." On October 1, 1941 Hitler shouting: "Our new gigantic operation is on! It will smash the enemy in the East. I can say today that Russia has already been broken, and will never rise again." On October 8 Hitler's order went out: "In a few weeks the enemy's three most important industrial areas will be completely in your hands." The way has at last been paved for invasions of Poland that will smash the enemy before the winter sets in. On November 26 Hitler dropped and he has succeeded in easily smashing the well-armed and numerically stronger army in the world.

—Sir Hugh Syme, the Lord Chancellor.

To the War News

Opinions of Tommies

British War Cabinet is Not Satisfied with Air Force

In 1939 Air Force of South Africa Was Badly Organised

It Should be Reformed—Oscillation

Colonel H. C. Hodson

With this the beginning of 1941 is marked. Standing alone, the end of the year would be a grand company with the four biggest Powers on the side of the Allies.

But the new world situation of the Ministry of Information employs them, as whom, like military units, stand between the British and Brendan Bracken, M.P.

There has been a marked recession in the number of British troops in Malaya, but the number in the Far East has increased from one million to 1.5 million.

It is natural that the liaison organisations used to build up under the Vichy French the commando measure is secondary. Religion must never be parted from a statesman who always has a spirit producing action irreconcilable, which is the driving force of progress. — The Rev. Sydney G. Berry.

Japan, which has 7,000,000 men under arms, could take 100,000,000 without difficulty. She has employed nearly 100,000 troops in three months in low Burma. Five divisions fought their way into Malaya, with at least two divisions in reserve in Indo-China. — Mr. Morley Richards.

Our neighbour, Indo-China, is that China and Siam has been visited in its remote fastnesses of Chinkiang by General Wavell? The Japanese have replaced the Union Jack by Hong Kong by the flag of the Rising Sun. They think they have taken it. It will bring them sun and triumph. — Mr. J. L. Courtney.

Before the war juvenile crime had increased to a terrifying extent in Germany as a result of Hitler Education. According to the Official Statistical Year Book of the German Reich, the number of juveniles convicted for immoral practices rose from 612 in 1938 to 2,375 in 1937, the last year for which the book is available. — Mr. Peter H. Werner.

United Navy, Army and Air Force personnel, and equipment locked in

utilised instead in the cause of Malaya Peninsula, we might still be holding the vital aerodromes of Kota Bharu and Victoria Point. It was the loss of the former which disabled our battleships of all proportions, and the island Penang. — Mr. R. C. Loftus M.P.

Finland, reply too, great Britain's deliverance on December 11, 1939, was due to the intervention of the Soviet Union. The Finns say that the German offensive against Moscow was continued till the 11th, and so forced a breakaway, and Finland and both Finland and Hungary had irretrievably committed themselves. — Mr. L. B. Namier.

PERSONALIA.

Mr H. J. Dorey is now with the Meteorological Bureau.
Mr A. M. Smiler has been appointed a Senior Banking Officer in Kenya.

The High Sheriff of Marash is in the Union of South Africa for a brief holiday.

Dame Mary Zillah Davis, widow of the late Sir Ernest Davis died at Cheltenham.

Mr F. S. Morris, former Secretary in London has been in leave in South Africa.

King Prince Ali Khan, son of the Aga Khan has been on a brief visit to East Africa.

Mr G. S. Studd, Colonial Information Officer, has been in the Protectorate from 1929.

Dr John Parkinson, Government Geologist in Kenya is expected to return to England shortly.

Mr D. E. Johnson is now District Commissioner of the Lushoto district of Tanganyika Territory.

Mr Allen, Assistant Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia is now acting as Director.

The Rev. B. Macleod, Chaplain at the Leper Centre, Nyerere, Uganda has completed 30 years in holy orders.

E. T. Campbell, Governor of the Kordofan Province of the Sudan, is now in receipt of pension of £1,000 a year.

Mrs Adams, wife of the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa celebrated her 50th birthday on December 22.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. B. L. Guest, M.P., Minister for Air in Southern Rhodesia has arrived in the country on a short official visit.

Mr. A. R. C. Neame, Superintendent of Police, has been promoted Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika Territory.

Owing to pressure of work concerned with the war Dr. L. B. Sequeira has resigned the editorship of the *East African Medical Journal*.

The Provincial Commissioner, Mr. John Odell, has been appointed District Commissioner for Mombasa in addition to the duties of his substantive post.

Mr N. E. Kenaway and Mr. H. J. Gandy have been appointed respectively District Commissioners for the West Sukuta, Trans Nyasa districts of Kenya.

Mr. John Saag, who had retired from the Colonial Administrative Service, is now a temporary assistant auditor in the Central Establishment of the Colonial Audit Department.

The officers of the Mashonaland Farmers' Association for the ensuing year are Mr. Clifford Lam (President), Messrs. G. Wells and P. Bascoe, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. T. Simpson, secretary.

The engagement is announced between Captain B. S. Mills of the Ethiopian Army stationed in Addis Ababa and Miss H. M. Cowley, only daughter of Major and Mrs. C. Cowley, of Kloof, Natal.

Mr. Joseph Journe, who has arrived in London to examine the African section of the Belgian Ministry of Colonies, was yesterday Consul General to the Belgian Legation in the Union of South Africa.

Miss Charlotte von Ommerschmidts for the second year see Mr. H. J. Macaulay, President, Mr. L. Roberts, Vice-President, Messrs. G. Fletcher, J. Milner, Mr. W. E. Fletcher and S. Hyatt, Committee.

Mr. W. Steer, chairman of the Power Securities Corporation and Hartree, Beattie & Co. both of which have extensive East African interests, has been appointed an extraordinary director of the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Browne, who has been serving African interests has been elected a member of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. V. Knight, Whippet, new Member of Parliament.

Mr. Arnold Hodges, the retiring Governor of the Gold Coast, who served for many years in East Africa, stated recently that he hoped soon to return to Ethiopia where he was at one time a British Consul. He intends to settle in London or in the West Indies.

Sir William Clegg, Chairman of the Anglo-American Trust, has taken control of the Laker Line, which he has allowed to return to his own business. Mr. E. Harrison Hughes, a director of the Laker Line, has also been allowed to return to his own business.

Mr. Crosson has been elected Chairman of the Nedlands branch of the African Party of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. F. C. Chimbola, Mr. Stephenson, to whom the chair was first offered, declined it because Mr. Chimbola, leader of the party, declined to give an undertaking to bring before the Privy Council the question of the mineral rights in the Protectorate.

Mr. W. R. Benzies, the retiring Superintendent of Natives for Matabeleland, and Mashonaland, received presentation gifts at a farewell dinner in the Stanley Hall, Bulawayo, attended by several thousands of Natives and representatives of the Native Welfare Society and of the Administration. The presentation, which took the form of an address and a gift of silverware, was signed by officers of prominent public societies in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

New Year Honours.

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST published too late for inclusion in this issue, notices the award of the K.C.M.G. to Mr. A. L. Dave and Mr. Vincent O'Connor; of the M.C. to Mr. S. O. V. Hodge, Major G. St. John Browne, Mr. J. C. Stromach, Captain Leslie Lester, and Mr. A. J. Wakefield; and of the C.B.E. to Mr. Alfred Dalton.

Next week's issue of this newspaper will give the full list of awards to those with East African connections.

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Royal African Society

The Royal African Society of Rhodesia, an affiliate of the Royal African Society, has received that appointment in grant of MRC in its capacity as the Lord Kitchener Memorial Library of the Royal African Society, a Charter for some years. The Royal African Society, originally founded in 1789, is a learned society of men who have a special interest in the promotion of knowledge and the extension of the service of humanity throughout the world.

The Royal African Society has agreed to take up the chairmanship of the Journal of the Royal African Society.

The new editor is Mr. J. H. Balfour, formerly of the Royal African Society's Commission in Basutoland, who has also been South Africa in 1900 and after served in the Imperial Mounted Infantry, throughout South Africa, and in the land of the Orange Free State under Lord Milner's Land Settlement Scheme in 1911. He accepted an appointment with the Basutoland Commission as assistant to the various departments, including the Basutoland Mounted Police and the District Commissioners, and was appointed in 1912 to the Royal Field Artillery, and took his first step in the administrative career two years ago.

F.A. Service Appointments

Recent promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service:

Gibraltar Administrative Service: Mr. G. E. Baird, Captain, Secretary, Fiji to the Child Welfare Department, Nyasaland; Mr. D. C. Campion, Deputy Surveyor, Uganda, to be Professor, Secretary, Fiji; Mr. F. L. Colborn, Geological Survey, Secretary, Dr. R. B. McConnell, Assistant Geologist, to the Geodetic Survey and Ordnance Department, Trinidad; Mr. A. J. G. G. Horne, Nursing Sister, Girls' School, Bursary-Sister, Jersey.

Beaumaris: Mr. P. W. Morris, to be Inspector of Police, formerly Assistant Secretary, and Mr. G. H. Assistant, M.C., to the British Consular Services, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea; Mr. G. H. to be Magistrate, Town and Terrier, Vice Consular Agent, Fiji.

Greater Rhodesia Conference

The conference which is shortly to be held by the representatives of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and it is hoped at Nyasaland also, to discuss (1) the proposed Constitution and Parliamentary machine for Greater Rhodesia; (2) Native representation and measures for democratisation of government, and (3) general questions of finance.

Obituary

Mr. J. S. Parker, who died in Southern Rhodesia after a short illness, was the first mayor of Bulawayo since the days of the Royal Charter.

The death has occurred by far away after a long absence. His widow, now wife of Mr. J. S. Parker, is a widow of the late Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board and a widow of Mr. George W. S. Taberer, of the Royal African Society. Her husband died in 1919, and she has been widowed for 14 years. He served in the Royal African Corps and in the fast-service corps of the Royal Engineers, and had resided in Southern Rhodesia for 20 years.

Mr. J. S. Parker, a native of London, had resided in Southern Rhodesia for 20 years. He died at the age of 71, having been a member of the Colony Council for 14 years and with Rhodesia for 20 years.

Mr. J. S. Parker, of Bulawayo, who has died at the age of 71, was a member of the Colony Council for 14 years and a member of the Colony Executive Committee for 10 years.

Mr. J. S. Parker, of Bulawayo, who has died at the age of 71, was a member of the Colony Council for 14 years and a member of the Colony Executive Committee for 10 years.

Captain Alfred Alfredus Taylor, whose death occurred in Southern Rhodesia in the beginning of 1919, was born in London in 1866, and for 10 years met the Colony. He first acted as guide to Mr. Rhodes, arriving at Matabeland in 1880. He knew Lobengula well, and was a close friend of General King, a captain then known as General Lobengula. When the Rudd Concession was granted during the 1880s, Rhodes had a camp established at Lobengula's home, and in 1888 took over the British Government's services in Future. During the last five years he was on the magazine, England, and served for two years in India.

D. G. H. Peake

Colonel Edward Bayliss, another notable figure by the side of General Rhodes, died at Cape Town on April 10, 1919, aged 70. Educated at Tonbridge School, he became a graduate of the School of Tropical Medicine, Greenwich Hospital, he became a medical officer in "Simla," a post which he held until 1896 when he joined the West African Medical Service during the campaign against "Gerryani East." After the war he became a medical officer in Salisbury and continued there in partnership with Dr. A. G. Peake. After the outbreak of this war he was for a time medical officer at Cranbrook Air Station. He was a most popular figure in the life of Salisbury, and was at one time President of the Colony's Red Cross organization. Dr. Peake leaves a widow, a daughter, three sons and two sons, both married.

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Co-ordination of Research

Comments of Colonel Ponsonby, M.P.

Editor of *East Asia and Indonesia*

In our recent leading article on the centralisation movement in Colonial Africa'sopus up an interesting field of investigation. Let us try to bring it into some relation to the Swiss place like Geneva, where the economists of Europe can shake their Fouzied heads over the absurd specimens. It may be suggested that Geneva is easily accessible to the rest of Europe and that some valuable ideas could be used if there were some present available there.

On the other hand, as you mentioned in your heading, the communications after the war will be far easier than before, so it would not be difficult for professors and research workers to travel to some centres of research located in different parts of the world, as it might be the West and the East universities. There are many problems which are peculiar to our own country.

I think for instance, that the value is great of a central research station to which those working on tropical or especially research could be invited and their collaborators from other African countries. Possibilities of patients with unusual diseases could be brought for examination to some central hospital or research centre.

It would seem that the possibilities of a central point for research might well deserve consideration.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES DANIELS.

N. Knobels's New Budget

The Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia received last week the details of the Government's plan for next year's budget. It proposes to lend to the Imperial Government £1,000,000 by means of what the existing duty surcharge on foreign imports added to a surcharge on special fixed incomes is based on. The rates now payable in Northern Rhodesia are 15/- in the £ in the case of unmarried taxpayers and at 15/- in the £, or the case of married persons, 10/- tax on the maximum of £5. The new incomes tax will be introduced with effect from April 1st, 1938, and will bear a flat tax starting at 15/- and rising to 25/- 6d. in the £, making a maximum rate of 3d. All allowances are to be reduced except for children and other dependents. For married persons the allowance will now be £30 and for unmarried taxpayers £20.

The rates of tax on the profits of companies will be as follows:—
In respect of excess profits companies incorporated in Great Britain will pay on the British basis.

The companies incorporated in the United States will be required to pay the same amount of computing taxes as the companies incorporated in Canada. The Canadian government has decided to give preference to the smaller companies.

The following companies are members of the Association of the New York Stock Exchange:

Questions in Preliminat

ITALY'S STRONG SUGGESTION OF SETTING UP
TODAY THIS INSTITUTE, WHETHER HE COULD GIVE AN
ASSURANCE THAT IT WOULD NOT POSSESS SO ITALIAN ACCENTS,
IT WAS SO EASY TO GET IMPRESSIONS AGAINST THE
INSTITUTIONS OF THE ONE, COULD BE INCORPORATED IN ANY SCHEME
THAT IT WOULD ALSO EXPENDITURE HAD BEEN TAKEN, AND
THAT IT WOULD NOT NEED TO CUSTOMIZE ITALIAN CONTROL
OVER ITALIAN INSTITUTIONS.

We have been unable to receive the information
we wanted from the Indian Section of State for
the reason that we could make no statement on
the subject of the Indian Boundary.

At Simeon's place a similar plague occurred in the spring and early summer of 1911. The first reported case of the disease was discovered in June, 1911, at Simeon's July 20, further extension of the infection has been reported. The initial reports show that the local name of the disease was "the white fever" or "malaria". Most of the cases have been subacute with a number of convulsions. Some have occurred in close water, but no connection with the disease has been established. No infectious rats have been recovered.

During the time the King's Government was taking ill-defined steps to prevent the outbreak of war, Hitler had been developing his policy of increasing armaments under known conditions of a long-term war.

Opuntia *leptophylla* (L.) Gray var. *leptophylla*

Speaking before the African Workers' Congress at Cape Town, last year, Dr. South Africa's Foreign Minister referred to the situation in Africa, and he would like to see a federated continent, or a confederation, and expressed the hope that the African territories would in future work more closely together, all contributing towards a better solution of their common problems.

This and other evidence was adduced as a witness to the many political acts of Sir John Wodehouse and of Northern Rhodesia.

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Ethiopia's New Ministers

SOME INTERESTING NEWS about the Ministers appointed by the Emperor of Ethiopia is given in *New Times and Ethiopia News*, which says:

The Foreign Minister is Ato Lawrence Taezaz, a graduate in law of the French University of Montpelier, who before the Italian invasion was President of the Special Committee against Italy for trying cases between Ethiopians and foreigners. Since the Italian invasion he has been successively Emperor's Press Secretary and Ethiopian Delegate to the League of Nations. He is a dexterous pen in highly accomplished French, and is a dixiunguished jurist.

The Minister of the Interior is Dedaizmatch Akakimach, streets New Ethiopian Minister in London (1929-32), Governor of Addis Ababa, and Governor of the Province of the Bahar. When Italy made war he fought with Dejazmach Nekan, and was an exile during the Italian occupation.

The Minister of Education is Ato Desta. Having studied first at the famous Makonnen Lyceum in Addis Ababa he graduated at the American University of Beirut, and proceeded thence to Harvard University where he graduated in science. He was a teacher at the Aviation School in Cairo during the Italian invasion. The Minister of the Imperial Secretariat whose signature is affixed to all Imperial orders, is Ato Woldi Gabra, who was Director of the same Ministry before the Italian invasion and accompanied the Emperor into exile. He was a student at the Menelik Lyceum in Addis Ababa and a son of the old Ethiopian university.

The Minister of Communications is Ato Balacho,

who was Director of Posts & Telegraphs, Circles Secretary of the same Ministry before the war, and also Director of the armed forces in rallying on the Ethiopian Government side. Ato Balacho had his early education at the French Mission School in Addis Ababa, as did the two of his colleagues next mentioned.

The Minister of Commerce is Ato Gabre Egziabher, formerly Director of the same Ministry. He was imprisoned by the Italians in Italy, but was subsequently brought back by them to Ethiopia with many more of his compatriots.

The chief officer in the Ministry of Finance is Blatta (harmless doctor) Ayele Gabre, who is a son of the Special Committee leader Ato Taezaz. He is a very able man.

Dedazmatch Mengasha and Dedaizmatch Nagash are Governors of Gondar. They belong to the traditional ruling family of that province.

Native Housing Needs

THE HOUSING OF AFRICANS in Nairobi has for years been a cause of widespread public anxiety, and the Committee Council has repeatedly but unsuccessfully sought government sanction to the raising of a municipal loan for the provision of suitable accommodation. In consequence an admittedly unsatisfactory position has grown steadily worse.

Now Dr. K. A. L. Martin, the senior M.O.H., and Mr. J. C. Rochester, Municipal Native Affairs Officer, have issued a Report on the Housing of Africans in Nairobi, which declares the position with such well-explained clarity that the Government can no longer ignore its unacceptable aspects. Indeed, after receiving the report, and just prior to its publication, the Governor announced that £7,000 would be devoted to African housing in Nairobi and £10,000 for a like purpose in Mombasa.

The recommendations, whose report abundantly justifies the anxiety which has long been felt by public opinion, recommend that the local authority should provide all the required African houses.

Emphasising that the Africans in Nairobi are rarely able to pay an economic rent, they suggest that the example set in the United Kingdom and by authorities elsewhere in Africa should be followed of charging sub-economic rents. They point out that the position would be greatly ameliorated if employers were compelled to implement the section of the Servants Ordinance which calls upon them to provide proper housing at the place of employment or pay for proper housing elsewhere. This obligation, they say, has not been fully discharged by public or private employers in Nairobi, except in the case of domestic servants, their being employees of Government for whom no means of housing allowance is provided.

The lack of Native housing is described as a major evil; immediate alleviation is strongly advocated, and consideration of a semi-rural village outside the municipality is urged.

Kenya's Land for Natives

KENYA is to amend its Crown Lands Ordinance. An amending Bill aims at the establishment of three Native Settlement Areas and provides for the setting aside, as occasion calls, of other Crown lands with the approval of the Legislature. Where any such Crown land is in the Highlands, the consent of the Highlands Board must first be obtained. The three Settlement Areas mentioned are in the Ongamirore, Keriwa (out of the Main Forest), and the Richland area. The existing land is unpermitted, when the Land Commission adjusted the boundaries near Lake Naivasha in the Central Province, and the Digo area, on the Coast.

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Newspaper Items, in Brief

A Bulawayo Proprietary Association has been formed.

Southern Rhodesia contemplates the purchase of 1,000 tons of sugar from the Congo for refining in the colony.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is to build an inter-departmental station in Bulawayo on a site presented by the town council.

The Colonial Police and the Brigade Long Service Medal have been awarded to 14 African members of the Nyasaland Police Force.

As a safeguard for local needs, no further export licences for coconut oil are to be issued in Zambia beyond present requirements.

The Southern Rhodesian wheat crop for 1941 is now estimated at no more than £1,000 bales. Compared with 1,000 bales in the previous year.

Expert investigation of malaria-bearing mosquitoes in Uganda suggests that the flight range of any conceivable carrier is limited to about one mile.

The Indian tribe known as concerned in the serious cattle crush at Kampala earlier this year has been sentenced to nine months' hard labour on a man-slaughter charge.

"Yellow fever" regulations have been gazetted in Northern Rhodesia to control air, road and rail traffic and to provide for medical examination where necessary.

Sentences totalling 12 years' hard labour are running currently, and fines aggregating £1,000 were recently passed in Ndumbasa on a customs clerk for conspiracy in fraud.

In order to maintain production, especially of bananas, at the highest possible level, the only holiday observed in Northern Rhodesia last week was Christmas Day. Now New Year's Day is also to be a holiday.

Creditors of the British Colonial Provision Company Ltd. (in liquidation) should lodge their claims with the company at 17 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2, before January 1. All creditors will be paid in full.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia have urged that, in view of the severe handicaps imposed by control upon the Protectorate's imports, restrictions should be applied to foreign oil only.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways during September totalled £400,000, making a record for the month of year. Gross receipts of the passenger and mail sectors were £72,429 and £878,223 respectively.

All canteens in Nairobi, most of the canteens in the country districts of Kenya, the Services canteens in Mombasa and the mobile canteens in the Colony run by the Union of the District Defence Forces Institutes draw the whole of their coffee requirements free of charge from the Kenya Coffee Board. The quantity of roasted and ground coffee thus consumed is about one ton per month.

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While a minor car was travelling along the road near Tsimba, Kenya, it overtook a vehicle which had swerved to the right of the headlight, swerved into the path and mashed the roof-top with its hoods, and, leaping once, vanished into the bush.

During the past season the experiment of encouraging tobacco growing by Africans in the Teteuke area of Southern Rhodesia yielded 48,500 lbs. of leaf, for which the growers received £3.50. This experiment initiated by the Native Development Fund made a small profit.

Northern Nyasaland Residents' Association states that the failure of the beeswax industry, the chief cash crop for Africans in certain areas, is entirely due to the intense uncontrolled bush fires. Strong emphasis was expressed of lack of preventive measures by the Government.

Arusha Farmers have passed a resolution deplored the methods adopted by the Tanganyika Government in dealing with farms under the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property. Many estates have become derelict owing to the onerous terms demanded by the Government.

Appointment of a committee to inquire into post-war reconstruction and to eliminate crimes to be submitted to the Government, and a unanimous vote in favour of the compulsory registration of women for work were among the decisions of the First Congress of Women, held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Despite a dry and tobacco-growing season, there was a marked advance in the quality of the cropping in the Colony, and it is clear that many growers are making efforts to produce烟叶 of cracked wanted by buyers, states the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board in its report for the year October 1, 1940, so far.

In view of exceptionally heavy official attention in recent months, cable and wireless, Ltd., request that private correspondence be transmitted by their system should for some time be restricted to the absolute minimum. Owing to very heavy pressure, multiple greetings, telegrams received for transmission after December 7, were considerably delayed.

Kenya Farmers' Association has protested against the Kenya Government's proposed intention of maintaining the dry weather flow of the East African river as far as 100 miles below Nairobi Post. The policy is regarded as wasteful, impracticable and disastrous, loss of water which could otherwise be available for beneficial use in that catchment area.

The Southern Rhodesian Bradfords, in the Belgian Congo, discussed, along other matters, the establishment of a central bureau to serve the commercial requirements of states which desire to participate in particular the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesian colonies, Eastern African Dependencies, Uganda, and French Equatorial Africa.

MACHINES IN KENYA

NAIROBI AND KILINDINI

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AMERICAN MEETING

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

Annual General Meeting

THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, MDCCLXVIII.—THOMAS FEELING, OF
LAWRENCE, MASS., TAKING A PANTRY IN COMMON,
A CONDOMINIUM, AND A CHAMBER, WHICH WAS LETTED, AT
CONCORD, MASS., SHEDDING ON BOSTON, BEING
RENTED FOR THE SUM OF FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH.

"Sir John C. G. L. K. D. is the Chairman of the Bank, who first signed and had the statement which had been issued with the report and balance sheet sent to the shareholders sent to the Press, without any notice of the customary notice. The statement was referred to *first*, *Hednesford Advertiser* on December 18 last. In it he had dealt with the affairs of the bank for the year ended September 30, 1910, and the proceedings would therefore be considered voting on the necessary resolutions and the use, contents which shareholders might desire to make.

V. The general acceptance of the principles of inheritance and the establishment, now, by law, of the payment of a final dividend of 10% on the capital, cumulatively, among shareholders and the public in the United States.

Chapman and Clark
had reported that the crack had been
fully laid by January 1, 1912, of the 1912 cumulative performance
chart, 70% of fully laid or shown as also carried

The following meetings, the Rev. Horace Lonsdale, Dr. S. H. Stedman, Edward Burges, F. B. E., and Mr. William Huntington, Conductor, were reported.

On the 2^d inst. at the "W. H. H. Hall," was a meeting, presided over by Mr. W. H. Hall, and supported by Dr. J. Joseph, Nissim, Hussey, Deloute. Besides, Griffiths and Company, Price, Waterhouse and Company, George Smithwick, Mitchell and Company, and Company, Dyer and Company, who participated.

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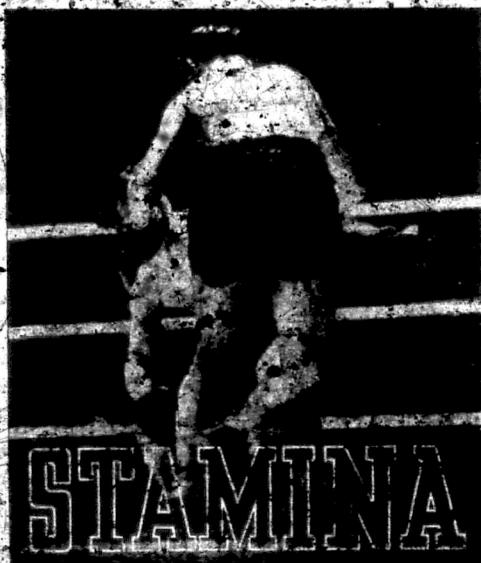
Mr. L. C. H. was a member of the Chinese Consulate, and he stated that the Chinese have been here for a long time, and have built their own houses, and are very comfortable. He was assured that the Chinese are to be found in the Chinatown quarter.

Organization Stamp

This is the first and most important occupation: stamps and postmarks. The author has presented a collection of them from the former Italian colonies in Africa, and here are the contemporary ones from the same countries, as well as some from other countries.

1996-1997 學年上學期

The bridge was built across the river in this country by the same group of contractors who had built the main bridge at $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river mouth. The elevation of the bridge was 100 ft. above the river bed, and the distance between the abutments and piers amounted to 1,000 ft. Below the 100-ft. timber was located in the middle for a distance of about 300 ft. Within 2½ months South African engineers had cleared away the timber and replaced the single bridge by a two-span bridge with a central span of 400 ft. and two flanking spans of 140 ft., together with two smaller bridges rising 20 ft. above the river, were built. By using a deviation of three and a half miles it was possible to contrive a new bridge without cutting off the damaged sections, the work being completed in 10 days.



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EAST MINING NEWS

Rho-Anglo American

For the year ended June 30, 1939, Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., reported profit after charging all expenses and debenture interest but before providing for taxation of £350,033, to which had to be added £30,000 brought forward. Income tax requires £117,162. The net interim dividend 4d. per share total £130,224, or final dividend of the same amount. Total dividends £131,650, and, after paying £7,404 to directors as additional remuneration, the carry-forward is £308,240. The balance sheet shows that the sum of £12,000 cash assets over liabilities included the proposed final dividend but excluding the 5% debentures is £1,041,835.

The company's shareholding in Brok was unaltered increased slightly during the year and at June 30 consisted of 1,118,474 ordinary shares and 1,141,125 shares of 1s. representing 33.51% of the ordinary and a share issued. The direct and indirect interest in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., remained unchanged as did the company's interest in Mutual and Copper Mines, Ltd.

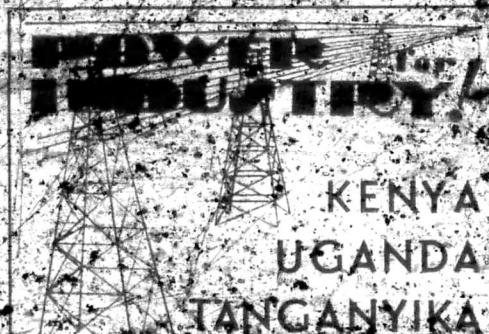
The stated share capital of Rhodesian Anglo American is £5,750,000, outstanding 5% debentures £600,000, and the general reserve amounts to £2,004,545. Shares in Rhodes Corporation appear in the balance sheet at £5,642,200, and other investments at £1,423,226, making a total of £8,284,215. The market value on June 30 last was £9,003,553. British Government securities appear at £1,570,000 and cash at £2,713.

S. Rhodesia: Gold Output.

Southern Rhodesia's gold returns for the first eight months this year were 528,803 oz., compared with 519,348 oz. for the corresponding period of 1939.

Graham Brothers

Graham Gold Mines, Ltd., report a working profit for the year ended January 31, 1940, of £1,456.4. Allowing for expenses and amounts written off, there was a net loss of £1,000, resulting in a net profit of £12,642. Receipts of gold during the year amounted to 1,168 oz., which is sufficient



before selecting a factory site or installing power apparatus, refer to a map of one of the three countries. Special tools are available to serve commercial, heavy labour, the tea-plantations, by air or by road. In the tea-areas.

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Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Lake Victoria, Moshi, Mbeya.

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Company Progress Reports

Wanderer.—During the quarter ended September 30, 117,400 tons were milled for a recovery of 14,814 oz. gold and a working profit of £29,110.

Thistle Gold.—During the quarter ended September 30, 13,500 tons of ore were milled for a total yield of 2,045 fine oz. gold and an operating profit of £6,915.

Sherwood Starr.—During the quarter ended September 30, 3,361 oz. fine gold were produced from 25,500 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £3,001. Development totalled £24,41, at a cost of £449. The labour force at the end of the quarter numbered 851.

Revere Mines.—During the quarter ended September 30, last 36,400 tons were milled for a yield of 3,600 fine oz. gold at a working profit of £17,500. Capital expenditure totalled £6,536, and development footings £2,571. The labour force at the end of the quarter numbered 1,000.

Cam and Motor.—In the quarter ending September 30, last the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company milled 19,200 tons of ore, yielding 19,822 oz. fine gold and a working profit of £15,072. Development amounted to £5,761, at a total cost of £15,508. The labour force at the end of the period numbered 1,223.

Mining Petrolia

Mr. N. E. Hargreaves, mineralogist to the Geological Survey, Southern Rhodesia, is back after four months leave in the Union of South Africa.

Rhodesian Diamonds

Recent investigations in the Masvingo Hills, Southern Rhodesia, suggest the presence of diamond deposits. This news has added interest to the fact that it is only a matter of weeks since the De Beers Company renounced all their rights to prospect for diamonds in the Colony.

Mail Times to and from East Africa

The Postmaster General has been good enough to state in response to a request from *East Africa* and *Africa*, that the average time occupied by recent surface mails to and from East Africa has been 25 days in the case of Europe, 15 days in India and 30 days in the case of Australia. Salami service to the operation of the convoy system and the liability of ships to detention or diversion, has caused the time of transhipments in some cases to be considerably longer, while other mails have travelled in considerably less than the average period. The average time taken from this country by air mail to East Africa has been 16 days, and in the reverse direction 30 days, the sea voyage between the U.K. and South Africa accounting for most of the time involved.

Bela Town Sites

For the year ended June 30, 1939, Bela Town Sites, Ltd., lost only two small pieces of land, apart from 100 ft. in length sold to the Mozambique Company for the nominal sum of £24,000, for the extension of the Bela town dormitory. The company now holds 2,000 acres, which have been let at a rental of £1,000. In order to keep expenses to a minimum the directors have decided to make no further charge has been made. The company is incorporated with a registered office at the issued capital is £100,000, and there is a property reserve of £10,000. Cash in hand amounted to £1,400. The annual meeting was held in London on December 11.

Income Dividends

Harambee Rubber Plantations, Ltd., a company with considerable interest in Arusha Plantations, Ltd., Tanga, Dar es Salaam, reports a profit for the year ended June 30, 1939, of £1,000. It had been intended to pay a final dividend of 10s. confirming the two distributions of 10s. each recent developments in Malaya have caused the directors to abandon this proposal.

The fact that goods made of plastic materials in the public service in East Africa are advertised does not imply that they are necessarily available, for export.

JANUARY 1, 1912

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

III

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G. H. HOBSON, R. H. HOBSON, R. H. HIRD,

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