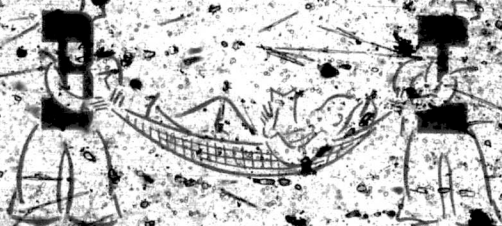


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 25, 1941
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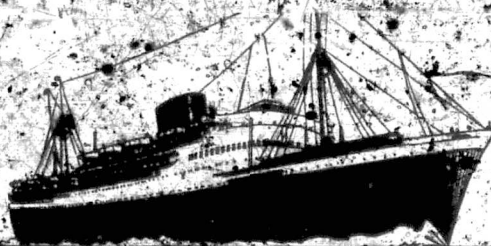
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Thursday, December 25, 1941
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CHRISTMAS NUMBER

GONDAR

NEATH Gondar's rugged-frowning face
Behold a potent sign with hope
Seed of a future to embrace
All Africa within its scope
Lo, in the brotherhood of arms
The battled men of diverse breeds
Come from the South's broad-shouldered plains
Some from Uganda's rolling meads
Recall of their rugged fighting folk
Lead from that land of plains and
Zambesi falls in thundering smoke
From mart and barrack gathered are
Sons of the Lakes, the Nile, the West
Men who know Africa's Home
Their sword and shield they seek to wrest
Their land from slavery and doom
Comrades who have braved the hell
Of shivering snow and winged raid

The shafts ring mine, the bursting shells
Flare lurking death in ambushade
They knew the crash of battle stilled
To weeks of dreary weariness
In sodden, sunless camps and dilled
Drenched by the rains' relentlessness
But Gondar saw the time had come
The tyrant dashed, the guardian won
In ten-toned harmony rung out
"Well done, O valiant hearts, well
done!"
And shall this travail give no birth
To labour and the anguish vain
No new-born spirit and the earth
In ancient Africa's domain
New by the sacrifice the dead
The harnessed, the living have begun
Thus Gondar's spirit grow and spread
"All Africa is truly one!"

A. N. G.

wonders. A. Cunningham and W. Platt raised to K. B., and never accolades more worthily won. Ben Seers sends me the word of 20,000 Duce's men just taken at the Lakes, but not in public terms yet.

July 19. Many thanks for men of the territories. Mr. Birch's List, such as H. G. Pilling, of Zambian, F. K. C. A. G., Captain Bragg, Harris, St. S., Rusek, C. M. G., also, Chirungoo, Jno. Hushe, N. Rhod., C. B. Hebbel, of the mail's offices, and with me—Wm. Tait Bowie, of Nyasaland, a kt.

July 22. Today, amid things still progressing highly in E. Af. agst. 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 mainly strange after Archie Wavell's resounding deeds agst. the British, Marshal Duke Graziani. O. Lydellton, of Hys. Maj. Govt., to go to Cairo, the affairs there so growing that cyvill and armed matters to be split up. Well, God direct us.

July 23. From Ben Seers comes the most wonderful I ever did hear in all my life, and to be released for the public prints, wh. is that, after all the talk of the Duce's men, 'tis certain now that all we had agst. them in E. Af. was about one score thousand of an' arms, with 60 pieces of artillry, with the wh. we did conquer an empire in a few weeks, and made it good agnst above 170,000 of their men and 400 pieces. Col. Beady in the S. Rhod. Parlt. tells a grave 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. Rhod. aboven overseas and over this kingdom agst. the Teuton devil's men, and of the stout efforts in the war of the Ngonja, Uganda and Kenya folk. Also, Gen. A. Cunningham speaks most handsome in a dispatch of the K. A. R.

August 14. My lord Moyne, of the Colonies portfolio, out a pamphlet in wh. he speaks mighty strong of the need of the territories to bestir themselves agst. and their part in the effort, and with inquiry as to how they do; by inference, the opinion of the Governrs. wh. that a man is divided between sorrow for the need of such urgins and unmeritment.

August 11. Ben Seers telleth that Sir G. Baodes, the manager of the Rhodesia, a man named chief of the Transvaal, on the Transvaal campaign, gone to the Mussovites, of the wh. he saith I am well content for he hath ever been a man of our pose and good business, and I doubt

August 27. Comes news of the death of my lord Zonelhaven, wh. sudden.

September 4. Campaign in E. Af. all the day. Ben, Cunningham has taken up new command in Middle East, and Gen. Wm. Platt, appointed Capt. Gen. of E. Af. in by stroke. Alas, dearest me well, and to think that Wm. Platt, until he was broken had but commanded the Sudan Del. Fee, and beheld with the stout work in Eritrea, hath now risen to this renown.

September 23. The rains passing, was of fresh onfalls agst. the Duce's rufin in Gondar.

October 7. Most joyful app of the Duce's men in E. Af., and a very most marvellous of the bluffs wh. the fierc. dispractise upon the Duce's men from the Sudan, when we were at hard shift for flying machines there, and am still between admirtin and laughter at the tale. Comes news, too, but sadde, of the death of my old friend, the penman and editour, Rab. Robertson, of Mombasa. May God rest his soul for a stout and honest fellow.

October 9. The cable men have cut down the telegraph press supposts to our Af. territories, wh. is no before this, tho' I am pleased, and, lord, 'tis to be hoped 'twill make for better messages, esp. in this war.

October 14. Ben Seers writ me privily that my lord Huntingfield is picked a new Gov. of S. Rhod. and that this is a worthy choosing, wh. I believe, and am content. A reading nill my eyes were sore of the writings in the public prints of Prof. Barriedale Keith on the goings on (says he) of Sir G. Higgins and the joining of Nyasaland, and the Rhodestas in the disadvantaging of the Native, but, lord, 'tis all wry, 'tis all wry of the Prof. 'tis he maintains himself stoutly, and still necked.

October 16. Sir Jno. Waddington, N. Rhod. for Governour, and a brace how for war time, at swearing in. Ward from my cousin Roger Pepp, that hys son is well of his wound, and to have leave at home; at wh. (says Roger) his wife, poor soul, is mighty sette up, and doth knees, thanking God.

Nov. 21. The Commons, men this week fell a discussin of the Chronics on the Debate on Hys. Maj's Speeches, and matters of mighty import for the future of the Commonwealth forwrd, but, lord, to hear the reply of Mr. Under Secy. of the Treas., wh. he thought all is well and hath allously smooth, wh. is a sad making ado abt. this, and that

shown by him, the whole machine cries out for mending.

Nov. 25. Still vexed abt. the stiff-necked way of the Col. Off. in the Commons, when, this evn, comes in, wh. I think, that the Duce's men have thrown all up at Gondar in Ethiopia agst. a final assault led by the K. A. R. and I. A. Arm'd. Cars, the whole force being under the control of Maj. Gen. C. C. Powles, and, lord, 'tis the more for all thro' the way of stilly shaly, and appeasement the same, Gen. Powles hath bean busy upon preparing the K. A. R. for this work, and it thro' this campaign, from the British onfall upon the Duce in their Soudan country, he hath taken a forward part, and valantly, and with bare a mention of hys achyments. But, lord, he hath his reward, and worthily won.

Dec. 1. Heartily content that there hath an established a Colonial Contortors Fund to furnish the same for those of African descent, and none based now on the King's work at the Br. and Allied Forces everywhere on land, sea, air, and in all kindred occupations, for the wh. a peer, in London lately, and my lord Moyne, Secy. for the Colonies, gives it a worthy send-off. His lordship, Marshal Trenchard, made President, and a Council of prominent folk having interest in the Colonies, picked out. Good monies already given and more promised, I pray the cause may prosper.

Dec. 11. Ben Seers writ me sayg, that as wd. shortly be provd, the tales of the Duce's men a fighting agst. odds at Gondar uplands all wry, as in all cases mentid, before, and upon the heels of this comes publi. that, aff. all this vapouring by the Ducs, the truth is that they outnumberd our people in vesting 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 agst. 1000 of our men.

Dec. 25. (Nativity Day). Upp betimes, 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 Hys. manifold mercies, and to strengthen us agst. the trials that await us in these dark days. Affrn. to my cabinet, wh. did meditate awhile, to my comfort, and to know that how so'er we diffrons battle it between us, and shrewdly upon matters of policy and the like, we stand all together for King and Commonwealth, and may God bless and guard us all.

A Christmas Sundowner Tale

SOMEHUNTERS IN THE MOUNTAINS
 the day of the year, and all the
 wards of the day, and all the
 of the day, and all the
 of the day, and all the

The door was shut, and the
 of the day, and all the
 of the day, and all the
 of the day, and all the

The man who had been retired
 to a bachelor's The county was
 hills, and he had the habit of forty
 miles, and he had the habit of forty
 miles, and he had the habit of forty

He had heard the name of the
 of the day, and all the
 of the day, and all the
 of the day, and all the

He spoke with optimism, as be-
 fitted a man whose second year
 tobacco yield had looked good
 enough for a couple of Yuletide
 days and the capital's renowned
 amenities. But his companion
 answered otherwise.

"These quick-grown things
 isn't always best," said he, with a
 shake of his blinded head. "Not
 always, son."

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

"It is everybody. That's where
 the trouble is," replied the other,
 pointing down his own glass.

"You've spoken of Umtali. Now
 Bulawayo was nothing, just as you
 say, until the workin's was located,
 and yet the sudden way that dorp
 shot up as a consequence or sequel
 of it knocked me out. I can't
 knocked him. Wasn't it, though?
 I'll grant you, and that on the quiet
 side. But enterprise! It'll trouble
 you! Name of Dawson, Till Day
 son, he was known as—and I men-
 tion him as a case in point—"

"Dawson?" murmured the

older man, "I was back the train
 wasn't due for an hour. Never
 heard of him."

"You wouldn't have," said the
 older man. "About your time, I came
 out in the afternoon, when
 the train wanted young men
 with smarts and frequently got em-
 ployed out had been a surveyor's
 apprentice at home, and Dawson
 had stepped right in to buy a horse."

"A young quacker prospect," he
 said, "and the first job he got was
 accounting and cash-keeping in one
 of Mckin's general stores in Sals-
 bury. But he didn't stay there
 long, for he was up the smart
 at a learner's wage that when Mac
 branched out on Umtali purely for
 his conscience the growing number
 of settlers, Till had a talkover for
 the post of manager without stall at
 the same pay terms. Umtali was
 still a huddle of huts then, which
 was just before a dead heat struck
 the first gold at the Jameson Reef,
 and the place began shooting up in
 front of our eyes."

"Times tells to huts, huts to
 packed huts, houses, 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, when the food
 was with Dawson in front of it,
 again in a fortune every twenty-
 four hours, the boss at the Salsbury
 and shooting off supplies for the
 army of starvin' diggers at 300 per-
 cent profit. Night and day for
 three weeks Dawson kept at it,
 handling a hundred hard most days,
 and never like a house dog behind
 the counter, but when they asked
 him why he didn't join the mad to
 make his pile, he answers in his
 quiet way that he wasn't built for
 hard labour."

"A brain worker?"
 "You got it. Only worked with
 his head till that one night when
 of our romantic Southern night just
 before he disappeared."

"Disappeared, did he?"
 "He did. At the end of the first
 month, and so did the boom takin's
 of the store, twenty-one day's rob-
 bery without violence, but cash on
 the nail."

"They got him all right, only a
 couple of days later, and quite close
 to, at the shoulder of Caters Hill—
 two great bulkin' constablers of
 the mounted police and armed to the
 teeth. But, bless you, he came along
 gentle as a lamb, even though they
 searched him before charging, which
 was done in urgent request of

Mckin, who had influence with the
 law."

"The speaker paused to tidy up his
 glass."

"Now, you'd have expected
 some traces of the proceeds when
 one man under a suspicious
 been alone in the business
 wouldn't you?" he
 smiled. "Yet here was a box
 of Austrian matches was all that
 found on Till. And that's more
 neither, 'cause he could
 get a word but for a report. He
 step, neither then nor for a dead
 spell after, and there was only
 accident, more or less."

"When was that?" asked the
 listener."

"About a fortnight ago, I can
 tell you, and three years after the
 Salsbury gold. It takes you the
 of a fortnight to walk to Umtali, but
 was a month up on the road.
 did Till after had been certain
 bearings in the place, which
 was a top case. Because in the re-
 ject in his hand, he had come
 into the district capital, Sals-
 bury now. But his ratty trainin' came in
 handy, and his measurements
 and that landed him drunk at the gate
 of a new building, fixed nice and
 healthy on Caters Hill. He pushed
 up to the door and, fair hung himself
 at a man standing sort of spacial
 there."

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

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

"What was the building?"
 asked the listener."

"The building," repeats the
 Old Timer. "Why, there's only
 one building on Caters Hill, the
 edge of Umtali, the Sals-
 bury Asylum."

Opinion Hypocritised. When
 one considers, in the course of one's
 consideration of such problems, one
 must that in the case of one African
 Dependencies one is dealing with a
 inevitable for one, not only with a
 large and dense, but with a popula-
 tion, but also one inter-ponderable
 position on the surface of what
 after all, one must concede, is a
 somewhat three-sex continent, one
 must, whenever possible, correlate
 theory and precept to practice.
 F. Godwallader, Anthropologist, Pro-
 fessor in the University of Athor-

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, dom built. Near by, a small, dark, creeping, prolaminate water. Middle distance, a very small van which looks as if it had seen a large amount of life; more its bonnet leans a mite, rendering first aid. Right, a small habitation consisting of camel-hats like the mother and father of your peace-time front door, slightly displaced about a thousand feet. Through the open end are seen within two Europeans, reclined, dressed in the simplest, latest, boots, and the minimum of shorts and shirts.)

1st Man: Rushing on this, my errand.

2nd Man: Am I hell? D.N.O. with dispatches, making full speed possible. Hence my arrival after pushing through the night at cost of a breakdown, which that is part half-section of a bike, but I take the parts. So here we are, and a very nice place for a toe.

1st Man: Nice. I wonder what they invented this for? Must be some reason. Three blinker days I've been waiting lists for orders about supply parcels. Got any food?

2nd Man: Yes, Dates. Teaching. Let me see, what name and anyone offensive dates there'll be a death in the family.

2nd Man: What's the matter with dates? Add one turkey, and a pig of right type, a full ounce of throat pills, and to taste, and you've got a highly seasonal meal.

1st Man: What is all about?

2nd Man: Dates.

1st Man: East Date? remember when I got my last mail.

2nd Man: He of reasonable cheer (I mean). It's Christmas, the morning.

1st Man: The... (Scene change)

2nd Man: I'd like to be where I was this time last year.

1st Man: Same here. What was you?

2nd Man: Out of my love down the street. You're busy the other side, but I'll tell you about it.

1st Man: Now, according to the regulations, and between you and me, and the rest of it, some lads when it comes to this... (Scene change)

2nd Man: You Service?

1st Man: Up to the Adam's apple, and as far as I'm likely to be. Not likely to be in the old man's case, I understand.

2nd Man: And who's he, when he's 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. Bloke of the name of Frosham-Dayne.

2nd Man: All he's as good as his name, must be a treat to work for him.

1st Man: Old E. D. is quite a decent sort. Shines at Christmas, he's doing things in the style. Might call him one of the good old style men. The men who've got to the top of the tree, or as near as damming, and saw to it, too, that...

2nd Man: (Horsefaced to brow and solemnity) It's they you want it.

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

2nd Man: Sound?

1st Man: That's the ticket. Or at least so used to be. Better than brains, E. D. had too much savvy to be an idealist or a pure brain. Brawn was better. The brawn man who first told me about him didn't last long in the Service in those days, wasn't the right type, retired a year or two back on the proceeds of some big business, he'd started after he cleared out. He was under E. D. for a bit, master of fact, the oily time. Never saw my esteemed look nasty when it merited him. Dismissed him as a bounder. When they had their final turn up, he told E. D. he wasn't half such a damn fool as people thought.

2nd Man: Not exactly nasty.

1st Man: No, and vague, too. But he explained to me later. You see, E. D. took out of the top drawer of his simplicity, started with a very good, Governor a parson and a jolly good parson, 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 E. D. to follow in father's footsteps. But all E. D. could show for the family property was a few books, and a coloured cap for helping seven or eight equally dumb blokes to prosper, and a high top small for them, and some bits of paper and than a little. For people who were to the old man, who'd topped a bar, the pal who'd seven and...

the living, called him now, his had had been wasting his time, and wondering if anything could be done about it in what he called the night quarter. The pal was one of our legislators, being entitled as an 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.

E. A.: The old lordship did his stuff by mentioning his old friend's son to a man who was not only Parliamentary Under-Secretary in charge of the Colonies, but much more important, had, as it turned out, shared with F. D.'s father, the parson, in a record seventh wicket stand for Middlesex in the "males," and the man who had broken that stand through finding a spot on a wearing wicket, was, by luck, Governor of Kenya by this time. "What," he exclaimed, "Nothin' wrong with the fellow. Good stuff, by gosh. Leave it to me. I'll look into it," and before he'd even heard of the place F. D. found himself posted to Ummerru-Ummu.

R.: Got some names in your parts.

E. A.: Well, it's more a type than a name. Like F. D. Among the habits of the Highlands, F. D. fitted into the landscape like the meadow, and might have been there still but for the girl he met 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 H.Q. before that Governor retired when he got a double surprise. They sent him an assistant, who was like wise-bearer of the letter explaining. Appeared they'd been watching his road work in an expanding district all those years. Felt he could do with some help, and same was forwarded, attached. It was made clear that this lad was a careful selection, as too had to have the right type at all.

E. A.: The village out of a hundred would have been stamped by that assistant. He was the out-stand that ever blew into Kikindim Harbour.

R.: What he?

E. A.: Yes, sure, E. D. had six blighted months of this blister to stick before his part leave. Did he kick. He did not, he died, smiled and called him so and that when he landed in London he'd a future in the old people in his pocket, and eight splendidly took steps about the same. Only in the country there, they were laid of their old, especially the father, so much so that he got the heebie-jeebies for a moment and our heard of his solutions.

Questions in Parliament

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Mr. Strickes Smith asked whether it was intended to start operations on the new African military road from the north to the south end, and whether the surface, if finally decided, was being planned to be metalled, would consist of the ferruginous or non-ferruginous variety of that substance.

Mr. John Nowalle: The position is this. The War Office, though really intending to implement their scheme to construct this highway, have not yet advanced beyond the blue and/or white print stage, so that the question of impiments will be left to the House. I understand, largely enter into the question of how the implementing is to be carried out.

Mr. Strickes 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. Nowalle: The position is this. My noble friend, who has in hand the preliminary administrative deliberations of this matter, is distinct from the purely technical, has thought it wise, as a first step, to seek the views of the Governors of the Dependancies, which, I think, throughout will transpire, or alternatively, upon which it will hinge, as to the views of the Natives in the metallurgical sense of the ferruginous or non-ferruginous aspect, and it is just taking some time to collate such information, which will, when so collated, have to be sifted, analysed and presented in suitable form, a certain period must elapse before it can be considered.

Proposed Road

Mr. A. W. H. Smith: Since, as this road to be a temporary one, it will be well to get it under way before the question of finalities would be right hon. gentlemen furnish the House with some definite information as to how the procedure is to proceed.

Mr. Nowalle: The position is this. In a matter of this nature, the factor must be the least money at all larger widths, and I feel that the general feeling of the House will be with me in saying that the considerations. Now, as a matter of fact, the mere fact of your taking a step forward in a given direction connotes that you are not at all, you do not want to go back. It was therefore thought to be appropriate, and I am sure, to go into the question at the appropriate time of the day, and I am sure, that the House will, in due course, it will be very glad to see all the findings to

the House, which will, I hope, find a solution to the matter, shall I phrase it, unless the whole matter is taken up.

All hon. members: May we like to know the position, in order to be enabled to leave no avenue unexplored.

Mr. Mason: Or some other turned.

Mr. Nowalle: The position is this.

Mr. Oswald Baker: As to whether the latest report on the Native genealogies of Congo Equatorial would be taken actively into account in this connexion and otherwise.

Symptoms of Febrile

Mr. Nowalle: The position is this. Some three or four years ago, the precise date is not within my recollection at the moment, Sir, and I ask the indulgence of the House, about that time Lord Foley, at the request of His Majesty's Government, compiled a typewritten copy of some 3,000 pages, with suitable graphs, tables, maps, appendices, and indices. That, I take it, is the report to which my noble friend makes reference.

Mr. Strickes Smith: Will it not be placed in the Library of the House?

Mr. Nowalle: The position is this. As the House is aware, the tall upon the map, the country is at present quiet, and as this volume, this volume, if I may so term it, is voluminous, the question of transport definitely enters the sphere of military politics. Technical equipments of essential character, therefore, it was decided.

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

Negarsphenquid

Mr. Nowalle: The position is this. As the House is aware, the business of the office of the Secretary of State are of a scope and scale commensurate with the prestige of his position. His office is at present on the ground-floor of the building, and therefore no question of structural security was concerned. I may add that an attempt had been contemplated of carrying this business to the first floor, with a view of depositing it in a safe, but this was abandoned.

Mr. Alexander: Was the document in question in this document, or is it in any other where it has been published elsewhere?

Mr. Nowalle: The position is that Mr. hon. friend, as well as the attention of the House, I would see the indulgence of the House in pointing another phrase, and I would say it was not the intention of Lord Foley's venture, to hope I may call it a pamphlet for the sake of readily seen, as a matter of interest, sent by the proper authorities to the Governors of the Dependancies concerned. I would stress that such extracts would be over the top or cadre of the House. The result, however, was both unapproved and unauthorised for, as it is a matter of new ordinance, for publication in the absence of their respective Legislative Councils—a matter which is working very hard by means of various means, and like any others, to serve their various purposes, as "certified Gazettes" filled with condensed extracts from the introduction of Lord Foley's booklet, it might add that the proper representations upon the matter have been made through the appropriate channels in this quarter.

Fluentialmanis

Mr. D. Harty: Arising out of that, Sir, I desire to call the attention of the Government to the words of Mr. Johnston in 1878.

Mr. Stables: I am glad to order, Sir, and arising out of that question, is the hon. member's question.

An hon. member: On a point of order arising out of that point of order, Sir, is it in order?

Mr. Boxton: Did he not, as a member of the Government of the day, he was intoxicated with the experience of his own Government?

Mr. Nowalle: The position is this, so far as my recollection serves, the hon. gentleman has said nothing of at the time, but, with the ordinary consciousness, indeed, he had seen the understanding of their outlook, he had perceived a prejudice, as regards to the doings of any or of quite men there—in that connection.

Mr. Harty: I am glad to see that, having some relationship in his outlook to that of the hon. member of the present day, I might refer to his remarks, in terms which I am sure, the House will not only understand and appreciate, but will be a lesson to the art of serving mankind.

Mr. Harty: And are you not, high priest to the cult of the sacred, the sacred, the sacred, the sacred, by an unscrupulous adoption of the voluminous nature of post-illudic than surgery.

Mr. Nowalle: I must have notice of that question.



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COMPANY MEETINGS

Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd. Earl Grey's Address to Shareholders

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KENTON GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, was held on Thursday, December 12, 1941, in the Hall of the Chartered Librarian's Institute, 20 Aldermanbury Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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

MR. R. W. EDNIE, C.A., the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said—
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 Stouffer, 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. Mackillop, M.Inst.M.E., a partner in the firm of Messrs. Paley Harvey and Company, mining and consulting engineers. As you may remember, Mr. Mackillop 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. Harcastle has been elected to the board, and I am pleased to welcome him. Colonel Harcastle 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, 1,122 ounces of gold were recovered, as compared with 357.12 ounces in the previous year, and the operating profit was about £185,000, as against £140,700. After providing for debenture interest, depreciation, income tax, and redemption of debentures, there was a balance of profit of some £61,000, as compared with £46,000 for the previous year.

The daily capacity of the plant was increased from 200 to 300 tons as from June 1, 1941, 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 to extend the plant to 1,000 tons daily capacity is, in view of war restrictions, not possible for the time being.

Consequently the surpluses which have been required for this further extension have become 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 £20,000 have already been redeemed, and arrangements have been made to redeem a further £20,000.

Healty with general matters, the voluntary enlistment of native labour has continued to give satisfactory results. The white staff has been augmented to deal with the 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 gold output of the Geita Company in 1940 represented some 25% of the total gold output of Tanganyika Territory.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my thanks not only to my own secretary and staff, but also to Mr. Weldon, 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 by His Majesty, also Mrs. Weldon, on his appointment to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory, as representative of the mining industry.

I should also like to extend best wishes to all those members of the staff now serving in His Majesty's Forces, also Dr. Clarron who has done valuable work as medical officer at Geita during the last five years, who 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 Golf Club at Geita last year. Although the membership of the club has hardly exceeded 50, a number of them 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 Elibank 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 Elibank, 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 £55,725, compared with £67,000 for 1940. Shareholders have received a dividend of 3% and after waiting off £6,624 for depreciation £20,515 is carried forward.

Investments at cost of under total £374,129. Last year the figure was £177,209. At June 30 last 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 now. The financial position has improved by about £100,000.

Shareholders received in January an interim dividend of 5% in respect of the year's profits, but having regard to the figures before you, a final dividend cannot be considered. The total distribution therefore for the year is 5%. However, the directors have decided to declare an interim dividend of 5% 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 Mining Company (1919), Ltd., which touch the same as last year. During the year two dividends, each 6½% were declared. It was not possible to declare more than 2% 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 know 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 813,000 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 1,761,000 tons, represent at the existing rate of crushing about 5 1/2 years' ahead of the mill. Values are continuing at about one-third of the main lodes, and so long as the output we need for every mine is not less than the life of this mine. We must hope, however, for better values and widths in the lower levels now being opened up.

Reserve Mines, although there was an increasing profit during the year, paid only one dividend of 10% 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 £16,173 and a dividend of 10% was received on our investment.

We disposed of the whole of our interests 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 amount what we hope will be a steady revenue. You will agree that properties which have treated 206,492 tons of ore during the year under review producing 21,734 1/2 tons of gold are quite useful assets. We received the appreciable sum of £29,922 in royalties. However, we only look, as usual, 25% to revenue.

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

There has been a small increase in profits on our ranching business as a result of the high and good prices for cattle will continue to be maintained. Therefore, benefit from large profits from our ranching interests.

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

Southern Rhodesia has taken on a taxing 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, and 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 year.

East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd.

Major H. F. Ward's Address

THE NINE MONTHS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING COMPANY, LTD. was held at the registered office of the company in Nairobi on Wednesday, September 27, 1911.

MAJOR H. F. WARD, Chairman of the company, presided and said:-

At each 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 entirely glad to be able to report that the operation of our undertakings in the East African territories has not been impeded to any major extent, and that our plant and equipment remain in a state of high efficiency, and such essential have been undertaken.

The gross profit for the year is £418,946, which together with £18,646 carried forward from the previous accounts makes a total of £437,592.

The directors have made the following payments and appropriations: depreciation account, £28,615; general reserve account, £5,000; income tax, £1,591; dividend for the year on 300,000 3% preference shares, £21,000; interim dividend on 300,000 7 1/2% ordinary shares, £22,500, which together make £78,706.

The directors have recommended that a further sum of £90,250 should be utilised in paying a 2 1/2% dividend on 300,000 ordinary shares, making a total of 5% for the year, and leaving a sum of £27,536 to be carried forward to the next account.

In conclusion, on behalf of all of us I should like to pay a special tribute to Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie & Company and to the unimpaired and valued service under most trying conditions, and specially to Mr. D. J. Brooks, the local secretary in London.

I should also like to record a special appreciation of the work of the general manager, Mr. A. J. Don Small, and our secretary, Mr. G. F. Keed, and the whole of our staff, who have rendered excellent service under existing conditions. In common with other companies, our staff has been severely depleted and those remaining have borne the additional responsibilities in a brave and worthy manner.



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Post-War Problems

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

A preliminary memorandum was considered, and Colonel C. E. Pensonby, M.P., the Chairman, Mr. Alex. Halm, the Vice-Chairman, Sir Montague Barlow, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, Colonel W. J. Tucker, Colonel G. J. Scoble 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 opinion 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 a clause 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 clause 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 early 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 £25 to the Colonial Comports Fund.

Trans-Zambesia Railway

During the calendar year 1940 the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd. received gross earnings of £167,457 (£125,878 in the previous year), and working expenses were £111,245 (£110,821), giving net receipts of £56,362 (£12,057) which had to be added to £998 received by way of interest (£1,038). The amount due from the Nyasaland Government under its guarantee was £16,754.

The total traffic carried during the year was 82,823 tons, 41,156 being general merchandise, 21,541 sugar, 8,002 tobacco, 3,041 tea, 2,078 cotton, 1,595 sleepers, piles and timber, and 11,129 tons of construction materials for the T.Z. Railway. In the previous year the total tonnage was 70,777.

The report contains many useful statistical tables. The annual meeting is to be held in London on Tuesday next, December 23.

News Items in Brief

Salisbury's Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution supporting the Prime 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 £272,288 (previous year, £280,136). Annual ordinary dividend of 10% has been declared, making 20% for the year (15% last year).

British Overseas Stores, a company with Eastern African interests, reports a profit for the year to June 30 last of £32,380 (previous year, £24,073). 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 (£477,666). The final dividend on the ordinary shares is 12% making 42% (18%), the taxation reserve requires £100,000 (£90,000), and the carry forward is £229,620 (£209,188).

LATEST MINING NEWS

Company Progress Reports

Tait Goldfields—1,680 tons treated in November gave £1,443 profit.

Lonely Reef—£2015 profit earned in November from 1,000 tons, yielding 588 oz.

Thistle Etna—1,200 tons treated yielded 883 oz. and an operating profit of £3,790.

Turner and Newall

Messrs. Turner and Newall, who have extensive mining and other interests in the Rhodesias and East Africa, have their final ordinary dividend from 11% to 12% making 12% for the year ending September 30 last, compared with 12% last year. Trading profits, however, rose by £409,000 to £2,431,741, or nearly 20%. Taxation requires no less than £1,847,762 for more than 70% of the trading profits, reducing the net profit from £1,049,941 to £506,472.

Dividends

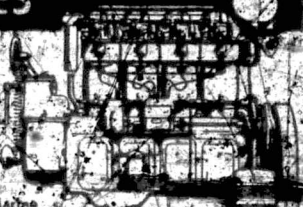
Bezeme Mines have declared a dividend of 10% for the year the distribution was 10%.

Wardle Colliery reports a profit for the past year of £200,000 against £161,951. The dividend is again 5%.

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

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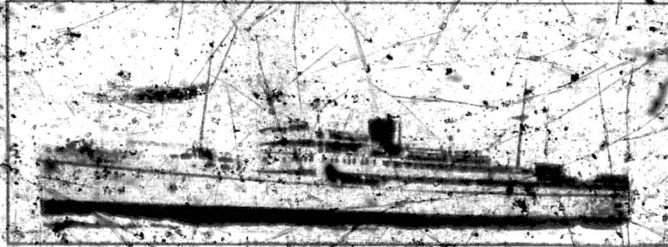
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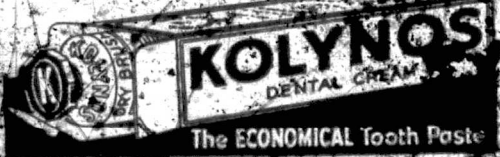
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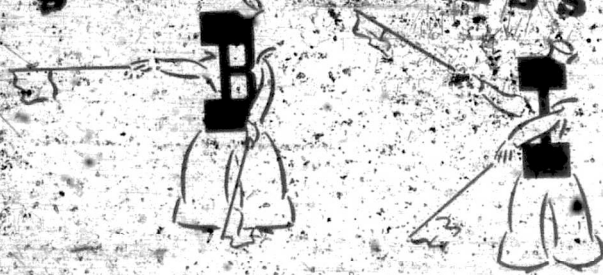
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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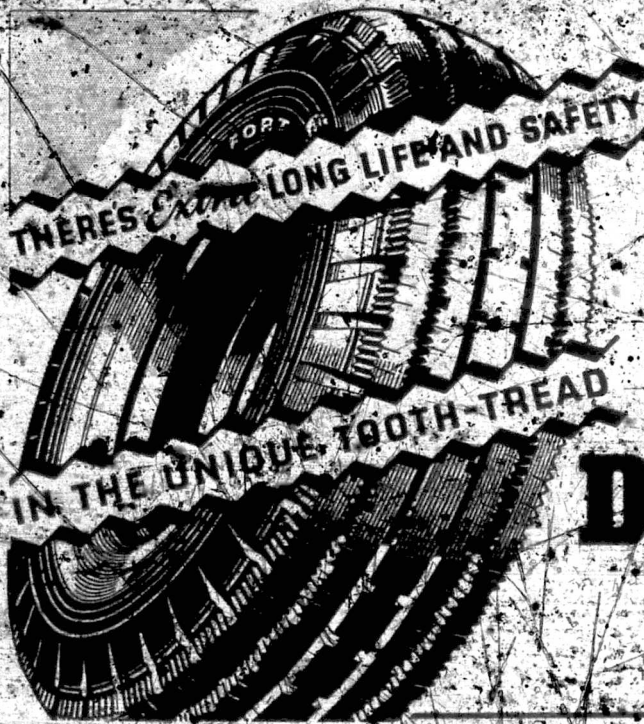
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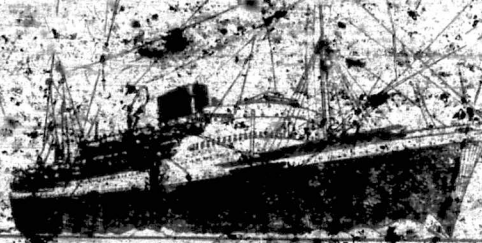
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 1, 1949

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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 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 liberation, amid days of doubt and difficulty, was brought to fruition again, adds almost fantastic. Thanks to the superb fighting qualities of the African, Indian, Dominion and Home troops engaged, inspired planning and resource leadership, the result has been nothing less than the total overthrow in Eastern Africa of an Italian Fascist Empire which, founded upon presumption, usurpation, treachery and tyranny, had become an increasing menace to the security of our Dependencies here and elsewhere in the world. The great Allied triumph, the first of the year, then, is a joy and acclaim against the march of our arms thus briefly summarised.

What is the future? Having paid tribute to the military achievements, to which the British East and Central African Dependencies have contributed so largely, and done their utmost to share, we must consider the peace. It is a field of the problems of peaceful progress. First, it must be noted that in some

militarist 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 a heinous thing, is a stern and brutal a reality that once embarked upon even for self-preservation (its only righteous use) it marks a departure forever from the world of peace with which it broke. In that sense, indeed, war forces the pace of progress in material things.

That fundamental truth must guide the thoughts of all serious students of world affairs. To judge by the pronouncements of some spokesmen for officialdom, they might never have heard of this incontrovertible fact. Some seem almost to believe that they like the total annihilation of the world, and that they will be glad to see it.

Appasement in Colonial Discussions. The total annihilation of the world, and that they will be glad to see it. The total annihilation of the world, and that they will be glad to see it. The total annihilation of the world, and that they will be glad to see it.

speech in the House of Commons. The practical grasp of present-day affairs that these fell far short of the demands of such an important occasion, above all a great Imperial occasion in war-time. Their air theorists said their pieces, faddists fluffed ineffectually, and some critics again showed themselves conscious of a presence unapproved of by their own callowness. Were they smitten with whips and scorpions? Not a bit of it. Most of their false axioms and unpractical proposals were rejected as evidence of broadening interest by ignorant but well-intentioned members, or were passed over in silence by the better-informed. Appasement was in the air. All should know by this time that it is a highly dangerous drug, 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

Clinging to tenaciously to past practice. 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 commonplaces of which every member has read repeatedly in the Press, he found none in which to express the views of the Government on the fundamental of progress. It was disappointing, but no longer astonishing, that the Commons should have admitted 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 zoning the Colonial Civil Service in the interests of continuity of administration. Mr. Hall confined himself to the stolidly vacuous machinery was already available for a measure of co-ordination 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 suited to ensure that the qualifications and experience of the members of those services are of the greatest standard. A member of the House seized his chance to retort that he had quickly revised the unsatisfactory proposals of the structure, and that many inter-territorial arrangements have had to be made *ad hoc*.

The Colonial debate is already passing into the realm of the forgotten. Because the opportunity of making it a historic landmark was neglected. Who will believe that Lord Lloyd or Mr. Amery would

Small Sense have allowed such an occasion to **of Vocation** be so dissipated? Either

would have missed it with his own deep sense of the importance of promoting Colonial welfare and development. Between vocational service and mere routine government there is all the difference of the world. The first demands all that a man can give, the other, taking no particular toll of vitality, can be set up by mediocres. A man can be content with insignificance, or do the tiniest cry aloud for a new dedication to great ends. There can be no doubt of the aim, in the case of which messages the abandonment of the absurdities of parish pumpism in the Colonial House.

It is a long time since any came from the policy of African Colonialism. It is the elementary conception of each territory parading its own small vanity, to rational unifications, to form the

Doctrines of the Dodo Age.

advantages of governmental efficiency, 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 1962. Small wonder, then, that so many official in and out of the East Africa resort to the same game, and dream the delusive dream that that which was shattered or be far or other subject of South standing. Officialdom in Home Affairs would do well to adjust itself to a different atmosphere, salutary, for those who in its walls will otherwise find themselves in danger of a fallance, even now. Neither the Rhodesia nor East Africa was much longer the safe playground as it has been the policy of acceptance settlements as substitutes for action. When this war has been won, and British Africa has the great services to contribute, the Dependencies, with which we are concerned will be in effect. The age of complacency has gone. One must make no longer dwell in the atmosphere of the past. We are the hands of time and the tomorrow must look ahead, not construct. Just as each place would be the to face the future, and to determine that their state shall not pass with the march of time, and the urgency.

East Africa's Year of Victory

Month by Month Retrospect of an Historic Period

THE YEAR 1941 was of crucial importance in the history of British East and Central Africa, and we therefore recall in diary form the most significant events.

January

1.—Mr. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. K.C.M.G., and Colonel Frank Johnson made K.P.E.

2.—Abyssinian Patriots, aided by the R.A.F., forced Italians to evacuate Tabaena and Kassa. Widespread Abyssinian desertions from Italians in Ethiopia reported.

3.—British occupied Kassa and advanced into Baita.

4.—Operations in Agordat and area developed as threat to Weren, the Italian base, from field of Eritrea.

5.—Emperor Haile Selassie reported to have ordered Ethiopia to rally its countrymen against the Italians.

February

6.—British forces landed in the Keren, centre of operations visited by General Savelle.

7.—Sudan Government sent £100,000 to Great Britain as token offering of rejection of enemy from their territory.

8.—Lord Buxton, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, appointed High Commissioner for Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland.

9.—British forces reported to have occupied the whole of Jubaland and to be established on the west bank of the Jubá River.

10.—Juba forced, and Kismayu and Jumbo, a key point on the eastern side of the river, taken.

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

March

12.—British occupied Village Dusa delgi, 40 miles from Mogadishu. Attack on Karen intensified.

13.—British columns occupied Bardera on the Jubá River and the key oasis of Bardoa, and attacked Lurey, southern Abyssinia.

14.—Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, yielded to the Italians seven months previously under overwhelming pressure, reoccupied.

15.—British and Indian troops captured important heights near Keren. Italian jets seized Fardusa, south-eastern Abyssinia.

16.—Juba occupied.

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

18.—Harar occupied after the Marda Pass, invading it had been forced by West African troops.

19.—Official announcement that the advance of the British forces from the Jubá River had demonstrated so rapidly that the enemy became demoralised over the whole area, and that, following the occupation of Mogadishu, the enemy remnants pursued, retreated northwards along the Shabelle River, so that the whole of Italian Somaliland was virtually occupied in a fortnight. The capture of the Italian base at the mouth of the river was a rare feat.

20.—Remains of Italian Directorate in the Italian Adfa Ababa (Harar) fleet towards Bahdhar, captured.

21.—Asmara, capital of Eritrea, taken.

22.—British entry into Dire Dawa, a strategic railway junction. Abyssinian deserters.

23.—The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and the Italian King, under the Duke of Aosta, arrived in Harar.

24.—Missawa, the main Italian port on the Red Sea, captured. In Harar the Prime Minister thanked our forces in the Middle East for their great work.

25.—Sir John Macdonald, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, died of heart disease during a reception at Government House, Lusaka.

26.—British forces captured the base and advanced northwards into Weren and Eritrea.

March

27.—Main enemy force in Ethiopia retreated to the natural mountain barrier of Amba Alagi.

28.—Amba Alagi captured.

29.—Emperor Haile Selassie, now reported to his throne, issued a proclamation that the new Ethiopia would be based on Christian ethics and British aid and a geographical thanks to the British people for the deliverance of Abyssinia.

30.—The Duke of Aosta surrendered at Amba Alagi with all his forces, and was awarded the honours of war. It is announced that the total of prisoners taken during the following the battle of Amba Alagi was 19,000.

31.—It is reported that the Italian and Abyssinian forces remaining could meet in a camp near southern Addis Ababa to discuss the Kenya border and also to lead to the surrender of some 10,000 Italian and East African soldiers.

General Smuts, Governor of the Cape, and Major General Cunningham and Platt, in command respectively in East Africa and the Sudan, made K.C.B.

June

1.—After a brief action, East and West African troops fought the Goro River in southern Abyssinia. In the Battle of the Lakes and by this latest advance 45,000 square miles of territory occupied and 20,000 prisoners taken.

2.—Asseb, the Red Sea port recently captured.

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

4.—Baddi, a town held by British forces, captured Jimma, Abyssinia. Eleven Italian generals reported taken in the operations in Ethiopia to date.

July

1.—An announcement that General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander in Chief, India, and General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander in Chief, Middle East, had exchanged commands, and that the latter (Wavell) a member of the War Cabinet, had been appointed Minister of State in Cairo, and that the former (Auchinleck) was to take over the military command.

2.—Italian forces surrendered at Debra Tabor. Ten more Italian generals and 10,000 men taken.

3.—The British were announced upon Gondar, the last Italian centre of power, and the Abyssinian Government.

4.—Lieutenant-General Sir George Giffard, who served for four years with the R.A.F., appointed to C.I.C.

5.—The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and the Italian King, under the Duke of Aosta, arrived in Harar. East African forces, and in records the death of an Italian soldier of more than 100,000 with some 100,000 men, it is the first time that a British force has been reported to have killed more than 100,000 men.

6.—In the Sudan, General Sir Alan Cunningham, General Sir Robert Brooke-Pedford, and General Sir Philip Neill-McKenney, were appointed to the Sudan, Egypt, and the Sudan respectively.

7.—Deaths: Major-General Sir Philip Neill-McKenney, Royal Air Force, and Major-General Sir Philip Neill-McKenney, Royal Air Force, were appointed to the Sudan, Egypt, and the Sudan respectively.

Major Myles Thomas Barrett, is the recipient of a further dispatch previously sent to the Federal Government, after a warning that the colony would require to be "much greater" economical sacrifices in furtherance of the Empire's war effort.

Major Mark Hollis, son of the late Lord Hollis, former British Resident in Zanzibar, posthumously recommended for the Victoria Cross for gallant action in the East African Campaign, where he was killed.

Heavy rain interfered with operations in the Western Desert.

21.—Death of Lord Stonehaven, whose late spouse was a political officer in Abyssinia.

September

New South Western Rhodesian Labour Party reported to have secured the return of all its candidates in the general election.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Alan Cunningham, having been transferred to the command in the Middle East, Lieut. Colonel William Platt was appointed to the command of all territories lying between the southern Sudan border and the northern border of Southern Rhodesia, being the largest single military command known in the history of Africa.

The Emperor of Abyssinia arrived in Gondar on the way to Addis Ababa.

21.—The Prime Minister, reviewing the East African campaign in Parliament, stated that British troops had killed or taken prisoner the Italian armies of more than 400,000 men by whom Italian East Africa was defended.

October

Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, appointed Director of Transportation in Persia.

Casualties and Awards

We regret to report the death in action in the Middle East of the age of 35 of Major Bernard Pinney, M.C., Royal Artillery, eldest son of Major-General Sir Raymond Pinney, and Lady Pinney, of Racedown, Newport, Dorset. He had won the Military Cross for services at Dunkirk, and was wounded in action last August. In June, 1940, he married the only daughter of the late Vice-Admiral J. R. Seegrave, and he is survived by a widow and an infant daughter. A younger brother is a cadet in the Administrative Service of Kenya.

Flying Officer John Pringle Wood, who is reported missing as the result of air operations at the end of November, was the captain of a Blenheim which set out to rescue the crew of another aircraft which had forced-landed in territory occupied by the enemy in the Western Desert. This crew was seen to be taken aboard Flying Officer Pringle Wood's aircraft, but he, unhappily, failed to return to his base.

Pilot Officer T. L. Kaschula and Sergeant Ken E. Hall, both of Southern Rhodesia, are reported missing following air operations on December 18.

Sergeant Francis Foster de Smidt, reported to have been killed as a result of recent air operations over the son of the late Chief Magistrate and Chief Commissioner of Bulawayo, Sergeant de Smidt, who was in the Southern Rhodesian Air Force Department before the war, leaves a widow and one small son.

Sergeant Charles Leonard Alex Thornough, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, is reported missing as a result of air operations on December 8.

The following R.A.F. casualties are announced: Killed in an air accident: Sergeant J. C. Hill, R.A.F., formerly of One One Seven, R.C. D.

and a British garrison in the Middle East.

It is announced that the four ships were damaged at Bulawayo and that the four ships were damaged at Bulawayo and that the four ships were damaged at Bulawayo.

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Jonas, B.A., of Bulawayo, South Rhodesia, and R.A.F. pilot of active service, Sergeant Philip Smith, South of Salisbury, previously reported missing, now known to be a prisoner of war, Sergeant O. Reynolds, R.A.F.

The following casualties in the East African theatre are reported: Killed in action: Sergeant H. F. Measurs, R.C.A.F., M.S.S., of the Royal Air Force, and Sergeant A. A. S. C. of the Royal Air Force, 2nd. Lieut. C. H. C. of the Royal Air Force, Signals.

The death in action of a sergeant, aged 27 years, is announced of Sergeant Pilot Richard Henry Dampier Palmer, R.A.F., now son of Mr. T. Palmer, Assistant Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Palmer.

Pilot Officer G. S. of the Royal Air Force, Southern Rhodesia, previously reported missing, is now presumed killed. His brother, Lieut. R. N. Siddolph, now in the Middle East, has been promoted squadron leader.

Captain R. J. of the Royal Air Force, 2nd. Lieut. R. N. Siddolph, now in the Middle East, has been promoted squadron leader. He is one of those who have climbed the Alps.

Air Sergeant Thomas Wilson, Lanchester, R.A.F., No. 21 Squadron, who has been awarded the D.F.M. for his work during military operations in East Africa and the Western Desert, is stated to have shown outstanding skill as a wireless operator and skill as an air gunner.

The London Gazette also announces the award of the Military Medal to Private Kenneth Abulung, African Rifles.

Background to the

Dominions and War Councils

The sheer size of the Dominion of Australia from the war councils first, instead of the absence of a constructive invitation from Whitehall to all Dominions to take part, in limited decisions, may be far-reaching. There are elements in politics, in all Dominions ready enough to blow upon isolationist umbrellas. Why should Mr. Chamberlain choose to place a dangerous game? I believe that the Dominion viewpoints, fresh from other ocean shores, must bring strength to the war councils, would be welcomed, gladly by this country itself, and may even now be a complete necessity in order to wipe away some weaknesses in the war direction. I have raised this question in many places, and always found approval. The entire of Lord Donalson's mind since the war council, and of our oversea Secretary of State, has been poured into the Dominion Navy, and Supply Councils has become of great importance for the two reasons that the Dominions will not stand grave decisions being against them unless they are in those decisions, and that something must be done to improve the arrangements. 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 he revealed, admitted, 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 to greatly those around him. This has virtue, but it also has the unhappy effect of giving undue reach to a mind which is capable of misjudgment as well as good judgment. Sir Keith Murdoch.

Beating the Nazi. The armed forces of the enemy in Cyrenaica amounted to about 150,000, of whom one-third were German. General Auchinleck set out to destroy totally that armed force. I have every reason to believe that his aim will be fully accomplished. I am glad to be able to share to assure you members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives at this moment when you are entering the war from their own proper weapons and proper organization we are able to beat the life out of the so-called Nazis. What Hitlerism is suffering in Libya is truly a simple and foregone of what we have done in the past. I am glad to say that wherever this war should lead us, the next chapter of the globe. The Prime Minister, addressing the United States Congress.

Far East Blunders. Our preparations in the Far East reveal hardly credible ignorance, complacency, and incompetence. Our staff of 10,000 men underestimated the ability of the Japanese military machine. Our thinking about Singapore was governed by an obsolete conception of sea-power. The danger to the land and the sea 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 incompetence we owe first the loss of the Prince of Wales and Repulse, and secondly the capture of Penang. It is remarkable to note that Singapore, and still held 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 by which American and Australian supplies should travel, neither can it defend the rubber plantations and tin mines which may now have passed from us to the Japanese. Why were the docks at Penang left intact to the enemy's use? Were the docks at Hong Kong totally destroyed? — *New Statesman and Nation*.

Joint Planning Essential. The British and American strategists in 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 the easy opportunity, unscrupulously and brilliantly seized, to gain against our adversaries the "one technique." The Japanese campaign has been thought out and is being executed from a single centre and with a single aim in view. No adequate measures to counter it can be devised if the joint deliberation which the Pacificators regarded as a single front of which different arms and different units of the vast military force were fighting in accordance with the same strategical plan, which must be directed against one another as units 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 6,800. The comparative figures for a year ago were 2,200 aeroplanes a month by the Axis and 1,700 by Great Britain. Including all America's military output, the likely production for a year hence assuming that none of the Axis powers is knocked out, and that Japan finds material to expand, is about 4,300 aeroplanes a month by the Axis and 7,200 aeroplanes by the Allies, which means that we should be able to build 23,000 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, a fair approximation would seem to be 8,000 aeroplanes for the Axis and 10,500 for the Allies, with air reserves the bigger. The important point is to bring our numbers to a level 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 fighters. We must look towards America for aid in the Pacific. — *Mr. Peter Macfield*.

Nazi Propaganda Boasts. Here are some of the promises made by Hitler and his satellites to the German people. On December 10, 1941, Hitler said: "The year 1941 will bring the completion of the greatest victory in our history. On March 19, 1941, Goebbels said: "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 5, 1941, Hitler shouted: "Russia is our new battlefield. It will smash the enemy in the East. I can say today that Russia has already been broken and will have risen again. On October 8 Hitler's order of the day said: "In a few weeks the enemy's three most important industrial areas will be completely in our hands. The way has at last been paved for the final, glorious blow that will smash the enemy for the whole world. On November 20, 1941, Hitler said: "We have succeeded in nearly smashing the ally, Russia, and completely crushing the ally, Great Britain. The Lord, Christ...

to the War News

Opposed to Home Front
The War News is a daily paper.

In the war, the surest of ways to win is to win the hearts of the people. The War News should be read by every citizen.

It is the richest man in the world who is the poorest in his heart.

Mr. St. James, Minister of War, said: "We must win the hearts of the people."

Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements.

We are the millions here when the nation industries are the life of the nation.

During October, 1940, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture were undertaken by the Government.

The Home Guard was born in the House of Commons.

German air war are being used in large numbers in the Japanese attacks on Malaya.

It is disgusting to find the first Lord of the Admiralty defending the use of battleships for mine operations.

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Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements.

We are the millions here when the nation industries are the life of the nation.

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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 Ad Lawence Taetas, a graduate in law of the French University of Montpellier, who during the Italian invasion was President of the Special Court in Addis Ababa for trying cases between Ethiopians and foreigners. Since the Italian invasion he was successively Emperor's Press Secretary and Ethiopian Delegate to the League of Nations. He wields in sole pen in highly accomplished French, and is a distinguished jurist.

The Minister of the Interior is Dejazmatch Makonnen, successively Ethiopian Minister in London (1920-32), Governor of Addis Ababa, and Governor of the Province of the Barbor. When Italy made war he fought with Dejazmatch Sacha, and was an exile during the Italian occupation.

The Minister of Education is Ato Desta. Having studied first at the Tafari Makonnen Museum in Addis Ababa, he graduated at the American University at Beirut, and proceeded thence to Harvard University, where he graduated in science. He was a teacher at the Mission School in Cairo during the Italian occupation.

The Minister of the Imperial Secretariat is Ato Waddie Gebrehiw, 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 at one of the old Ethiopian universities.

The Minister of Communications is Ato Balacha,

who was Director of the Addis Ababa-Caddeba Railway, and later Secretary of the same Ministry before the war and also Director of the Addis Ababa-Caddeba Railway on the Ethiopian Government side. Ato Balacha 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 Ifala, but was subsequently brought back by them to Ethiopia with many more of his compatriots.

The chief offices in the Ministry of Justice, Blatta (former doctor) Ato Gabre, was a student of the Special Court in Addis Ababa. He is a very able man.

Dejazmatch Wagasha and Dejazmatch Wagasha are Governors of Gosham. 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 Municipal Council has repeatedly but unsuccessfully sought Government sanction in the raising of a municipal loan for the provision of suitable accommodation. In consequence, an admittedly unsatisfactory provision has grown steadily worse.

Now Dr. K. A. L. Martin, the senior M.O.H., and Mr. T. C. Lukheesi, Municipal Native Affairs Officer, have issued a Report on the Housing of Africans in Nairobi, which details the position with such well-considered detail that the Government can no longer maintain its apathetic attitude. Indeed, after receiving the report, and just prior to its publication, the Governor announced that £20,000 would be made available for African housing in Nairobi and £10,000 for the purpose in Mombasa.

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

Emphasising that the African in Nairobi is rarely able to pay an economic rent, they suggest that the example set in the United Kingdom and by other cities 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 sections 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 no employees of Government for whom any measure 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

TO AMEND its Crown Lands Ordinance, an amending Bill aims at the establishment of three Native Settlement Areas and provides for the setting aside, on occasion calls, of other Crown lands, with the approval of the Legislature. There are some Crown lands in the Highlands, the consent of the Highlands Board must be obtained. The three Settlement Areas are situated on the Highlands, one on the north of the Mau Forest, the Kikuyu area, the other on the south, the Kipsigis area. The Land Commission is to investigate the boundaries of the three areas and to report thereon to the Governor. The three areas are to be situated in the Central Province, and the Digo area, on the Coast.

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News-Items in Brief

A Bulawayo Property Owners' Association has been formed.

Southern Rhodesia contemplates the purchase of 100 tons of sugar from the Congo for re-shipment to the colony.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is to send an inter-departmental mission to Bulawayo on a site inspection by the town.

The Colonial Police and Fire Brigade, Long Service Medal has been awarded to 15 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 Zanzibar beyond present commitments.

The Southern Rhodesian wheat crop for 1941 is now estimated at no more than 1,000,000 bags, compared with 21,000,000 bags in the previous year.

Expert investigation of malaria-bearing mosquitoes in Uganda suggests that the fighting of any considerable number is limited to about one mile.

The Indian train which was derailed in the settlement at Kampala earlier this year has been scientifically examined and found to be a case of a child's fault.

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

Sentences totalling 12 years' hard labour for riot, are currently in force aggregating 41 men were recently passed in Mombasa on a summons clerk for conspiracy in fraud.

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

Creditors of the British Colonial Provision Company Ltd. (In liquidation) should have their claims with the company at Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2, before January 15. 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, import restrictions should be applied to towns only.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways during September, totalled £491,641, making the total for the financial year. Gross receipts of the Northern Rhodesia section were £174,429 and £178,223 respectively.

All canteens in Nairobi, most of the canteens in the country districts of Kenya and Services canteens in Mombasa and the mobile canteens in the Colony run by the Union of South Africa Defence Force's units, 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.

While a motor car was travelling between Eldoret and Uasin Gishu, it overturned a precipitous hillside, the driver, the chauffeur and several of the party, the car, which had been damaged by the fall of the headlights, rolled over, the engine smashed the roof top with it, and, leaping over, crashed into the bush.

During the past season the experiment of producing tobacco growing by Africans in the Petake area, of Northern Rhodesia, yielded 48 tons of leaf, for which the growers received £334. This experiment financed 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 immense uncontrolled bush fires. Strong evidence was expressed of lack of preventive measures by the Government.

Arusha Councils have passed a resolution deploring 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 fully into post-war reconstruction and to formulate schemes to be submitted to the Government, and a unanimous vote in favour of the compulsory registration of companies for work done among the decisions of the first Congress of Women to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Despite a slightly tobacco growing season, there was a marked advance in the quality of the crop in the Colony, and it is clear that many growers are now making efforts to produce the quality of tobacco wanted by buyers, states the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board, in its report for the year October 1, 1940, to 31.12.40.

In view of exceptionally heavy financial and other important traffic, Cable and Wireless Ltd., request that private correspondence be transmitted by their system should for some time be restricted to the absolute minimum. Only very heavy press and telegrams, direct messages, telegrams received for transmission after December 5 were considerably delayed.

Nyamaki Farmers' Association has protested against the Kenya Government's proposed introduction of train taking the dry-weather flow of the East Africa river as far as 100 miles below Archer's Post. The policy is regarded as wasteful, impracticable and responsible for loss of water which could be used for agricultural or beneficial use in that settlement area.

The Southern Rhodesian Trade Mission to the Belgian Congo discussed during other matters, the establishment of a central bureau to coordinate commercial requirements of states which wish to participate in partnership the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, the British Eastern African Dependencies, the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa.

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COMPANY MEETING

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

Annual General Meeting

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIAL POSSESSIONS was held at 29, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

The 1911 Report of the Chairman of the Bank, who presented the same, stated that which had been issued with the report had been signed by the shareholders and the Provisional Committee of the directors and the Chairman's statement was read at the meeting on the 26th of December last. In the year ended September 30, 1911, and the proceedings would therefore be confined to voting on the necessary resolutions and to any comments which shareholders might desire to make.

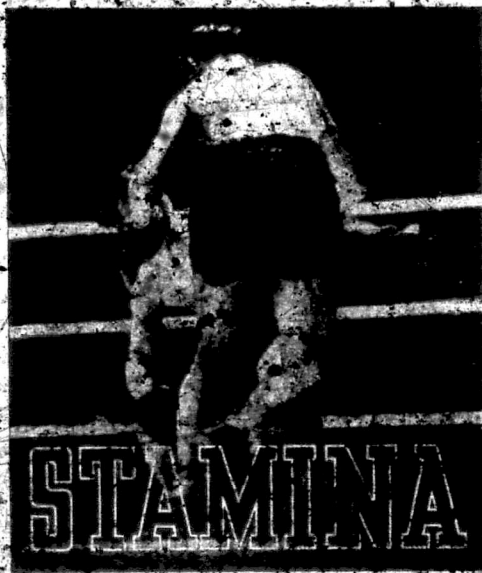
The Chairman also announced the election of directors and the appointment of necessary committees and the payment of a final dividend of 10s. per share, and the accumulation of a reserve fund of £1,000,000. The Chairman also announced the election of directors and the appointment of necessary committees and the payment of a final dividend of 10s. per share, and the accumulation of a reserve fund of £1,000,000.

The Chairman of the Bank, the Rt. Hon. Lord Jessel, presided at the meeting, which was held at 29, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on the 26th of December last. The Chairman of the Bank, the Rt. Hon. Lord Jessel, presided at the meeting, which was held at 29, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on the 26th of December last.

Garage—The garage is a very important part of a house. It should be built of brick and have a concrete floor. It should be built on a level and have a good drainage system. It should be built to the same standard as the house and have a good ventilation system.

Occupation Stamp—The occupation stamp is a tax on the value of the property. It is levied on the value of the property and is payable by the owner. It is a very important part of the tax system and should be paid on time.

Bridge—The bridge is a very important part of a road. It should be built of steel and have a good drainage system. It should be built to the same standard as the road and have a good ventilation system. It should be built on a level and have a good drainage system.



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BEST MINING NEWS

Rho-Anglo American

For the year ended June 30, 1951, Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd. reports a profit after charging all expenses and debenture interest but before providing for taxation of £300,933, to which had to be added £300,000 brought forward. Income tax requires £117,162, the interim dividend (4d. per share) £130,224, and final dividend of the same amount, £130,224, £131,650, and after paying £7,404 to directors the additional remuneration to carry forward is £309,490. The balance sheet shows that the surplus of cash and other assets over liabilities, including the proposed final dividend, but excluding the 5% debentures, was £1,041,830.

The company's shareholding in Rhodesia Corporation increased slightly during the year and at June 30 consisted of 1,318,976 ordinary shares and 1,341,347 shares, each of 2s. representing 33.6% of the ordinary and A shares issued. The direct and indirect interest in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd. remained unchanged, as did the company's interest in Mutema Copper Mines, Ltd. The issued share capital of Rhodesian Anglo American is £5,750,000, outstanding 5% debentures are £2,600,000, and the general reserve amounts to £2,064,588. Shares in Rhodesia Corporation appear in the balance sheet at £6,962,000 and other investments at £1,423,820, making a total of £8,285,215, but the market value on June 30 last was £7,400,583. British Government securities appear at £2,500,000 and cash at £217,143.

S. Rhodesian Gold Output

Southern Rhodesia's gold returns for the first eight months of this year were 528,804 oz. compared with 549,348 oz. for the corresponding period of 1950.

Gabbitt Report

Gabbitt Mines Ltd. report a working profit for the year ending January 31, 1951, of £1,350,000. Allowance for expenses and amounts written off there was a net loss of £1,000,000, reducing the profit to £350,000. Recoveries of £1,000,000 during the year resulted in £1,350,000, which equated to 15s. 6d. per share.



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Company Progress Reports

Wanderer.—During the quarter ended September 30, 11,400 tons were milled for a recovery of 14,814 oz. gold and working profit of £29,140.

Thistle-Edis.—During the quarter ended September 30, 13,000 tons of ore were milled for a total yield of 2,045 fine oz. gold and an operating profit of £4,915.

Sherwood Stars.—For the quarter ended September 30, 1951, 3,661 oz. fine gold were produced from 25,500 tons of ore milled, the working profit was £3,001. Development totalling 124 ft. at a cost of £469. The labour force at the end of the quarter numbered 861.

Reverend Mines.—During the quarter ended September 30, 10,560 tons were milled for a yield of 14,814 oz. gold and a working profit of £17,500. Capital expenditure totalled £6,536, and development footage 2,511 ft. The labour force at the end of the quarter numbered 1,000.

Cam and Motor.—For the quarter ending September 30, 1951, the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company milled 19,200 tons for a yield of 49,830 oz. of gold and a working profit of £35,072. Development amounted to 35,761 ft. at a total cost of £4,908. The labour force at the end of the period numbered 2,273.

Mining Botswana

M. N. E. Butler, 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 Mafurumbashi 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 the 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, that the average time occupied by recent surface mails to and from East Africa has been 27 days in the case of Kenya, 29 in the case of Uganda and 30 days in that of Tanganyika. Salami Owele to the operation of the conveyor system and the inability of ships to detention or diversion en route, the time of transit has in some cases been appreciably 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 10 days, and in the reverse direction 30 days, the sea voyages between the U.K. and South Africa accounting for most of the time involved.

Beira Town Sites

For the year ended June 30, H.H. Beira Town Sites Ltd. sold only two small pieces of land apart from 100 acres sold to the Mozambique Company, for the nominal price of £100,000, for the extension of the Beira area. The company now holds 200 acres which consist of the largest site to date. An order to keep expenses to the minimum, the directors have been advised, and the company has been made to issue 100,000 shares of £1 each. The issued capital is £100,000, and there is a large reserve of £1,000,000. Cash in hand amounted to £1,000,000. The annual meeting was held in London on December 10.

Broomie Plantations

Broomie Rubber Plantations Ltd., a company with considerable interests in African Plantations Ltd., Tanganyika, reports a profit for the year ended June 30, 1951, of £1,000. It had been intended to increase the dividend to £1,000 during the year, but the directors had to postpone the development of the plantations. The directors have decided to abandon the proposal.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in East Africa are in very short supply is an indication that they are not being taken into consideration, and they are necessarily available for export.

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Reserve Fund	£2,000,000

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General Manager: ...
 Deputy General Manager: ...

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| MARATHI | TUTICORIN | KANDA | MOMBASA | TANGA |
| CHITTAGONG | CUTTACK | MOGADISHU-ELIYA | NAIROBI | DAR ES SALAAM |
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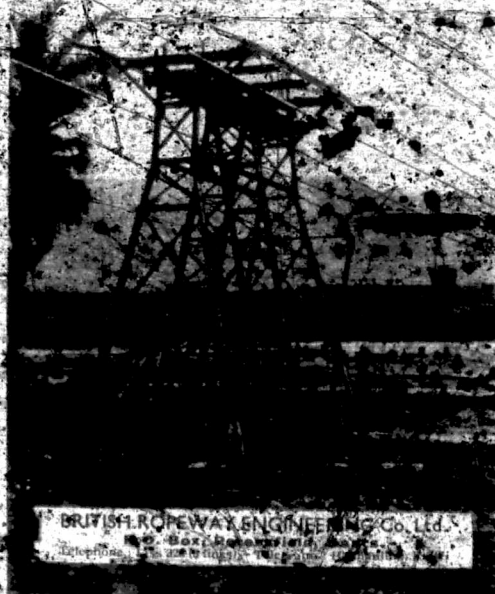
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