

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 17, 1942

Volume 19 (New Series) No. 33

Founder and Editor
J. F. S. Jackson

Registered Office

21, Great Fitzfield Street, London, W.1.
War-time Address
10, East Street, Chambers, Tadworth, Surrey

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free

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

Principal Contents

Letters of Moment	880	Belgian Congo, and	881
The War - Observations	881	the War	881
Against Madagascar	881	Manila and Sulu	888
Returned	881	Questions in Parlia-	889
Background to the	881	ment	889
War News	884	Parliament & Colonies	890
Perzostalia	886	Latest Mining News	892

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE NEW BRITISH OPERATIONS IN MADAGASCAR, in which East African forces are taking part, and which are under the direction of General Sir William Platt, General Officer Commanding in Chief, East African Command, have as their object the occupation by the British and Allied Nations of the entire island for the period of the war. That having been officially stated, it may be recalled that when the first operations, opened in May we wrote editorially in these columns: "Madagascar in safe control means, with proper resolution on the part of the Allies, a menace removed from British Africa; and it is to be expected that, having at last moved those responsible for the conduct of the war, will complete the entire occupation without hesitation or avoidable delay."

Our months ago, however, the British military authorities contented themselves with taking over only the great harbour and neighbourhood of Diego Suarez, presumably on the supposition, or at least in the hope, that Vichy would appreciate that her formerly had acted both for the ultimate good of France and that of the enemies of the Axis Powers, and would instruct in that sense her representatives in Madagascar. As was foreseen by all with a realistic view of the morass of Vichy, Pétain and Laval did nothing of the sort, but progressively issued their orders in the island to obstruction and trickery.

Japan, the Axis Power best able to take advantage of this state of affairs, has used anchorages on the long west coast of the island as private harbours, whence to prey by submarine on British, Allied and neutral shipping in the Mozambique Channel and environs, and that at a time when this area is not merely on the normal highway to our East African Dependencies, but also part of a vital life-line to Egypt and by the Persian Gulf route to hard-pressed Russia. It is also known that German agents on the island were working closely with some pro-Vichy officials. It was thus high time to bring these activities to a close. The delay in occupying the strategically important parts of Madagascar may have been due to earlier lack of adequate means. It is more comforting to assume that as the cause of the delay than to entertain the postponed action to an ingenious belief that we would achieve our object by occupying the tip of an island more than twice the size of the British Isles and trusting for the rest to a double-dealing Vichy clique. Now an end has at last been put to waiting, and the firmness of our present intentions is guaranteed by the fact that the conduct of the present operations being adjusted to a general who in the defence of the Sudan but tricked all tricksters, and in the attack upon Eritrea, and especially in the assault upon the almost impregnable Kerch, stated that what he undertakes will be completed in the shortest possible time.

SHOULD THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, when established, be an essentially Parliamentary body? What should be of that character is apparently the opinion of most members of the House of Commons in

A Colonial Development Board

and of a smaller proportion of such members of the House of Lords. It may be quite safely stated, however, that public opinion in the Colonies themselves would view with apprehension, and quite possibly with alarm, a Development Board lacking men with real knowledge of Colonial affairs from their own experience as settlers, farmers, or in some other practical or professional capacity. Too many members of Parliament are inclined to think that territories like Kenya and Southern and Northern Rhodesia, which are so frequently the butt of ignorant criticism, have a keen sense of gratitude to them because they occasionally ask a question which enables a Minister to put such complaints in their real setting. The truth is that members of Parliament with aspirations to represent Colonial interests are judged far more by their failures than by their successes, and common failure unhappily to check dangerous misrepresentations at the source immediately they are made. Scores of corrections arise each year on which an informed and alert member can by interjection or supplementary question promptly dissipate a misconception which, if not so checked, will have wide circulation to the detriment of a Dependency or to some section of a Colonial community.

Yet it is very seldom indeed that such intervention is made, often because the vast majority of Parliamentarians, including many who have travelled quite widely in the Colonies, do not trouble to attend when

Objections To A Committee Wholly Parliamentary

Colonial questions are under discussion. Why? Because most members of the House of Commons are so ignorant of Colonial affairs that the bulk of the nation. As the current issue of *The Round Table* puts it: "When the House of Commons debates Colonial questions, its weakness immediately becomes apparent, because only a handful of its members have the personal knowledge or the requisite mental grip of far-flung situations to enable them to participate even as intelligent listeners. It must be added that many of them have been anxious not to attract the unfavourable notice of the whips by exposing shortcomings of the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments, and by commenting on the quite frequent errors of fact of which

Ministers themselves are guilty. These serious sins of omission are not lost upon Colonial observers who constantly complain of the difficulty of finding members of the House prepared to ask questions which will clearly be unwellcome to the Government. They hate to offend a modern Peter M.P. who while passing through East Africa asks all and sundry to use him to ventilate abuses, only to discover that in all save a few cases, some quite flimsy excuse is made when the facts are quite inexcusable administrative blunder or of a continued failure to settle a policy are reported for disclosure in the House. That is the background to a strong general objection to East Africa to any Colonial Development Board or Council wholly or mainly composed of Parliamentarians. No Board or Council, indeed, be preferable to a purely Parliamentary body. With a House of Commons of quite a different calibre, these objections would be greatly minimised, but in present circumstances they must rank as overwhelming.

It is quite obvious, however, that a very carefully constituted Colonial Council or Development Board could be of immeasurable value both to the Colonies and to the Colonial Office.

Advantages To Colonial Office

It would surely have been created at least a decade ago, but for the rigid determination of the Colonial Office neither to abdicate nor to abate one of its functions until driven thereto by overwhelming force of Micriticisim. Two practical objections to that policy to say nothing of its psychological and moral weakness, are that the good intentions of the Office tend to be unpaired when they are unexceptionable, and that Colonial critics are driven by it to raise their demands progressively. That would have been accepted with gratitude five years ago when it was spurred as a completely inadequate offer, and the resolution in the speed of communication leads increasing force to this argument.

Some members of Parliament may want a Colonial Council or Development Board in order that they may be appointed to membership of it. Responsible leaders of Colonial opinion want it as a means of keeping the needs of their territories more constantly and effectively under review by an authoritative, independent, critically-minded and balanced body of men of experience who are not paid members of the Staff of the Colonial Office and who will judge every problem according to its merits and without any predisposition to the official view.

There are those who argue that Development Board must be fully empowered with executive powers. We are not of their number, for we believe firmly that any Secretary of State would hesitate to reject the unanimous and emphatic advice of men who on account of their proven expertise in the world of affairs were selected by himself or a predecessor as specially qualified to offer guidance. It seems to us, in fact, that such a body cannot reasonably expect executive power, since that would mean two captains on the ship. Constitutional

responsibility for action or inaction resting upon the Minister, however, a committee formed within his Department be given executive authority which may conflict with the Minister's own policy or intention? But in the long run, and most probably in the short run too, sound proposals from men of great experience would have potent effect. Is this a purely hypothetical discussion? We trust not, for we hope and believe that the establishment of some such consultative body is at present more likely than at any previous period.

THE WAR

Operations Against Madagascar Resumed

Advance Against Diminishing Resistance in Difficult Country

BRITISH FORCES, including East Africans, opened further operations in Madagascar last week for the purpose of bridging the whole island under Allied control.

The new operations are under the supreme control of General Platt, G.O.C. in C. East African Command, who, it was revealed in Parliament last week, went to Cairo to meet the Prime Minister, while he was recently in the Middle East.

The British Government issued the following declaration last Thursday night—

"After the occupation of Diego Suarez His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had hoped that the Governor-General of Madagascar would allow the British Command to take such steps as they considered necessary in order to deny to the Axis Powers bases and facilities elsewhere in the island.

"The attitude of the Vichy Government, whose instructions the Governor-General followed, made it clear, however, that their essential requirements could not be achieved by peaceful means.

"They have, therefore, been reluctantly compelled to undertake further military operations in the island.

"Once a friendly administration has been established in the island willing to enter into full collaboration with the United Nations, and thus contribute to the liberation of France, His Majesty's Government intend to 'Madagascar' all the economic and financial benefits attached to other French territories which have joined the United Nations.

"This will include the early reopening of trade with the United Nations and the guarantee of full employment for all military and civilian employees in Madagascar who continue to serve under the new administration. His Majesty's Government have no territorial designs on Madagascar, Madagascar remains French."

United States in Full Agreement

The State Department in Washington issued a simultaneous announcement that the British and United States Governments had agreed that "it is necessary to undertake further operations in Madagascar," and that the Government of the United States had been informed by the Government of the United Kingdom that developments in Madagascar subsequent to the occupation of Diego Suarez have not resulted in adequate safeguards against the penetration of other parts of the island.

The statement added—

"Penetration or occupation of any part of Madagascar by the Axis Powers would constitute a serious danger to the United Nations. The full military occupation of the island by British forces will, therefore, not only contribute to the successful conduct of the war against the Axis, but will be in the interests of the United Nations."

First details of the attack were given in a *communique* broadcast from Vichy last Thursday. After asserting that a Franco-French attempt to disarm the invaders on Tuesday, September 8, at a point 17 miles north of Majunga, chief port of the western (or Mozambique Channel) side of the island, had failed, the *communique* said:—

"The British has immediately launched a series of attacks on various west coast ports of Madagascar without more justification than in the case of Diego Suarez."

A heavy fleet—in the port of Majunga—then overtook the ship with a striking force at least equal to that used at Diego Suarez—attacked simultaneously at dawn this morning Majunga, Ambanja (120 miles south of Diego Suarez) and Moronava (310 miles south of Majunga).

Next day it was officially announced in London that the operations were "continuing satisfactorily."

Rapid Advance in Three Columns

Saturday brought official news that our troops were pushing inland in three columns. The first, having reached Majunga, was reported to have advanced to within the 200-mile road to Antananarivo, the second column, after taking Moronava, was pushing inland from Majunga, was pushing along the banks of the Mahajilo River, having already covered about a third of the distance to its objectives, Antsirabe and Amboitra. The third column, based on Diego Suarez, seized last day, was moving south towards Ambanja, on the west coast. Other forces had occupied the island of Nossie Be, off the north-west coast.

Vichy reported that British warships had appeared off Tuléar, the port 200 miles south of Moronava, which possesses a good aerodrome, and that a motorised column moving towards Antananarivo had pushed along the Ikopa Valley from Majunga, being 40 miles beyond Mvatanana, which is 80 miles from the coast and in the Besibosa Valley where the French were said to be resisting.

Vichy put the strength of the invading forces at two divisions, and declared that the French had only 1,400 troops left on the island, including 1,000 of them Native.

Progress was described in the following official reports from General Sir William Platt:—

"Saturday—Since their successful landing on the west coast our various columns have made considerable progress into the interior of the island. On Friday the southernmost column from Moronava reached the vicinity of Mahajilo, where operations are continuing successfully. The column from Majunga to Antananarivo, our troops reached the river bridge over the Amboitra River, 130 miles from Majunga. The column from Diego Suarez advanced to within 20 miles of the west coast but delayed throughout the day by the destruction of bridges, but by the evening had crossed the majority of the bridges. Our patrols encountered no active resistance at this point, but there were no casualties. During the day we also secured Volambona on the north-west coast without opposition."

Sunday—Operations on the island have continued to make rapid progress into the interior of the island. In the north our troops moved south, attacking the town of Antsirabe on Saturday and Amboitra. The latter operations are being resisted only to the north of the town. No active resistance on either side has been reported since then.

The news of our progress has caused in the home suspension of the services of the French radio station at the home suspension, being over the River from the port of the Ambanja road, and

was found that the middle span of the bridge had been lowered into the water by the cutting of the cables. The troops covering the bridge offered resistance and suffered some casualties before being overcome by our troops. Forty-seven prisoners were also taken. Our casualties amounted to four wounded.

Our troops began to cross the river early on Saturday morning and the advance of the capital continues. Operations in the south, along the road to Ambositra, are also continuing successfully.

Telegrams from Mauritius note that the Antananarivo wireless is reporting developments calmly and without rancour and is not repeating Vichy reports, with their marked anti-British propaganda, but the wireless at Saint Denis, in Réunion, the other important island in the Mascarenes group, just south of Mauritius, continues its bitterly anti-British broadcasts.

The Action at Majunga

Reports reaching Nairobi on Sunday stated that at Majunga the action lasted from midnight until 8.30 a.m., when all firing ceased. Casualties on both sides were slight, not more than 30 or 40 being killed.

Warships which could have brought 15 in. guns to bear on the town lay offshore, ready to give help. This was not needed.

A frontal attack on the town by one force was timed to coincide with the landing of another party to the north-east. Lively action developed on the beaches and among warehouses along the water front, where the high tide nearly carried some invasion craft on to the main sea front. As the men tumbled out of the grounded craft, splashing through water about a foot deep, a well-placed machine-gun opened fire.

Though the French were outnumbered, they fought with spirit. Their commanding officer, Colonel Martin, was wounded early in the fight, and when he later surrendered he asked a British colonel: "How did my men fight?" The reply was, "Magnificently." The Fleet Air Arm helped the troops to overcome heavy machine-gun opposition.

When the town was formally handed over, the French were accorded battle honours. No rancour was evident between the great majority of Frenchmen and the British. Within a few hours Majunga was returning to normal. Hotels were filled with British troops and local men and women. Everyone showed friendliness.

A Vichy *communiqué* issued on Sunday night announced that our troops had come into contact with light fortifications near Mevatana, a few miles across the Betsiboka River, and about 100 miles north-west of Antananarivo. Here Vichy troops were stated to be holding out. About 200 artificial-defence positions were said to have been set up between this point and the capital.

Little Opposition

The following official announcement from British Headquarters in Madagascar was issued by the War Office on Monday:

"An advance inland of our troops landed at Morondava, on the south-west coast, is continuing successfully, and meets little or no opposition. On the road from Maroango to Antananarivo, Mevatana has been occupied. Early on Sunday morning our leading elements were moving on towards Andrianto. On the north-west coast our troops are making good progress, although from Amboanja."

During the progress thus outlined, British motorised columns, consisting of Antananarivo, were forging ahead across rivers, swamps and marshes. Having the aid of their own engineers, they have been performing important tasks in the intense heat of restoring and repairing bridges destroyed by the French.

Our column advancing from Antananarivo has made contact with the heterogeneous, which captured an important bridge spanning the Manabo River on Saturday. Attacking a village from the rear, this body of the French drove back their trenches and a gun position. The enemy carried off many rifles, compasses, and maps. The head of the main column were attacked. They turned back and withdrew without suffering losses.

Madaba, mentioned above, is south-east of Mevatana, just inland midway between Mahambo and Maroango, both on the east coast of the island. Thus the British and Allied forces which landed at Majunga have been forming outposts and a big drive from north to south across the whole island.

Vichy, announcing the fall of Mevatana on Monday, stated that the defenders had held out for three days against a South African motorised column equipped with a large quantity of material. It also admitted that a British column was on its way up the Ikopa River valley road, where the Vichy command in Madagascar previously declared that it would encounter some 200 untrained recruits barring the way to the capital. In spite of fresh reinforcements received by the British, Vichy added, "the French troops are fighting heroically and are containing the enemy according to plan."

The Ikopa River is a tributary of the Betsiboka, which reaches the sea at Majunga. Mevatana stands at the junction of the two rivers and the rivers, with their valleys and roads, bend towards each other again in the neighbourhood of the capital.

"Fierce Resistance" Contradiction

The Vichy *communiqué* of Monday also stated: "The French put up two days' fierce resistance in the Betsiboka Valley. The attack on Majunga was carried out by 40 British ships and a large quantity of material was landed."

German newspapers recently attack Great Britain and America of "a breach of international law" and clearly reveal German pressure on Vichy to break off diplomatic relations with Washington.

On Tuesday afternoon Vichy stated that a South African motorised column had occupied the strategic height of Antsifabesira, 170 miles south of the capital.

This was followed by a further Vichy *communiqué* on Tuesday night, in which a suggestion that the resistance in Madagascar may be nearing its close, was given in a clear and unambiguous way by M. Annet, the General, General, to Marshal Pétain, which stated: "The situation may happen. Equally, the navy in this message is a statement of irreconcilable in the remaining united to French program was accompanied by another from the Colonial Administration of Madagascar, which said that the situation was "extremely grave."

Latest reports from British sources indicate that, despite Vichy accounts of violent resistance, our whole advance is meeting with little opposition, and that, pushing forward in forced marches across difficult country, the British are doing everything possible to reach their objective with a minimum of casualties on both sides.

Ethiopia's New Army

A new Ethiopian Army has been formed by Major General S. Butler, assisted by a number of British officers and N.C.O. of the calibre of the proportion allowed to British army units. The Ethiopian forces now comprise infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance and supply services, and a regiment of armoured cars is being formed.

The aim has been mobility, both on the roads and in the mountains and bush. One of the first essentials was communications, and the Ethiopian is proving a quick pupil as signaller and wireless operator. (It will be recalled that during the final stages of the campaign about Gondar, Ethiopian wireless telegraphists trained by the British military engineers were employed.) The engineers are doing all their own work in reconstructing bridges taken over from the Italians.

The Ethiopian colonel regards his immediate superior officer as his chief, according to an intense loyalty which is entirely personal and inclines not to extend beyond him. If the officer is moved, the platoon or company often demands to be in his own unit.

East African Awards

Admiral Syfret's K.C.B.

Vice-Admiral E. N. Syfret, C.B., appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath last week for "bravery and dauntless resolution in fighting an important convoy through to Malta in the face of relentless attacks by day and night from enemy submarines, aircraft, and surface forces," is stated in the citation to have been so honoured "also in recognition of his services in command of the successful operations which led to the capture of Diego Suarez."

Acting Lieut.-General R. G. W. H. Stone, O.C. British troops in Egypt, who has been awarded the Cross of the Assistant Commandant of the Sudan Defence Force from 1938 to 1940.

Major-General George Brink, C.B., D.S.O. who served with distinction in the East African campaign, has been appointed C.B.E.

Acting Major-General D. H. ("Dan") Pienaar, South African Forces, has been awarded a bar to his D.S.O. He led the first Springboks to arrive in Kenya in this war.

Major (temp. Lt.-Col.) J. Gifford, The Dorsetshire Regiment, attached Sudan Defence Force, has been awarded the D.S.O.

Major (temp. Lt.-Col.) F. P. L. Gray, Royal Corps of Signals, attached Sudan Defence Force, has been awarded the O.B.E.

Captain (local Major) F. W. A. Butterworth, The West Yorkshire Regiment, attached Sudan Defence Force, has been awarded the M.B.E., which decoration has also been conferred on Lieut. T. E. El Hassan Taha, Sudan Defence Force.

Fine Service by Union-Castle Officers and Men

Captain R. Wren, of the Union-Castle Line, has been awarded the D.S.O. for "fortitude, seamanship, and endurance in taking merchantmen through to Malta in the face of relentless attacks by day and night from enemy submarines, aircraft, and surface forces."

Lieut. Commander F. O. MacIver, R.N.R., of the same Line, has been awarded the D.S.O. "for skill and boldness in successful actions against enemy submarines."

Captain S. E. Newdigate and Boatswain K. G. McCoubrey, also of the Union-Castle Line, have been respectively awarded the D.S.C. and the D.S.M. for "bravery and enterprise while serving in the ship's transports and Royal Fleet auxiliaries in the successful operations which led to the surrender of the important base of Diego Suarez." Chief Officer J. W. S. Brooks, Second Officer R. H. Pape, and A.B. H. L. Whitford were mentioned in dispatches for their parts in the same operations.

Mr. Buckman, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, attended a recent reception given in Leopoldville by the Belgians in honour of American troops and nurses.

The first cadet-pilots of the Belgian Colonial Air Force were among the aviators recently presented, with their wives, to M. Moncaert, Belgian Minister to the Union of South Africa, in Pretoria.

School Air Cadets of the number of 150 recently spent fortnight in an "Initial Training Wing Camp" near Malawi.

Young men in Southern Rhodesia are so eager to improve their military service that reserved occupations in the country are experiencing a serious shortage of applicants.

The Total Defence Council of Kenya has called for single tax payments in authority to direct the whole of the available efforts of all the East African terri-

torialated posters showing how British Colonies are helping in the war effort has been prepared and issued by the Ministry of Information and the Colonial Office. Shouting the head and shoulders of a representative of the fighting forces of each Colony, they are now appearing in Service canteens, British restaurants, railway stations, and elsewhere.

A further party of Polish refugees reached Kenya last week. The Acting Governor welcomed them on their arrival in Nairobi.

Major Jack Frost Missing

Major Jack Frost, D.F.C., the South African fighter ace, killed with 17 planes destroyed in air combats and 10 more on the ground, is officially reported missing. He did great work against the Italians in East Africa.

Lieut. F. A. Reiss, R.A.F.V.R., has died in hospital in Nairobi following an accident.

Pilot Officer C. G. Findlay, elder son of Captain V. G. Findlay, of the Department of Insect Research, Tanganyika Territory, and Squadron Officer Viscountess Chetwynd, W.A.A.F., is reported missing.

His death is announced from drowning while on active service as Captain A. W. D. Miller, O.I. Kalonjera.

Two Rhodesians who served with the Royal West African Frontier Force in the East African campaign have come to England to take up commissioned rank. They are Sgt. W. B. Wood, of Malawayo, and Sgt. J. Goldhawk, of Northern Rhodesia.

Pilot Officer Grimwood Cooke, D.F.C., D.F.M., of Southern Rhodesia, now on short leave in London, has taken part in 32 bomber raids over Europe, including the attack on the Renault works near Paris and many night raids over Germany. Of his fourth raid over Kiel he says: "It was a stormy but misty night, with no horizon. We came down to 11,000 feet, and then to 9,000, throwing the aircraft about to avoid flak. My instruments stopped, and I said to the navigator: 'Are you upside down?' He replied, 'By God, yes. The stars are below.' I lived to 1,500 feet, righting the machine, and climbed again to 8,000."

It was announced in Parliament last week that Lord Rennell of Rodd is Chief Political Officer, East African Command. Lord Rennell was an officer of the Royal Artillery during the last war, serving in France, Italy, Syria, Egypt, Sinai, Palestine and Syria. During the present war he has been employed as a staff officer in the Middle East and East Africa. The first son, Lord Rennell, his father, who was our Ambassador in Italy for 11 years to 1919, was British Agent in Banzibar in 1903, when much tension existed as a result of German activities in East Africa.

Uganda

Uganda has set aside £289 from surplus balances as an emergency fund to the British Government.

The National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia has sent a further £1,524 to Mr. Churchill's Aid-to-Russia Fund.

Contributions acknowledged by the Lord Mayor of London to the Empire Air Day Disaster Fund in 1942 are: from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia £64,000; £18,000 from the National War Fund of Malawi (making £82,000); £50 from the Southern Rhodesia Central Charities War Fund (making £82,000); and £200 from the Overseas League in East Africa.

The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society has received the following grants since the outbreak of war: £1,000 from the Uganda War Fund; £250 from the Northern Rhodesia Central War Charities Fund; and £200 from the Kenya War Relief Fund.

Background to the

R.A.F. Fall in This Year.— During the third year of war R.A.F. home-based fighters destroyed nearly 1,000 enemy aircraft equal to 80 full squadrons of the Luftwaffe. More than 600 were shot down in daylight on the enemy side of the Channel, nearly 400 destroyed over enemy territory by fighters on offensive operations at night, and 60 raiders were intercepted in daylight over this country and shot down. Two hundred night raiders were destroyed in the year by the combined efforts of our night fighters. A.A. batteries and other weapons. Over the same period our losses were less than 700 aircraft. Since the war began Fighter Command pilots have shot down in daylight more than 1,000 aircraft. Over 700 have been destroyed at night. The largest single operation undertaken by Fighter Command was the large scale air support for the Dieppe raid on August 19. More than 2,500 aircraft sorties were flown by fighters that day. Our fighters held continuous patrols over the coast and the Channel from dawn to dusk. — Air Ministry Statement.

"Good Germans."— It is a fact that Prussian Junkers enjoyed a very high reputation in Britain, and it is well widely believed in this country that at least German Army officers are gentlemen with a high sense of honour, duty and loyalty. They are frequently included among the "good Germans" whom we are invited to treat after the war, in spite of the fact that the Prussians joyfully accepted the orders and have borne the full and responsible part of the crimes committed in the conquered countries, which are run by the Nazi gangsters. According to the statistics of German war crimes in this country, 400,000 Germans—Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Poles and communists—must have been killed by otherwise liquidated during the 11 years of the "Socialist" rule of the Czars.

"Most Vital Theatre."— The most vital theatre of war is the air. In the air you cannot win without clearing the air of the enemy's eyes. My view was not shared by others. It was thought I was paying too much attention to what was regarded as a mere sideshow. It was not shown that the mass bombing of cities cleared up with the greatest ease the resources of the enemy. It was not shown that the air is the only theatre of war in which the enemy is not invulnerable. The only place in which the enemy is not invulnerable is the air. It is the only place in which the enemy is not invulnerable. — General

Mr. Churchill on the Desert Army.— The spirit of the troops was admirable, but it was clear to me that drastic changes were required in the High Command. I therefore, after very careful searchings, submitted proposals to the War Cabinet. In these proposals General Alexander, fresh from his brilliant uphill campaign in Burma—a most taxing ordeal for any man—succeeded General Auchinleck. General Gott, who was greatly trusted by the troops, was to command the Eighth Army. The Cabinet was in the act of endorsing these telegraphed recommendations when General Gott was killed by the enemy. General Montgomery, who now commands the Eighth Army, is one of our best accomplished soldiers. I am satisfied that the combination of General Alexander as Commander-in-Chief and General Montgomery, under him, commanding the Eighth Army, with General McCrery, an officer deeply versed in the handling of tanks, as Chief of the General Staff, is a team the finest at our disposal at the present time. Of General Auchinleck I will only say that he is an officer of the greatest distinction and of a character of singular elevation. The war is a victory for us at Sidi Barrani in November, and in the early days of July he stemmed the advance tide at El Alamein. The Army of the West is now stronger than it has ever been. In a few weeks an arm has been created while the fighting has actually been in progress. As far back as March last, General Eisenhower, to lead the ships, transported an additional 40,000 or 50,000 men to the Middle East. The President consented. Now Israel is able to assist the Home that they may be confident in our ability to maintain the successful defence of Egypt, not for days or for weeks, but for several months ahead. In his latest attack Rommel strove to repeat the tactics that he used at Gazala. He was met not only by British armor, but by British artillery, and he was unable to penetrate to unprecedented. We had a great personality in a hour, though we were not quite equal in the physical gumball game. We have once again undoubted mastery in the air. The Air Force has played a decisive part throughout this campaign. Nothing could exceed the ardour of the airman whom I saw. — Churchill.

Lease-Lend in Reverse.— In a bomb-battered British city six months ago stood a gun factory. It was the best guns of its type that leading Nations engineers have been able to devise. Today that factory has come down to the last bench and machine tool. But it was not the Luftwaffe that wiped it off the landscape. That factory is now where the Luftwaffe would have a hard time finding it. It is in the United States. Recently, piece by piece, it was dismantled by its own workmen and packed into crates. The crates were loaded into British freighters. Several weeks later they were unpacked in the U.S.A. Because this factory made a gun the United States needed urgently, the British decided that it would be more valuable in the United States than in Britain. In short, it was easier and faster in this case to ship the factory than to ship the guns. We paid nothing for this arsenal. The British consider themselves amply repaid by the damage these guns will inflict on the Germans and Japanese in the hands of our soldiers. This is lease-lend in reverse.— Mr. E. R. Stettinius, U.S. Lease-Lend Administrator.

Helping Goebbels.— The typical Englishman of our comic artists has degenerated from the stout John Bull to that miserable caricature, popular in the cartoons, of a meek citizen, the Little Man. At a time when we must convince the world that we are a tough and virile people able to hold our own in any company, at this time London's import sees fit to portray the typical Londoner as a ridiculous little man with a bowler hat, umbrella, long peaked nose and practically no chin. You don't catch the Germans or Russians making gaffes like that. Hollywood's picture of the United States fits in beautifully with Dr. Goebbels' propaganda and lawless plutocracy. Hundreds of British films have put it into the heads of people abroad that the 45,000,000 inhabitants of these isles are haughty aristocrats always biting on the bullet. Celtic Cockneys or rural oats, which again suits the Herr Doktor admirably.— Mr. Campbell Dixon.

The Book Woods.— Fuel Saver — Mein Kampf — War Saver — Mein Kampf — Munition Worker — Mein Kampf — Profiteer — Mein Kampf — English Summer — Mein Kampf — Beer-borough. — in the Daily Telegraph.

the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — The Second Front will be in the Mediterranean — perhaps in Greece or Italy. — Mr. Wendell Willkie.

The problem of beating Hitler is not only a problem of arms. It is even more a problem of faith and of ideas. — Mr. Wallace Daniel.

At least 1,000 people have been killed off the Australian mainland in Japanese air raids. — Mr. R. J. Leighton, Australian Minister of Health.

The arrival of the Malta convoy rivalled the bravest feats of the Elizabethans. — Lord Cranborne, Colonial Secretary and Leader of the House of Lords.

An arm of coal and steel as big as Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire put together has been built over and lost to agriculture in the last 40 years. — Bethwell Committee Report.

Unless more coal is produced it is a waste of time for industries that depend on coal to talk about increased production. — Mr. Arthur Horner, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation.

Up to August 28, 1942, the War Finance Commission had received 90,000 tons of which 88% had been sold in full. — Mr. A. S. Trustram Eve, R.C., Chairman of the Commission.

The nation has been more thoroughly mobilised for war than the Japanese. No nation has a more subservient home front. — Major C. G. Morris, now on his way home from Japan.

Bombed August 8 and 9, October 31, 1940, when 2,570 German planes were smashed and shot down, our casualties were 376 fighter pilots killed and 359 wounded. — Mr. Leo Denison.

Warps and decorations in officers and men of the Merchant Navy in the first year of the war amounted to 309, in the second year 915, and in the third year 1,358 — a total of 2,582. — Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport.

The revolt against the men of Munich and their pitiful policy of appeasement is now one of the best recruiting agents that Labour has ever had. The next best recruit has been the present forlorn hope of State Socialism. — Lord Meston.

Very few days have passed without one or more U-boats being sunk or damaged by us or our allies. But I cannot say that the sinkings of U-boats have kept pace with the believed and planned new construction. — Mr. Churchill.

Nurses are the one class in the community from whom it is wrong to demand greater sacrifices even in wartime. Otherwise the community will suffer, and there must be an unfavourable reaction on the patients from whom they minister. — Mr. P. Bertram Clogg.

The evil of complacency has hampered our national life for the last 10 years. The House of Commons has done bad service by its failure to give the necessary lead to the country. The watchword must be Urgency and yet more urgency. — Daily Mail.

Seven vital shell-forging plants of special design kept secret by this country's armament experts have been shipped bodily from their settings in British factories and shipped to the U.S.A. to help munitions workers there to turn out an extra million shells each a month. — Sunday Express.

The deeds of our fliers on September 15, 1940, turned the tide of the war, ending forever the Nazi hope of world conquest, and made possible the final United Nations victory that is to come. — Lieut. General H. H. Arnold, Commanding General, R.A.F. Air Force.

The total number of British prisoners of war of the three Services notified as such up to August 25 is: Army, 23,826; Navy, 3,520; R.A.F., 3,135. The names of prisoners captured in Malaya and other areas in the Far East, except Hong-Kong, have not yet been notified. — Sir J. Grigg, Secretary of State for War.

In England and Wales more than 4,500 general practitioners have gone into the Forces out of a professional total of 19,000, and there is one doctor for every 2,700 people. In Germany there is only one doctor to well over 12,000 of the civil population. — Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health.

I do not think that we can conduct our proceedings in this House with dignity and weight unless our members are prepared to pay greater attention to their duties in the House than are just as great as the duties of the men in the trenches at the front. — Sir St. Cripps, Leader of the House of Commons.

British submarines have sunk 300 supply ships, including many troopships, and damaged many more. They have also sunk 27 German and Italian ships, including more U-boats than were destroyed by British submarines in the whole of the last war. — Admiral Sir Max Horton.

Not all the people have absolute faith in the final outcome of the war. — Marius Appellus, Rome radio commentator to the Italian public.

The latest Flying Fortress is slower than the Lancaster, but it has nearly 30 times the defensive hitting power at a greater range. We have missed an opportunity in failing to install the heavy-calibre gun in our highly developed turrets, defending our neglect by the argument that for night work, long range fire is not needed. — Mr. Peter Masefield.

The Government White Paper on Army Pay, trying to show us what everything is taken into account, the Service man is not so badly off as a figure of dimes from being allowed to end, and a fraudulent document which, at least, has been published. If it had been produced by any Government, even a man in the City of London, he would have not seven years at the Old Bailey. — Major Marlowe, M.P.

We have lost 13 destroyers, three battleships, 100 battle cruisers, 100 aircraft carriers and 24 cruisers (including three belonging to the Australian Navy), 12 armed merchant cruisers, 127 trawlers and drifters, five mine layers, 28 minesweepers, 25 auxiliaries and 12 diesel engine yachts. Add 39 submarines and 130 yachts (three belonging to the Canadian Navy), and you have some idea of the price paid for keeping our life-lines open. — Evening News, London.

It is the hour of Von Bock has thrown in all his Stalingrad armies. They are jammed tight like a crowd trying to get into a theatre. Bock could not escape Stalingrad by manoeuvre or show of generalship. Now he must try to take it by the weight of metal and the depth of blood. The Red Army commanders accept this method of warfare gladly. It is therefore a matter of winning and they have decided to play their game. — Mr. Paul Roth, German minister in Moscow.

There is no secret about the Hawker Typhoon having been in production for some time. The Americans have three Lockheed Lightning twin-engined fighters in service in Australia, and the Republic Thunderbolt is said to be on the point of becoming operational. These are the main reasons why a decision to mutilate the German Air Force. Whatever the Germans do they will not be able to make the Focke-Wulf 190 superior to these new fighters. — Major Oliver Stewart.

PERSONALIA

The Crown Prince and Princess of Greece recently visited Uganda.

Mr. F. C. Childs-Cherke has taken charge of the Central district of Uganda.

Ato Take Boro has arrived in London as First Secretary to the Ethiopian Legation.

A daughter has been born in Kampala to the wife of Major J. J. Mitchell, R.A.M.C.

Major T. R. Spence has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Nakuru district.

Mr. M. J. Griffin is now Acting Traffic Superintendent for the Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. A. E. Proctor, Principal of the Nakuru School, Kenya, is on a furlough in South Africa.

M. G. de Beve, editor of the newspaper *Centre Afrique* of Kivu, recently visited Kenya.

Dr. A. Schiff of Jerusalem has been appointed Medical Adviser to the Ethiopian Government.

Mr. C. Inneson has been appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours.

A son was born recently at Wynberg, Cape Town, to the wife of Flight-Lieut. R. A. Pridmore, R.A.F., of Nairobi.

Mr. Atlee, Deputy Prime Minister and Dominion Secretary, is visiting Newfoundland, Canada, and the United States.

A son was born in Nairobi last week to the wife of Lieut. Colonel St. George, R.E.M.L.I., attached to the King's African Rifles.

Sukh Tharai, an Ahir, has been appointed to take charge of the Coast of Kenya, after acting as such since the beginning of this year.

Mr. J. L. H. Webster is now Acting Assistant Secretary in Kenya, in the room of Mr. C. M. Johnston, who went to Port Hall as District Officer.

Mr. B. S. Foster, until lately manager of the Mountains at the Milton Hotel, Kenya, has taken over the management of Lorrain's Hotel, Nairobi.

Mr. O'Brien Kelly, of the Kenya Administrative Service, has left Mombasa for Addis Ababa, being relieved by Mr. D. L. Coffey, formerly of the G.P.O.

Brigadier General Sir C. L. Champion, of the 5th Grenadier Guards, left £1,000 in the Coombe, a well-known sportsman, did much shooting in East Africa.

Colonel J. C. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O., since 1920, non-official member for Kitale of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has been married in the Colony to Miss de Ferranti.

Mr. D. L. Purvis, Principal of the Khartoum Native School for Native Police Officers, has been on leave in Kenya with Mrs. Purvis. Most of the time was spent on their tour near Niteroi.

Mr. H. L. Renwick, Senior Collector of Customs in Tanganyika, has been appointed Acting Comptroller of Customs. Mr. C. V. Nicolle has been appointed Acting Senior Collector in his place.

Professor A. B. Southwell, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. The Council's Minimum Wages Advisory Board consists of Mr. E. D. W. Crawshaw (Chairman), Archdeacon Clarabut, Mr. J. V. Burgess, Dr. G. E. Marson, and Mr. D. V. Yalden Thomson, as a member and secretary.

Sir John Hathorn Hall, who was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Aden in 1910 after three years as British Resident at Zanzibar, is proceeding to South Africa on recuperative leave on medical advice.

THE CHARLOTTE MASON METHOD. Children under 4 to 18 years can be educated at home or at P.N.E.U. Schools. Apply Director, Parents' Union School, Ambleside, Westmorland.

Owing to pressure of work, Lieut. Colonel W. E. Brierley has resigned the offices of President and Chairman of the Kenya College Bachelors' Association, and Mrs. Brierley her post as honorary secretary.

Mr. R. D. Hird, London manager of the National Bank of India, has been appointed general manager in succession to the late Mr. E. H. Lawrence, and Mr. K. Allan, inspector of branches, has been made acting manager.

Major Harry Moore, Governor of Kenya, was present at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board held in London last Friday, and discussed with members subjects of major importance which had recently been reviewed by the Board.

The marriage is announced between Lieut. H. E. Brown, son of Major G. H. Brunner, of Poulton-on-Flyde, and the late Mrs. Brunner, and Frooper Elisabeth Brooks, W.T.S. (East Africa), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Brooks, of Entebbe, Uganda.

Mr. A. L. Roberts, Dr. Wm. Russell, and Mr. Leslie B. Fereday, M.P., have been appointed by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia to inquire into the administration and organisation of the Anglo-British Mental Hospital and other like institutions in the Colony and to make recommendations.

Princess Tsahai

A memorial service for Princess Tsahai of Ethiopia was held on Wednesday in the Chapel of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London. The chapel was filled with white carnations sent by the Queen and sent to the Castle. The Rev. Sir Charles Jenkins, Principal of the School, and Mr. Addis Ababa gave an address. Princess Tsahai was the sister of Princess Tsahai, at present in the present, included.

Lady Bentinck, Lady Spencer, and Lady Barton, Mrs. E. R. Roberts, representing Lord Southwood, a representative of the Hospital, Colonel ... representing the Egyptian Department of the ... (representing the ...) ... representing ... (representing ...), ... representing ... (representing ...), ... representing ... (representing ...), and ... representing ... (representing ...)

Mr. W. F. Robton

The death at Karen, near Nairobi, of the wife of 70 years of Mr. W. F. Robton, announced by mail, has removed from the Colony a very well-known coffee grower. Having taken part in the South African War of 1899-1901, he became Auditor-General of the Transvaal under Lord Milner, being thus one of his famous young men. After the war of 1914-15, Mr. Robton, following a stay in America and the United Kingdom, spent a year in the Colony and returned to Kenya to start coffee farming near Ruiri. Two years ago he proposed that the Coffee Board of Kenya should remit the whole of its reserve fund as an unconditional gift to the war effort of the Imperial Government. His two sons, the elder of whom is in the Colony.

Father De ... a member of the Mill Mill Mission, who died at Nairobi at the age of 39, had been in Uganda.

Mr. C. F. ... of Melsetter, whose death at the age of ... is reported by mail, had been in Southern Rhodesia since 1904.

Mr. C. A. Morang, whose death at the age of 66 we recorded last week, was some time a member of the Parli board of the Messumbe Company, and a past President of the Institution of Miners and Metallurgists.

Belgian Congo's Part in W. E. A. Service Appointments

On returning from his visit to the Belgian Congo, M. Pierlot, the Belgian Prime Minister, said to a gathering of Press representatives in London:

"I had to study with my colleagues, the Ministers of the Colonies, and with the Belgian authorities on the spot many problems of government and administration, especially from the Belgian point of view of our participation in the war effort. Rather than spend long weeks in travelling from place to place, I thought it more practical to work with Leopoldville as my centre, and to meet there all the Belgian persons with whom it had to confer. Thus, during my stay, all the Ministers of the Government met in Leopoldville and I was enabled to collect in a very short time the necessary information and to consult with the Colonial Ministers and the Governor-General the solution of the principal problems. For nearly a month I prepared and took decisions which, from a distance, would have been indefinitely delayed."

The Congo has achieved a remarkable economic development. Its mineral production includes most of the metals useful to the war industries. The Katanga copper mines bear comparison with the most important mines in the world in equipment and in methods. Most of the world's output of copper is dealt with at this spot and the metal is exported in the form of ingots. A great effort is being made to develop the rubber plantations and to extend rubber gathering in the forests. Production will probably exceed the first estimates for this year and next.

The Congo is at this moment, and is becoming more and more, a great crossroads in the world's communications by air, river, and land. Its airfields are multiplying in number, and the amount of material carried by airway, road, and water is constantly increasing.

In all these things the management of the undertakings has achieved astonishing results with the active labour

The black population in the great industrial centres such as Leopoldville and Elisabethville are settled in vast Native cities which contain as many as 500 inhabitants, and which a foreign colonial recently told me were the best of their kind in Africa from the point of view of health and planning of the dwellings.

Belgian policy in the Congo is not directed solely towards the industrialization of industrial centres. It also aims at improving the life of the Native in his normal setting. The ideal towards which it is working is the Native holding on to the establishment and development of healthy families, living on their own crops and selling the surplus of their agricultural produce, using the resulting profit to buy extra food, medicine, and other things indispensable to a life that is moving towards a better stage of civilisation.

In short, the dominating concern of the Belgian Government and of the Colonial authorities has been for many years in the direction of a social and civilising mission far more than towards a purely economic development. It is not that the real justification of all colonial enterprise is to bring the reign of peace to populations among whom hot long ago wars and murderous practices were a permanent condition; to bring them security, administrative impartial justice, the development of an economic activity in which the Native takes a direct share and of which he reaps the profit in a free life?

"We conceive the defence of our Colonial Empire in solidarity with our British Allies, with Fighting France, and finally, with the American troops whose first detachments have just landed in the Congo," added M. Pierlot.

Tanganyika's European Population

Of Tanganyika's total European population at the end of last year of 9,005, of whom 4,184 were men, there were 2,971 British (excluding children as declared in the Police Department records). Of 26 other nationalities represented, there were 933 Greeks, 917 Germans, 677 Swiss, 265 Dutch, 183 Americans, 158 Italians, 130 French, 71 Danes, 44 Swedes, 34 Belgians, 28 Norwegians, 25 Czechs, 15 Hungarians, 12 Russians, 11 Poles, and 10 Luxembourgers. Latvia, Luxembourg, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Nicaragua, Estonia, Finland, Bulgaria, and Colombia all had resident citizens. Two men and two women were listed.

Our Nineteenth Volume

Volume 19 of *East Africa and Rhodesia Digest* with its issue of September 8, No. 937. By an unfortunate printing error, the issues of September 8 and 10 were both marked as Volume 18. Will readers who have these copies of this journal bound for permanent reference purposes please note?

Latest appointments include: C. O. Oates, Agricultural Officer in Kenya, to be Senior Agricultural Officer; Colonial Audit Service—Mr. R. G. Purdie, Auditor in Northern Rhodesia to be Auditor in Palestine; Colonial Schools Service—Mr. K. A. Walsh, Government Analyst in British Guiana, to be Government Chemist in Uganda.

Colonial Customs Service—Mr. J. Bloomfield, Senior Collector of Customs, to be Collector-General, London; Mr. G. J. Hawkes, Collector-General in Jamaica, to be Commissioner of Customs in Northern Rhodesia; Mr. S. J. O. Thomas, Collector of Customs in Kenya, to be Senior Collector of Customs in Kenya; Mr. E. Wake, Assistant Accountant in Kenya, to be Collector of Customs; Colonial Medical Service—Mr. M. A. W. Roberts, Medical Officer in Kenya, to be Medical Specialist in Nyasaland; Colonial Police Service—Mr. F. R. Brooker, Assistant Inspector of Police in Tanganyika, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sierra Leone, and Mr. C. Olliver, Chief Inspector of Police, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika.

Re-appointments: Colonial Legal Service—Mr. J. H. G. McDougall, formerly Public Prosecutor in Tanganyika, to be Chief Justice in Gibraltar.

First appointments: Colonial Medical Service—Mr. H. N. Reed to be Medical Officer in Tanganyika.

Colonial Nurses Service—Miss R. J. Devlin, Miss C. Macleod, and Miss A. Neilson to be Nursing Sisters in Kenya; Miss A. M. Heywood and Miss J. Plant to be Nursing Sisters in Tanganyika; Miss E. B. Mighonin to be a Nursing Sister in Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial Veterinary Service—Mr. M. J. Ford and Mr. A. E. A. Markham to be Veterinary Officers in Kenya.

The sum of the financial position between the Government of Southern Rhodesia and Rhodesia is that if the Government had given over the railways seven years ago they would have been able to pay for it three times over and still have £5 millions to play with.—Mr. D. MacIntyre, M.P.

H.M.

Eastern African Dependencies

Trade and Information Office

We gladly accept service of all interested in Trade, Shipping, Land Settlement, Big Game Hunting or Prospecting in

KENYA

UGANDA

ZANZIBAR

TANGANYIKA

Inquiries should be made to

The Officer in Charge

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES

TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE

332, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephones: Victoria 201-2

Telegrams: Eamates, Royal London

Parliament and the Colonies

The weakness of the present Parliamentary machinery for Colonial Government has been the subject of a speech made by Captain Macdonald, M.P., in the House of Commons on September 10th.

He has been a member of one of two delegations sent out by the Empire Parliamentary Association, which after traveling many thousands of miles, have rendered useful reports and recommendations that have not been heard of again. While these delegations to the members of Parliament first-hand knowledge of the Colonial situation they will never solve our Colonial problems.

That is why a number of the Conservative Imperial Affairs Committee of both Houses of Parliament, and several other Members have tabled a motion in Parliament for the establishment of a Colonial Development Board, to coordinate the work of the numerous Government commissions which have already been set up, to advise the Colonial Office on future Colonial policy.

The Board should be a statutory body with a full-time Chairman and secretary dealing with such questions as strategy, and with a representative of the Secretariat of the Chiefs of Staff Committee. There should be full-time members for economic, finance, health, education, and housing, with representatives of the supply departments. It should have the power to co-opt business men to serve on sub-committees dealing with all internal questions, Colonial people being represented on these sub-committees.

While holding itself directly responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and sitting in London, it should be ordinary and considerate of the views of all the various existing committees, and should take over the administration of the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund.

Some of its members should be mobilized visit Colonies themselves, in order to obtain information at first hand. It should be charged with the task of making an up-to-date survey of the present and future productive capacity of the Colonies with a view to formulating a long-term policy.

Colonial Loss of Hundreds of Millions Proposed

I therefore suggest that, as this will entail a great deal of money being spent, the sum of £5,000,000 a year voted for the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund, which cannot at present be spent, should not revert to the Treasury, as in the past, but should be set aside as a year-to-year fund, for a much longer period, of £200,000,000 or £300,000,000, for the time that the main problem of these different Colonial administrations can be dealt with after the war. If such a scheme is adopted, a great deal can be done to ensure that only a loss to the policy of continuity in its execution, and will help to make up for the loss which the locusts have eaten in Colonial Empire.

Madron Leader, Patrick Doxner, M.P., repeated his plea for Dominion representation in order to induce peace.

Great Colonial territories have been lost in this war. One of the major tasks has been evicted we must undertake bold and active measures of reconstruction. The Government will not do. A new deal is required for all the Colonies, in which hundreds of millions will have to be spent. The Government cannot sit back and rely upon the ideas of the nineteenth century, or hope that private enterprise alone can rebuild and open up.

What is required is a peace-time Lease Act. The Government will have to lend great sums of carrying at first, for interest, and for many years afterwards a very high rate. The action immediately would go along with towards solving the problems of heavy industry at home during the difficult transition from war to peace production. A Development Board, consisting of these things are to be done with foresight and wisdom. The Colonial problems which the war raises are a challenge and an opportunity. It is my faith that we shall not be found lacking in vision and in statesmanship.

Mr. John Dwyer, M.P., recalled that scarcely more than a couple of days in the year are devoted to Parliament to the discussion of Colonial affairs, apart from question time. He added:

The Labour Party have an Imperial Advisory Committee, and as one of its members I personally feel that the establishment of a Colonial Development Committee would serve a very useful purpose. Captain Macdonald appears to prefer a Board with members drawn from all over the country. I feel that a body on the lines of the Public Accounts Committee, and with powers which might be more useful. Whatever method is chosen, however, I hope that something is done at an early date to enable Colonial affairs to receive the consideration that they deserve, and that in some cases has been withheld until disaster has overtaken them.

Mr. H. S. Abrahamson, advocated the establishment of a Colonial Council which should consist of the representatives in the field of Colonial Affairs, to give Colonial civil servants of outstanding ability, M.P.s, versed in Colonial questions, and others whose merits are such that they should be called upon to give counsel to the Government of the Colonial Empire. (i) the establishment of a fully staffed Colonial Institute of university status, (ii) reorganisation of the Colonial Service.

Firemen Frown to Outbreak

Salisbury Fire Brigade created history in Southern Africa last week when its members and equipment were flown 100 miles to deal with a fire at the cotton gin room, cotton ginners in the Colony. About a thousand bales of lint valued at £25,000, were destroyed, but the buildings, machinery and seed for next season's planting were saved, and 200 bales of damaged lint were salvaged. Moreover, there is enough cotton left in the country to keep the State ginners at work until next year's crop is harvested.

Planning a Finer Capital

Following suggestions made by Mr. N. H. Wilson of the Rotary Club luncheon in Salisbury, an association to promote the replanning of the Rhodesian capital on a new and extensive scale may be launched. Mr. Wilson proposed statutory authority to plan Salisbury by the expropriation of all holdings of more than 50 acres within a radius of 20 miles from the centre of the city. He envisaged arterial roads, sites for a university and factories, country clubs, camping grounds, and a wide variety of other amenities.

U.S.A. Wants Rhodesian Tobacco

Captain F. B. Harris, British Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, is suggesting to Matabeleland farmers that a market for all the British tobacco which can be grown in the Colony, should be guaranteed by American buyers offered a guaranteed price of 1s. 6d. per lb. for certain American grades. Bonuses would also be given for increased production. If the Union of South Africa wished to do something about it, he added, he was prepared to send down tobacco experts and the best grower in the country to help them.

Nuffield Colonial Research

Under the Nuffield College Colonial Research Scheme, with Miss Mary Perham as Director of Research, a comparative study is to be made of the working of the Executive and Legislative Councils, municipal and other advisory bodies in the more important territories of British Tropical Africa. Their efficacy as a training in self-government will be considered, and also their relation to developments in the sphere of local government, including that of the more traditional institutions under the policy of indirect rule. Miss Perham will have the help of two research assistants.

EXPORTERS

THE BISHOPSGATE
CANNON, E.C.2

Exporters of Vanilla, Bark, Nuts, and
Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, and
Hides, Goatskins, etc.

THE
**AFRICAN
MERCANTILE LTD.**

D. Brecher & Co.
Mombasa, Tanganyika
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
Kampala
Mataira, Uganda

Importers of Tea, Sugar and Banned
Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits
Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for
Home Trade.

IMPORTERS

News Items in Brief

Southern Rhodesia is considering the establishment of juvenile courts.

A lump of ambergris, worth £50, was recently washed up at Livingstone, East Mombasa.

Messrs. W. W. Ingram and Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, have closed down for the duration of the war the tannery and biscuit factory established by the Italians in Addis Ababa is now being worked by Ethiopians.

The question of increasing East Africa's tea acreage is to be decided by the International Tea Committee.

British Indepes, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend for the year ending December 31, 1942, of 5% (the same).

Beira Customs receipts for June amounted to £39,293, compared with £38,722 for the corresponding month of last year.

The International Sugar Agreement, signed in London on May 6, 1937, to remain in force till August 31 this year, has been extended for two more years.

The Agencia Geral, whose head offices are in Lourenço Marques, has opened an associated concern, The Agencia Geral (Beira), Ltd., in the latter port.

The African Women's Work Association has started an orphanage for children whose parents were murdered by the Italians. The children are fed, clothed and educated, and the orphanage, which has its own clinic.

So great is the demand for local grown timber now that imported varieties are scarce through war conditions that the Government of Southern Rhodesia is considering the erection of additional sawmills and an increase of forestry operations.

The first meeting of the Agricultural Study Group of the Royal Empire Society will be held on Wednesday, September 30. Mr. A. de V. Leigh, secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, will read a paper on "The Economics of Agriculture."

By exporting 49,472 tons of cloves in 1941, Zanzibar has set up a new record. The average price paid to producers by the Clove Growers' Association was 55.08 cents per 100 lb. (equivalent to £40 1s. 6d. per ton), compared with 34s. 2d. in 1940.

That the South African merchant fleet should develop services along the East Coast in order to transport Union-made articles at competitive rates to British East and Central Africa was suggested by Mr. R. H. Henderson, a member of the Union Parliament, in the course of his evidence before the South African Shipping Commission.

Under the Southern Rhodesian Paper Control Order the size of the *Rhodesian Herald* and the *Salwayo Chronicle* is now limited to 60 pages a week, as follows: Mondays, Tuesday and Thursdays, 6 pages; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8 pages; Fridays, 26 pages. The usual daily sizes have been from 12 to 16 pages, with a Friday issue of up to 56 pages.

The Grand Beach Hotel, Lake Nyasa, has been sold by auction. The property, consisting of the hotel and three acres of land on the Lake 12 1/2 miles from Salima railway station, was held from the Nyasaland Government by the late Mr. G. A. Chapman on 60 years' lease, from January, 1935.

The first European case of sleeping sickness to be recorded in Southern Rhodesia for 11 years has been found in one of a party which camped last month near the Zambezi River. As a result the Government has requested the Europeans recently in that area to report for medical examination.

After 200 African conscript workers employed near the coast of Kenya by Gazi Sisa, Ltd., had marched to Mombasa to protest against the amount of work they were given to do, an investigation by a Labour Officer and the local District Commissioner found that they were expected to do no more than normal tasks.

Membership of the Sudan Cultural Centre has now risen to 450. Discussions at the regular Monday meetings of the Literary and Dramatic Circle have covered such subjects as the philosophy of humour, the meaning of poetry, the development of prose, money in peace and war, practical design, and cinema & theatre. An Antiquity Circle has also formed.

Under the new plan for the import of goods, Southern Rhodesia is divided into five zones, each of which compiles its list of goods essential to the life of the community and necessary industries over a given period. The Department of Supply determines what goods shall be ordered. Prices will be fixed by the Government, and Southern Rhodesian merchants will act as wholesalers for Northern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia's food production will be doubled as a result of the work of the Food Production Committee, said Captain F. B. Harris, Minister of Agriculture, speaking at Bulawayo recently. Although enough food was coming into the country to see it through until February, things would be difficult from that month until the next harvest, starting in March and April. The Government was trying to buy several shiploads of maize.

Uganda Forests

The volume of logs sold from Crown forests and land in Uganda during last year was 22% more than in 1940 and 22% more than in 1939, year of the previous highest output. During last year sales of plantation poles for military heads rose by 36% and of railway and industrial firewood by 4%. Revenue, of which 66% was derived from timber and poles, and 33% from fuel, rose by 40%, plantation produce accounting for £4,000, or 19% of the whole. The area of gazetted Crown forests was increased in 1941 by 460 sq. miles to a total of 6,184 sq. miles and that of Native forest reserves by 14 sq. miles to a total of 129 sq. miles.

The ideal
Valves for
YOU



Valve life greatly increased, maintenance greatly reduced. Seats equally efficiently with low carbon, cold, clean or gritty, compressed air and gases, fuel, lubricants, caustic compounds, chemicals, sewage, etc., etc. Write today for free 40 page technical handbook to

GAILEY & WILBERTS, Ltd., P.O. Box 567, Nairobi.
(Nairobi, one-angled letter to 567, Nairobi.)

WILFRID PATSON, Ltd., P.O. Box 152, Nairobi.
(Nairobi.)

STEWART & LLOYD, 22 SOUTH AFRICA, 2nd FLOOR, 22, BALWAZO, S. RHODESIA.
(Nairobi.)

Advertisement of The Saunders Valve Co.,
Camden, Newport, Monmouthshire.

SAUNDERS VALVES

LATEST MINING NEWS

Gold Fields Rhodesian

The Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Ltd. reports a net profit of £72,114 for the year ended May 31 last, compared with £40,500 in 1941. £90,000 is transferred from reserve, so that £1,000 may be allocated to a reserve for depreciation, and £1,000 is carried forward against £8,582 brought in.

The issued capital is £2,257,120 in 10s. shares. Investments appear in the balance sheet at £719,502 (£871,314), cash at £395,578 (£132,882), British Government securities at £100,000 (£100,000), mining properties and ventures at £62,798 (£62,780), and the Kenilworth Estate in Southern Rhodesia at £85,637 (£97,431). Dividends yielded £60,300 (£43,627), and sales of investments a profit of £12,500 (£13,194).

The company has substantial interests in various consolidated Gold Mines, Southern Rhodesia, and in many leading mining companies operating in South and West Africa, Australia, America and elsewhere.

The board consists of Mr. D. Christerson (Chairman), Sir Samuel Wilson, and Messrs. J. Christopherson, H. Porter and H. G. Lattin (who retired by rotation and offered himself for re-election at the annual meeting held in London yesterday).

Company Progress Reports

Globe and Phoenix.—During August, 100 tons were crushed, yielding 8,000 oz. gold and a profit of £15,506.

London Reef.—August crushings total 2,000 tons, yielding 480 oz. fine gold and a profit of £1,500.

Rossmore.—Crushings during August amounted to 100 tons, for a gold recovery of £15,500 and a working profit of £1,050.

Wentworth.—For August the Dundas crush plant, after a breakdown, crushed 2780 tons.

Wentworth Gold Mines Syndicate.—During the month ended April 30, 1942, total crushings were 2,652 tons, and 2,102 tons were cyanided. Production received amounted to 1,302 fine oz. gold and 131 oz. silver. Development work was suspended, and the resumption of the sinking of the main mine was delayed on account of shortage of fuel and generally unfavourable conditions.

Thistle—Bull—Milling for the quarter ended June 30 totalled 13,170 tons, with a yield of 2,207 oz. gold (equivalent to 0.169 dw. per ton) and 100 oz. silver. The operating profit was £2,438. Development amounted to 1,485 ft. of shaft being on level 100 ft. in Thistle, and 607 ft. on Tsebebe. Of 1,000 ft. sunk on the section at 20 ft. above payable with a value of £1,000 and a depth of 25 in. There was no shaft-sinking.

Wankie Colliery.—August sales amounted to 121,200 tons of coal and 5,976 tons of coke.

Copper Production Committee

The Copper Production Committee consists of the following: Chairman, the District Commissioner, representing the management of Rhodesia Corporation, Ltd.; Messrs. A. Rowland Harrison (general manager), A. Odgers (manager), and N. Locke (technical manager), representing the Nkana branch of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union; Messrs. E. Gordon (general manager), J. Locke (underground filter), and B. Burke (electrical), representing the Nkana branch of the Saluted Officials' Association; Messrs. G. B. Bennett (mine captain), J. Suckling (underground engineer), and S. Taylor (superintendent).

The following comprise the Copper Production Committee: Messrs. W. H. Bloomfield (Chairman), W. A. Pope (mine manager), W. G. Dunlop (general manager), J. W. M. Smith, G. H. B. Wainwright, and E. S. Smith.

Limpopo's Copper Production Committee is as follows: Chairman, the District Commissioner; secretary, the District Council, representing the management; Messrs. R. H. Peterson, W. J. Mackenzie, and A. B. Mackenzie representing the Mine Workers' Union; Messrs. J. Purvis, S. Hall, and G. H. Hall representing the Officials' Association; Messrs. J. H. Hall, J. H. P. Green, and J. H. Wainwright.

The Future of Gold
The general maintenance of gold as essential not only to South Africa, but also to that of the United Nations. Mr. H. J. Hofmeyr, South African Minister of Finance.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in South Africa owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Sena Sugar Estates

For the year ended December 31, 1941, Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., report a profit of £105,483 after deducting all expenses of management, taxation, interest and redemption of debenture stock, but before providing £20,000 for depreciation. The fixed preference dividends of 7% required £22,500, and it is now proposed to pay a 10% dividend on the ordinary stock, absorbing £10,000, and to carry forward £53,601, compared with £62,132 brought in. In 1940 there was a net profit of £102,532.

The company's plantations suffered severely from the drought which prevailed throughout the year, with the consequence that the output of sugar from the Marompedi and Luabo estates totalled 31,250 tons, compared with 42,890 tons in 1940. Satisfactory rainfalls experienced since the beginning of this year have, fortunately, resulted in much of the damage done by the drought.

The issued share capital of the company is £1,000,000 and £709,908 is outstanding in 5% debenture stock. State railways plant, fleet and buildings stand in the balance sheet at £1,256,533, stores at £160,000, stock of produce (sugar, molasses, etc.) at £242,445, investments at £19,030, and cash at £18,654.

The directors are Sir Francis Lindley, Chairman, Mr. Colonel C. B. R. Hornby (who retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election at the annual meeting to be held in London on Monday), Mr. Vivian J. Gould and Mr. Ned B. Ashford.

Mineral Separation Division
Mineral Separation Division announces an interim dividend of 10% on the half-year's earnings, and a final dividend of 20% on the full year's earnings.

POWER IS THE KEY!

**KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA**

Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of our District Offices. Special tariffs are available. Government and private companies can be offered to set up generating plants. Kenya and Uganda: 3-phase, 4-wire, 50 cycles, 440 and 230 volts. Uganda: 3-phase, 4-wire, 50 cycles, 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 230 volt Direct Current.

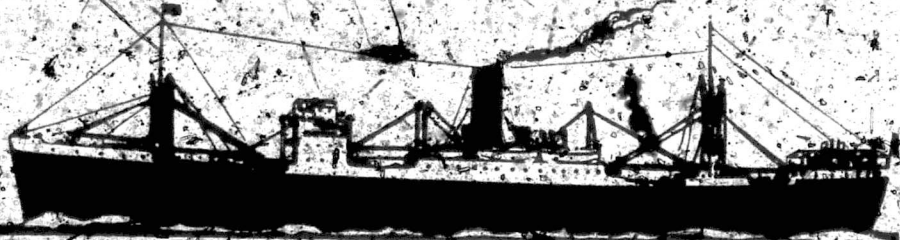
OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Malindi, Lamu, Tumpung, Kisumu, Kisumu.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Tanganyika: Salisli and Tang.

THE DAR ES SALAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Shikoma, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4.



MACHINERY

Regular express cargo services are run from the United Kingdom to Durban, Lourenço Marques and Beira, also via Mozambique to Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. The vessels are specially equipped for dealing with all classes of cargo and have derricks capable of dealing with lifts ranging up to 420 tons.

For all particulars apply to the Manager of The Clan Line Steamers Ltd.

BAYZER, IRVINE & CO. LTD.
LONDON, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW


Agents: Messrs. C. G. Lloyd & Co. Ltd., 21, Fenchurch Lane, London, E.C. 3.
Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, The Manager, Shipping Co. Ltd., 21, Bank Lane, London, E.C. 4.

PRODUCE

Homeward services include voyages from East and South African Ports to the U.K. and Continent, whilst a service is maintained between East and South Africa and the U.S.A. Refrigerated chambers are available for the carriage of Rhodesian produce, such as meat, fruit, dairy produce, etc. First coffee and tobacco are given special attention.

CLAN LINE

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



WELL-BEARING WHEELS & AXLES STEAM & DIESEL COMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED
RALETRUX HOUSE, LEEDS MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents throughout the World
WORKS: AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CAIRO
London Office: 21, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.

The **BRITON** Grinder
for Maize, etc.




One of the best types

CHRISTY & NORRIS LTD.

For all particulars apply to
LEHMAN'S (AFRICA) LTD.
P.O. Box 163
DAR ES SALAAM
and CHUNYU

Why be Rheumatic?



The joints may become stiff, painful and swollen, or you may have pains in the small of the back, bladder trouble, sciatica, swollen limbs or nerve pains. These symptoms will disappear when you have removed the cause by taking Doan's Backache, Kidney Pills. This is the only remedy specially upon the kidneys. Besides being antiseptic it stimulates and strengthens the kidneys and uriner's system. The reports of thousands of grateful users of Doan's Pills in all parts of the world prove their value for men and women alike. Why not avoid needless pain. Why not take Doan's Pills, now!

Tell Our Advertisers you saw it "East Africa and Rhodesia"

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 SOUTH WEST AFRICA PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
 MAURITIUS NORTH RHODESIA SOUTHERN RHODESIA ZASALAND
 TANGANYIKA KENYA UGANDA ETHIOPIA ERITREA
 SUDAN EGYPT PALESTINE CYPRUS MALTA GIBRALTAR
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH GUIANA
 BRITISH WEST INDIES NEW YORK (Agency)
 LONDON MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL

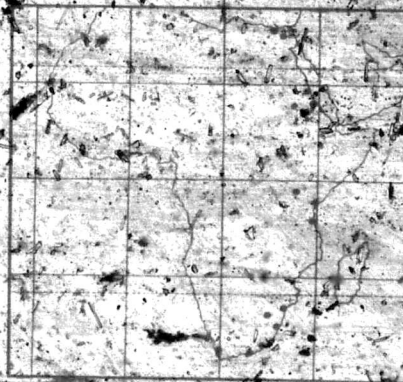
LONDON OFFICE
 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON, W. 1
 25, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
 OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

MITCHELL COTTS & CO., LTD.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C. 2

W
R
E
T
R
O
P
I
C
A
N



E
X
P
O
R
T
E
R

ASSOCIATED OFFICES

- MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (South Africa) Ltd., Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques.
- W.M. COLE & Co. Ltd., Durban and Pietermaritzburg.
- MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Nairobi.
- MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (Middle East) Ltd., Haifa, Asmara, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Cairo, Alexandria.
- JOHN BOSS, COTTS & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.
- THESEN'S STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd., Cape Town—South, East and West Africa Coasting Service.
- DINGWALL COTTS & Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

VOL.

18

END

REDUCTION

21

DATE

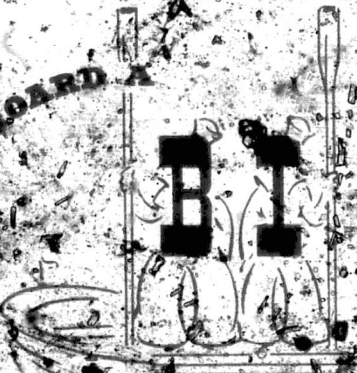
1/6/73

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Tuesday, September 24, 1942
Volume 19 (New Series) No. 940

6d. Weekly 30s. Yearly post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

BOARD



We ask you to support the
MERCHANT NAVY COMFORTS SERVICE
by making a donation of Service of
Money to the National Appeal
Headquarters, 62 (S), Heath Street,
London, S.W.3.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
FREIGHT: Gellard, Hankey & Co., Ltd., 1, Lloyd Avenue, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.
GEN. AGENTS: Allan, Walker & Shepherd, Ltd.

AFRICAN MARINE AND GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, LTD.

MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of
machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge.

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS

London Office: 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. (Phone Avenue 4680.)



THE GATEWAY OF A VAST HINTERLAND SERVING THE MOZAMBIQUE TERRITORY, THE RHODESIAS, NYASALAND AND BELGIAN CONGO. FULLY EQUIPPED WITH DEEP WATER WHARVES, MODERN HANDLING APPLIANCES AND STORAGE SHEDS, PROVIDING FOR QUICK DESPATCH OF SHIPPING AND EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSAL OF CARGO.

HALF-WAY PORT on the ROUND AFRICA ROUTE.
 FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF THE PORT
 HAVE RECENTLY BEEN COMPLETED.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY
 LISBON PARIS LONDON

Buy Advertised Goods: They Have Been Proved by Use.

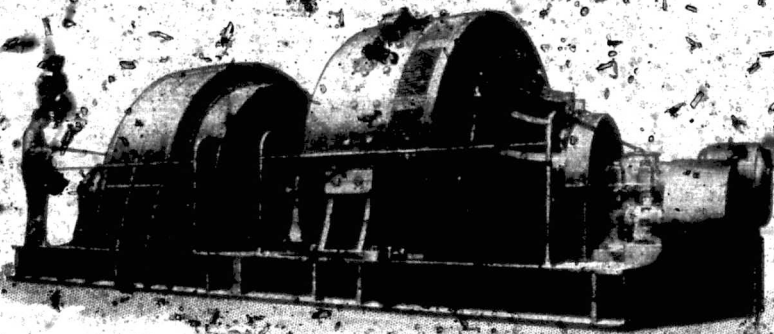


ELECTRIC PLANT

for heavy industry

The BTH Company, whose products have a high reputation in all parts of the world for reliability, has been prominent in the development and manufacture of converting plant for electrolytic work; turbine plant and electric traction equipment for coal and metaliferous mines, ferrous and non-ferrous rolling mills, cement works, docks and ship-yards, and in other heavy industries.

Below:
3,000 kW., 11,000 amp. Synchronous Motor-Generator Set installed in an electro-chemical works.



BTH

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO. LTD.
CROWN HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C.1



Representatives for the BTH Company

KENYA: R. G. Verano & Co., Nairobi (P.O. Box 124).
British East Africa Corporation (1939) Ltd., Nairobi
(P.O. Box 182).

TANGANYIKA: British East Africa Corporation (1939) Ltd.
Dar-es-Salaam (P.O. Box 336).

RHODESIA: Johnson & Son, Ltd., Bulawayo (P.O. Box 214).
Sallymore (P.O. Box 582), Gwelo (P.O. Box 418).
P.O. Box 1234.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: Johnson & Fletcher Ltd.,
Lobitola (P.O. Box 190).

and others throughout the world

**SOUTH
AFRICA**

**WEST & EAST
AFRICA**



UNION-CASTLE LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

With calls at Robito, Walvis Bay, Capetown, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Margues, Beira, and East African Ports to Mombasa
Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

For further particulars apply to:

HEAD OFFICE: TEN CHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3 Telephone: MANSION House 2550
West End Agency: 125, PAUL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1 Telephone: WHITEHALL 1911

Branch Offices at: Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenço Margues, Mombasa, Agents: Messrs. T. A. Bulmer & Co.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

which is incorporated in the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED
Bankers to the Colonial Governments in South Africa, and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

Head Office: 10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET
and 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63, London Wall, E.C.2 WEST END BRANCH: 9, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2
NEW YORK AGENCY: 17, Wall Street

The Bank has Branches in

**KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND**

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

Standard Bank of South Africa Limited

FINANCES TRADE with EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 24, 1942

Volume 19 (New Series) No. 94

Weekly, 30s. Yearly post free

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

Founder and Editor
F. S. Joelson

Registered Offices

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1

War-time Address

60, East Street Chambers, Taunton, Somerset

Principal Contents

Matters of Moment 50
A True Account of
the African Campaigns 50
Operations in Madag-
ascar 50
Background of the
A.M. News 50

Telegrams to East Africa 57
War News in Brief 59
Company Meeting 59
Consolidated S.S.A. 61
Estates in East
Africa, Ltd. 62
Latest Mining News 64

MATTERS OF MOMENT

PERSISTENT PROPAGANDA for the public ownership of mining properties in the Colonies is being conducted in this country month by month, and almost week by week, by the critics of the British Colonies. Mining in the Colonies

has acquired a debased meaning in the interests of capitalist owners in Great Britain. As always, the terms are undefined so that the ordinary listener has a mental picture of madly worked by half-starved and underpaid labour for the benefit of money-grabbing capitalists in the City of London. What the critics there have been no ready-made properties have been found as a result of the labour of prospectors, men of slender financial backing, influence, and distinguished chiefly by the fixity of their faith in their star and their willingness to endure hardship year after year. These highly individualistic men, small in money but great in character, contrive to flow and gain to develop a promising gold prospect to the stage of substantial production. But such cases are rare. In the vast majority of instances they have sold out, through one or more stages, to well-capitalised companies

which alone can find the means of providing adequate underground exploration and the expensive machinery required to treat the ore in order to produce the gold which it contains. There is no sort of guarantee that the mining company will make large profits from its enterprise and investment. Indeed, mining in the Rhodesian and East African is littered with the skeletons of public and private companies which were founded in perfect good faith and substantial capital, the direction and management of which were honest and which adhered to the policy of developing such prospects as appeared to be of the expenditure involved. An other plan was to reduce the speculative element in the most highly speculative of all enterprises. Yet, despite all these precautions, many millions have been lost in prospecting and mining in the East and Central African Dependencies.

Who are the other end of the chain, that held by the Capitalist owners? First, let it be made clear that there is no single case of an important East African or Rhodesian mine of which the control, or any thing like it, is held by a cash man in this country. The "capitalist owners" are not rapacious, ruttous crooks who fatten the widow and orphan, but scores, hundreds, or thousands of shareholders, whose average holding is quite small in all companies, and the

great majority of whom are anything but rich men. They are, on the contrary, an ordinary cross-section of the British public—traders and teachers, clerks and clergymen, salesmen and solicitors, accountants and actors, men and women, well-off and quite the reverse, but all willing to run the very definite risk of serious loss for the highly speculative prospect of one of those few but dazzling successes which set the mining share market apart from all other speculations. It is, then, the ordinary public, not the amoral financiers of caricature, who are the "capitalist" owners. So at both ends, that of discovery and that of finance, the facts are in total and striking contrast with the suggestions of political propagandists.

"Governments," wrote Dr Rita Hinder recently, "are not always the best agents to undertake the preliminary exploration and risks involved in developing mines." Under-

Objections to State Action.

statement could scarcely go farther. It would be hard indeed to make even a short list of instances of prompt and energetic action taken in industrial matters by any Colonial Government; and to picture the Governments in East Africa as entrusted with the costly and hazardous duties of financing the prospection and pioneer development of mines is not impressive. Readiness to take risky decisions, to stick courageously to a decided policy of expenditure in the face of continuing disappointment, to cut a loss and abandon a property in the knowledge that some other group may later prove it to have been valuable, these are among the qualities essential in the board of a mining company. But who can deny that they are among the qualities most conspicuously lacking in every bureaucracy? For such fundamental reasons alone there seems no escape from the conclusion that in young territories such as those with which we are dealing there is every possible objection to interference by the State with the financing and direction of the most risky of all enterprises. For some unexplained reason, the critics of overseas mining assume the payment of dividends by such enterprises to be especially reprehensible. Yet the principle is exactly the same as the payment of interest to holders of Colonial loans. The degree of risk does not differentiate one investment from the other in essentials. To lend money for the construction of Colonial railways or other public works is considered a worthy act by those who would prevent the same citizen from providing money for mining purposes. It is scarcely a logical attitude.

They fail to recognise, moreover, that mining is a very heavily taxed industry. In most Colonies the Government exacts a royalty on the production of gold, even although the output may have been mined at a loss; income tax is levied upon the profits of mining; and most of the machinery and other requisites of mining bear heavy import duties and pay heavy freights to railways which are either owned by the Government or pay substantial royalties to the Colonial revenue. Altogether, then, the sums paid in dividends to shareholders have represented a far smaller tax upon the wealth of the Colony than the propagandists suggest; and they conveniently omit to emphasise the temporary benefit to a Colony from the expenditure of the capital of companies which come to grief. Another favourite device is to stress the estimated value of minerals still deep in the ground, though it may be extracted at so heavy a cost that the margin of profit cannot be large and may be non-existent. It is not the estimated mineral wealth, or even the mineral production over a period, which has a true bearing on the problem, but only the surplus between the cost of production and the proceeds of sale. Quite often, indeed, the cost of production in mining exceeds the proceeds of sale. That is obvious from the financial failure of many mining enterprises which have had to cease operations though their resources were ample, and despite all the forethought of the directors and managers.

If the question of State action be considered not from the standpoint of political principle, but of hard political fact, there is not the slightest evidence that anything approaching

Political Principle

Practical Facts.

adequate sums could be made available for the promotion of necessary mining developments. The problem of every Government between the tropics is to find the funds needed each year to finance its gradually expanding social and other services, and it is quite certain that if Government-managed departments of prospection and mining were added to the official structure they would fare ill in the annual pre-Budget battles between such firmly established departments as those dealing with administration, agriculture, human and animal health, education, and preventive and curative medicine. The only other source of finance would be the Colonial

Development and Welfare Fund for the annual sum of £100,000 for all purposes within the Colonial Empire is no more than five million pounds sterling plus an additional half million for research and inquiry. It is clear

that that Fund could not maintain projects and mining on anything approaching an adequate scale, even if those employing the allocation of the monies were wholeheartedly sympathetic.

How Italian Africa Cast Away Its Chances

First-class Story of East African Campaigns Told by War Office

THE OFFICIAL STORY of the conquest of Italian East Africa has just been issued by the War Office under the title "The Abyssinian Campaigns" (1s. 6d.).

It is an exceptionally well told and illustrated campaign story, good maps and photographs. It is, in general, a first-class factual material which definitely poses the question why the matter now put to such good use has not been so very poorly handled by the Ministry of Information and the war press not only during the actual period of the campaigns but ever since.

The reasons to smash Italian power in East Africa are set in their proper strategic background, the initial point being made that none of our campaigns in the Middle East could have been waged unless the Red Sea had been rendered a safe supply route by the campaign from Khartoum. This, like the Dardanelles campaign, is one of those where a colossal land operation was conducted to make a sea route immune from enemy attack.

Odds of More Than Ten to One

The Italians in East Africa had at least 300,000 men, 400 guns and 200 aircraft, about 100,000 men with heavier artillery support being available for use on the Sudan frontier. In the Sudan we had three British brigades, numbering fewer than 2,000 men, and a Sudan defence force of 10,000 men equipped with 200 miles of frontier. There were no coastal, no mobile artillery units to speak of except two-inch coastal guns at Port Sudan. The air contingent consisted of seven obsolete machines. Upon that force fell the duty of guarding a territory as large as Germany. So the odds against us in the Sudan sector at the opening of the 1941 campaign were more than 10 to one, and were likely to increase for some months.

There were two possibilities on either side. There had been other factors, we should certainly have had the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. If the Sudan had gone, the supply lines to the Middle East up the Red Sea and across Africa from Lake Chad to Khartoum would have gone and Egypt would have been an untenable. There could have been, in fact, no

Italy was a part of the British Empire would have been cut off by pinners of which the northern arm would have been Italian's armies advancing from Libya, and the southern arm would have been the Italian armies advancing from East Africa.

It is not surprising that Mussolini, that radically opportunist adventurer, should have thought that the collapse of France gave him the chance to become a new Pharaoh, Italian residents in the Sudan had no doubt whatever that he was right. They were a little uneasy when Italy declared war. But they were not so uneasy as other than aggressors, and frankly declared their support for the Sudan and Italian and the gaoling of the Italian soldiers.

But there were no ponderables.

Our men were few in number. Their supreme commander, Major-General Platt, was supremely cool and competent. He and the minor officers, including the Italians into thinking our forces were stronger than in fact they were. His descent and vital dependence upon the motor machine-gun companies—a pure dependence, with only two British officers to such companies, the British officer in the battle of Africa the same tribute as the British officer paid to the fighter pilots of the R.A.F. in the Battle of Britain rarely has so much been owed to a single man.

But at an estimate of the forces included in the campaign, both regular troops and the Black Desert battalions, drawn from the ranks of the Fascist army, of their equipment

troops the Italians were both brave and loyal. The Abyssinians were no more doubtful for, though they did not follow that just because they were Abyssinians, they were fighting in a desert.

Abyssinian hatred of the invader was certainly a weakness on the Italian side. But it was not clear how much reliance could be placed upon it. The Abyssinians' trust on people, both regular and a good deal of nonsense has been written about the character and relations of those people. There are four main divisions—the Amhara, the Galla, the Galla, but during the Italian invasion there were found both submission and assistance in a fight. It would therefore have been misleading to think that we could count on a unifying principle in any of them.

Nationalism certainly exists among some of the Amhara and the Tigraes, but it is not strictly feudal but results in a group of followers of a strong chief. The Abyssinian likes to follow a boss, a chief, a man like a big sheep, who can order people about and give his orders with force and pride. The boss is not necessarily an aristocrat. Indeed, the tendency to follow a boss, whether of three or of 100, is a result of the destruction by the Italians of many of the Abyssinian barons. But there were enough left to give a new impetus to some sort of resistance, smouldering all through the campaign to the outbreak of war. These Patriots were bitterly disappointed that Italy was out of the war in 18 months. They were horrified when the collapse of France, when they had always considered the first military power in Europe. Indeed, the 1941 rebellion was running down. It could, however, be revived, and the attempt was made at once to transform an impotent movement into a ponderable.

At the crisis of the campaign, when the Italians needed every man in the fighting line at Keren and Hamar (and when they did indeed need the equipment of 75 battalions on these fronts) the help of the 58 battalions of an Abyssinian rising tied down the invader to 58 battalions in the Amhara and Walkait areas. Moreover, they were never certain whether their Abyssinian allies could remain loyal. Many thousands in fact deserted. The Patriot movement was therefore a very useful factor on one side from the very first moment to the last.

Victory Due Solely to Morale

As people often think in material terms, the point can be too emphatically made that it was the moral element which carried us to victory, and it was, therefore, in defeat, that we had every advantage except determination and luck comparable with that of the attackers.

On one occasion two of our unarmoured cars got up 1200 Italian M30s, early, and because our new motor machine-gun companies were fast and hard, they produced the impression that the Sudan was a nursery of *Panthers*.

To crush the two Sudanese divisions on Keren and Hamar, the 14th Indian Infantry Company, the 11th Indian Infantry Brigade, 6000 British and 4000 Italian machine-gun companies were fast and hard, they produced the impression that the Sudan was a nursery of *Panthers*. To crush the two Sudanese divisions on Keren and Hamar, the 14th Indian Infantry Company, the 11th Indian Infantry Brigade, 6000 British and 4000 Italian machine-gun companies were fast and hard, they produced the impression that the Sudan was a nursery of *Panthers*.

When they invaded British Somaliland with a force of 20,000 men, they had numerical superiority of about 10 to 1, and few of our men, who included the 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the R.F., the Somali Land Camel Corps, the 1st East African Light Battery

armoured cars maintained a heavy fire against entrenched French machine gunners. After an hour the officer commanding the wing-point appeared with a white flag at a point where a huge tree trunk blocked the winding road. The 30 men who laid down their arms were accorded the honours of war.

The following announcement by the G.D.C. in C. East Africa, was issued by the War Office on the same day:—

In spite of the numerous road obstructions being encountered, our columns continue to make good progress. In the advance on Antananarivo there has so far been little opposition from the French forces, but road blocks have imposed some delay. By yesterday afternoon our troops were approaching Antsaha, well over halfway to the capital.

On the west coast, pressure by our columns moving down from Amboina, combined with a further successful landing from the sea in the Maromandia area further south, has resulted in the surrender of the remaining French forces between these two places.

A British official announcement from General Sir William Platt's headquarters on the island, issued on September 17, stated:

Our forces have met little opposition, although some heavy has been casted at road blocks.

Landing at Tamatave

The War Office announced on September 18:—

At the meeting which took place yesterday the French plenipotentiaries refused to accept our terms and operations are continuing. A motor column has now been landed on the east coast, and in this morning Tamatave, the principal port of the island, was reached by our troops. An enemy southward movement to recapture the town and occupation of the town was received with fire.

After a few shells had been directed at the defences of this Majesty's ship, however, the town surrendered. It is understood that little damage has been caused. On the north-west coast the southward movement of our forces in the Maromandia area continues. In their advance on Antananarivo our troops have fought a successful engagement with French forces to the south of Andriba.

British newspapers (clearly inspired from official or semi-official sources) were united in stating that rejection of the British terms in Madagascar was due to the initiative of Vichy, almost certainly based on German dictation, probably emphasised during Laval's late visit to Paris. It was also stated that the proposed terms of armistice were purely of a military nature and had no concern with the political future of the island or with the form of administration to be set up there. The victory no ground for the negotiation included the immediate formation of a Fighting Force, or, as Vichy has it, a "force de combat".

Vichy announced on Friday that the Governor-General of Madagascar had telegraphed:—

"The contacts which we establish with the British High Command allow us to see the demands of the occupying forces are innumerable, on all points. Our only weapons are the resistance. Our troops are therefore continuing their task of defending Madagascar to the end. I have called on the population to remain calm and to support. All measures have been taken for this purpose."

Now, can we see the feelings of the whole people and as a result of the acceptance by the armistice terms, the full accord of the Government of the Marshal, proposed to us by our ally, is not possible in my absence from the capital, in the adversary's hands. But I have a duty to fulfil as an employee of the State to remain at my post, for the honour of the name of Marshal De Gaulle, and for the honour of the daily tasks of the population which they have to perform in the work of France in Madagascar. Living live the Marshal and live France."

The Vichy Secretary for the Colonies also announced that the British warships had appeared off the east coast, bombarded the port and burnt the wharves.

The following report was issued by General Sir William Platt on September 19:—

After their successful attempt to capture Antananarivo from the south of Andriba on the 17th, our troops continued their advance on the east coast. At Antsaha, our troops met little opposition, although some heavy fire was casted at road blocks. By yesterday afternoon our troops were approaching Antsaha, well over halfway to the capital.

of the town in Antsaha, and were within 40 miles of the capital. The enemy is now also the stretched from the east to the force was concentrated at the port of Tamatave.

On the north-west coast the speed of the southward movement of our columns is being restricted by the systematic burning of bridges ordered by the French Command. At the numerous other obstacles.

A further obstacle on the road, which has been moving southwards along the east coast from Vohéras, was on Friday reported to be approaching Antsaha.

The middle of the day, from Antananarivo, the following announcement was made:— "The Governor-General, who has been moving southwards along the east coast from Vohéras, was on Friday reported to be approaching Antsaha."

The middle of the day, from Antananarivo, the following announcement was made:— "The Governor-General, who has been moving southwards along the east coast from Vohéras, was on Friday reported to be approaching Antsaha."

General Sir William Platt's advance column was less than 50 miles from the capital by the beginning of this week.

Advancing to the Capital

Latest news received from Madagascar on September 22 suggested that General Platt's northern column of British tanks and infantry, after its 200-mile drive in 10 days from Antsaha, might reach the capital within 40 days or two. According to Vichy, the column was then within 10 miles of Antananarivo. Advance forces of the column which had landed at Tamatave, the island's chief port, on the east coast, were then about 90 miles from Antananarivo.

The War Office had announced on the previous evening:

Our advance column, in an attempt to reach the capital by the initial important rail and road junction, has been occupying the north coast. Our troops are occupying south Antsaha, an important position which was taken by the end of September 19 after a long engagement.

On the north-west coast, in spite of heavy rain which has delayed the physical advance, a column of the French (and British) divisions, but some of which are still in the area of Antsaha, to the south of Maromandia, has been occupied and our advanced elements were last reported to be moving towards Antsaha. The column may be down the north coast, east of Antsaha, by midday on Sunday.

The latest French communiqué stated that our northern column had reached Antsaha, 40 miles north-west of the capital, and that a "violent battle" was taking place. It was also stated that British aircraft made a series of attacks on the railway to Antsaha, 75 miles south-west of Antananarivo.

It was claimed at the same time that the British forces, advancing from Matangy, have for 10 days been up against the obstinate resistance of our fighters, who are opposing them step by step, and obstacles placed by the French troops in the area. The important enemy forces which succeeded in landing at Tamatave. The native population was stated to be calm and loyal.

Our Nineteenth Volume

Our issue of September 3, 10 and 17, should have reached our readers, unless from 48 inclusive and 94 to 98, after our 18th volume began in September 3. The first part in this issue is therefore number 10.

Background to the

Germany's New Tune.—The Russians are unusually capable of both taking and giving it. The war against the Soviet Union is a fight against the most powerful military organisation in the world. There is no other enemy in the world with such artful skill in delaying decisions. On the other hand, the Soviet command, having such masses and its disposal lacks tactical consciousness and the feeling of responsibility. That is why measures are often taken which are in fundamental contrast to our military ideas. The German Command and Army were sorely tried by the Russians' unexpected and seemingly improbable tactics, especially at the beginning of the campaign. Against another opponent, less hard and experienced, these measures would have proved successful. To the enemy's moral resistance, our hard blows are out of the question. The Russian, although a peasant, in the mass of our former enemies and will certainly be possible in the future with any of our enemies, actual or potential. The Soviet soldier is a more efficient fighter than any other soldier in the system in which he finds himself. The authority of the Soviet leadership is limitless. —Erich General Dietmar, German military spokesman, in a broadcast.

The Soviet Calculation.— Allied casualties at Dieppe, all a comparatively minor attack, on the fortified beach give some indication of the price von Bock's demand for from the Russian before Stalingrad. The Russian calculation is that if the enemy eventually gets the ruined shell of Stalingrad, they will have been so weakened and exhausted that attack on either Leningrad or Moscow will be round and all next day at hand. By the time the Russians may hope, not without reason, that the Soviet's allies will have sufficient resources to cross the Channel apart from Russia's own water front, that the enemy's military power will be in permanent decline. —Mr. Morley Richards.

Bombs Can Destroy Germany.—I believe it is possible to destroy Germany from the air. By destroying his aircraft resources you can put an end to his air force. There is nothing that can be destroyed by gunfire that cannot be destroyed by bombs. There is no opportunity for hitting the enemy at depth and in strength that will not be investigated and demonstrated by United States bombers within one or two few months. That is the hard corner of Germany we will not reach. —Brigadier General Ira C. Eaker, commanding U.S. bombers in Britain.

Fighting For Things That Matter.

Although we see the war as one of liberation for the enslaved peoples, we also see it as a struggle to keep open the road from a Christian past to a more Christian future. The real issue for us is whether Christianity and all that it means is a survival. However careless we may have been, we have never turned our backs upon our Christian inheritance nor shall we. The Nazis say that Christianity offers no answer to the pressing problems of life today. They say that it has no solution for unemployment, for poverty in the midst of plenty, for the sense of insecurity which makes our command of Nature. We believe that if we have failed in the past the fault was not in Christianity but in ourselves. By the Christian way we can and we shall conquer poverty, insecurity and unemployment. In so doing we shall save our souls when Nazism would have destroyed them. For man does not live by bread alone. If indeed we had been prepared to turn our backs upon all things of the spirit that are our birthright, we need never have gone to war. We might have accepted the Nazi philosophy and filled our bellies with the crumbs that fell from the Nazi tables, and the price would have been slavery. We chose, otherwise. We are dropping our backs to a new understanding of the old truths. The recovery of this is giving us a new confidence in ourselves and in our future. It is a confidence to our purpose and strength of our arms. If these things are not of us directly feel, we true at all, they matter more than anything else, and those who believe them must go all out and fight for them. —Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in Washington, in a broadcast to the people of the United States.

Democratic Regimentation.

We have built a bureaucratic machine that is so rigid, so inflexible, so soulless, so unresponsive, that it has a tendency to stifle any initiative instead of stimulating it. That keeps the energy of the nation at an uncomfortable low level instead of letting it run like a living fire. Regimentation does not suit us. It never did suit us, and it takes away from us the initiative and genius that made us the first world power. A little more of this regimentation is what we need. A little understanding, a recognition that the ideas of officials on war are not necessarily the only ideas of even always the best ideas. —Mr. John Hurdon.

The Colour Bar Must Go.

We in Britain do not intend to stand fast upon the theories of political equality and economic freedom without seeing that the people actually enjoy them in our country. It cannot be denied that there is often a time lag between accepting a principle and putting it universally into practice. There is a time lag with regard to the colour bar. Few people in the country have ever seen black men, and fewer still know anything about them. But the existence of a social colour bar in this country is holding our people back. It is a step due to the ancient inhumanity of the white people. We are renowned for our phlegmatic reserve and have never been accepted good mixers. —But even we have compelled us to mix. Fortunately we are a practical people, not unamenable to the progress of events. There was a time when Englishmen looked on Scotsmen, Irishmen, and Welshmen as foreigners, and that so long ago that British people regarded every other nation on the Continent of Europe in a similar way. If we have learned at least one thing from the two great wars of this century it is to be less insular and to regard ourselves less as a nation set apart. Those in this country who still have a prejudice against colour will also be taught at this time to overcome it. Certainly it is the desire of the British Government that this prejudice should go. The black peoples of our Colonial Empire are our fellow-citizens. Nobody needs reminding of the part they are playing in this war. The exploits of East and West African troops in the Abyssinian campaign are well known; they took a large share in defeating Mussolini's minions from their so-called African empire. We in Britain are determined to see that the colour bar is removed, and that we do as much there as ours. The colour bar still standing in the way of the social equality of coloured peoples must be withdrawn. The prejudice must be taught by practical examples to overcome their prejudices. This is a process which will take time, but responsible people in Britain are determined that it will be carried through, and the sooner the better. —Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

to the War News

Options Expensive.—There is no doubt that the submarine is the major problem confronting the United Nations. —Colonel Frank Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary.

American fighter planes do not measure up to the best fighters Britain is producing. —Senator Wellgren.

The United States is producing 2,000 planes a month, 60% of them fighters. —Mr. Wendell Willkie.

An air force, measured in terms of man hours, is far more expensive than an army or a navy. —Major Oliver Stewart.

Stalingrad is a vast city with a front of more than 30 miles, although nothing like so wide. —A. J. Chorlton.

In July and August, 1,001 soldiers were executed by German officials. —Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*.

The Germans sent their bombers over Stalingrad, dropping leaflets to say that they would be arriving on August 25. —Mr. Paul Holt.

No efforts have been spared to make India not only safe, but a menace to the Japanese. —General Sir A. Wavell, C.-in-C., India.

American casualties in the African and European war zones total forty-five officers and men missing. —Washington announcement.

Japan is about to take an important step having a direct bearing on the European war. —General Shunroku Hata, broadcasting from Tokyo.

Canadian casualties in the Dieppe raids totalled 3,350 dead, wounded, and missing. —Canadian Department of National Defence announcement.

The battle for Stalingrad is now in many respects similar to the slow and costly advance and withdrawals in France during the last war. —Mr. Ralph Hewins.

Civilians casualties in air raids in the United Kingdom in August were 403 killed or missing, believed killed, and 509 injured and detained in hospital. —Ministry of Home Security.

British aircraft production stands at 85% of capacity. The 15% cushion remaining is thought to be insoluble. —Mr. Colin Beddall.

Aluminium and manganese recently elevated to the parage of metals are so important to the war effort that victory may be swayed to the Axis with the best supplies. —Lord Winstone.

The British Press Working Committee passed a resolution commending the Government's proposals. Mr. Gandhi intervened and that resolution was subsequently reversed. —Sir Stafford Cripps.

During the nine summer months the Germans have lost more than 1,250,000 men, 3,000 tanks, 2,000 guns and 4,000 planes in Russia. —M. Trotsky, Deputy Chief of the Soviet Propaganda Committee.

More than 10 million Americans will be under arms by the end of 1943. The strength of the Army alone will top 4,500,000 by the end of this year. —Major-General Hershey, Selective Service Director.

Merchant ships have been launched from British yards in three months and completed in four, and the cost is half what it would be in the United States. —Vice-Admiral W. F. Wake, First Lord of the Third Sea, London.

The new production of tanks upon which we are now engaged will mark an advance on anything which so far has been produced, either by the Allies or by the enemy. —Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

Willis is the only a handful of members of the House of Commons who are enrolled in the Home Guard at Westminster. —Mr. A. J. Cook.

Current U.S.A. production far exceeds that of the Axis nations, including Germany, continental Europe, U.S.S.R., and Japan. —U.S. War Production Board.

I wish to express publicly my deep personal conviction of Blivins' intervention, without which we might have been beaten long ago. —Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, A.O.C.-in-C., Fighter Command during the Battles of Britain.

In the last two and a quarter years capital ships, aircraft carriers and cruisers of the Royal Navy, which had been lost have all been replaced, and our heavy losses of destroyers more than replaced. —Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Every bath in Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle is being painted with a black or red line at the 5-inch level and a notice calling attention to the necessity for fuel economy is displayed in every bathroom. —Sir Piers Legh, Master of the King's Household.

A new technique of strategic bombing has now become the rule. Round Stalingrad, hundreds of German planes concentrate on one sector of the Soviet defences and pattern-bomb that sector square by square with merciless method. The aim is to smash the lines flat and kill every living being before the German infantry go over the top. —Daily Mail.

A proper and efficient plan for a protracted conflict would provide for an immediate industrial thinning-out to less saturated areas. In some areas we must undertake the removal of plant and machine tools to districts with idle factory space and under-used transport facilities. The Russians moved whole factories and did it while fighting the Panzer divisions. —Daily Herald.

THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Cable and Telegraphic Address: **MANICAR**

LONDON OFFICE
St. Bene's Chambers
Fenchurch Street

THE LEADING STEAMSHIP
AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

BEIRA **SALISBURY** **LOBITO**

P.O. BOX 11 P.O. BOX 778 P.O. BOX 118

UNIONALIA

Mr. J. J. Boyce has been appointed Officer in Charge of Salaries.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooks, Popham, former Governor of Kenya, was killed Friday.

Messrs. C. L. Develin, C. E. Stuart Lince, and P. Bell have been elected to Nakuru's Municipal Board. A daughter was born recently in Nairobi to the wife of Captain M. Rochfort, The Northern Nigeria Regiment.

Sheikh Said bin Omar has been appointed Assistant Liwali for the Kismayo district, with the powers of a liwali.

A daughter was born recently in Khartoum to the wife of Mr. H. S. Wicksford, of the Sudan Desert Force.

The Ethiopian Minister to Great Britain, His Excellency Belata Ayele, has received his credentials as the King last week.

Mr. Douglas Johnson, The British Legation, East Africa Commission, has been appointed to the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Viscount Bledin was on Monday. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission sent to the Rhodesias and Masailand in 1926 to report on amalgamation.

Mr. L. B. Bridge has succeeded Mr. J. D. Lawrence as District Commissioner, Tabora, Mr. Lawrence being transferred to Kisumu in the room of Mr. H. W. Pollock.

Mr. Alfred Vincent, M.L.C.

Mr. Alfred Vincent, the well-known business man who was recently appointed a member of the East African Defence and Supply Council, has been elected to the Legislative Council of Kenya. In an election held in Nairobi South by the resignation of Colonel Mundera, 347 votes were cast for Mr. Vincent out of 514.

Duchess of Kent's Sister Arrives from Kenya

Duchess Olga, wife of Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, who with her husband has been living in Kenya for the last year, has arrived in the United Kingdom by air by way of Lisbon on a brief visit to her sister, the Duchess of Kent.

Empire Publicity

The Minister of Information has appointed Mr. Rowdon Smith to be Director of the Empire Division of the Ministry in succession to Mr. Duffin and Mr. A. M. Rowden has since for the past three years been Director of Public Relations in the Dominions Office, to which his services were called by the British Overseas Airways Corporation before that he was on the staff of the London Transport Board. His new appointment is made with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

U.S. Supplies to Colonies

The Colonial Office announces that Lord Grantham, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. J. B. Bruidart to be an Imperial representative on the Empire Commission and head of the Empire Supply Board which deals with supplies to the Empire. The Colonial Empire Supply Organisation, hitherto known as the Colonial Supply Liaison, is in view of its increasingly important work to be placed under the British Colonies Supply Mission. Mr. Bruidart will be assisted with an Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office.

Dr. Neave, Zool. Secy.

Dr. Stephen A. Neave, Assistant Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, has been elected honorary secretary of the Zoological Society of London, in the room of Dr. Julian Huxley, who has resigned. Dr. Neave will hold the office until April next. Dr. Neave, who is 68, and has been honorary secretary and President of the Royal Entomological Society of London, wrote as early as 1907 the geodetic survey of Northern Rhodesia, and was entomologist to the Katanga Special Commission in 1908-9, and to the Entomological Research Committee (Tropical Africa) in 1910-11. While in Africa, Dr. Neave did much big game hunting.

A son was born in Kampala on September 10 to the wife of Mr. C. M. A. Gayer, and a daughter to the wife of Mr. B. G. L. Herborn, of King's College, Budo.

The following have been appointed to be the Nyero Township Committee, the District Commissioner (Chairman), Lady Elizabeth Mary Whelan, and Messrs. C. Maxwell, A. Herd, E. S. McNamara, S. W. Parker, and Osman Ali.

The marriage took place on September 12 in Uganda of John Daman, son of the late E. J. Maspero, and of Mrs. Maspero, of Jersey, Channel Islands, and Joan Patience, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. W. Hodson, of Kampala.

Mr. J. H. M. McNaughton, geologist in the Water Development Department of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to act as Director of Water Development, in the room of Dr. F. Dixey, who has been seconded to the Government of the Sudan.

Recent arrivals at the London office of H. M. Eastern African Dependencies include Mr. S. H. Boothby, until recently Senior Collector of Customs in Mombasa, and now Collector of Customs, Jamaica; Mrs. C. N. Lewis, of Nairobi; and Mr. W. C. Gamble, of Uganda.

Mr. R. L. Bird, who was appointed general manager of the National Bank of India last week, visited East Africa on a tour of inspection in 1929-1930. Mr. T. T. K. Allan, the new London manager, was an accountant in Mombasa from 1922 to 1926 and then in charge of the Kisumu branch of the bank for some months.

The marriage took place on September 14 in Elveland of Mr. F. A. Steeldale, elder son of Sir Frank and Lady Stockdale, to Frances Jean, elder daughter of Sir FitzRoy and the Hon. Lady Construter Gough Colthorpe. Sir Frank Stockdale, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, was Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1930 to 1940. He has visited East Africa, and was Chairman of the East African Agricultural Conference of 1931.

BOVRIL
puts new life
into you!

Mr. E. M. Lawrence

MAJOR ROBERT FORAN writes: "The passing of Mr. E. M. Lawrence will be a deep regret among his many friends in East Africa elsewhere. I first knew him when he was manager of the Mombasa branch of the National Bank of India, about 1908 or later, when manager of the Nairobi branch a few years later and, finally, when manager of the bank in Colombo (Ceylon) before being promoted to London manager. I knew him well, therefore, over a long period of years, both as a personal friend and as a customer of the bank, ever finding him charming, courteous and helpful.

He retained a very warm feeling for Kenya, and the "business" were always accorded an enthusiastic welcome. Often, while he was in Colombo, my wife and I would stop to see him on his way home for eastwards, and never once did I fail to visit him on arrival in harbour urging me to lunch or dine with him. Others have told me of similar experiences. We shall cherish his memory and recall with pleasure the many happy hours spent in his company. I feel that a very good friend has passed on.

With him, of so many others, my deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Lawrence in her bereavement. She was always charming and a perfect example for a very kindly gentleman.

Mr. J. T. Richardson

Another link in Southern Rhodesian history has been severed by the death in Essex, at the age of 70, of Mr. John Edric Richardson, the well-known former Native Commissioner in Matabeleland. In 1896 he arranged the famous *adaba* in the Matopos between Rhodes and the Matabele chiefs which ended the Matabele Rebellion. Later Mr. Richardson became N.C. of the district, and on retiring from the Civil Service he was elected a member of the first Rhodesian Parliament of 1924.

Mr. E. W. Davey, the well-known Rhodesian pioneer, who in 1893 became the first settler in Salisbury to Rhodesia, has died in Gwelo.

We regret to announce the death on September 11 at Kitamayu, Kuru, Kenya Colony, of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Brierley, F.R.C.S. (late F.R.C.S.). Only recently Colonel Brierley, who was a well-known figure in the Colony, resigned the offices of President and Chairman of the Kenya Coffee Plantation Owners' Association owing to pressure of work. At the same time Mrs. Brierley, to whom much sympathy will be extended, resigned the office of honorary secretary for the same reason.

Outward Airgraphs Now

The Postmaster General announces that, with the co-operation of the Service Departments and British Overseas Airways Corporation, the airgraph service has now been extended to include the following:


- (1) Coastal addresses in East and Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Africa and Mauritius.
 - (2) Passengers on the Air and Royal Air Force routes in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. (The service is only available to the ports in East Africa.)
 - (3) Personnel of H.M. ships, including Royal Fleet Auxiliaries and Merchant Navy vessels employed by Government and Government service, whose address is London, E.C.1, in South African waters.
 - (4) Personnel of Merchant Navy vessels, including Allied merchant vessels, under the control of the Admiralty, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, employed on ordinary commercial routes, which are expected to call at ports in countries included in (1) above.
- The charge for airgraph letters addressed to personnel of H.M. Forces and of the Merchant Navy is 3d., and for those addressed to civilians 8d.
- The homeward airgraph service from East Africa has been in operation for several months.

Mails Delayed by Enemy Action

The Postmaster General announces that the following parcel mails from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar for the United Kingdom have been lost by enemy action. Approximate dates of posting are given:

- Nairobi, January 16; Mombasa, January 20; Zanzibar, January 14; Dar es Salaam, December 20; January 17, 1943; January 6-20; Zanzibar, December 12; January 14, 1943.
- Will all readers in East Africa who wrote to us about the times indicated kindly repeat the substance of their communications?

SISAL & SUGAR MILING WAGONS
TRUCKS AND OF ALL TYPES



BASE BEARING WHEELS AXLES STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED
MALETUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents throughout the Empire
WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Torrhill St., Westminster, S.W.1

VIROL

BUILDS FOR LIFE

Weekly gain

- 2.6 oz. while on VIROL
- 1.2 oz. while on Halbut-Lin (and more)
- 0.3 oz. while nothing was added to usual meals



Results of Scientific Investigation
Recently published in "The Hygienic Officer"

It was only on Virol that the children reached the normal weight for their age. Pure cod liver oil or other cod liver oil preparations did not strengthen and build up after illness.

Obtainable at all Pharmacies and Grocers
Manufactured by W. & A. G. England

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

Repatriations from Ethiopia
Polish Refugees Reach East Africa

About 1,000 Italian families have been evacuated from Ethiopia to British East Africa and Rhodesia and about 2,300 Italian women, children and aged or infirm men have been repatriated to Italy. These removals account for about half of the Italian civilians in Ethiopia at the time of the British occupation. Most of the enemy subjects still awaiting evacuation have been removed from Addis Ababa to Harar, capital of the Odele Province, which remains under British military control.

Nearly 2,000 Polish refugees from Southern and Northern Rhodesia expect to receive a 500-ton cargo in internees from Abyssinia in a few weeks. Meanwhile, the Governor recently introduced the Legislative Council.

Nine hundred Poles have arrived in East Africa from Russia on their way to the highlands of Tanganyika Territory.

The United States flag was hoisted over an American troops' camp in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo recently, in the presence of the Governor-General and large crowds.

Lord Swinton, Resident Minister in West Africa, visited Leopoldville, Belgian Congo last week and has a two-days' conference with the Belgian minister in the Colonies.

Tribute to General Giffard

A wreath was laid to General Giffard who died for so long in East Africa. It was laid in a recent broadcast talk from a speaker, Swinton, who said:

"We have formed a day, General Giffard, in Command in Chief in West Africa. No one has a wider knowledge of Africa or a deeper understanding of African troops. He has good reason to be proud of the record of his men and of their achievements in the East African campaigns, where they fought with courage, with the aid of equipment and resources which were heavy odds and often in adverse climatic conditions. The new armies which General Giffard is making, will follow, maintain this high tradition."

Captain Laurence Hyslop, of the Scottish Scottish, who has died on active service in Italy, was formerly in the British Army in the Sudan.

Flight Officer O. W. Smith of Johannesburg, Kenya, is a prisoner of war in Italy.

While flying over the desert to attack a convoy off the coast east of the Red Sea, Flight Lieut. R. H. L. Dawson, of the Rhodesian Lighter Squadron, shot down one and drove off the others.

Living Officer Norman Goldsmith, D.F.C., who has taken part in 24 bomber raids over Europe, recently stated that during one raid over Kiel he glided down to about 1,500 feet to attack submarine mounds and got so low in his effort to avoid flak that the navigator suddenly shouted "Up! Up! Up!" They had nearly hit trees.

Lt. Ber. L. Ross, R.F.A., who has been awarded the Military Medal, is a Southern Rhodesian.

Uganda's Supply Board has appointed a Standing Committee composed of Messrs. R. C. Dakin, I.L.C. (Chairman), C. H. Bird, H. R. Fraser, A. S. Folkes and J. L. Panchmatia.

Mutuliira's Copper Production Committee consists of Messrs. R. M. Peterson, L. Lacey, and F. A. Books, respectively general manager, manager, and Assistant manager of the Roan Antelope and Mutuliira Copper Mines, Ltd. (representing the management); Messrs. W. Wilson, J. P. Morris, and H. Shillita, for the staff association; and Messrs. F. E. J. P. Murray (President of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union), A. C. Stevens (Chairman of the local branch); and C. S. W. Maeyer (a committee member), on behalf of the local branch of the Union.

The film "War Came to Kenya" will be generally released in London on October 5.

Kenya's Total Defence Union has started a class to teach women the use of firearms.

The Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation is collecting dressed leopard skins to provide cap badges for an East African unit.

Funds for War Purposes

Uganda's two months' special warships appeal raised £13,000.

Latest gifts to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and Comforts unit include £250 from the Kenya War Charities Fund and the people of Africa who have sent £100 from the National War Fund—Southern Rhodesia.

Mrs. G. M. Giffard has sent a cheque for the people of the Transvaal, £29 15s, to buy them the Churchill Portable Radio for war purposes.

Bomb Fatm, consisting of 2200 lbs. near Macheke, Southern Rhodesia, has been given by Mr. W. C. B. Price to the British on behalf of the Colony's war charities.

Members of the Luo tribe of Kenya recently sent £60 to members in England and Malta whose homes had been bombed.

Among this year's fifty-day donations for the Red Cross are £1,337 from collectors made in Tanganyika Territory, £1,300 from the Sudan, £600 and £2,000 from Uganda.

Chief A. W. S. S. of Southern Rhodesia recently sent 300 bags of mealie meal as a gift to the Rhodesian African Rifles.

During the seven months to the end of 1941, the Troops Hostel controlled by the Salisbury Army Committee of the Southern Rhodesia National War Fund supplied 1,138 meals and provided beds for 2,077 men.



A Smith express in the early days of the business delivering the mail, such as which the London newspapers were transferred en route, thus saving a day of more to country readers. Prompt delivery has been part of the W. H. Smith & Son business since the business was started.

W. H. SMITH & SON
for newspapers and magazines, newspapers advertisements, books to buy and borrow, stationery, printing and bookbinding, 1500 shops and region bookstalls in England and Wales. Head Office: Strand, London, W.C.2.

News Items in Brief

Lusaka, the Northern Rhodesian capital, now has a bus after the price being set at a fourth of the cost. In Tanganyika Territory 21,000 head of cattle were auctioned in 1941, the sum of £298,000 being realised.

The Financial Secretary of Zanzibar has been made a member of the Board of the Clove Growers' Association. The Controller of Industrial Manpower in Southern Rhodesia has rejected Gwelo's application for permission to build a new swimming bath.

The address of Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd. and of Sisal Estates, Ltd., is now 10 Old Jewry London E.C. 2 (Telephone: Clerkenwell 4708).

Telephone facilities between Portugal and her Colonies are to be increased following recent successful experiments between Lisbon and Portuguese East Africa.

Power to close for a period up to three months sections of road requiring repair at short notice in Tanganyika Territory has been given to the local authorities in order to avoid the long delays due to the provisions which await notification in the *Government Gazette*.

Blue seal in the Kenya Highlands is reported by the Masai Agricultural Research Institute to be in the third or fourth year after producing 50 to 70 leaves on the whereas in the lowlands of the Tanganyika plains, plants have already produced 180 leaves without polling.

Dr. Kautzke, Assistant Medical Officer of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has returned from his tour of the British East African Dependencies discussing with the local health departments the possibility of Yellow Fever control possible amendments in a report of last December.

It was imperative to get rid of the notion that the Colony could carry on business as if this was the concern of its people, declared Mr. M. D. Dwyer, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance and Supply, at the annual meeting of Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, because of the growing difficulty of maintaining commerce there must be the closest co-operation between the Government and the commercial community, the more so as the Government might have to become importers of goods.

East African Tea Crop

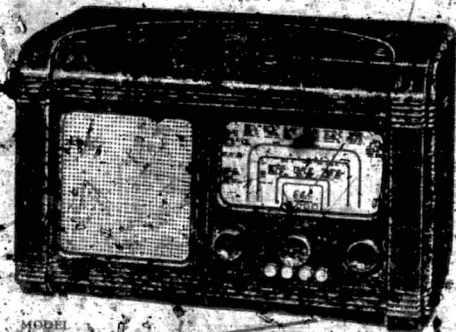
The Ministry of Food has purchased the whole of the exportable surplus of the East African tea crop recommended by the Tea Committee of the Common Food Board. The committee contains representatives of Great Britain, the Dominions, the United States, and Russia and the crop will be allocated among the United Nations and certain neutral countries.

Wheat Growing on Athi Plains

The prospect of 100,000 acres of the Athi Plains of Kenya under wheat for our armies in the Middle East, an intended transformation widely reported in the British and African Press, seemed to us too good to be true, and we have been at some pains to check and cross-check the story. Unfortunately, our misgivings have been proved well-founded. That round six-figure figure took its rise, we are officially informed, from a reply misinterpreted by newspapermen in Kenya. The facts shrink almost into insignificance in comparison with the hopes that have been raised. What is the truth? That only 50 acres have so far been ploughed; that a further similar area has been broken; that the plan is the modest one of having at least 1,000 acres under wheat early in 1943 and 10,000 acres by 1944. Some agricultural machinery for the scheme has arrived from America. The soil so far ploughed is better than was expected. It is not damaged to the crops from bird damage which is now feared so much as depredations by birds.



LONG Distance please...



A G.E.C. RADIO
triumphantly long distance broadcast received like locals thanks to new, highly developed technique.

A.C. OVERSEAS
World-wide reception is easy with this exceptionally sensitive 3-waveband "Superbet 6". A highly developed circuit includes two I.F. stages, giving greater selectivity. Noise has been almost eliminated. Distant stations are thus received with good volume and clarity. Four watts output maintains the good quality of reception and guards against overloading of the loudspeaker by the 30 watt amplifying stage. Wavelengths 12.5-15 metres in two bands, 170-200, 350 metres, controlled by push-button. Model BC 4262 for A.C. mains 190-250 volts, 40-100 cycles. Model BC 4262 for A.C. mains 110-130 volts and 210-230 volts, 40-100 cycles.

Made in England by The General Electric Co. Ltd., of England.

COMPANY MEETING

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.

Mr. N. C. S. Bosanquet's Statement

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LIMITED, was held at 27, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, on Tuesday, September 15.

Mr. N. C. S. BOSANQUET, Chairman of the company, presided.

The following is the Chairman's statement, issued to the shareholders with the accounts for the year ended March 31, 1942. It was taken as read.

Our meeting this year is a little later than last year, but we may congratulate our management in East Africa on getting the accounts sent home so expeditiously in spite of existing conditions.

Strengthening the Financial Position

The profit and loss account shows that after providing for depreciation on buildings and machinery we make a profit of £19,682. This figure becomes £7,683 after the allocation of £12,000 to taxation reserve. We are placing £7,000 to general reserve account, a step which will doubtless meet with your entire approval as being the first instalment towards the building up of a Reserve fund which will serve to strengthen the financial position of the company. We propose a dividend at the rate of 3% less tax, and carry forward £12,555 to the next account.

As regards depreciation we follow the programme adopted last year which provides for depreciation of buildings, machinery and railways at the rate of 30s per ton produced, and for the provision of a fund for replacement for the field. Our rotation programme for replacement deals with this side of the business thoroughly.

We have an excess profit liability in the accounts, but National Defence Contribution claims £11,134, and with income tax brings the necessary reserve up to £12,000.

The balance sheet shows capital expenditure on furniture areas amounting to £1,535, and on the remainder spent on capital account for greater areas, an account of railways and transport which cost £2,000. Our depreciation reserve now shows a fund of just over £18,000, exclusive of depreciation on the field, and brings the book cost of buildings, machinery and railways down to under £50,000.

We show a more satisfactory cash position this year. The large stocks of sisal shown in our last balance sheet have since been sold and floating assets less creditors and including the dividend now proposed, leave us with working capital amounting to £18,700. That is not a substantial working capital for a company engaged in the production of a commodity which has shown wide variation in selling prices, but we are perhaps justified in taking into consideration the working conditions and results of the current year as promising improvement in this connexion by March, 1943.

From Restriction to Maximum Output

In the past year we produced 4,300 tons of sisal. This year we estimate a crop of 6,300 tons, and with this larger crop may be expected to produce an increase in our revenue, it should also have the effect of offsetting to some considerable extent the increase which we should normally expect in the cost of production following the increase in cost of nearly everything we buy, but in servicing these estates.

Since addressing you last year a great change has taken place in the East African sisal industry. Then we were a restricted industry making efforts to adjust our domestic economy to come into line with the ex-

ception of a crop much below our capacity of full production. These conditions remained with us until the end of December, 1941, when the aggressive movements of the Japanese brought about a complete change in the outlook of East African fibre. The invasion of the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies resulted in East Africa being called upon to produce as much fibre as possible.

This last year's working loss, in consequence, been a little unusual in that during the first nine months we were occupied in keeping production down, and in the last three months pressing for a crop. Two main factors operate in making a violent change: first, the service of labour which has been disbanded or absorbed elsewhere must be regained, and the new spare time factories and machinery which has been out of commission must be brought back into service. These things take time, and production for the last three months of our financial year was not representative of the best we can do.

While the labour situation is improving I should hesitate to say that we have yet a sufficiency of cutters, but everything possible is being done to put this important side of the business on a satisfactory footing.

The maintenance of our factories and the repair to machinery and transport reflect the greatest credit on our management and engineering staff. The workshop has given excellent service throughout the year. Bombera Estate is now equipped with a two unit factory and all our Coronas are reported upon as being in excellent condition.

72% of Production No. 1 Grade

In touching upon the crop returns and percentages of grades for the year just concluded, I am dealing with an abnormal year, and therefore it must be taken with a reserve and do not represent returns which may be expected now that full crops permit normal estate practice to be carried on.

For example, no less than 72% of the fibre produced last year was No. 1 grade. Yes, we may expect an improvement in the quantity of No. 1 grade in comparison with past years, we can hardly look for so high a percentage as this, for it was due to some extent to the closing down of Mkomani Estate for six months during restriction. Our new plantings are showing a higher percentage of No. 1, and we have reason to hope that even Mkomani will give improved returns as regards quality when we start cutting in the new plantings on that estate.

I do not propose to charge upon cost of production figures for a year during which we practised restriction of output for part of the time and full cropping for part of the time does not provide a true picture of normal costings. On rotation work, however, we spent 27 1/2d. per ton of sisal produced, and that is the expenditure which now takes the place of the depreciation cost per ton which we at the time were accustomed to show in our accounts.

The money spent in the last year cleaning these estates of bushes is now paying for the work which is less costly, and the expense of rotating cleaned areas will be infinitely less than was required for rotating dirty fields. The actual area rotated up to planting at the date of this balance sheet was 232 hectares, but a further 302 hectares were in course of rotation and 282 hectares of this area have since been planted, leaving 30 hectares for completion later in the year, an excellent achievement in the face of difficult labour conditions.

Improved Housing of Africa's Labour

We have not had as much progress as we should have walked on housing. A good deal has been done, but much remains to do. Our management has this work very much in mind, and we hope that the programme for the current year will set us substantially further on.

want in the provision of satisfactory buildings for the labour force on each estate. We look forward to the time when the temporary but can be abolished and its place taken by good permanent dwellings.

The whole of our crop was purchased by the Ministry of Supply, and, including with those for which we treat from the Government of Enemy Preference, averaged a grossing price of £15.10d. per ton. Mlingote Estates as shown as a separate unit in our accounts for taxation purposes. We pay a royalty of £4 per ton to the Custodian, and the intention is that a sufficient sum of money will be made available for the estate to be rotated and upkeep so that it may remain an economic unit. Rotation work has been in a wayge up to the present, and we must expect decreasing crops and returns from Mlingote in the coming years.

Mr. Nash, our visiting agent and a pioneer of long experience, visited the company's estates in April last, and he gives an entirely satisfactory report on conditions in the field and factory. He makes suggestions regarding the use of tractors on a cement and Kibirkaga estates, and this is a question which will receive our careful consideration when machines and machinery are more readily available than is the case at present.

This Year's Crop Prospects

The crops we shall harvest for the current year are largely dependent upon labour conditions. The total harvested to the end of July is 7,657 tons, as compared with 856,102 at the same date last year—not an unsatisfactory position. We have occasion to be apprehensive regarding the selling of a good crop should have the effect of keeping the cost of production within reasonable limits.

Every member of our staff in Rhodesia is overdue for home leave and a little time to the way in which men who must be tired have carried out their duties in the face of many difficulties, one of which is

to have had, owing to the withdrawal of men to the Home Services, the estates have been understaffed, the results, which have been achieved during the last twelve months, are a testimony to the highest praise.

The Management in East Africa

Mr. J. C. Grace has been in East Africa with our affairs for more than five years and since November, 1940, has shouldered the heavy responsibility of the conduct of these estates. It is hard to say some of the things that this is a heavy responsibility to place on one man's shoulders and that it is essential that a man be found for the management of the estates in East Africa when he comes home on a tropical leave. The opening by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company of an office in Tanga provided us with the opportunity we have been looking for, and in appointing that firm as our managing agents we hope to ease the load carried by Mr. J. C. Grace and to establish a system of management which will relieve him of much of the office and routine work. It will at the same time provide that continuity of management which can only be obtained by the employment of a firm—a system which has proved so successful in the administration of estates in the Far East.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The past season in Matabeleland has proved the worst on record in the history of Southern Rhodesia, the rainfall amounting to only 10.5 inches. Mr. C. S. Hockley, Chairman of the Matabeleland Exploration Company, said:

Let us in Africa follow the example of some of the older countries by trying to grab all industry for ourselves even though we have got the materials that for other parts of Africa and not in the Union, if we take the long and sound view, South Africans should establish their own. H. J. van der Bijl, Director-General of War Supplies in the Union of South Africa.

Discovering Rhodesia



But your exploring need not be done in the same way as the pioneers. You can now travel in fast, comfortable trains with sleeping, accommodation and fully equipped dining cars which run to Rhodesia from all South African Ports and from Beira. The journey from Cape Town to Bulawayo taking 47 hours and east from Beira to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, 23 hours.

RHODESIA RAILWAYS Ltd. Englemere Hill, Accra, Beira

ASK ANY TOURIST AGENCY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesia Broken Hill

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Ltd. reports a profit for the year ended December 31, 1946, of £48,164 (before providing for taxation) against £16,831 in the previous year. Income tax in the United Kingdom and Rhodesia and excess profits tax in Rhodesia for an amount provided in 1939 for E.P.T. in the U.K. not required, amounted to £24,044. £144,266 was brought forward from last year, and £207,000 is allocated for capital expenditure, leaving £788,891 to be carried forward. The capital expenditure programme on the Lunsemwa Power Station and the Condensator and other plant required for dealing with the sulphide ores is expected to require the appropriation of the surplus of profits during the next two years if those profits are maintained at the 1941 level.

The issued capital of the company remains £3,190,858, the capital reserve account has been raised to £700,000, there is a taxation reserve of £40,000, and sundry creditors total £135,368. The mining property appears in the balance sheet at £983,800. Mulungushi and Lunsemwa power installations at £794,276; buildings, machinery, plant, equipment, etc., at £1,664,581; stores at £228,076; stocks of zinc and vanadium (since realised) at £182,332; patents at £83,558; and cash at £267,979.

The directors are Mr. S. S. Taylor (Chairman and Managing Director), Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (alternate), Mr. W. E. Groves, and Messrs. G. A. Davis, Cromwell Hockley, E. H. Hely-Hutchinson (alternate), Sir E. H. Clifford, and Mr. A. C. Watson (alternate). Mr. C. S. Taylor.

The 32nd ordinary general meeting is to be held in London at noon next Monday.

Etina-Gold Mine

The Etina-Gold Mining, Ltd., reports a net profit for the year ended March 31, 1947, of £13,120 (against £16,874 in 1946) and dividend of 2% less tax, will amount to £6,750 gross. £6,000 is to be transferred to depreciation reserve, and £10,604 carried forward.

During the year 53,400 tons of ore were mined and 2,000 tons of rubble treated, for a total yield of 10,500 ounces of gold. Development amounted to 57,040 tons of ore and the estimated ore reserves at the end of the year, exclusive of rubble, were 91,170 tons of an average day value of 0.18 dwt., or an average of 2,030 tons.

The general manager in Rhodesia, Mr. James Cook, a free account of ill health at the end of March and died in May. Mr. R. A. Hutchinson has been appointed mine manager, the company's consulting engineer in Rhodesia is Mr. E. A. H. Prior, and Lieut. Colonel D. McDonald is the local agent.

Wing Commander D. G. Nairn, R.A.F., who retired from the board, was re-elected at the week's annual meeting. It was Mr. W. W. Halliday who was co-opted a director with Mr. W. B. Ridsdel and Mr. J. S. Heald, who held their offices as directors. The other members of the board are Sir G. B. H. Fell (Chairman), Mr. J. S. Heald, A. C. Lotbiniere and Mr. H. E. Hooper.

Tanzania Gold Mining Syndicate

Tanzania Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., which has large interests in two East African gold mining enterprises, Rosterman Gold Mines and Syndicate reports a profit of £617 for the year ended December 31, 1946, as a result of the recovery of £2,670 in respect of income tax. The net dividend is £100,000 and there are loans of £2,788. Investments appear in the balance sheet at £2,777, but the auditor notes that the net asset valuations are substantially lower and that the provision has been made for depreciation. Cash at bank amounts to £1,000. The annual report was held in London yesterday. The directors are Sir J. M. Kirkpatrick, Chairman, Capt. J. E. Moring and Mr. F. J. Loring.

Bushy Creek. For the quarter to June the millings were 24,200 tons, yielding 2,008 oz. gold, equivalent to 3.32 dwg. Working revenue was £60,540, or £1 5s. 8d. per ton, and working costs totalled £47,947, equal to 17s. 8d. per ton. Total development was 2,748 ft., of 1,275 ft. sample 1.20 ft. The payable reef disclosures were 180 ft. in length, 22 in 10' width, and had a value of £1.2 dwg.

The fact that bones made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in newspapers should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Statements Worth Noting

There is that which hinders us, yet hath nothing there is that that directly hinders us, yet hath greater riches. —Proverbs 17:17

The decision to introduce petrol rationing here was made before Southern Rhodesia announced its intention to do so. "Rationing at any rate, we were in first." —Mr. T. S. Phipps, Chief Controller, Northern Rhodesia, in recent broadcast.

In order to obtain a balance between agriculture workers and the State to the mutual benefit of the land and the people, the needs of the people whose surplus to agriculture possibilities must be ascertained. —Mr. C. G. O'Brien, Chief, in charge of Soil Conservation, Kenya.

The factories which supplied the Rhodes for the manufacture of all kinds of products are today playing an important part in the maintenance of the war effort, not only in the Rhodesias, but in the whole of the African continent. If Rhodes and his co-directors had utilised the profits of their mining activities entirely for their own benefit we should probably not be here today. —Mrs. N. A. Phipps, President of the Association of Chambers of Industries of Rhodesia.

The present Parliament was elected to see Southern Rhodesia through the war, and the tendency throughout the Empire is to avoid elections in war-time. If there is a widespread feeling in the country that an election should not take place, the will of Parliament can be extended by an amendment to the Constitution. It is as easy to prevent a thing as impossible for men of active service to vote, owing to their being in scattered units in many different theatres of war. —Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

FOR INDUSTRY!

KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Capex power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices. Special tariffs are available for industrial users. Very favourable terms can be offered for lease-growers in the Tanganyika.

SYSTEMS: in Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles/415 and 240 volts.
in Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles/400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN BEST AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Malindi, Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Tanganyika: Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dist. of: Saipam, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Mtwara, Mwainga.

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

BRUSH

**MOTOR
GENERATOR
SETS**



Over Half a Century of
Specialist Experience in
Brush Products
The three main types of set available
are:-
1. The three phase set for
supplying power to
factories, etc.
2. The single phase set for
supplying power to
factories, etc.
3. The single phase set for
supplying power to
factories, etc.

Representatives

**LEHMANN'S
(India) LTD.
PO. BOX
DAR ES SALAAM**

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED**

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March, 1866

Established at Calcutta on September 1863

Bankers to the Government in KENYA and UGANDA

Subscribed Capital
Paid-up Capital
Reserve Fund

Board of Directors

MR. LEWIS GORD JAMES, Esq., Chairman
MR. K. M. CHANDLER, Esq., President
MR. R. M. CHANDLER, Esq., C.M.F.,
General Manager
MR. H. LAWRENCE, Esq.,
London Manager

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| CALCUTTA | CUTTACK | DELHI | DHAKA | KOLKATA | RAIPUR | SHANAR | SRINAGAR | VARANASI |
| BOMBAY | BANARAS | DELHI | DAHORE | LUDHIANA | RAIPUR | SHANAR | SRINAGAR | VARANASI |
| MADRAS | MADRAS | MADRAS | MADRAS | MADRAS | MADRAS | MADRAS | MADRAS | MADRAS |
| KARACHI | KARACHI | KARACHI | KARACHI | KARACHI | KARACHI | KARACHI | KARACHI | KARACHI |
| CHITTAGONG | CHITTAGONG | CHITTAGONG | CHITTAGONG | CHITTAGONG | CHITTAGONG | CHITTAGONG | CHITTAGONG | CHITTAGONG |
| AMRITSAR | AMRITSAR | AMRITSAR | AMRITSAR | AMRITSAR | AMRITSAR | AMRITSAR | AMRITSAR | AMRITSAR |

The Bank is authorized to receive deposits in all currencies and to issue banknotes in all currencies. It also acts as a clearing house for all banks in India and abroad. The Bank is a member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. The Bank is also a member of the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. The Bank is also a member of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

Advertisers, you saw it East Africa and Rhodesia

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
 SOUTH WEST AFRICA PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
 MAURITIUS NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND
 ZANGANYIKA KENYA UGANDA ETHIOPIA ERITREA
 SUDAN EGYPT PALESTINE CYPRUS MALTA GIBRALTAR
 BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH GUIANA
 BRITISH WEST INDIES NEW YORK (Agency)
 LONDON MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL

London Office:
 9 CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON, W.1, E.C.2
 27, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3
 OCEANIC HOUSE, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1

HEAD OFFICE, 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE OF ROOFS AND ENGINEERING

CONSULT

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

LIMITED

BULAWAYO
 SALISBURY
 GATOOMA
 NDOLA
 BEIRA

BRANCHES IN KENYA at NAIROBI & KILINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE TRADING CO. LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CONGO COFFEES

BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way of Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service, with stocks at

London
 Lagos
 Zanzibar
 Dar es Salaam
 Nairobi
 Kampala
 Mombasa

AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY LIMITED

170 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

BRAITHWAITE

PRESSED STEEL TANKS for every form of Liquid Storage

BRAITHWAITE & Co. ENGINEERS Ltd.

Manufacturers of
 Bridges, Piers, Jetties, Steel Buildings, Screwdown Rises and Cylinders, Pressed Steel Tanks, Steel Trusses, Pressed Steel Tanks

London Office: 27 KINGS HOUSE, HAYMARKET, S.W.1
 Telephone: W.U. 3993

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 17, 1942

Volume 19 (New Series) No. 941

6d Weekly, 30s Yearly Postfree

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

TRAVEL IN COMFORT ON A R. I. SHIP



Ask you to support the
MERCHANT NAVY COMFORT SERVICE
by making a donation of Service or
money to the National Appeal
Headquarters, 60 (S) Heath Street,
London, N.W.3.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 25, Abchurch Lane, Street, E.C.4, LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Old Broad Street, E.C.2
FREIGHT: Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Ltd., 1, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, MacKenzie & Co., Ltd.
BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Mack & Co., Ltd.

For all matters concerning

TRADE with or TRAVEL

to EAST AFRICA

SMITH, MACKENZIE & COMPANY, LTD.

MOMBASA, NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, ZANZIBAR,
TANGA, KAMPALA, LINDI

London Office: LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3.

(Phone AVENUE 4680)

ROBIN LINE

EAST REGULAR CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, BEIRA,
LOURENÇO MARQUES, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH,
CAPE TOWN

(INDI, WILKINSON, KILINDINI, etc. on special offers) AND

NORTH AMERICA

THROUGH BOOKINGS FOR

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS,
BOSTON and TRINIDAD, B.W.I.

LONDON—MITCHELL COTTIS & Co. Ltd., Winchester Old Broad Street, London W.1
Telephone: GUYSON 5411-53

MOMBASA AND NAIROBI—MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. (S.A.) LTD.
CAPE TOWN—MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. (S.A.) LTD. DURBAN—MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: ROBIN LINE, 39, CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

EXPORTERS

210, BISHOPSGATE
LONDON, E.C.2

Exporters of Wattlebark, Native Grown
Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves,
Hides, Goatskins, etc.

AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Branches at Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Kampala.
Importers of Hardware and Building Materials, Curries, Waxes and Spices. Specialists in Cotton piece goods for Native Trade.

IMPORTERS

BRANCHES IN KENYA

at NAIROBI & KILINDINI

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE CO. LTD.

MILLERS OF EAST AFRICAN and CONGO COFFEES

TRANS ZAMBESIA CENTRAL AFRICA

NYASALAND ALWAYS

THE LINK BETWEEN BEING IN 'NYASALAND'
Passenger services to Tabora, Mombasa and Durban via East Africa, Trans Africa and Sunday Express. Weekly services to Durban.
RETURN FIRST-CLASS TOURIST TICKETS AVAILABLE THREE MONTHS FOR SINGLE FARE

London Office: 3, Thayer's House, Queen Street Place, E.C.4

DIAMINE

WRITING INKS INK POWDERS

GUMS, PASTES, TYPEWRITER INKS, MARKING PASTES, STENCIL INKS
Have a World Wide Reputation for Excellence of Quality
Largest Stock of Writing Inks and Powders in the World
Indians through Merchants
WEBSTER & CO. LTD.
Diamine Works, Silverdale, England

Be Advertised Goods They Have Been Proved By Use

SOUTH
AFRICAWEST & EAST
AFRICA

UNION-CASTLE LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

With calls at Lobito, Walvis Bay, Capetown, Mossel
Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço
Marques, Beira, and East African Mombasa.
Direct Cable Service between New York and East Africa.

For further particulars apply to

HEAD OFFICE: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Telephone: MANsion House 2550

West End Agents: 125, FINSBURY LANE, LONDON, S.W.1. Telephone: WHItchall 1911

Branch Offices at: Otago, Port Natal, Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mozambique. Agents at Middle East: T. A. Bulmer & Co.

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT
AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICATHE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy, and
comfortable train services.FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves, to the excellent
fishing rivers, on to the inland seas—and for tourists going even
further afield there are the high connections with the Sudan, the South
and the Belgian Congo.WHILE if you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa the
Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming
areas.

A Railway's Dining Coach

BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the
details of the service be explained to you
by our journeying.

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Write or telephone to
The East African Railways, Nairobi, or
to any Travel Agency.