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Principal Contents

Matters of Moment 125
 Fiddle 130
 Gen. Smuts 130
 Imperial Parliament 130
 Sir Henry G. Gurney 130
 General Smuts 130
 Phyllis K. Procter 130
 Annals 130

Background to 130
 War News 130
 Personalia 132
 Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry 130
 Questions in Parliament 130
 Latest Mining News 130

MATTERS OF MOMENT

TO ALL CONCERNED WITH EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA, as to all other throughout Africa and the world, ignoring the fight for mankind's destiny now at stake, the speech of General Smuts to the assembled peers and commoners of the Imperial Parliament, has like the occasion, a unique significance at this stage in our Empire's history. This is the first and finally to the character of General Smuts, for this great man in himself carries all that the word leadership means. He has an unparagoned degree of foresight, intuition, energy, with those three qualities an integrity without which of themselves they are worthless. Proof of this truth is furnished by his actions at crucial moments in the story of our troubled times. And the cross-euro and cross-racial it was General Smuts who sought most consistently to abate mere blind vindictive sentiment, at least as emphatic in stressing the need for genuine safeguards against the recurrence of Germany's aggressive mania, he lost no opportunity of resisting Germany's hideous attempts to seize foothold in Africa. Between the two world wars it was among the few voices which warned the Empire of the world of the dangers which lurked in the shadows of the clouds of the air signs of the more serious and renewed that very terrible evil against which the Empire vainly pleaded and strained for its own security. It was General Smuts who, in the supreme crisis once more from the front, pressed aside all thoughts of rest or reward and took

control of our Africa at the crucial moment in 1939 when the large wheeling turn of the wheel would have brought confusion to that South Africa which by its very position and power controls the destiny of all Africa, itself the keystone of the arch of our Empire; and it has been he, despite time in mere terms of the years, and heedless of distance or discomfort, who has been from the outbreak of hostilities, and is today, the delighting and tireless spirit behind all our campaigning in that continent against the common foe. It remained only for him to state the record which is a record and character. He has done so in the very heart of the Empire, which has seen the most magnificent benefits. The results, one of the most magnificent of an epoch made historic by the might of man who values all that makes life worth living against the unaided powers of darkness, which even in the times of utter despair at last to be faced by the turning of humanity, the same man.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE
 Director of Demobilisation
 Rhodesian soldiers
 four of the most
 complete
 demobilised.
 second surprise

most of those who wish to make their future in their future vocations. That, of course, is encouraging for it means that life on the land continues to make its appeal to Colonial men of varied backgrounds which will be of considerable help to them when they become farmers. Another healthy fact is that four out of five of those who have notified their wish to go on the land want to be general farmers, and that only one in ten proposes to engage wholly in tobacco growing, hitherto generally regarded by Rhodesians as the most attractive of agricultural operations. Rhodesians and East Africans require no reminders of the dangers of one-crop production or of the advantage of mixed farming to the individual and the community. These truths have evidently impressed the men in the forces, who having to take risks when come in war, clearly prefer some measure of security in peace. When more of the recruits have completed and returned the demobilisation questionnaire, a close analysis of the replies should provide most useful and interesting data which should facilitate the preparation of appropriate plans for the re-absorption of the civil life of men released from the Services. One of the most obvious requirements is the provision of a practical and adequate scheme of land settlement.

That it is the intention of the Government of the Colony to foster the movement for increas-

ing agriculture is implicit in its decision to permit men to alienate no land to Europeans during the war, in Rhodesia's belief that every possible chance may be offered after the cessation of hostilities to those who have been called upon to forsake meantime their normal occupations. "Who can doubt that such a policy is sound, even though at the present it may prevent the acquisition of land by men invalided out of the Services? It is, of course, most regrettable that they should be met by such an obstacle upon their discharge, but they will appreciate even in their disappointment that the rule has been applied in the general and genuine interest of the fighting forces, and with the clear determination that the many men, a considerable proportion of them aliens, who have entered the Colony since the outbreak of war shall not have unfair opportunities of acquiring land while others are in military duty." Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, from both of which we have had many complaints of the failure of the local Governments to deal with these problems, might well follow Southern Rhodesia's lead. The attitude of those East African Governments appears to be that whereas they may reasonably refuse to permit the sale or transfer of land to enemy aliens (not all of whom are injured), it is not their responsibility to restrain such transactions in the case of non-enemy aliens. Such calculated inaction appears to us, as it does to every East African correspondent who has written us on the subject, to be inexcusable weakness, which inevitably prejudices the citizen now on service.

TIDINGS

Where Reason Reigns

Following the promise of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, to use his best endeavours to bring about an amicable settlement of the outstanding questions in dispute between the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union and the Railway Administration, a conference has been held in Salisbury between the Government of the two Rhodesias, the Railway Administration and the Union. It was decided that a committee should be set up, consisting of a Chairman acceptable to all parties, two members to be appointed by the two Governments, two representatives nominated by the Union, and two by the railways.

Film of Mission 101

A film is to be made of Brigadier De A. Sandford's remarkable war exploits as leader of the expedition from the Sudan into Abyssinia, which, by routing and rallying the Patriotic forces, did so much to restore the Emperor Haile Selassie. The film is to be directed by Brazilian-born Alberto Cavalcanti, who is going to Ethiopia in the spring with a party of about 50 technicians. "Mission 101," the official title of Brigadier Sandford's little column, is the principal theme of the film.

Protect Friends

To protect the interests of Rhodesian business men absent on active service, the Town Council of Bulawayo is considering the proposal of a special committee that it should refuse trading licences during the war to businesses which are to be managed by enemy aliens and to any new concerns, unless the applicants have been on active service during the present hostilities. It is also suggested that transfers of existing licences should be permitted only if the purchaser has been on active service, is Rhodesian-born, a British subject who has previously held a general dealer's licence, or a British subject who has been in the Colony for two years.

The University of Travel

At a conference of the Sons of England recently held in Bulawayo, a scheme was formulated under which young Rhodesians in certain professions and trades might after the war temporarily change places with men in similar employment in other parts of the Empire, so that they might gain in experience. The proposal follows the line of the interchange of teachers initiated by the Government of Southern Rhodesia before the war. It is hoped that financial difficulties will be overcome by the various employers' associations, whose members it is suggested, would benefit as much as the employees.

General Smuts Addresses Parliament

His Great Speech to Lords and Commons

WHILE GENERAL SMUTS has been addressing a special assembly of members of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament in London, he gave one of the most stirring reviews of the war position and post-war problems that has yet taken form in any speech.

The scene of this indeed extraordinary session of the Imperial Parliament was a special chamber of great architectural dignity. Here, before an audience gathered and mixed regard to rank or legislative precedence, the great African and world figure was introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, the father of the House of Commons. With them on the dais (upon the glare of floodlight was directed) were the proceedings) were the Prime Minister and on either flank the Speaker of the Commons, the Lord Chancellor, and in the Lords twelve similar figures.

General Smuts's speech took the form of a wide survey both of the war and the future and of the Allied Nations. It started just before the beginning of the present Western Desert offensive, upon the strategy which so greatly depends the future of our cause, while it contained cautious hints in the light of the attack upon progress with a forecast.

In the course of his address General Smuts said:

British Empire Standing the Test

One reason why our title varies from the title of the country is that the British Empire is the great world group we fight. What has happened is that a striking of the real parts of the time is some quarters, which is not true.

It is true that the most serious experiments in political organization in this period of the history of the world, the present and future of the world, which may be in store for human society, the present and future of the world, which may be in store for human society, the present and future of the world, which may be in store for human society.

Knowing the dangers and temptations of this world, she stresses and strains imposed on us, nothing has been more remarkable to me than the confidence in this vast structure under the hand of Providence. We have suffered, we are poorer, we shall be poorer still. We have had to pay the price of our freedom and our rights. It is a wonder that in the fourth year of our struggle, we should sometimes come moments of disunion and of doubt, and occasionally even a sense of frustration. But still this great Commonwealth remains the heart of the defence of the most terrible onslaught ever made on human freedom and justice. It stands unshaken, the people of the world are with us, the people of the world are with us, the people of the world are with us.

The Spirit of Great Britain

Glory has no part in this land. I speak not of the glory of what will be the new world, but of the glory of the spirit which has sprung from the land from the soul of its people, and has been a great light to the people of the world. It is the spirit of the new world, the spirit of the new world, the spirit of the new world. It is the spirit of the new world, the spirit of the new world, the spirit of the new world. It is the spirit of the new world, the spirit of the new world, the spirit of the new world.

In the first three years of the war our role has been that of a defender. This we will continue to do for the present and for the future. The enemy has six years' head start in Africa could we successfully assume the offensive, but it does not prevent me from dwelling on the future. We have now reached the fourth year of the war, and the offensive phase is inevitable. The stage is set for the final struggle.

The whole of the kind of heavy setbacks and some of the necessary means to prepare.

Turning to the widest aspect of the war and to the position of the United Nations, those of British and his associates, General Smuts said:

Horrors of Nazism

It has been a great privilege to stand at a distance and to see the progress of this forward in the calendar of human history. The essence of European civilization is being trampled underfoot.

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General Smuts's Engagements

General Smuts attended a Council at Buckingham Palace on Thursday last week, accompanied by Captain J. M. Smuts, his son, and a staff of officers. He had an audience of the Queen and was escorted by the Queen's Guard to the Central Hall, where he presided at the luncheon in honour of Mrs. Roosevelt. On Sunday evening students during in hall at King's College, Cambridge, and a great surprise when General Smuts gave them the paving an informal visit to the University. He was the general and in the night the night as the guest of Professor C. F. Raven, Master of Christ's College. They have also been in Dover and the defence area.

The Moffat Papers

The London-Missionary Society has received from the Southern Rhodesian Government a collection of the valuable Robert Moffat papers. The collection consists of 812 letters written by Moffat between 1818 and 1870, and seven extra-fragments and diaries between 1820 and 1870 and eight other journals, recording life at Kuruman from 1821 to 1826. Arikaralet's diary (1824-1825) deals with Tanti and relations of his people in the town, and visits to the Kei and the Yellow and Kalung Rivers in 1825. The papers, which include many letters and fragments of Moffat, are a valuable addition to the knowledge of early days in Southern Rhodesia.

Camel Corps Defeat Locusts

The Southern Rhodesia Camel Corps recently conducted a successful campaign against swarms of locust hoppers in the district north of the port of Beira. Locusts being unobtainable at short notice, the commanding officer procured troops for trenching work. By the time the locusts had been driven away, they had arrived by an iron camel. The Camel Corps had already destroyed the

General Smuts: by Sir Edward Gigg, M.P.

Wise Man of Faith and of Works

FORTY YEARS AGO on a dark night in the heart of the South African War a troop of 2400 determined men rode their ponies across the waters of the Orange River, swirling on beneath them, and launched upon a desperate mission to raise the Cape Colony. They failed miserably, but they did raise the Dutch farmers of the Orange River and the British Army, then engaged in the defence of the scattered Boer Commandos in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, but they ended their mission for many months, escaping again and again from British columns by virtue of a leader brilliant in stratagem and of iron resolve.

That leader, a spare young man of only 30 years, had not to be regarded as nothing more than a rather tiresome lawyer and a politician of marked force and subtlety. He had taken to soldiering because patriotism burnt in him like a flame. He proved himself a born generalissimo leader.

As late as 1902 he had hoped against hope that Germany would redeem her promise and declare war in support of the Boer Republic. Fourteen years later he led a British Army to the conquest of Germany's chief African Colony. Then, as a member of Mr. Lloyd George's War Cabinet he played a conspicuous part in the German collapse of 1918.

Reconciliation with Lord Milner

One of the greatest leaders of men was Jan Christiaan Smuts, a Boer, a peace and impicable enemy of the British, the backbone of his greatest and most trusted soldier, who the first took up the responsibilities of a British Minister in 1917, his appointment without a shadow of doubt being attacked by critics of the Government, both Conservative and Liberal. But Lord Milner, whom he had always regarded as the most inveterate of his foes, realised his quality as clearly as Mr. Lloyd George and held out the hand of friendship to him. For the reconciliation there needed greatness in both men, and it was abundantly justified.

The war problems confronting us today are at least as complex as those of 1918. As then, our faith in ultimate victory is unshaken, but the immediate results of our long efforts are deeply disappointing, and Smuts can bring an even wider experience to help us through the maze. He has therefore been welcomed from end to end of the land as an almost legendary hero, an Arthur, and to wield the brand Excalibur. Mr. Churchill expressed a universal desire when he asked him to address the members of both Houses of Parliament.

It is not surprising that the Prime Minister has a common which achieved that national status only years ago, and which is still an unaltered feature in comparison with the East Powers, which are the main antagonists in this vast world struggle—is it not amazing that the leader of an electorate of scarcely a million voters should have won for himself such loyal pre-eminence amongst the world's ruling classes?

Conquest by Character

There is a triumph of brain and still more of character, conquest by sheer force of personality, which I think, no parallel in political history.

Among his many qualities I will try to picture the most significant.

First certainly was that of mind and body. His physical toughness is proverbial. It is all the more remarkable because he was so frail and sickly as a child that he played and stayed for 10 years on his father's farm before he ever left his father's side. Thereafter his career at school and Cambridge was brilliant, but he

remained a solitary figure, sensitive, to his father's grief from the open-air life of a farmer, until his 30th year, when was suddenly developed him into a physical paladin with the resilience of steel.

That toughness of fibre he has kept throughout the war, despite a record of work which few men can equal. Field-Marshal Smuts was both in 1917 and 1918, no one knew him better, will testify that he is a man of unshakable...

When he recently flew from South Africa to Cairo to meet Mr. Churchill there he insisted on his pilot steering the aeroplane over the great Central African range of Ruwenzori because he wished to take photographs from a position vertically above the highest peaks. Ruwenzori is at its highest almost 17,000 feet, and it was only after safety to fly considerably above that. Such an altitude with oxygen gas is a strain upon the youngest heart and lungs, but the Field-Marshal took his photographs without leaving a hair.

His power of work no doubt arises in part from the physical endurance, but the range and vigour of his mind are equally exceptional. Despite his continuous immersion in public affairs, he is in his leisure a philosopher and a scientific student of wide reputation. His published work on his own theory of creative evolution, to which he has given the name of *Hylozoism*, shows the breadth of his knowledge; and he is a Fellow of the Royal Society for each standing that he has been invited to preside over the Centenary Meeting of the British Association in York and London 12 years ago.

What has caught the attention of a much wider world is a lofty philosophic impatience with routine and complacent ideas, a brave and buoyant outlook, which is closely allied to the temper of our 20th century young.

Impatience with routine and complacency

We are painfully conscious of such eager effort seems to be expended in vain. Government is not so much a business that the multitude of authorities tends to induce a frustrating paralysis. Smuts has proposed the final solution, it is, to master him.

Alone to his power of mind is a power of action which is only spurred by obstacles in his path. When Kruger fled from Britain 30 years ago he left the resources of the Republic in the hands of its reserve of gold, to fall into the hands of the swiftly advancing British troops. These were all the Boers had for containing the struggle, but not one of them, except Smuts, the youthful State Attorney who had hitherto been a man of books and papers, was a man at arms. Upon the offices with 500 men he washed aside the arrogant officials who asked him for proper attire, and got a way with all the gold just in time to run the gauntlet of the surrounding British columns.

Never since he has acted in that way. Sometimes it has led him into trouble. But democracies need action, ruthless action, in the racing ordeal of war, and it is helpful to know that Smuts yields the shears only to the necessity when confronted by red tape or even by barbed wire.

Smuts has a true sense of duty, both in peace and war, and his action is always part of a far-reaching design, since he is not only for today but for tomorrow.

He is in his faith a fervent disciple of Cecil Rhodes, and though he was driven by the Jameson Raid into a cynical distrust of everything British, the larger vision returned to him with the movement for Union in South Africa, of which he became a protagonist, and in his later days he has spoken of Rhodes with the reverence of his earlier life. Rhodes, he said in 1929, had a priceless faculty of imagination of vision, of seeing the greater plan into which the details of his

By the courtesy of the B. H. C. we are enabled to publish these lengthy extracts from a broadcast given on the 11th of June 1933, by Sir Edward Gigg, M.P., at the request of the B. H. C.

working life and his daily life lived. The indeed of Rhodes, but equally true of Smuts.

Smuts's vision of tomorrow is akin to that which still in all progressive souls throughout the world. His mind seems to dwell in open spaces stretching to far horizons and filled with sun like the view of his own spacious land. I remember feeling that intensely when I sat with him some time before this war on the roof of his farm at Tene and talked of the shape of things to come, particularly in Africa. Incidentally that farmhouse, which Smuts adores, is a simple wooden building set up as a British regimental mess in the South African War 40 years ago.

For Smuts the narrow racialism of many of his fellow countrymen is an anathema. He is himself of mixed race, Dutch and Huguenot, but unlike Hitler he believes in the mixture of races; provided the strains be sound. For the African continent he sees no future shadows unless the Europeans who inhabit it come together and bring in fresh European blood. For the peace of the world at large he sees an equal need of partnership between nations which share the same ideals. Of these the two most responsible, he would say, are the British

Empire and the United States of America, and he speaks of both of these great nations as systems with an authority such that they should be free from the super-national detachment of mind.

Wonderful as it is that a man who broke convulsively from a fever Rhodesia for 10 years, and whose suffering should ever since have been working heart and soul for the partnership of freedom-loving peoples which was also Rhodesia's central ideal.

We are proud of Field Marshal Smuts as living proof that our Empire can furnish education as fitting servant upholder of its values, mankind proud of him because his mind dwells in a future for which we also yearn, and which he, more than most living men, can help us to realize. We need him at this hour as deeply as we needed him in 1917.

He is a man of faith and also a man of works. His wisdom will assuredly help us to find the quickest road to victory through the blinding fog of war; and it will help us to build up a that victory with the universality of purpose and fairness to all.

THE WAR

Continued Progress in Madagascar

Eight Hundred Prisoners Taken Without a British Casualty

CONTINUED PROGRESS is being made by our forces in Madagascar, where 800 prisoners were taken without a single casualty among the attack.

Vichy's Minister of the Colonies announced the occupation by British troops on the island of Antananarivo, 400 miles south of Antananarivo, the capital.

The German controlled Daily Telegraph at the weekend that French prisoners taken in Madagascar had been ill-treated. "We know that they have been treated according to international law," it said. "Their personal belongings were taken away, and they deprived of their money and other valuables. These falsehoods are part of the German attempts to rouse French hostility against Britain, and to excite still further hatred to maintain in the minds of Germans."

Biggest Operation Since Malaya

A delayed dispatch from *The Times* of all correspondent in Madagascar, dated October 27, and published on Tuesday last, states:

"Eight hundred prisoners, including a brigade commander and his staff, without a single casualty on our side, the most fantastic outcome of a battle yet in the island, about the biggest operation in Madagascar since Malaya."

"When our troops felt their way forward beyond Antananarivo a few days ago, it became clear that Vichy forces were holed up in the hills, carefully selected positions in the hills, outside the roads to the south. Their positions were in the form of a horseshoe of hills six miles deep and about 4000 ft. high, enclosing a large fertile and wooded valley, and a large town and fields."

"Although this ran the main road south to Fianarantsoa, and we pursued our usual tactics of pushing, but it was the successful of pushing armoured cars and infantry along the road and we pushed into some of the hills. The first disaster came when we passed the opening of the horseshoe and entered the valley. We should have been a better target for machine guns, mortars, and other things, being the hillsides. Instead of troops marching and the back of the Vichy positions, we were in their rear. The defenses were caught during the advance, and were surrounded."

"The weather proved a leading part. The country was hidden in a vast blanket of cloud and the valley below was visible. The mist was one of our best allies. It gave perfect cover for our tanks, armoured cars, and together with the fact that we had two days to prepare our plan and to get our artillery ready, is the best explanation of our success."

"How carefully preparation was made is how important was the factor of accurate timing and coordination can be gathered from the fact that a Tannanika battalion was sent to the north of the hills, to cross the mountains north of

the enemy flank in order to take up a position from which to occupy the village of Tse-to. This road cut the road to the south. The King's African Rifles, from the south, successfully attacked on the opposite flank and then both converged on the centre. The main operation was over by 9 a.m."

Figures issued by the C.O. of the 2nd Division show that 32% of the male European population of Southern Rhodesia between the ages of 15 and 40 inclusive are in the Armed Forces. Of Rhodesians serving outside the Colony, 34% have received commissions, while in the Air Force 36% are serving as pilots. The number of Rhodesians enlisted for full time service considerably exceeds the number engaged in the last war, when with the possible exception of Newfoundland, no part of the Empire contributed a greater proportion of its population to the general effort.

In Southern Rhodesia, a part time training scheme is to be extended next year. Men of the 18-25 age group are to be called up in the country and towns, and possibly men up to 30. Provision is to be made for men unable to undergo the present full week end training system to attend in the evenings for a part time bush warfare Commando system in the outlying districts, which has proved such a success in the past. This is to be extended.

Many more than the 4,000 Polish refugees from Nazi and Italy already accommodated in Rhodesia and Tanganyika are expected in East and Central Africa. Two camps to take 1,000 each are being constructed in Northern Rhodesia at Kasaba and Bwana Mkwinda, and another camp is being built near Abercorn to replace that at Katwe, now taken over by the enemy.

There are 3,600 Italian evacuees interned in Tanganyika Territory, no Italian evacuees who are not interned, no Italian prisoners of war in the Territory, and only Italian evacuees from Ethiopia in Tanganyika. One thousand Polish refugees are now in the Territory, which may be asked to accommodate more.

Casualties

The following Rhodesian casualties on active service are announced: Missing, believed killed, as the result of operations, Flying Officer A. W. Friess, missing as the result of operations, Sgt. Air Gunner C. N. Gardner, Sgt. P. N. W. J. Coetzee, Sgt. Pilot G.

(Continued on page 188)

War News Items in Brief

(Concluded from page 139)

Tetter, Sgt. Air Gunner A. V. O. Leo, Sgt. Air Observer J. MacLachlan, MacMahon, Sgt. Air Gunner K. L. Matthews, and Sgt. Air Observer B. H. Hesse seriously injured as the result of air operations. Pilot Officer F. M. Murray, wounded in action. Rm. C. L. Willis, R. V. Willis, and A. Baird.

A second list of Rhodesian casualties on active service since killed as the result of flying accidents: L/A/C G. E. Graham and Cadet Sgt. E. Stratigis (Royal Helicopter Air Force) killed, Rm. C. V. Corhill, killed on active service, S. P. Conlors, died of wounds, Bdr. D. C. Walker and Cpl. W. J. Parry, wounded in action, L. Sgt. W. H. Daniel, Sgt. J. W. Sweeney, G. D. H. G. Murray and Rm. C. Rossouw, prisoners of war, previously reported missing, Capt. A. C. Tute, Sgt. Air Gnr. R. J. A. Johnson and Sgt. Pilot L. H. Spence, Ross (previously reported missing and later presumed killed), missing in the field, R. W. Booth, missing as the result of air operations, Wireless Operator-Air Gnr. Sgt. G. Murray, Sgt. Air Gnr. R. H. Linton and Pilot Officer G. Stewart, presumed killed (previously reported missing as the result of air operations), Sgt. Pilot A. G. Watt and A. G. L. R. H. L. Dawson.

Mr. Richard Corbet Ward

Lieut. Richard Corbet Ward (Dick), elder son of the late Mr. J. Corbet Ward, a "raggedier" and "boss" Corbet Ward, was killed in action in Madagascar in 1941. The King's African Rifles. He was born in 1915, educated at the King's School, and in 1935, received a degree from the University of London. He was appointed to the Colonial Service in July, 1939, was appointed to lead a reconnaissance party in Rhodesia. Bedford he rowed a boat in the night and played in the Rugby XV, and at Cambridge he rowed in the Jesus Boat and was awarded a University trial cap in his last year. From the middle of 1940 he served in the ranks of the K.A.R., taking part in the Abyssinian campaign. A year later he was sent to an O.C.I.U. and latterly went with his battalion to Madagascar. In 1939 he was married in Fort Rosebery to Miss J. G. Boldwin, only daughter of a well-known firm of goldsmiths of Nairobi who survived him with an infant daughter.

Pilot Officer G. B. Grimmett, S.A.F. VR, of the 4th, Buckinghamshire, was killed in Mrs. Grimmett and the late Capt. Grimmett, in Northern Rhodesia, was killed on active service.

Mr. W. Kier, the District Commissioner of Mander, northern Rhodesia, was killed last June by armed bandits while attempting to intercept them as they crossed the Ethiopian frontier into the Colony, has been posthumously commended for his conduct.

Last week we stated that L/A/C L. Green, F/Liut. A. H. Dawson and C. Johnson, Pilot Officers, W. M. Munro, G. E. Combe, J. H. Deall, J. D. Miller, W. J. A. Wilson, N. J. Lucas, G. C. Thompson, W. R. Smithyman, J. D. Wright, S. B. Biddulph, and Sgt. A. D. Haworth, members of the Northern Rhodesian Fighter Squadron, were now officially stated to have taken part in the raid on Dieppe. The facts are that the officers and sergeant named did take part in that action, but are not members of the Northern Rhodesian Fighter Squadron. All, except Pilot Officer W. R. Smithyman, who is a Nyasalander, are from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. Baker, deputy general manager of N.A.A.F.I., has been appointed a 27,000-mile tour of inspection of the Institute's branches in the Middle East, including the Sudan.

A recent broadcast in the B.B.C.'s regular "Into Battle" feature described the work of Mission 101, the

expedition headed by Brigadier D. A. Sandford to promote Patriot activity in the Gonder district of Abyssinia. A new seven-hour daily overseas service for the Forces in East Africa and the Middle East, including greetings, is to be started by the B.B.C. on November 1.

East African War Purposes

When the last 1941 "left" subscription to East African War Bonds of the 1940-51 series totalled 2,251,000, made up of 4091,000 subscribed to Series "A" and 222,000 subscribed to Series "B".

Southern Rhodesia has issued two new types of war bonds. The 1% War Bonds redeemable seven years from the date of purchase are offered to large investors in minimum denominations of £200, and in denominations of £10 to small investors who may obtain the interest twice a year by presenting attached bonds to a promoter. Individual bondings of these latter bonds are limited to £5,000. The other loan is an issue of £12 of War Certificates redeemable in five years at 4%. These Rhodesian certificates cannot be reconverted into cash before maturity.

During the first eight months of this year Southern Rhodesia's National War Fund collected more than it did during the whole of 1941. The Fund has so far raised £89,000 for air-aid distress and £7,500 for Mrs. Churchill's Medical Aid to Russia Fund. The total collected is over £418,000.

Reply to Black Marketeers

Recently we reported a plan of the Government of Kenya to open State shops. Press telegrams sent from the Colony on Monday stated that, as a means of combating black marketeering, shops had been selected in Nairobi and Mombasa from which essential foodstuffs distribution would be made at controlled prices.

Business in Ethiopia

Following the extension of their activities last year to Asmara and Massawa in Italian Somaliland, Messrs. Mitchell, Gots & Co. (Middle East), Ltd., have now opened an office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Under the management of Mr. T. C. M. Salmon, who spent a number of years in that country prior to the Italian annexation, the Asmara office is in charge of Mr. E. E. Kohler, who had visited Britain and Ethiopia in the past to conduct business negotiations on behalf of the company. In addition to Captain G. H. Hervey, who has had a long experience of shipping in the Red Sea, the staff in Massawa has been strengthened by the transfer of Captain Edgecumbe and Mr. Newham from the Vancor, a British steamer, to Messrs. Ringwall Gots & Co. Ltd., one of the subsidiary companies of the Mitchell Gots group.

Registration of Cargo

The Interference Lines have informed exporters at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam that applications for the registration of goods for shipment will not be accepted henceforth unless the import licence number and the priority rating stamp on the licence are stated. It is stated that applications already registered may be completed, those with which the shipping lines cannot deal owing to lack of information, but that they be returned to shippers, who will then be required to register after obtaining the import licence stamp and the priority rating from the East African consignment. The completion of application which must be completed in duplicate is now available from the lines. A similar change in procedure will apply to the South and South-East African trades, but it is to work from Cape Town to the West Coast and also to Mauritius.

165TH WEEK OF WAR

News Items of British East Africa

Buren Tea Co., Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 20% (the same).

Northern Rhodesia has granted a war bonus of 8% to lower-paid civil servants.

The cost of living in Southern Rhodesia has risen only by 1.7% since August, 1939.

The telephone systems of Elisabethville, in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, and South Africa are to be linked up.

A party of Czech technicians has arrived in Ndabababa from Palestine to take in the reopening of an Italian factory. Other Allied technicians will follow.

Strikes and lockouts are prohibited in Kenya under the Defence Regulations, which empower the Government to set up a tribunal for the settlement of trade disputes.

A sports pavilion is to be built in the Kiamba district of Kenya with £16,000 for the encouragement of games among the Kikuyu, by Mr. Charles Day, a well-known local settler.

Colonel S. Gore-Brown's idea for the extension of the principle of Native Advisory Councils throughout Northern Rhodesia has been accepted by the Government of the Protectorate.

The Government of Portuguese East Africa is devising a scheme whereby all imports and exports to and from the Rhodesias and Mozambique would pass through the port of Beira free of taxation.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railway for August were £50,550, and for the past 11 months £5,371,500. Receipts for the Beira-Umtali section for August were £92,080, and for the 11 months £875,000.

The proposed road is to be shortened by the construction of a new section between Naitiri and Ruiru which will cut off the elbow at Kamiki. This will reduce the Naitiri-Ruiru section, now 104 miles, by 31 miles, the whole road to Uthika will be asphalted.

Mr. W. M. Meggitt, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Food Production Committee, has announced

that the Government has guaranteed a minimum price of 15/- for a dozen for eggs during the flush season. Last year producers sold eggs for as low a price as 6/- a dozen.

To meet the heavy shortages experienced by farmers and miners in Southern Rhodesia, a firm in Salisbury is converting their motor trucks into vehicles which can be drawn by animals. The place of rubber tires are to be taken over by iron tires which have been shrunk.

Pungwe's output figures for the first half of this year totalled £7,700,000, an increase of £1,432,262, or 23%, on the corresponding figures of 1941. Total exports in the January-June period were £1,568,282, last year, when production was regulated by quota, the figure was £232,072.

Out of 140,000 bags of maize ordered by Southern Rhodesia from the Argentine, 65,000 have arrived. Some 15,000 bags were also bought from Portuguese East Africa and 11,000 bags from Nyasaland. The European crop in Southern Rhodesia was 50,000 bags short of expectations, and strict economy will be necessary. A consignment of yellow maize which has arrived in the colony has been mixed for milling purposes with Rhodesian maize, and is now the only maize on sale to the public.

Railway Strike in Mombasa

After a three-day strike, Native railway employees in Mombasa have gone back to work while a tribunal investigates their grievances, the main one being in regard to wages. Mr. Justice Lucie Smith is Chairman of the tribunal.

Lost Mails

Letters and printed papers for the Sudan posted in Northern England, Northern Ireland and Scotland between August 27 and September 15, and parcels posted in all districts except London, the Midlands and the South between August 21 and September 15 have been lost at sea.



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Associated Chambers

Proceedings at Annual Session

The recent annual session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa was held under the able chairmanship of Mr. H. F. Bargman, the President, who said in the course of his address—

This portion of Africa has its own special duties we must perform to the utmost. The Civil Defence and Supply Council formed in Kenya during the year has been gradually expanded to embrace Tanganyika and Uganda, though, as with all new movements, complete co-operation has so far not been reached in the co-ordination of the East African war effort. Sir Henry Moore, the Council's Chairman, is in London for conversations with the Colonial Office, and it is hoped that the outcome of the discussions will be a more united East Africa.

Central Authority Needed in East Africa

The Association has pressed for union for years past, and urges the appointment of a Central Authority in East Africa. The reasons are obvious, and events lately unmistakably demonstrate the urgent need for such an appointment. Success can only be fully obtained when all races combine in a common endeavour under sound and progressive leadership.

Trade and commerce have deteriorated during the year, goods having steadily become more and more in short supply, due to import restrictions and shipping difficulties. Already several old-established businesses have been compelled to close, and as the months go by others must follow. The position that is arising is one of economic importance, which would have been partially alleviated had Government early in the war regulated the issue of trade licences and appointed advisers for export committees to assist the Import Control Department. Regulation in the past by Government of the value of the commercial organisations could have mitigated the present difficulties and the critical position now being experienced. Control and competition for the benefit of the community can only be successfully resorted to when partnership between industry and community is a reality. With the publication in June of Government Notice No. 478, the trading community in Kenya came together on the subject of price control—a very gratifying event showing how under severe stress conflicting commercial interests will tend for the common good.

The trading community, in spite of the additional heavy labour imposed, re-costed goods, arising, the main have loyally responded to the conditions of the regulations. The non-acceptance of advice tendered in regard to cotton and other piece goods necessitated the publication of Notice 478, but not until these goods had largely left the Colony.

It is generally agreed that price control is essential in time of war, and will be for a period when peace comes. Racketeering has to be combated, hoarding forbidden, inflation avoided. The trader should be entitled to earn an honest amount of profit on any particular commodity, as he did before the war, but regulations are needed to see that such profit does not increase as costs rise. The factor must be permitted to meet a fall in the volume of sales and increased costs in distribution. Experience shows that the Association must now consider recommending the publication of price of goods and other control regulations within the Territories.

Study Post-War Problems Now

To forecast the conditions of the world when this conflict is over is beyond my power, and I believe no one has a clear conception of the degree and extent of the exhaustion this organisation which will ensue. But it would be well to have calmly set post-war problems. The new handicrafts, efficiency and intelligence. Realising that important changes will be taking place in East Africa, the Association has been studying matters for the future, and a memorandum entitled "A Co-ordinating Authority for Development Schemes" which will be discussed during the session. The time has arrived when Government must accept its partnership responsibility and collaborate.

Early in the year the Joint East African Board invited our views on post-war problems in East Africa. An outline was speedily prepared. A number of these items have since been amplified in memorandum form. Valuable reports compiled in Tanganyika and Uganda are also available. The Joint Board is in touch with a Colonial Office fact-finding committee under the chairmanship of Lord Hailey.

It is interesting to know that our friends in the Union of South Africa have taken the East African territories and adjacent these territories are interested. No longer can there be a division between South and Central Africa. The war has inter-related these countries, and the peace must bring our countries much closer together.

It behoves East African leaders of commerce and industry to meet together and prepare for the future. A Council of Commerce, Industry and Labour, desired to co-operate closely with the Government Department of Economics, might even now be ready to arise out of the numerous bodies and "controls

established within the colony. The duties of such a Council would be to hold in co-ordination the war effort, and to plan for the future and for the improvement of the community.

I am very glad to record the revival of interest by certain East African Chambers of Commerce, namely, Kisumu, and the Northern Province Chambers are now active again.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were adopted—

WAR DAMAGE.—That this Association urges the East African Governments to take immediate steps to prepare legislation setting up Boards of Assessment and any other matters necessary to effect immediate payment of compensation in the event of damage to private business equipment and private dwellings, but that contributions to any new insurance fund should not be payable until the damage involves payment of compensation beyond the financial ability of the Governments concerned.

CIVIL DEFENCE AND SUPPLY COUNCIL.—That any action in regard to the position and scope of the Civil Defence and Supply Council be deferred until the return of His Excellency the Governor, and that the Executive be instructed to deal with this matter immediately on the return of His Excellency.

SURPLUS STOCKS "DISPOSAL" AFTER THE WAR.—That this Association urges the East African Governments to institute the necessary control over the disposal of surplus stores of the Navy, Army and Air Force, as well as material obtained by Governments under Lend Lease Schemes, to ensure the realisation of fair prices and the maximum interest in normal trade.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS.—CO-ORDINATING AUTHORITY FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.—That this Association adopts the Development Committee's memorandum on the necessity for a co-ordinating authority for development schemes and urges the East African Governments to give the matter their serious and immediate consideration.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS.—GENERAL.—That this Association invite the Executive Members of the Association to convene a joint meeting of the local members of the Executive of the Association and other members of the Post-War Committee on Development who are not members of the Executive to discuss a post-war development programme.

(Continued on page 148)

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Mr. Macmillan... million price fixed by regulations for African grown maize in 1941 was 25 cents. This price is exclusive of payments for various services and quality differential which are assessed by the Government as follows: holding charges, 1 cent; quality differential, 2 cents; cost of bag, 1s. 20 cents; and the Government's 50 cents. African growers who do not comply with the regulations for holding maize of a certain quality on bags at a minimum of 100 lbs. will receive 2s. per bag, which is the current price for maize of this quality whatever its origin. There is also a minimum of 100 lbs. of African grown and European grown maize, other than quality, for the same arrangements have superseded those which were in force until last July in reply to Mr. Creeth Jones and the minimum price fixed by regulation is now paid in full to the African producer.

Major Lyons asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies about the procedure in regard to the purchase of rubber by the Government in Kenya had not been adopted in Tanganyika.

Mr. Macmillan: The arrangements for the purchase of rubber in Tanganyika have been adopted after consultation with the Governor of Kenya those best suited to the circumstances of the territory. They are working very satisfactorily.

Mr. Hennah asked whether there was any hope of moving the head office of the Suez Canal Company to some place outside British jurisdiction.

Mr. Macmillan: The fact that the head office was in occupied France was not an import, since the effective control of the company was wholly in the hands of the London directors. The company could not therefore exercise any influence over the company's operations. British naval and military authorities in Egypt were responsible for all measures relating to the defence of the Canal itself.

Mr. A. A. asked if it were not a fact that the French employees of the company had given up their loyalty to France.

Mr. Macmillan: Yes.

Text Books about the Empire

Mr. Hamilton Kerr asked the President of the Board of Education whether any text books were at present in use in schools dealing with the history of the Colonial Empire.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education: The importance of including adequate teaching on the history of the Empire is stressed throughout the Board of Education's suggestions for teachers. As a rule the subject has an appropriate place in the history and geography text books in use in schools but a book at the British Council of Nations specially designed for the use of teachers in the course of preparation.

U.S. Attacks on the Empire

We recently published extracts from a broadcast by Mrs. Dorothy Thompson denouncing United States critics of the British Empire. An article in the *Daily Telegraph* by Walter Mondragon, who has recently visited the United States, has since suggested how some American misconceptions about the Empire might be removed. Mr. Walter wrote:

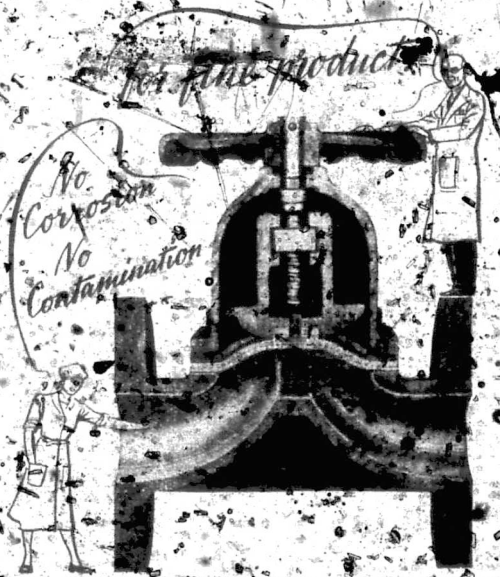
What are the facts, you might well ask, that have embittered our country's allies? The answer is that there can be no doubt that the main body of our country's public opinion are ignorant and therefore, explain partly, about the British Commonwealth in the past and its place in the world of today and in the future. Just as our history books are grossly out of date, so our people are grossly ignorant of the part of 1812 and the people of the world have been taught all too little about the history of the British Commonwealth in recent years.

The position about the Colonies is much misunderstood. Anybody who has visited them, or even if they will know that, how deep the feeling for democracy may be it just would not make sense for the British authorities to walk off their thrones and leave them to their own devices. There would be chaos and they could not do it.

The British people have many misconceptions about the Colonies. They have made many mistakes but they have learned from them and they will avoid mistakes which they have experienced that will make Mr. Macmillan's candid reply would make the British have an answer for the kind of case.

The true concept of Great Britain's relationship to her Colonies is not that of the legalistic conception of trusteeship and that the spirit of democracy is a relationship which implies mutual confidence and well-earned respect for the rights of each partner to the success of the joint endeavour for the benefit of both.

We need to tell Americans more about this principle upon which our overseas policy is based and more about the problem of the individual Colonies and their own need to know and to run it themselves. There is not wanting a section of colonial Government and political officers with a modern and liberal outlook towards the Native population and their political problems.



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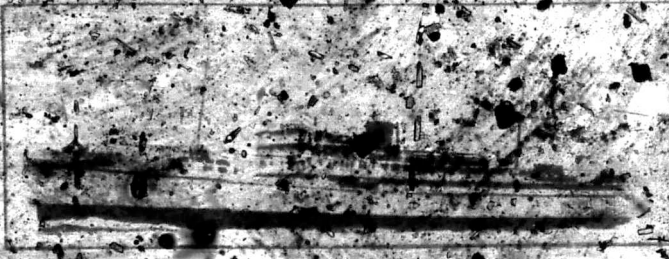
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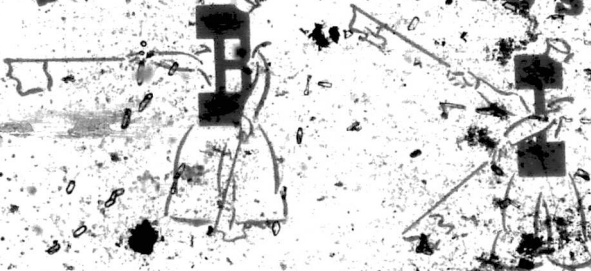
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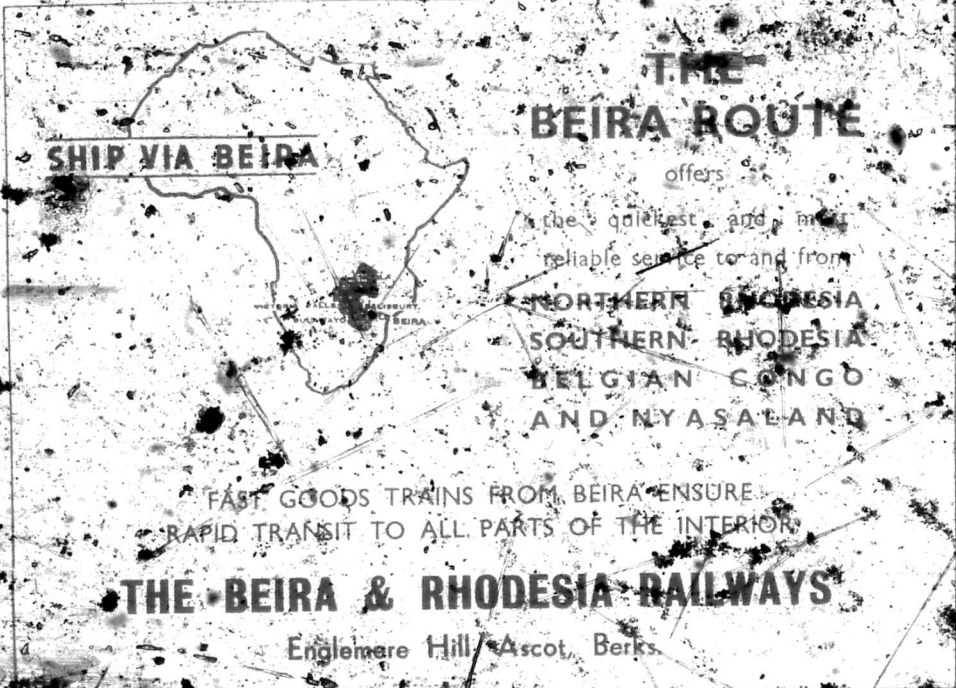
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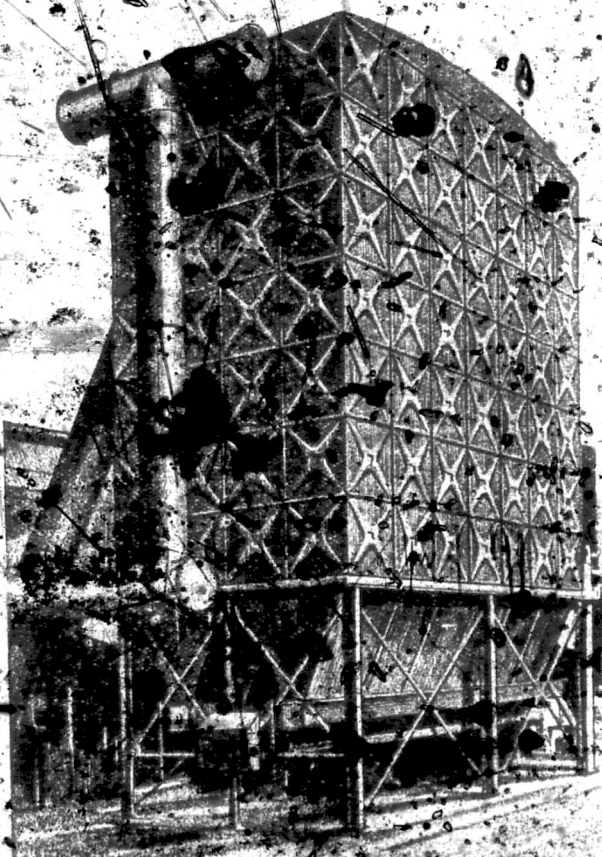
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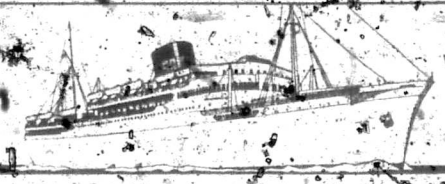
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Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Masters of Moment	154	Canon Hatt	139
Colonial Empire Criticised and Defended	153	News Items in Brief	162
The War Back-ground to the Africa News Personalia	150	Company Meeting	
		Port of Beira Development, Ltd.	108
		Latest African News	144

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ATTACKS UPON THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE have continued with varying intensity throughout these first three years of war. They have come from men

Attacks Upon the Colonial Empire

whom I should know better and from men who are seemingly well-informed both as facts and as to the sense which the unscrupulous Gopbels and his firebrands habitually make of quotations and misquotations from British sources. A constant correction has had little effect upon such errors. Most of them appear eager only to calumniate. It was, then, in the background to the widely reported comments of Mr. Wendell Willkie in a broadcast talk from New York last week when he described the British Colonial Dependencies as the "remnants" of the Empire. It was not a well-chosen word, though scarcely one deserving of all the indignation it has received. The ill-disposed, of course, give at the word more than they would have done, no less with a more carefully selected and accurate term, such as "clonies". Colonial opinion in general will have little quarrel with the trend of Mr. Willkie's thought, though it would have wished him to consider carefully the many obstacles in the path of that self-government which he (and the clonies themselves) regard as the natural goal of communities nurtured in the British tradition of freedom.

One of the main purposes of the establishment of this newspaper was to contribute to closer contacts between the British communities in East Africa, and so prepare the way for that union and expansion of responsibilities which are inevitable and desirable. (The other prime purpose was to

A Weakness in Prerogative

fight German ambitions to recover their footholds, which we were convinced were sought for essentially aggressive purposes. Having for so many years advanced the cause of the East African Dependencies and their union comprising the Kenya and Uganda lands, we can scarcely be accused of any selfishness in the cause of the progress of the responsibility from Whitehall to those units capable of exercising it. But that is a matter which I should not mention in Mr. Willkie's address, must be recognised and respected. It is of course the tradition of the British Civil Service, and of every other Civil Service of which we have any knowledge) to cling to power and prerogative to the point of peril to its purpose and sometimes beyond it, with the consequence that distant communities suspect their innocent action or inaction, and sometimes demand more than they need or deserve. The solvent for these causes of dispute is neither that cutting off nor that cutting advice which political propagandists so often suggest.

The recipe is the simple one of greater confidence, which must first be shown by the senior officials in Downing Street and in the Colonies. That elementary lesson has taken much teaching, even in war. To take the case of East Africa, not until the Japanese had broken into the Indian Ocean was an East African Civil Service and Supply Council established on reasonable lines (with a strong majority of experienced non-official members), though that was not for many, many months been urged by the authorities. Everyone else kept from the officials could not by their failure. The success of the complicated and uncertain business of making all preparations for war—but not until they had conspicuously failed in many directions would they yield place to alert minds accustomed to dealing with emergencies from day to day without regard to the names of persons. But the loss of time and energy by the bureaucracy was most certainly not inspired by any *Herrenvolk* notion. Whatever their failings, British civil servants in the Colonies are almost without exception determined to do everything in their power to govern the Native populations under their charge on a completely fair deal.

Lord Croft has had some timely words to say on the general question of the Colonial Empire. Once again he has spoken for those who could not speak themselves. Next to Mr. Amery while not in Cabinet office, Lord Croft and Lord Gifford probably performed this service more often during the inter-war years than any other member of the House of Commons, in which he continued to sit until recently. On the very day on which he spoke to the Constitutional Club in London—the *Daily Mail* published an excellent article by Mr. W. G. Farson in refutation of the misrepresentations which have been for so many years so common on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Farson's "Behind God's Backs" shows that there is a strong critic of faults in British Africa. A fresh annotation—is in itself an American, and the *Daily Mail* was for years in doubt that the Germans should be given territory in Africa. It is all so the good, therefore, that it is a welcome American who exposes the weakness of the British press and the one of a consistency of circulation papers in this country, and the vehicle for the dissemination of a balanced account of British aims and actions in the Colonial Empire, and especially in Africa.

Many years have passed since we first decided that the continuity which is the aim of

British foreign policy should also become the aim in regard to the Colonial Dependencies since the control of the Imperial Parliament. Colonial Secretary Mr. Farson supports this idea, advocating that the Colonial Office should be taken entirely out of British politics, and that it should never be handed over to a Cabinet Minister as a political plume. He believes in the importance of the establishment of a Permanent Colonial Board, with economists and scientists attached to it, but he is not so emphatically that the main need is to awaken the British public as to just what Africa is and should be. "Who can they be the wisdom of such a course? Certainly not the East Africans or Rhodesians, whose main problems have always been the result of ignorance and consequent false notions."

Knowledge is a first requirement of progress, and a much wider understanding of the facts. Both for the public and by Parliament, is essential to the formulation of wise policy. One of the dangers of an ill-informed public opinion is that cranks and radicals, who are usually more ready than normal folk to devote time and energy to the propagation of their own ideas, can exploit ignorance to gain sympathy for proposals which have sometimes very little relation indeed to the real facts. If proof be required in support of this statement, it may be found in abundance in the criticisms which over a period of years we have had to publish of the proposals and proposals of a business, political and other publicists, who are in contact with Africans in inverse ratio to their intelligence. Such a fundamental disqualification is, however, not immediately evident to a public which still knows next to nothing about the Colonial Empire. It is indeed, in a House of Commons in which the wildest misstatements about the Colonies quite frequently pass unchallenged. Education about British African affairs might well begin in Westminster, which is one of the chief reasons why East Africans and Rhodesians are so strongly opposed to any Colonial Board or Committee of a purely Parliamentary character. They feel, as does this newspaper, that it should have an adequate number of most carefully selected men with wide personal experience of the Colonial Empire, men of broad mind and true public spirit, who are anxious only to give of their best in the service of the Empire. Any such Board should carry the highest possible authority. It should be constituted solely of

those best able to render advice to the Secretary of State, and should certainly not include among its members place-seeking mediocrities or voluble but ill-informed critics badly in need of a long course of schooling in colonial matters. Representatives of both these categories may be expected to seek nomination to any such advisory body. Its whole purpose

and value would be vitiated from the start by failure to resist such pressure. A Colonial Committee of some kind will assuredly be set up sooner or later. Its members will have a heavy but highly honourable task to perform, one which will demand unremitting labour and loyalty from each. There can, then, be room for none but the best men obtainable.

Colonial Empire Criticised and Defended

Lord Croft and Mr. Negley Farsion Reply to Mr. Wendell Willkie

THE FLEETING OF THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE is the subject of a public discussion, the

Republican leader and President of the United Nations in 1944, who recently broadcast from New York last week to a million people of Russia and 100 million people of China, bewildered and anxious. Many of them have read the Atlantic Charter. Rightly or wrongly, they are not satisfied. They ask: "What about a Pacific Charter? What about a World Charter?"

"The people of the East cannot tell from our vague and vacillating talk whether or not we really do stand for freedom, or what we mean by freedom. In Africa, in the Middle East, and throughout the Arab world, as well as in China and in the East Indies, the peoples are orderly but scheduled a million of the colonial system. The idea of the people by other peoples is not freedom, and not what we must fight to provide. I am not talking about the Commonwealth of Nations. I am talking about the Colonial system which exists under whatever nation. We Americans are apt to think and speak of the British Empire. We must recognise the truth that in the areas of the world there is no longer any British Empire, instead a prospect of Commonwealth of Free Nations."

Remnants of the Empire

British Colonial possessions are the remnants of the Empire. Throughout the Commonwealth there are five and women numbered in millions who are working selflessly and with great skill towards reducing these remnants, extending the Commonwealth in place of the Colonial system. The 10 seemed to me what Wendell Willkie was talking about in his recent dramatic speech before the House of British Parliament.

I share with these men and women of the British Empire of Free Nations the responsibility for making the Commonwealth of Free Nations India is not the only one. In the same sense, the Philippines is not the only one. It is a duty to deliver by force of arms and influence was being organised to the British Empire. The whole world will be the loser. We must believe the simple truth and speak the truth, and without fear. One of the things that is the most of the world long this strength of influence towards each other, and we shall need to win the peace.

Commenting on Mr. Willkie's broadcast, the *New York Times* wrote:

"Of Imperialism we hear much these days, and always in a bad sense. Recognition is seldom given to the gains which at least partially offset the disadvantages of the imperialistic system. We hear little of how substantial the standards of health and education and of physical comforts have been improved. We almost never recognise the Imperialism and here particularly British Imperialism, has been far-sighted enough to encourage a gradual extension of self-government. There is enough good will and enough state-manship on the side of the United Nations to effect a peaceful and an orderly transition to a new international order in which East and West are partners."

Mr. Negley Farsion, the well-known journalist and author of "Behind God's Back," wrote in the *Daily Mail*:

"It is perhaps unfortunate that Mr. Willkie's viewpoint that the promoters of 'Time, Fortune' and 'Life' should be such good friends of Mr. Willkie—and, if for no other reason, interested in furthering his domestic political career—has

imposed on the members of the Republican Party of the East. It is a crucial stage of the world's development. The operations of a colonial system are essential. Mr. Willkie's statement is a public declaration of the public good of our general and the stability of the Colonial system. The purpose of the 1944 American Presidential elections, they say, that the proprietors are just about as politically responsible as playing with a bomb that they have found in a field, and back to the use of American domestic politics. The question of the British Empire—Britain still has a mission in Africa, and this work should be carried out by the best men obtainable."

British Concern for Native Welfare

None of this ill-timed agitation about Britain abandoning the Empire comes from a man who has never set foot in an Indian village or mixed with the African bush. It comes therefore from a man who has no idea of the genuine concern for the welfare of the Native which is incontrovertibly the chief motive of the British Colonial Service.

The British people themselves must be made to realise the amount of work that is still to be finished before our lands could even think of withdrawing from her present colonial possessions, and to be one of Britain's major war aims—a large portion of it should be created in this country which should be freed of the burden of the obligations of British rule in the African Dependencies. Through international co-operation, similar to that clearly visible at work in the United States, the British Empire's economic commissioners, so that the practical Left Wing in Africa will not be able to accuse them as the party of the "white man's pukka shills," helping to exploit the "white man's goods."

Age-long Kenya is not a section of the British Colonial Empire, where some 60% of a Colonial officer's day is not spent in attempting to protect the Native from famine and from the avaricious trader, whether as individuals or in the shape of huge trading companies. And even in Kenya, when you go among the actual colonial officers themselves, you see that there is hardly one who has not felt the Native's cause to heart. Nobody but a fool could be amused to say that he had not a tribute to the altruistic work of these British colonial officers. And only a fool could say that he has seen their station.

When you produce the mines, the British Colonial officer on safari take on a pattern so complex, so intricate, and long-distance problems are charged with responsibility, and you wonder at the patience of the great British Colonial officer whose creed is to trust in him and get on with the job, his regarding the cries of the city-living intellectuals, which are by an appalling gap from the British public. It is because of this belief that it will be impossible for the British to run one on the man to relinquish the amount of work which they still have to do in Africa that I am writing this article.

British Rule Best for Africans

I have travelled and studied in the British Colonial Mandates or Protectorates below and among the Egyptian, Falkland and West Africa, Germany, Germany, France, and Italy. I saw enough to know that the Germans as individual settlers made very good settlers, but that something German in their blood never allow them to remain as settlers, with one or two of us, and very outstanding exceptions, and miserable men (very few), these Germans were always opportunists, and I wonder even the best of them still looked upon the Native as a subject, a human animal. So did the Italian settlers.

They were progressive eyes, far ahead of the British in their conception of "developing" the natives, but when my eight months African tour was ended I was left with but one absolute fixed conviction that the British rule (because there was a little of it) was best for the Native, whose cause is placed before everything else by the permanent officials of the British Colonial office.

What Britain Has Done.— Our war output per head is greater than that of any country in the world, or of any enemy. We rejoice in the tremendous industrial achievements of our American friends, but it is still true that Britain's shipbuilding workers have an output twice as great per head as those of any other country. In September was a record month for the production of two of the greatest classes of war product. Almost 1,000 aircraft were made in September, and over 100,000 tons of September's production of August. The output of the war production of this country is spread overseas, and the "sea-lifting" man for what our country can do is found in the fifth of the war output of the United States. This country has not only made the sea-lifters only a part of its own sea-lifters, but also the transporters on shore of a great part of America's tremendous war production and of the increasing share of food of every kind which she sends overseas. The Navy's boats in daylight, in daylight, over an area of two and three quarter million square miles in the Atlantic Ocean. In that ocean no less than a quarter of a million men man their fighting escort ships, boats and aircraft, not forgetting all the blood of them both, have to fight their way over a distance equal to the 2,000 miles length of the Russian front when they go from us to Russia. The Navy regular patrols over 100,000 miles of trade routes three and a half times round the world. It keeps guard constantly over the flow of three thousand British and allied merchant ships away from sea-lifters warships and the aircraft of the Fleet and R.A.F. have escorted over 120,000 voyages in convoy. It has swept the enemy from the high seas and destroyed captured or damaged more than 125 of the warships and over 6,000,000 tons of his shipping. Sea-air power is both the foundation and the prize of a victory in Egypt for the United Nations. It is the competition because every sea-lifter gun, every tank and gallon of petrol has been transported to Egypt by a voyage equal to half the world's circumference, guarded every mile by the Navy's power. It is the prize because the safeguarding of the sea and the reopening of the Mediterranean would be the first great step towards that wider peace of the full speed of unity. The initiative of sea power on which the peace will depend. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary.

West Africa Part in Allied Strategy.— Sierra Leone holds the key to the South Atlantic, thanks to its nearness to the ocean narrowness and its possession of the finest natural harbour on the whole West coast, if not in all Africa. The loss of Sierra Leone might easily have meant the loss of the South Atlantic, and on the safety of the South Atlantic route depends our hold on Greece and the Middle East. The latter are vital in their importance as a rallying point and supply station for convoys. For the lessor was not driven home, and harbour expansion schemes mooted in 1940 were allowed to drop. The Navy sounded a warning, but could achieve nothing against the post-war imprudence of the national will. Thus the Second World War and the collapse of France, with the consequent closing of the Mediterranean, found Freetown utterly unprepared for the rôle it now had to play. Where three ships at one time were a rare sight, and a warship headline news, a hundred vessels are now not uncommon, and a naval base is a crying need. Progress was not really made until the entry of the United States into the war brought big requirements and new means. It is in this spirit that the recent announcements regarding Liberia must be viewed. An added sense of urgency derives from the serious toll taken by U-boats preying on traffic in the Atlantic narrow. Before Freetown can satisfy the Navy's needs, a dockyard for at least 200 vessels, slipways for the repaired harbour craft, barracks for the large contingents of present, quartered, and bombed buildings, fuel oil tanks, at least one deep-water wharf, a quay for magnesium, for merchant men and another for lighters, with all the necessary modern equipment, are the minimum requirements. — *Times* special correspondent in West Africa.

India: Warning to Critics.— So long as articles continue to appear, so long as speeches continue to be made, putting the blame for the present deadlock in India on the Government here, in India, and urging that the next move lies with them, so long will organisers of disorder in India continue to believe that they have only a few radio telegraph wires to cut, only a few more trains and buses to attack, to impose their will on the Government and the people of India. — *The* *Speaker*, Parliamentary Secretary, the India Office.

Background to the

Hitler's Losses in Generals

From German sources it has been admitted that more than 50 senior field commanders in the German Army had been lost up to the beginning of the summer campaign in Russia. From the same sources that list has now grown in excess of 100. This is quite apart from resignations and dismissals. Thus in the last nine weeks 76 Generals have been promoted to the rank of general. In the last three months the figure has been slightly over 100. Since 1939 it is probably 300. — *Mr. Morley Richards.*

Safeguard Initiative.— Governmental control of one sort or another in war conditions render necessary in certain directions have to be continued for some time after the war is over, but you betide us if these are allowed gradually to destroy the spirit of initiative in the individual from which all real progress has sprung. — *Committee and conferences have to be held, but strongly directed they can have such desirable effect as will stamp the nation as even the most enthusiastic. We cannot hope to build the better world by slack and indifferently services in our respective vocations.* — *Mr. H. G. Wells.*

New Materials.— The physical possession of raw materials by all is necessary. It matters little whose property the particular resources are in peace means the right to buy in peaceful trade. The problem of consumers is the means of payment. At the end of the war the world will be impoverished and impecunious. Payment will not be viable, which will mean large and long-term loans. The United Nations must arrange that, but when the payments finally come to be made they can only be in goods and services. — *Mr. Sumner Welles.*

The Atlantic Charter and Small Nations.— Some members may have been disturbed by some of the terms of the Atlantic Charter, particularly the implied aim to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers. As a generalisation I agree with this aim, but it can only be put into practice with great caution and vigilance. In this country we cannot have either a doctinaire free trade or complete protection. We must follow a middle course. — *Mr. R. Suttouff,* Minister of Commerce in the Union of South Africa, addressing the Federated Chamber of Industries of South Africa.

o the War News

Opposition epitomised. — The German work at Stalingrad has cost nearly 800,000 men killed. — M. Radin, Soviet publisher.

Tefkey has never been so popular as now. — President Ingham.
Boatroot is an excellent substitute for slipstick and rouge. — Lady Fletcher.

Hull has had more than 200 aids. Scarcely a street has escaped damage. — *The Times*.

In the long run Japan's weakness will, I think, be found in the air. — Major-General Sir Charles Gwynn.

Nazi airmen captured in Egypt have stated that they were recently withdrawn from the Caucasus. — Mr. Alan Moorehead.

In the spring Russian scientists were engaged in seeking vitamin extracts from the lungs of the dead. — *Medical Research*.

Mr. J. B. ... the Victoria ...

When ... speaks with one voice ... a policy of a man; the voice ... that it is really the voice of the people. — Miss Rich Wilkinson, M.P.
Fosnes in Ene, the terminus of the Transatlantic Clipper service is today an even more important place than the Treaty Ports which we so frivolously gave up. — Mr. A. H. Bradrick.

British editors are of a robust breed. Though they have been considered to the satisfaction made by public relations agents, they show an acute sense of discrimination in dealing with this sort of words. The less the Government muddles with the lies of its editors the better. — Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

Why does a naval officer's marriages in America receive marriage allowances, while his mate, whose wife is transported to America, is not entitled to them? — Mr. S. S. Henderson, M.P.

The export of biscuits is small, amounts at present to one-fiftieth of the authorised production; the next 12 months. — Mr. Mabane, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

The U.S. Navy is now strongly outnumbered in the South Pacific. The Japanese Navy is now the second largest in the world. — Admiral B. S. Edwards, second-in-command of U.S. Navy.

The present battle on the Egyptian front is the greatest ever fought in Africa. Never has such an army been seen as the British have built up there. There have no mechanical units been used. — *Rome Radio*.

Most of the prisoners taken in the desert fighting fought in Russia. They have all stated that our artillery fire has been worse than anything they experienced at Leningrad, Smolensk, or Moscow. — Mr. Richard McManis.

Last winter Leningrad carried on with one slice of bread per head daily. Many people died, but the city did not die. The factories continued to turn out tanks and shells under conditions few doctors, but Russian doctors would admit sufficient to sustain life. — Mr. Paul Holt.

We are witnessing such an eruption of evil as the world has not seen for centuries. The happenings in Europe are so horrible that the imagination refuses to picture them. Events which would have aroused indignation in the first decade of this century are almost unperceived. We are in danger of becoming morally numb. — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the last 12 weeks 55,000 men have settled in various parts of South Africa. — Crocker, Director of Johannesburg Publicity Association.

Maiden by the R.A.F. have robbed Germany of 125,000 tons of steel from plants in the Ruhr, and coal output in the Saar, the Saar, and at Aachen has dropped by 2,000,000 tons a year. — Captain Harold Halfon, Chief Secretary.

One of the greatest of American soldiers, Robert E. Lee, once remarked on the tragic fact that in the war of his day the best generals were appointed working in newspapers instead of in the army. That seems to be true in all wars. — Prestige.

The tens of clerks and typists could do a great and great quantities of work if Government departments would use good English. — Mrs. Churchill, when he took office, made an urgent appeal for reform, but the appeal has gone unheeded. — Professor H. A. Smith.

The basic fact of the Japanese character is pride, the kind of pride so often found in less degree in men of quite moderate attainments who have been isolated from other fellows. It is possible to detect something of the same influence in the composition of still. — *Review of World Affairs*.
An advancing army can repair its tanks. A victorious army does not feel its losses until it is checked. For example, the Allied losses in the victorious months of 1918 were heavier than at any other period of the war, but not lowered morale to the slightest. — *The Round Table*.

In France the ... expected; in England he is treated with suspicion, and little importance is attached to what he says. — *The Round Table*.
In France we keep our esteem for the British and the man of action. We have no instinctive distrust of ideas. — Mr. W. Somerset Maugham.

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PERSONALIA

Lord Francis Scott was 63 on Sunday.
 A C. J. Farmer, Principal of Makerere College, Uganda, arrived in London by air.
 A daughter has been born in Musoma to the wife of Dr. G. Burfield, of the Colonial Medical Service.
 A son (Anthony) was born in Nairobi recently to the wife of Mr. T. A. Brown, Solicitor-General of Kenya.
 The marriage has taken place in Nanyuki of Captain T. Anderson of the Northern Rhodesia Police, and Miss Anne Williamson.
 Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Watson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1925 to 1933, died last Saturday.
 Sir George Geller, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies who arrived in Washington recently for technical discussions, was last week received by President Roosevelt.
 Dr. W. McCullum, Clyde's Deputy, Divisional Food Officer for the Eastern (Dubbed) Division of Scotland, has been appointed adviser on war-time food supply for the Colonies.
 A daughter was born in Nairobi on October 22 to the wife of Major J. P. Pemberton, 14/20th King's Hussars, at present serving as a temporary lieutenant-colonel in the Kenya Armoured Car Regiment.
 Mr. Ernest Evans, M.P. for the University of Wales, who resigns his seat on appointment as a County Court Judge, was a member of the Legislative Commission of 1938 on the Constitution of the Northern Rhodesias and Nyasaland.
 Lieut. Commander L. Merrill, R.N., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Merrill of Thornton, Lancs., and Miss B. H. Crace, elder daughter of the late T. H. Crace, Indian Officer, and Mrs. Crace, Stenfelby, Lancs., were recently married in Mombasa.
 The engagement is announced of squadron leader Sir W. W. Williams, D.F.C., son of the late E. H. Wickham and Mrs. E. H. Wickham, of Nyeri, Kenya, to Mrs. S. M. Shute, widow of Squadron Leader F. Shute, and daughter of Sir Hector Macneal and the late Lady Macneal.
 Sir Ronald Stairs, at one time Governor of Northern Rhodesia, last week presented the Keswick District Council with the late Sir John Walpole's original manuscripts of the Herries-Crichton Report, with Robert Southey's manuscript of "Madoc", which were left to the town by Sir Hugh, a close friend of Sir Ronald Stairs.

OBITUARY

Hallett of Zanzibar

Captive Who Saw Livingstone Buried

We greatly regret to announce the death in London on October 30, at the age of 78 years, of Canon Cyril Hallett, Chaplain in London to the Sisters of Bethany, and former Archdeacon of Rovuma and later of Zanzibar.
 Educated at Westminster and Oriel College, Oxford, and at Goddesdon, he was ordained priest in 1888, and after holding curacies in Cheshire, at Upton-with-Chalvey, and at Notting Hill, became vicar of St. Ann's, Oxford, in 1902.
 Then entering the mission field, for which by temperament and character he was peculiarly fitted, he was from 1911 to 1922 both Archdeacon of Rovuma and later of Zanzibar. In 1922 he became Archdeacon of Zanzibar, holding the appointment until 1936, when he returned to England on account of ill-health. In the following year he took up the post of Warden of the House of Mercy in Highgate, London, which office he retained until 1940.

Canon Hallett was one of the few who could still recall the funeral of Livingstone—a fact which he disclosed in this newspaper 66 years ago at a historic event. During the Livingstone centenary services in Westminster Abbey in 1940 a "dear, most venerable and tottery old gentleman" told him that he must be the only person then in the Abbey who had been present when the great missionary was buried on April 14, 1874. Canon Hallett replied that when a boy of 10 at Westminster School he was one of the boys who were marched into the abbey (attendance on great occasions being a traditional right of the school) and that he found the grave. He told us later that, looking back, he could see clearly that his first interest in African missions dated from that day.
 The words found justification in his career, for from the time he first went to East Africa the welfare of his people became the abiding interest of his life. Rhodesia and Tanganyika were nevertheless a storm-chamber, which attracted the trust and affection of others, whether white or black.
 His gift of friendship was never given greater scope than during the last war. Arrested on his mission station by the Germans, he endured the indignities and hardships which were the common lot of military and civil prisoners alike. But nothing disturbed his equanimity. The bullies who sought to roast his anger succeeded only when they treated women prisoners or the sick with brutality, as they often did. Then Archdeacon Hallett did not hesitate to protest vigorously, though he knew it would be in vain and at risk of further insults to himself. Interned in Tabora, when the town was taken by the Belgians, on being released he promptly joined the East African Forces as chaplain.
 Between the wars he was one of the enlightened patriots who staunchly opposed the return of Tanganyika Territory to the Germans, of whose brutality to Africans he had so frequently been a witness.
 By his passing East Africa and Rhodesia lose a valued friend and correspondent.

Mr. F. C. Kingsley Hibe, eldest son of Mr. W. Egeron Hibe, art master at Hawley School, died in Malé, Kenya, a few days ago.

Major-General Sir Cecil Pereira, K.C.B., C.M.G., whose death occurred in London on October 27, grew up in Uganda in 1897 and in the South African War as a special service officer attached to the Rhodesia Field Force.

Lady Edward Gleichen, who died suddenly in Bath on October 27, was the widow of the late Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, who in 1897 was sent on special service to the Sudan and in 1897 was attached to the Road Mission to Abyssinia.

Lady Gleichen was born in 1864, and was the daughter of Hon. Sylvia Gay Edwardes, and a maid of honour to Queen Alexandra. Both she and Lord Edward Gleichen had been frequent attendants at African functions in London for many years.

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Operations in Madagascar Effective Resistance Considered At An End

There is now confirmation from Madagascar of the report of October 2 that aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm had machine-gunned a car in which M. Auguste, Governor-General of Madagascar, was travelling. The car, south of Antanosy, had been wrecked and the Governor-General driven into a wood for shelter.

Two days earlier, General de Gaulle's forces had discovered the hide-out of the Vichy air force base and that General de Gaulle's forces had his disposal. The attacking aircraft, one important aeroplane, was shot down. The aircraft hidden in a small wood. These were machine-gunned. The aircraft consisted of three biplanes, a new model two-seater bomber and one modern Morane fighter. The two latter types have recently been rendered inoperative. The old biplanes received a direct hit and another was seen to be on fire. Since this raid no Vichy aircraft have been seen.

The War Office announced on October 30 that the following report had been received from Lieut.-General Sir William Platt, C.O. 1st Airborne Division, East Africa:

East African troops entered Fianarantsoa, the most important town in southern Madagascar, and recently headquarters of M. Amint, the Governor-General, on 26 November (Thursday) and are now continuing their advance to the south. Our troops have thus covered 200 miles since the capture of Antananarivo.

The occupation of Fianarantsoa was preceded by a short engagement on October 16 miles to the north in which our troops suffered very slight casualties and took 40 prisoners, including Lieut. Colonel Lecaigre and Laurent, commanding the 1st East African Infantry Battalion, and the Malgash Rifle Battalion.

M. Amint fled to the Gullies, commanding Vichy troops in Madagascar, have withdrawn to the south. It is believed that their forces can no longer put up an effective resistance to our advance and the policy of road demolition and obstruction is being applied to the island's economy. It is likely to continue.



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Madagascar's French Children's Struggle For Freedom

From the time Vichy began to collaborate with the enemies of France, French children in Madagascar took a remarkable part in the fight for freedom. The story is told in the following cablegram from their main correspondent, *The Times*:

Three of the children lost into the hands of the police, and were hailed ignominiously through the streets of Antananarivo. These are ordinary bright, intelligent children, boys and girls of ages ranging from 10 to 14, although their leader is 17.

Their leader produced a bulky file, and told an extraordinary story of more than a year ago. He said he and a few friends had secretly gathered for a long time. They listened to the B.B.C. and were familiar with the opposition to all the Vichy army. They formed an organisation, the members of which signed a declaration of adherence to the regulations of the group and of loyalty to fighting France. The membership forms, which were very businesslike, are typeset in French.

The children met quite openly, always on the hillside of Antananarivo, and their organisation grew rapidly. Within 30 days, 30 members, including 30 girls, and at least 30 more, many of whom could not sign the declaration forms, had they feared the victimisation of their parents by the Government.

Soon slogans began mysteriously to appear on the walls of Antananarivo—'Death to the traitors of Vichy'—'Death to the execution.' The authorities began to realise that a very active and bold group was operating, but none of them suspected their children.

The children developed the scope of their work. One member, something of an artist, made a stencilled figure with outstretched, protective wings, which had the caption 'Angel over Madagascar.' For several months this figure was printed on scraps of paper, and it became a familiar adornment of the highways and byways. It was sometimes accompanied by a very bold inscription: 'To Miss Citizens.'

One morning Antananarivo awoke to find that the Cross of Lorraine had been painted during the night on most of the red disks of the traffic signs in the centre of the city. The traffic signs of various shapes and sizes were concealed by the stencilled figure. At a secret meeting place, the cross of Lorraine became a symbol of the hidden work of the children. The infuriated authorities turned out a party of Natives to rub out the crosses, and some of the Natives resisted all their efforts, and they have been today. There is in Madagascar, as elsewhere of the French Empire, an ex-Service man's organisation, the Legion Francaise des Combattants, which has been persecuted by Vichy. The Legion in Antananarivo has a junior section, which is giving Natives children practically bound to belong to it. It is an admirable device for the fighting children, who are given a fair salaried job at night and cut down their wages to help in the day.

That night four of them were doing a good job of work on the morning of September 11, the day after we landed at Antananarivo. They had been arrested by the Vichy police patrol. At 11 a.m. they were marched through the streets handcuffed to Natives, and on a special indignity. Later they were taken to the Courts of Justice for their trial. They were sentenced to 10 days of imprisonment. The Fighting French and their leaders were scolded, but they were released on September 18, five days after the British had arrived in Antananarivo.

The incident is the end of the story. They know that the Government is very far from their hearts, and they are sure that once did any member of the Government, or any of their companions aware.

Commonwealth Supply Council

The first meeting of the Commonwealth Supply Council was held in London last week. Among its members are the Secretaries of State for the Dominions, Colonies and India, the Secretary of State for Trade, the Minister of Works and Planning, and the High Commissioners for Australia, New Zealand, India and Southern Rhodesia. Because of their special relationship to North American production, Canada has not nominated a representative, but will keep in close touch with the proceedings of the Council. The work on raw materials hitherto done by the Empire Clearing House has been merged into the work of this new Council.

Dr. Louise Smuts

Dr. Louise Smuts, young daughter of General and Mrs. Smuts, has been appointed medical officer to the South African W.A.A.F. and W.A.A.F. in the Middle East.



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News Items in Brief

• Game sales are now controlled by the Northern Rhodesia Game Board.

• The Murchison now has a swimming bath at the hotel and a golf club.

• A maize surplus is reported from Nyasaland, where wheat planting is far greater this year than ever before.

• Manufacture of quinine from cinchona bark resumed in Tanganyika Territory has started in Dar es Salaam.

• A Johannesburg syndicate has been formed to produce fibre for paper-making from baobab trees in Tanganyika Territory.

• Successful experiments in wheat growing in the Portuguese province of Manica and Sofala have been carried out by the Companhia Colonial de Bazar.

• The business of Messrs. A. Bartlett and Co., the well-known tin-smiths and metal workers, of Blantyre, Nyasaland, was recently offered for sale by auction.

• Owing to the increasing demand for cereals in Uganda, efforts are being made to cultivate much larger acreages of wheat in Toro, Kigezi and Bugishu.

• During the first half of this year 215,614 bales of cotton were booked from stations and ports in Uganda. The tax collected during the same period totalled £115,694.

• Regular broadcasts from the Mafeking broadcasting station to Africans in Bechuanaland are to begin shortly.

• Powerful loud speakers have been installed in the principal towns and villages.

• The latest step in Northern Rhodesia's road production campaign is the clearing of channels in the Bangweulu swamps and the reopening of the old water routes to Kapulala used in the last year.

• Tanganyika Territory will grant no further licences for the import of aerated, mineral and table waters, perfumed spirits, perfumed spirits, and perfumes (excluding spare parts) and common soap.

• The sale for slaughter of lard and sausage is now controlled by Kenya Agricultural and Service demands for sausages and lard. Such sales may now be sold only to the P.W. Central department of the Supply Board.

• Nyasaland's exports for the first half of this year were the highest since 1935, those for the full period. This year the improvement being mainly due to increases in shipments of tobacco, tea, cotton, potatoes, and fruit.

• Mr. Humphrey Gibbs, President of the Matabeleland and Farmers' Union, has stated that further efforts will be made to induce farmers in Matabeleland to grow experimental beds of tobacco this year. Several farmers agreed to grow this tobacco last year when inclement weather ruined their crop.

• The Southern Rhodesia Cattle Commission has recommended that the price of slaughter stock and the local price of meat be raised, and that the measures to reduce overstocking in Native Reserves be accelerated with a view to the improvement of the quality of the cattle and to the soil erosion.

• Whereas before the war most of Tanganyika's tea gardens were in bad shape, the owners being Germans who were heavily indebted to German trading companies subsidised from Berlin, the estates have so quickly responded to better care that the mature areas are approaching the limit of their productive capacity.

• Flax growers in East Africa will lead with interest that the Minister of Supply has decided that prices for the 1943 and 1944 domestic flax crop of Northern Ireland shall be from 25s. to 30s. per stone according to grade, together with a payment of 6s. per statute acre for every acre of flax sown. This is in addition to the fact that the Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has been asked to secure at least 10,000 more acres in 1943.



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COMPANY MEETING

Part of Beira Development, Limited

Mr. Vivian L. Clary's Address

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BEIRA DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED, was held on October 27 at the registered office of the company, The Arts House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

MR. VIVIAN L. CLARY, the Chairman of the company, presided.

He said: "Gentlemen, with your permission I will take as read the directors' report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1942."

Holding in Beira Works, Ltd.

"Your company's holding of 300,000 of the 600,000 shares forming the share capital of Beira Works, Limited, of £80,000 each of the 600,000 shares, forming the share capital of the Companhia do Porto da Beira (which in turn holds the remaining 300,000 shares of Beira Works, Limited), remains unchanged."

"The account of Beira Works, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1942, shows that, after providing for interest on debentures and for depreciation and writing off £3,000 of the expenses of the issue of £1,000,000 five and a half per cent debentures, there was a profit for the year of £51,000, which, added to the amount of £15,000 brought in at the beginning of the year, made the amount of the credit of profit and loss account of Beira Works, Limited, £66,000. Of this £66,000 was transferred from the new account making that account up to £100,000 and a dividend of 1s. per share was declared for the year ending 31st March 1942, comprising £66,000 gross, was declared, leaving £10,000 to be carried over."

"The account of Beira Works, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1942, shows a dividend of £1,000, and the Companhia do Porto da Beira of the same amount, which, added to the £1,000 carried over from its holding in Beira Works, Limited, makes a total dividend of £2,000. The shareholders on the shares held by us in that company are entitled to £1,700."

Profit of £14,000

"The report of the directors, certain particulars of which the company have, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929, printed and published, is not being contested, but in the meantime the directors have considered it prudent to make full provision for any of these assessments which may be made."

"In making this provision, the balance of profit and loss account is £14,000 and the directors recommend that a dividend of 2 1/2d. per share, less income tax of 10s. in the pound, be paid on November 30, 1942, and that a balance of £14,000 be carried to the profit and loss account for the year ended March 31, 1943. The report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1942, were adopted, a dividend of 7d. per share, less income tax at 6s. in the pound, was declared, payable on November 30, 1942, and the directors were re-appointed."

Holidays at the Coast

For some years residents in the Kenya Highlands and Uganda have been in the habit of taking holidays at the coast during the cool season from May to September, and Rhodesians and Mozambicans have likewise been frequenters of Beira. But, strangely, there has been little evidence of a similar tendency in Faganvoka Territory in recent years. Now, with the war in Beira, it is the best hotels and full of all comers, who during the past months of the year, some well-known Kenyas being among them, have been coming to the coast.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Cam and Motor Gold

The report of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co. (1919) Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1942, shows the issued capital amounted at £468,750, divided into 750,000, 100 shares of 12s. 6d. each. Of the year's profit of £304,173, less than £200,000 is required for taxation. Dividends (two of 1s.) and £200,000 extra remuneration require £75,000. Property owned for the balance sheet at £385,486, main shafts at £147, sunk development at £47,010, machinery, plant, furniture and equipment at £36,211, buildings at £17,652, fuel and stores at £1,000, and cash, investments, and debtors at £214,040.

The total dividend was 31s. 8d. and the average value of the shares 10s. 1d., compared with 6.18s. 1d. in 1941. The total profit for the year amounted to £304,173. Ore reserves were estimated at 1,702,200 tons, averaging 7.14 dwt.

The directors are Mr. John Southwell (Chairman), Young, Ellbank (alternate), Mr. George C. Harris, Sir John Bailey (alternate), Mr. Jas. H. Burnett, Mr. Edgar Tolson, Mr. Edward M. Hind, The London and Rhodesia Mining Committee consists of Mr. P. Jeppe, Mr. R. Roy Melrum and G. Seymour Fob. The ordinary general meeting is to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, next Thursday.

Sherwood Star

The Sherwood Star Gold Mining Co. Ltd. reports a loss of £1,961 for the year ended June 30 last. The loss arises from operations in November, December and January. Since then small profits have been earned, thanks to the Government's grant of the full net price of gold (£16s. 6d. per ounce) since January 1 and the remission of the royalty as from April 1; both these concessions to continue until December 31 next.

The liquid position (creditors less stores, cash, bullion and debtors) at June 30 was £26,138, compared with £20,118 at the end of the previous financial year. No dividend declaration was possible.

The issued share capital is £125,000, and there is a reserve of £20,000. Property, development, machinery, and bullion at £10,574, stores appear at £37,890, and bullion at £1,000.

The directors are Mr. Bailey Southwell (Chairman), Sir John Bailey, and Messrs Digby V. Burnett, Edgar Tolson, Edward M. Hind and George C. Harris (who was appointed in place of Mr. P. Jeppe on his resignation). The London Committee consists of Sir John Bailey, Lord Rensmore and Mr. R. Roy Melrum. The London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Company is the secretary.

The 1941 annual general meeting of the company is to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia on November 12.

Pakaneusi Prospecting

The report of the Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Co., Ltd., for the year ending December 31, 1941, states that royalties of £1,302 were received from Kerebe Mines Ltd. in respect of gold yielded by work on the Government lease which that company operated as tribute. The recovery was 1,240 oz. of bullion from 8,972 tons of ore crushed, equivalent to 764 dwt. of bullion per ton of ore. The bulk of the ore was obtained from open-cast No. 1, the latter being a new find. The lease to Kerebe Mines expired on July 31, but at the request of the lessee was renewed for a further 12 months pending further negotiations.

The general position of the Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., is considered satisfactory by the Pakaneusi board. Prospecting is being systematically carried out to eliminate unfavourable parts of the E.P.L., and MacAllisters F.P.L. which was surrendered, has been incorporated in the E.P.L. by Borderland. The development of open-cast No. 2 and 3 continues with encouraging results. The deepest shaft 57 ft. in open-cast 3, the reef is 12 in. wide and passes over an angle. It is hoped that during the coming year a shaft will be sunk. A cyanide plant has been erected to treat the accumulated tailings. Gold production is described as satisfactory.

The balance-sheet shows a net asset value of £1,000 in shares of 5s. each. Development, and general administration expenditure appear at £82,925, there is a War Bonds holding of £2,000, and cash in hand amounted to £985. Pakaneusi is being in Borderland Syndicate £22,000 shares of 5s.

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

The directors are Lieut Colonel Lord Fraser Scott (Chairman), Sir J. Allan Horne, and Messrs P. J. H. Goldham, Conroy Malvey, Chas. A. Mousing, and Percy Whitelock. Lord Fraser Scott and Sir Allan Horne offered themselves for re-election at the annual meeting which was to be held in Nairobi on October 1.

Rio Tinto Dividend

Rio Tinto Co. (Ltd.), which has important holdings in the British Rhodesian Copper mining companies, announces an interim dividend of 2 1/2% on the 30% cumulative preference shares.

Nyasaland's War Production


The Nyasaland Times recently drew forthful attention to the state of the Protectorate's efforts in war production.

The plain truth is that the only agricultural production in the Protectorate that have been forthcoming on a scale to meet Britain's war-time requirements are tea, and tobacco—both European settlers' productions; or, in the case of dark tea, the efforts of a group of settler producers and fostered industries. Nyasaland here, at many times the yield and which could be about 100,000 tons of wheat, many acres of the land and should be under wheat (rice which might be helping to feed the Indian troops in North Africa), thousands of acres which could and should be under maize, millet and beans.

What has been done in practice during almost three years of war-time increase to a war-time scale the food output of Nyasaland. We have had a spate of ordinances, circulars, and committees devoted to agricultural production. We have had a cold urging European planters to plant wheat, but we have had nothing whatever of a Government scheme to plant great acres to wheat by means of impressed user labour. We have had great hopes of a large-scale and profitable agriculture industry at the Lake. Instead of a great expansion this year there has been a notification by the Kona Irrigation Society that it doubts whether it can fulfil its commitments.

News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. (Engineers) Ltd., made a trading profit for the year to March 31, 1942, of £25,306 (against £25,432 in the previous year), and a net profit of £19,110 (£21,579), after payment of interest, depreciation, and taxation. A final ordinary dividend of 3% has been declared, making 6 1/2% (the same). £41,956 has been carried forward, against £27,941 brought in.



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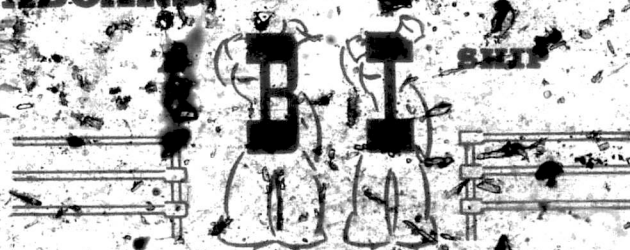
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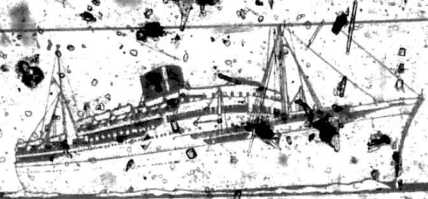
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